

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance	Deprecated Label	Deprecated ID
umbrella bioproject access:					IMPORTANT: Only labels and/or IDs will be deprecated, always with replacement version provided. If a term changes in its meaning, a new term will be created.	
umbrella bioproject access	PRJNA623807		Umbrella project access identifier for SARS-CoV-2 genomic data and descriptive metadata from primary specimens and cultured isolates collected by Canadian Public Health Laboratories and partners during the COVID-19 outbreak [https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/bioproject/?term=PRJNA623807] .			
null values						
null values	Not Applicable	GENEPIO:0001619	A categorical choice recorded when a datum does not apply to a given context.			
null values	Not Collected	GENEPIO:0001620	A categorical choice recorded when a datum was not measured or collected.			
null values	Not Provided	GENEPIO:0001668	A categorical choice recorded when a datum was collected but is not currently provided in the information being shared. This value indicates the information may be shared at the later stage.			
null values	Missing	GENEPIO:0001618	A categorical choice recorded when a datum is not included for an unknown reason.			
null values	Restricted Access	GENEPIO:0001810	A categorical choice recorded when a given datum is available but not shared publicly because of information privacy concerns.			
anatomical material						
anatomical material	Blood	UBERON:0000178	A fluid that is composed of blood plasma and erythrocytes.			
anatomical material	Fluid	UBERON:0006314	Liquid components of living organisms. includes fluids that are excreted or secreted from the body as well as body water that normally is not.			
anatomical material	Fluid (cerebrospinal (CSF))	UBERON:0001359	A clear, colorless, bodily fluid, that occupies the subarachnoid space and the ventricular system around and inside the brain and spinal cord.			
anatomical material	Fluid (pericardial)	UBERON:0002409	Transudate contained in the pericardial cavity.			
anatomical material	Fluid (pleural)	UBERON:0001087	Transudate contained in the pleural cavity.			
anatomical material	Fluid (vaginal)	UBERON:0036243	Fluid that lines the vaginal walls that consists of multiple secretions that collect in the vagina from different glands.			
anatomical material	Fluid (amniotic)	UBERON:0000173	Amniotic fluid is a bodily fluid consisting of watery liquid surrounding and cushioning a growing fetus within the amnion. It allows the fetus to move freely without the walls of the uterus being too tight against its body. Buoyancy is also provided. The composition of the fluid changes over the course of gestation. Initially, amniotic fluid is similar to maternal plasma, mainly water with electrolytes. As the fetus develops, proteins, carbohydrates, lipids, phospholipids originating from the lungs, fetal cells, and urea are deposited in the fluid.			

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anatomical material	Saliva	UBERON:0001836	A fluid produced in the oral cavity by salivary glands, typically used in predigestion, but also in other functions.			
anatomical material	Tissue	UBERON:0000479	Multicellular anatomical structure that consists of many cells of one or a few types, arranged in an extracellular matrix such that their long-range organisation is at least partly a repetition of their short-range organisation.			
anatomical part						
anatomical part	Anus	UBERON:0001245	Orifice at the opposite end of an animal's digestive tract from the mouth. Its function is to expel feces, unwanted semi-solid matter produced during digestion, which, depending on the type of animal, may be one or more of: matter which the animal cannot digest, such as bones; food material after all the nutrients have been extracted, for example cellulose or lignin; ingested matter which would be toxic if it remained in the digestive tract; and dead or excess gut bacteria and other endosymbionts.			
anatomical part	Buccal mucosa	UBERON:0006956	The inner lining of the cheeks and lips.			
anatomical part	Duodenum	UBERON:0002114	The first part of the small intestine. At the junction of the stomach and the duodenum the alimentary canal is inflected. The duodenum first goes anteriorly for a short distance, turns dorsally, and eventually caudally, thus it is a U-shaped structure with two horizontal sections (a ventral and a dorsal one).			
anatomical part	Eye	UBERON:0000970	An organ that detects light.			
anatomical part	Intestine	UBERON:0000160	Segment of the alimentary canal extending from the stomach to the anus and, in humans and other mammals, consists of two segments, the small intestine and the large intestine.			
anatomical part	Lower respiratory tract	UBERON:0001558	The segment of the respiratory tract that starts proximally with the trachea and includes all distal structures including the lungs.			
anatomical part	Bronchus	UBERON:0002185	The upper conducting airways of the lung; these airways arise from the terminus of the trachea.			
anatomical part	Lung	UBERON:0002048	Respiration organ that develops as an outpocketing of the esophagus.			
anatomical part	Bronchiole	UBERON:0002186	The conducting airway of the lungs found terminal to the bronchi; these structures contain neither cartilage nor mucous-secreting glands; the epithelium of the bronchioles becomes thinner with each branching.			
anatomical part	Alveolar sac	UBERON:0002169	The small terminal dilation of the alveolar ducts around which the alveoli form pocket-like clusters.			
anatomical part	Pleural sac	UBERON:0009778	A serous sac that has the pleura and the pleural cavity as parts.			
anatomical part	Pleural cavity	UBERON:0002402	The fluid-filled cavity that lies between the visceral and parietal pleurae.			
anatomical part	Trachea	UBERON:0003126	The trachea is the portion of the airway that attaches to the bronchi as it branches.			
anatomical part	Rectum	UBERON:0001052	The terminal portion of the intestinal tube, terminating with the anus.			

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anatomical part	Skin	UBERON:0001003	The outer epithelial layer of the skin that is superficial to the dermis.			
anatomical part	Stomach	UBERON:0000945	An expanded region of the vertebrate alimentary tract that serves as a food storage compartment and digestive organ. A stomach is lined, in whole or in part by a glandular epithelium.			
anatomical part	Upper respiratory tract	UBERON:0001557	The segment of the respiratory tract that starts proximally with the nose and ends distally with the cricoid cartilage, before continuing to the trachea.			
anatomical part	Anterior Nares	UBERON:2001427	Anterior nares are the external (or "proper") portion of the nose.			
anatomical part	Esophagus	UBERON:0001043	Tube that connects the pharynx to the stomach. In mammals, the oesophagus connects the buccal cavity with the stomach.			
anatomical part	Ethmoid sinus	UBERON:0002453	The evaginations of the mucous membrane of the nasal cavity into the ethmoidal bony labyrinth, forming multiple small paranasal sinuses.			
anatomical part	Nasal Cavity	UBERON:0001707	An anatomical cavity that is part of the olfactory apparatus. This includes the space bounded anteriorly by the nares and posteriorly by the choanae, when these structures are present.			
anatomical part	Middle Nasal Turbinate	UBERON:0005921	The medial surface of the labyrinth of ethmoid consists of a thin lamella, which descends from the under surface of the cribriform plate, and ends below in a free, convoluted margin, the middle nasal concha. It is rough, and marked above by numerous grooves, directed nearly vertically downward from the cribriform plate; they lodge branches of the olfactory nerves, which are distributed to the mucous membrane covering the superior nasal concha.			
anatomical part	Inferior Nasal Turbinate	UBERON:0005922	A turbinal located on the maxilla bone.			
anatomical part	Pharynx (throat)	UBERON:0000341	The anterior part of the neck, in front of the vertebral column.			
anatomical part	Nasopharynx (NP)	UBERON:0001728	The section of the pharynx that lies above the soft palate.			
anatomical part	Oropharynx (OP)	UBERON:0001729	The portion of the pharynx that lies between the soft palate and the upper edge of the epiglottis.			
biomaterial extracted						
biomaterial extracted	RNA (total)	OBI:0000895	A RNA extract that is the output of an extraction process in which total cellular and organelle RNA molecules are isolated from a specimen.			
biomaterial extracted	RNA (poly-A)	OBI:0000869	A RNA extract that is the output of an extraction process in which RNA molecules with poly A tail at its 3' end are purified.			
biomaterial extracted	RNA (ribo-depleted)	OBI:0002627	An extract of RNA which is produced through rRNA (ribosomal RNA) depletion (the removal of highly abundant rRNA species).			
biomaterial extracted	mRNA (messenger RNA)	GENEPIO:0100104	An extract which is the output of an extraction process in which messenger RNA molecules are isolated from a specimen.			

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biomaterial extracted	mRNA (cDNA)	OBI:0002754	A collection of DNA molecules with sequences complementary to a specified set of mRNA molecules and commonly developed by enzymatic reverse transcription.			
body product						
body product	Breast Milk	UBERON:0001913	An emulsion of fat globules within a fluid that is secreted by the mammary gland during lactation.			
body product	Feces	UBERON:0001988	Portion of semisolid bodily waste discharged through the anus.			
body product	Fluid (seminal)	UBERON:0006530	A substance formed from the secretion of one or more glands of the male genital tract in which sperm cells are suspended.			
body product	Mucus	UBERON:0000912	Mucus is a bodily fluid consisting of a slippery secretion of the lining of the mucous membranes in the body. It is a viscous colloid containing antiseptic enzymes (such as lysozyme) and immunoglobulins. Mucus is produced by goblet cells in the mucous membranes that cover the surfaces of the membranes. It is made up of mucins and inorganic salts suspended in water.			
body product	Sputum	UBERON:0007311	Matter ejected from the lungs, bronchi, and trachea, through the mouth.			
body product	Sweat	UBERON:0001089	Secretion produced by a sweat gland.			
body product	Tear	UBERON:0001827	Aqueous substance secreted by the lacrimal gland.			
body product	Urine	UBERON:0001088	Excretion that is the output of a kidney.			
border testing test day typ						
border testing test day type	day 1	GENEPIO:0100410	A diagnostic border test which is to be taken at home and on the day of arrival.	Switch Health screens for the presence of the novel coronavirus SARS-CoV-2. SARS-CoV-2 causes the disease COVID-19: an acute, sometimes severe, respiratory illness. These tests are intended to identify infected individuals without symptoms, or prior to the development of symptoms, to prevent the spread of COVID-19. These tests are best suited for individuals who are required to travel for work, require workplace screening, or desire regular screening to protect those around them. [https://switchhealth.ca/manuals/Switch-Health_Instructions_English.pdf]		
border testing test day type	day 8	GENEPIO:0100411	A diagnostic border test which is to be taken at home and on the 8th day since arrival.	Switch Health screens for the presence of the novel coronavirus SARS-CoV-2. SARS-CoV-2 causes the disease COVID-19: an acute, sometimes severe, respiratory illness. These tests are intended to identify infected individuals without symptoms, or prior to the development of symptoms, to prevent the spread of COVID-19. These tests are best suited for individuals who are required to travel for work, require workplace screening, or desire regular screening to protect those around them. [https://switchhealth.ca/manuals/Switch-Health_Instructions_English.pdf]		

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border testing test day type	day 10	GENEPIO:0100412	A diagnostic border test which is to be taken at home and on the 10th day since arrival.	Switch Health screens for the presence of the novel coronavirus SARS-CoV-2. SARS-CoV-2 causes the disease COVID-19: an acute, sometimes severe, respiratory illness. These tests are intended to identify infected individuals without symptoms, or prior to the development of symptoms, to prevent the spread of COVID-19. These tests are best suited for individuals who are required to travel for work, require workplace screening, or desire regular screening to protect those around them. https://switchhealth.ca/manuals/Switch-Health_Instructions_English.pdf		
collection device						
collection device	Air filter	ENVO:00003968	An air filter is a device that removes some substance from air.			
collection device	Blood Collection Tube	OBI:0002859	A specimen collection tube which is designed for the collection of whole blood. See also: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Blood_culture#Collection			
collection device	Bronchoscope	OBI:0002826	A device which is a thin, tube-like instrument which includes a light and a lens used to examine a lung.			
collection device	Collection Container	OBI:0002088	A container with the function of containing a specimen.			
collection device	Collection Cup	GENEPIO:0100026	A device which is used to collect liquid samples.			
collection device	Fibrobronchoscope Brush	OBI:0002825	A protected specimen brush which is used during a fibrobronchoscope biopsy to collect a sample.			
collection device	Filter	GENEPIO:0100103	A manufactured product which separates solids from fluids by adding a medium through which only a fluid can pass.			
collection device	Fine Needle	OBI:0002827	A needle which is hollow and thin.			
collection device	Microcapillary tube	OBI:0002858	A specimen collection tube with a very narrow diameter designed to hold a liquid by capillary action.			
collection device	Micropipette	OBI:0001128	A microinjection device that is used to measure very small volumes of liquids.			
collection device	Needle	OBI:0000436	A needle is a sharp, hollow device used to penetrate tissue or soft material. When attached to a syringe, it allows delivery of a specific volume of liquid or gaseous mixture.			
collection device	Serum Collection Tube	OBI:0002860	A specimen collection tube which is designed for collecting whole blood and enabling the separation of serum.			
collection device	Sputum Collection Tube	OBI:0002861	A specimen collection tube which is designed for collecting sputum.			
collection device	Suction Catheter	OBI:0002831	A catheter which is used to remove mucus and other secretions from the body.			
collection device	Swab	GENEPIO:0100027	A device which is a soft, absorbent material mounted on one or both ends of a stick.			
collection device	Urine Collection Tube	OBI:0002862	A specimen container which is designed for holding urine.			
collection device	Virus Transport Medium	OBI:0002866	A medium designed to promote longevity of a viral sample. FROM Corona19			

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collection method	Amniocentesis	NCIT:C52009	A prenatal diagnostic procedure in which a small sample of amniotic fluid is removed from the uterus by a needle inserted into the abdomen. This procedure is used to detect various genetic abnormalities in the fetus and/or the sex of the fetus.			
collection method	Aspiration	NCIT:C15631	Procedure using suction, usually with a thin needle and syringe, to remove bodily fluid or tissue.			
collection method	Suprapubic Aspiration	GENEPIO:0100028	An aspiration process which involves putting a needle through the skin just above the pubic bone into the bladder to take a urine sample.			
collection method	Tracheal Aspiration	GENEPIO:0100029	An aspiration process which collects tracheal secretions.			
collection method	Vacuum Aspiration	GENEPIO:0100030	An aspiration process which uses a vacuum source to remove a sample.			
collection method	Biopsy	OBI:0002650	A specimen collection that obtains a sample of tissue or cell from a living multicellular organism body for diagnostic purposes by means intended to be minimally invasive.			
collection method	Needle Biopsy	OBI:0002651	A biopsy that uses a hollow needle to extract cells.			
collection method	Filtration	OBI:0302885	Filtration is a process which separates components suspended in a fluid based on granularity properties relying on a filter device.			
collection method	Air filtration	GENEPIO:0100031	A filtration process which removes solid particulates from the air via an air filtration device.			
collection method	Lavage (medical wash)	OBI:0600044	A protocol application to separate cells and/or cellular secretions from an anatomical space by the introduction and removal of fluid.			
collection method	Bronchoalveolar lavage (BAL)	GENEPIO:0100032	The collection of bronchoalveolar lavage fluid (BAL) from the lungs.			
collection method	Gastric Lavage	GENEPIO:0100033	The administration and evacuation of small volumes of liquid through an orogastric tube to remove toxic substances within the stomach.			
collection method	Lumbar Puncture	NCIT:C15327	An invasive procedure in which a hollow needle is introduced through an intervertebral space in the lower back to access the subarachnoid space in order to sample cerebrospinal fluid or to administer medication.			
collection method	Necropsy	MMO:0000344	A postmortem examination of the body of an animal to determine the cause of death or the character and extent of changes produced by disease.			
collection method	Phlebotomy	NCIT:C28221	The collection of blood from a vein, most commonly via needle venipuncture.			
collection method	Rinsing (wash)	GENEPIO:0002116	The process of removal and collection of specimen material from the surface of an entity by washing, or a similar application of fluids.	May apply to biological or non-biological entities.		

