

Thiamine Deficiency Disorder Control & Prevention Program in Thailand

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Thailand Demographics

• Area 513,120 km²

Population 69 million

Capital Bangkok

Religion95% Buddhism

• GDP in 2018 USD 504.99 billion

• GDP per Capita 7,605.8 USD

Coverage of Health Insurance (2018) 99.9%

Life Expectancy at Birth (2016)
 Male 72 Y / Female 79 Y

Current Health Expenditure per Capita USD 221.92

Current Health Expenditure % of GDP 3.71%



Thiamine Deficiency Disorder (TDD) Situation in Thailand

- Low incidence of Thiamine deficiency disorder in Thailand / sporadic cases in specific groups, e.g. fishing crew, prisoners and laborers in factories
- Thiamine consumption is adequate among Thai population across all parts of the country *
- Thai primary healthcare services and system are in place, and people can easily access to these services including lab investigations for detecting Thiamine deficiency
- To prevent micronutrient deficiency among all age groups, the DOH promotes healthy eating for Thais by using Nutrition Flag, FBDGs and other policies, such as the Miracle of the First 1,000 Days

^{*} Source: Tontisirin K et al 2014



Preliminary Estimates of TDD in Thailand

Published Thai Studies Indicative of Thiamine Deficiency

Year	Province	Class / Category	Total No. of Cases		
			Reported Cases	Reported Deaths	Total
APR. 2005	Samut Sakhon	Fishing crew	11	2	13
JUL. 2006	Samut Sakhon	Fishing crew	22	28	50
NOV. 2011	Bangkok	Prisoners	11	4	15
JUL. 2013	Chachoengsao	Industry workers	17	3	20
DEC. 2014	Northeast Thailand	Prisoners	79	28	107
JAN. 2016	Samut Prakarn	Fishing crew	9 (Thai – 8, Cambodia – 1)	2 (Thai)	11
JAN. 2016	Ranong	Fishing crew	26 (Thai – 7, Cambodia – 19)	6 (Thai – 1, Cambodia – 5)	32



Food Balance Sheet is compiled every year. Thailand FBS is available.
 (the last update was done in 2017)

Source: http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/FBS

- Thiamine Intake or Biomarker Assessments
- Info on Thiamine intake is available. Thiamine content in 100 gm edible portion → Bureau of Nutrition



- **Biomarker Assessment** → Large public / private hospitals can do. Erythrocyte transketolase activity (ETK)
Thiamine pyrophosphate effect (TPPE)

Source: Narumon D *et al.* Prevalence of and factors associated with thiamin deficiency in obese Thai children. Asia Pac J Clin Nutr 2019; 28(1): 116-121.

Doung-ngern *et al* . Beriberi outbreak among commercial fishermen, Thailand 2005. Southeast Asian J Trop Med Public Health. 2007; 38:130-5.



National representative nutrition surveys which provide information on thiamine intake

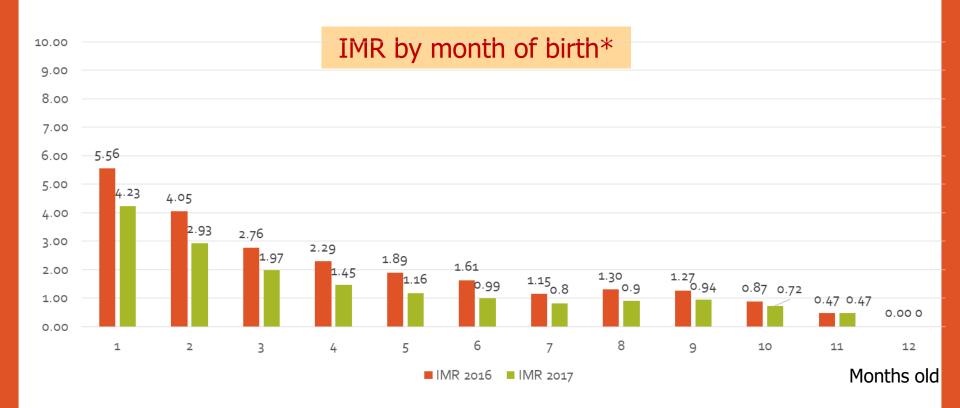
(estimates of thiamine intake by dietary assessment)

- Food Consumption Survey was conducted by National Bureau of Agricultural Commodity and Food Standards, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperative (the latest survey was done in 2016)
- National Health Examination Survey was conducted by National Health Examination Survey Office, Health System Research Institute (the latest survey was conducted in 2008-2009)
- Household Consumption and Expenditure Survey
 - Thailand's Annual Household Expenditure per Capita data is updated each year
 - Information on an average household expenditure in 7-day period for food, beverages and tobacco is available

Source: https://www.nso.go.th/sites/2014en/Pages/survey/Social/Household-Income-and-expenditures.aspx
https://www.ceicdata.com/en/indicator/thailand/annual-household-expenditure-per-capita



Infant mortality data analyzed by month of infant's birth



Source: *Health Data Center, MoPH, 15 Nov., 2017



Existing Surveillance Data on TDDs

>>> In Process



The Division of
Occupational and
Environmental
Disease, Department
of Disease Control

