

# COVID-19 Situation, Thailand

## 12 January 2022

**2,292,290 total confirmed cases**

**21,869 total deaths**

**Daily average reported from 6 to 12 January 2022 (compared to week prior)**

 **7,136 new cases (3,170) ↑125%**

 **14 deaths (17) ↓18%**

 **3,044 people recovered (2,956) ↑3%**

 **389,579 vaccinations (157,921) ↑146%**

### Main messages

| **Community transmission of omicron in most provinces** |

| **RTG encourages COVID-free setting and booster vaccinations** |

| **Get vaccinated, maintain universal precautions and stay informed** |

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*All data from the RTG MoPH unless otherwise stated*

# Situation Analysis

- New cases and active cases including those in hospital, home, community and field hospital are increasing.
- The number of new cases increased by 125% in the past 7 days compared to the previous week. This explosive increase is similar to that experienced by other countries and the situation globally resulting from the Omicron variant of concern (VoC).
- The average daily number of 'active' COVID-19 cases (52,684) over the last seven days has increased by 58% compared to the previous week. Today the number of newly reported cases in Thailand (7,681) is more than double the number of reported recoveries (3,350).
- Severe cases, ventilated cases and deaths continue to decrease. The number of severe COVID-19 cases reported today (480) is only 8% of the highest number ever reported (5,626) on 16 August 2021. However, the rate of decrease has slowed down to 11% reduction from the previous week's 27% reduction.
- The number of ventilated cases reported today (108) is only 9% of the highest number ever reported, (1,172) on 15 August 2021. The rate of decrease has slowed down from 20% reduction from the previous week's 35% reduction
- An average of 15 deaths have been reported over the last seven days, a reduction from 17 deaths on average for the previous week. As with severe and ventilated cases the rate of decrease in deaths is slowing down decreasing by 16% in the past week compared to 37% decrease in the previous week
- The daily number of imported COVID cases increased 141% (averaging 338 per day) from the previous week's daily average of 140 international traveler cases, reflecting the increased incidence of COVID VoC Omicron infections in travelers arriving from heavily affected countries.
- Community transmission of COVID VoC Omicron is now being reported in the majority of provinces in Thailand with only two provinces not reporting cases in the last week.
- COVID-19 vaccination rates continue to rise and are expected to significantly reduce levels of severe illness and deaths caused by all currently circulating COVID-19 strains, including VoC Omicron. However, vaccination rates are still low in some provinces and in some important risk groups..

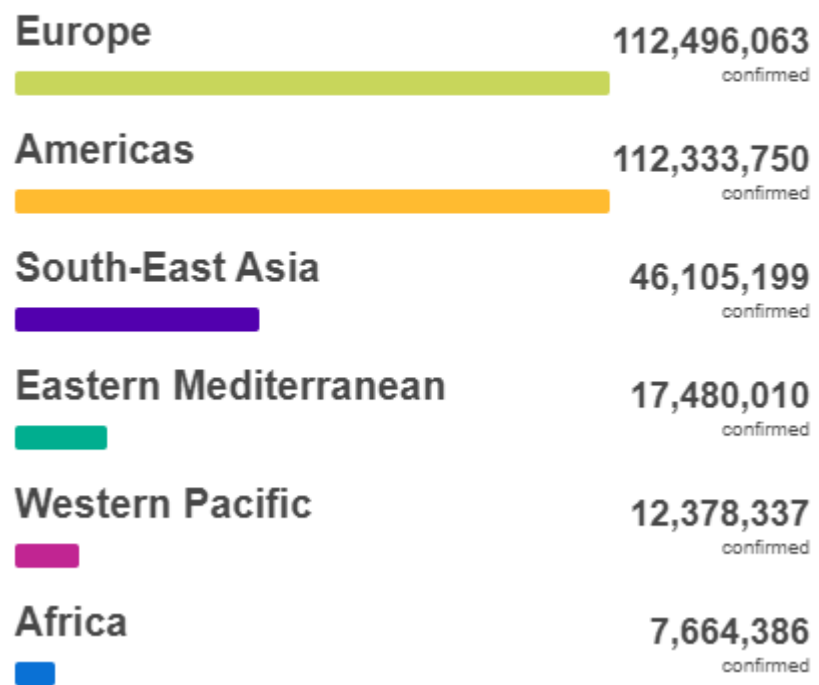
# Global COVID-19 (total) cases, deaths and vaccinations to date: chart showing cases reported per week (11 January 2022)

**308,458,509** confirmed cases  
**1,738,701** new cases in last 24 hours  
 In the past week **new cases increased 9.5%**

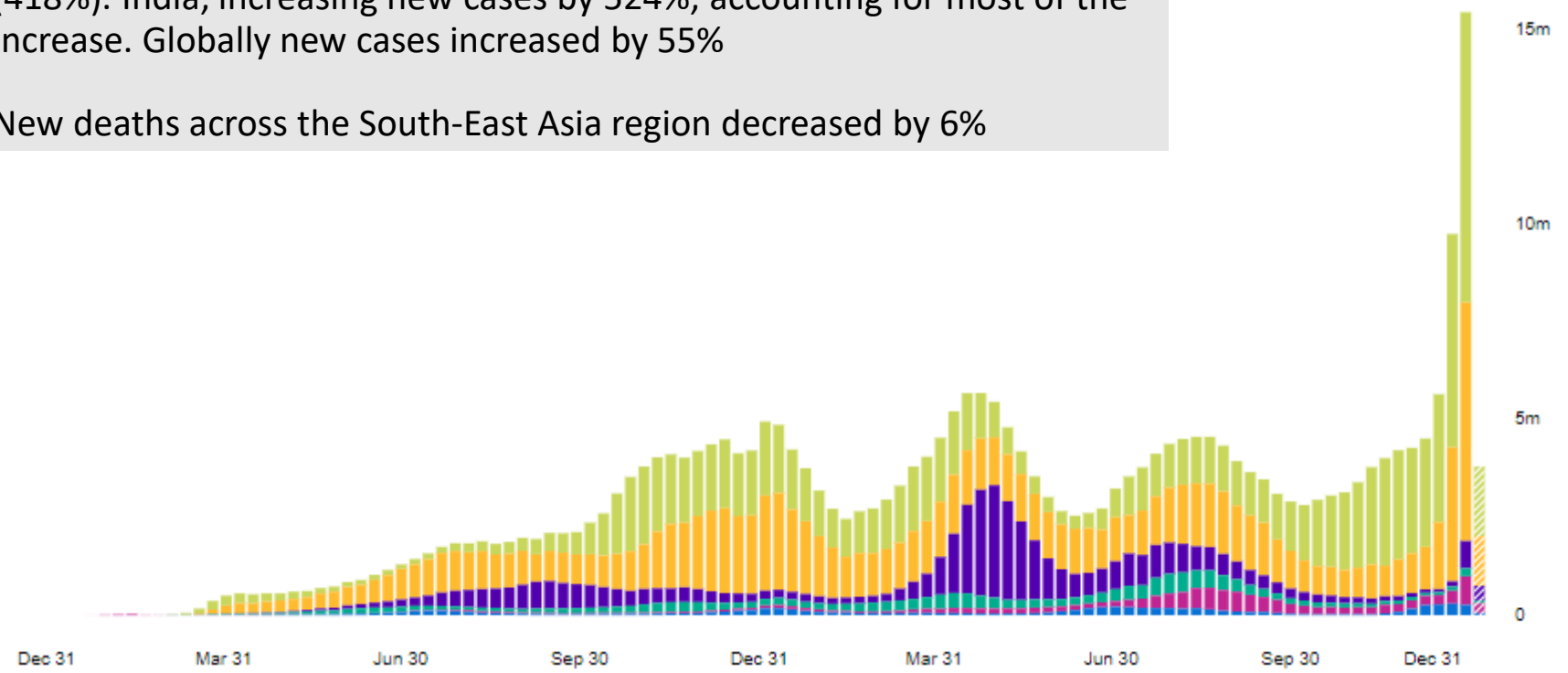
**5,492,595** deaths  
**5,150** new deaths in last 24 hours  
 In the last week new **deaths increased 1.5 %**