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collection method	Saline gargle (mouth rinse and gargle)	GENEPIO:0100034	A collecting specimen from organism process in which a salt water solution is taken into the oral cavity, rinsed around, and gargled before being deposited into an external collection device.			
collection method	Scraping	GENEPIO:0100035	A specimen collection process in which a sample is collected by scraping a surface with a sterile sampling device.	May apply to biological or non-biological entities.		
collection method	Swabbing	GENEPIO:0002117	The process of collecting specimen material using a swab collection device.	May apply to biological or non-biological entities.		
collection method	Finger Prick	GENEPIO:0100036	A collecting specimen from organism process in which a skin site free of surface arterial flow is pierced with a sterile lancet, after a capillary blood droplet is formed a sample is captured in a capillary tube.			
collection method	Washout Tear Collection	GENEPIO:0100038	A collecting specimen from organism process in which fluid is added to the eye prior to sample collection, effectively "washing out" ocular surface molecules.			
complications						
complications	Abnormal blood oxygen level	HP:0500165	An abnormality of the partial pressure of oxygen in the arterial blood.			
complications	Acute kidney injury	HP:0001919	Sudden loss of renal function, as manifested by decreased urine production, and a rise in serum creatinine or blood urea nitrogen concentration (azotemia).			
complications	Acute lung injury	MONDO:0015796	A condition of lung damage that is characterized by bilateral pulmonary infiltrates (pulmonary edema) rich in neutrophils, and in the absence of clinical heart failure. This can represent a spectrum of pulmonary lesions, endothelial and epithelial, due to numerous factors (physical, chemical, or biological).			
complications	Ventilation induced lung injury (VILI)	GENEPIO:0100092	A lung injury that results from mechanical stress and strain that occur during tidal ventilation in the susceptible lung.			
complications	Acute respiratory failure	MONDO:0001208	Life-threatening respiratory failure that develops rapidly. Causes include injury, sepsis, drug overdose, and pancreatitis. It manifests with dyspnea and cyanosis and may lead to cardiovascular shock.			
complications	Arrhythmia (complication)	HP:0011675	Any cardiac rhythm other than the normal sinus rhythm. Such a rhythm may be either of sinus or ectopic origin and either regular or irregular. An arrhythmia may be due to a disturbance in impulse formation or conduction or both.			
complications	Tachycardia	HP:0001649	A rapid heartrate that exceeds the range of the normal resting heartrate for age.			
complications	Polymorphic ventricular tachycardia (VT)	HP:0031677	A type of ventricular tachycardia that is characterized by variable QRS complexes within each lead (i.e., QRS complexes may be different from beat to beat).			
complications	Tachyarrhythmia	GENEPIO:0100084	A disorder characterized by an arrhythmia with an above normal rate.			
complications	Cardiac injury	GENEPIO:0100074	Trauma to the cardiac muscle or valves.			
complications	Cardiac arrest	HP:0001695	An abrupt loss of heart function.			

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complications	Cardiogenic shock	HP:0030149	Severely decreased cardiac output with evidence of inadequate end-organ perfusion (i.e., tissue hypoxia) in the presence of adequate intravascular volume.			
complications	Blood clot	HP:0001977	Venous or arterial thrombosis (formation of blood clots) of spontaneous nature and which cannot be fully explained by acquired risk (e.g. atherosclerosis).			
complications	Arterial clot	HP:0004420	The formation of a blood clot inside an artery.			
complications	Deep vein thrombosis (DVT)	HP:0002625	Formation of a blood clot in a deep vein. The clot often blocks blood flow, causing swelling and pain. The deep veins of the leg are most often affected.			
complications	Pulmonary embolism (PE)	HP:0002204	An embolus (that is, an abnormal particle circulating in the blood) located in the pulmonary artery and thereby blocking blood circulation to the lung. Usually the embolus is a blood clot that has developed in an extremity (for instance, a deep venous thrombosis), detached, and traveled through the circulation before becoming trapped in the pulmonary artery.			
complications	Cardiomyopathy	HP:0001638	A myocardial disorder in which the heart muscle is structurally and functionally abnormal, in the absence of coronary artery disease, hypertension, valvular disease and congenital heart disease sufficient to cause the observed myocardial abnormality.			
complications	Central nervous system invasion	MONDO:0024619	An infectious process that affects the brain and/or spinal cord. Representative examples include encephalitis, poliomyelitis, arachnoiditis, and meningitis.			
complications	Stroke (complication)	HP:0001297	Sudden impairment of blood flow to a part of the brain due to occlusion or rupture of an artery to the brain.			
complications	Central Nervous System Vasculitis	MONDO:0003346	Vasculitis affecting the blood vessels of the brain and/or spinal cord.			
complications	Acute ischemic stroke	HP:0002140	Acute ischemic stroke (AIS) is defined by the sudden loss of blood flow to an area of the brain with the resulting loss of neurologic function. It is caused by thrombosis or embolism that occludes a cerebral vessel supplying a specific area of the brain. During a vessel occlusion, there is a core area where damage to the brain is irreversible and an area of penumbra where the brain has lost function owing to decreased blood flow but is not irreversibly injured.			
complications	Coma	HP:0001259	Complete absence of wakefulness and content of conscience, which manifests itself as a lack of response to any kind of external stimuli.			

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complications	Convulsions	HP:0011097	A sudden flexion, extension, or mixed extension-flexion of predominantly proximal and truncal muscles that is usually more sustained than a myoclonic movement but not as sustained as a tonic seizure. Limited forms may occur: Grimacing, head nodding, or subtle eye movements. Epileptic spasms frequently occur in clusters. Infantile spasms are the best known form, but spasms can occur at all ages.			
complications	COVID-19 associated coagulopathy (CAC)	NCIT:C171562	Coagulation disorder caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2).			
complications	Cystic fibrosis	MONDO:0009061	Cystic fibrosis (CF) is a genetic disorder characterized by the production of sweat with a high salt content and mucus secretions with an abnormal viscosity.			
complications	Cytokine release syndrome	MONDO:0600008	A syndrome that occurs after therapeutic infusion of antibodies into the blood and is characterized by nausea, headache, tachycardia, hypotension, rash, and shortness of breath. It is caused by the release of cytokines from the cells that are targeted by the antibodies. Most patients experience a mild to moderate reaction; however, the reaction may be severe and life-threatening.			
complications	Disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC)	MPATH:108	A syndrome consequent to uncontrolled activation of blood clotting factors leading to disseminated platelet lysis, and fibrin deposition, ultimately leading to bleeding and necrosis as a consequence of inhibition of fibrin polymerisation by degradation products.			
complications	Encephalopathy	HP:0001298	Encephalopathy is a term that means brain disease, damage, or malfunction. In general, encephalopathy is manifested by an altered mental state.			
complications	Fulminant myocarditis	GENEPIO:0100088	An acute form of myocarditis, whose main characteristic is a rapidly progressive clinical course with the need for hemodynamic support.			
complications	Guillain-Barré syndrome	MONDO:0016218	A spectrum of rare post-infectious neuropathies that usually occur in otherwise healthy patients. GBS is clinically heterogeneous and encompasses acute inflammatory demyelinating polyradiculoneuropathy (AIDP), acute motor axonal neuropathy (AMAN) and acute motor-sensory axonal neuropathy (AMSAN), Miller-Fisher syndrome (MFS) and some other regional variants.			
complications	Internal hemorrhage (complication; internal bleeding)	HP:0011029	The presence of hemorrhage within the body.			
complications	Intracerebral haemorrhage	MONDO:0013792	Bleeding into one or both cerebral hemispheres including the basal ganglia and the cerebral cortex. It is often associated with hypertension and craniocerebral trauma.			

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complications	Kawasaki disease	MONDO:0012727	A febrile, systemic, self-limiting vasculitis affecting children and characterized by inflammation in the medium sized vessels associated with coronary arterial aneurysms (CAA) that may be life threatening when untreated. KD is the most common cause of acquired heart disease in children in developed countries and is a risk factor for ischemic heart disease in adulthood.			
complications	Complete Kawasaki disease	GENEPIO:0100089	A diagnosis of Kawasaki disease (KD) based on the fulfillment of a set of clinical signs including fever of five or more days' duration with at least four of the following five signs: (i) bilateral conjunctival injection, (ii) cervical lymphadenopathy, (iii) polymorphous skin rash, (iv) changes in the lips or oral mucosa, and (v) changes of the distal extremities. Usual laboratory findings in KD patients include elevated erythrocyte sedimentation rate and C-reactive protein, hypoalbuminemia, elevated serum hepatic transaminases and leukocytosis with thrombocytosis noted later in the course of the illness.			
complications	Incomplete Kawasaki disease	GENEPIO:0100090	A diagnosis of Kawasaki disease (KD) when patients fail to meet "classic" clinical features but have laboratory findings usually associated with KD and no reasonable alternate diagnosis, they are said to have incomplete or atypical KD.			
complications	Liver dysfunction	HP:0001410	Reduced ability of the liver to perform its functions.			
complications	Acute liver injury	GENEPIO:0100091	A condition of liver damage that is characterized by coagulopathy with no signs of encephalopathy.			
complications	Long COVID-19	MONDO:0100233	A chronic disease triggered by acute COVID-19 infection that is characterized by persistent symptoms following the acute phase of the SARS-CoV-2 infection, which may include fatigue, coughing, dyspnea, clouding of mentation, sleep disturbances, exercise intolerance and autonomic symptoms including tachycardia upon mild exercise or standing, night sweats, temperature dysregulation, gastroparesis, constipation or loose stools, and peripheral vasoconstriction.			
complications	Meningitis	HP:0001287	Inflammation of the meninges.			
complications	Migraine	HP:0002076	Migraine is a chronic neurological disorder characterized by episodic attacks of headache and associated symptoms.			
complications	Miscarriage	HP:0005268	A pregnancy that ends at a stage in which the fetus is incapable of surviving on its own, defined as the spontaneous loss of a fetus before the 20th week of pregnancy.			
complications	Multisystem inflammatory syndrome in children (MIS-C)	MONDO:0100163	A inflammatory syndrome in children infected by the SARS-CoV-2 with similarities to Kawasaki disease. Clinical manifestations range from fever and inflammation to myocardial injury, shock, and development of coronary artery aneurysms.			

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complications	Multisystem inflammatory syndrome in adults (MIS-A)	MONDO:0100319	A inflammatory syndrome in adults infected by the SARS-CoV-2 with severe illness requiring hospitalization in a person aged ≥ 21 years; a positive test result for current or previous SARS-CoV-2 infection (nucleic acid, antigen, or antibody) during admission or in the previous 12 weeks; severe dysfunction of one or more extrapulmonary organ systems (e.g., hypotension or shock, cardiac dysfunction, arterial or venous thrombosis or thromboembolism, or acute liver injury); laboratory evidence of severe inflammation (e.g., elevated CRP, ferritin, D-dimer, or interleukin-6); and absence of severe respiratory illness (to exclude patients in which inflammation and organ dysfunction might be attributable simply to tissue hypoxia).			
complications	Muscle injury	GENEPIO:0100093	An injury in muscle tissue caused by bruising, spraining or laceration.			
complications	Myalgic encephalomyelitis (chronic fatigue syndrome)	MONDO:0005404	A medical condition characterized by long-term fatigue and other symptoms that limit a person's ability to carry out ordinary daily activities.			
complications	Myocardial infarction (heart attack)	MONDO:0005068	Gross necrosis of the myocardium, as a result of interruption of the blood supply to the area, as in coronary thrombosis.			
complications	Acute myocardial infarction	MONDO:0004781	Necrosis of the myocardium, as a result of interruption of the blood supply to the area. It is characterized by a severe and rapid onset of symptoms that may include chest pain, often radiating to the left arm and left side of the neck, dyspnea, sweating, and palpitations.			
complications	ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction	MONDO:0041656	A very serious type of heart attack during which one of the heart's major arteries (one of the arteries that supplies oxygen and nutrient-rich blood to the heart muscle) is blocked. ST-segment elevation is an abnormality detected on the 12-lead ECG.			
complications	Myocardial injury	HP:0001700	A disorder characterized by the cell death of cardiomyocytes and an elevation of cardiac troponin values.			
complications	Neonatal complications	NCIT:C168498	A difficulty or problem that occurs at or just after delivery of an infant that can jeopardize the health of the infant.			
complications	Noncardiogenic pulmonary edema	GENEPIO:0100085	A disease process that results in acute hypoxia secondary to a rapid deterioration in respiratory status. Increased capillary permeability and changes in pressure gradients within the pulmonary capillaries and vasculature are mechanisms for which noncardiogenic pulmonary edema occurs. To differentiate from cardiogenic pulmonary edema, pulmonary capillary wedge pressure is not elevated and remains less than 18 mmHg.			

