Covid-19 - Glossary of Terms

**Symptomatic**: Patient presenting with symptoms, such as fever, cough, shortness of breath

**Asymptomatic**: Patient is having no symptoms (without symptoms)

**SARS-CoV2**: Name of the virus causing COVID-19 disease. Abbreviation stands for Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome, Corona Virus type 2. Corona = crown.

**COVID-19**: Disease caused by SARS-CoV2 virus

**Incubation period (stage)**: The initial stage of an infectious disease. The period between exposure to an infection and the appearance of the first symptoms.

**Prodromal period (stage)**: The time when early signs and symptoms of a disease appear but are not yet clinically specific nor severe.

**Convalescent period (stage)**: The period at which the symptoms begin to fade until patient recovers from the disease.

**Viral shedding**: Period when a virus replicates inside person’s body and is released into the environment. It is also a phase when an individual is highly infectious and most likely to spread an infection.

**Immunity**: The ability of a person to resist a particular infection.

**Antibody (Ab)**: Also known as immunoglobulin (Ig). A substance body produces to fight infection and inactivate foreign substances, such as toxins. There are five different types of Ab, namely IgA, IgG, IgM, IgE, IgD.

**Influenza (flu) -like symptoms**: Headache, fever, chills, fatigue, muscle pain, stuffy nose, cold-like symptoms, loss of appetite, diarrhea.

**PPE**: Personal protective equipment, such as gloves, mask, gown, cap, googles, etc.

**Sanitation**: Maintaining personal and environmental hygiene

**Droplet**: A tiny drop, may come from human bodily fluids, such as saliva, nasal discharge, etc. Droplets are usually spread by coughing and sneezing.

**Morbidity rate**: A measure of how many people have an illness relative to the population

**Mortality rate**: A measure of how many people have died because of an illness relative to the population.