

COVID-19 Situation, Thailand

17 December 2021

2,185,497 total confirmed cases

21,327 total deaths

Daily Average 8 to 14 December 2021 (previous week)



3,734 new cases (4,442)



33 deaths (32)



6,396 people recovered (5,992)



187,443 vaccinations (7-13 December)

Main messages

| Omicron VoC detected in quarantined people arriving by air flights in Thailand |

| RTG encourages COVID-free setting in risk areas and a booster dose |

| Get vaccinated, maintain universal precautions and stay informed |



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All data from the RTG MoPH unless otherwise stated

Situation Analysis

- The total number of 'active' COVID-19 cases reported today (43,479), indicates a steady decrease continues, dropping by 25% compared to one week ago. Today's number is the lowest since 27 June 2021 and is only 20% of the 214,786 active cases reported at the peak on 8 August. This represents a significant reduction in the burden of hospitals.
- The number of severe COVID-19 cases reported today (972) is only 17% of the highest number ever reported (5,626) on 16 August and also reflects a continual steady decrease.
- The number of ventilated cases reported today (254) is just 22% of the highest number (1,172) reported on 15 August, also showing an ongoing decrease.
- COVID-19 is still widespread across Thailand – with community transmission in almost every province. Daily reported cases numbers continue to come down in Southern Thailand, although 'per capita' infection rates and test positivity rates are still higher than most other parts of the country.
- COVID-19 vaccination rates continue to rise and are now at levels that can be expected to significantly reduce levels of severe illness and deaths caused by currently circulating COVID-19 strains. However, vaccination rates are still low in some provinces and in some important risk groups.
- The low vaccination rate in pregnant women is still a significant cause for concern. Unvaccinated pregnant women should consult with a medical practitioner to receive the best possible advice. Until they are fully vaccinated, pregnant women and their families should adhere strictly to all preventive measures.

Global COVID-19 cases, deaths and vaccinations to date: chart showing cases reported per week (14 December 2021)

269,468,311 confirmed cases

533,736 new cases in last 24 hours

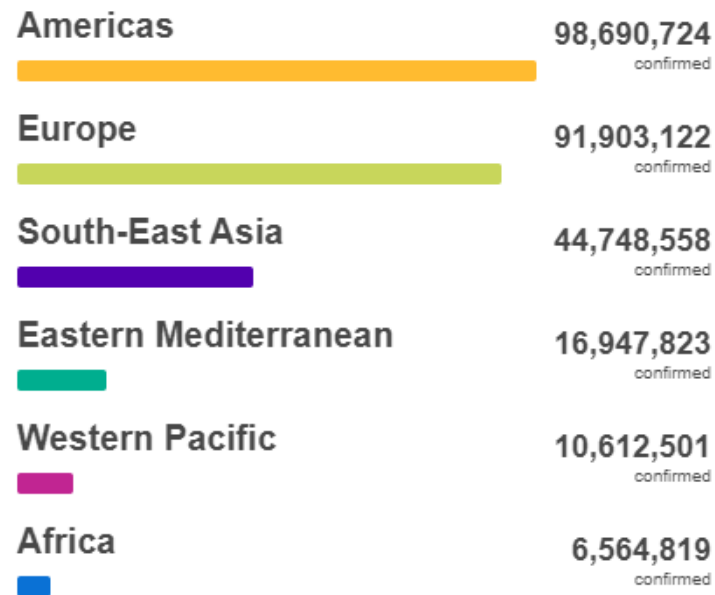
5,304,248 deaths

6,398 new deaths in last 24 hours

8,200,642,671 vaccine doses administered

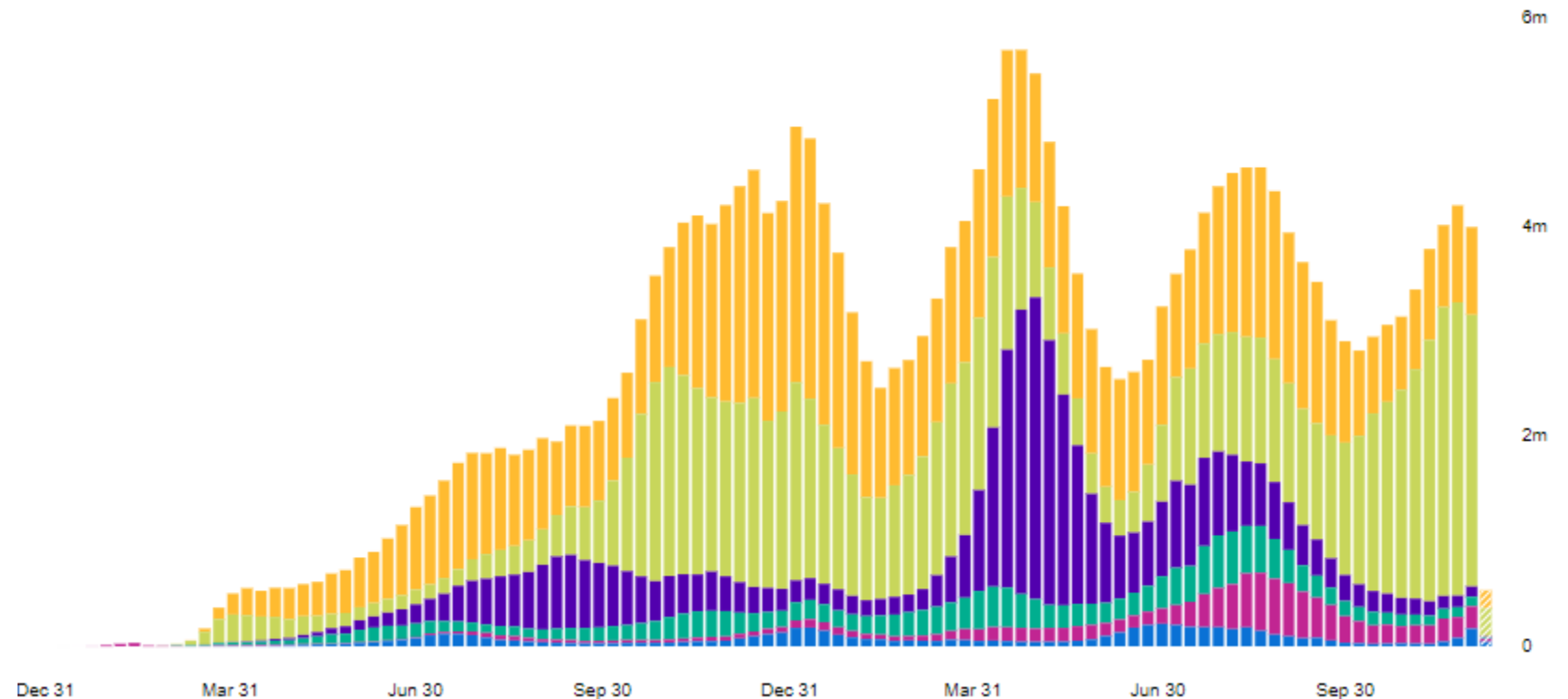
3,468,405,055 persons fully vaccinated

Situation by WHO Region



Source: World Health Organization

<https://covid19.who.int/>



Situation in countries bordering Thailand

(14 December 2021)

