

# The Coronavirus Disease 2019 Situation

by Emergency Operations Center, Department of Disease Control

# Thailand situation update on 31 December 2021

# 1. International Situation

	Total Number	Daily Increase	Case Fatality Rate (CFR)
Confirmed cases	286,937,895	1,953,038	
Deaths	5,447,789		1.90%

### 2.The Disease Situation in Thailand

Situation	Total Number
Number of new confirmed cases	3,111
Cases found in quarantine facilities/centers (Imported)	112
Cases found in prisons	154
Cases infected in Thailand (Local transmission)	2,767
Cases found from active case finding (Local transmission)	78
Total number of confirmed cases	2,223,435
Total recovered and discharged from hospitals Newly recovered and discharged from hospitals	2,168,494 (97.53%) 3,241
Undergoing treatment	33,243 (1.49%)
Deaths New deaths	21,698 (0.98%) 26
Total number of Vaccinations (Doses)	102,303,083
First dose	50,956,447
Second dose	45,202,632
Third dose	6,144,004
Number of people screened at Ports of Entry (Airports, Ground Ports, Seaports)	9,971,573
Number of people screened when renewing their passports (at the Immigration Bureau, Chaeng Watthana)	780,116



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Characteristics of Deaths (21,698 deaths)	Wave: 1 Jan - 14 Dec 2020 (60 deaths)	Wave: 15 Dec 2020 - 31 Mar 2021 (34 deaths)	Wave: 1 April 2021 - now (21,604 deaths)			
Case Fatality Rate (CFR) in each age group						
• 15 - 39 years old	0.20%	0.02%	0.09%			
• 40 - 59 years old	2.10%	0.02%	0.76%			
60+ years old	6.50%	2.60%	5.44%			
• < 1 year old (2 deaths)						
Percentage of COVID-19 deaths that consist of elderly patients, patients with underlying diseases including obesity, or pregnant patients						
	64%	100%	90%			

#### 3. Thailand Implementations

- Nonthaburi Provincial Public Health Office has provided the third dose of AstraZeneca COVID-19 vaccine (a booster dose) with no nationality or residential area restrictions according to the Department of Disease Control's guideline. The vaccination conditions include 1) had received two doses of Sinovac or Sinopharm and the second dose was before December 5, 2021, and 2) had Sinovac as the first dose and AstraZeneca as the second dose before October 5, 2021. It also plans to provide the Pfizer vaccine as the fourth dose.
- The Prime Minister has emphasized the VUCA (Vaccine, Universal Prevention, COVID Free Setting, ATK) with a focus on wearing masks. The PM has asked for cooperation from foreign tourists including those residing in Thailand to participate in practicing personal hygiene measures and wear masks at all times so that everyone can spend their time in Thailand happily and safely.
- The Government Complex, Chaengwattana has asked for the highest cooperation in complying with the elevating measures before entering the building. Everyone who comes tinto the Government Complex have to show the documents before entering the building including 1) Fully vaccinated (2 doses) certificate, 2) Antigen Test Kit (ATK) negative result not over 3 days during 4 7 January 2022 and not over 7 days on 10 January 2022 onwards or until there is any change, and 3) Fill in the COVID-19 risk screening form at the front door of the building. Travelers from aboard or those from the risk areas with outbreaks will not be allowed to enter the building. If necessary, they must have the ATK testing on the day before entering the building.



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#### 4. Risk Assessment of COVID-19 Situation

The monitoring of COVID-19 clusters with additional cases being detected, as of December 27, 2021, had found more than 200 clusters with 12,862 accumulated cases. The largest clusters with an average of 232 cases occurred in markets or shopping malls. The average number of cases per cluster in factories, companies, or establishments (94 cases), gathering activities (52 cases), and families or communities (49 cases) were smaller. Currently, the community clusters have been found in all provinces. This may indicate that the infection is still spreading and remains in the communities and may remain due to human-to-human transmission. However, the nature of cluster infection still varies from area to area. For example, clusters in factories or establishments still occur in provinces with a large number of large factories. The clusters are larger than those in small company facilities. Therefore, prevention and control measures may differ in some areas. Transmission in the community is more difficult to control. Therefore, in order to prevent the spread of Omicron in the future, there is the need to focus on control of the two cluster types: the community clusters and the factory clusters. The COVID-19 prevention measures should include social distancing, surveillance in communities, surveillance in factories and strict "bubble and seal" measures