WHO Thailand Weekly Situation Update No. 238

COVID-19 Situation, Thailand 1 June 2022



Based on data as reported by the CCSA

4,454,614 total confirmed cases

30,047 total deaths

Daily average numbers reported from 26 May to 01 June 2022 (compared to the week prior)



4,324 new confirmed cases (5163) 16%



29* deaths (36) 18% -

*(Counting deaths changed to 'deaths from COVID' where previously COVID deaths also included 'deaths with COVID')



5,438 people recovered (7072) 23% -



136,185 vaccinations (154,876) 12%



Main messages

Continue to reduce community transmission of COVID-19 across Thailand

RTG encourages COVID-free settings and booster vaccinations

Get vaccinated, maintain universal precautions and stay informed









Contents COVID-19 Update

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All data from the Royal Thai Government and Ministry of Public Health unless otherwise stated



Situation Analysis

New cases, severe cases, ventilated cases and deaths continue to show a weekly decrease. The average number of new laboratory-confirmed (PCR positive) COVID-19 cases reported per day (4.324) decreased by 16% in the past 7 days compared to the previous week (5163)

Bangkok continues to report by far the highest daily number of COVID cases (with a daily average over the past week of 1,896) but reported a 7-day average decrease of 4%

The reduction in new cases has seen the average daily number of all currently 'active' COVID-19 cases (43,705) over the last seven days decrease by 19% compared to the previous week (54,130). Most cases continue to be monitored in hospitels, community isolation and home isolation. The average number of COVID cases occupying hospital beds per day over the past week (17,785) decreased by 15%

The average number of deaths per day over the past week decreased by 18% to 29. Although this is a continuing decrease, most of these deaths would have been prevented if vaccination rates were higher, particularly in vulnerable groups.

The average daily number of severe COVID-19 cases over the past seven days (918) represented a decrease of 12% over the previous week (1,042).

The average daily number of ventilated COVID-19 cases over the past seven days (453) has decreased by 12% compared to the number the week before (517)

Although nationally new cases are decreasing, the policy of not confirming all probable cases by PCR testing, as well as the widespread use of rapid antigen tests (including those available 'over the counter' that may not be reported), continues to make it difficult to accurately monitor actual case counts.

Vaccination in Thailand continues to significantly reduce levels of severe illness and deaths caused by circulating COVID-19 strains. High vaccination rates also help to reduce the transmission of COVID-19. The COVID-19 situation in Thailand is improving, but there remains a long way to reduce the burden of ventilated cases and deaths from COVID-19 in Thailand. Vaccination rates remain low in some provinces and some important risk groups.



Global Situation



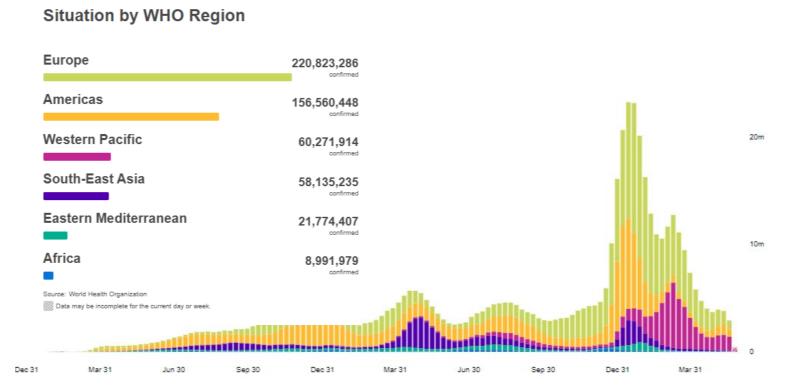
Global COVID-19 (total) cases, deaths and vaccinations to date: chart showing cases reported per week (31 May 2022)

526,558,033 confirmed cases

6,287,117 deaths

219,715 new cases in last 24 hours

hours 655new deaths in last 24 hours 5.193.581.059 pers



11,811,627,599 vaccine doses administered (23 May 2022)

5,193,581,059 persons vaccinated with at least one dose

4,710,246,957 persons fully vaccinated

There has been increases of new cases of COVID-19 in some WHO regions, though globally the trend has levelled over the last few weeks.