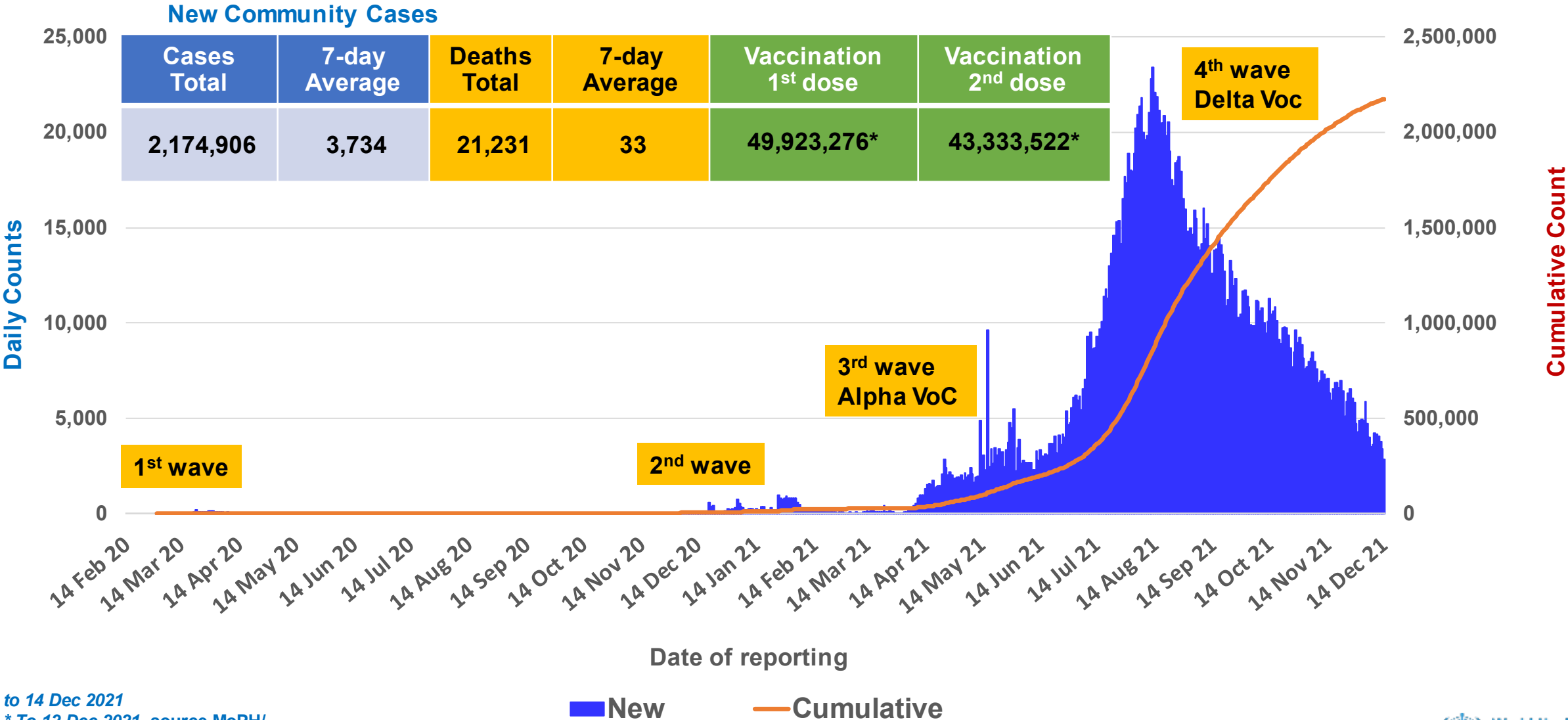
Country	Cases reported to date			Deaths reported to date			Vaccination % total population	
	Cumulative cases	per 1M population	Trend (7 Day Avg)	Cumulative deaths	per 1M population	Trend (7 Day Avg)	1st dose	2nd dose
Cambodia	120,382	7,055	Down	2,935	173	Down	83%	79%
Laos	90,458	12,170	Up	166	22	Down	51%	42%
Malaysia	2,695,143	81,715	Down	30,908	937	Down	79%	78%
Myanmar	526,911	9,590	Down	19,188	349	Down	31%	22%
Thailand	2,174,906	30,192	Down	21,231	295	Down	69%	60%

Source: Worldometers

Source Thai Data: MoPH

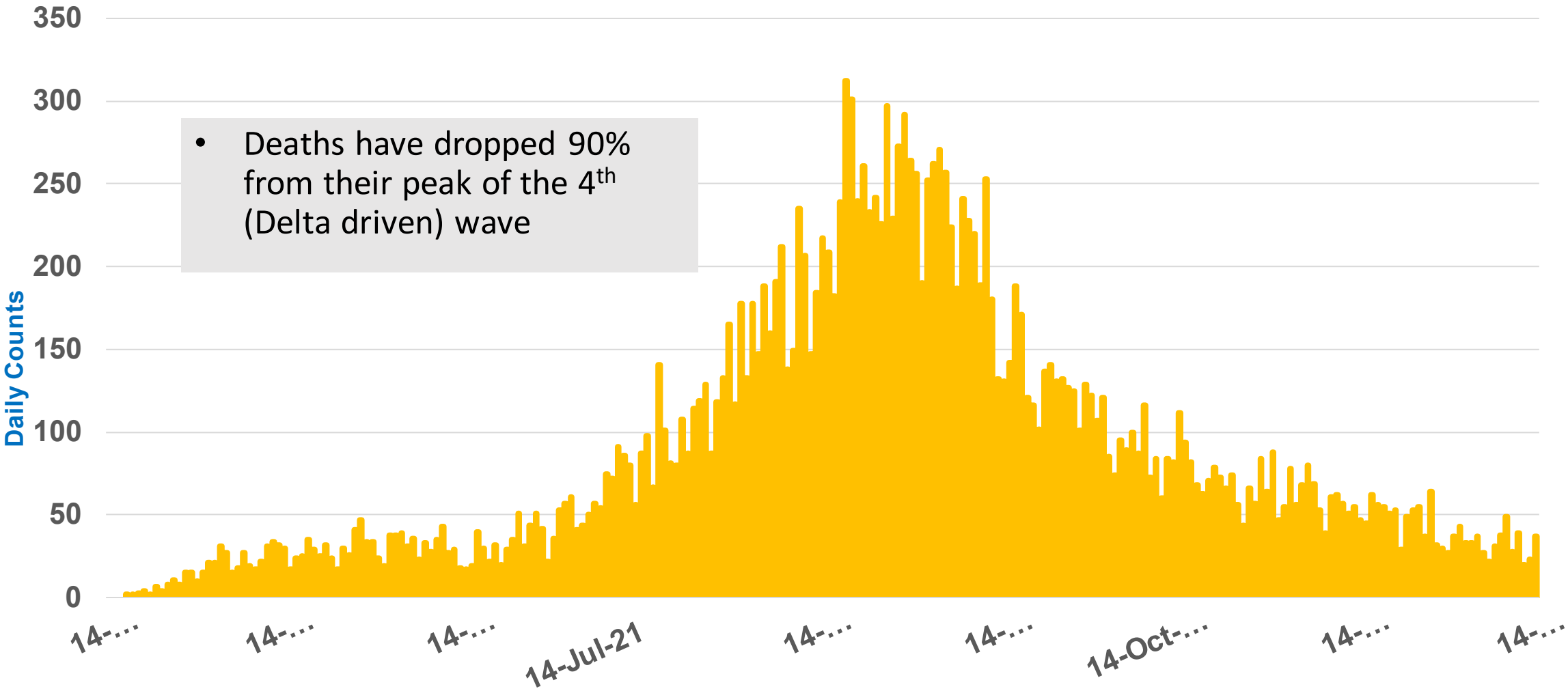
National Situation

Thailand COVID-19 cases, deaths and vaccinations to date: chart showing cases per day