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complications	Acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS)	HP:0033677	Acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) is defined as an acute disorder that starts within seven days of the inciting event and is characterized by bilateral lung infiltrates and severe progressive hypoxemia in the absence of any evidence of cardiogenic pulmonary edema. ARDS is defined by the patient's oxygen in arterial blood (PaO ₂) to the fraction of the oxygen in the inspired air (FiO ₂). These patients have a PaO ₂ /FiO ₂ ratio of less than 300.			
complications	COVID-19 associated ARDS (CARDS)	NCIT:C171551	Acute respiratory distress syndrome caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2).			
complications	Neurogenic pulmonary edema (NPE)	GENEPIO:0100086	A clinical syndrome characterized by the acute onset of pulmonary edema following a significant central nervous system (CNS) insult.			
complications	Organ failure	GENEPIO:0100094	An organ dysfunction to such a degree that normal homeostasis cannot be maintained without external clinical intervention.			
complications	Heart failure	HP:0001635	The presence of an abnormality of cardiac function that is responsible for the failure of the heart to pump blood at a rate that is commensurate with the needs of the tissues or a state in which abnormally elevated filling pressures are required for the heart to do so. Heart failure is frequently related to a defect in myocardial contraction.			
complications	Liver failure	MONDO:0100192	A liver disease characterized by the liver losing or has lost all of its function.			
complications	Paralysis	HP:0003470	Paralysis of voluntary muscles means loss of contraction due to interruption of one or more motor pathways from the brain to the muscle fibers. Although the word paralysis is often used interchangeably to mean either complete or partial loss of muscle strength, it is preferable to use paralysis or plegia for complete or severe loss of muscle strength, and paresis for partial or slight loss. Motor paralysis results from deficits of the upper motor neurons (corticospinal, corticobulbar, or subcortical). Motor paralysis is often accompanied by an impairment in the facility of movement.			
complications	Pneumothorax (collapsed lung)	HP:0002107	Accumulation of air in the pleural cavity leading to a partially or completely collapsed lung.			
complications	Spontaneous pneumothorax	HP:0002108	Pneumothorax occurring without traumatic injury to the chest or lung.			

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance	Deprecated Label	Deprecated ID
complications	Spontaneous tension pneumothorax	MONDO:0002075	A spontaneous pneumothorax, commonly referred to as a "collapsed lung," refers to a collection of air between the lung and the chest wall that should not be there. This air pushes against the lung and makes it hard for the lung to expand with each breath. A spontaneous pneumothorax can be small or large in size. A spontaneous pneumothorax happens without any injury to the lung or any known lung problem. Sometimes people can have a pneumothorax from a known lung problem, injury, or after surgery called a secondary pneumothorax.			
complications	Pneumonia (complication)	HP:0002090	Inflammation of any part of the lung parenchyma.			
complications	COVID-19 pneumonia	NCIT:C171550	Pneumonia caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). It is characterized by the presence of ground glass opacities on CT scan images.			
complications	Pregnancy complications	HP:0001197	An abnormality of the fetus or the birth of the fetus, excluding structural abnormalities.	Because of the close link between prenatal developmental abnormalities and abnormalities of the birth process, a single term is chosen to subsume both classes of abnormality.		
complications	Rhabdomyolysis	HP:0003201	Breakdown of muscle fibers that leads to the release of muscle fiber contents (myoglobin) into the bloodstream.			
complications	Secondary infection	IDO:0000567	An infection bearing the secondary infection role.	If an infection was identified during or after treatment of the primary infection.		
complications	Secondary staph infection	GENEPIO:0100095	A infection caused by staphylococcus bacteria, bearing the secondary infection role	If a secondary staphylococcus infection was identified during or after treatment of the primary infection.		
complications	Secondary strep infection	GENEPIO:0100096	A infection caused by streptococcal bacteria, bearing the secondary infection role	If a secondary streptococcal infection was identified during or after treatment of the primary infection.		
complications	Seizure (complication)	HP:0001250	A seizure is an intermittent abnormality of nervous system physiology characterised by a transient occurrence of signs and/or symptoms due to abnormal excessive or synchronous neuronal activity in the brain.			
complications	Motor seizure	HP:0020219	A motor seizure is a type of seizure that is characterized at onset by involvement of the skeletal musculature. The motor event could consist of an increase (positive) or decrease (negative) in muscle contraction to produce a movement.			
complications	Sepsis/Septicemia	HP:0100806	Systemic inflammatory response to infection.	To be used in when "sepsis" and "septicemia" are being treated as synonymous.		
complications	Sepsis (systemic inflammatory response to infection)	IDO:0000636	A process that is a systemic inflammatory response to infection.	Use when not to be confused with "septicemia"; i.e., "sepsis" results from "septicemia". Sometimes misused to describe non-infective inflammatory states.		

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance	Deprecated Label	Deprecated ID
complications	Septicemia (bloodstream infection)	NCIT:C3364	The presence of pathogenic microorganisms in the blood stream causing a rapidly progressing systemic reaction that may lead to shock. Symptoms include fever, chills, tachycardia, and increased respiratory rate. It is a medical emergency that requires urgent medical attention.	Use when not to be confused with "sepsis"; "septicemia" causes "sepsis". While often used interchangeably, "septicemia" may not always result in "sepsis".		
complications	Shock	HP:0031273	The state in which profound and widespread reduction of effective tissue perfusion leads first to reversible, and then if prolonged, to irreversible cellular injury.			
complications	Hyperinflammatory shock	GENEPIO:0100097	A systemic inflammatory response to infectious and/or non-fectious etiologies, resulting in life-threatening, generalized form of acute circulatory failure associated with inadequate oxygen utilization by the cells.	Descriptive of both infectious and non-infectious etiologies.		
complications	Refractory cardiogenic shock	GENEPIO:0100098	A persistent form of cardiogenic shock that presents as persistent tissue hypoperfusion despite administration of adequate doses of vasoactive medications and treatment of the underlying aetiology.			
complications	Refractory cardiogenic plus vasoplegic shock	GENEPIO:0100099	A persistent form of cardiogenic shock that presents simultaneously with vasoplegic shock.			
complications	Septic shock	NCIT:C35018	A state of acute circulatory failure characterized by persistent arterial hypotension despite adequate fluid resuscitation or by tissue hypoperfusion unexplained by other causes.	Specific to infectious etiologies.		
complications	Vasculitis	HP:0002633	Inflammation of blood vessel.			
environmental material						
environmental material	Air vent	ENVO:03501208	A manufactured product consisting of a duct opening which allows air to circulate.			
environmental material	Banknote	ENVO:00003896	A paper product which is 1) a negotiable promissory note, 2) manufactured by a licensed authority, and 3) payable to the bearer on demand.			
environmental material	Bed rail	ENVO:03501209	A poll which is attached to the head, foot, or side of a bed frame.			
environmental material	Building floor	ENVO:01000486	A building floor is a surface layer which is part of a building and used for walking.			
environmental material	Cloth	ENVO:02000058	A textile comprised of a pliable material made usually by weaving, felting, or knitting natural or synthetic fibers and filaments.			
environmental material	Control panel	ENVO:03501210	A manufactured product consisting of a panel on which control or monitoring instruments are set.			
environmental material	Door	ENVO:03501220	A manufactured product which is composed of a hinged, sliding, or revolving barrier which is installed at the entrance to a building, room, vehicle, or in the framework of a cabinet.			
environmental material	Door handle	ENVO:03501211	A manufactured product consisting of a handle used to open or close a door.			
environmental material	Face mask	OBI:0002787	A personal protective device worn over the nose and mouth as a respiratory filter to inhibit the flow of particles.			

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance	Deprecated Label	Deprecated ID
environmental material	Face shield	OBI:0002791	A personal protective device used to protect the wearer's entire face (or part of it) from hazards such as flying objects and road debris, chemical splashes, or alternately potentially infectious materials.			
environmental material	Food	FOODON:00002403	Any substance that can be consumed by an organism to satisfy nutritional or other health needs, or to provide a social or organoleptic food experience.			
environmental material	Food packaging	FOODON:03490100	Type of container or wrapping defined by the main container material, the container form, and the material of the liner lids or ends. Also type of container or wrapping by form; prefer description by material first, then by form.			
environmental material	Glass	ENVO:01000481	Silica-based glass is a glass composed primarily of silicon dioxide, the primary constituent of sand.			
environmental material	Handrail	ENVO:03501212	A pole which provides stability or support when grasped by the hand.			
environmental material	Hospital gown	OBI:0002796	A personal protective clothing item which is a gown worn by a medical professional in order to provide a barrier between patient and professional.			
environmental material	Light switch	ENVO:03501213	A switch which turns a light on or off.			
environmental material	Locker	ENVO:03501214	A manufactured product which is a storage compartment with a lock.			
environmental material	N95 mask	OBI:0002790	A face mask that meets the U.S. National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) N95 classification of air filtration, meaning that it filters at least 95% of incoming airborne particles.			
environmental material	Nurse call button	ENVO:03501215	A switch which allows patients in health care settings to alert a nurse or other health care staff member.			
environmental material	Paper	ENVO:03501256	A paper product which is a thin sheet material made of processed cellulose fibres.			
environmental material	Particulate matter	ENVO:01000060	Particulate material is an environmental material which is composed of microscopic portions of solid or liquid material suspended in another environmental material.			
environmental material	Plastic	ENVO:01000404	A (portion of) plastic is an (portion of) anthropogenic environmental material including any of numerous organic synthetic or processed materials which are primarily composed of thermoplastic or thermosetting polymers of high molecular weight.			
environmental material	PPE gown	GENEPIO:0100025	A personal protective clothing item which is a gown worn in order to provide a barrier between wearer from contact with potentially infectious liquid and solid material.			
environmental material	Sewage	ENVO:00002018	Wastewater that is contaminated with feces or urine.			
environmental material	Sink	ENVO:01000990	A plumbing fixture which is bowl-shaped and used for washing hands, dishwashing, and other purposes.			

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance	Deprecated Label	Deprecated ID
environmental material	Soil	ENVO:00001998	Soil is an environmental material which is primarily composed of minerals, varying proportions of sand, silt, and clay, organic material such as humus, gases, liquids, and a broad range of resident micro- and macroorganisms.			
environmental material	Stainless steel	ENVO:03501216	Steel which is composed primarily of a corrosion resistant alloy of iron and chromium.			
environmental material	Tissue paper	ENVO:03501217	A paper product which is thin translucent paper.			
environmental material	Toilet bowl	ENVO:03501218	A plumbing fixture which is bowl-shaped, part of a toilet fixture, and capable of contain human waste until it is disposed of.			
environmental material	Water	ENVO:00002006	An environmental material primarily composed of dihydrogen oxide in its liquid form.			
environmental material	Wastewater	ENVO:00002001	Water that has been adversely affected in quality by anthropogenic influence.			
environmental material	Window	ENVO:03501219	A manufactured product which is composed of one or more glass or other transparent or semi-transparent materials set inside a frame, and installed in wall, door, roof or vehicle surfaces to allow the passage of light, and sometimes air.			
environmental material	Wood	ENVO:00002040	An organic material derived from plantae organisms and composed of a natural composite of cellulose fibers embedded in a matrix of lignin.			
environmental site						
environmental site	Acute care facility	ENVO:03501135	A healthcare facility which is used for short-term patient care.			
environmental site	Animal house	ENVO:00003040	A house used for sheltering non-human animals.			
environmental site	Bathroom	ENVO:01000422	A bathroom is a room which contains a washbasin or other fixture, such as a shower or bath, used for bathing by humans.			
environmental site	Clinical assessment centre	ENVO:03501136	A healthcare facility in which patients are medically assessed.			
environmental site	Conference venue	ENVO:03501127	A building which accomodates conferences.			
environmental site	Corridor	ENVO:03501121	A building part which is a narrow hall or passage in a building with rooms leading off it.			
environmental site	Daycare	ENVO:01000927	A building which is used to care for a human child during the working day by a person, outside the child's immediate family, other than that child's legal guardians.			
environmental site	Emergency room (ER)	ENVO:03501145	A room in which emergency medical care is provided.			
environmental site	Family practice clinic	ENVO:03501186	A medical clinic which is used to provide family medicine services.			
environmental site	Group home	ENVO:03501196	A long-term care facility which is used to provide care for people with complex health needs, and which typically has at least one caregiver in attendance twenty four hours a day.			
environmental site	Homeless shelter	ENVO:03501133	An institutional building which temporarily houses homeless people.			

