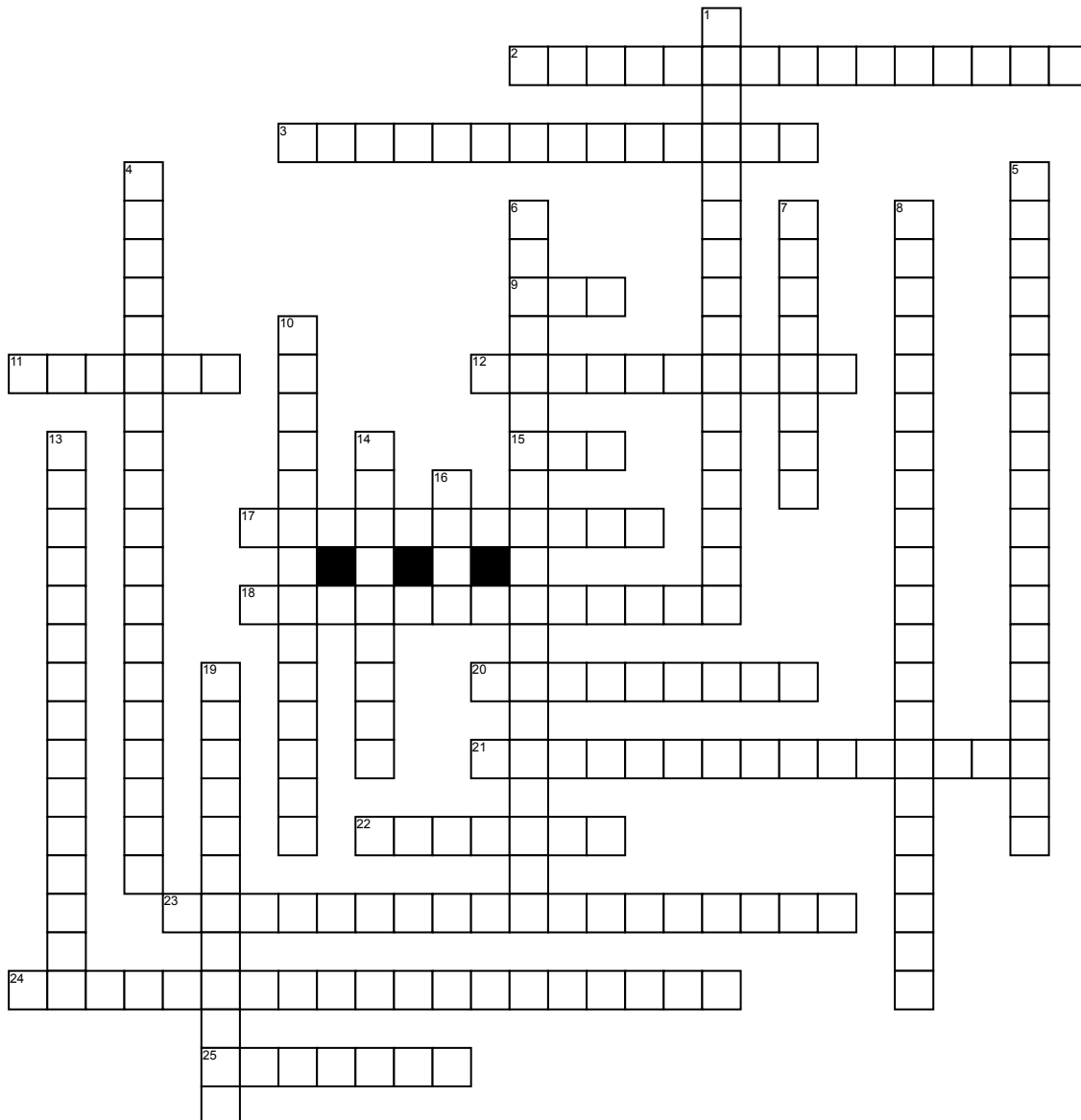


COVID Terms



Across

- 2. A type of testing that detects the body's immune response to the infection caused by the virus rather than detecting the virus itself.
- 3. Viruses can spread between humans by contact, large respiratory droplets, and small particle droplet nuclei
- 9. "Emergency Use Authorization" During a public health emergency, the FDA can use its authority to allow the use of unapproved medical products, or unapproved uses of approved medical products, to diagnose, treat, or prevent serious or life-threatening diseases when certain criteria are met, including that there are no adequate, approved, and available alternatives.
- 11. An inanimate object that can be the vehicle for transmission of an infectious agent (e.g., bedding, towels, or surgical instruments).
- 12. A period of separation from other persons of an individual who has been exposed or potentially exposed to COVID-19 but not showing signs of illness.
- 15. "Person under investigation" is an individual who is suspected of potentially having COVID-19.
- 17. A family of viruses that cause illness ranging from the common cold to more severe diseases, such as Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS-CoV) and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS-CoV).
- 18. This occurs when a virus replicates inside the body and is released into the environment and may be transmitted to other persons.
- 20. A rash is that may appear as red-purple small spots, bumps, with or without itching. The rash typically resolves in 2-8 weeks.
- 21. Designated respiratory clinics within AFM. These clinics are Horseshoe and Windsor Urgent Cares ONLY.

- 22. Another way to produce active immunity. This interacts with the immune system and often produce an immune response similar to that produced by the natural infection, but they do not subject the recipient to the disease and its potential complications.
 - 23. This is intended to prevent transmission of infectious agents, including epidemiologically important microorganisms, which are spread by direct or indirect contact with the patient or the patient's environment.
 - 24. When a patient is a carrier of an illness but does not show symptoms.
 - 25. In January 2020, a novel (new) coronavirus, named SARS-CoV-19, was identified as the cause of an outbreak of viral pneumonia in Wuhan, China in 2019.
- Down**
- 1. Putting physical distance between yourself and other people outside the home. This means avoiding groups of people (parties, crowds on sidewalks, lines in a store) and maintaining distance (approximately 6 feet or 2 arms' length) from others when possible.
 - 4. A class of drugs used to treat viral infections—not bacterial ones (which are treated with antibiotics). So far there are no FDA-approved drugs to treat COVID-19, but scientists are studying drugs approved for other diseases.
 - 5. People who've recovered from COVID-19 have antibodies to the disease in their blood.
 - 6. Patient with symptoms compatible with CDC guidelines for potential COVID-19 infection without confirmation of positive COVID test.
 - 7. The ability of the body to tolerate or resist the presence of material indigenous to the body ("self), and to eliminate foreign ("nonself) material.

- 8. The time between when a person is infected by a virus and when they notice symptoms of the disease. Estimates of the incubation period for COVID-19 range from 2-14 days.
- 10. Checking yourself for COVID-19 symptoms, including fever, cough, or difficulty breathing. If you notice symptoms, you should self-isolate and seek advice by telephone from a health care provider or local health department to determine whether you need a medical evaluation.
- 13. Designated non-respiratory clinic within AFM. This includes CSU Urgent, ALL primary care clinics, and the 2nd floor of both Windsor and Horseshoe.
- 14. Separation from other persons of an individual diagnosed with presumed COVID-19 or COVID-19 confirmed by testing for a period of time for the purpose of stopping transmission of infection to non-infected persons.
- 16. "Severe acute respiratory syndrome" A coronavirus which first infected humans in 2002, that reached epidemic proportions before it was contained—there have been no outbreaks since 2003. This causes fever, headache, body aches, a dry cough, hypoxia (oxygen deficiency), and usually pneumonia.
- 19. Spending at least 15 minutes within about 6 feet of another person.