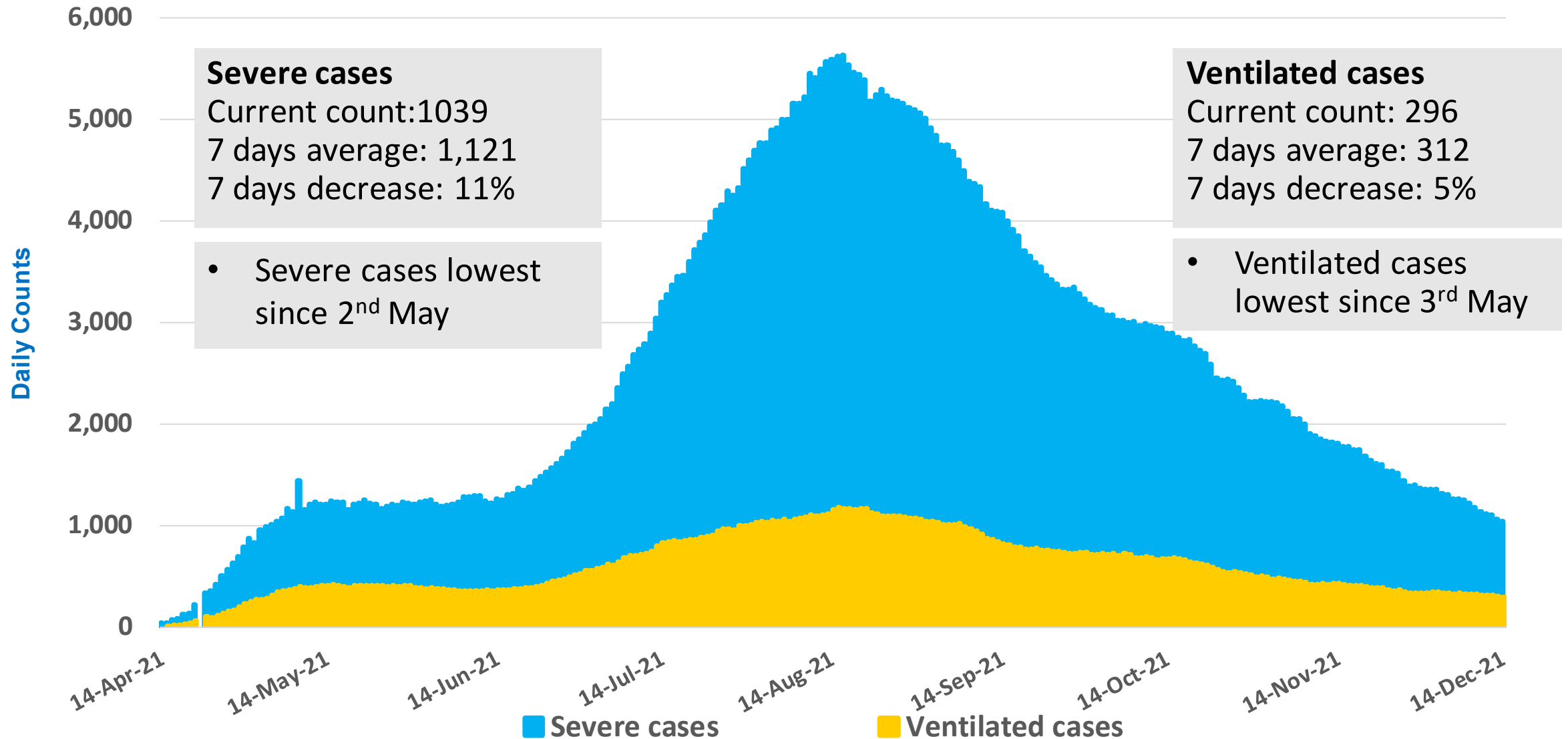


to 14 Dec 2021
* To 12 Dec 2021, source MoPH/

Daily reported COVID-19 deaths in Thailand since April 2021



Daily severe & ventilated Covid-19 cases (bed occupancy)

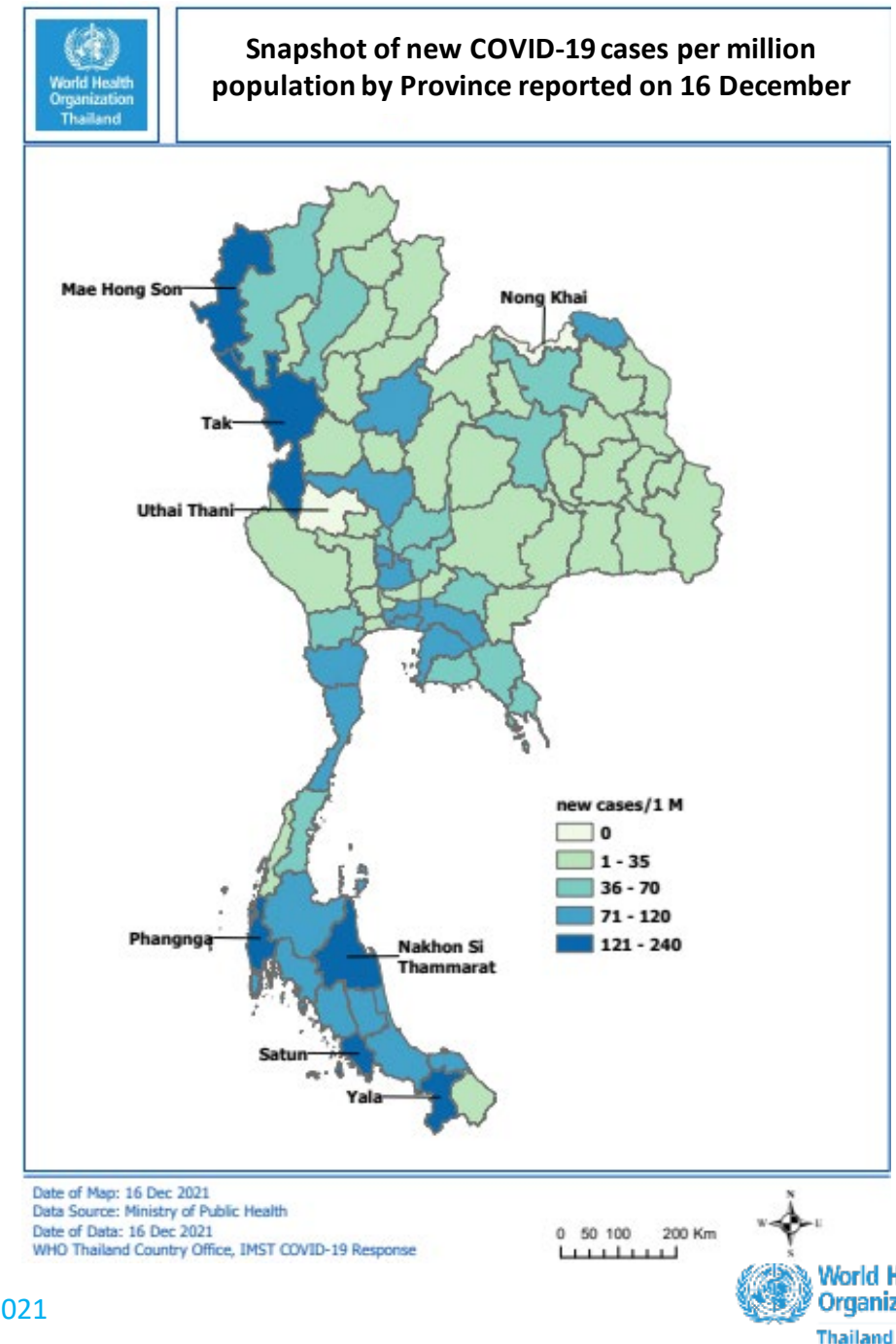


to 14 Dec 2021
Source MoPH

Provincial situation

- There is widespread ongoing transmission across Thailand
 - Only 2 provinces reported zero new cases on 16 December
- Most provinces reporting high cases per million population are in the south and north-west
 - Tourist destinations are included among the southern provinces reporting the high case counts per capita
 - North-west provinces with the highest case count per capita bordering Myanmar
- The Provinces reporting the lowest cases are mainly in the north- east

