



**Ontario Secondary School Teachers' Federation
60 Mobile Drive, Toronto, Ontario M4A 2P3**

Memorandum

Date: September 10, 2009 D/BU #10/2009-2010

To: District/Bargaining Unit Presidents

From: Pierre Côté
Associate General Secretary

Re: **H1N1 – Swine Flu**

For Information

Pursuant to our earlier D/BU with information from the Ministry of Health and as you are aware, we are facing a potential flu pandemic. It is expected that schools, universities and other workplaces will be affected. We are providing additional information which may be useful. “The Provincial Status indicators from the Ontario Ministry of Health are a method of informing Ontarians of a developing or existing health emergency. **The current Declaration of Enhanced Conditions** means that a potential emergency is developing at a local level. Under these conditions, the Ministry enhances its surveillance and monitoring activities and takes appropriate related actions. For updates and important information, health care professionals would continue to check the [Emergency Management Unit](#) section of this website.” “The **next level** declaration of “**Emergency Conditions**” means that the province is in an emergency response mode. Under these conditions, the Ministry activates its Emergency Plan and takes appropriate related actions. For updates and important information, health care professionals would continue to check the [Emergency Management Unit](#) section of this website.”

We may or may not see a declaration of Emergency Conditions in the fall but we should all be prepared for that eventuality. For more information on the pandemic and Provincial Status Indicators please visit www.health.gov.on.ca/en/public/programs/emu/pan_flu/. In the case of a potential or real emergency, your employer will be getting direction from their local Ontario Health Unit. We have included in **Appendix A** of this D/BU, information reproduced from the Ontario Ministry of Health Website on the flu pandemic. **Appendix B** contains information on the H1N1 virus specifically. In **Appendix C**, we have also provided the list of local Ontario Health Units. This information is meant to assist you in working with your employer when planning for the flu pandemic. Issues surrounding the pandemic should also be discussed at your joint health and safety committee. It is our understanding that many school boards/employers have formal meetings with union representatives to discuss local initiatives. For general questions about this D/BU contact Pierre Côté, Associate General Secretary at Provincial Office.

Appendix A

Ontario Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care - What You Should Know About a Flu Pandemic (Source: Ontario Ministry of Health website)

What's New?

The March issue of the [Emergency Preparedness Planner](#) is now available.

New course dates for the [National Emergency Stockpile System \(NESS\) : Emergency Field Hospital Set-Up Training Course](#).

The Ministry of Government Services has developed the [Pandemic Planning Guide for the Ontario Public Service](#). The planning guide and related materials are now available.

The [National Policy Recommendations on the Use of Antivirals for Prevention during an Influenza Pandemic](#) is now available.

The [2008 Ontario Health Plan for an Influenza Pandemic](#) is now available.

The 2008 Ministry of Community Safety and Correctional Services Influenza Plan is now available [English](#) and [French](#)

An influenza (flu) pandemic spreads easily and rapidly through many countries and regions of the world.

Talk of an influenza pandemic has occupied the media of late. During the 20th century, the world faced three flu pandemics. The most deadly, the "Spanish Flu", killed over 20 million people in 1918 and 1919.

Public health experts tell us that another flu pandemic could happen anytime. They also tell us that if we are prepared, we can reduce the number of people who become infected and the number who die.

And since pandemic flu spreads the same way as seasonal flu – through droplets contained in sneezes and coughs and by hand contact, basic precautions can greatly reduce its spread.

It is important to note that avian influenza is not the same as an Influenza Pandemic. Information on avian influenza is [available here](#).

- [What is an influenza pandemic?](#)
- [How does an influenza pandemic start?](#)
- [What is the contagious period?](#)
- [What is the difference between ordinary/seasonal influenza \(flu\) and an influenza pandemic?](#)

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 - [When will there be a treatment for an influenza pandemic?](#)
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What is an influenza pandemic?

