

Ministry of Health

Ministère de la Santé

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October 21, 2021

Dear Swine Industry Stakeholder:

I am writing to recommend that you and your family get vaccinated against influenza this year. The COVID-19 pandemic makes it even more critical that you and your family are protected against influenza.

**Flu vaccination recommendations for all Ontarians:**

Flu vaccines are offered free to all Ontarians over the age of six months who live, work, or attend school in Ontario, and are recommended for the general population.

Vaccination helps to prevent the spread of these flu viruses through the community and protects individuals who may be at greater risk of serious complications from the flu, such as pregnant women and those with chronic illnesses.

Information on the Province of Ontario's flu vaccination program can be found at <https://www.ontario.ca/page/flu-facts>.

**Flu vaccination recommendations for swine workers:**

While we encourage everyone in Ontario to get vaccinated, we are also recommending that workers in the swine industry, in particular, get vaccinated because of the evidence that human flu viruses can infect and cause disease in pigs and other animals, as well as people. The flu strains covered by the vaccine are primarily human community-based infections, meaning that you are most likely to get this flu from coming into contact with infected individuals in your community. However, preventing the movement of influenza viruses between the human and animal populations is an important public health measure aimed at trying to prevent the reassortment or mixing of different flu strains to produce new influenza viruses, which could cause significant disease in both people and animals.

Swine workers who get the flu vaccine will help to reduce the potential for human influenza viruses mixing with flu viruses commonly found in Ontario's swine herds and help to keep the human viruses out of Ontario's swine herds.

Although it is unusual for individuals to get influenza infections directly from livestock, personal protective equipment – masks, eye protection and gloves – should be worn when working with sick swine to prevent infection, as occasional human infections have been reported. Individuals co-infected with two or more different influenza viruses can also serve as mixing vessels for these viruses, leading to the emergence of novel viruses.

### **Swine workers who develop influenza-like illness:**

Individuals with influenza-like symptoms (fever, cough, sore throat, muscle aches and, in some cases, eye infections and pneumonia) should, if possible, be kept out of barns and away from swine herds until seven days after their symptoms have resolved. As COVID-19 has similar symptoms to influenza, ill individuals should self-isolate, contact their health care provider and seek testing for COVID-19. Those with a positive test, or have symptoms but don't get tested, should follow current COVID-19 public health advice.

The Ministry of Health (MOH) has developed a poster which producers can print out and use at entry points to barns to help screen individuals/employees who may be infected with influenza before they enter swine barns. Electronic versions of this poster, in two size formats, are available as attachments to this letter.

Individuals who develop influenza-like symptoms after working with swine that show signs of respiratory illness should seek medical attention and advise their health care provider of their exposure to ill pigs.

### **Practice Good Personal Hygiene:**

Public health measures recommended to protect against COVID-19 may also help to protect against the flu. The MOH recommends that everyone, not just swine workers, incorporate these simple steps into daily routines:

- wash hands frequently and thoroughly with soap and warm running water after handling animals and before eating or drinking
- cover your mouth and nose with a tissue when you sneeze, dispose of the tissue immediately, and then wash your hands
- if you don't have a tissue, cough, or sneeze into your upper sleeve – not into your hands
- avoid sharing food, eating utensils, towels, or handkerchiefs
- keep an alcohol-based hand sanitizer (gel or wipes) handy at work, home and in your vehicle
- maintain physical distancing from others (2 meters or 6 feet) and wear a face mask when distancing isn't possible

The MOH is working closely with the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs (OMAFRA) to reduce the risk of influenza transmission between humans and livestock. If you have any human health questions, please contact your physician or your local public health unit. If you have concerns about your livestock, please contact OMAFRA and/or your veterinarian.

We appreciate your assistance in helping to protect everyone in Ontario from influenza.

For more information on getting the flu vaccine, speak to your doctor, nurse practitioner, public health unit or pharmacist. To find a flu vaccination clinic near you, please contact your local public health unit (a list of local public health units can be found at [http://www.health.gov.on.ca/english/public/contact/phu/phuloc\\_mn.html](http://www.health.gov.on.ca/english/public/contact/phu/phuloc_mn.html)).

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'RL', is positioned above the typed name.

Robert Lerch  
A/Director

Attachment