

# COVID-19 Situation, Thailand

## 12 April 2022

Based on data as reported by the CCSA

**3,925,854 total confirmed cases**

**26,289 total deaths**

Daily average reported from 6 to 12 April 2022 (compared to the week prior)

 24,040 new confirmed cases (26,025) ↓ 8%

 98 deaths (92) ↑ 7%

 25,797 people recovered (25,220) ↑ 2%

 139,673 vaccinations

### Main messages

| Ongoing widespread community transmission of COVID-19 across Thailand |

| RTG encourages COVID-free settings and booster vaccinations |

| Get vaccinated, maintain universal precautions and stay informed |

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

# Situation Analysis

The average number of new laboratory-confirmed (PCR positive) COVID-19 cases reported per day decreased by 8% in the past 7 days compared to the previous week, but remains very high. This is the first weekly decrease for some time; however, it is too early to know if this is the start of a decrease in cases, and there are concerns that there could be an increase in cases after Songkran. While confirmed cases decreased, the average number of probable (ATK positive) cases reported per day over the last 7 days (21,031) increased by 17% compared to the week before (17,912). As not all probable (ATK positive) cases are subsequently confirmed by PCR testing, the likely 'total' daily case counts remain high. Although Thailand has not experienced the same degree of an upsurge of COVID-19 cases as seen in some other countries, cases including severe, ventilated and deaths have increased substantially since the beginning of the year.

Bangkok continues to report the highest daily number of COVID cases, although continuing the previous weeks' slight decline in new cases. The average number of new COVID-19 cases reported per day for Bangkok in the past week (3,167) is 5% lower than the week prior (3,322).

The average daily number of all currently 'active' COVID-19 cases (247,112) over the last seven days decreased by 2% compared to the previous week. Most cases continue to be monitored in hospitals, community isolation and home isolation. The average number of COVID cases occupying hospital beds per day over the past week (63,979) increased by just 0.2% compared with the week prior (63,875), continuing the steady upward trend in average bed occupancy from early March.

An average of 98 daily deaths were reported in the past week compared to 92 for the previous week, an increase of 6.5%. While this represents a slowing down in the *rate* of increase of new daily deaths, it continues the steadily increasing rise in deaths that have occurred since January.

The average daily number of severe COVID-19 cases over the past seven days (1,949) represents a 7% increase over the average number reported for the previous week (1,821). The average daily number of ventilated COVID-19 cases over the past seven days (826) represents a 12.5% increase over the average number reported for the week prior (649).

The daily high COVID-19 case numbers continue to cause a significant increase in the number of severe and ventilated cases in hospitals in Thailand. Although the number of seriously ill COVID-19 cases remains lower than the peak in August 2021, both severe and ventilated cases, have been steadily climbing, with ventilated cases increasing faster and just 24% below their highest ever reported levels of August 2021. Despite these increases, there remains capacity in the healthcare system to admit patients.

•The policy of not confirming by PCR testing for all probable cases, 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 the situation. However, from the data reported, the increasing transmissibility of the Omicron variant is clear, with 45% (1.7 million) of all COVID cases (3.9 million) in Thailand reported in the last 3-months from 1 January 2022, which was the time when the Omicron variant started to dominate circulation.

Even with the current high case burden of COVID-19, vaccination rates in Thailand continue 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. However, vaccination rates are still low in some provinces and some important risk groups. The CCSA reported that of the 105 deaths reported on 11 April, 97% were in vulnerable groups, including 81% that were over 60, and that 94% had not received a booster vaccination that studies in Thailand and internationally show to be highly effective against preventing severe disease against the Omicron variant of concern.

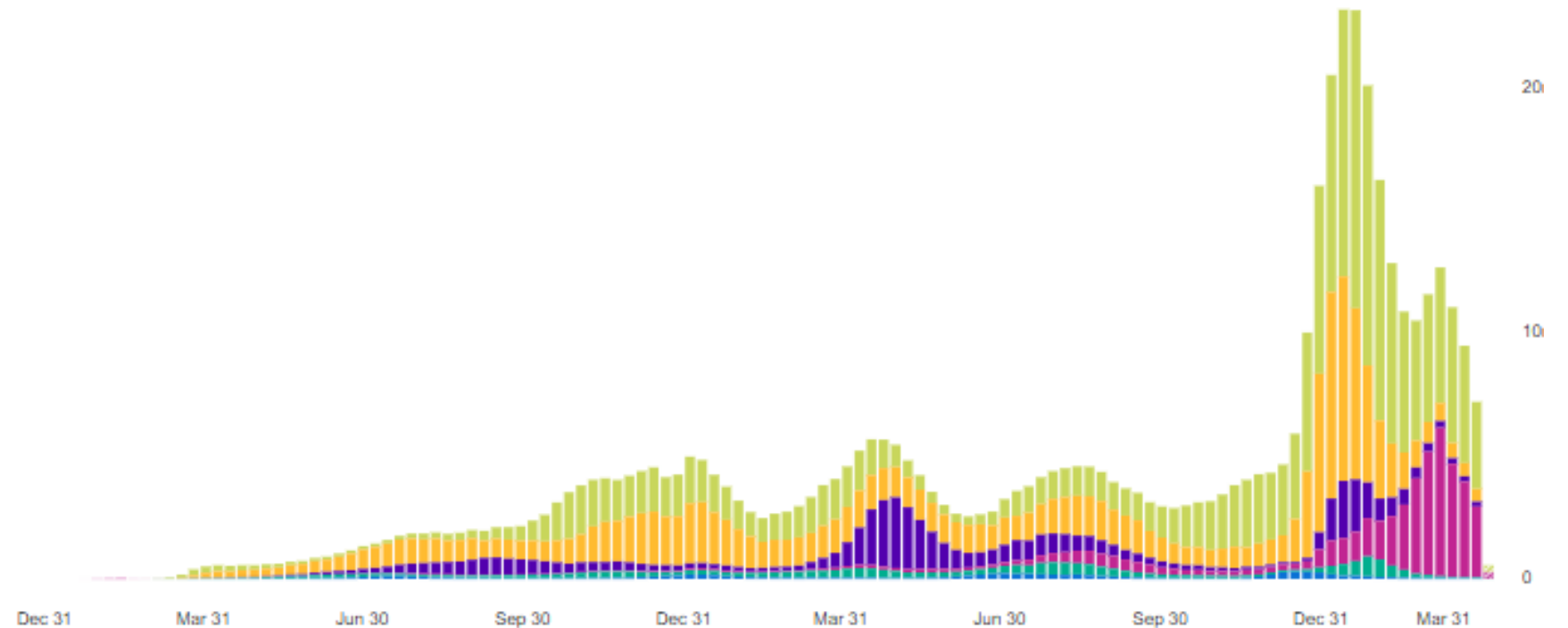
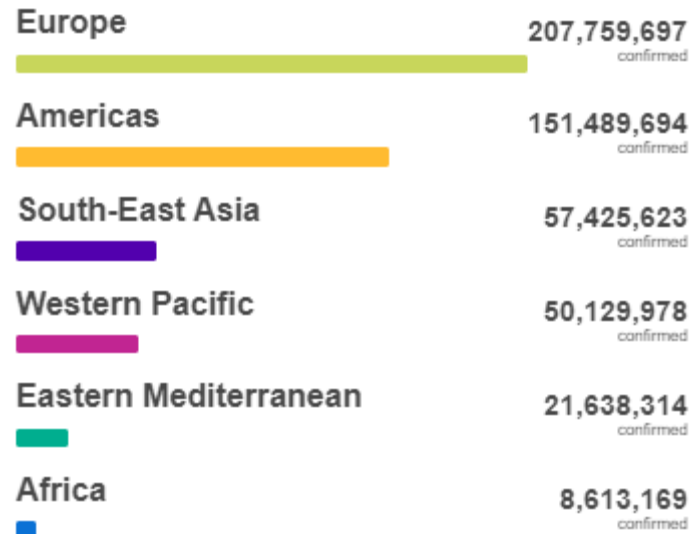
# Global COVID-19 (total) cases, deaths and vaccinations to date: chart showing cases reported per week (11 April 2022)

**497,057,239** confirmed cases  
**549,700** new cases in last 24 hours

**6,179,104** deaths  
**1,750** new deaths in last 24 hours

**11,250,782,214** vaccine doses administered  
**5,063,588,105** persons vaccinated with at least one dose  
**4,537,098,395** persons fully vaccinated  
(to 4 April 2022)