**9,194,549,698** vaccine doses administered  
**3,890,059,189** people fully vaccinated.  
 Approximately **49% of the world population** (7.9 billion)

## Situation by WHO Region

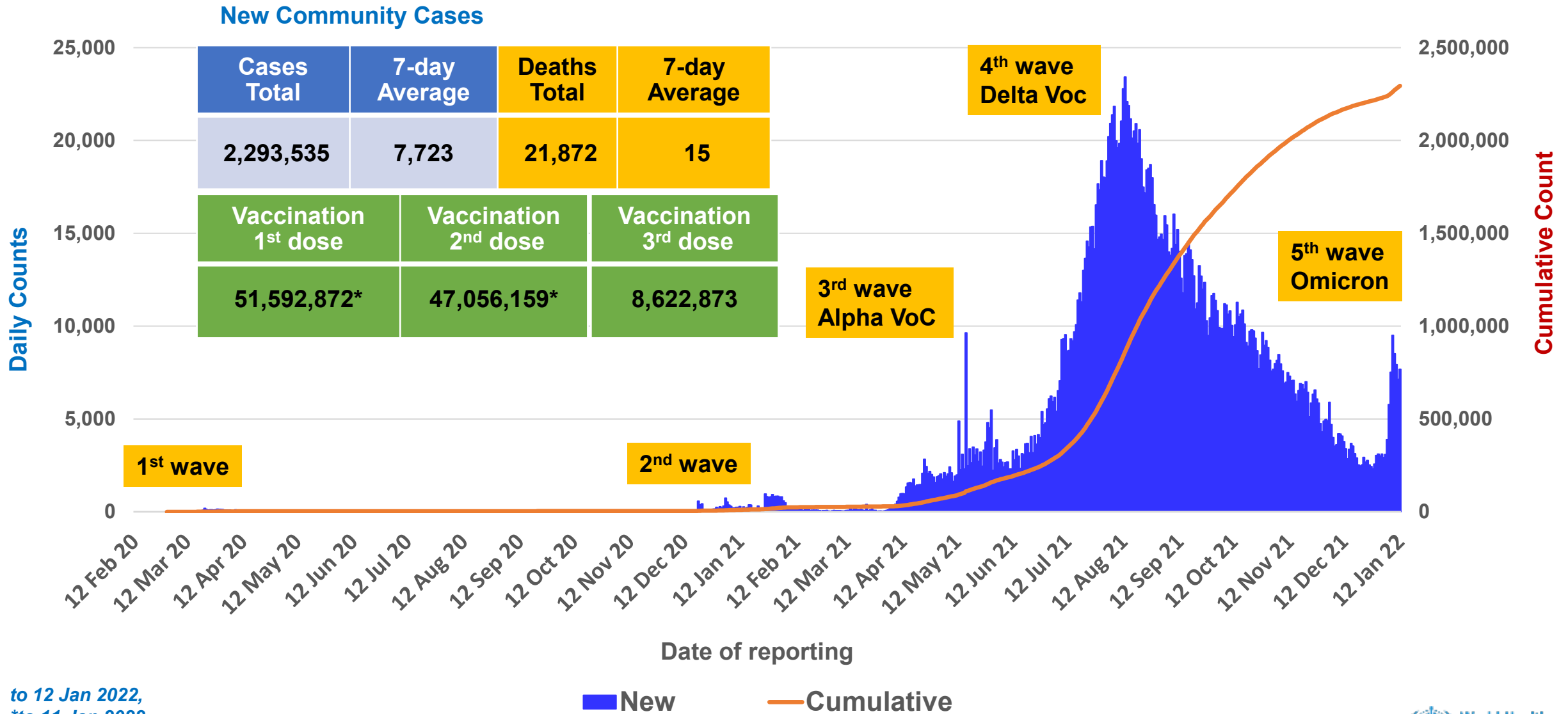


The South-East Asia region reported the largest increase in new cases (418%). India, increasing new cases by 524%, accounting for most of the increase. Globally new cases increased by 55%  
 New deaths across the South-East Asia region decreased by 6%