An influenza pandemic is a flu outbreak distinguished from seasonal influenza by its scope and seriousness. It becomes a worldwide epidemic, or *pandemic*, when a disease spreads easily and rapidly through many countries and regions of the world and affects a large percentage of the population where it spreads.

How does an influenza pandemic start?

The viruses that cause ordinary/seasonal influenza – or “flu” – are constantly changing. An influenza pandemic starts when a new strain of flu virus emerges, and is different from common strains. Because people have no immunity to the new virus, it can spread quickly and infect hundreds of thousands of people. Influenza pandemic strains can develop when an animal or bird virus mixes with a human virus to form a new virus.

What is the contagious period?

Influenza can be contagious for one or even up to two days before any symptoms arise and for five days after the onset of symptoms. This means you could spread the virus without knowing you are infected. In addition, the contagious period may be longer in the very young and those with weakened immune system.

What is the difference between the ordinary/seasonal influenza – or “flu” – and an influenza pandemic?

An influenza pandemic can appear very similar to the ordinary/seasonal flu. Because people will have little or no immunity to an influenza pandemic virus, the spread of the disease can occur more quickly than with the seasonal flu.

The symptoms are the same: fever, headache, aches and pains, tiredness, stuffy nose, sneezing, sore throat and cough. However, they can be much more severe with a pandemic influenza and affect people who do not normally suffer as much from the seasonal flu – such as younger, healthy adults. For example, in the 1918 and 1919 pandemic, the death rate was highest among healthy adults. It is important to note that the young and old may not have all the usual flu symptoms.

Both ordinary/seasonal flu and an influenza pandemic are spread in the same way. The flu virus is spread when someone infected with the virus coughs or sneezes, and droplets containing the virus come in contact with another person's nose, mouth or eyes. It can also be spread when people with the virus cough or sneeze into their hands and contaminate things they touch, such as a door handle. Other people can become infected if they touch the same object and then touch their face.

Here is what you should know about an influenza pandemic:

Ordinary Flu

Seasonal flu happens every year.

Seasonal flu is usually around from November to April – and then stops.

About 10% of Ontarians get ordinary seasonal flu each year.

Most people who get seasonal flu will get sick, but they usually recover within a couple of weeks.

Seasonal flu is hardest on people who don't have a strong immune system: the very young, the very old, and people with certain chronic illnesses.

In a normal flu season, up to 2,000 Ontarians die of complications from the flu, such as pneumonia.

There are annual flu shots that will protect people from seasonal flu.

There are drugs that people can take to treat seasonal flu.

Influenza Pandemic

An influenza pandemic happens only two or three times a century.

An influenza pandemic usually comes in two or even three waves several months apart. Each wave lasts about two months.

About 35% of Ontarians may get the influenza over the course of the full outbreak.

About half of the people who get influenza during a pandemic will become ill. Most will recover, but it may take a long time. And some people will die.

People of any age may become seriously ill with influenza during a pandemic. This depends on the virus.

During an influenza pandemic, Ontario would see many more people infected and possibly many more deaths.

There is no existing vaccine for an influenza pandemic. It will take four to six months after the pandemic starts to develop a vaccine.

These same drugs may also help people but we will not know their full effectiveness until the virus is identified.

Will Ontario be affected?

Yes. It is anticipated that a flu pandemic will make its way around the world within three months.

The World Health Organization and public health experts around the world are watching carefully for the first signs of an influenza pandemic so they can take steps to slow down its spread.

What will happen if an influenza pandemic hits Ontario?

Once an influenza pandemic virus arrives in Ontario, it will likely spread quickly. Many people will become ill, and there will be a lot of pressure on our health care services.

Depending on how widespread the influenza pandemic is, our daily routines will be disrupted from time to time. For example, companies may have to close down some of their operations. Cities may decide to provide essential services only in some areas. Public health officials may cancel public gatherings, such as concerts and sporting events, where the influenza virus can spread easily. They *may* close schools.

