

Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19)



World Health
Organization
Thailand

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WHO Thailand Weekly
Situation Update
No. 208

Based on data as reported by the CCSA

DAILY AVERAGE (29 October - 4 November 2021)



8,000 new cases



8,524 people recovered



688,661 vaccinations



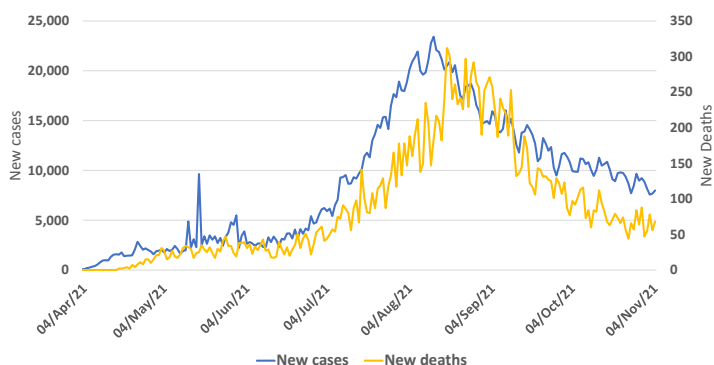
65 deaths

1,943,424 total confirmed cases

19,462 total deaths

WEEKLY TRENDS

- The average number of new community acquired cases reported per week continues to decrease, with the last four days showing daily case counts below 8,000.
- The average number of deaths in the last week increased by 2% compared to the week before, with an average of 65 deaths per day for the last 7 days, compared to 64 deaths per day in the week prior.
- The number of severe cases decreased by 9% over the last week compared to a decrease of 13% in the week before. Similarly, ventilated cases decreased by 10% over the last week compared to 15% in the week prior. Therefore, the rate of decrease for severe and ventilated cases appears to be slowing down week on week.

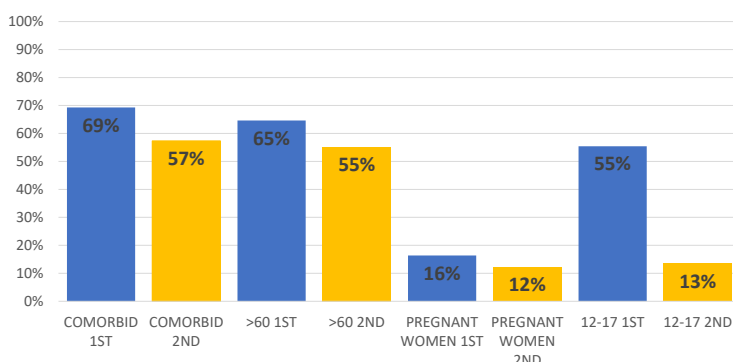


SITUATION ANALYSIS

- The number of confirmed and probable COVID-19 cases continues to decrease. Today, the total number of active COVID-19 cases - reflecting the overall burden on the healthcare delivery system - is the lowest since the middle of July 2021 and is less than half the number of active cases seen at the peak in the middle of August.
- Current levels of severe cases, ventilated cases and deaths also continue to be less than 50% of the average numbers that were seen in August 2021.
- However, the rate of decrease in severe and ventilated cases is slowing down and the average number of deaths this week is slightly higher than last week. Numbers of severe and ventilated cases are currently relatively high in Southern Provinces, likely reflecting the increases in COVID-19 infections seen in those Provinces in recent weeks.
- In addition, COVID-19 infections remain very widespread across Thailand and absolute case numbers continue to be high, reflecting ongoing transmission in communities.
- The low vaccination rates in pregnant women is a significant cause for concern because they have increased vulnerability to severe infection. Unvaccinated pregnant women who are concerned about vaccine safety are strongly encouraged to consult with a medical practitioner to receive the best possible advice. Until they receive vaccination, pregnant women and their families should adhere strongly to all preventive measures and if they become unwell, access medical care as soon as possible for assessment and if necessary, COVID-19 testing and treatment.

VACCINATIONS

- Over 42 million people have now received a first vaccination dose, representing 85% of the government target.
- Nearly 32 million people have received a second dose, representing 63% the Government target.
- Second-dose vaccination rates in individuals with comorbid medical conditions and in people older than 60 is now greater than 50%. However, second dose vaccination is only 12% for pregnant women. Vaccination rates in adolescents between the age of 12 and 17 are increasing quite rapidly.



STAY HEALTHY WHILE TRAVELLING

When coughing and sneezing
cover mouth and nose with
flexed elbow or tissue – throw
tissue away immediately and
wash hands



If you choose to wear a face mask, be
sure to cover mouth and nose -
avoid touching mask once it's on

Immediately discard single-use mask
after each use and wash hands after
removing masks



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EXPLAINER: COVID-19 BREAKTHROUGH INFECTIONS

- No vaccine for any infectious disease is 100 per cent effective in preventing infection in every person who receives it. This means that we should expect some cases of COVID-19 disease in Thailand to occur among people even when they are fully vaccinated. These cases are called 'breakthrough infections'. There is some evidence that these breakthrough COVID-19 cases in fully vaccinated people happen more frequently with exposure to the delta variant, which is more contagious than other variants and has become the dominant strain causing COVID-19 infections in Thailand.
- The symptoms of breakthrough COVID-19 infection are similar to COVID-19 symptoms in unvaccinated people but are generally more mild. If you are fully vaccinated and develop COVID-like symptoms, you should get a COVID-19 test. While waiting for the test results, isolate yourself and apply all the basic safety measures that we know will break chains of transmission. If you self-test positive, consult with a doctor. Be mindful that people with breakthrough infections can transmit the virus to others just like unvaccinated people can.
- Breakthrough infections, however, are uncommon. Some fully vaccinated people will be completely prevented from becoming infected and becoming unwell. People with COVID-19 breakthrough infections are not only more likely to have mild to moderate disease, they are also less infectious because they shed less virus in their nose and throat. And even when disease does occur in people who are fully vaccinated, the severity of that disease is significantly less.
- Breakthrough infections do not occur equally among all groups of people. Notably, fully vaccinated people with comorbid medical conditions, those with frail immune systems and the elderly have a greater risk of

Can I become infected with COVID-19 after vaccination?



Yes, you can because no vaccines are 100% effective, but getting infected with COVID-19 after vaccination is uncommon and the disease tends to be mild to moderate.

breakthrough infections than others.

- Recently, we have also seen more breakthrough infections because people are failing to apply the full range of other preventive measures. It is critically important that if you are fully vaccinated, you continue to wear a face mask, maintain a distance of at least one metre from other people, only go out when necessary, and wash your hands regularly with soap and water or an alcohol based hand rub. You should also be aware that as long as the pandemic continues, if you develop symptoms of COVID, you could be infected and transmit the disease to other more vulnerable people.
- In addition to following the basic safety precautions, immunocompromised people in Thailand who have received two doses of a COVID-19 vaccine should consult with their doctor about getting an additional shot.



Click on the image to watch Dr Katherine O'Brien, WHO Director of the Department of Immunization, Vaccines and Biologicals, discuss COVID-19 breakthrough infections

USEFUL LINKS

- The Thailand COVID19 situation report is available in Thai and English, please [visit](#)
- For regular updates on WHO's response in Thailand, please [visit](#)
- For global figures and technical advice from WHO, please [visit](#)

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