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance	Deprecated Label	Deprecated ID
environmental site	Hospital	ENVO:00002173	A hospital is a building in which health care services are provided by specialized staff and equipment.			
environmental site	Intensive Care Unit (ICU)	ENVO:03501152	A hospital unit facility which is used to provide cardiac patient care.			
environmental site	Long Term Care Facility	ENVO:03501194	A residential building which is used to provides long-term care for residents.			
environmental site	Patient room	ENVO:03501180	A room which is used for patient care during a patient's visit or stay in a healthcare facility.			
environmental site	Prison	ENVO:03501204	A human construction which is a facility where convicts are forcibly confined, and punished and/or rehabilitated.			
environmental site	Production Facility	ENVO:01000536	A factory (previously manufactory) or manufacturing plant is an industrial site, usually consisting of buildings and machinery, or more commonly a complex having several buildings, where workers manufacture goods or operate machines processing one product into another.			
environmental site	School	ENVO:03501130	An institutional building in which students are educated.			
environmental site	Sewage Plant	ENVO:00003043	A waste treatment plant where sewage is processed to reduce the potential for environmental contamination.			
environmental site	Subway train	ENVO:03501109	A passenger train which runs along an underground rail system.			
environmental site	University campus	ENVO:00000467	An area of land on which a college or university and related institutional buildings are situated.			
environmental site	Wet market	ENVO:03501198	A market which is used for the sale and purchase of perishable goods.			
exposure contact level						
exposure contact level	Contact with infected individual	GENEPIO:0100357	A type of contact in which an individual comes in contact with an infected person, either directly or indirectly.			
exposure contact level	Direct (human-to-human contact)	TRANS:0000001	Direct and essentially immediate transfer of infectious agents to a receptive portal of entry through which human or animal infection may take place. This may be by direct contact such as touching, kissing, biting, or sexual intercourse or by the direct projection (droplet spread) of droplet spray onto the conjunctiva or the mucous membranes of the eyes, nose, or mouth. It may also be by direct exposure of susceptible tissue to an agent in soil, compost, or decaying vegetable matter or by the bite of a rabid animal. Transplacental transmission is another form of direct transmission.			
exposure contact level	Indirect contact	GENEPIO:0100246	A type of contact in which an individual does not come in direct contact with a source of infection e.g. through airborne transmission, contact with contaminated surfaces.			
exposure contact level	Close contact (face-to-face contact)	GENEPIO:0100247	A type of indirect contact where an individual sustains unprotected exposure by being within 6 feet of an infected individual over a sustained period of time.			

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance	Deprecated Label	Deprecated ID
exposure contact level	Casual contact	GENEPIO:0100248	A type of indirect contact where an individual may at the same location at the same time as a positive case; however, they may have been there only briefly, or it may have been a location that carries a lower risk of transmission.			
exposure event						
exposure event	Mass Gathering	GENEPIO:0100237	A gathering or event attended by a sufficient number of people to strain the planning and response resources of the host community, state/province, nation, or region where it is being held.			
exposure event	Agricultural Event	GENEPIO:0100240	A gathering exhibiting the equipment, animals, sports and recreation associated with agriculture and animal husbandry.			
exposure event	Convention	GENEPIO:0100238	A gathering of individuals who meet at an arranged place and time in order to discuss or engage in some common interest. The most common conventions are based upon industry, profession, and fandom.			
exposure event	Convocation	GENEPIO:0100239	A gathering of all of an institution's alumni to a ceremony to welcome incoming students, or to celebrate students graduating.			
exposure event	Recreational Event	GENEPIO:0100417	A mass gathering event where the primary emphasis is on recreation.			
exposure event	Concert	GENEPIO:0100418	A recreational event where the primary emphasis is on a concert performance.			
exposure event	Sporting Event	GENEPIO:0100419	A recreational event where the primary emphasis is a sporting demonstration or athletic competition.			
exposure event	Religious Gathering	GENEPIO:0100241	A gathering of a group of individuals for religious study, celebration, rituals, etc.			
exposure event	Mass	GENEPIO:0100242	A gathering of individuals where the ritual of chants, readings, prayers, and other ceremonies used in the celebration of the Eucharist in the Roman Catholic church are performed.			
exposure event	Social Gathering	PCO:0000033	A type of social behavior in which a collection of humans intentionally gathers together on a temporary basis to engage socially.			
exposure event	Baby Shower	PCO:0000039	A human social gathering at which the key participant is an expectant parent and other guests bring presents for the soon to be born baby.			
exposure event	Community Event	PCO:0000034	A human social event in which humans living in the same area or neighborhood gather to carry out activities relevant to the people living in the area.			
exposure event	Family Gathering	GENEPIO:0100243	A human social event in which human family members congregate.			
exposure event	Family Reunion	GENEPIO:0100244	A human social event in which many human members of an extended family congregate.			
exposure event	Funeral	GENEPIO:0100245	A human social event in which humans gather for a ceremony connected with the final disposition of a corpse, such as a burial or cremation.			

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance	Deprecated Label	Deprecated ID
exposure event	Party	PCO:0000035	A human social gathering in which the intention is to have a good time. Often the intention is to celebrate something like a birthday, anniversary, or holiday, but there is not always a purpose.			
exposure event	Potluck	PCO:0000037	A human social gathering at which each participant is expected to bring food to share. A potluck also can be party, a social meal, or some other type of social gathering.			
exposure event	Wedding	PCO:0000038	A human social gathering at which two people are married. May include a legal or social ceremony.			
exposure event	Other exposure event		An exposure event not specified in the picklist.			
exposure setting						
exposure setting	Human Exposure	ECTO:3000005	A history of exposure to Homo sapiens.			
exposure setting	Contact with Known COVID-19 Case	GENEPIO:0100184	A process occurring within or in the vicinity of a human with a confirmed case of COVID-19 that exposes the recipient organism to SARS-CoV-2.			
exposure setting	Contact with Patient	GENEPIO:0100185	A process occurring within or in the vicinity of a human patient that exposes the recipient organism to a material entity.			
exposure setting	Contact with Probable COVID-19 Case	GENEPIO:0100186	A process occurring within or in the vicinity of a human with a probable case of COVID-19 that exposes the recipient organism to SARS-CoV-2.			
exposure setting	Contact with Person with Acute Respiratory Illness	GENEPIO:0100187	A process occurring within or in the vicinity of a human with acute respiratory illness that exposes the recipient organism to said acute respiratory illness.			
exposure setting	Contact with Person with Fever and/or Cough	GENEPIO:0100188	A process occurring within or in the vicinity of a human with a fever and/or cough that exposes the recipient organism to the causative agent.			
exposure setting	Contact with Person who Recently Travelled	GENEPIO:0100189	A process occurring within or in the vicinity of a human, who recently travelled, that exposes the recipient organism to a material entity.			
exposure setting	Occupational, Residency or Patronage Exposure	GENEPIO:0100190	A process occurring within or in the vicinity of a human residential environment that exposes the recipient organism to a material entity.			
exposure setting	Abattoir	ECTO:1000033	A exposure event involving the interaction of an exposure receptor to abattoir.			
exposure setting	Animal Rescue	GENEPIO:0100191	A process occurring within or in the vicinity of an animal rescue facility that exposes the recipient organism to a material entity.			
exposure setting	Childcare	GENEPIO:0100192	A process occurring within or in the vicinity of a human childcare environment that exposes the recipient organism to a material entity.			
exposure setting	Daycare	GENEPIO:0100193	A process occurring within or in the vicinity of a human daycare environment that exposes the recipient organism to a material entity.			
exposure setting	Nursery	GENEPIO:0100194	A process occurring within or in the vicinity of a human nursery that exposes the recipient organism to a material entity.			
exposure setting	Community Service Centre	GENEPIO:0100195	A process occurring within or in the vicinity of a community service centre that exposes the recipient organism to a material entity.			

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance	Deprecated Label	Deprecated ID
exposure setting	Correctional Facility	GENEPIO:0100196	A process occurring within or in the vicinity of a correctional facility that exposes the recipient organism to a material entity.			
exposure setting	Dormitory	GENEPIO:0100197	A process occurring within or in the vicinity of a dormitory that exposes the recipient organism to a material entity.			
exposure setting	Farm	ECTO:1000034	A exposure event involving the interaction of an exposure receptor to farm.			
exposure setting	First Nations Reserve	GENEPIO:0100198	A process occurring within or in the vicinity of a first nations reserve that exposes the recipient organism to a material entity.			
exposure setting	Funeral Home	GENEPIO:0100199	A process occurring within or in the vicinity of a fgroup home that exposes the recipient organism to a material entity.			
exposure setting	Group Home	GENEPIO:0100200	A process occurring within or in the vicinity of a group home that exposes the recipient organism to a material entity.			
exposure setting	Healthcare Setting	GENEPIO:0100201	A process occurring within or in the vicinity of a healthcare environment that exposes the recipient organism to a material entity.			
exposure setting	Ambulance	GENEPIO:0100202	A process occurring within or in the vicinity of an ambulance that exposes the recipient organism to a material entity.			
exposure setting	Acute Care Facility	GENEPIO:0100203	A process occurring within or in the vicinity of an acute care facility that exposes the recipient organism to a material entity.			
exposure setting	Clinic	GENEPIO:0100204	A process occurring within or in the vicinity of a medical clinic that exposes the recipient organism to a material entity.			
exposure setting	Community Healthcare (At-Home) Setting	GENEPIO:0100415	A process occurring within or in the vicinity of a the individual home where the patient or client is living and health care or supportive care is being being delivered, as opposed to care provided in group accommodations like clinics or nursing home.			
exposure setting	Community Health Centre	GENEPIO:0100205	A process occurring within or in the vicinity of a community health centre that exposes the recipient organism to a material entity.			
exposure setting	Hospital	ECTO:1000035	A exposure event involving the interaction of an exposure receptor to hospital.			
exposure setting	Emergency Department	GENEPIO:0100206	A process occurring within or in the vicinity of an emergency department that exposes the recipient organism to a material entity.			
exposure setting	ICU	GENEPIO:0100207	A process occurring within or in the vicinity of an ICU that exposes the recipient organism to a material entity.			
exposure setting	Ward	GENEPIO:0100208	A process occurring within or in the vicinity of a hospital ward that exposes the recipient organism to a material entity.			
exposure setting	Laboratory	ECTO:1000036	A exposure event involving the interaction of an exposure receptor to laboratory facility.			
exposure setting	Long-Term Care Facility	GENEPIO:0100209	A process occurring within or in the vicinity of a long-term care facility that exposes the recipient organism to a material entity.			
exposure setting	Pharmacy	GENEPIO:0100210	A process occurring within or in the vicinity of a pharmacy that exposes the recipient organism to a material entity.			

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance	Deprecated Label	Deprecated ID
exposure setting	Physician's Office	GENEPIO:0100211	A process occurring within or in the vicinity of a physician's office that exposes the recipient organism to a material entity.			
exposure setting	Household	GENEPIO:0100212	A process occurring within or in the vicinity of a household that exposes the recipient organism to a material entity.			
exposure setting	Insecure Housing (Homeless)	GENEPIO:0100213	A process occurring that exposes the recipient organism to a material entity as a consequence of said organism having insecure housing.			
exposure setting	Occupational Exposure	GENEPIO:0100214	A process occurring within or in the vicinity of a human occupational environment that exposes the recipient organism to a material entity.			
exposure setting	Worksite	GENEPIO:0100215	A process occurring within or in the vicinity of an office that exposes the recipient organism to a material entity.			
exposure setting	Office	ECTO:1000037	A exposure event involving the interaction of an exposure receptor to office.			
exposure setting	Outdoors	GENEPIO:0100216	A process occurring outdoors that exposes the recipient organism to a material entity.			
exposure setting	Camp/camping	ECTO:5000009	A exposure event involving the interaction of an exposure receptor to campground.			
exposure setting	Hiking Trail	GENEPIO:0100217	A process that exposes the recipient organism to a material entity as a consequence of hiking.			
exposure setting	Hunting Ground	ECTO:6000030	An exposure event involving hunting behavior.			
exposure setting	Ski Resort	GENEPIO:0100218	A process occurring within or in the vicinity of a ski resort that exposes the recipient organism to a material entity.			
exposure setting	Petting zoo	ECTO:5000008	A exposure event involving the interaction of an exposure receptor to petting zoo.			
exposure setting	Place of Worship	GENEPIO:0100220	A process occurring within or in the vicinity of a place of worship that exposes the recipient organism to a material entity.			
exposure setting	Church	GENEPIO:0100221	A process occurring within or in the vicinity of a church that exposes the recipient organism to a material entity.			
exposure setting	Mosque	GENEPIO:0100222	A process occurring within or in the vicinity of a mosque that exposes the recipient organism to a material entity.			
exposure setting	Temple	GENEPIO:0100223	A process occurring within or in the vicinity of a temple that exposes the recipient organism to a material entity.			
exposure setting	Restaurant	ECTO:1000040	A exposure event involving the interaction of an exposure receptor to restaurant.			
exposure setting	Retail Store	ECTO:1000041	A exposure event involving the interaction of an exposure receptor to shop.			
exposure setting	School	GENEPIO:0100224	A process occurring within or in the vicinity of a school that exposes the recipient organism to a material entity.			
exposure setting	Temporary Residence	GENEPIO:0100225	A process occurring within or in the vicinity of a temporary residence that exposes the recipient organism to a material entity.			

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance	Deprecated Label	Deprecated ID
exposure setting	Homeless Shelter	GENEPIO:0100226	A process occurring within or in the vicinity of a homeless shelter that exposes the recipient organism to a material entity.			
exposure setting	Hotel	GENEPIO:0100227	A process occurring within or in the vicinity of a hotel exposure that exposes the recipient organism to a material entity.			
exposure setting	Veterinary Care Clinic	GENEPIO:0100228	A process occurring within or in the vicinity of a veterinary facility that exposes the recipient organism to a material entity.			
exposure setting	Travel Exposure	GENEPIO:0100229	A process occurring as a result of travel that exposes the recipient organism to a material entity.			
exposure setting	Travelled on a Cruise Ship	GENEPIO:0100230	A process occurring within or in the vicinity of a cruise ship that exposes the recipient organism to a material entity.			
exposure setting	Travelled on a Plane	GENEPIO:0100231	A process occurring within or in the vicinity of an airplane that exposes the recipient organism to a material entity.			
exposure setting	Travelled on Ground Transport	GENEPIO:0100232	A process occurring within or in the vicinity of ground transport that exposes the recipient organism to a material entity.			
exposure setting	Travelled outside Province/Territory	GENEPIO:0001118	A travel destination which a given human has travelled to on a particular trip and is outside Canada.			
exposure setting	Travelled outside Canada	GENEPIO:0001119	A travel destination which a given human has travelled to on a particular trip and is outside a given province/territory of interest.			
exposure setting	Other Exposure Setting	GENEPIO:0100235	A process occurring that exposes the recipient organism to a material entity.			
gene name						
gene name	E gene (orf4)	GENEPIO:0100151	A gene encoding the envelope protein of the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2).			
gene name	M gene (orf5)	GENEPIO:0100152	A gene encoding the membrane glycoprotein M protein of the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2).			
gene name	N gene (orf9)	GENEPIO:0100153	A gene encoding the nucleocapsid phosphoprotein of the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2).			
gene name	Spike gene (orf2)	GENEPIO:0100154	A gene encoding the Spike protein of the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2).			
gene name	orf1ab (rep)	GENEPIO:0100155	A gene encoding the replicase polyprotein 1ab of the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2).			
gene name	orf1a (pp1a)	GENEPIO:0100156	A gene encoding the polyprotein 1a of the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2).			
gene name	nsp11	GENEPIO:0100157	A gene encoding the nonstructural protein 11 of the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2).			
gene name	nsp1	GENEPIO:0100158	A gene encoding the nonstructural protein 1 of the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2).			