- While new cases are much lower than the peak of the Omicron variant of concern (VoC) driven wave, the levelling off over the least few weeks remains high and is at similar levels to the peaks of previous waves of COVID-19.
- For the South-East Asia region, the current level of new cases is much lower than the Omicron and Delta VoC peaks.

Globally new deaths are much lower than previous peaks from preceding waves of COVID-19 and are now at similar low levels to those seen in March 2020 at the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic.

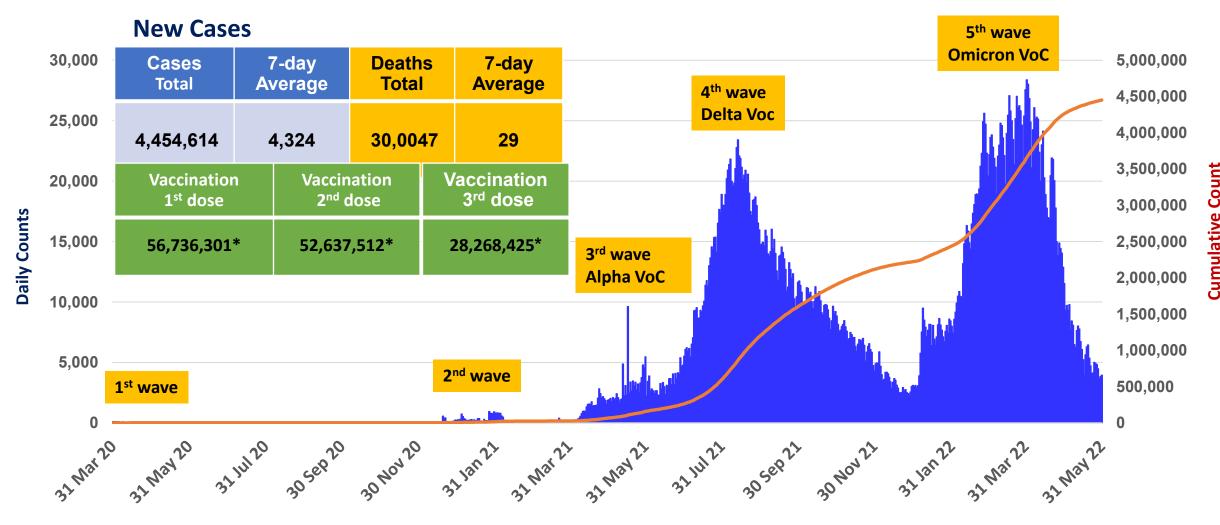
Source: https://covid19.who.int/ - Data as of 31 May 2022, Vaccination data to 23 May 2022