We cannot predict just how Ontario will be affected until we know how strong the virus will be.

Who is most at risk?

We are all at risk of getting an influenza pandemic virus. An influenza pandemic will spread more quickly than ordinary/seasonal influenza because very few Ontarians will be immune. Some groups of people – such as the very young or very old – may be more at risk than others of getting seriously ill or dying.

But everyone must be careful and aware. The 1918 and 1919 influenza pandemic infected and killed mainly healthy young adults in their 20s and 30s.

We won't know for sure who is most at risk until we know more about the virus.

How many people will fall ill? What kind of care will they need?

- Of the 35% estimated to get pandemic influenza, roughly half will require a visit with their family doctor or nurse practitioner. The other half will need information and advice to help them take care of themselves at home.

- Depending on the severity of the symptoms, some will need to be admitted to hospital for care.
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What could a flu pandemic look like?

We cannot predict just how Canada or Ontario will be affected until we know what the type or strength of the virus.

However, once an influenza pandemic arrives in Ontario, many people will become ill, and this will place a lot of pressure on our health care services.

People will see their lives disrupted from time to time. For example, companies/businesses *may* have to close down some of their operations; cities *may* decide to provide essential services only in some areas; public health officials *may* cancel public gatherings, such as concerts and sporting events; and schools may close. The degree for disruption will largely depend on the severity of illness caused by the virus and how widespread the virus is.

When will there be a treatment for an influenza pandemic?

There are drugs known as antivirals that can treat influenza infection. Right now, Ontario has a stockpile of antiviral drugs for the province, with plans to increase this stock to treat 25% of Ontario's population in 2007-08 – as recommended by the World Health Organization.

When will there be a vaccine for an influenza pandemic?

Once scientists identify the influenza pandemic virus, work can start on developing the influenza pandemic vaccine. We are lucky in Canada, because a vaccine will be produced here and thus able to get distributed faster.

The faster we learn about a specific strain of the influenza flu virus, the faster we can produce a vaccine that can help to prevent its spread. It's important to remember that it will take time to do this, and our best defence is being prepared for an influenza pandemic before it occurs.

How can I protect myself and my family from an influenza pandemic?

If an influenza pandemic spreads to Ontario, you can reduce your risk by doing the same things you do to protect yourself and your family from ordinary/seasonal influenza and other infections :

- Get your seasonal influenza shot every year – the “flu” shot will not protect you from an influenza pandemic virus, but it will protect you from getting ordinary/seasonal flu, which could weaken your immune system or resistance.
 - Wash your hands with soap thoroughly and often – good hand hygiene is the best way to prevent the spread of all viruses.
 - Keep an alcohol-based sanitizer (gel or wipes) handy at work, home and in the car (hand sanitizers should contain 60-90% alcohol).
 - Cover your mouth and nose with a tissue when you cough or sneeze, dispose of the tissue after use and always wash your hands as a last step.
 - If a tissue is not available, cough or sneeze into your sleeve
 - Stay home when you are sick
 - Avoid large crowds of people where viruses can spread easily when there is an outbreak in your community
 - Avoid large crowds of people and close contact with others (while traveling for example) during an influenza pandemic. Follow any instructions given by public health officials.
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What is the health system doing to protect us from an influenza pandemic?

The Chief Medical Officer of Health and the Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care are working with local public health units, primary care providers, hospitals, long-term care homes, home care providers – all parts of the health care system – to prepare for a flu pandemic. Our goal is to limit the spread of an influenza pandemic and provide the health services Ontarians will need.

We are:

- **Monitoring** flu in Ontario and in the rest of the world
- **Stockpiling** antiviral drugs and equipment
- **Setting up** distribution systems so we can get drugs and protective equipment to where they are needed quickly
- **Developing emergency plans** so we can maximize the number of health care providers and facilities able to provide care
- **Developing information** for the public and health care providers
- **Ensuring** we can supply a lot of vaccine quickly as soon as one has been developed

We have set up communications systems that are focused, timely and accurate so we can provide regular updates to tell Ontarians how to protect and care for themselves and their families.

