



◀ Communicable Disease Control   ▶ Respiratory Diseases

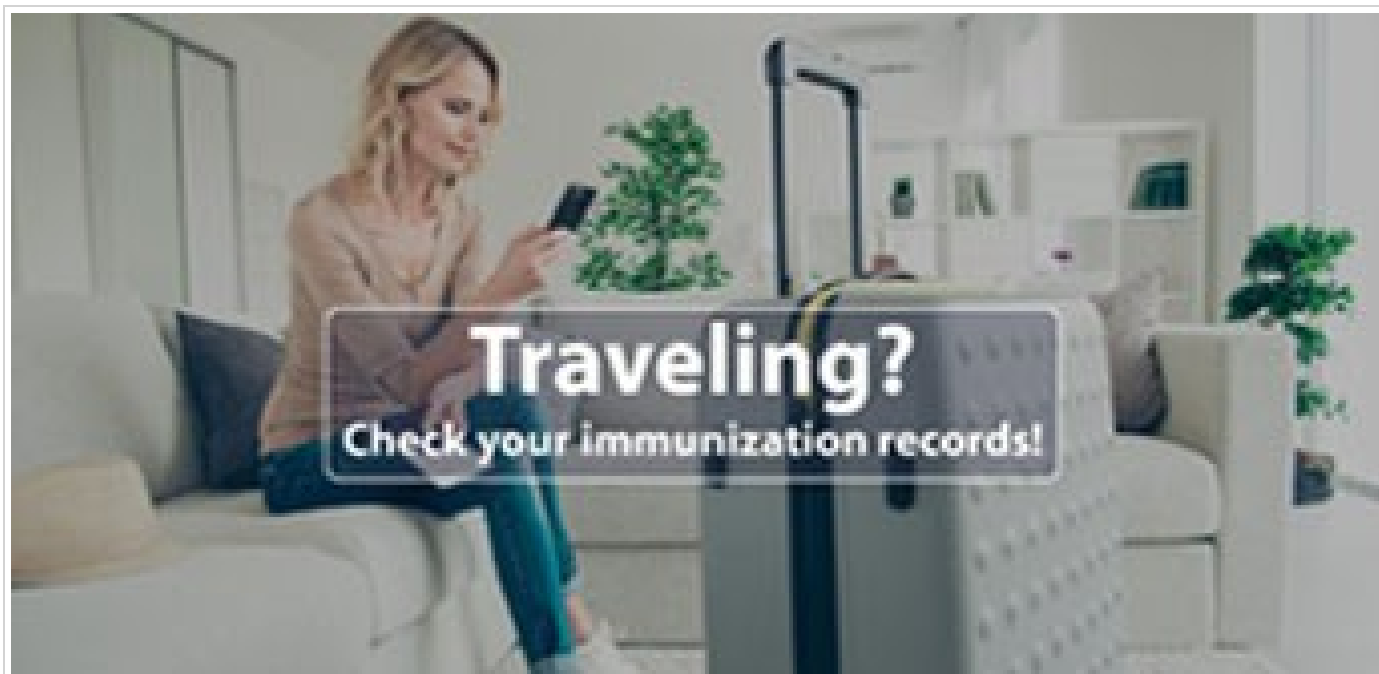
## Coronavirus



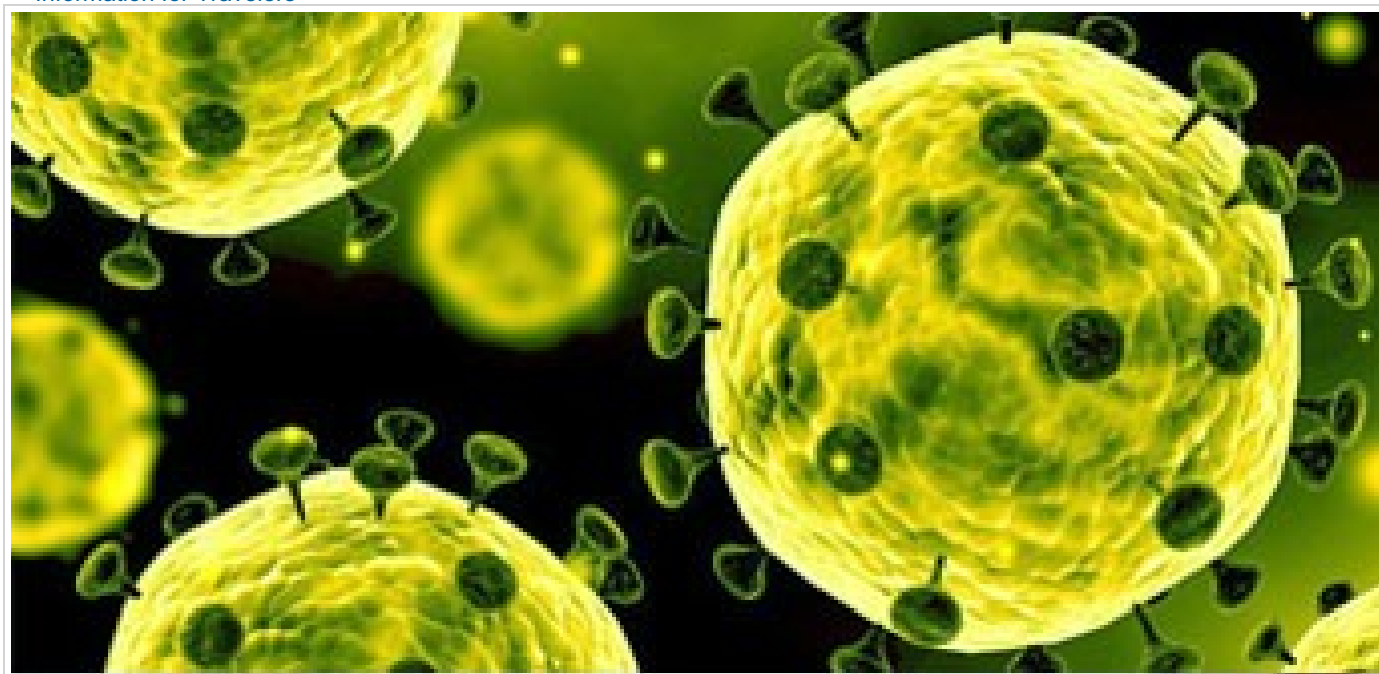
Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) is a respiratory illness caused by a novel (new) virus not previously identified in people. COVID-19 was first identified in Wuhan in China on December 31, in 2019. Globally the situation is evolving rapidly and many countries around the world have cases. Public Health is closely monitoring the spread of COVID-19.