## Situation by WHO Region



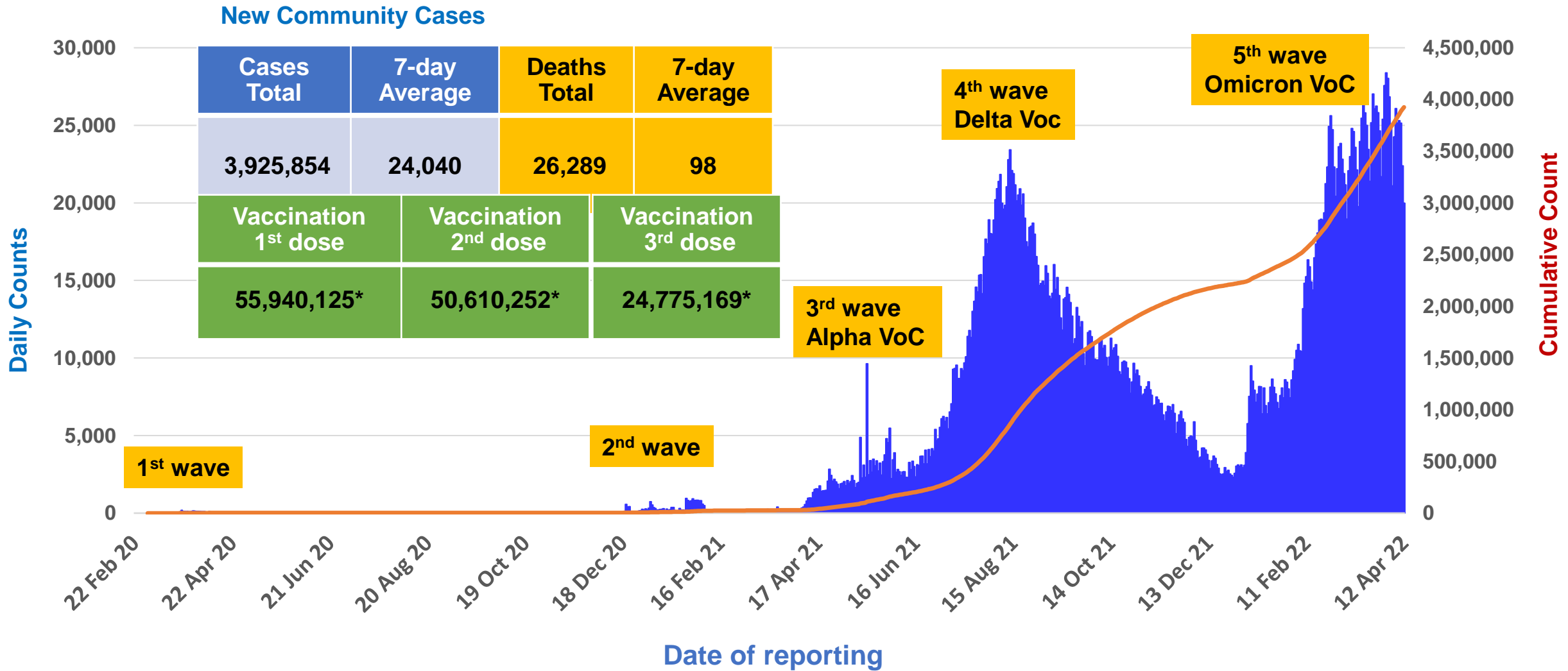
Source: <https://covid19.who.int/> - data as of 5 April 2022 (vaccination data to 11 April 2022)

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# National Situation

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



Source MoPH to 12 Apr 2022

\*Source CCSA to 11 Apr 2022

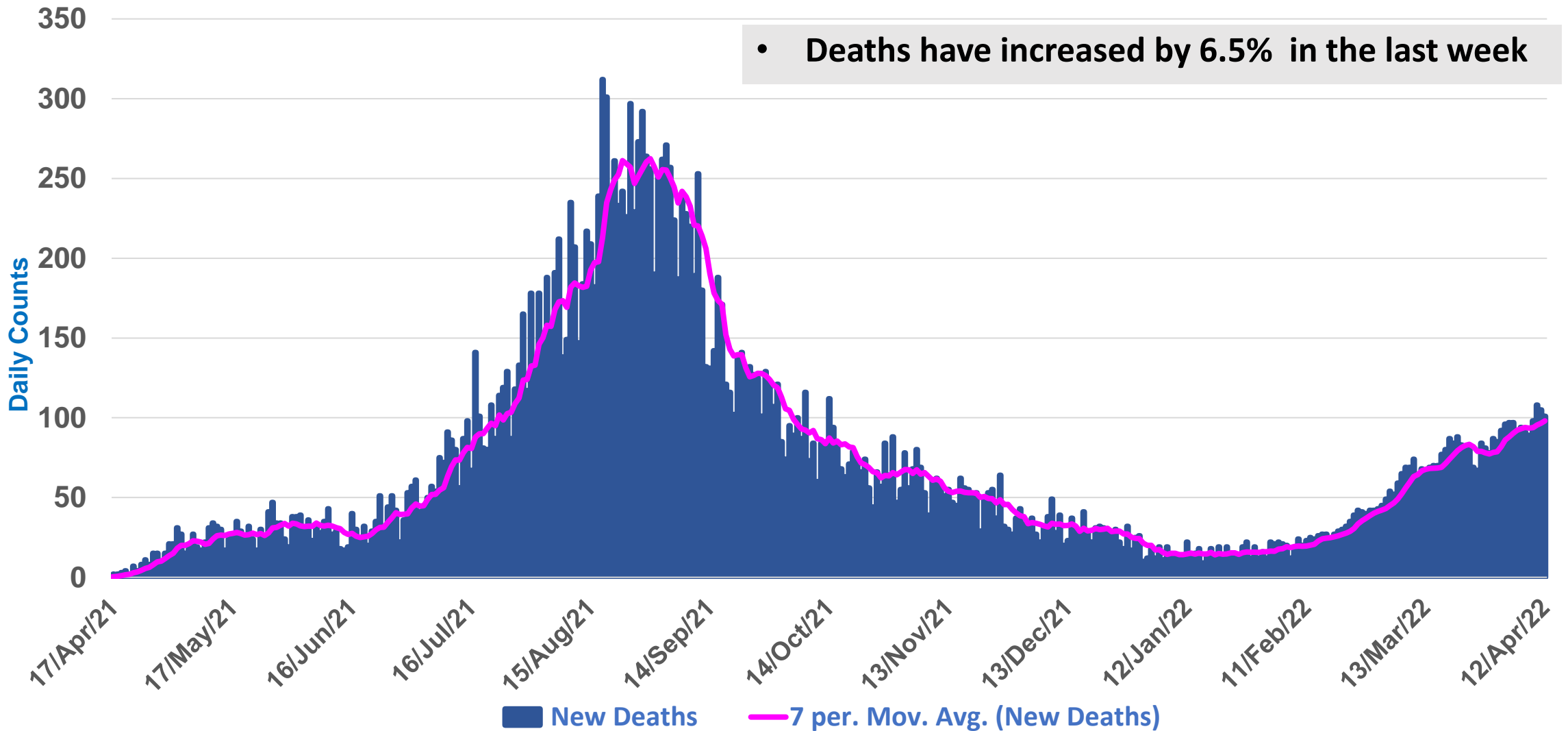
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■ New — Cumulative