We have also developed planning information and guidelines for specific communities beyond the health care sector, including business and faith communities, as well as the general public. Our materials and planning guides are posted on the ministry web site so that they are easily accessible.

For More Information

Call **ServiceOntario**, Infoline at 1-866-532-3161

(Toll-free in Ontario only)

TTY 1-800-387-5559. In Toronto, TTY 416-327-4282

Hours of operation : 8:30am - 5:00pm

If you are a member of the media, call Communications and Information Branch at 416-314-6197 or visit our [News Room](#) section.

Appendix B

Information on the H1N1 Flu Virus (source: Ontario Ministry of Health website)

H1N1 Flu Virus

What is H1N1 flu virus (Human Swine Flu)?

The H1N1 flu virus is a respiratory disease caused by type A influenza viruses. These viruses have been reported to spread from person-to-person, but in the past, this transmission was limited.

What are the signs and symptoms of H1N1 flu virus in people?

The symptoms of H1N1 flu virus in people are similar to the symptoms of regular human flu and include fever, cough, sore throat, body aches, headache, chills and fatigue. Some people have reported diarrhea and vomiting associated with swine flu. In the past, severe illness (pneumonia and respiratory failure) and deaths have been reported with H1N1 flu virus infection in people. Like seasonal flu, swine flu may cause a worsening of underlying chronic medical conditions.

How does H1N1 flu virus spread?

Spread of the H1N1 flu virus is thought to be happening in the same way that seasonal flu spreads. Flu viruses are spread mainly from person to person through coughing or sneezing. Sometimes people may become infected by touching contaminated objects or surfaces with flu viruses on it and then touching their mouth or nose.

How long can someone with the flu infect someone else?

Infected people may be able to infect others beginning 1 day before symptoms develop and up to 7 or more days after becoming sick. That means that you may be able to pass on the flu to someone else before you know you are sick, as well as while you are sick. Children, especially younger children, might potentially be contagious for longer periods. This means that individuals who think they may symptoms should wash hands, cover cough/sneeze and contact their doctor or Telehealth at 1-866-797-0000.

Should Ontarians wear surgical masks to avoid catching H1N1 flu virus?

Ontarians should continue to take normal precautions to protect themselves as they would from a regular flu. Members of the general public do not need to wear surgical masks to protect themselves against catching H1N1 flu virus. Evidence shows that this is not effective in preventing transmission of influenza in the general public. People often use masks incorrectly, or contaminate the mask when putting them on and taking them off, which could actually increase the risk of infection.

What can I do to protect myself from getting sick?

There is no vaccine available right now to protect against H1N1 flu virus. There are everyday actions that can help prevent the spread of germs that cause respiratory illnesses like influenza. Take these everyday steps to protect your health:

- Wash your hands often with soap and water, especially after you cough or sneeze. 60% - 90% alcohol-based hand rub is also effective.
- Sneeze and cough in your sleeve.
- Avoid touching your eyes, nose or mouth. Germs spread this way.
- If you get sick with the flu, stay home from work or school and limit contact with others.

What is the best way to keep from spreading the virus through coughing or sneezing?

If you are sick, limit your contact with other people as much as possible. Do not go to work or school if ill. Cover your mouth and nose with a tissue when coughing or sneezing. It may prevent those around you from getting sick. Put your used tissue in the waste basket. Cover your cough or sneeze in your sleeve if you do not have a tissue. Then, clean your hands, and do so every time you cough or sneeze.

What is the best technique for washing my hands to avoid getting the flu?

Washing your hands often will help protect you from germs. Wash with soap and warm water for 15 to 20 seconds or clean your hands with alcohol-based hand rub.

What should I do if I get sick?

If you become ill with flu-like symptoms, including fever, body aches, runny nose, sore throat, nausea, or vomiting or diarrhea, contact your health care provider or call TeleHealth Ontario at 1-866-797-0000.