to 16 Dec 2021
Source MoPH



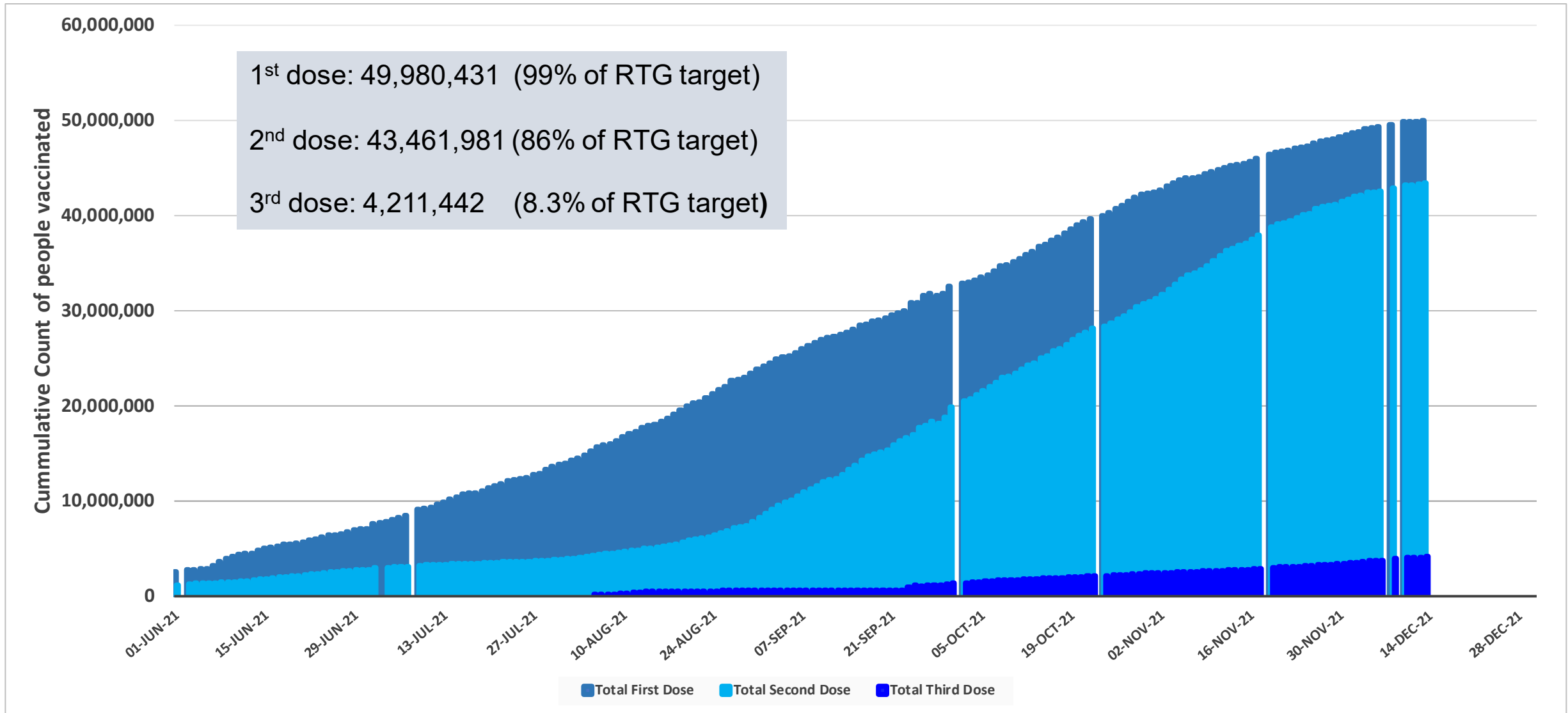
Variants in Thailand

Variants of Concern in Thailand – current situation

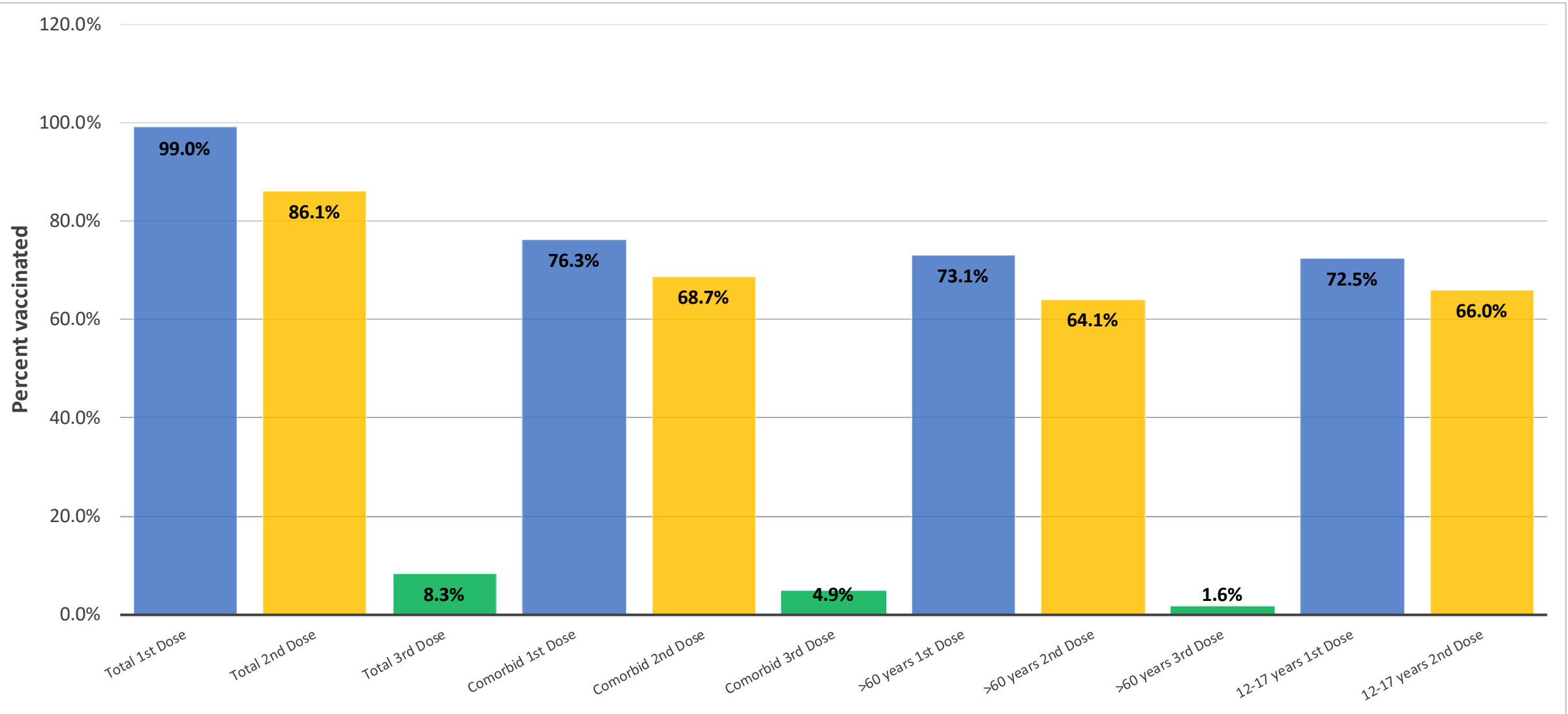
- **Since 1 November 2021, 4,797 samples have been monitored for VoCs.**
 - Of these, 4,777 (99.58%) were Delta, 8 (0.17%) were Alpha, 1 (0.02%) was Beta, and 11 were Omicron.
- **As of 14 December 2021, 11 cases were detected with the Omicron variant (8 confirmed, 3 probable)**
 - All were detected in travelers (Thai and foreigners) entering Thailand.
 - Countries of departure were: D.R. Congo, Nigeria, South Africa, Spain, UAE, UK, USA.
 - Cases were reported in various types of quarantine facilities in Bangkok (9), Nonthaburi (1), Chonburi (1)

Vaccination

National COVID-19 Vaccination Coverage

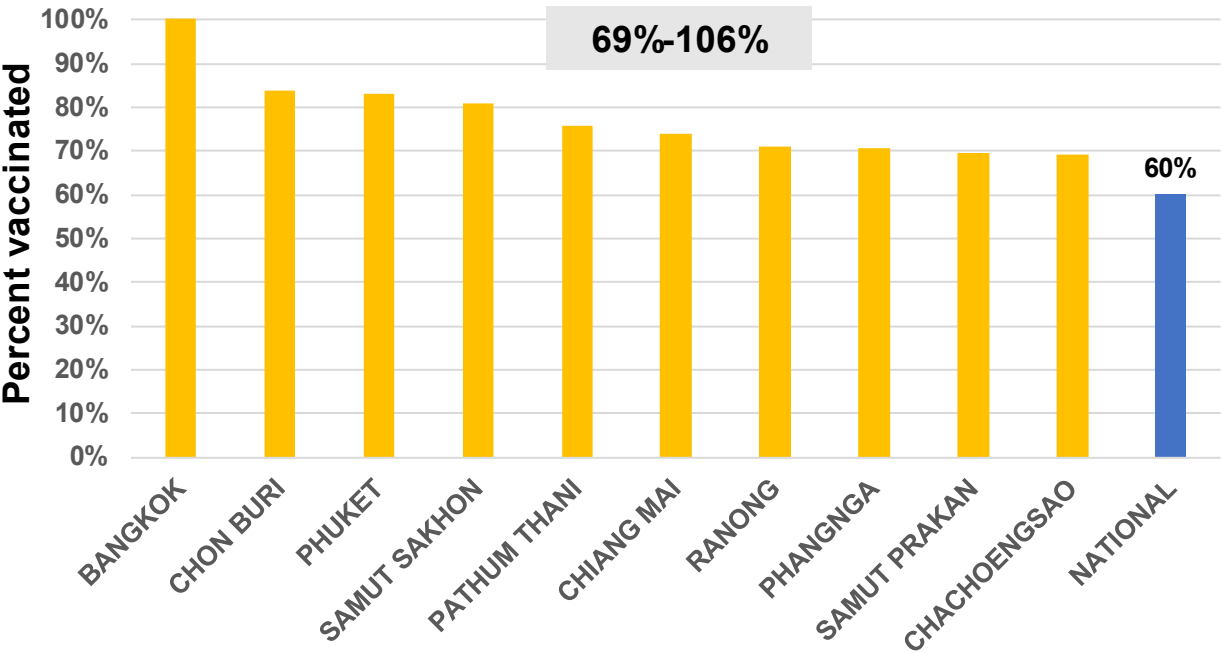


Vaccination coverage among high risk groups & adolescents (1st dose, 2nd doses, 3rd doses)