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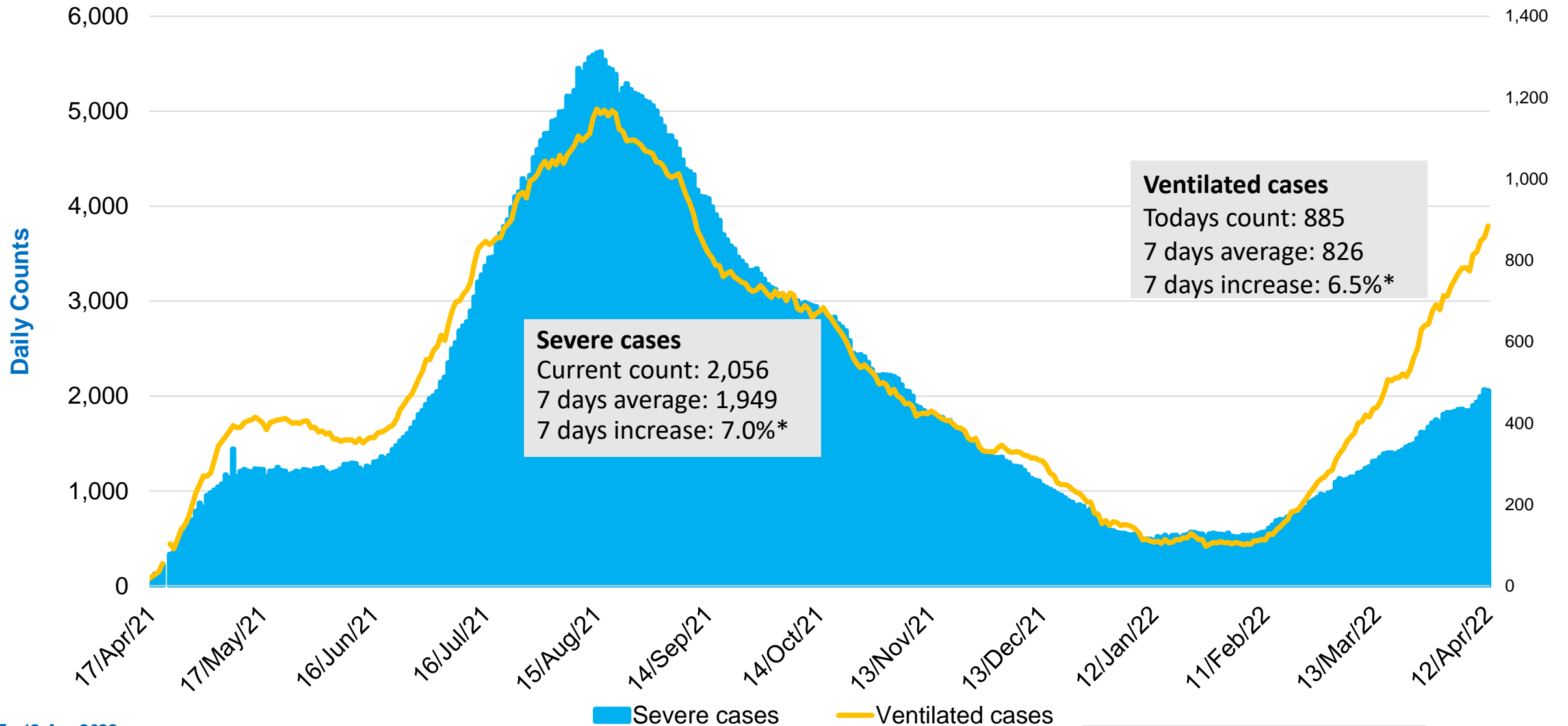
# COVID-19 deaths in Thailand



to 12 Apr 2022  
Source MoPH

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# Severe and ventilated COVID-19 cases



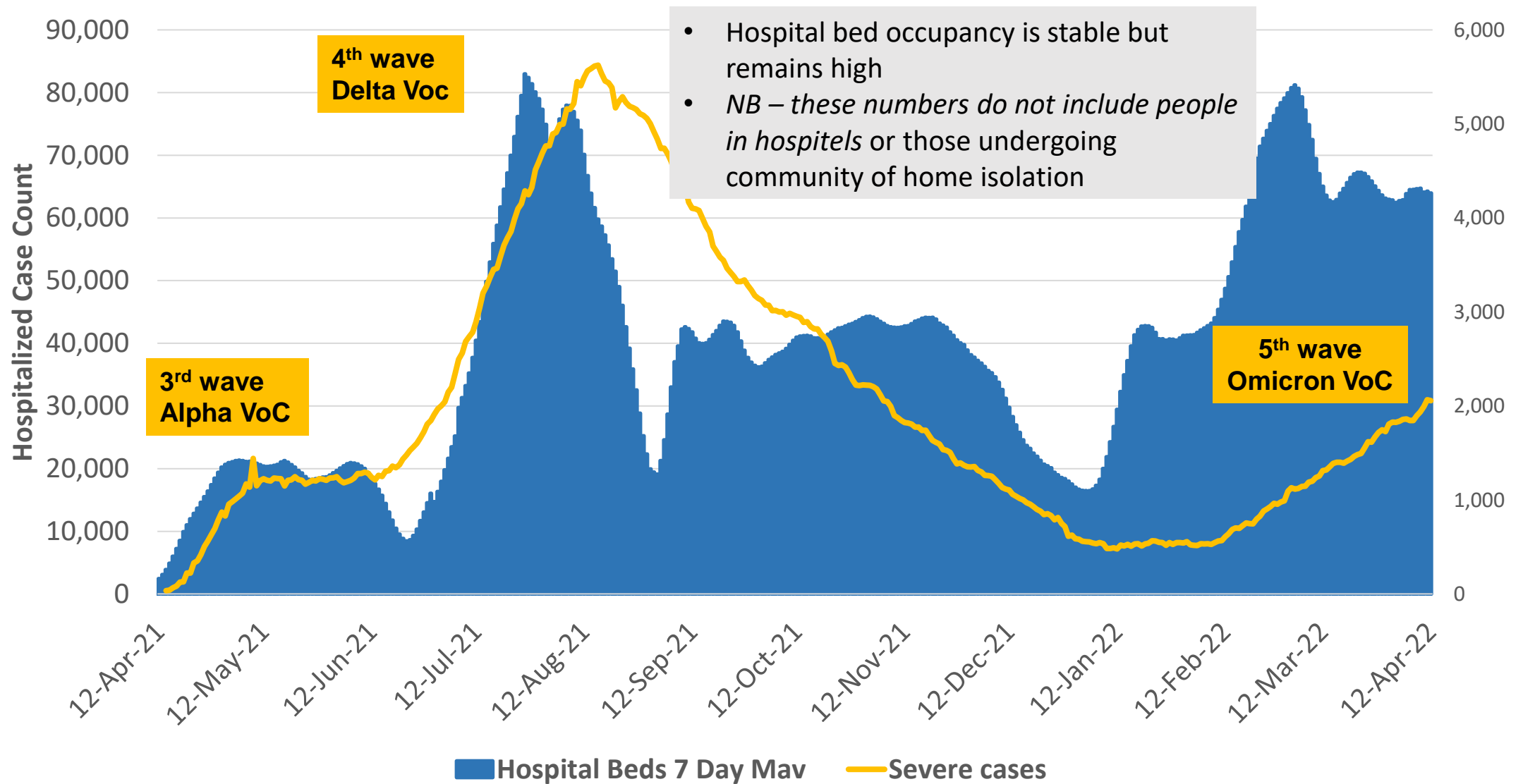
To 12 Apr 2022  
Source MoPH

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\*Compared to the week prior



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

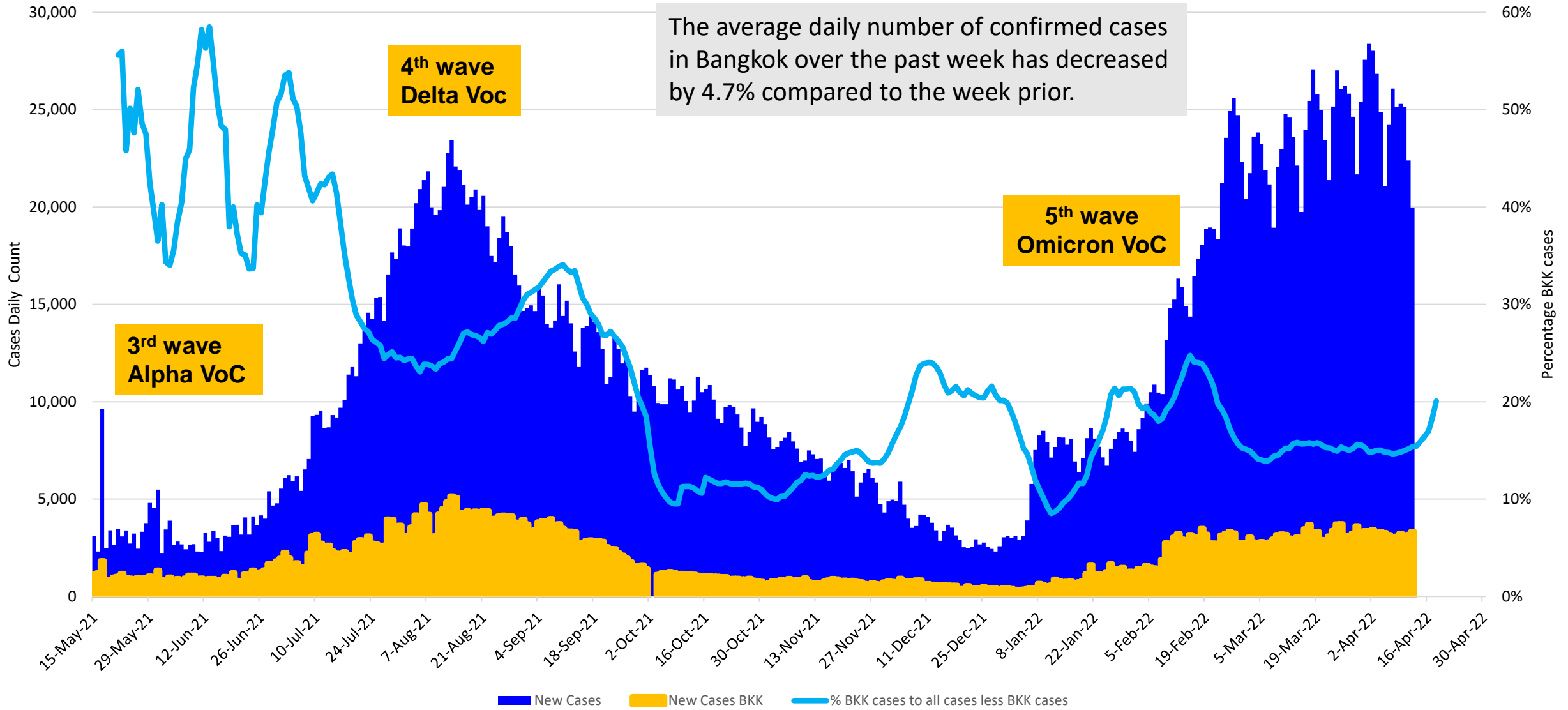


Source MOPH: to 12 Apr 2022

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# COVID-19 proportion of new cases in Bangkok to all cases