# National Situation

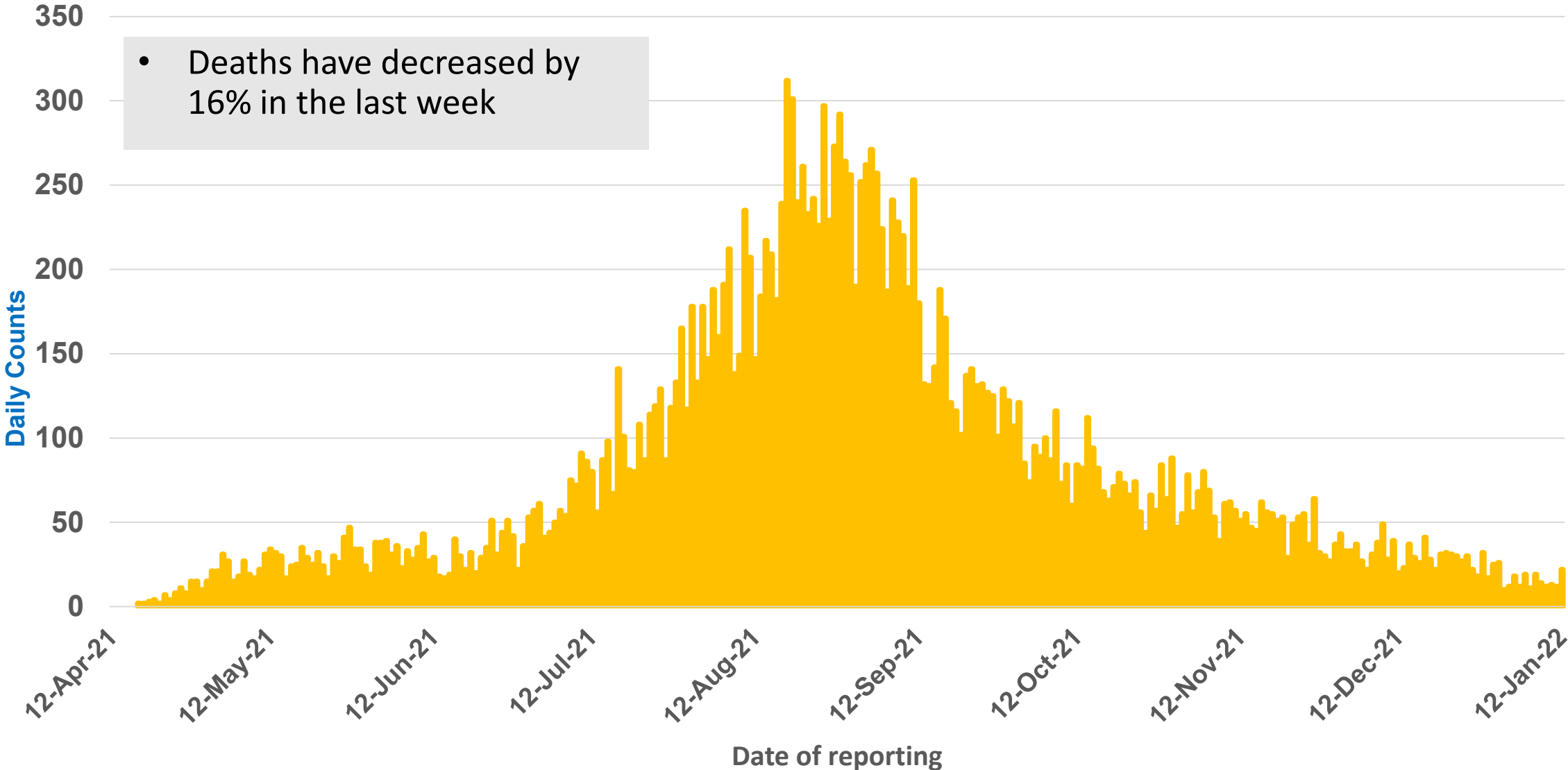
# Thailand COVID-19 cases, deaths and vaccinations to date: chart showing cases per day



to 12 Jan 2022,  
 \*to 11 Jan 2022  
 source MoPH

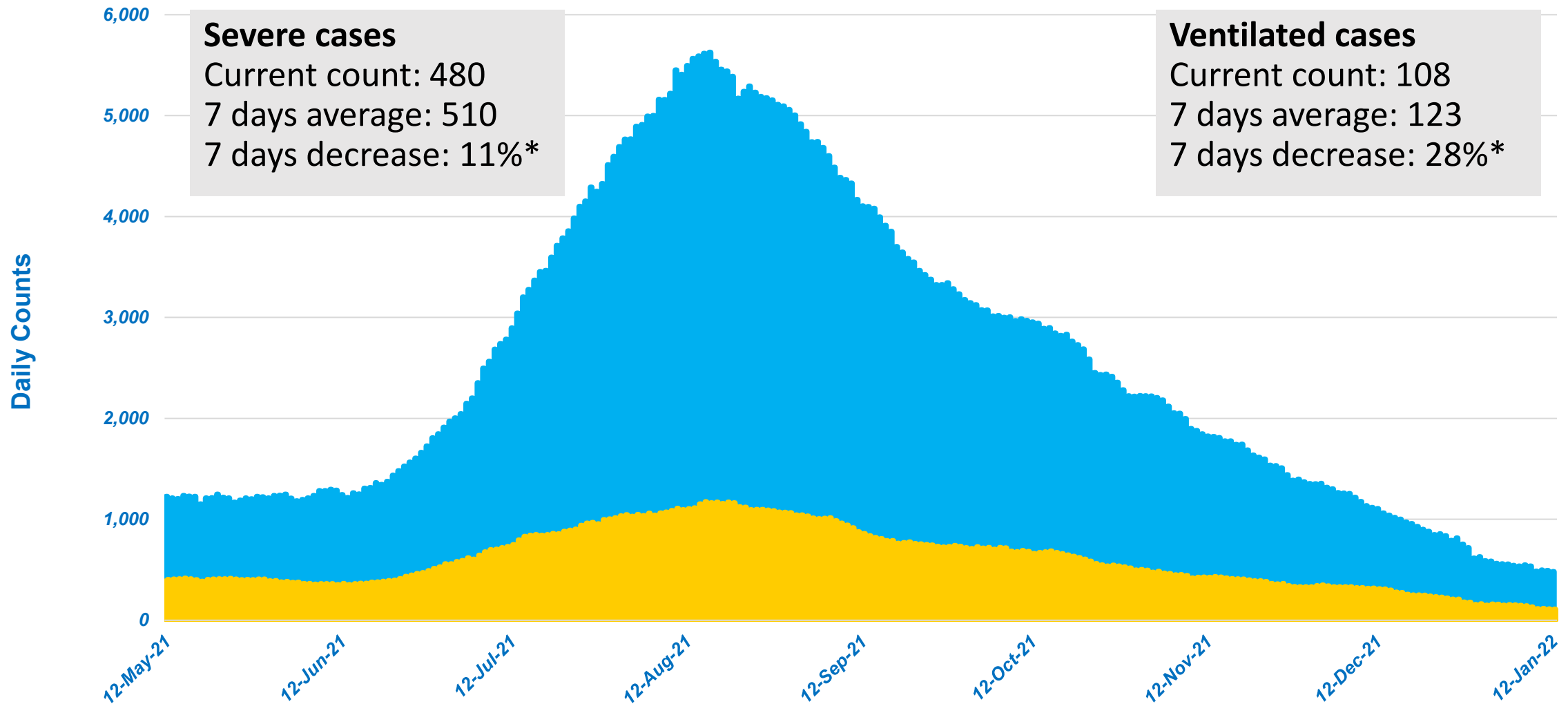
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# Daily reported COVID-19 deaths in Thailand since April 2021