Can I get H1N1 flu virus from eating or preparing pork?

No. Proper cooking of pork products would kill any viruses. Make sure pork is cooked through, not pink in the middle. Use a food thermometer to confirm pork has been heated through to 71 degrees Celsius (160 degrees Fahrenheit).

Appendix C

Health Services in Your Community

Public Health Unit Locations

ERIE ST. CLAIR

Chatham-Kent Health Unit

P.O. Box 1136
435 Grand Avenue West
Chatham, ON N7M 5L8

Tel : 519-352-7270

Fax : 519-352-2166

Website : www.chatham-kent.ca

Lambton Health Unit

Community Health Services Department
160 Exmouth Street
Point Edward, ON N7T 7Z6

Tel : 519-383-8331

Toll : 1-800-667-1839

Fax : 519-383-7092

Website : www.lambtonhealth.on.ca

Windsor-Essex County Health Unit

1005 Ouellette Avenue
Windsor, ON N9A 4J8

Tel : 519-258-2146

Fax : 519-258-6003

Website : www.wechealthunit.org

SOUTH WEST

Huron County Health Unit

Health and Library Complex
Highway 4 South
R.R. 5, P.O.Box 1120
Clinton, ON N0M 1L0

Tel : 519-482-3416

Fax : 519-482-7820

Website : www.huroncounty.ca/healthunit/

Middlesex-London Health Unit

50 King Street
London, ON N6A 5L7

Tel : 519-663-5317
Fax : 519-663-9581
Website : www.healthunit.com

Grey Bruce Health Unit

101 17th Street East
Owen Sound, ON N4K 0A5

Tel : 519-376-9420
Toll : 1-800-263-3456
Fax : 519-376-0605
Website : www.publichealthgreybruce.on.ca/

Haldimand-Norfolk Health Unit

P. O. Box 247
12 Gilbertson Drive
Simcoe, ON N3Y 4L1

Tel : 519-426-6170
Fax : 519-426-9974
Website : www.hnhu.org

Elgin-St. Thomas Health Unit

99 Edward Street
St. Thomas, ON N5P 1Y8

Tel : 519-631-9900
Toll : 1-800-922-0096
Fax : 519-633-0468
Website : www.elginhealth.on.ca