Source MOPH: to 12 Apr 2022

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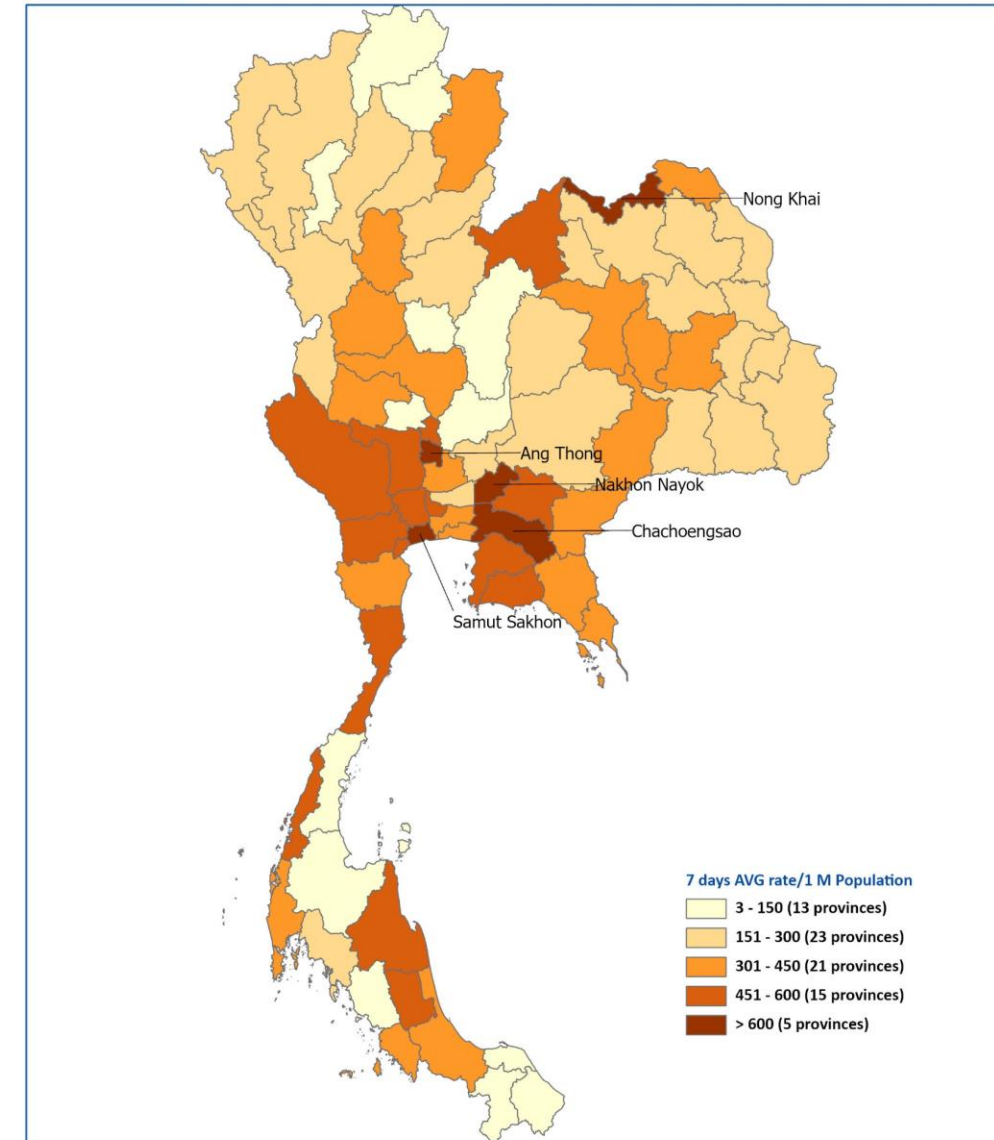


# New COVID-19 cases per million population by province

- There continues wide variation in the average rate of new cases ranging from under 150 cases per million (13 provinces) to more than 600 cases per million population (5 provinces).
- Provinces with a high rates continue to be in central provinces and Nong Khai in the North-East. Of note there were no southern provinces in the highest reporting categories of cases in the last week. A change from previous weeks
- The lowest rates were found more or less in a straight line from far south to the far north provinces.

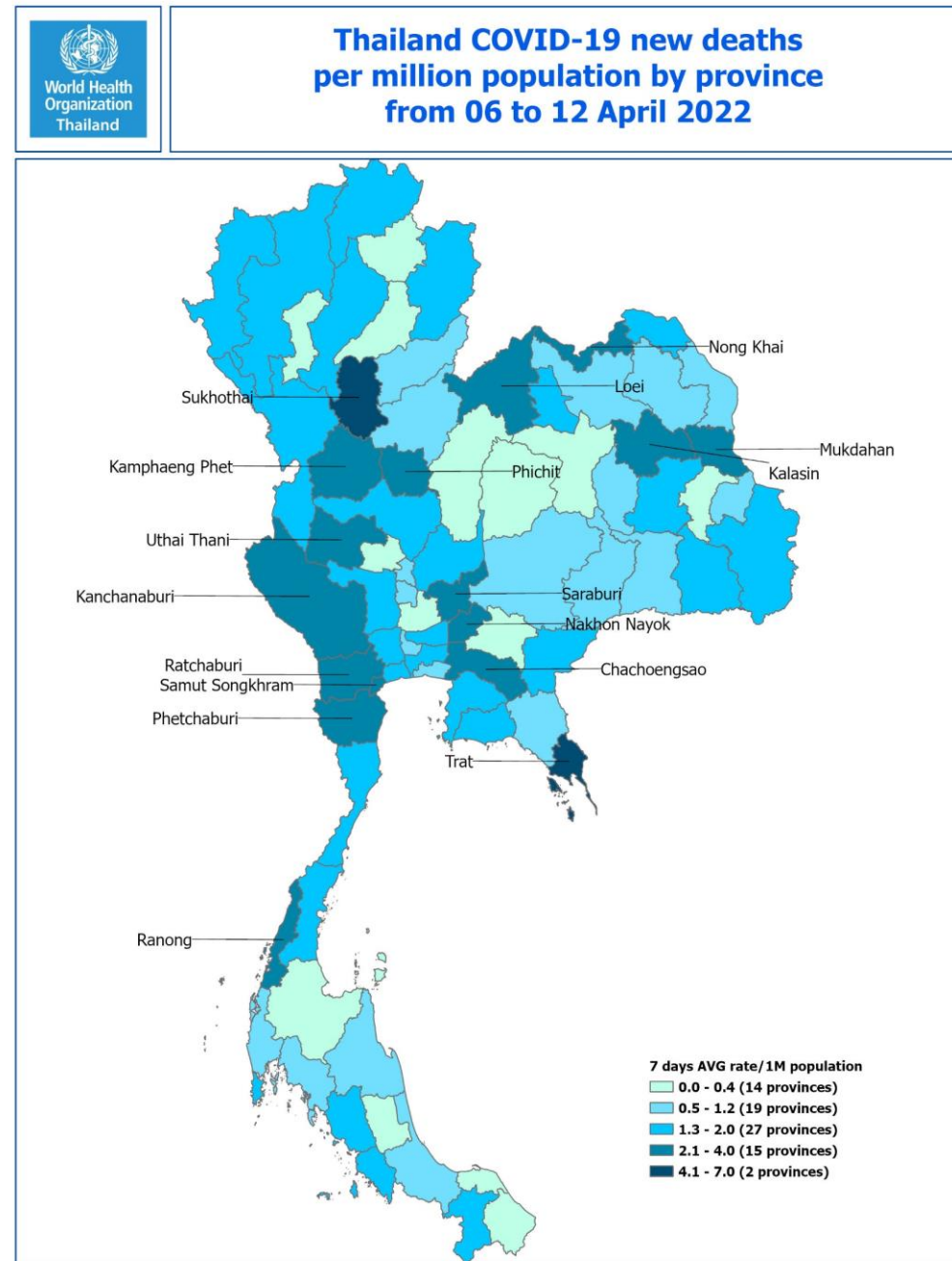


Thailand COVID-19 new cases per 1,000,000 population by province from 06 to 12 April 2022