National Situation



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



Date of reporting

Source MoPH to 01 June 2022 *Source CCSA to 30 May 2022

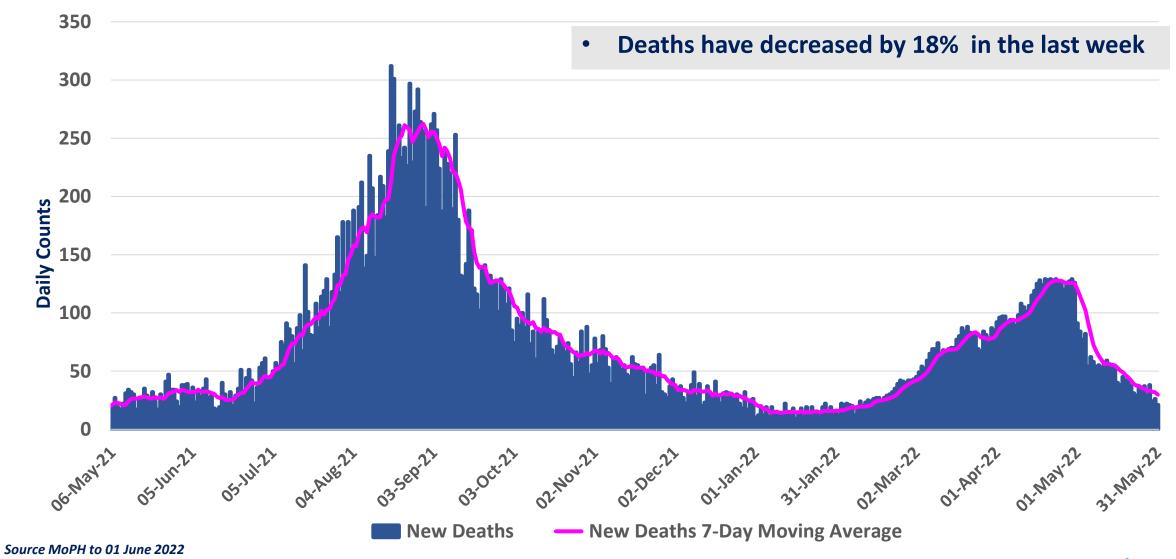


—Cumulative

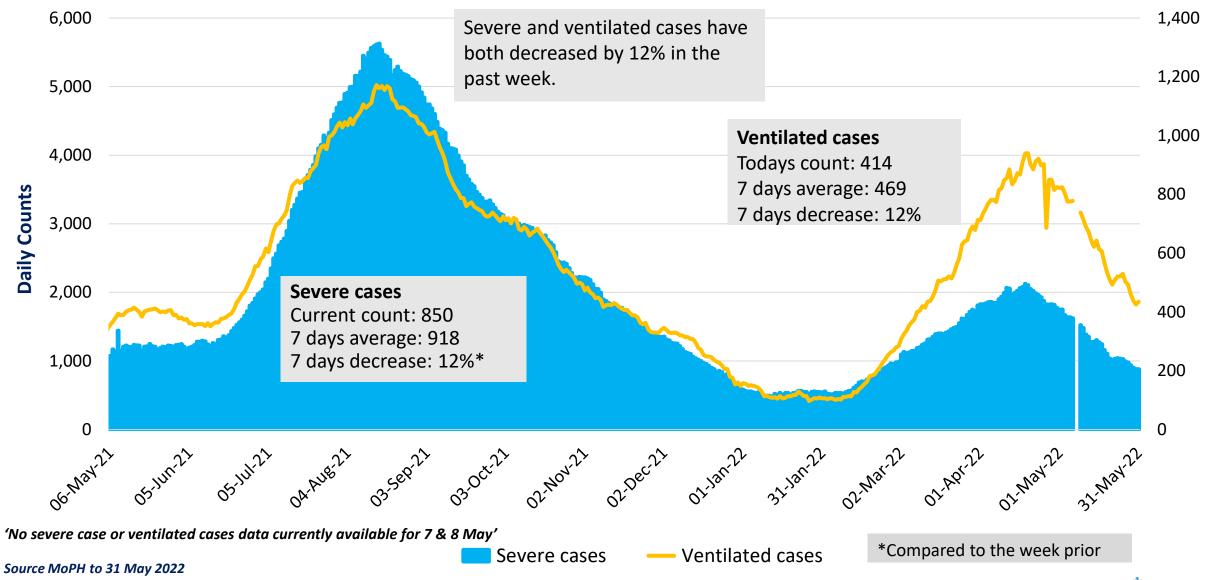




COVID-19 deaths in Thailand

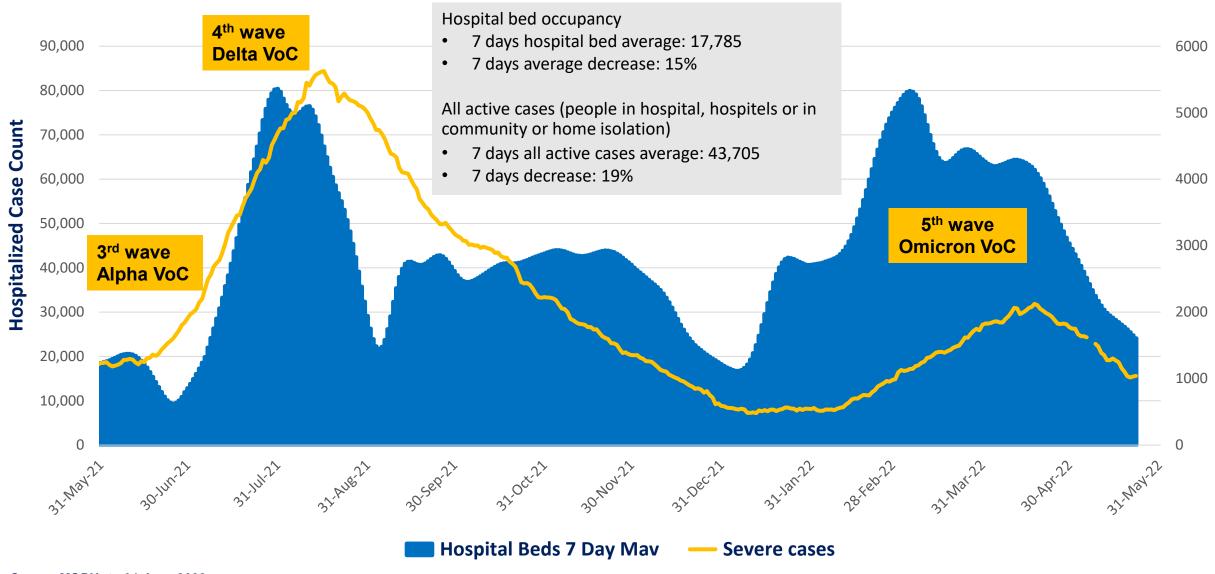


Severe and ventilated COVID-19 cases





COVID-19 hospital bed occupancy (7-day average) and severe cases

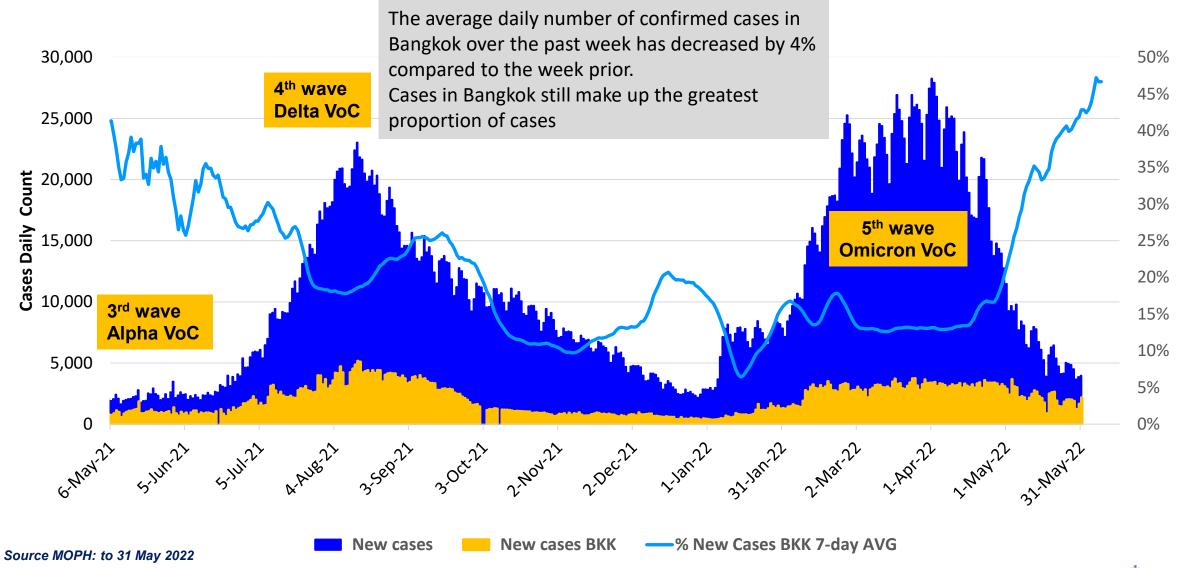




Provincial Situation



Proportion of new COVID-19 cases in Bangkok relative to all cases

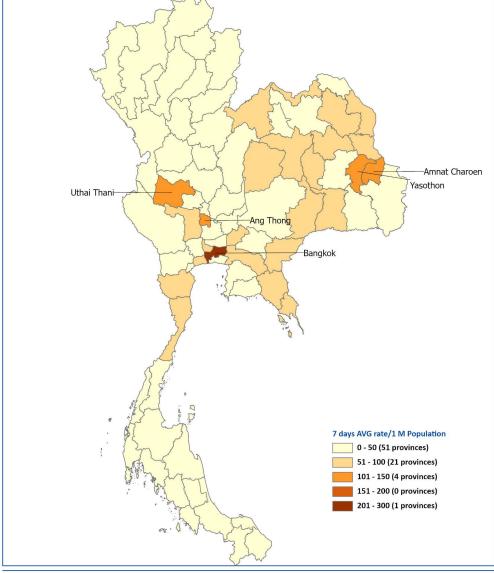