Perth District Health Unit

653 West Gore Street
Stratford, ON N5A 1L4

Tel : 519-271-7600
Fax : 519-271-2195
Website : www.pdhu.on.ca

Oxford County - Public Health & Emergency Services

410 Buller Street
Woodstock, ON N4S 4N2

Tel : 519-539-9800

Toll : 1-800-755-0394

Fax : 519-539-6206

Website : www.county.oxford.on.ca/healthservices/ocbh/

WATERLOO WELLINGTON

Wellington-Dufferin-Guelph Public Health

474 Wellington Road #18, Suite 100

RR 1

Fergus, ON N0B 1J0

Tel : 519-846-2715

Fax : 519-846-0323

Website : www.wdghu.org

Grey Bruce Health Unit

920 - 1st Avenue West

Owen Sound, ON N4K 4K5

Tel : 519-376-9420

Toll : 1-800-263-3456

Fax : 519-376-0605

Website : www.publichealthgreybruce.on.ca/

Region of Waterloo, Public Health

P.O. Box 1633

99 Regina Street South, 3rd floor

Waterloo, ON N2J 4V3

Tel : 519-883-2000

Fax : 519-883-2241

Website : www.region.waterloo.on.ca/ph

HAMILTON NIAGARA HALDIMAND BRANT

Brant County Health Unit

194 Terrace Hill Street
Brantford, ON N3R 1G7

Tel : 519-753-4937

Fax : 519-753-2140

Website : www.bchu.org/

City of Hamilton

Public Health & Community Services Department

1 Hughson Street North
Hamilton, ON L8R 3L5

Tel : 905-546-3500

Fax : 905-546-4075

Reporting Adverse Water Results, Tel : 905-546-2424 x7277

Reporting Adverse Water Results, Fax : 905-546-2787

Website : www.hamilton.ca/publichealth

Halton Region Health Department

1151 Bronte Road
Oakville, Ontario
L6M 3L1

Tel : 905-825-6000

Toll : 1-866-442-5866

TTY : 905-827-9833

Fax : 905-825-8588

Website : www.halton.ca/health

Haldimand-Norfolk Health Unit

P. O. Box 247
12 Gilbertson Drive
Simcoe, ON N3Y 4L1

Tel : 519-426-6170

Fax : 519-426-9974

Website : www.hnhu.org

Niagara Region Public Health Department

2201 St. David's Road
Campbell East
Thorold, ON L2T 4C2

Tel : 905-688-3762

Toll : 1-800-263-7248

Fax : 905-682-3901

Website : www.regional.niagara.on.ca/living/health_wellness/default.aspx

CENTRAL WEST

Peel Public Health

44 Peel Centre Drive, Suite 102
Brampton, ON L6T 4B5

Tel : 905-799-7700

Fax : 905-789-1604

Website : www.region.peel.on.ca/health/

York Region Public Health Services

Box 147
17250 Yonge Street
Newmarket, ON L3Y 6Z1

Tel : 905-895-4511

Fax : 905-895-3166

Toll : 1-800-361-5653 (Health Connection Line)

Website : www.region.york.on.ca/Services

MISSISSAUGA HALTON

Simcoe Muskoka District Health Unit

15 Sperling Drive
Barrie, ON L4M 6K9

Tel : 705-721-7520

Health Connection (Toll free) 1-877-721-7520

Fax : 705-721-1495

Website : www.simcoemuskokahealth.org

Halton Region Health Department

1151 Bronte Road
Oakville, Ontario
L6M 3L1

Tel : 905-825-6060
Toll : 1-866-442-5866
TTY : 905-827-9833
Fax : 905-825-8588
Website : www.region.halton.on.ca/health/

TORONTO CENTRAL

Toronto Public Health

277 Victoria Street, 5th Floor
Toronto, ON M5B 1W2

Tel : 416-392-7401
Fax : 416-392-0713
Web : www.toronto.ca/health/index.htm

CENTRAL

York Region Public Health Services

Box 147
17250 Yonge Street
Newmarket, ON L3Y 6Z1

Tel : 905-895-4511
Fax : 905-895-3166
Toll : 1-800-361-5653 (Health Connection Line)
Web : www.region.york.on.ca/Services

CENTRAL EAST

Peterborough County-City Health Unit

10 Hospital Drive
Peterborough, ON K9J 8M1

Tel : 705-743-1000
TTY : 705-743-4700
Fax : 705-743-2897
Web : pcchu.peterborough.on.ca

Haliburton, Kawartha, Pine Ridge District Health Unit

200 Rose Glen Road
Port Hope, ON L1A 3V6

Tel : 905-885-9100
Toll : 1-866-888-4577
Fax : 905-885-9551
Web : www.hkpr.on.ca/

Durham Region Health Department

605 Rossland Road East
P.O. Box 730
Whitby, ON L1N 0B2

Tel : 905-668-7711
Fax : 905-666-6214
Toll Free : 1-800-841-2729
Web : www.region.durham.on.ca/health.asp?nr=departments/health/healthinside.htm

SOUTH EAST

Hastings and Prince Edward Counties Health Unit

179 North Park Street
Belleville, ON K8P 4P1

Tel : 613-966-5500
Fax : 613-966-9418
Web site : www.hpechu.on.ca

Leeds, Grenville and Lanark District Health Unit

458 Laurier Boulevard
Brockville, ON K6V 7A3

Tel : 613-345-5685
Fax : 613-345-2879
Web : www.healthunit.org

Kingston, Frontenac and Lennox & Addington Public Health

221 Portsmouth Avenue
Kingston, ON K7M 1V5

Tel : 613-549-1232
Toll : 1-800-267-7875
Fax : 613-549-7896
Web : www.kflapublichealth.ca