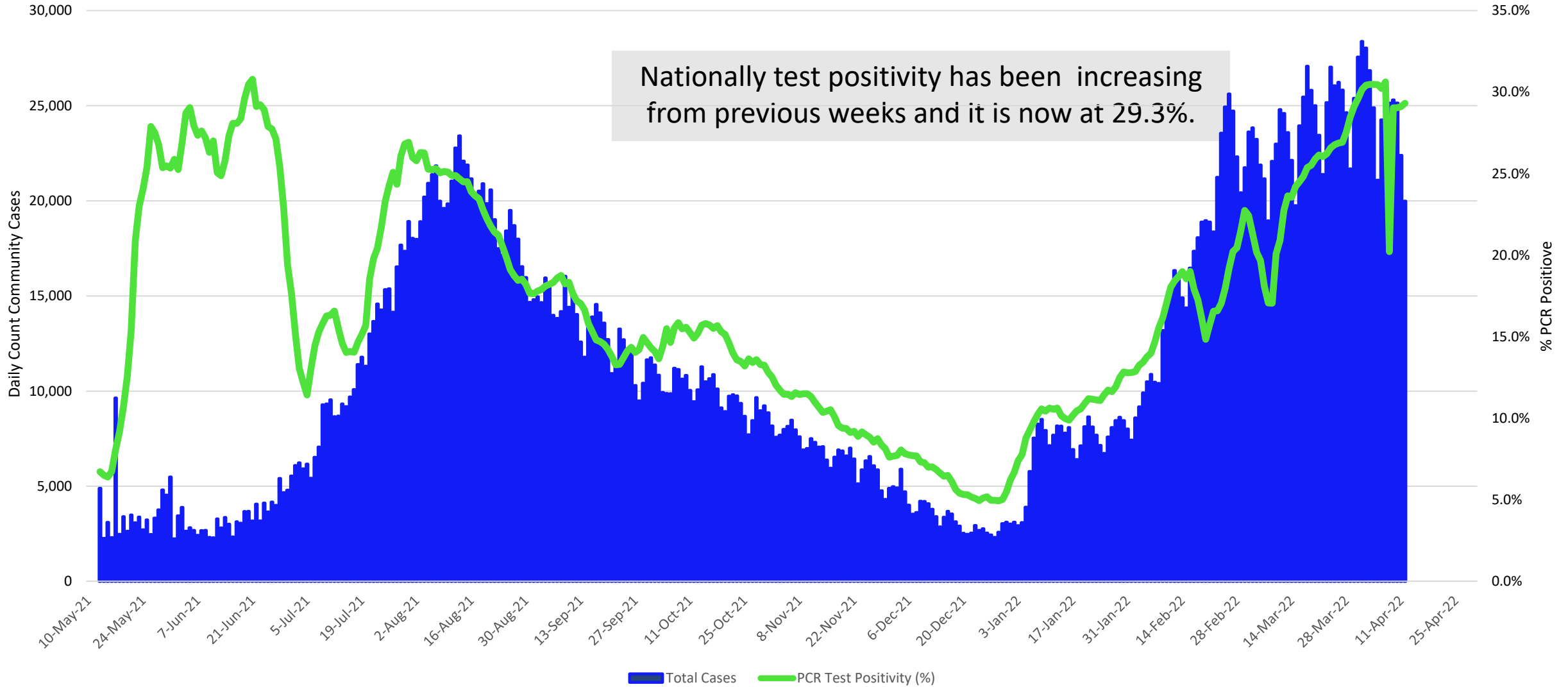


# New COVID-19 deaths per million population by province

- The average rate of deaths per million population over the past week increased from 0 (14 provinces) to 7 (2 provinces) deaths per million population, an increase from 5.6 per million deaths per million population upper range of the previous week.
- Sukhothai and Trat reported the highest weekly average rate of deaths per million population in the past week. A change in provinces from the previous week.



