

The Omicron Variant

Omicron is a variant of concern

- Estimated to be 30% more transmissible
- More than 30 spike mutations
- Higher re-infection risk

Will vaccines work against Omicron?

- Current vaccines are expected to protect against severe illness, hospitalizations, and deaths
- Booster doses have been shown to be effective

What we are learning about Omicron

- Omicron may produce less severe illness than previous COVID-19 strains, but will still produce hospitalizations, especially among the elderly
- Scientific studies are underway to learn if Omicron is more contagious, causes more severe disease, and how effective vaccines are.

Positive cases of Omicron are confirmed in New Brunswick.

New Brunswickers must work together to slow the spread of COVID-19 and the Omicron variant.

Vaccines, in combination with public health measures, remain the best defence against COVID-19 and variants.

Get vaccinated and get a booster dose when you are eligible.

The Omicron Variant

The Omicron variant arrived in New Brunswick within three weeks of its discovery. In comparison to the original COVID-19 virus and the Delta variant, Omicron is estimated to be 30% more transmissible than Delta, has 30 spike mutations, a higher risk of re-infection and increased breakthrough in vaccinated people.

A timeline of the rapid spread of COVID-19 and its variants in New Brunswick.

3
weeks

Omicron variant

Positive cases identified in New Brunswick three weeks after initial Omicron case detected in South Africa.

This was during a time of high vaccination rates and global travel restrictions.

6
months

Delta variant

Positive cases identified in New Brunswick six months after initial Delta case detected in India.

This was during a time of global lockdowns and mandatory travel isolation.

3
months

COVID-19

Positive cases identified in New Brunswick three months after initial COVID-19 case detected in China.

This was during a time with no restrictions, public health measures, or awareness.