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[Nunavut's Path: moving forward during COVID-19](#)



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Find the latest [COVID-19 GN updates](#) and [health resources](#).

COVID-19 (Novel Coronavirus)

Nunavut COVID-19 Case Update

April 28, 2021

Total tests	Total confirmed cases	Total active cases	Total recovered cases	Deaths	Total persons followed	Current persons followed
11,747	478	50	424	4	8405	504

[For vaccine statistics, click here](#)

*Please note: These numbers change frequently. Every effort is made to keep this information up-to-date and complete but it may not reflect all persons followed or tested.

** Confirmed cases include those meeting the national case definitions. Persons followed includes individuals with specific symptoms and exposures as well as others who are self-monitoring or self-isolated. Not all of these individuals have symptoms or require testing.

***There may be a delay reporting attribution and statistics from cases acquired in Southern Canada. 12 cases that were detected out of territory have been attributed to Nunavut. This includes 3 deaths. Not all NU residents with COVID-19 detected out of territory will be attributed to Nunavut.

****Total vaccine doses administered is updated as regularly as possible but might be lower than the actual count.

The Government of Nunavut is actively monitoring the COVID-19 situation nationally and globally.

NU COVID-19 Case Statistics

April 28, 2021

Community	Covid-19 status	Time period	Confirmed COVID-19 cases (yesterday)	Confirmed COVID-19 cases (today)	Change in case count +/- from previous day	Total recovered	Deaths	Total active cases
Iqaluit	Ongoing	Since 15-Apr 2021	71	77	6	31	0	46
Kinngait	Ongoing	Since 19-Apr 2021	4	4	0	2	0	2
Rankin Inlet	Isolated	Since 24-Apr 2021	2	2	0	0	0	2
Arviat	Over	Nov 2020 - Apr 2021	339	339	0	338	1	0

Whale Cove	Over	Nov 2020 - Feb 2021	23	23	0	23	0	0
Rankin Inlet	Over	Nov 2020 - Dec 2020	19	19	0	19	0	0
Sanikiluaq	Over	Nov 2020 - Dec 2020	2	2	0	2	0	0
Total			460	466	6	415	1	50

NU COVID-19 Testing Stats

April 28, 2021

Community	Tests Positive	Tests Negative
Iqaluit	63	773
Kinngait	4	99
Arviat	339	2883
Whale Cove	23	352
Rankin Inlet	19	399
Sanikiluaq	2	202
Total	450	4708

Orders from Chief Public Health Officer of Nunavut

[Click here for more information](#)

Travel and Isolation

[Click here for more information](#)

Currently, intra-territorial travel out of Iqaluit is restricted to Nunavummiut returning to their home communities, medical travellers, critical workers and those bearing an authorization letter from the Chief Public Health Officer of Nunavut for a compassionate exemption.

Travel to Iqaluit is currently restricted to residents of Iqaluit, medical travellers, critical workers and those bearing an authorization letter from the Chief Public Health Officer of Nunavut for a compassionate exemption.

At check-in travellers must provide proof that they fall under one of the exemption categories outlined above, in addition to the regular identification necessary for travel (i.e. passport, etc).

Critical / exempted workers: letter from the CPHO.

Travellers on compassionate exemption: letter from the CPHO.

Nunavummiut returning to their home community must have proof of residency. Proof includes a driver's licence or a general identification card.

Medical travellers are verified through the medical travel system.

- Travellers who cannot prove they are travelling to their community of residence, critical worker status or compassionate exemption approval, will not be allowed to board the aircraft. A passport alone, will not be enough to prove residency.
- Travellers who overnight prior to their final destination must:
 - go directly to where you're staying
 - stay there overnight; don't go around the community; don't visit anyone you know. You can only go to the hotel and then back to the airport when it's time the next day.
 - wear a mask while not inside the place you are staying.

If you have been identified as a contact and or are awaiting a COVID-19 test result, you cannot travel until you are cleared by public health. This applies to both in-territory and out of territory travel.

If you have tested COVID positive and/or are under isolation orders, you cannot travel until you have been cleared by public health. This applies to both in-territory and out of territory travel.

Any violation of this travel restriction could result in fines under the Public Health Act and may result a \$575 fine for individuals; and a \$2875 fine for corporations.

Nunavut's Path: moving forward during COVID-19

On This Page:

- [Covid Hotline](#)
- [Covid Facts](#)
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COVID Hotline

Need to talk to someone if you have COVID-19 symptoms, or have recently travelled to or from an affected area? Do you have questions about travel to Nunavut or the isolation sites? Please call 975-8601 or 1-888-975-8601 from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. to speak with someone. For travel related inquiries please call between 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday - Friday. Please remember this line is for those who need it – and should not be used for general inquiries.

If you have questions or need help in an emergency, [call your local health centre](#).

COVID-19 Facts

Symptoms

Those who are infected with COVID-19 may have little to no symptoms. You may not know you have symptoms of COVID-19 because they are similar to a cold or flu. Symptoms may take up to 14 days to appear after exposure to COVID-19. This is the longest known infectious period for this disease.

Symptoms include:

- fever
- cough
- difficulty breathing
- pneumonia in both lungs requiring support for breathing.

If you become ill

If you develop symptoms and have travelled to a region with known cases of COVID-19 occurring in the community or have been in contact with someone who has:

- stay at home and avoid contact with others
- follow up with your health care professional

If you develop fever, cough or difficulty breathing in the next 14 days, call your health care provider or local public health authority and advise them of possible contact with COVID-19.

If you are ill and must visit a health care professional, call ahead or tell them when you arrive that you have a respiratory illness and if you have travelled.

What are the risks of getting COVID-19?

COVID-19 is a serious health threat, and the situation is evolving daily. The risk will vary between and within communities, but given the increasing number of cases in Canada, the risk to Canadians is considered high.

This does not mean that all Canadians will get the disease. It means that there is already a significant impact on our health care system. If we do not flatten the epidemic curve now, the increase of COVID-19 cases could impact health care resources available to Canadians.

The risk for COVID-19 may be increased for certain settings such as:

- [cruise ships](#)
- crowded areas (such as public transit and shopping centres)
- gatherings (spiritual and cultural settings, theatres, sports arenas, festivals and conferences)

There is an increased risk of more severe outcomes for Canadians:

- aged 65 and over
- with compromised immune systems
- with underlying medical conditions

People that fall into these categories should reconsider attending gatherings. This includes large gatherings and even smaller events in crowded or enclosed settings.

If you have symptoms (cough, fever or difficulty breathing), do not attend a mass gathering, event or places where people gather. You could put someone whose health is vulnerable at risk.

Resources:

[About Coronavirus \(COVID-19\)](#)

[Social Distancing](#)

[Hand Washing](#)

[Isolation and Return to Nunavut Protocol](#)

[Vulnerable Populations](#)

[Managing Anxiety and Stress During COVID-19](#)

[Cleaning to Reduce the Risk of COVID-19](#)

[COVID-19 Isolation](#)

[Masks are not Enough](#)

[Instructions for Making a Mask](#)

[How to Use a Mask](#)

[Common Travel Area: NWT and Churchill](#)

[Breastfeeding and COVID-19](#)

Know the difference: Self-Monitoring and Isolation

Limit your contacts, slow the spread

COVID-19 and Isolation

COVID-19 and Contacts

The Government of Nunavut


P.O. Box 1000 Station 200
Iqaluit, Nunavut
X0A 0H0

Toll free: 1-877-212-6438

Tel: (867) 975-6000

Fax: (867) 975-6099

www.gov.nu.ca

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