New COVID-19 cases per million population by Province

- The average number of new cases per million population are decreasing across provinces, with lower average rates being reported far more widely across the country
- Most provinces (51) reported an average rate of less than 50 new cases per million population.
- Four provinces (Amnat Chareon, Yasothon, Uthai Thani and Angthong) have an average rate from 101-150 per million population.
- Similar to the previous week only Bangkok has an average of greater than 200 cases per million population.



Thailand COVID-19 new cases per 1,000,000 population by province from 25 to 31 May 2022



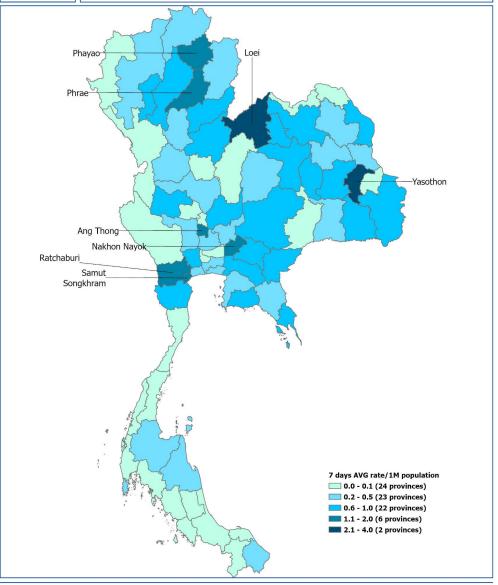


New COVID-19 deaths per million population by province

- Seventy-five out of seventy-seven provinces reported an average rate of death less than 2 per million population.
- Loei and Yasothon reported the highest average rate of deaths per million population (2.1-4.0) over the past week.



Thailand COVID-19 new deaths per million population by province from 25 to 31 May 2022



Date of Map: 31 May 2022

COVID-19 Update 01/06/202

Data Source: Ministry of Public Health Date of Data: 31 May 2022

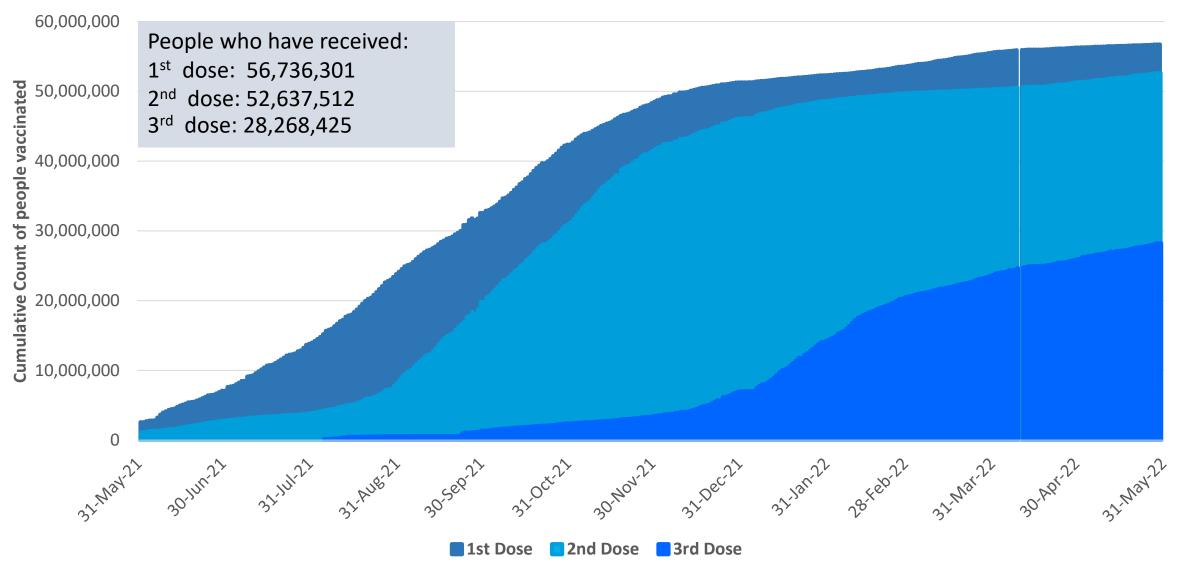
WHO Thailand Country Office, IMST COVID-19 Response