# Variation in 'Test Positivity Rate' over time\*

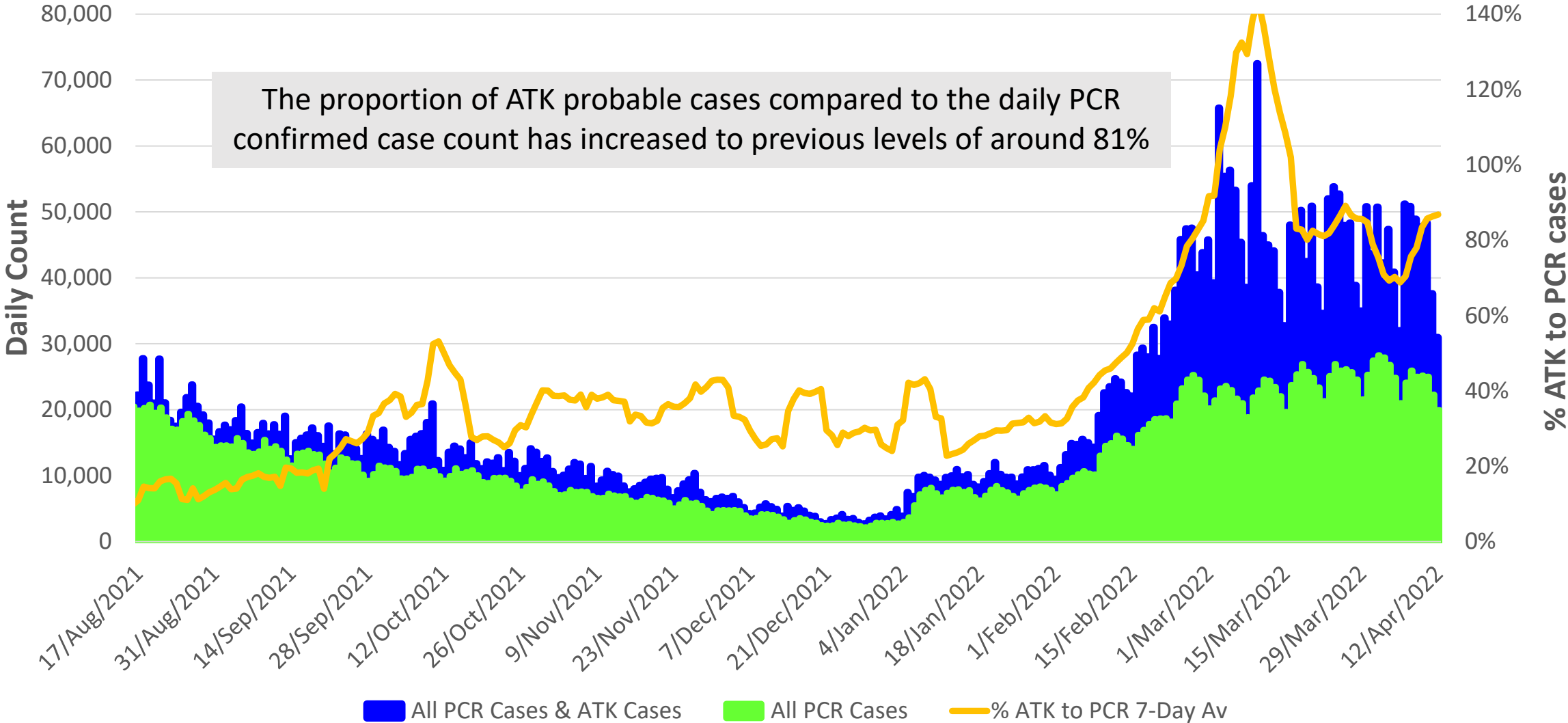


Source MOPH: to 12 Apr 2022

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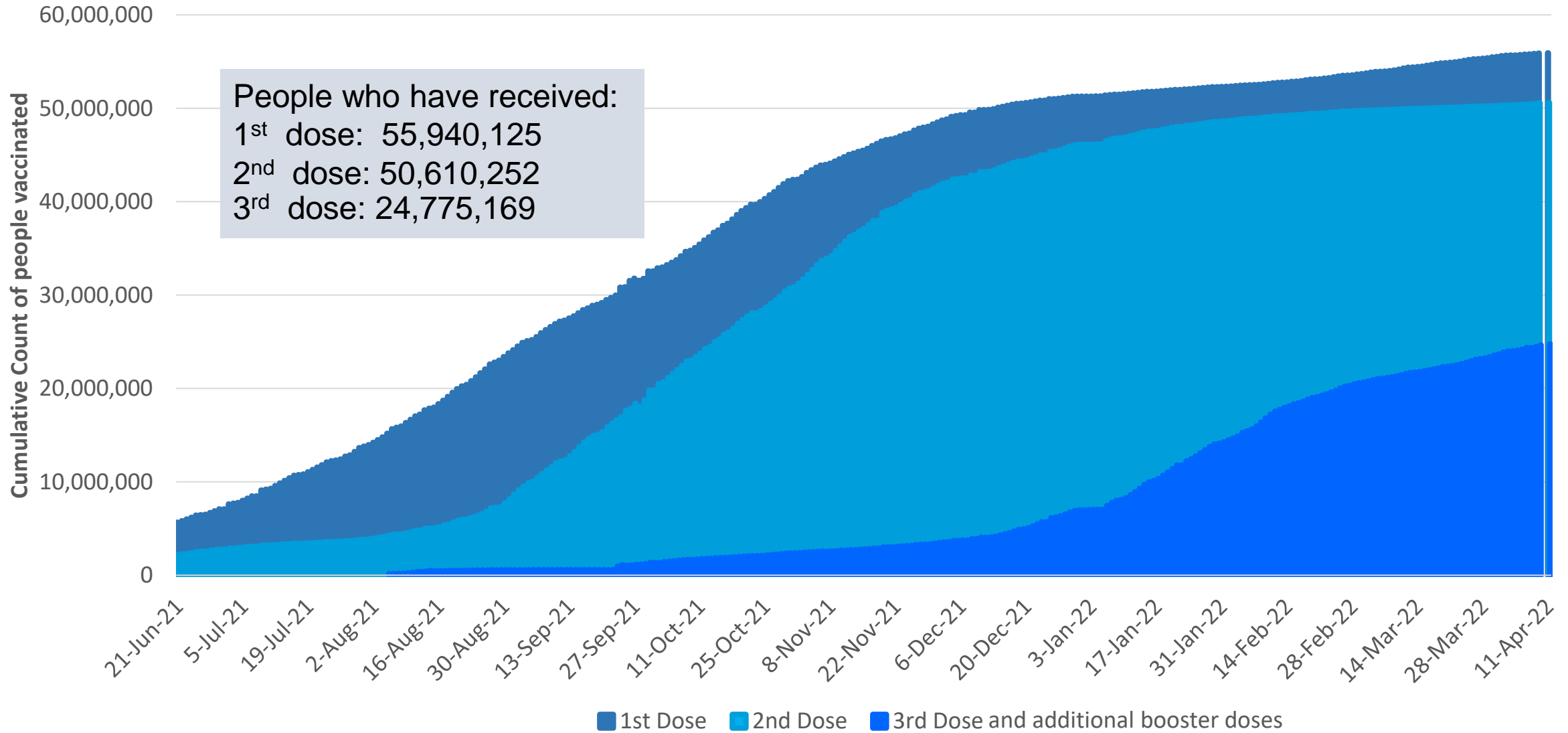
# PCR confirmed cases and antigen test kit (ATK) positive cases



Source MOPH: to 12 Apr 2022

# Vaccination

# National COVID-19 Vaccination Coverage



Source CCSA to 11 Apr 2022

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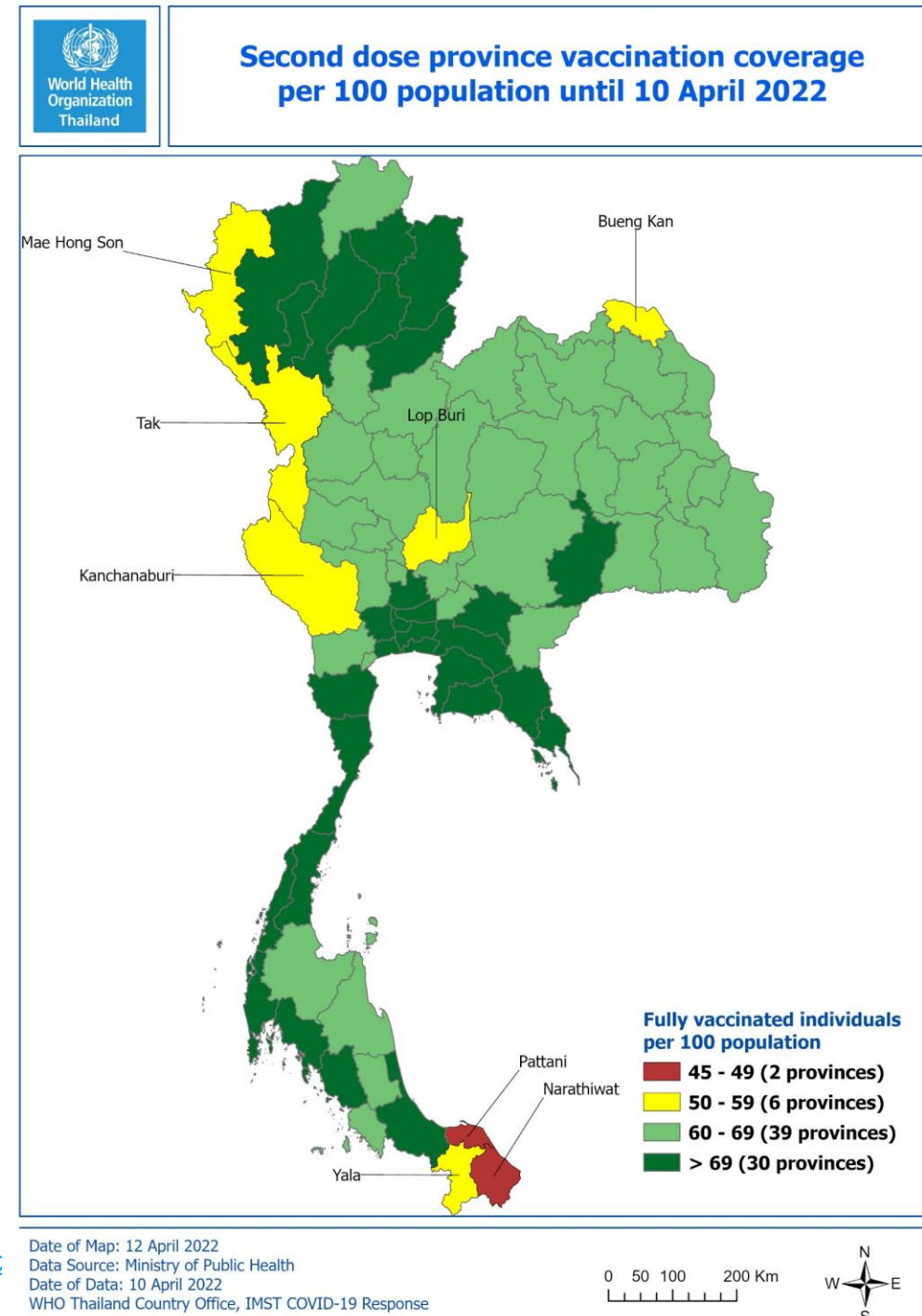


# Second dose coverage per million population by province

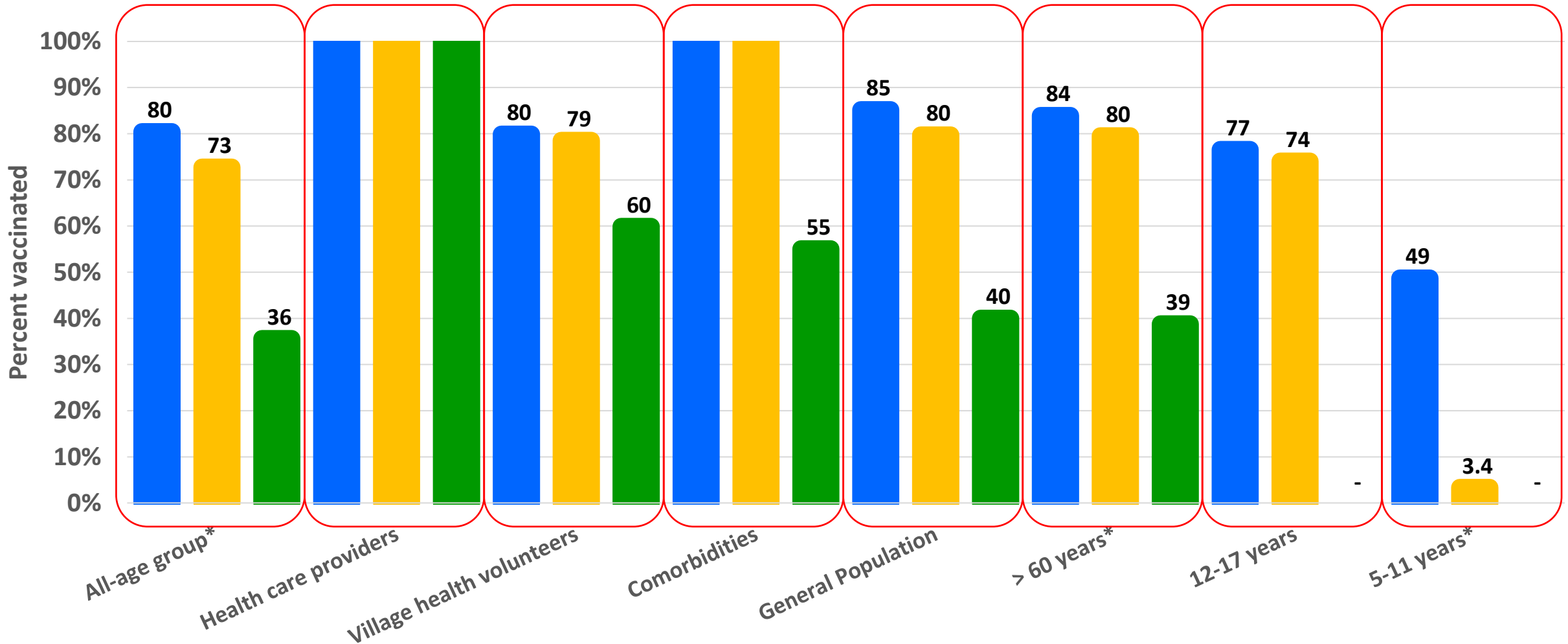
- The number of provinces reporting higher two-dose vaccination coverage has remained the same as the previous week (30 provinces).
- The highest rate of vaccination coverage rates were in Bangkok and its surrounding provinces, and industrial and tourism provinces.
- The lowest vaccination coverage rates remain in Pattani and Narathiwat in the far south at below 50%.