- Deaths have decreased by 16% in the last week

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



to 12 Jan 2022  
Source MoPH

\* Compared to the week prior

■ Severe cases

■ Ventilated cases



# Provincial situation

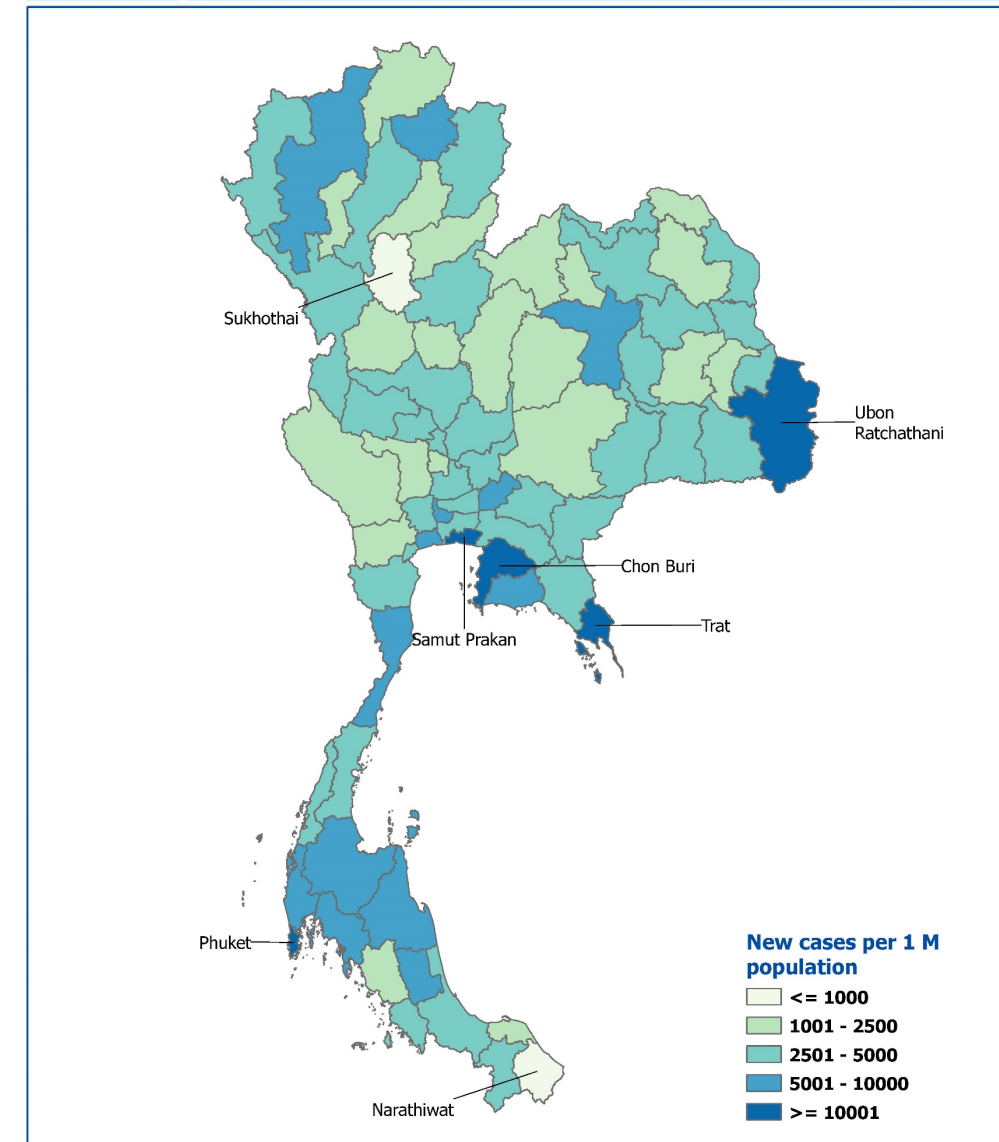
# Map of new cases per million population by province; 6<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> January 2022

- There is widespread ongoing transmission across Thailand with only two provinces not reporting new cases
- Provinces reporting high cases per capita include those where relatively large numbers of VoC omicron are being reported
- Provinces reporting high case rates include provinces bordering Cambodia, Laos and Myanmar
- Tourist destinations in the south and Chonburi are also reporting high rates of cases
- Provinces reporting relatively lower new cases per capita are in the central areas

Source MoPH



Thailand COVID-19 new cases per million population by province from 06 to 12 Jan 2022



Date of Map: 12 Jan 2022  
Data Source: Ministry of Public Health  
Date of Data: 12 Jan 2022  
WHO Thailand Country Office, IMST COVID-19 Response

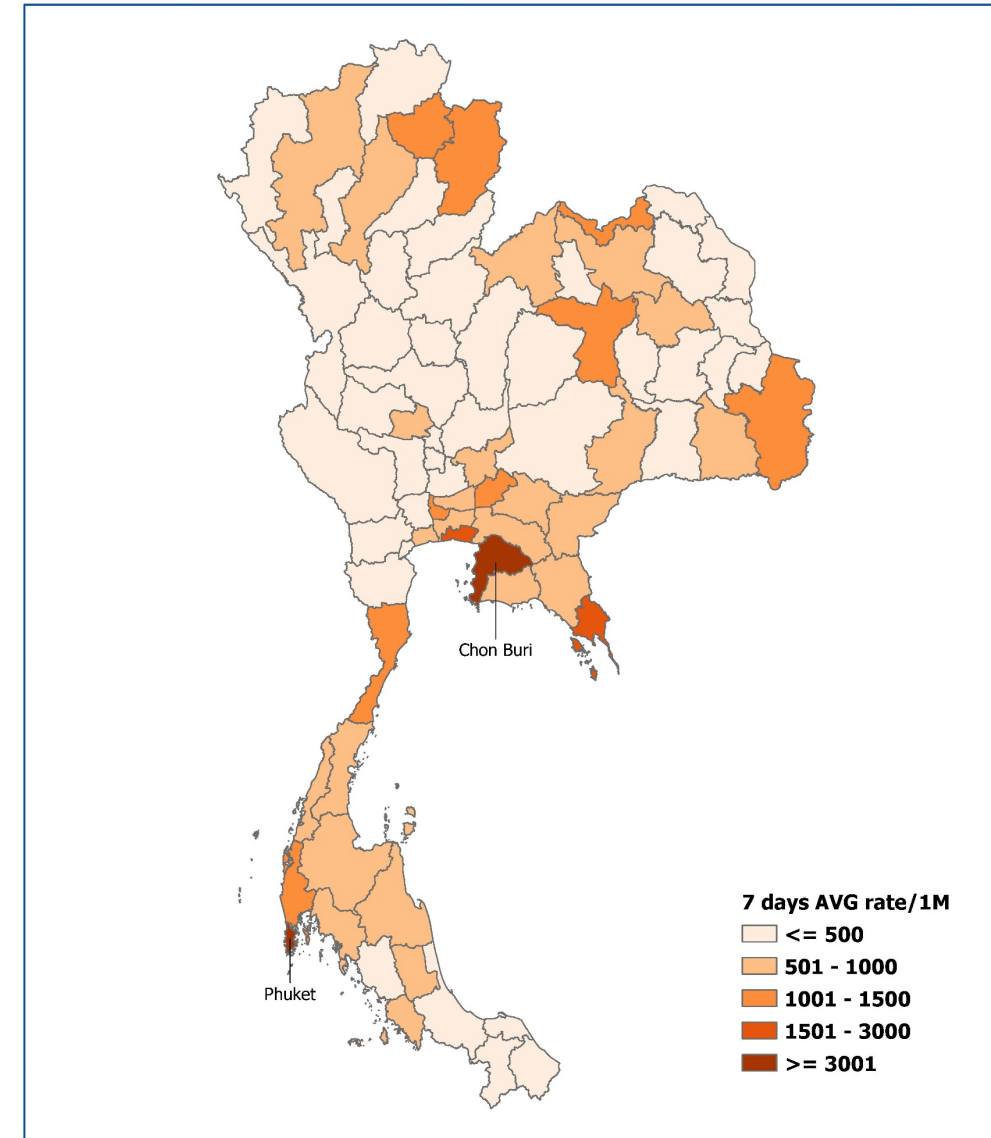


# Map of new deaths per million population by province 6<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> January 2022