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Vaccination



National COVID-19 Vaccination Coverage



Source CCSA to 30 May 2022

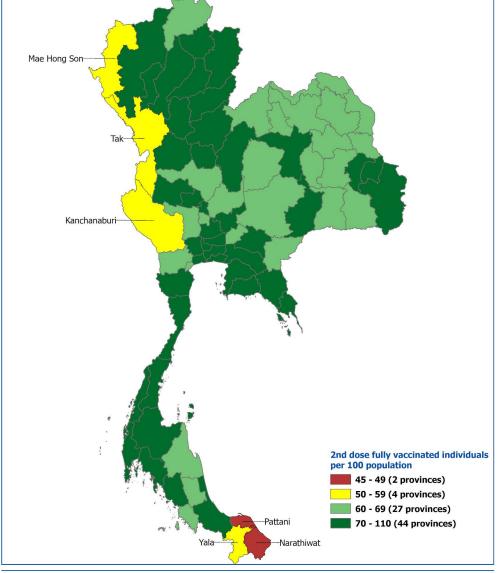


Percentage of the population vaccinated against COVID-19 by Province

- Forty-four provinces (57%) reported more than 70%
 2-dose vaccination coverage.
- Two provinces have less than 50% 2-dose coverage, both located in the far south (Narathiwat and Pattani).



Second dose vaccination as a percentage of province population until 29 May 2022



Date of Map: 31 May 2022

COVID-19 Update 01/06/202

Data Source: Ministry of Public He

Date of Data: 29 May 2022 WHO Thailand Country Office, IMST COVID-19 Response



Policy Update



Changes to Thai approved COVID-19 vaccines

- COVOVAX (Recombinant Spike Protein Vaccine) from the Serum Institute of India (SII) has been approved and listed in emergency use listing (EUL) by the Thai Food and Drug Administration (TFDA) for use in adults 18 years old and more
- TFDA has approved expanding of age group for two vaccines under EUL
 - 1. NOVOVAX: expanding from 18 years and older to 12 years and older. The recommended dose will be the same as in Adults 0.5 ml per dose x 2 doses with 3 weeks interval
 - 2. Moderna: expanding from 12 years and older to 6 years old and older. Dose for 6-11 years old will be half of adult dose $-50 \text{ mcg} (0.25 \text{ ml}) \times 2 \text{ doses with 4 weeks interval}$



The MoPH's Guidelines for COVID-19 Vaccine Administration (18 years and above)

	Dose 1	Dose 2	Interval		Dose 3
	SV/SP	SV/SP	4 weeks		AZ
	SV/SP	AZ	>3 months		AZ
3 rd	SV/SP	Pf	>3 months		Pf
dose	AZ	AZ	>3 months		Pf
booster	Pf	Pf	>3 months		Pf
	AZ	Pf	>3 months		Pf
	AZ	AZ	>3 months		AZ
	Dose 1	Dose 2	Dose 3	Interval	Dose 4
	SV/SP	SV/SP	AZ	>4 months	AZ
4 th	SV/SP	SV/SP	Pf	>4 months	Pf
dose	SV/SP	AZ	AZ	>4 months	Pf
booster	AZ	AZ	Pf	>4 months	Pf

Note: A half-dose of Pfizer vaccine can be administered as a booster dose, depending on the clinician's discretion and the vaccine recipient's choice.