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# Vaccination coverage: 1<sup>st</sup> dose, 2<sup>nd</sup> dose, 3<sup>rd</sup> and additional booster doses



MoPH to 10 Apr 2022  
\*CCSA to 11 Apr 2022

**Blue** = 1<sup>st</sup> dose

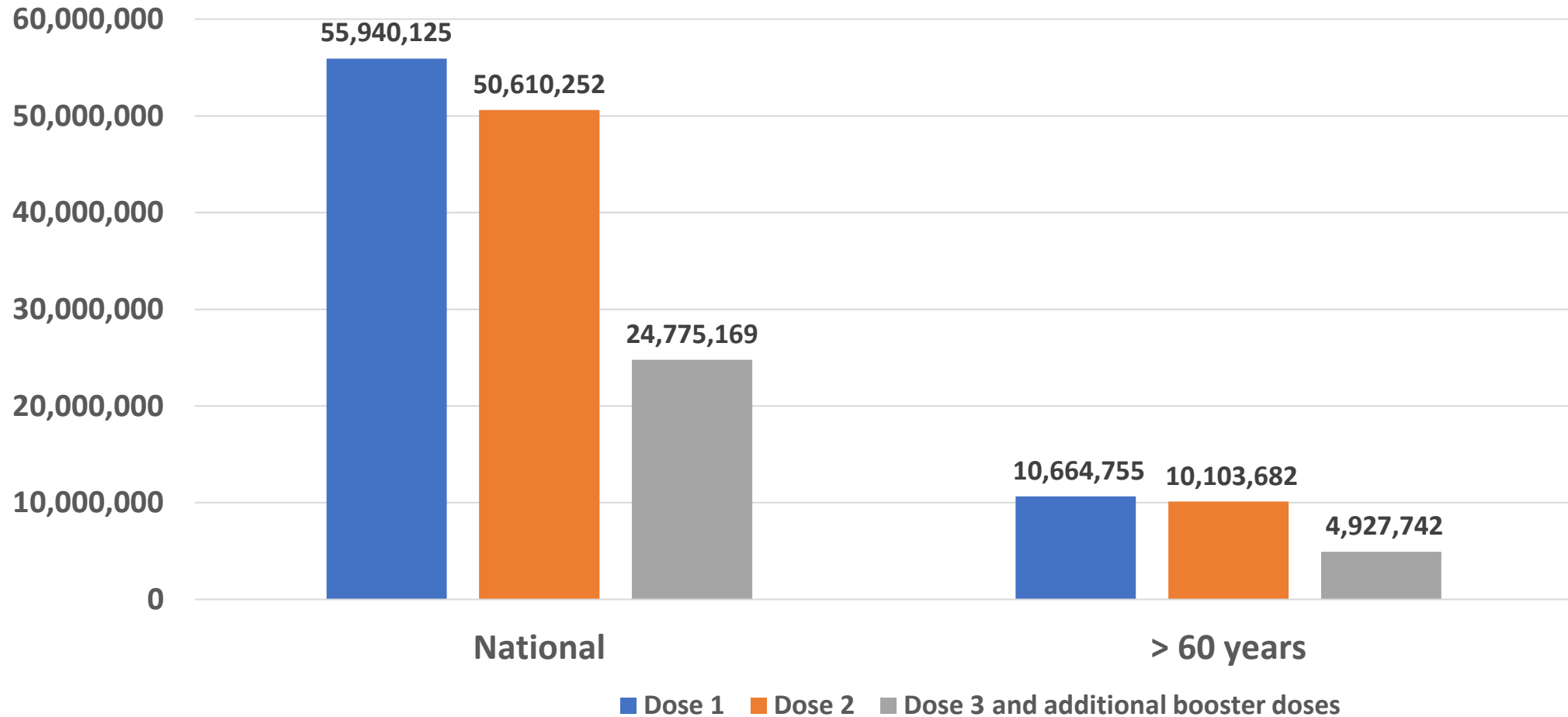
**Yellow** = 2<sup>nd</sup> dose

**Green** = 3<sup>rd</sup> dose includes also 4<sup>th</sup> and possibly 5<sup>th</sup> doses combined

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# Vaccination coverage: 1<sup>st</sup> dose, 2<sup>nd</sup> dose, 3<sup>rd</sup> dose and more doses (Nationally and in those 60 years and older)



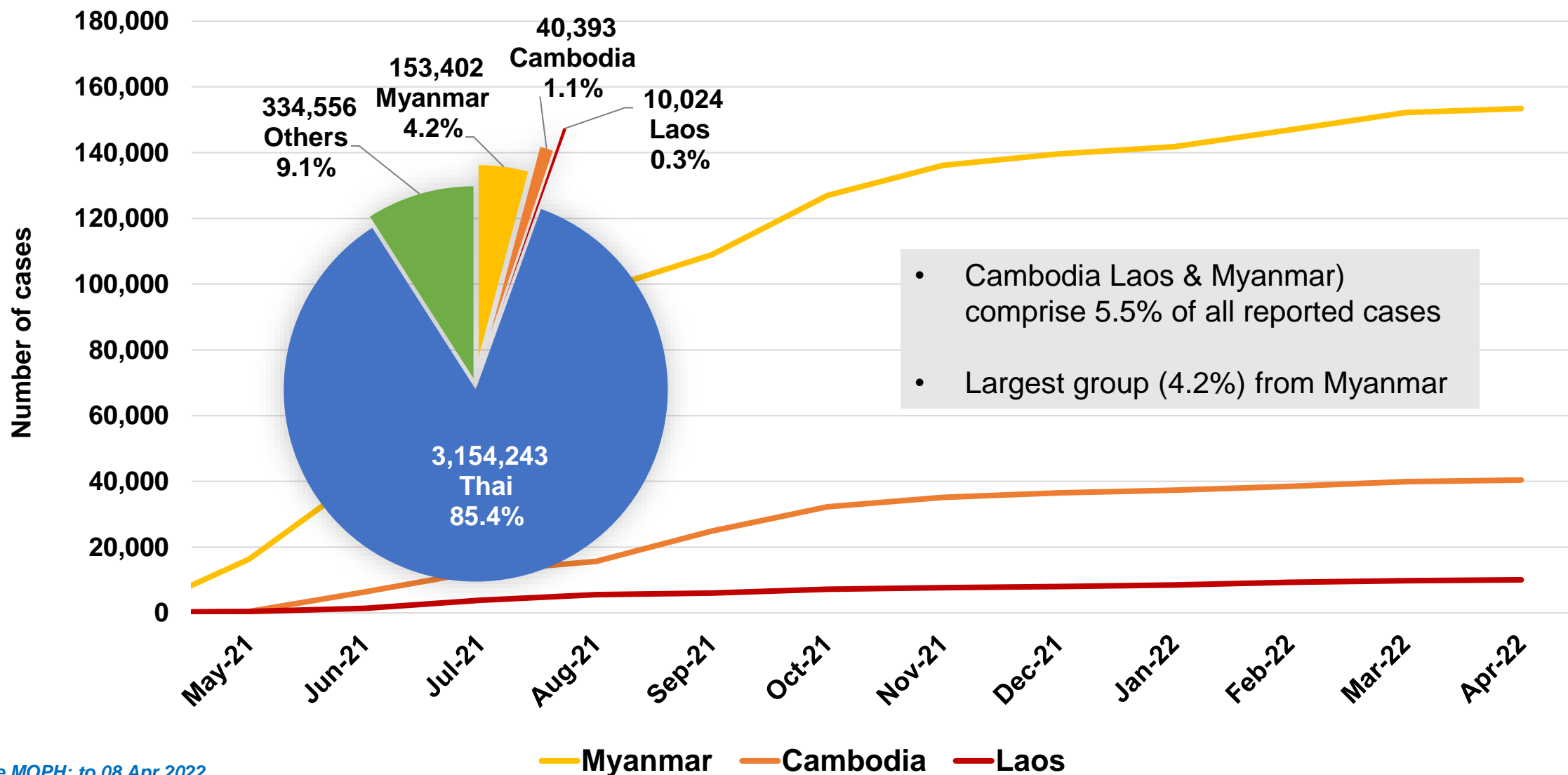
CCSA to 11 Apr 2022

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# COVID-19 burden on vulnerable population groups