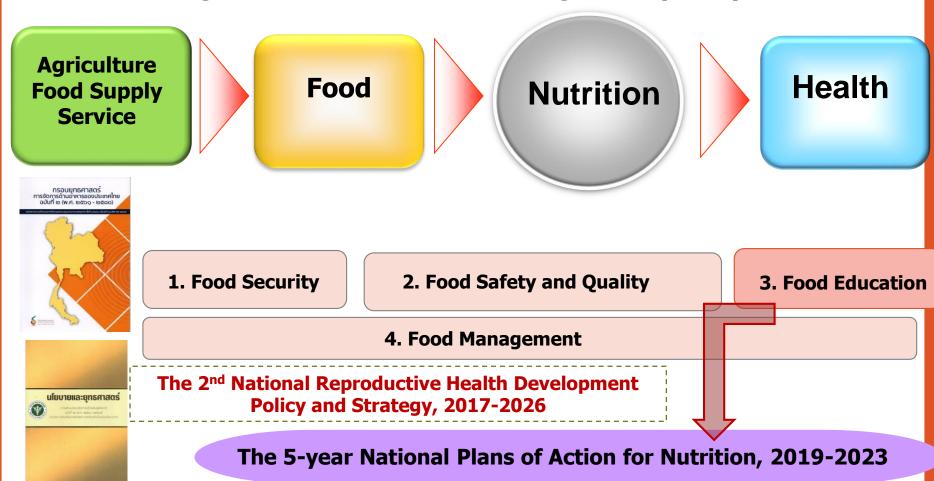


- Setting up a reporting system
- To monitor Thiamine Deficiency in risk groups (e.g. fishing crew)
- In 5 provinces
- Pilot Program

Policy Environment



The 2nd Strategic Framework for Food Management (SFFM), 2019-2037



The 5-Year National Plans of Action For Nutrition, 2019-2023



Plan No. 1

Develop and manage knowledge about food and nutrition, to equip all groups of people with sustainable and proper behaviors

- Scope and topic of main knowledge/guideline on healthy eating for better health of Thai people
- Indicators of food and nutrition, based on age groups

Plan No. 2

Proactively integrate food education in all food chains, for well-being of the people and reduce malnutrition in all age groups

- Establish collaboration and formulate policies/measures/laws on food and nutrition
- Protect and allow people to access food for improved nutrition

Plan No. 3

Create collaboration to link national food and nutrition databases

(Big Data System)

- Link food and nutrition databases and nutritional value of food in the country
- Food and nutrition surveillance system

Expected Outcomes in 2023



Global Nutrition Targets



9 Voluntary Global Targets

People adopt desirable behavior in consuming healthy food

Reduce Undernutrition

No increase Overnutrition

Big Data System

Programmatic Environment



Fortification

"Fortifiable" Food Products Commonly Available and Consumed

Mandatory

Vitamin A: Condensed milk **Iodine:** Salt, fish sauce, soy

sauce and salt brine

Voluntary

Vitamin B1

Vitamin B2 Fortified rice

Vitamin B3

"Thiamine Fortified Rice" is defined as thiamine content not less than 0.4 mg in 100 gm of pre-cooked rice (or 26.67% Thai RDI)

Source: Notification of the Ministry of Public Health No. 150 (1993)

- Degree of Centralization in The Production of Each Food
 Food production process is decentralized and supervised by provincial health offices.
- National Equipment for Fortification of Foods (public or private)
 - In case of Thiamine, equipment to fortify rice is not provided by national authority, because vitamin fortification of rice or other kind of food is not difficult.
 - Almost all manufacturers are private and they can afford to use mixing machine or vitamin sprayer with hot air current etc.

Programmatic Environment



Supplementation

Products	Target Group	Frequency	*Current Coverage	
Feroferlic (Iron and folic)	Women of reproductive age (3 months before planning pregnancy)	Weekly	-	UHC
Triferdine (Iodine, iron and folic acid)	Pregnant	Daily	77.06%	(Universal Health Coverage)
Tablet (Iodine, iron and folic acid)	Lactating women (until 6 months)	Daily	-	,
Iron Syrup	Children (6 months – 5 years)	Weekly	47.55%	
Iron Tablet	School age children (5 – 14 years)	Weekly	21.71%	



Feroferlic

(Iodine and Iron)

Triferdine

(Iodine, Iron and Folic Acid)

Source: *Health Data Center, MoPH, 14 Nov., 2019

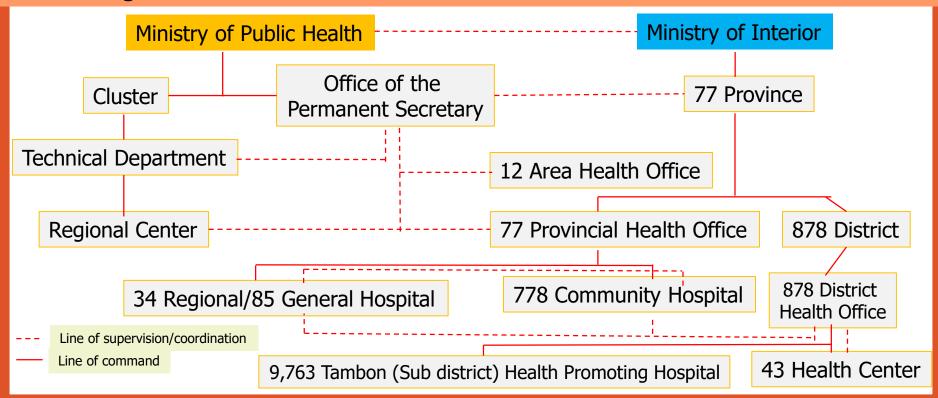
National Health System Infrastructure



Decentralization Structure

Health promoting hospital at sub-district level >>> District level hospital >>> Provincial hospital >>> Health Data Center (HDC / MOPH)

Organization Chart of The Provincial Public Health Administration



Data Collection From Existing Sources