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance	Deprecated Label	Deprecated ID
gene name	nsp2	GENEPIO:0100159	A gene encoding the nonstructural protein 2 of the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2).			
gene name	nsp3	GENEPIO:0100160	A gene encoding the nonstructural protein 3 of the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2).			
gene name	nsp4	GENEPIO:0100161	A gene encoding the nonstructural protein 4 of the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2).			
gene name	nsp5	GENEPIO:0100162	A gene encoding the nonstructural protein 5 of the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2).			
gene name	nsp6	GENEPIO:0100163	A gene encoding the nonstructural protein 6 of the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2).			
gene name	nsp7	GENEPIO:0100164	A gene encoding the nonstructural protein 7 of the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2).			
gene name	nsp8	GENEPIO:0100165	A gene encoding the nonstructural protein 8 of the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2).			
gene name	nsp9	GENEPIO:0100166	A gene encoding the nonstructural protein 9 of the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2).			
gene name	nsp10	GENEPIO:0100167	A gene encoding the nonstructural protein 10 of the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2).			
gene name	RdRp gene (nsp12)	GENEPIO:0100168	A gene encoding the RNA-dependent RNA polymerase (RdRp) of the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2).			
gene name	hel gene (nsp13)	GENEPIO:0100169	A gene encoding the helicase (hel) of the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2).			
gene name	exoN gene (nsp14)	GENEPIO:0100170	A gene encoding the nonstructural protein 14 of the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2).			
gene name	nsp15	GENEPIO:0100171	A gene encoding the nonstructural protein 15 of the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2).			
gene name	nsp16	GENEPIO:0100172	A gene encoding the nonstructural protein 16 of the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2).			
gene name	orf3a	GENEPIO:0100173	A gene encoding the viroporin ORF3a of the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2).			
gene name	orf3b	GENEPIO:0100174	A gene encoding the polyprotein ORF3b of the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2).			
gene name	orf6 (ns6)	GENEPIO:0100175	A gene encoding the nonstructural protein 6 of the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2).			
gene name	orf7a	GENEPIO:0100176	A gene encoding a transmembrane protein of the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2).			

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance	Deprecated Label	Deprecated ID
gene name	orf7b (ns7b)	GENEPIO:0100177	A gene encoding the polyprotein ORF7b of the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2).			
gene name	orf8 (ns8)	GENEPIO:0100178	A gene encoding the nonstructural protein 8 of the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2).			
gene name	orf9b	GENEPIO:0100179	A gene encoding the viral accessory protein ORF9b of the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2).			
gene name	orf9c	GENEPIO:0100180	A gene encoding the membrane-associated protein ORF9c of the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2).			
gene name	orf10	GENEPIO:0100181	A gene encoding the polyprotein ORF10 of the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2).			
gene name	orf14	GENEPIO:0100182	A gene encoding the uncharacterized protein ORF14 of the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2).			
gene name	SARS-COV-2 5' UTR	GENEPIO:0100183	A genomic region that is untranslated at the 5' end of the genome of the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2).			
geo_loc name (country)						
geo_loc name (country)	Afghanistan	GAZ:00006882	A landlocked country that is located approximately in the center of Asia. It is bordered by Pakistan in the south and east Iran in the west, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan in the north, and China in the far northeast. Afghanistan is administratively divided into thirty-four (34) provinces (welayats). Each province is then divided into many provincial districts, and each district normally covers a city or several townships. [url: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Afghanistan]			
geo_loc name (country)	Albania	GAZ:00002953	A country in South Eastern Europe. Albania is bordered by Greece to the south-east, Montenegro to the north, Kosovo to the northeast, and the Republic of Macedonia to the east. It has a coast on the Adriatic Sea to the west, and on the Ionian Sea to the southwest. From the Strait of Otranto, Albania is less than 100 km from Italy. Albania is divided into 12 administrative divisions called (Albanian: official qark/qarku, but often prefekturë/prefektura Counties), 36 districts (Rrethe) and 351 municipalities (Bashkia) and communes (Komuna). [url: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Albania]			
geo_loc name (country)	Algeria	GAZ:00000563	A country in North Africa. It is bordered by Tunisia in the northeast, Libya in the east, Niger in the southeast, Mali and Mauritania in the southwest, a few km of the Western Sahara in the west, Morocco in the northwest, and the Mediterranean Sea in the north. It divided into 48 provinces (wilayas), 553 districts (dairas) and 1,541 municipalities (communes, baladiyahs). [url: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Algeria]			

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geo_loc name (country)	American Samoa	GAZ:00003957	An unincorporated territory of the United States located in the South Pacific Ocean, southeast of the sovereign State of Samoa. The main (largest and most populous) island is Tutuila, with the Manu'a Islands, Rose Atoll, and Swains Island also included in the territory. [url:http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/American_Samoa]			
geo_loc name (country)	Andorra	GAZ:00002948	A small landlocked country in western Europe, located in the eastern Pyrenees mountains and bordered by Spain (Catalonia) and France. Andorra consists of seven communities known as parishes (Catalan: parroquies, singular - parroquia). Until relatively recently, it had only six parishes; the seventh, Escaldes-Engordany, was created in 1978. Some parishes have a further territorial subdivision. Ordino, La Massana and Sant Julia de Loria are subdivided into quarts (quarters), while Canillo is subdivided into veinats (neighborhoods). Those mostly coincide with villages, which are found in all parishes. [url:http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Andorra]			
geo_loc name (country)	Angola	GAZ:00001095	A country in south-central Africa bordering Namibia to the south, Democratic Republic of the Congo to the north, and Zambia to the east, and with a west coast along the Atlantic Ocean. The exclave province Cabinda has a border with the Republic of the Congo and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. [url:http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Angola]			
geo_loc name (country)	Anguilla	GAZ:00009159	A British overseas territory in the Caribbean, one of the most northerly of the Leeward Islands in the Lesser Antilles. It consists of the main island of Anguilla itself, approximately 26 km long by 5 km wide at its widest point, together with a number of much smaller islands and cays with no permanent population. [url:http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anguilla]			
geo_loc name (country)	Antarctica	GAZ:00000462	The Earth's southernmost continent, overlying the South Pole. It is situated in the southern hemisphere, almost entirely south of the Antarctic Circle, and is surrounded by the Southern Ocean. [url:http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antarctica]			
geo_loc name (country)	Antigua and Barbuda	GAZ:00006883	An island nation located on the eastern boundary of the Caribbean Sea with the Atlantic Ocean. [url:http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antigua_and_Barbuda]			

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance	Deprecated Label	Deprecated ID
geo_loc name (country)	Argentina	GAZ:00002928	A South American country, constituted as a federation of twenty-three provinces and an autonomous city. It is bordered by Paraguay and Bolivia in the north, Brazil and Uruguay in the northeast, and Chile in the west and south. The country claims the British controlled territories of the Falkland Islands and South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands. Argentina also claims 969,464 km2 of Antarctica, known as Argentine Antarctica, overlapping other claims made by Chile and the United Kingdom. Argentina is subdivided into twenty-three provinces (Spanish: provincias, singular provincia) and one federal district (Capital de la Republica or Capital de la Nacion, informally the Capital Federal). The federal district and the provinces have their own constitutions, but exist under a federal system. Provinces are then divided into departments (Spanish: departamentos, singular departamento), except for Buenos Aires Province, which is divided into partidos. [url:http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Argentina]			
geo_loc name (country)	Armenia	GAZ:00004094	A landlocked mountainous country in Eurasia between the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea in the Southern Caucasus. It borders Turkey to the west, Georgia to the north, Azerbaijan to the east, and Iran and the Nakhchivan exclave of Azerbaijan to the south. A transcontinental country at the juncture of Eastern Europe and Western Asia. A former republic of the Soviet Union. Armenia is divided into ten marzes (provinces, singular marz), with the city (kaghak) of Yerevan having special administrative status as the country's capital. [url:http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Armenia]			
geo_loc name (country)	Aruba	GAZ:00004025	An autonomous region within the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Aruba has no administrative subdivisions. [url:http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aruba]			
geo_loc name (country)	Ashmore and Cartier Islands	GAZ:00005901	A Territory of Australia that includes two groups of small low-lying uninhabited tropical islands in the Indian Ocean situated on the edge of the continental shelf north-west of Australia and south of the Indonesian island of Roti. [url:http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ashmore_and_Cartier_Islands]			
geo_loc name (country)	Australia	GAZ:00000463	A country in the southern hemisphere comprising the mainland of the world's smallest continent, the major island of Tasmania, and a number of other islands in the Indian and Pacific Oceans. The neighbouring countries are Indonesia, East Timor, and Papua New Guinea to the north, the Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, and New Caledonia to the north-east, and New Zealand to the south-east. Australia has six states, two major mainland territories, and other minor territories.			

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance	Deprecated Label	Deprecated ID
geo_loc name (country)	Austria	GAZ:00002942	A landlocked country in Central Europe. It borders both Germany and the Czech Republic to the north, Slovakia and Hungary to the east, Slovenia and Italy to the south, and Switzerland and Liechtenstein to the west. The capital is the city of Vienna on the Danube River. Austria is divided into nine states (Bundeslander). These states are then divided into districts (Bezirke) and cities (Statutarstadte). Districts are subdivided into municipalities (Gemeinden). Cities have the competencies otherwise granted to both districts and municipalities.			
geo_loc name (country)	Azerbaijan	GAZ:00004941	A country in the he South Caucasus region of Eurasia, it is bounded by the Caspian Sea to the east, Russia to the north, Georgia to the northwest, Armenia to the west, and Iran to the south. The Azerbaijani exclave of Nakhchivan is bordered by Armenia to the north and east, Iran to the south and west, and Turkey to the northwest. Nagorno-Karabakh, along with 7 other districts in Azerbaijan's southwest, have been controlled by Armenia since the end of the Nagorno-Karabakh War in 1994. Azerbaijan is divided into 59 rayons 11 city districts (saharlar), and one autonomous republic (muxtar respublika).			
geo_loc name (country)	Bahamas	GAZ:00002733	A country consisting of two thousand cays and seven hundred islands that form an archipelago. It is located in the Atlantic Ocean, southeast of Florida and the United States, north of Cuba, the island of Hispanola and the Caribbean, and northwest of the British overseas territory of the Turks and Caicos Islands. It is divided into 32 districts, plus New Providence, whose affairs are handled directly by the central government.			
geo_loc name (country)	Bahrain	GAZ:00005281	A borderless island country in the Persian Gulf. Saudi Arabia lies to the west and is connected to Bahrain by the King Fahd Causeway, and Qatar is to the south across the Gulf of Bahrain. Bahrain is split into five governorates.			
geo_loc name (country)	Baker Island	GAZ:00007117	An uninhabited atoll located just north of the equator in the central Pacific Ocean about 3,100 km southwest of Honolulu. Baker Island is an unincorporated and unorganized territory of the US.			
geo_loc name (country)	Bangladesh	GAZ:00003750	A country in South Asia. It is bordered by India on all sides except for a small border with Myanmar to the far southeast and by the Bay of Bengal to the south. Bangladesh is divided into six administrative divisions. Divisions are subdivided into districts (zila). There are 64 districts in Bangladesh, each further subdivided into upazila (subdistricts) or thana ("police stations").			

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geo_loc name (country)	Barbados	GAZ:00001251	An island country in the Lesser Antilles of the West Indies, in the Caribbean region of the Americas, and the most easterly of the Caribbean Islands. It is 34 kilometres (21 miles) in length and up to 23 km (14 mi) in width, covering an area of 432 km ² (167 sq mi). It is in the western part of the North Atlantic, 100 km (62 mi) east of the Windward Islands and the Caribbean Sea.[7] Barbados is east of the Windwards, part of the Lesser Antilles, at roughly 13°N of the equator. It is about 168 km (104 mi) east of both the countries of Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and 180 km (110 mi) south-east of Martinique and 400 km (250 mi) north-east of Trinidad and Tobago. Barbados is outside the principal Atlantic hurricane belt. Its capital and largest city is Bridgetown.			
geo_loc name (country)	Bassas da India	GAZ:00005810	A roughly circular atoll about 10 km in diameter, which corresponds to a total size (including lagoon) of 80 km ² . It is located in the southern Mozambique Channel, about half-way between Madagascar (which is 385 km to the east) and Mozambique, and 110 km northwest of Europa Island. It rises steeply from the seabed 3000 m below.			
geo_loc name (country)	Belarus	GAZ:00006886	A landlocked country in Eastern Europe, that borders Russia to the north and east, Ukraine to the south, Poland to the west, and Lithuania and Latvia to the north. Its capital is Minsk. Belarus is divided into six voblasts, or provinces. Voblasts are further subdivided into raions (commonly translated as districts or regions). As of 2002, there are six voblasts, 118 raions, 102 towns and 108 urbanized settlements. Minsk is given a special status, due to the city serving as the national capital.			
geo_loc name (country)	Belgium	GAZ:00002938	A country in northwest Europe. Belgium shares borders with France (620 km), Germany (167 km), Luxembourg (148 km) and the Netherlands (450 km). The Flemish Region (Flanders) and the Walloon Region (Wallonia) each comprise five provinces; the third region, Brussels-Capital Region, is not a province, nor does it contain any. Together, these comprise 589 municipalities, which in general consist of several sub-municipalities (which were independent municipalities before the municipal merger operation mainly in 1977).			
geo_loc name (country)	Belize	GAZ:00002934	A country in Central America. It is the only officially English speaking country in the region. Belize was a British colony for more than a century and was known as British Honduras until 1973. It became an independent nation within The Commonwealth in 1981. Belize is divided into 6 districts, which are further divided into 31 constituencies.			