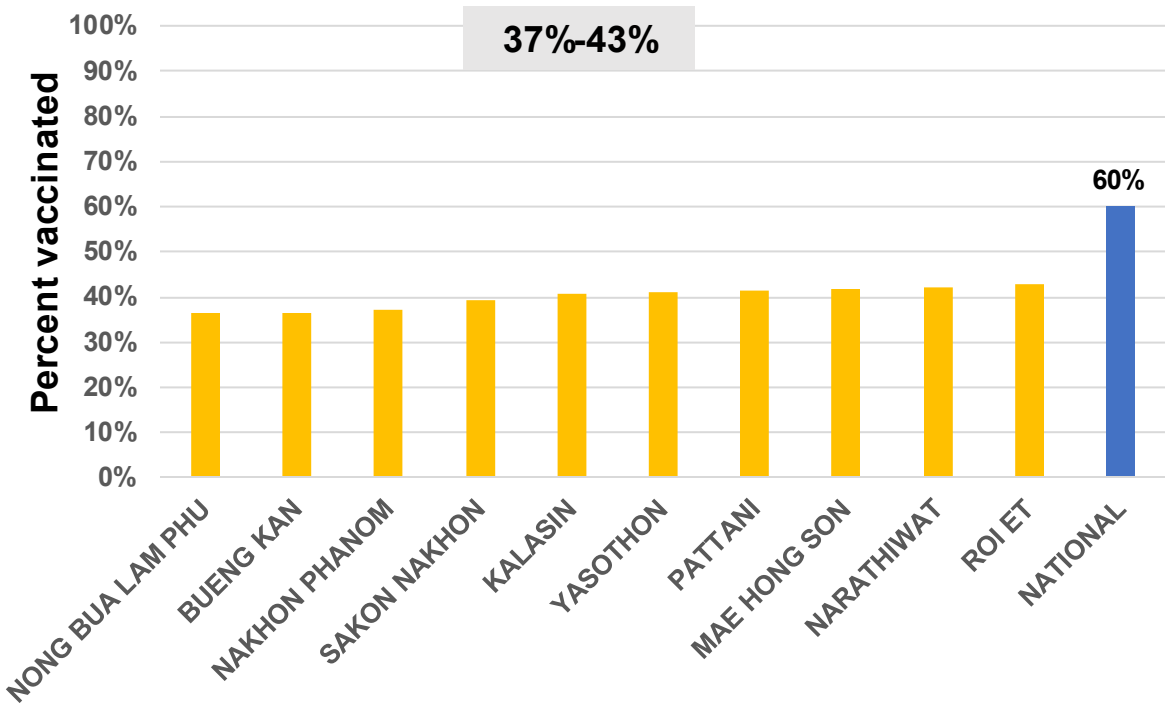


Percentage of total population with 2nd dose vaccination in selected provinces - showing significant variation

Top-10 Provinces (highest vaccination rates)

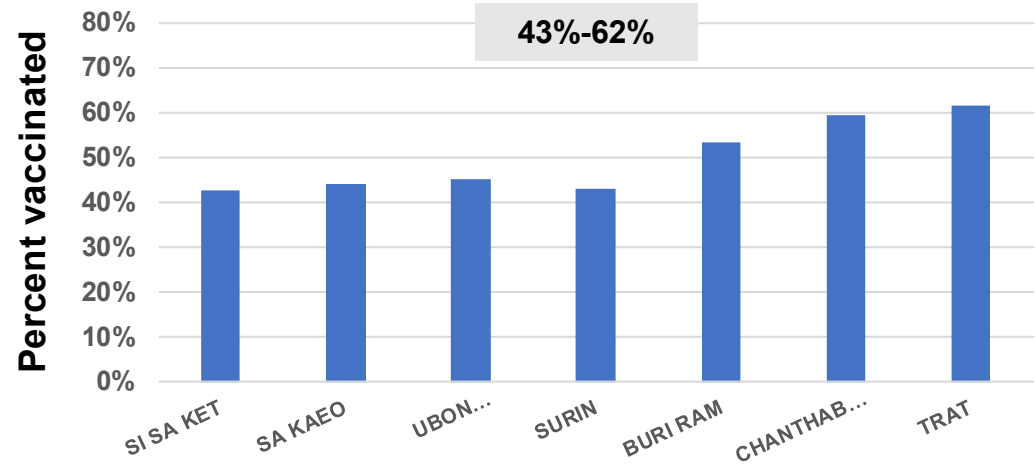


Bottom-10 Provinces (lowest vaccination rates)

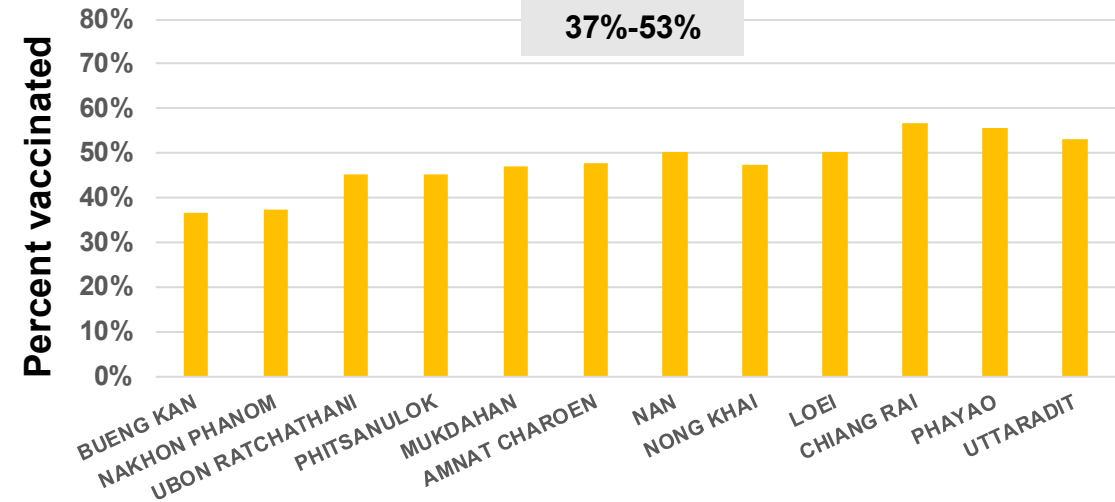


Percentage of total population coverage for 2nd dose vaccination in provinces with International land borders