- -AZ can be an option for recipients of AZ+AZ who do not wish to receive mRNA vaccines (>6 months interval)
- -Moderna can be considered as booster doses in any regimen above.
- Individuals with a history of COVID-19 infection should get the vaccine 3 months after infection.

SV=Sinovac

SP=Sinopharm

AZ=AstraZeneca

Pf=Pfizer



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Source: MoPH's press briefing 21 March 2022

COVID-19 vaccination programme for children and adolescent

Age Group	Vaccine	Dosage	Interval
5-6 yrs.	Pfizer x 2 doses	orange cap (10 micrograms/ 0.2 ml.)	8 weeks
C 44	Pfizer x 2 doses	orange cap (10 micrograms/ 0.2 ml.)	8 weeks
6-11 yrs.	Sinovac - Pfizer	Dose 1: Sinovac 0.5 ml./ dose Dose 2: orange cap Pfizer (10 micrograms/ 0.2 ml.)	4 weeks
6 – 17 yrs.	Sinovac x 2 doses	0.5 ml./ dose	4 weeks*
	Pfizer x 2 doses	purple cap (30 micrograms/ 0.3 ml.)	3-4 weeks
12 -17 yrs.	Sinovac – Pfizer	Dose 1: Sinovac 0.5 ml./ dose Dose 2: purple cap Pfizer (30 micrograms/ 0.3 ml.)	4 weeks**

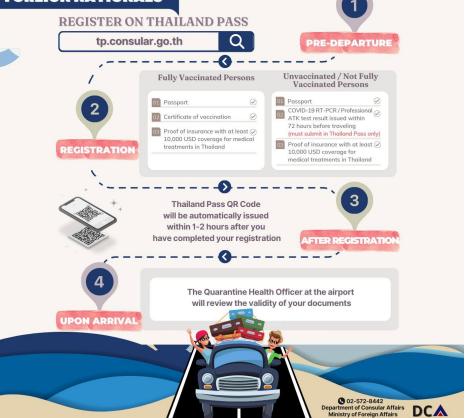
^{*} They should receive a booster dose with Pfizer (4 months interval after the 2nd dose)

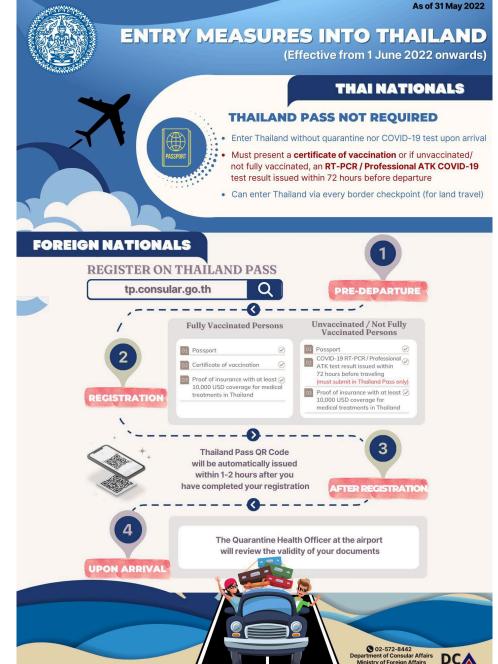
Source: MoPH's press briefing 21 Mar 2022



^{**} They should receive a booster dose with Pfizer or Moderna (4-6 months interval after the 2nd dose)







MFA updates FAQs relating to Thailand Pass at

https://consular.mfa.go.th/th/content/thailand-pass-fags-2



USEFUL LINKS

- The Thailand COVID19 situation report is available in Thai and English, please <u>visit</u>
- 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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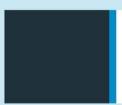


WHO Thailand





Bringing your hands to your mouth can transfer the virus into your body



Smoking can increase your chances of getting COVID-19



Sharing tobacco products such as waterpipes can transmit the virus between people

#coronavirus #COVID19