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geo_loc name (country)	Benin	GAZ:00000904	A country in Western Africa. It borders Togo to the west, Nigeria to the east and Burkina Faso and Niger to the north; its short coastline to the south leads to the Bight of Benin. Its capital is Porto Novo, but the seat of government is Cotonou. Benin is divided into 12 departments and subdivided into 77 communes.			
geo_loc name (country)	Bermuda	GAZ:00001264	A British overseas territory in the North Atlantic Ocean. Located off the east coast of the United States, it is situated around 1770 km NE of Miami, Florida and 1350 km S of Halifax, Nova Scotia. Comprised of approximately 138 islands.			
geo_loc name (country)	Bhutan	GAZ:00003920	A landlocked nation in South Asia. It is located amidst the eastern end of the Himalaya Mountains and is bordered to the south, east and west by India and to the north by Tibet. Bhutan is separated from Nepal by the Indian State of Sikkim. Bhutan is divided into four dzongdey (administrative zones). Each dzongdey is further divided into dzongkhag (districts). There are twenty dzongkhag in Bhutan. Large dzongkhags are further divided into subdistricts known as dungkhag. At the basic level, groups of villages form a constituency called gewog.			
geo_loc name (country)	Bolivia	GAZ:00002511	A landlocked country in central South America. It is bordered by Brazil on the north and east, Paraguay and Argentina on the south, and Chile and Peru on the west. Bolivia is divided into 9 departments (Spanish: departamentos). Each of the departments is subdivided into provinces (provincias), which are further subdivided into municipalities (municipios).			
geo_loc name (country)	Borneo	GAZ:00025355	An island at the geographic centre of Maritime Southeast Asia, in relation to major Indonesian islands, it is located north of Java, west of Sulawesi, and east of Sumatra. It is the third-largest island in the world and the largest in Asia. The island is politically divided among three countries: Malaysia and Brunei in the north, and Indonesia to the south.[1] Approximately 73% of the island is Indonesian territory. In the north, the East Malaysian states of Sabah and Sarawak make up about 26% of the island. Additionally, the Malaysian federal territory of Labuan is situated on a small island just off the coast of Borneo. The sovereign state of Brunei, located on the north coast, comprises about 1% of Borneo's land area. A little more than half of the island is in the Northern Hemisphere, including Brunei and the Malaysian portion, while the Indonesian portion spans the Northern and Southern hemispheres.			

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geo_loc name (country)	Bosnia and Herzegovina	GAZ:00006887	A country on the Balkan peninsula of Southern Europe. Bordered by Croatia to the north, west and south, Serbia to the east, and Montenegro to the south, Bosnia and Herzegovina is mostly landlocked, except for 26 km of the Adriatic Sea coastline. Bosnia and Herzegovina is now divided into three political regions of which one, the Brcko District is part of the other two, the Federacija Bosne i Hercegovine and the Republika Srpska. All three have an equal constitutional status on the whole territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina.			
geo_loc name (country)	Botswana	GAZ:00001097	A landlocked nation in Southern Africa. It is bordered by South Africa to the south and southeast, Namibia to the west, Zambia to the north, and Zimbabwe to the northeast. Botswana is divided into nine districts, which are subdivided into a total twenty-eight subdistricts.			
geo_loc name (country)	Bouvet Island	GAZ:00001453	A sub-antarctic volcanic island in the South Atlantic Ocean, south-southwest of the Cape of Good Hope (South Africa). It is a dependent area of Norway and is not subject to the Antarctic Treaty, as it is north of the latitude south of which claims are suspended.			
geo_loc name (country)	Brazil	GAZ:00002828	A country in South America. Bordered by the Atlantic Ocean and by Venezuela, Suriname, Guyana and the department of French Guiana to the north, Colombia to the northwest, Bolivia and Peru to the west, Argentina and Paraguay to the southwest, and Uruguay to the south. Federation of twenty-six states (estados) and one federal district (Distrito Federal). The states are subdivided into municipalities. For statistical purposes, the States are grouped into five main regions: North, Northeast, Central-West, Southeast and South.			
geo_loc name (country)	British Virgin Islands	GAZ:00003961	A British overseas territory, located in the Caribbean to the east of Puerto Rico. The islands make up part of the Virgin Islands archipelago, the remaining islands constituting the US Virgin Islands. The British Virgin Islands consist of the main islands of Tortola, Virgin Gorda, Anegada and Jost Van Dyke, along with over fifty other smaller islands and cays. Approximately fifteen of the islands are inhabited.			
geo_loc name (country)	Brunei	GAZ:00003901	A country located on the north coast of the island of Borneo, in Southeast Asia. Apart from its coastline with the South China Sea it is completely surrounded by the State of Sarawak, Malaysia, and in fact it is separated into two parts by Limbang, which is part of Sarawak. Brunei is divided into four districts (daerah), the districts are subdivided into thirty-eight mukims, which are then divided into kampong (villages).			

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geo_loc name (country)	Bulgaria	GAZ:00002950	A country in Southeastern Europe, borders five other countries; Romania to the north (mostly along the Danube), Serbia and the Republic of Macedonia to the west, and Greece and Turkey to the south. The Black Sea defines the extent of the country to the east. Since 1999, it has consisted of twenty-eight provinces. The provinces subdivide into 264 municipalities.			
geo_loc name (country)	Burkina Faso	GAZ:00000905	A landlocked nation in West Africa. It is surrounded by six countries: Mali to the north, Niger to the east, Benin to the south east, Togo and Ghana to the south, and Cote d'Ivoire to the south west. Burkina Faso is divided into thirteen regions, forty-five provinces, and 301 departments (communes).			
geo_loc name (country)	Burundi	GAZ:00001090	A small country in the Great Lakes region of Africa. It is bordered by Rwanda on the north, Tanzania on the south and east, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo on the west. Although the country is landlocked, much of its western border is adjacent to Lake Tanganyika. Burundi is divided into 17 provinces, 117 communes, and 2,638 collines.			
geo_loc name (country)	Cambodia	GAZ:00006888	A country in Southeast Asia. The country borders Thailand to its west and northwest, Laos to its northeast, and Vietnam to its east and southeast. In the south it faces the Gulf of Thailand.			
geo_loc name (country)	Cameroon	GAZ:00001093	A country of central and western Africa. It borders Nigeria to the west; Chad to the northeast; the Central African Republic to the east; and Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, and the Republic of the Congo to the south. Cameroon's coastline lies on the Bight of Bonny, part of the Gulf of Guinea and the Atlantic Ocean. The Republic of Cameroon is divided into ten provinces and 58 divisions or departments. The divisions are further sub-divided into sub-divisions (arrondissements) and districts.			
geo_loc name (country)	Canada	GAZ:00002560	A country occupying most of northern North America, extending from the Atlantic Ocean in the east to the Pacific Ocean in the west and northward into the Arctic Ocean. Canada is a federation composed of ten provinces and three territories; in turn, these may be grouped into regions. Western Canada consists of British Columbia and the three Prairie provinces (Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba). Central Canada consists of Quebec and Ontario. Atlantic Canada consists of the three Maritime provinces (New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Nova Scotia), along with Newfoundland and Labrador. Eastern Canada refers to Central Canada and Atlantic Canada together. Three territories (Yukon, Northwest Territories, and Nunavut) make up Northern Canada.			

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geo_loc name (country)	Cape Verde	GAZ:00001227	A republic located on an archipelago in the Macaronesia ecoregion of the North Atlantic Ocean, off the western coast of Africa. Cape Verde is divided into 22 municipalities (concelhos), and subdivided into 32 parishes (freguesias).			
geo_loc name (country)	Cayman Islands	GAZ:00003986	A British overseas territory located in the western Caribbean Sea, comprising the islands of Grand Cayman, Cayman Brac, and Little Cayman. The Cayman Islands are divided into seven districts.			
geo_loc name (country)	Central African Republic	GAZ:00001089	A landlocked country in Central Africa. It borders Chad in the north, Sudan in the east, the Republic of the Congo and the Democratic Republic of the Congo in the south, and Cameroon in the west. The Central African Republic is divided into 14 administrative prefectures (prefectures), along with 2 economic prefectures (prefectures economiques) and one autonomous commune. The prefectures are further divided into 71 sub-prefectures (sous-prefectures).			
geo_loc name (country)	Chad	GAZ:00000586	A landlocked country in central Africa. It is bordered by Libya to the north, Sudan to the east, the Central African Republic to the south, Cameroon and Nigeria to the southwest, and Niger to the west. Chad is divided into 18 regions. The departments are divided into 200 sub-prefectures, which are in turn composed of 446 cantons. This is due to change.			
geo_loc name (country)	Chile	GAZ:00002825	A country in South America occupying a long and narrow coastal strip wedged between the Andes mountains and the Pacific Ocean. The Pacific forms the country's entire western border, with Peru to the north, Bolivia to the northeast, Argentina to the east, and the Drake Passage at the country's southernmost tip. Chile claims 1,250,000 km2 of territory in Antarctica. Chile is divided into 15 regions. Every region is further divided into provinces. Finally each province is divided into communes. Each region is designated by a name and a Roman numeral, assigned from north to south. The only exception is the region housing the nation's capital, which is designated RM, that stands for Region Metropolitana (Metropolitan Region). Two new regions were created in 2006: Arica-Parinacota in the north, and Los Rios in the south. Both became operative in 2007-10.			

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geo_loc name (country)	China	GAZ:00002845	A large country in Northeast Asia. China borders 14 nations (counted clockwise from south): Vietnam, Laos, Burma, India, Bhutan, Nepal, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Russia, Mongolia and North Korea. Additionally the border between PRC and ROC is located in territorial waters. The People's Republic of China has administrative control over twenty-two provinces and considers Taiwan to be its twenty-third province. There are also five autonomous regions, each with a designated minority group; four municipalities; and two Special Administrative Regions that enjoy considerable autonomy. The People's Republic of China administers 33 province-level regions, 333 prefecture-level regions, 2,862 county-level regions, 41,636 township-level regions, and several village-level regions.			
geo_loc name (country)	Christmas Island	GAZ:00005915	An island in the Indian Ocean, 500 km south of Indonesia and about 2600 km northwest of Perth. The island is the flat summit of a submarine mountain.			
geo_loc name (country)	Clipperton Island	GAZ:00005838	A nine-square km coral atoll in the North Pacific Ocean, southwest of Mexico and west of Costa Rica.			
geo_loc name (country)	Cocos Islands	GAZ:00009721	Islands that located in the Indian Ocean, about halfway between Australia and Sri Lanka. A territory of Australia. There are two atolls and twenty-seven coral islands in the group.			
geo_loc name (country)	Colombia	GAZ:00002929	A country located in the northwestern region of South America. Colombia is bordered to the east by Venezuela and Brazil; to the south by Ecuador and Peru; to the North by the Atlantic Ocean, through the Caribbean Sea; to the north-west by Panama; and to the west by the Pacific Ocean. Besides the countries in South America, the Republic of Colombia is recognized to share maritime borders with the Caribbean countries of Jamaica, Haiti, the Dominican Republic and the Central American countries of Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica. Colombia is divided into 32 departments and one capital district which is treated as a department. There are in total 10 districts assigned to cities in Colombia including Bogota, Barranquilla, Cartagena, Santa Marta, Tunja, Cucuta, Popayan, Buenaventura, Tumaco and Turbo. Colombia is also subdivided into some municipalities which form departments, each with a municipal seat capital city assigned. Colombia is also subdivided into corregimientos which form municipalities.			
geo_loc name (country)	Comoros	GAZ:00005820	An island nation in the Indian Ocean, located off the eastern coast of Africa on the northern end of the Mozambique Channel between northern Madagascar and northeastern Mozambique.			