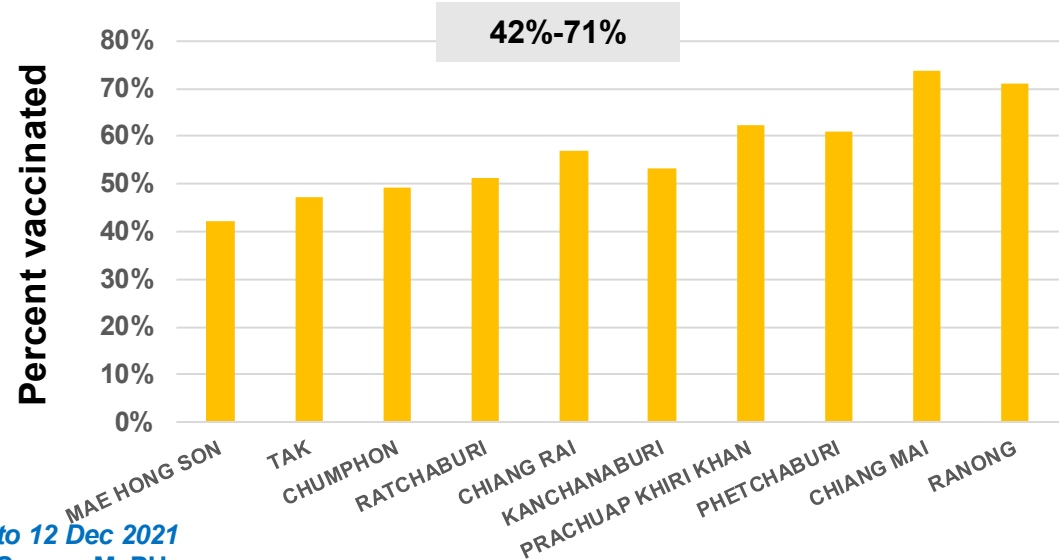
Provinces bordering Cambodia



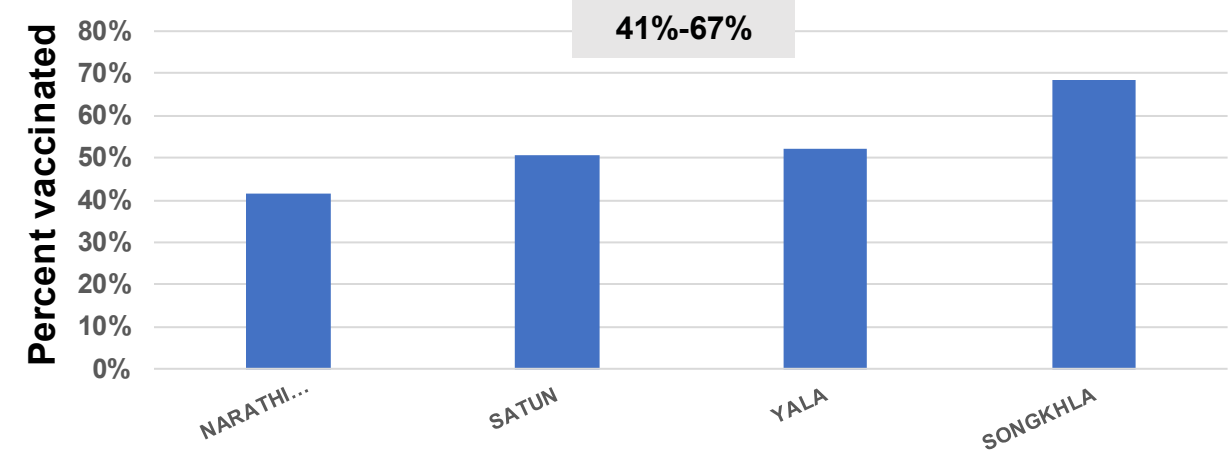
Provinces bordering Laos



Provinces bordering Myanmar



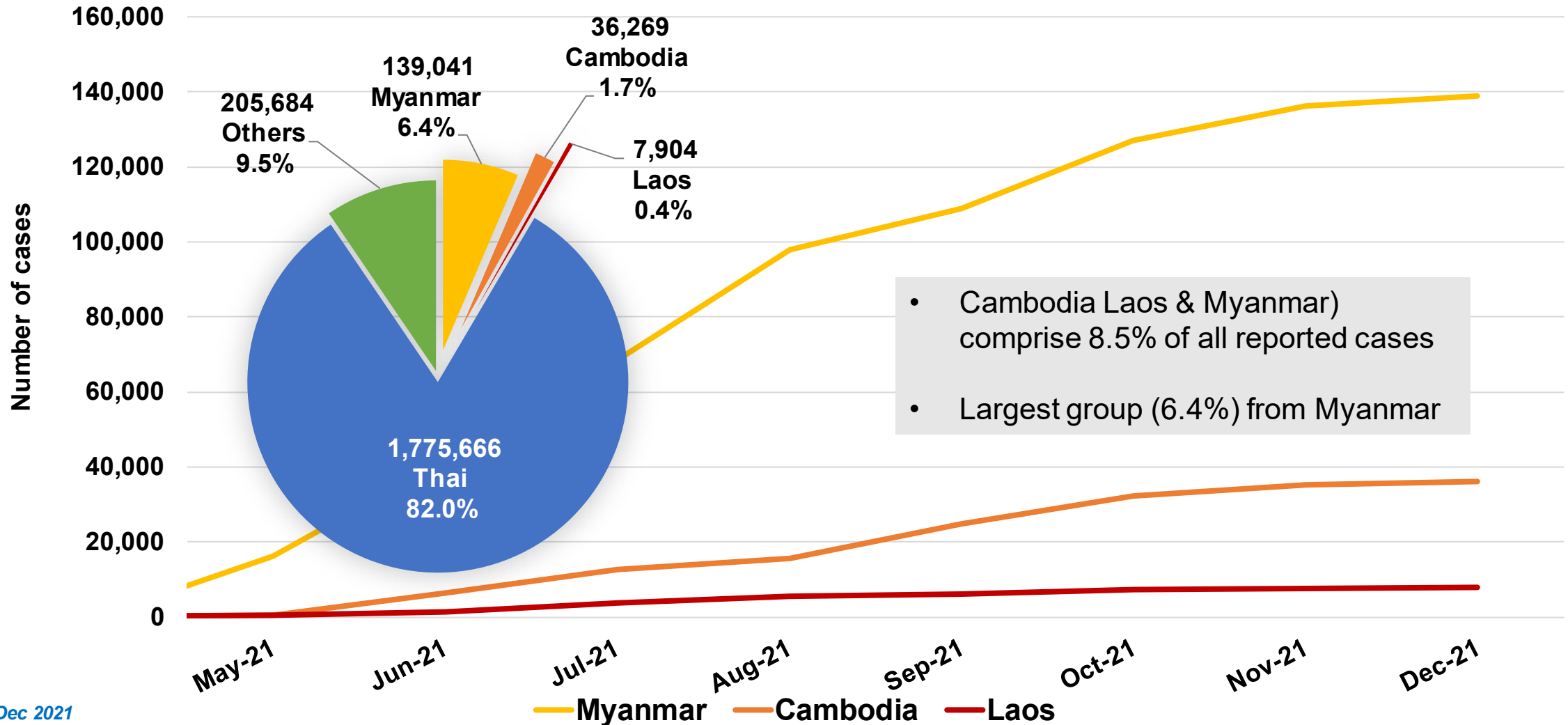
Southern Border - Malaysia



COVID-19 burden on vulnerable population groups

COVID-19 Cases reported to date by nationality

(12 Dec 2021)



to 12 Dec 2021

COVID-19 in Older Persons



Cumulative cases in older persons (1 April - 11 December 2021)		Cases in last 7 days	
195,235 (9% of total confirmed cases in Thailand during the same period)		3,420	
Thai: 184,108 (94%)	Non-Thai: 11,127 (6%)	Thai: 3,032 (89%)	Non-Thai: 388 (11%)

Deaths cumulative (1 April – 11 December 2021)	Deaths in last 7 days
14,417 Case Fatality Rate = 7.38%	165

Vaccination uptake*		
1 st dose	2 nd dose	3 rd dose
7,969,991 (73%)	6,992,583 (64%)	174,817 (2%)

* Vaccination data for the period 28 February – 12 December 2021

** Vaccination target: 10,906,142

10 provinces with highest reported COVID cases in older persons from 5 - 11 Dec	Region	Total cases in older persons in past week (60 years +)	Vaccination 2 nd dose coverage (28 Feb – 12 Dec 2021)
Bangkok	Capital	633	92.7%
Songkhla	South	317	76.6%
Surat Thani	South	158	75.2%
Satun	South	143	64.0%
Trang	South	137	74.0%
Pattani	South	102	42.4%
Chiang Mai	North	96	70.7%
Phatthalung	South	91	68.3%
Khon Kaen	North East	81	55.2%
Samut Prakarn	Bangkok & vicinity	67	65.1%

COVID-19 in Pregnant Women



Cumulative cases in pregnant women (1 Apr- 11 Dec 2021)		Cases in last 7 days	
6,102 (0.29% of total confirmed cases in Thailand during the same period)		85	
Thai: 4,280 (70%)	Non-Thai: 1,822 (30%)	Thai: 75 (88%)	Non-Thai: 10 (12%)

Deaths	Deaths cumulative (1 Apr – 11 Dec 2021)	Deaths in last 7 days
Pregnant women	103 Case Fatality Rate = 1.69% (Thai: 87, Migrant: 14, Unknown: 2)	1
Perinatal	55 (33 stillbirths, 22 early neonatal deaths)	0

10 provinces with the highest cumulative number of COVID cases in pregnant women (1 Apr – 11 Dec 2021)	Region	Total cases in pregnant women
Bangkok	Capital	917
Samut Sakhon	Bangkok & vicinity	690
Narathiwat	South	392
Tak	West	317
Yala	South	264
Songkhla	South	221
Samutprakarn	Bangkok & vicinity	209
Pathum Thani	Bangkok & vicinity	178
Chonburi	East	163
Pattani	South	147

COVID-19 in children and adolescents



6-18 years old

Cumulative cases in children & adolescents (1 Apr- 11 Dec 2021)		Cases in last 7 days	
236,527 (11% of total confirmed cases in Thailand during the same period)		3,266	
Thai: 212,900 (90%)	Non-Thai: 23,627 (10%)	Thai: 2,835 (87%)	Non-Thai: 431 (13%)

Deaths cumulative (1 Apr – 11 Dec 2021)	Deaths in last 7 days
34 Case Fatality Rate = 0.01%	0

1 st dose uptake	2 nd dose uptake	3 rd dose uptake
3,262,037 (73%)	2,971,096 (66%)	-

