

Vaccine Updates

Influenza and COVID-19

- Vaccines can be administered to individuals at [increased risk of severe infection](#) as soon as they are available.
- The general population will be eligible to receive these vaccines starting October 26, 2026.

Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV)

- Older Adult RSV program: A one-time dose of RSV vaccine is available year-round to people who are 75 years of age and older or 65-74 years of age at [increased risk for severe infection](#).
- Infant RSV program: RSV protection is available for infants and/or pregnant individuals as of October 1, 2026.

Imvamune (Mpox)

- Imvamune (mpox) vaccine is publicly funded and available to order for individuals at higher risk of exposure to mpox, including:
 - Gay, bisexual and other men who have sex with men (gbMSM) as well as certain Two-Spirit, transgender and non-binary individuals who meet risk criteria;
 - Sex workers; and
 - Individuals with recent or anticipated exposure to mpox.
- The recommended schedule is two doses, administered at least four weeks apart.
- If you have patients who may be eligible, now is a great time to review their immunization status and offer vaccination if they have not yet initiated or completed the series.

Healthy Babies, Healthy Children

- Healthy Babies, Healthy Children (HBHC) is a free, confidential, voluntary home visiting program for pregnant people and families with babies, toddlers, and preschoolers in Grey Bruce.
- Providers are encouraged to refer early, with consent, when a family may need extra support with pregnancy, parenting, infant care, child development, anxiety, depression, financial stress, housing, food access, relationship stress, or lacks connection to services and supports. Families can also self-refer.
 - [Local referral information](#)
 - [Ontario HBHC program information](#)
- A Public Health Nurse may call the family, complete a brief assessment, review strengths and needs, share local resources, and determine whether home visiting would be helpful. HBHC can link clients to resources and supports that could screen for mood disorders such as postpartum depression, offer support, and connect families to appropriate services.

Spotting Perinatal Depression and PPMD

- Pregnancy and the first year after birth can bring emotional, physical and social changes. Some patients will experience perinatal depression or another perinatal or postpartum mood disorder, which may show up as sadness, anxiety, irritability, anger, guilt, poor sleep, feeling disconnected from the baby or feeling unable to cope.
- Providers are encouraged to ask about mood during prenatal, postpartum, infant feeding, well baby, urgent care and primary care visits.
 - The Provincial Council for Maternal and Child Health provides [care pathway guidance](#), which includes in-document recommendations for screening tools.

Educational Resources

These one-credit-per-hour Group Learning programs have been certified by the College of Family Physicians of Canada (CFPC) and the Ontario Chapter and are delivered online:

- [Root Causes of Indigenous Health Inequities](#) – Oct. 8, 2026 – 12:00 p.m. to 1:00 p.m.
- [Children's Aid Society Reporting: Navigating Complex Decisions in Family Practice](#) – Oct. 28, 2026 – 8:00 a.m. to 9 a.m.
- [Could It Be Tuberculosis? A Frontline Approach to Screening, Diagnosis & Treatment](#) – Nov. 25, 2026 – 12:00 p.m. to 1:30 p.m.
 - This dual RCPSC- and CFPC-accredited session is hosted by the McGill International TB Centre and the Lung Health Foundation.