# Cumulative COVID-19 Cases reported to date by nationality (08 April 2022)



Source MOPH: to 08 Apr 2022

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# Policy Update

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

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

# 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
6-11 yrs.	Pfizer x 2 doses	orange cap (10 micrograms/ 0.2 ml.)	8 weeks
	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*
12 -17 yrs.	Pfizer x 2 doses	purple cap (30 micrograms/ 0.3 ml.)	3-4 weeks
	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 2<sup>nd</sup> dose)

\*\* They should receive a booster dose with Pfizer or Moderna (4-6 months interval after the 2<sup>nd</sup> dose)

Source: MoPH's press briefing 21 Mar 2022

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## Entry Scheme into Thailand through TEST AND GO

(Revised measures effective from 1 April 2022)

### ELIGIBILITY

Fully vaccinated\* travelers from all countries / territories

\*Only vaccines registered by the Food and Drug Administration of Thailand or approved by the Ministry of Public Health or the WHO. Must be fully vaccinated at least 14 days prior to departure



### REQUIRED DOCUMENTS

- 1 Passport
- 2 Certificate of Vaccination
  - Ages 18 and above must be fully vaccinated
  - Ages below 18
    - Traveling accompanied by parents/legal guardian
    - Full vaccination not required
  - Traveling unaccompanied
    - Ages below 12 must be fully vaccinated
    - Ages 12 - 17 must receive one dose of vaccination
- 3 Paid SHA Extra+ / AQ Hotel booking confirmation for 1 day including the fee for 1 RT-PCR test, 1 ATK self-test kit and airport transfer
- 4 Insurance with minimum coverage of USD 20,000 for medical expenses (not required for Thai nationals and foreign nationals who have Thai social security / confirmation letters from employer in Thailand)

### REGISTRATION

- 1 Register free on Thailand Pass (processing time is 3 to 7 days)
- 2 Travel from port of arrival to your hotel via sealed-route (transportation arranged by hotel)
- 3 Undergo a RT-PCR test and wait for test result at your hotel
- 4 Take an ATK self-test on Day 5-6 and report the test result as instructed by the Ministry of Public Health

### REMARK

Pre-departure RT-PCR test for entry into Thailand is no longer required.

However, travelers are advised to verify airline policies and entry requirements of transiting countries.

For further inquiries, please contact the Department of Consular Affairs (DCA)  
Tel. (66) 02-572-8442 (24 hours) or Email: [testgo@consular.go.th](mailto:testgo@consular.go.th).  
Please refer to the FAQs at [www.consular.mfa.go.th](http://www.consular.mfa.go.th) and [tp.consular.go.th](http://tp.consular.go.th) for additional information.



## Entry Schemes into Thailand (Revised measure effective from 1 April 2022)

### SANDBOX



- Stay within Sandbox areas for 5 days before permitted to travel to other parts of Thailand
- Current Sandbox areas include Phuket, Krabi, Phan-Nga, Surat Thani (Koh Samui, Koh Tao and Koh Phangan), Chonburi (Pattaya and some districts) and Trat (Koh Chang)

### REQUIRED DOCUMENTS FOR REGISTRATION

- 1 Passport
- 2 Certificate of Vaccination
  - Ages 18 and above must be fully vaccinated
  - Ages below 18
    - Traveling accompanied by parents/legal guardian
    - Full vaccination not required
  - Traveling unaccompanied
    - Ages below 12 must be fully vaccinated
    - Ages 12 - 17 must receive one dose of vaccination
- 3 Paid SHA Extra+ / AQ Hotel booking confirmation for 5 days and the fee for 1 RT-PCR test\*, 1 ATK self-test kit and airport transfer
- 4 Insurance with minimum coverage of USD 20,000 for medical expenses (not required for Thai nationals and foreign nationals who have Thai social security / confirmation letters from employer in Thailand)

\*RT-PCR test will be conducted on day 0-1

### ALTERNATIVE QUARANTINE

- 5 days quarantine for both fully vaccinated travelers and unvaccinated travelers

### REQUIRED DOCUMENTS FOR REGISTRATION

- 1 Passport
- 2 Paid AQ Hotel booking confirmation for 5 days including the fee for 1 RT-PCR test\* and airport transfer
- 3 Insurance with minimum coverage of USD 20,000 for medical expenses (not required for Thai nationals and foreign nationals who have Thai social security / confirmation letters from employer in Thailand)

\*RT-PCR test will be conducted on day 4-5

### REMARK

- Processing time for Thailand Pass is 3-7 days
- Pre-departure RT-PCR test for entry into Thailand is no longer required. However, travelers are advised to verify airline policies and entry requirements of transiting countries

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# EXPLAINER: COVID-19 risks in children

## Q: Are young children at risk from COVID-19?

A: Yes. As with adults, children infected with the Omicron strain of the COVID-19 virus may not be particularly unwell with few or no symptoms. However, children can still get sick from COVID-19 either from the Omicron or other strains of the virus. Countries experiencing widespread Omicron COVID-19 outbreaks have reported high rates of hospital admissions in the 5-11 age group.

Since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic, children have had a much lower risk of becoming seriously ill and an even lower risk of dying from COVID-19 when compared to adults. The risk of severe illness is even lower, resulting from infection with the Omicron variant of concern, which is currently the dominant SARS-CoV-2 strain circulating in Thailand and worldwide. However, a key difference with Omicron is that this virus strain is much more transmissible. As a result, the rapid spread of the Omicron variant has caused a surge in cases in many countries, including Thailand. This includes a greater number of children being admitted to the hospital.

Because Omicron infection is often asymptomatic, people may be unaware of their infection. This means that COVID-19 continues to pose significant health risks for older people and those with chronic underlying health conditions of all ages. This is made worse by the increased transmissibility of Omicron and the multi-generational high-density family living that occurs in Thailand. Sharing spaces and close contact living increases the chances of transmission, a situation that will increase during Songkran as family and friends come together.

So even though most children may not appear to be unwell if they are infected with Omicron, they may transmit to those that are more vulnerable, including older family members, those with poor health and those unvaccinated, including under 5-year-olds who are not eligible for vaccination at the moment.

Not all children will have mild COVID; some children will also be more severely affected, requiring hospitalization either directly for COVID-19 or indirectly through worsening pre-existing health conditions. As with adults and adolescents, children are at risk to themselves from COVID-19 and a risk to others if they spread COVID-19.

During Songkran festivities, when family members from all generations get together, it is vital to be aware of the potential risks of transmission and consequences of infection when possibly infected asymptomatic people travel home to spend Songkran with their families, including their elderly relatives or children aged 5 to 11 who are partially vaccinated or children under 5 years old who are not yet vaccinated.

It is very important that we double down on applying the basic preventive measures that we know will break chains of transmission, including wearing masks, avoiding crowded and poorly ventilated places, places, maintaining physical distancing, washing hands regularly and practising respiratory hygiene, i.e. coughing into a folded elbow or into a tissue, which should be disposed of safely.



Click on the image to watch WHO's Chief Scientists Dr Soumya Swaminathan explain how our body develops immunity against a new virus.

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## 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](mailto:sethawebsite@who.int)



[www.who.int/thailand](http://www.who.int/thailand)



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WHO Thailand

# Celebrate Songkran safely

by doing the followings

- Use video calls to connect with each other to avoid big gatherings
- Take elderly to get vaccinated or receive a booster shot ahead of Songkran
- Take ATK test before visiting family
- Wear masks at all times
- Large families should arrange separate times to visit grandparents
- Clean surfaces, like doorknobs, with disinfectant after each visit
- Make homes well ventilated by opening windows.
- Keep at least 1-metre distance

World Health Organization Thailand

[www.who.int/thailand](http://www.who.int/thailand) @WHOThailand [www.who.int/thailand](http://www.who.int/thailand)