- Chonburi has reported the highest deaths per million population in the last week
- The highest number of deaths per capita are in northern, eastern and southern provinces
- Lower rates of deaths are being reported across central and western Thailand and in the far south bordering Malaysia



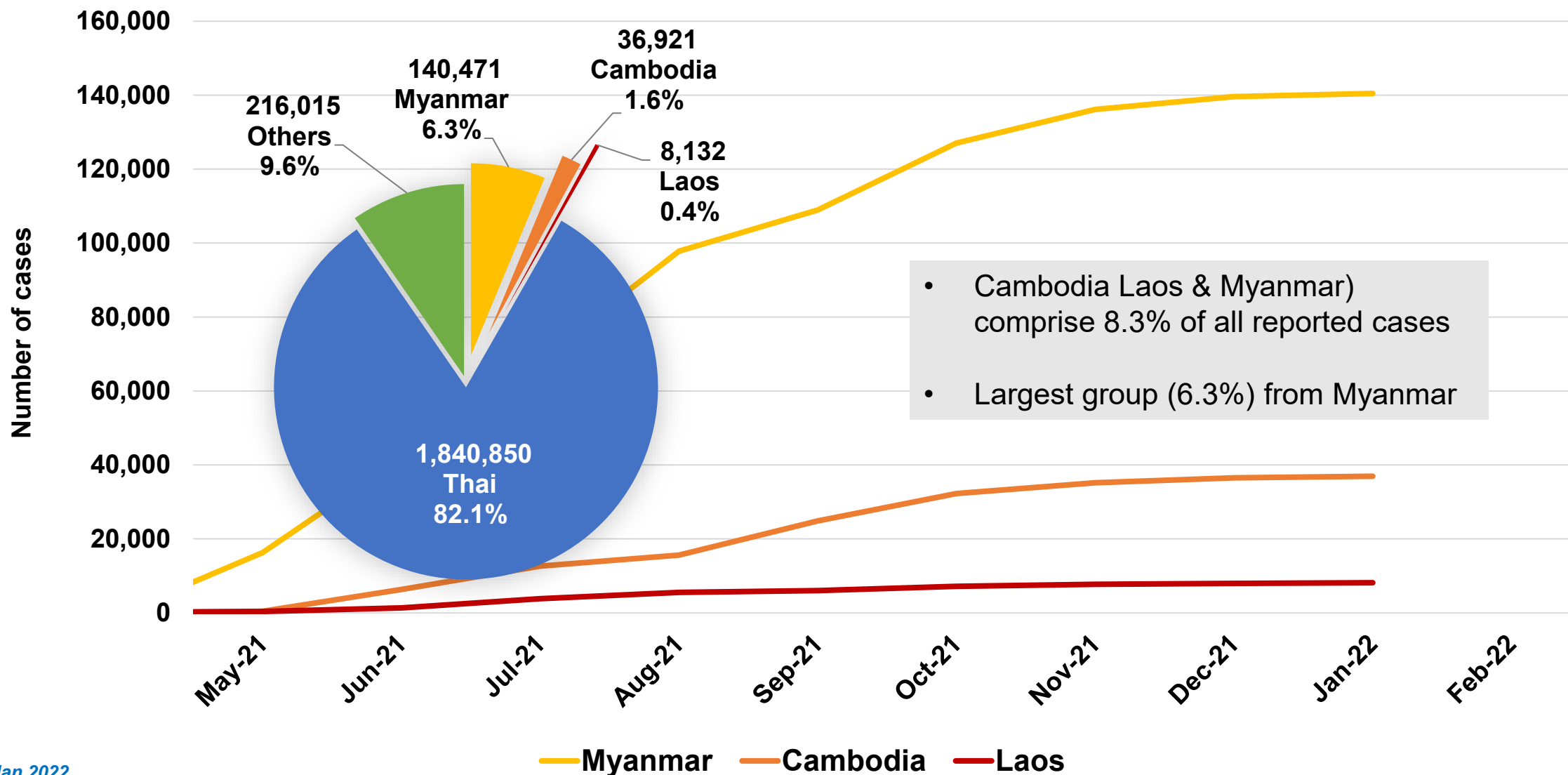
Thailand COVID-19 new deaths  
per million population by province  
from 06 to 12 Jan 2022



Source MoPH

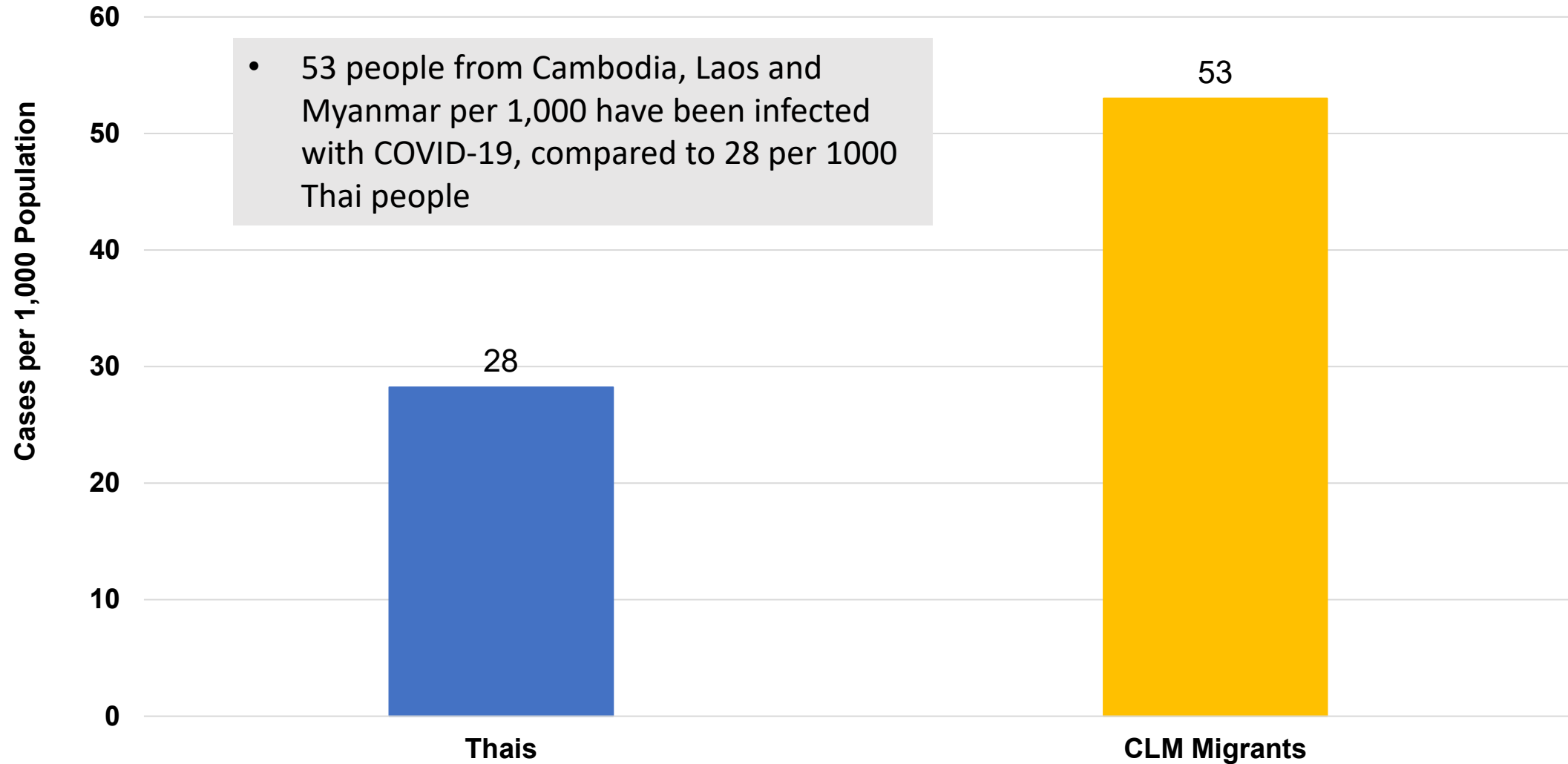
# COVID-19 burden on vulnerable population groups