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance	Deprecated Label	Deprecated ID
geo_loc name (country)	Cook Islands	GAZ:00053798	A self-governing parliamentary democracy in free association with New Zealand. The fifteen small islands in this South Pacific Ocean country have a total land area of 240 km ² , but the Cook Islands Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) covers 1.8 million km ² of ocean.			
geo_loc name (country)	Coral Sea Islands	GAZ:00005917	A Territory of Australia which includes a group of small and mostly uninhabited tropical islands and reefs in the Coral Sea, northeast of Queensland, Australia. The only inhabited island is Willis Island. The territory covers 780,000 km ² , extending east and south from the outer edge of the Great Barrier Reef, and including Heralds Beacon Island, Osprey Reef, the Willis Group, and fifteen other reef/island groups.			
geo_loc name (country)	Costa Rica	GAZ:00002901	A republic in Central America, bordered by Nicaragua to the north, Panama to the east-southeast, the Pacific Ocean to the west and south, and the Caribbean Sea to the east. Costa Rica is composed of seven provinces, which in turn are divided into 81 cantons.			
geo_loc name (country)	Cote d'Ivoire	GAZ:00000906	A country in West Africa. It borders Liberia and Guinea to the west, Mali and Burkina Faso to the north, Ghana to the east, and the Gulf of Guinea to the south. Cote d'Ivoire is divided into nineteen regions (regions). The regions are further divided into 58 departments.			
geo_loc name (country)	Croatia	GAZ:00002719	A country at the crossroads of the Mediterranean, Central Europe, and the Balkans. Its capital is Zagreb. Croatia borders with Slovenia and Hungary to the north, Serbia to the northeast, Bosnia and Herzegovina to the east, Montenegro to the far southeast, and the Adriatic Sea to the south. Croatia is divided into 21 counties (zupanija) and the capital Zagreb's city district.			
geo_loc name (country)	Cuba	GAZ:00003762	A country that consists of the island of Cuba (the largest and second-most populous island of the Greater Antilles), Isla de la Juventud and several adjacent small islands. Fourteen provinces and one special municipality (the Isla de la Juventud) now compose Cuba.			
geo_loc name (country)	Curacao	GAZ:00012582	One of five island areas of the Netherlands Antilles.			
geo_loc name (country)	Cyprus	GAZ:00004006	The third largest island in the Mediterranean Sea (after Sicily and Sardinia), Cyprus is situated in the eastern Mediterranean, just south of the Anatolian peninsula (or Asia Minor) of the Asian mainland; thus, it is often included in the Middle East (see also Western Asia and Near East). Turkey is 75 km north; other neighbouring countries include Syria and Lebanon to the east, Israel to the southeast, Egypt to the south, and Greece to the west-north-west.			

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance	Deprecated Label	Deprecated ID
geo_loc name (country)	Czech Republic	GAZ:00002954	A landlocked country in Central Europe. It has borders with Poland to the north, Germany to the northwest and southwest, Austria to the south, and Slovakia to the east. The capital and largest city is Prague. The country is composed of the historic regions of Bohemia and Moravia, as well as parts of Silesia. Since 2000, the Czech Republic is divided into thirteen regions (kraje, singular kraj) and the capital city of Prague. The older seventy-six districts (okresy, singular okres) including three 'statutory cities' (without Prague, which had special status) were disbanded in 1999 in an administrative reform; they remain as territorial division and seats of various branches of state administration. Since 2003-01-01, the regions have been divided into around 203 Municipalities with Extended Competence (unofficially named "Little Districts" (Czech: 'male okresy') which took over most of the administration of the former District Authorities. Some of these are further divided into Municipalities with Commissioned Local Authority. However, the old districts still exist as territorial units and remain as seats of some of the offices.			
geo_loc name (country)	Democratic Republic of the Congo	GAZ:00001086	A country of central Africa. It borders the Central African Republic and Sudan on the north, Uganda, Rwanda, and Burundi on the east, Zambia and Angola on the south, the Republic of the Congo on the west, and is separated from Tanzania by Lake Tanganyika on the east. The country enjoys access to the ocean through a 40 km stretch of Atlantic coastline at Muanda and the roughly 9 km wide mouth of the Congo river which opens into the Gulf of Guinea. Congo Kinshasa is now divided into 11 Provinces, to be redistributed into 25 Provinces from 2.2009. Each Province is divided into Zones.			
geo_loc name (country)	Denmark	GAZ:00005852	That part of the Kingdom of Denmark located in continental Europe. The mainland is bordered to the south by Germany; Denmark is located to the southwest of Sweden and the south of Norway. Denmark borders both the Baltic and the North Sea. The country consists of a large peninsula, Jutland (Jylland) and a large number of islands, most notably Zealand (Sjælland), Funen (Fyn), Vendsyssel-Thy, Lolland, Falster and Bornholm as well as hundreds of minor islands often referred to as the Danish Archipelago.			

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance	Deprecated Label	Deprecated ID
geo_loc name (country)	Djibouti	GAZ:00000582	A country in eastern Africa. Djibouti is bordered by Eritrea in the north, Ethiopia in the west and south, and Somalia in the southeast. The remainder of the border is formed by the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden. On the other side of the Red Sea, on the Arabian Peninsula, 20 km from the coast of Djibouti, is Yemen. The capital of Djibouti is the city of Djibouti. Djibouti is divided into 5 regions and one city. It is further subdivided into 11 districts.			
geo_loc name (country)	Dominica	GAZ:00006890	An island nation in the Caribbean Sea. Dominica is divided into ten parishes.			
geo_loc name (country)	Dominican Republic	GAZ:00003952	A country in the West Indies that occupies the E two-thirds of the Hispaniola island. The Dominican Republic's shores are washed by the Atlantic Ocean to the north and the Caribbean Sea to the south. The Mona Passage, a channel about 130 km wide, separates the country (and the Hispaniola) from Puerto Rico. The Dominican Republic is divided into 31 provinces. Additionally, the national capital, Santo Domingo, is contained within its own Distrito Nacional (National District). The provinces are divided into municipalities (municipios; singular municipio).			
geo_loc name (country)	Ecuador	GAZ:00002912	A country in South America, bordered by Colombia on the north, by Peru on the east and south, and by the Pacific Ocean to the west. The country also includes the Galapagos Islands (Archipelago de Colon) in the Pacific, about 965 km west of the mainland. Ecuador is divided into 24 provinces, divided into 199 cantons and subdivided into parishes (or parroquias).			
geo_loc name (country)	Egypt	GAZ:00003934	A country in North Africa that includes the Sinai Peninsula, a land bridge to Asia. Egypt borders Libya to the west, Sudan to the south, and the Gaza Strip and Israel to the east. The northern coast borders the Mediterranean Sea and the island of Cyprus; the eastern coast borders the Red Sea. Egypt is divided into 26 governorates (in Arabic, called muhafazat, singular muhafazah). The governorates are further divided into regions (markazes).			
geo_loc name (country)	El Salvador	GAZ:00002935	A country in Central America, bordering the Pacific Ocean between Guatemala and Honduras. El Salvador is divided into 14 departments (departamentos), which, in turn, are subdivided into 267 municipalities (municipios).			
geo_loc name (country)	Equatorial Guinea	GAZ:00001091	A country in Central Africa. It is one of the smallest countries in continental Africa, and comprises two regions: Rio Muni, continental region including several offshore islands; and Insular Region containing Annobon island in the South Atlantic Ocean, and Bioko island (formerly Fernando Po) that contains the capital, Malabo. Equatorial Guinea is divided into seven provinces which are divided into districts.			

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance	Deprecated Label	Deprecated ID
geo_loc name (country)	Eritrea	GAZ:00000581	A country situated in northern East Africa. It is bordered by Sudan in the west, Ethiopia in the south, and Djibouti in the southeast. The east and northeast of the country have an extensive coastline on the Red Sea, directly across from Saudi Arabia and Yemen. The Dahlak Archipelago and several of the Hanish Islands are part of Eritrea. Eritrea is divided into six regions (zobas) and subdivided into districts ("sub-zobas").			
geo_loc name (country)	Estonia	GAZ:00002959	A country in Northern Europe. Estonia has land borders to the south with Latvia and to the east with Russia. It is separated from Finland in the north by the Gulf of Finland and from Sweden in the west by the Baltic Sea. Estonia is divided into 15 counties. (maakonnad; sing. - maakond). Estonian counties are divided into rural (vallad, singular vald) and urban (linnad, singular linn; alevid, singular alev; alevikud, singular alevik) municipalities. The municipalities comprise populated places (asula or asustusüksus) - various settlements and territorial units that have no administrative function. A group of populated places form a rural municipality with local administration. Most towns constitute separate urban municipalities, while some have joined with surrounding rural municipalities.			
geo_loc name (country)	Eswatini	GAZ:00001099	A small, landlocked country in Africa embedded between South Africa in the west, north and south and Mozambique in the east. Swaziland is divided into four districts, each of which is divided into Tinkhundla (singular, Inkhundla).			
geo_loc name (country)	Ethiopia	GAZ:00000567	A country situated in the Horn of Africa that has been landlocked since the independence of its northern neighbor Eritrea in 1993. Apart from Eritrea to the north, Ethiopia is bordered by Sudan to the west, Kenya to the south, Djibouti to the northeast, and Somalia to the east. Since 1996 Ethiopia has had a tiered government system consisting of a federal government overseeing ethnically-based regional states, zones, districts (woredas), and neighborhoods (kebele). It is divided into nine ethnically-based administrative states (kililoch, singular kilil) and subdivided into sixty-eight zones and two chartered cities (astedader akababiwoch, singular astedader akababi): Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa. It is further subdivided into 550 woredas and six special woredas.			
geo_loc name (country)	Europa Island	GAZ:00005811	A 28 km ² low-lying tropical island in the Mozambique Channel, about a third of the way from southern Madagascar to southern Mozambique.			

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance	Deprecated Label	Deprecated ID
geo_loc name (country)	Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)	GAZ:00001412	An archipelago in the South Atlantic Ocean, located 483 km from the coast of Argentina, 1,080 km west of the Shag Rocks (South Georgia), and 940 km north of Antarctica (Elephant Island). They consist of two main islands, East Falkland and West Falkland, together with 776 smaller islands.			
geo_loc name (country)	Faroe Islands	GAZ:00059206	An autonomous province of the Kingdom of Denmark since 1948 located in the Faroes. Administratively, the islands are divided into 34 municipalities (kommunur) within which 120 or so cities and villages lie.			
geo_loc name (country)	Fiji	GAZ:00006891	An island nation in the South Pacific Ocean east of Vanuatu, west of Tonga and south of Tuvalu. The country occupies an archipelago of about 322 islands, of which 106 are permanently inhabited, and 522 islets. The two major islands, Viti Levu and Vanua Levu, account for 87% of the population.			
geo_loc name (country)	Finland	GAZ:00002937	A Nordic country situated in the Fennoscandian region of Northern Europe. It has borders with Sweden to the west, Russia to the east, and Norway to the north, while Estonia lies to its south across the Gulf of Finland. The capital city is Helsinki. Finland is divided into six administrative provinces (laani, plural laanit). These are divided into 20 regions (maakunt), 77 subregions (seutukunta) and then into municipalities (kunta).			
geo_loc name (country)	France	GAZ:00003940	A part of the country of France that extends from the Mediterranean Sea to the English Channel and the North Sea, and from the Rhine to the Atlantic Ocean. Metropolitan France is bordered by Belgium, Luxembourg, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Monaco, Andorra, and Spain. Due to its overseas departments.			
geo_loc name (country)	French Guiana	GAZ:00002516	An overseas department (departement d'outre-mer) of France, located on the northern coast of South America. It is bordered by Suriname, to the E, and Brazil, to the S and W, and by the North Atlantic Ocean, to the N. French Guiana is divided into 2 departmental arrondissements, 19 cantons and 22 communes.			
geo_loc name (country)	French Polynesia	GAZ:00002918	A French overseas collectivity in the southern Pacific Ocean. It is made up of several groups of Polynesian islands. French Polynesia has five administrative subdivisions (French: subdivisions administratives).			
geo_loc name (country)	French Southern and Antarctic Lands	GAZ:00003753	The French Southern and Antarctic Lands have formed a territoire d'outre-mer (an overseas territory) of France since 1955. The territory is divided into five districts.			
geo_loc name (country)	Gabon	GAZ:00001092	A country in west central Africa sharing borders with Equatorial Guinea, Cameroon, Republic of the Congo and the Gulf of Guinea. The capital and largest city is Libreville. Gabon is divided into 9 provinces and further divided into 37 departments.			

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance	Deprecated Label	Deprecated ID
geo_loc name (country)	Gambia	GAZ:00000907	A country in Western Africa. It is the smallest country on the African continental mainland and is bordered to the north, east, and south by Senegal, and has a small coast on the Atlantic Ocean in the west. Flowing through the centre of the country and discharging to the Atlantic Ocean is the Gambia River. The Gambia is divided into five divisions and one city (Banjul). The divisions are further subdivided into 37 districts.			
geo_loc name (country)	Gaza Strip	GAZ:00009571	A Palestinian enclave on the eastern coast of the Mediterranean Sea. It borders Egypt on the southwest for 11 kilometers (6.8 mi) and Israel on the east and north along a 51 km (32 mi) border. Gaza and the West Bank are claimed by the de jure sovereign State of Palestine.			
geo_loc name (country)	Georgia	GAZ:00004942	A Eurasian country in the Caucasus located at the east coast of the Black Sea. In the north, Georgia has a 723 km common border with Russia, specifically with the Northern Caucasus federal district. The following Russian republics/subdivisions: from west to east: border Georgia: Krasnodar Krai, Karachay-Cherkessia, Kabardino-Balkaria, North Ossetia-Alania, Ingushetia, Chechnya, Dagestan. Georgia also shares borders with Azerbaijan (322 km) to the south-east, Armenia (164 km) to the south, and Turkey (252 km) to the south-west. It is a transcontinental country, located at the juncture of Eastern Europe and Western Asia. Georgia is divided into 9 regions, 2 autonomous republics (avtonomiuri respublika), and 1 city (k'alak'i). The regions are further subdivided into 69 districts (raioni).			
geo_loc name (country)	Germany	GAZ:00002646	A country in Central Europe. It is bordered to the north by the North Sea, Denmark, and the Baltic Sea; to the east by Poland and the Czech Republic; to the south by Austria and Switzerland; and to the west by France, Luxembourg, Belgium, and the Netherlands. Germany comprises 16 states (Länder, Bundesländer), which are further subdivided into 439 districts (Kreise/Landkreise) and cities (kreisfreie Städte).			
geo_loc name (country)	Ghana	GAZ:00000908	A country in West Africa. It borders Côte d'Ivoire to the west, Burkina Faso to the north, Togo to the east, and the Gulf of Guinea to the south. Ghana is divided into 10 regions, subdivided into a total of 138 districts.			
geo_loc name (country)	Gibraltar	GAZ:00003987	A British overseas territory located near the southernmost tip of the Iberian Peninsula overlooking the Strait of Gibraltar. The territory shares a border with Spain to the north.			
geo_loc name (country)	Glorioso Islands	GAZ:00005808	A group of islands and rocks totalling 5 km ² , in the northern Mozambique channel, about 160 km northwest of Madagascar.			