* Vaccination data above covers **only population aged 12-17 years**

** Vaccination data for the period 28 February – 12 December 2021

*** Vaccination target: 4,500,000

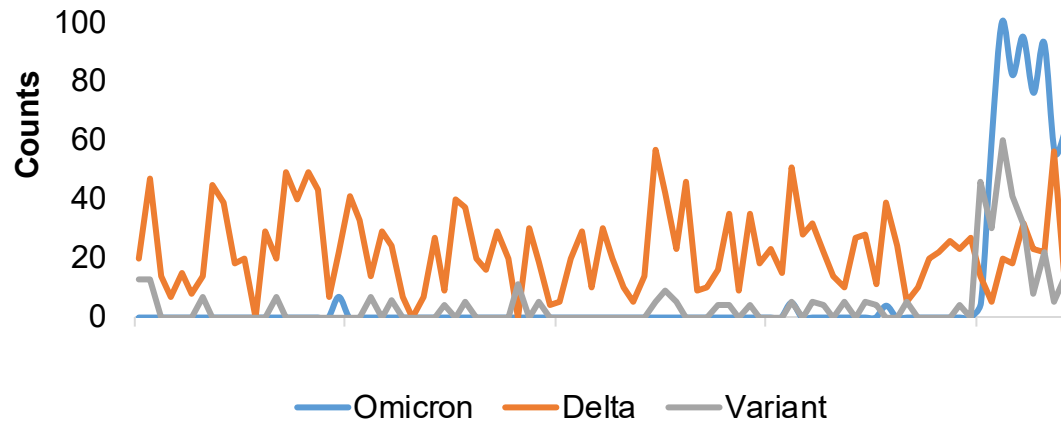
10 provinces with the highest cumulative number of reported COVID cases in children and adolescents	Region	Total cases in children & adolescents in past week (from 5-11 Dec) (6-18 year old)
Bangkok	Capital	517
Songkhla	South	230
Pattani	South	155
Surat Thani	South	128
Chonburi	East	88
Prachuab Khiri Khan	South	86
Phatthalung	South	84
Phuket	South	83
Ratchaburi	West	83
Chumphon	South	82

Public opinion

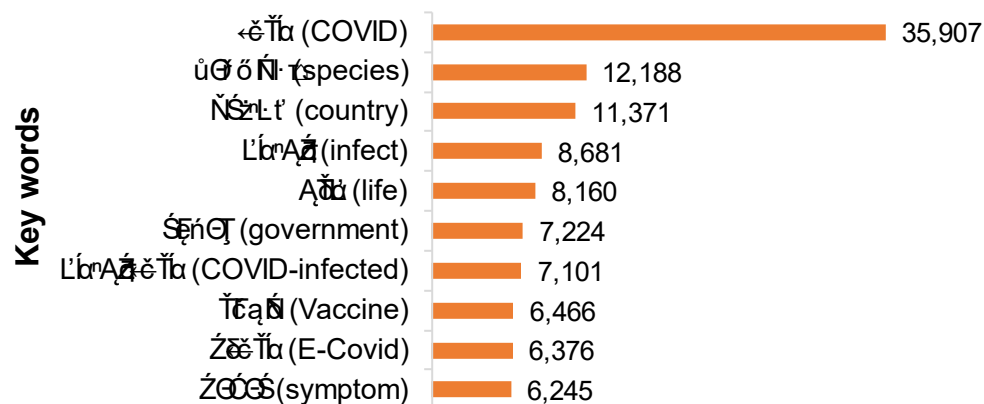
COVID-19 Infodemic Surveillance Data – Key themes

(29 November – 5 December 2021)

Indexed Google searches for “omicron”, in Thailand
29 October – 05 December



Top keywords in COVID-19 social media conversation:
29 November – 05 December



VACCINES

- Vaccines were the most discussed topic, generating **153,716 items**.
- Is the RTG doing enough to respond to the Omicron variant
- Does the RTG have sufficient vaccine supplies.
- Discussion of reduced vaccine effectiveness against the Omicron variant.

COVID-19 SYMPTOMS

- Confirmed symptoms was the third most discussed topic (**109,106 items**).
- The top engaged-with post claimed that symptoms of Omicron are mild, particularly in vaccinated people, and this variant may help transition from pandemic to endemic status.
- Suggestions that most cases are among teenagers, with the impact on older age groups unknown.
- Discussions of insufficient data to back claims, with more time is needed to know.
- Discussions that due to Omicron, users the importance of being vaccinated, especially for vulnerable people that might suffer from more severe COVID-19 disease.

MEANS OF TRANSMISSION

- Means of transmission was highly discussed in the online conversation (25,637 engagement), representing a 1,604% increase since the latest reporting period.
- Airborne transmission was a predominant theme among online users discussing the Omicron variant.
- Another common topic among netizens was that Omicron allegedly spreads much faster than previous strains.

Policy Update

Updated measures for international entry effective 16 December 2021

- For 'Test and Go' travelers, a transfer from arrival airport to hotel must not exceed 5 hours and must adhere to sealed routes. In case of stopover, it must be arranged in a defined area separate from others.
- COVID-free setting measures to be tightened in sandbox non-island provinces (where entry-exit is difficult to control), with a focus on risk settings such as restaurants, hotels, shopping malls. This may include 100% vaccine uptake and ATK tests every 7 days for staff.
- High-risk contacts (HRCs) of the same travel group or family is subject to 14-day quarantine and 3 rounds of RT-PCR test on day 0, 5-7 and 12-13.
- High-risk contacts (HRCs) for travellers sitting near confirmed case on the plane is subject to 10-day quarantine and 2 rounds of RT-PCR test on day 0 and 5-7.
- Confirmed cases with no symptoms to isolate in hotel for at least 10 days, based on join decisions by physician and provincial communicable disease officer.

ปรับมาตรการ

เดินทางเข้าราชอาณาจักร

เริ่ม 16 ธ.ค. 64

ประเด็น

- การเดินทางจากสนามบินไปที่พัก สำหรับ Test and Go
- พื้นที่นำร่องการท่องเที่ยว
 - มาตรการเข้าออกพื้นที่ของนักท่องเที่ยวในประเทศ
- ผู้เดินทางเข้าราชอาณาจักร เป็นผู้สัมผัสใกล้ชิดเสี่ยงสูง (HRC)
- ผู้เดินทางเข้าราชอาณาจักร เป็นผู้ติดเชื้อ ประเมินโดยแพทย์แล้วว่า ไม่มีอาการ หรืออาการน้อย

ปรับมาตรการ

การเดินทางไม่เกิน 5 ชั่วโมง เข้าพักในจังหวัดที่ทางราชการกำหนด เดินทางแบบ Seal Route กรณีแวะพักกำหนดจุดพักให้ชัดเจนไม่ปะปนผู้อื่น

พื้นที่ที่ไม่เป็นเกาะ ควบคุมยาก ควรปรับมาตรการโดยเพิ่มความเข้มงวดมาตรการ COVID Free Setting เน้นสถานที่เสี่ยง ได้แก่ ร้านอาหาร โรงแรม ห้างสรรพสินค้า

กักตัวในโรงแรมหรือที่พักเดิมหรือจองไว้แล้ว และผู้ประกอบการยินยอม

 สามารถทำกิจกรรมที่ไม่ปะปนกับบุคคลอื่นในโรงแรมได้	 กักตัว 14 วัน กรณีเป็นผู้สัมผัสใกล้ชิดในกลุ่มที่มาด้วยกัน หรือครอบครัวเดียวกัน และตรวจหาเชื้อด้วยวิธี RT-PCR 3 ครั้ง วันที่ 0, 5-7 และ 12-13	 กักตัว 10 วัน กรณีเป็นผู้สัมผัสใกล้ชิดเสี่ยงสูงที่นั่งติดกับผู้ติดเชื้อบนเครื่องบิน และตรวจหาเชื้อ RT-PCR 2 ครั้ง วันที่ 0, 5-7
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กรณีผู้ติดเชื้อไม่มีอาการเข้าพักในโรงแรมที่เป็น Hotel Isolation อย่างน้อย 10 วัน โดยการพิจารณาของแพทย์ และเจ้าพนักงานโรคติดต่อของจังหวัดร่วมกัน

ศูนย์ข้อมูล COVID-19 สายด่วน 1111 ที่มา ศบค. ข้อมูล ณ วันที่ 13 ธันวาคม 2564

Booster dose where vaccine is the same for the two primary doses

CCSA's recommendations for COVID-19 booster dose for those who have received the **same** type of vaccine as two primary doses.