Haliburton, Kawartha, Pine Ridge District Health Unit

200 Rose Glen Road
Port Hope, ON L1A 3V6

Tel : 905-885-9100
Toll : 1-866-888-4577
Fax : 905-885-9551
Web : www.hkpr.on.ca/

CHAMPLAIN

Leeds, Grenville and Lanark District Health Unit

458 Laurier Boulevard
Brockville, ON K6V 7A3

Tel : 613-345-5685
Fax : 613-345-2879
Web : www.healthunit.org

Eastern Ontario Health Unit

1000 Pitt Street
Cornwall, ON K6J 5T1

Tel : 613-933-1375
Toll : 1-800-267-7120
Fax : 613-933-7930
Web : www.eohu.on.ca

Ottawa Public Health

100 Constellation Cres.
Ottawa, ON K2G 6J8

Tel : 613-580-6744
Toll : 1-866-426-8885
TTY : 613-580-9656
Fax : 613-580-9601
Web : www.ottawa.ca/residents/health/index_en.html

Renfrew County and District Health Unit

7 International Drive
Pembroke, ON K8A 6W5

Tel : 613-735-8653
Toll : 1-800-267-1097
Fax : 613-735-3067
Web : www.rcdhu.com

NORTH SIMCOE MUSKOKA

Simcoe Muskoka District Health Unit

15 Sperling Drive
Barrie, ON L4M 6K9

Tel : 705-721-7520

Health Connection (Toll free) 1-877-721-7520

Fax : 705-721-1495

Web : www.simcoemuskokahealth.org

Grey Bruce Health Unit

920 - 1st Avenue West
Owen Sound, ON N4K 4K5

Tel : 519-376-9420

Toll : 1-800-263-3456

Fax : 519-376-0605

Web : www.publichealthgreybruce.on.ca/

NORTH EAST

Northwestern Health Unit

21 Wolsley Street
Kenora, ON P9N 3W7

Tel : 807-468-3147

Toll : 1-800-830-5978

Fax : 807-468-4970

Web : www.nwhu.on.ca

Timiskaming Health Unit

P.O. Box 1240
221 Whitewood Avenue
New Liskeard, ON P0J 1P0

Tel : 705-647-4305

Fax : 705-647-5779

Web : www.timiskaminghu.com

North Bay Parry Sound District Health Unit

681 Commercial Street
North Bay, ON P1B 4E7

Tel : 705-474-1400
Fax : 705-474-8252
Web : www.nbdhu.on.ca

Algoma Public Health Unit

Civic Centre, 6th Floor
99 Foster Drive
Sault Ste. Marie, ON P6A 5X6

Tel : 705-759-5287
Toll : 1-866-892-0172
Fax : 705-759-1534
Web : www.algomapublichealth.com

Sudbury and District Health Unit

1300 Paris Street
Sudbury, ON P3E 3A3

Tel : 705-522-9200
Fax : 705-522-5182
Site web : www.sdhu.com

Porcupine Health Unit

P.O. Bag 2012
169 Pine Street South
Timmins, ON P4N 8B7

Tel : 705-267-1181
Fax : 705-264-3980
Web : www.porcupinehu.on.ca

NORTH WEST

Northwestern Health Unit

21 Wolsley Street
Kenora, ON P9N 3W7

Tel : 807-468-3147
Toll : 1-800-830-5978
Fax : 807-468-4970
Web : www.nwhu.on.ca

Thunder Bay District Health Unit

999 Balmoral Street

Thunder Bay, ON P7B 6E7

Tel : 807-625-5900

Toll : 1-888-294-6630 (807 area only)

Fax : 807-623-2369

Web : www.tbdhu.com

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