# Cumulative COVID-19 Cases reported to date by nationality ( 06 Jan 2022)



to 06 Jan 2022

# Cases per 1,000 population in Thailand from CLM Migrants (Cambodia, Laos and Myanmar)



- 53 people from Cambodia, Laos and Myanmar per 1,000 have been infected with COVID-19, compared to 28 per 1000 Thai people

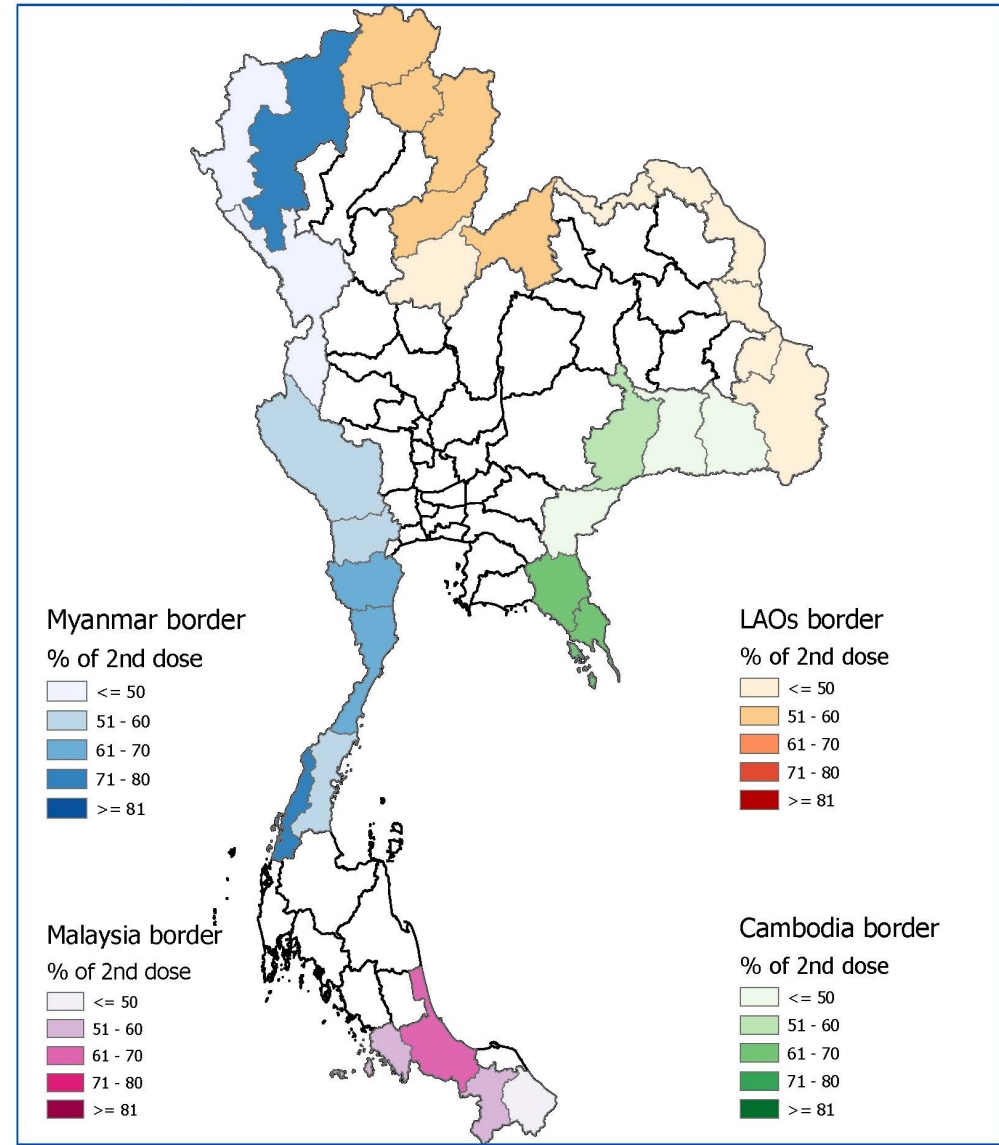
# Vaccination

# Map showing the proportion of people who received 2 vaccine doses in border provinces as of the 10<sup>th</sup> January 2022

- High population two-dose vaccination coverage is found in northern provinces bordering Laos, and Chiang Mai province bordering Myanmar
- High two-dose vaccination coverage is also found in the some of the tourist and ex-pat destination provinces of Chonburi and the south
- Low population two-dose vaccination coverage is found in north-western provinces bordering Myanmar as well as provinces bordering southern laos and Cambodia