[Health and Allied Health Professionals](#)



[Information for Travelers](#)



[Coronavirus General Information](#)

Cases and testing

LAST UPDATED: MARCH 11, 2020 AT 8:00 PM

There are currently 93 confirmed cases and 1 death in Canada. For more information visit the Public Health Agency of Canada. The cases in Canada are travel-related and are being isolated to prevent further transmission.

There are currently 0 confirmed cases and 0 deaths in New Brunswick.

## New Brunswick Testing and Cases

### Confirmed Cases\*

0

### Probable Cases\*\*

1

### Negative Cases\*\*\*

12

*\*Confirmed cases are those confirmed positive by the National Microbiology Lab (NML) in Winnipeg.*

*\*\*Probable cases are those found to have a presumptive positive by the George Dumont Lab but have not yet received a confirmed positive by the NML.*

*\*\*\*Negative cases are those found to have a negative confirmation by the NML lab in Winnipeg.*

Screening testing is done by the Dr. Georges L. Dumont Hospital

Confirmatory testing is done by the National Microbiology Laboratory.

## Current Situation

A pneumonia outbreak, now known to be caused by a novel (new) coronavirus (COVID-19), was identified in Wuhan, China on December 31, 2019. The World Health Organization (WHO) has declared the virus a public health emergency.

As the situation continues to evolve, new travel information and precautions are becoming available.

Know before you go, consult the [Public Health Agency of Canada's current travel notices](#) before your departures.

The current overall risk to New Brunswickers is still considered low by medical experts. The risk to Canadian travellers abroad is generally low but will vary depending on the destination. The Public Health Agency of Canada is closely monitoring the spread of COVID-19 in other countries.

Anyone who has traveled internationally in the last 14 days should self-monitor for two weeks from when they arrived back in Canada. Individual risk will vary depending on the destination.

People arriving from Iran or the Chinese province of Hubei will need to self-isolate regardless of symptoms.

Symptoms such as fever, cough, difficulty breathing may take up to 14 days to appear.

Should an individual who has recently traveled outside the country experience non-specific symptoms (such as headache, congestion, achiness, feeling unwell) they should separate themselves from others and stay home to monitor themselves further.

Should these symptoms progress to include fever or cough, the individual should:

- continue to stay at home
- immediately call Tele-Care 811
- describe symptoms and travel history
- follow instructions carefully

These individuals should pay particular attention to taking everyday precautions as well as generally keeping space between themselves and others, such as minimizing attendance at crowded gatherings and mass events or thinking of other ways of participating (virtual attendance). Protect yourself and others.

They should also think about what health and food supplies they need on hand should they have to stay home, and slowly start replenishing their shelves. Make a Plan.

## Actions being taken

New Brunswick's public health officials are carefully monitoring the situation in Canada, and around the world, and are ready to respond should there be any cases in New Brunswick. They are:

- working closely with federal, provincial and territorial partners to share information and assess potential health risks
- ensuring our health system is ready to respond effectively if needed
- ensuring front-line health professionals have information about the virus so they can:
  - take recommended actions
  - promptly report suspected cases to public health officials
  - investigate of persons who may have been exposed and are potentially at risk of developing illness to help prevent spread

## Quick Links

- ▶ [Frequently asked questions](#)
- ▶ [Public Health Agency of Canada \(PHAC\)](#)
- ▶ [Current Travel Health Notices](#)
- ▶ [PHAC: National Case Definition](#)
- ▶ [PHAC: What health professionals need to know](#)
- ▶ [Information for public schools, early learning facilities and school district offices](#)
- ▶ [Protect yourself and others](#)



[COVID-19: Outbreak Update](#)

Prepared by the New Brunswick Chief Medical Officer of Health: Updated March 11, 2020



[Protect Yourself and Others from Getting Sick](#)

[Download Now!](#)

- ▶ [Colour](#)
- ▶ [Black/White](#)
- ▶ [Use hand sanitizer](#)

# COVID-19

The banner features a white background on the left and a blue background on the right. Several stylized virus particles are scattered across the white area. A large, detailed virus particle is positioned in the upper right corner, partially overlapping the blue background.

[Media](#)

## News Conferences

- ▶ [March 11 2020 \(2\) – COVID-19: Update](#)
- ▶ [March 11 2020 – COVID-19: Update](#)
- ▶ [March 09 2020 – COVID-19: Update](#)
- ▶ [March 05 2020 – COVID-19: Update](#)

## News Releases

- ▶ [March 11 2020 - Province has first presumptive case of COVID-19, the novel coronavirus](#)
- ▶ [March 11 2020 - Update on novel coronavirus](#)
- ▶ [March 09 2020 - Update on novel coronavirus](#)
- ▶ [March 05 2020 - COVID-19 novel coronavirus](#)
- ▶ [March 01 2020 - Premier's statement on COVID-19](#)