1 st and 2 nd dose	3 rd dose	Interval
Sinovac – Sinovac Sinopharm – Sinopharm	AstraZeneca/ Pfizer/Moderna	At least 4 weeks after 2 nd dose
AstraZeneca – AstraZeneca	Pfizer/Moderna	At least 3 months after 2 nd dose
Pfizer – Pfizer Moderna – Moderna	Pfizer/Moderna	At least 6 months after 2 nd dose

CCSA, 14 December 2021



กรมสุขภาพ
COVID-19
ศูนย์ประสานงาน

สคบ. แนะนำการฉีดวัคซีนโควิด เข็มกระตุ้น



วัคซีนชนิดเดียวกัน

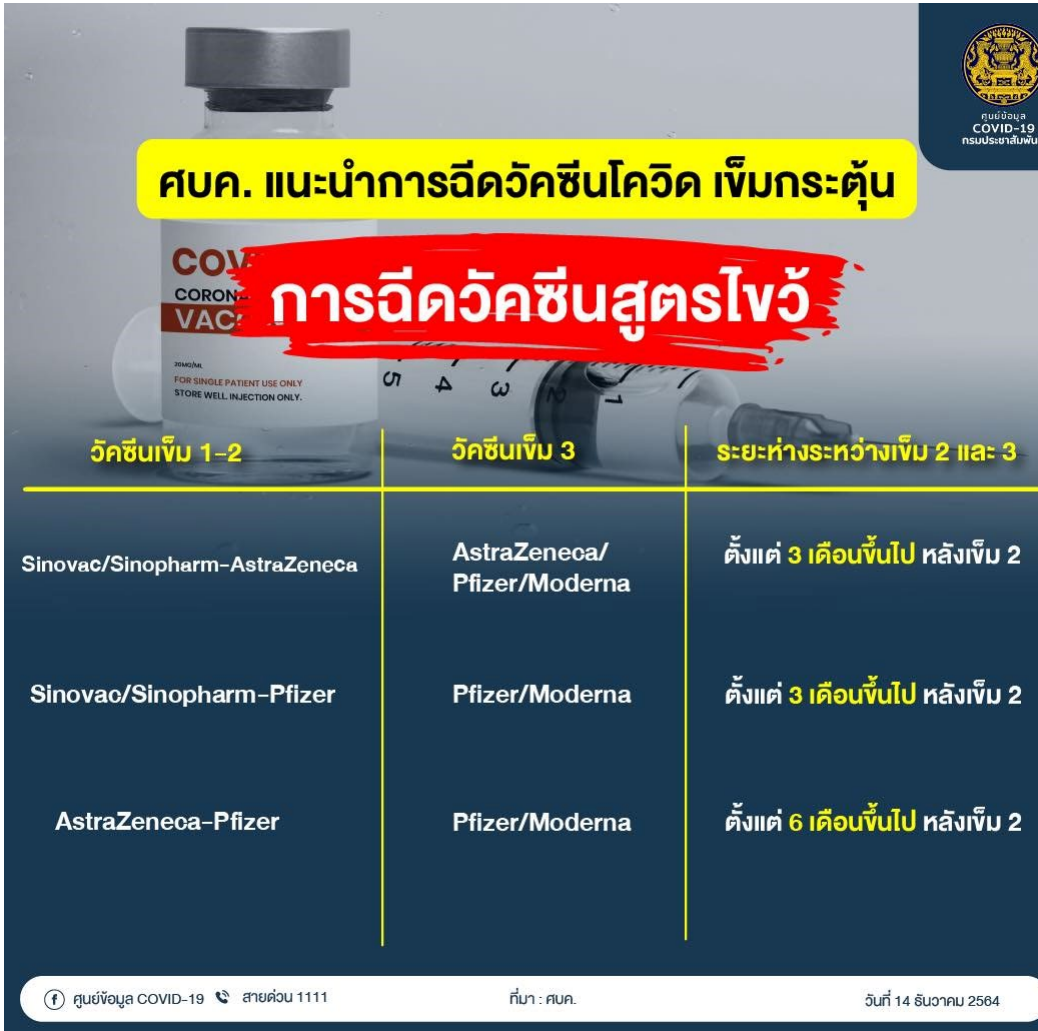
วัคซีนเข็ม 1-2	วัคซีนเข็ม 3	ระยะห่างระหว่างเข็ม 2 และ 3
Sinovac-Sinovac Sinopharm-Sinopharm	AstraZeneca/ Pfizer/Moderna	ตั้งแต่ 4 สัปดาห์ขึ้นไป หลังเข็ม 2
AstraZeneca-AstraZeneca	Pfizer/Moderna	ตั้งแต่ 3 เดือนขึ้นไป หลังเข็ม 2
Pfizer-Pfizer หรือ Moderna-Moderna	Pfizer/Moderna	ตั้งแต่ 6 เดือนขึ้นไป หลังเข็ม 2

ศูนย์ข้อมูล COVID-19 ☎ สายด่วน 1111
ที่มา : สคบ.
วันที่ 14 ธันวาคม 2564

Booster dose where primary doses of vaccine are different (mix & match)

CCSA's recommendations for COVID-19 booster dose for those who have received **different** types of vaccine as primary doses.

1 st and 2 nd dose	3 rd dose	Interval
Sinovac/Sinopharm – AstraZeneca	AstraZeneca/ Pfizer/Moderna	At least 3 months after 2 nd dose
Sinovac/Sinopharm – Pfizer	Pfizer/Moderna	At least 3 months after 2 nd dose
AstraZeneca – Pfizer	Pfizer/Moderna	At least 6 months after 2 nd dose



ศบค. แนะนำการฉีดวัคซีนโควิด เข็มกระตุ้น

การฉีดวัคซีนสูตรไขว้

วัคซีนเข็ม 1-2	วัคซีนเข็ม 3	ระยะห่างระหว่างเข็ม 2 และ 3
Sinovac/Sinopharm-AstraZeneca	AstraZeneca/ Pfizer/Moderna	ตั้งแต่ 3 เดือนขึ้นไป หลังเข็ม 2
Sinovac/Sinopharm-Pfizer	Pfizer/Moderna	ตั้งแต่ 3 เดือนขึ้นไป หลังเข็ม 2
AstraZeneca-Pfizer	Pfizer/Moderna	ตั้งแต่ 6 เดือนขึ้นไป หลังเข็ม 2

ศูนย์ข้อมูล COVID-19 สายด่วน 1111 ที่มา : ศบค. วันที่ 14 ธันวาคม 2564

EXPLAINER: Omicron

Some reports suggests Omicron is not that serious, should we be concerned?

Absolutely. Much remains unknown about the severity of disease from the Omicron variant, nevertheless it does cause disease, and even if mild, a surge in cases could overwhelm health services, particularly if it is more easily transmissible, and could result in severe disease and deaths in vulnerable people.



As of the 14h December Omicron has been reported in 77 countries across all 6 WHO regions of the world, 20 more countries than reported last week. It is likely that Omicron is present in many more countries even if it has not been reported yet.

Omicron has multiple mutations that may impact how it behaves, some of which are of concern as they may be associated with properties of immune escape and/or higher transmissibility. However, the full impact of these mutations is still not clear and considerable uncertainties remain at the moment.

The spread of Omicron is increasing in those countries that have reported community transmission, including some countries that have high levels of full (2-dose) COVID-19 vaccination coverage. Whether Omicron's observed rapid growth rate in countries with high levels of population immunity from either prior infection or vaccination is related to immune evasion, or a combination of immune evasion and increased transmissibility remains uncertain.

However, from what has been seen in countries with community transmission of Omicron, it is likely that Omicron will outpace the Delta variant and could become the dominant strain.

There is still limited data on the clinical severity associated with Omicron. More information on case severity associated with Omicron is expected in the coming weeks as there is a time lag between an increase in cases, hospitalization, and deaths. Additionally, many countries still do not have the capacity to undertake genetic sequencing on samples from all cases or deaths – so it's difficult to report accurately on deaths due to specific variants.

However, all variants of COVID-19 can cause severe disease and death, especially for the most vulnerable people; thus, prevention remains the most important way to protect ourselves and our families.

The same protective measures that work against Delta will protect against Omicron. So even with many uncertainties surrounding Omicron, we can be very confident that the basic protective measures continue to work. Stay protected by getting yourself vaccinated, wearing correctly fitted and correctly wearing masks, keeping hands clean, coughing or sneezing into a bent elbow or tissue, and avoiding poorly ventilated or crowded spaces. This is especially important as we reach the end of the year and we gather with work colleagues, friends and family. Close proximity gatherings in unventilated spaces continue to demonstrate high rates of virus transmission.



Click the image to watch Dr Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus, the WHO Director-General, talk about the spread of the Omicron variant

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](#)

World Health Organization Country Office for Thailand
4th Fl., Permanent Secretary Bldg.3 Ministry of Public Health,
Nonthaburi, Thailand, 11000. sethawebsite@who.int



www.who.int/thailand




@WHO Thailand



WHO Thailand



WHO Thailand



World Health Organization


WHAT IS THE OMICRON VARIANT OF CONCERN?

Omicron is a variant of the virus that causes COVID-19

It has been detected in multiple countries and is likely to be present in many others

It is not yet known how easily **Omicron** spreads, how serious symptoms are or how it affects protection from vaccines

Do it all to protect yourself and others from COVID-19



We are learning about Omicron more every day.
Find out the latest at who.int

09/12/2021



World Health Organization

HOW CAN I PROTECT MYSELF AND OTHERS AGAINST OMICRON?

Getting vaccinated and practicing the protective behaviours are highly effective ways to protect yourself against serious illness and death from the currently dominant variant, Delta

We expect the vaccines to provide some protection against **all** variants

Do it all to stop COVID-19, including getting vaccinated as soon as it's your turn



We are learning about Omicron more every day.
Find out the latest at who.int

09/12/2021