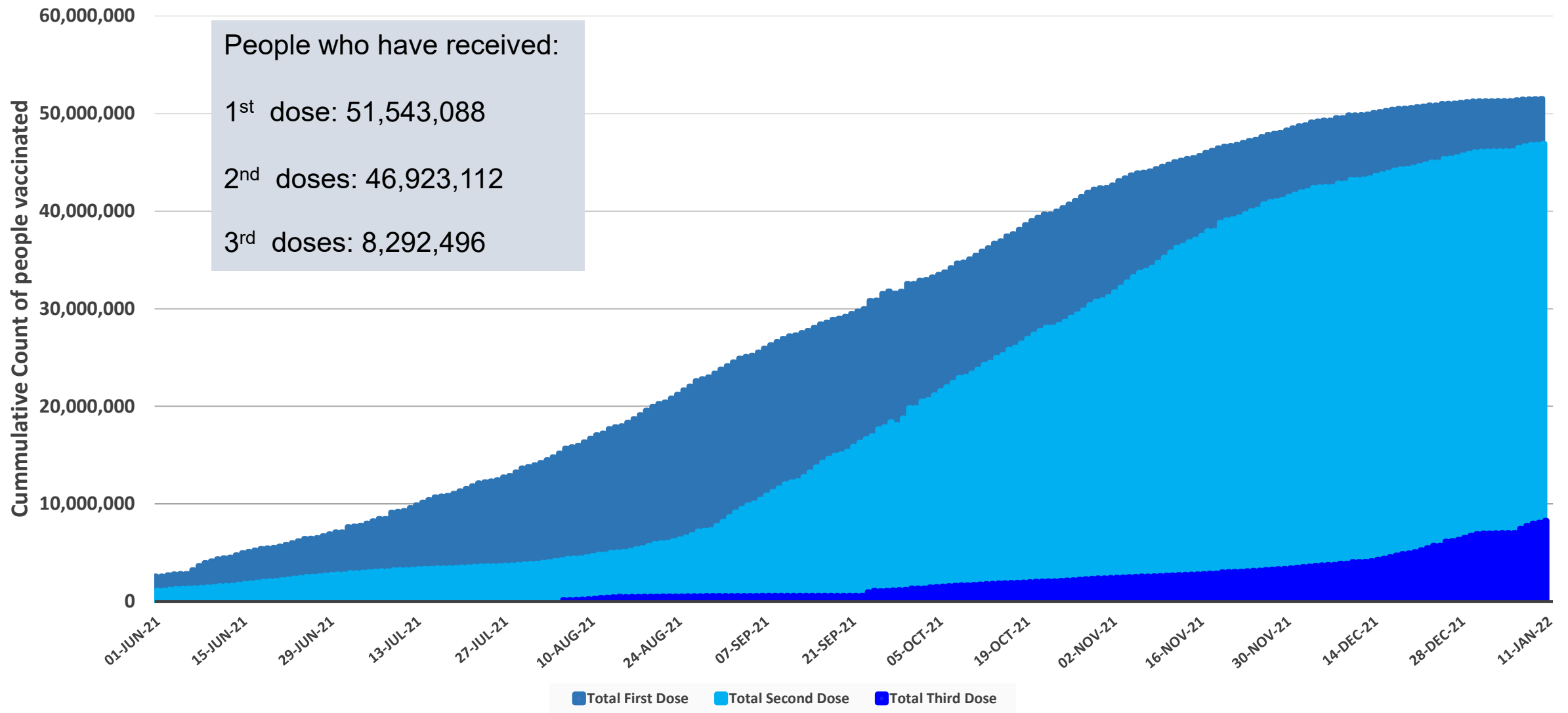


Percentage of total population in provinces with 2nd dose vaccination as of 10 Jan 2022



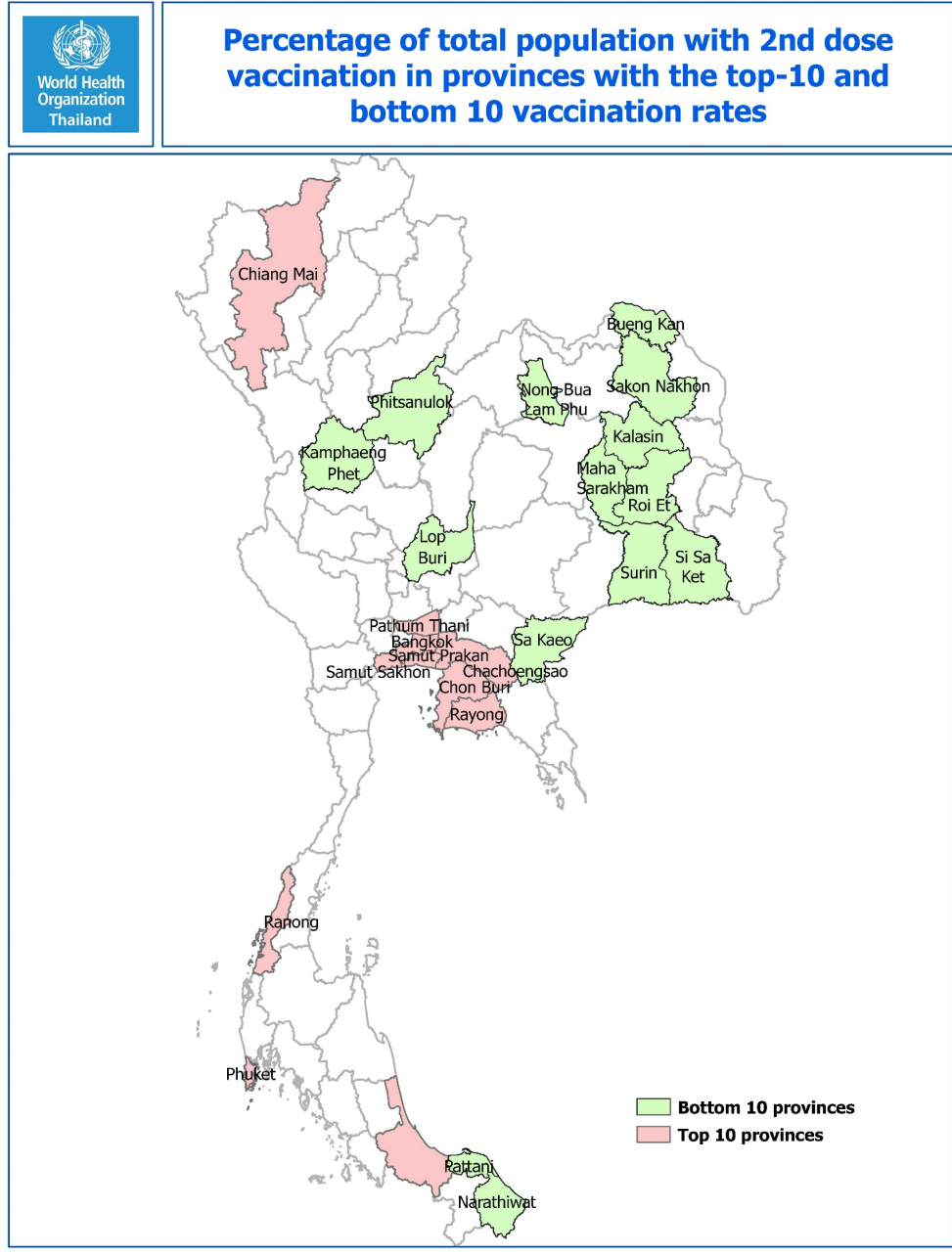


# National COVID-19 Vaccination Coverage

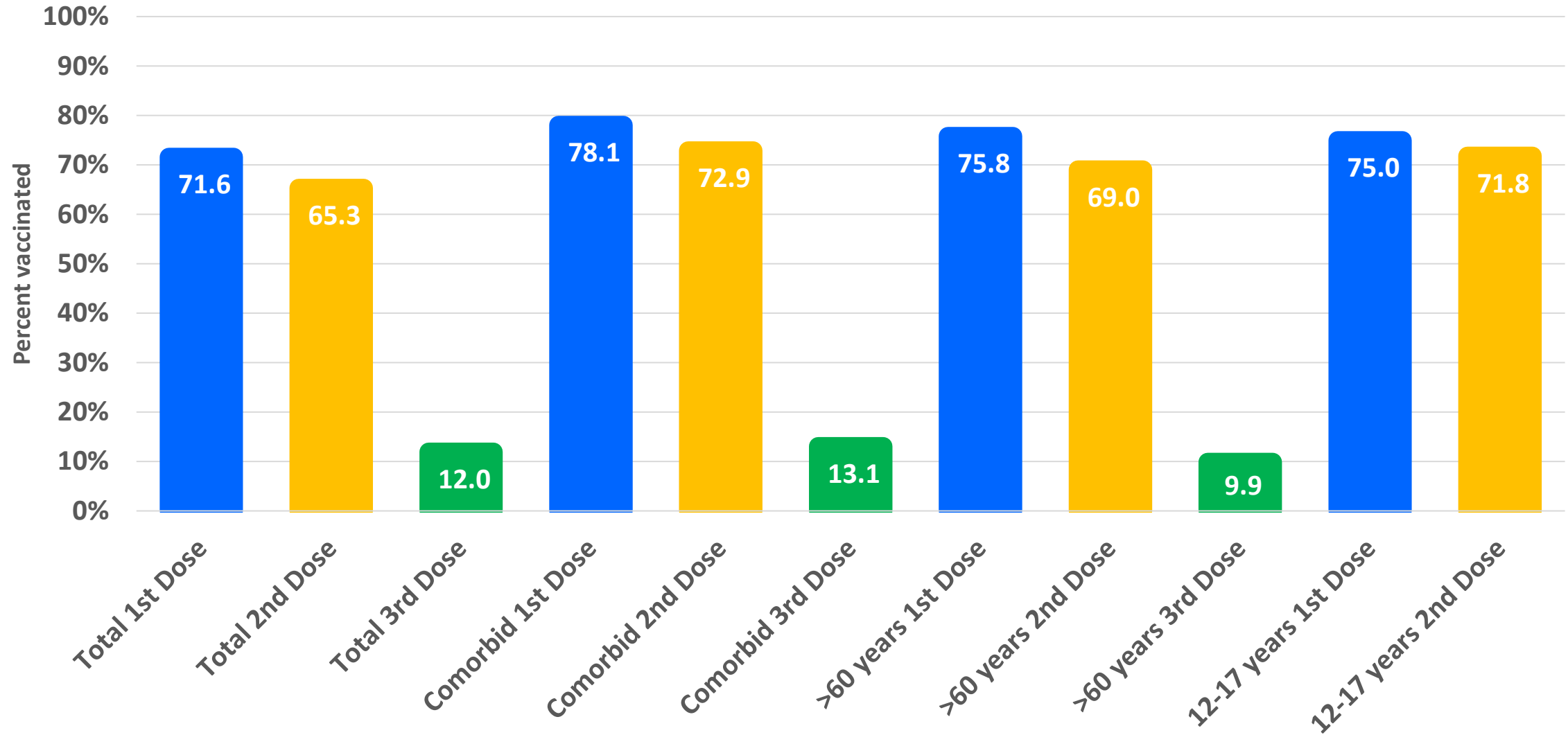


# Map showing the proportion of people who received 2 vaccine doses in the 10 provinces with the highest coverage and the 10 provinces with the lowest vaccination coverage - as of the 10<sup>th</sup> January 2022

- The highest population two-dose vaccination coverage is found in Chiang Mai in the north, the Bangkok Metropolitan Area and three southern provinces including the tourist destination and ‘Sandbox’ province of Phuket
- The lowest two-dose vaccination coverage is in eastern and central Thailand together with two southern-most provinces bordering Malaysia



# Vaccination coverage among high risk groups & adolescents (1st dose, 2<sup>nd</sup> doses, 3<sup>rd</sup> doses)



To 11 Jan 2022  
Source: MoPH

# Policy Update

# Recommendations for COVID-19 booster dose

For those who have received the same type of vaccine as primary doses.

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

For those who have received different types of vaccine as primary doses.

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

Department of Disease Control, 17 Dec 2021

# EXPLAINER: Omicron

## Should we still be concerned if Omicron infection is milder than Delta?



Because omicron is more transmissible, without strong preventive measures, case numbers can increase rapidly. Even if a smaller **proportion** of people become unwell, a large surge in numbers will still overburden healthcare systems. Hospitals in some countries are also badly impacted by infections in healthcare workers

### What do we know about omicron transmissibility?

There is now consistent evidence from an increasing number of countries that Omicron is spreading much faster than the Delta variant, with the number of reported cases in some settings doubling every 2-3 days.

### What do we know about omicron severity?

Data on clinical severity of patients infected with Omicron is growing but is still limited. Early data from South Africa, the United Kingdom and Denmark suggest a reduced risk of hospitalization for Omicron compared to Delta. However, the risk of hospitalization might not be a very good indication of severity since it may reflect admission policies and practices.

As with all other variants of SARS-CoV-2, severity of Omicron increases with age and in the presence of underlying medical conditions, as well as among people who are not vaccinated. Moreover, current evidence about severity and hospitalization comes largely from countries with high levels of population immunity, and there remains uncertainty about the severity of Omicron in populations with different vaccination coverage and prior exposure to other variants.

### What do we know about protection against omicron from vaccination or prior infection?

Preliminary data from studies have suggested that people who received a vaccination course or who have previously been infected with SARS-CoV-2 infection may produce relatively lower levels of antibodies against omicron. In addition, studies in England suggest that

people who have previously been infected with SARS-CoV-2 are more likely to be reinfected with omicron than with other strains. An increasing trend of reinfection cases has also been observed in Denmark and Israel, suggesting some immune evasion by omicron. Studies from the UK have also suggested that as with other strains, a reduction in vaccine effectiveness against symptomatic disease caused by omicron may be combated by a booster vaccination – suggesting a way to enhance protection for the most vulnerable.

### What can we do to protect ourselves against omicron?

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 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.



Click on the image to hear Dr Maria Van Kerkhove, the WHO technical lead for COVID-19 talk about the Omicron COVID-19 variant of concern.

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

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The poster features the WHO logo at the top center. Below it, the text "DO IT ALL. PROTECT YOURSELF." is displayed in large, bold, yellow and white letters. The poster contains six circular icons arranged in a 2x3 grid, each with a corresponding text label in a white rounded rectangle below it. The icons and labels are: 1. A syringe icon labeled "GET VACCINATED"; 2. Two people with a double-headed arrow between them labeled "KEEP A SAFE DISTANCE"; 3. A surgical mask icon labeled "WEAR A MASK"; 4. A person coughing into their elbow icon labeled "COUGH OR SNEEZE INTO YOUR ELBOW"; 5. An open window icon labeled "OPEN WINDOWS"; 6. Hands being washed with soap and water icon labeled "CLEAN YOUR HANDS".