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance	Deprecated Label	Deprecated ID
geo_loc name (country)	Greece	GAZ:00002945	A country in southeastern Europe, situated on the southern end of the Balkan Peninsula. It has borders with Albania, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Bulgaria to the north, and Turkey to the east. The Aegean Sea lies to the east and south of mainland Greece, while the Ionian Sea lies to the west. Both parts of the Eastern Mediterranean basin feature a vast number of islands. Greece consists of thirteen peripheries subdivided into a total of fifty-one prefectures (nomoi, singular nomos). There is also one autonomous area, Mount Athos, which borders the periphery of Central Macedonia.			
geo_loc name (country)	Greenland	GAZ:00001507	A self-governing Danish province located between the Arctic and Atlantic Oceans, east of the Canadian Arctic Archipelago.			
geo_loc name (country)	Grenada	GAZ:02000573	An island country in the West Indies in the Caribbean Sea at the southern end of the Grenadines island chain. Grenada consists of the island of Grenada itself, two smaller islands, Carriacou and Petite Martinique, and several small islands which lie to the north of the main island and are a part of the Grenadines. It is located northwest of Trinidad and Tobago, northeast of Venezuela and southwest of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. Its size is 348.5 square kilometres (134.6 sq mi), and it had an estimated population of 112,523 in July 2020.			
geo_loc name (country)	Guadeloupe	GAZ:00067142	An archipelago and overseas department and region of France in the Caribbean. It consists of six inhabited islands—Basse-Terre, Grande-Terre, Marie-Galante, La Désirade, and the two inhabited Îles des Saintes—as well as many uninhabited islands and outcroppings. It is south of Antigua and Barbuda and Montserrat, and north of Dominica.			
geo_loc name (country)	Guam	GAZ:00003706	An organized, unincorporated territory of the United States in the Micronesia subregion of the western Pacific Ocean. It is the westernmost point and territory of the United States (reckoned from the geographic center of the U.S.); in Oceania, it is the largest and southernmost of the Mariana Islands and the largest island in Micronesia.			
geo_loc name (country)	Guatemala	GAZ:00002936	A country in Central America bordered by Mexico to the northwest, the Pacific Ocean to the southwest, Belize and the Caribbean Sea to the northeast, and Honduras and El Salvador to the southeast. Guatemala is divided into 22 departments (departamentos) and sub-divided into about 332 municipalities (municipios).			
geo_loc name (country)	Guernsey	GAZ:00001550	A British Crown Dependency in the English Channel off the coast of Normandy.			

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance	Deprecated Label	Deprecated ID
geo_loc name (country)	Guinea	GAZ:00000909	A nation in West Africa, formerly known as French Guinea. Guinea's territory has a curved shape, with its base at the Atlantic Ocean, inland to the east, and turning south. The base borders Guinea-Bissau and Senegal to the north, and Mali to the north and north-east; the inland part borders Cote d'Ivoire to the south-east, Liberia to the south, and Sierra Leone to the west of the southern tip.			
geo_loc name (country)	Guinea-Bissau	GAZ:00000910	A country in western Africa, and one of the smallest nations in continental Africa. It is bordered by Senegal to the north, and Guinea to the south and east, with the Atlantic Ocean to its west. Formerly the Portuguese colony of Portuguese Guinea, upon independence, the name of its capital, Bissau, was added to the country's name in order to prevent confusion between itself and the Republic of Guinea.			
geo_loc name (country)	Guyana	GAZ:00002522	A country in the N of South America. Guyana lies north of the equator, in the tropics, and is located on the Atlantic Ocean. Guyana is bordered to the east by Suriname, to the south and southwest by Brazil and to the west by Venezuela. Guyana is divided into 10 regions. The regions of Guyana are divided into 27 neighborhood councils.			
geo_loc name (country)	Haiti	GAZ:00003953	A country located in the Greater Antilles archipelago on the Caribbean island of Hispaniola, which it shares with the Dominican Republic. Haiti is divided into 10 departments. The departments are further divided into 41 arrondissements, and 133 communes which serve as second and third level administrative divisions.			
geo_loc name (country)	Heard Island and McDonald Islands	GAZ:00009718	An Australian external territory comprising a volcanic group of mostly barren Antarctic islands, about two-thirds of the way from Madagascar to Antarctica.			
geo_loc name (country)	Honduras	GAZ:00002894	A republic in Central America. The country is bordered to the west by Guatemala, to the southwest by El Salvador, to the southeast by Nicaragua, to the south by the Pacific Ocean at the Gulf of Fonseca, and to the north by the Gulf of Honduras, a large inlet of the Caribbean Sea. Honduras is divided into 18 departments. The capital city is Tegucigalpa Central District of the department of Francisco Morazan.			
geo_loc name (country)	Hong Kong	GAZ:00003203	A special administrative region of the People's Republic of China (PRC). The territory lies on the eastern side of the Pearl River Delta, bordering Guangdong province in the north and facing the South China Sea in the east, west and south. Hong Kong was a crown colony of the United Kingdom from 1842 until the transfer of its sovereignty to the People's Republic of China in 1997.			

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance	Deprecated Label	Deprecated ID
geo_loc name (country)	Howland Island	GAZ:00007120	An uninhabited coral island located just north of the equator in the central Pacific Ocean, about 3,100 km (1,670 nm) southwest of Honolulu. The island is almost half way between Hawaii and Australia and is an unincorporated, unorganized territory of the United States, and is often included as one of the Phoenix Islands. For statistical purposes, Howland is grouped as one of the United States Minor Outlying Islands.			
geo_loc name (country)	Hungary	GAZ:00002952	A landlocked country in the Carpathian Basin of Central Europe, bordered by Austria, Slovakia, Ukraine, Romania, Serbia, Croatia, and Slovenia. Its capital is Budapest. Hungary is divided into 19 counties (megye, singular: megye). In addition, the capital city (főváros), Budapest, is independent of any county government. The counties are further subdivided into 173 subregions (kistérség), and Budapest is comprised of its own subregion. Since 1996, the counties and City of Budapest have been grouped into 7 regions for statistical and development purposes. These seven regions constitute NUTS second-level units of Hungary.			
geo_loc name (country)	Iceland	GAZ:00000843	A country in northern Europe, comprising the island of Iceland and its outlying islands in the North Atlantic Ocean between the rest of Europe and Greenland.			
geo_loc name (country)	India	GAZ:00002839	A country in South Asia. Bounded by the Indian Ocean on the south, the Arabian Sea on the west, and the Bay of Bengal on the east, India has a coastline of 7,517 km. It borders Pakistan to the west; China, Nepal, and Bhutan to the north-east; and Bangladesh and Burma to the east. India is in the vicinity of Sri Lanka, the Maldives, and Indonesia in the Indian Ocean. India is a federal republic of twenty-eight states and seven Union Territories. Each state or union territory is divided into basic units of government and administration called districts. There are nearly 600 districts in India. The districts in turn are further divided into tehsils and eventually into villages.			
geo_loc name (country)	Indonesia	GAZ:00003727	An archipelagic state in Southeast Asia. The country shares land borders with Papua New Guinea, East Timor and Malaysia. Other neighboring countries include Singapore, the Philippines, Australia, and the Indian territory of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Indonesia consists of 33 provinces, five of which have special status. The provinces are subdivided into regencies (kabupaten, distrik in Papua and West Papua Provinces) and cities (kota), which are further subdivided into subdistricts (kecamatan), and again into village groupings (either desa or kelurahan).			

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance	Deprecated Label	Deprecated ID
geo_loc name (country)	Iran	GAZ:00004474	A country in Central Eurasia. Iran is bounded by the Gulf of Oman and the Persian Gulf to the south and the Caspian Sea to its north. It borders Armenia, Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan to the north, Afghanistan and Pakistan to the east, and Turkey and Iraq to the west. Iran is divided into 30 provinces (ostan). The provinces are divided into counties (shahrestan), and subdivided into districts (bakhsh) and sub-districts (dehestan).			
geo_loc name (country)	Iraq	GAZ:00004483	A country in the Middle East spanning most of the northwestern end of the Zagros mountain range, the eastern part of the Syrian Desert and the northern part of the Arabian Desert. It shares borders with Kuwait and Saudi Arabia to the south, Jordan to the west, Syria to the northwest, Turkey to the north, and Iran to the east. It has a very narrow section of coastline at Umm Qasr on the Persian Gulf. There are two major flowing rivers: the Tigris and the Euphrates. Iraq is divided into 18 governorates (or provinces) (muhafazah). The governorates are divided into qadhas (or districts).			
geo_loc name (country)	Ireland	GAZ:00002943	A country in north-western Europe. The modern sovereign state occupies five-sixths of the island of Ireland, which was partitioned in 1921. It is bordered by Northern Ireland (part of the United Kingdom) to the north, by the Atlantic Ocean to the west and by the Irish Sea to the east. Administration follows the 34 "county-level" counties and cities of Ireland. Of these twenty-nine are counties, governed by county councils while the five cities of Dublin, Cork, Limerick, Galway and Waterford have city councils, (previously known as corporations), and are administered separately from the counties bearing those names. The City of Kilkenny is the only city in the republic which does not have a "city council"; it is still a borough but not a county borough and is administered as part of County Kilkenny. Ireland is split into eight regions for NUTS statistical purposes. These are not related to the four traditional provinces but are based on the administrative counties.			
geo_loc name (country)	Isle of Man	GAZ:00052477	A Crown dependency of the United Kingdom in the centre of the Irish Sea. It is not part of the United Kingdom, European Union or United Nations.			

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance	Deprecated Label	Deprecated ID
geo_loc name (country)	Israel	GAZ:00002476	A country in Western Asia located on the eastern edge of the Mediterranean Sea. It borders Lebanon in the north, Syria in the northeast, Jordan in the east, and Egypt on the southwest. The West Bank and Gaza Strip, which are partially administrated by the Palestinian National Authority, are also adjacent. The State of Israel is divided into six main administrative districts, known as mehozot (singular mahoz). Districts are further divided into fifteen sub-districts known as nafot (singular: nafa), which are themselves partitioned into fifty natural regions.			
geo_loc name (country)	Italy	GAZ:00002650	A country located on the Italian Peninsula in Southern Europe, and on the two largest islands in the Mediterranean Sea, Sicily and Sardinia. Italy shares its northern Alpine boundary with France, Switzerland, Austria and Slovenia. The independent states of San Marino and the Vatican City are enclaves within the Italian Peninsula, while Campione d'Italia is an Italian exclave in Switzerland. Italy is subdivided into 20 regions (regioni, singular regione). Five of these regions have a special autonomous status that enables them to enact legislation on some of their local matters. It is further divided into 109 provinces (province) and 8,101 municipalities (comuni).			
geo_loc name (country)	Jamaica	GAZ:00003781	A nation of the Greater Antilles. Jamaica is divided into 14 parishes, which are grouped into three historic counties that have no administrative relevance.			
geo_loc name (country)	Jan Mayen	GAZ:00005853	A volcanic island that is part of the Kingdom of Norway. It has two parts: larger Nord-Jan and smaller Sor-Jan, linked by an isthmus 2.5 km wide. It lies 600 km north of Iceland, 500 km east of Greenland and 1,000 km west of the Norwegian mainland. The island is mountainous, the highest summit being the Beerenberg volcano in the north. The isthmus is the location of the two largest lakes of the island, Sorlaguna (South Lagoon), and Nordlaguna (North Lagoon). A third lake is called Ullerenglaguna (Ullereng Lagoon). Jan Mayen was formed by the Jan Mayen hotspot.			
geo_loc name (country)	Japan	GAZ:00002747	An island country in East Asia. Located in the Pacific Ocean, it lies to the east of China, Korea and Russia, stretching from the Sea of Okhotsk in the north to the East China Sea in the south.			

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance	Deprecated Label	Deprecated ID
geo_loc name (country)	Jarvis Island	GAZ:00007118	An uninhabited 4.5 km ² coral atoll located in the South Pacific Ocean about halfway between Hawaii and the Cook Islands. It is an unincorporated territory of the United States administered from Washington, DC by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service of the United States Department of the Interior as part of the National Wildlife Refuge system. Jarvis is one of the southern Line Islands and for statistical purposes is also grouped as one of the United States Minor Outlying Islands. Sits atop the Jarvis Seamount.			
geo_loc name (country)	Jersey	GAZ:00001551	A British Crown Dependency[6] off the coast of Normandy, France. As well as the island of Jersey itself, the bailiwick includes two groups of small islands that are no longer permanently inhabited, the Minquiers and Ecrehous, and the Pierres de Lecq.			
geo_loc name (country)	Johnston Atoll	GAZ:00007114	A 130 km ² atoll in the North Pacific Ocean about 1400 km (750 nm) west of Hawaii. There are four islands located on the coral reef platform, two natural islands, Johnston Island and Sand Island, which have been expanded by coral dredging, as well as North Island (Akau) and East Island (Hikina), artificial islands formed from coral dredging. Johnston is an unincorporated territory of the United States, administered by the US Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior as part of the United States Pacific Island Wildlife Refuges. Sits atop Johnston Seamount.			
geo_loc name (country)	Jordan	GAZ:00002473	A country in Southwest Asia, bordered by Syria to the north, Iraq to the north-east, Israel and the West Bank to the west, and Saudi Arabia to the east and south. It shares the coastlines of the Dead Sea, and the Gulf of Aqaba with Israel, Saudi Arabia, and Egypt. Jordan is divided into 12 provinces called governorates. The Governorates are subdivided into approximately fifty-two nahias.			
geo_loc name (country)	Juan de Nova Island	GAZ:00005809	A 4.4 km ² low, flat, tropical island in the narrowest part of the Mozambique Channel, about one-third of the way between Madagascar and Mozambique.			
geo_loc name (country)	Kazakhstan	GAZ:00004999	A country in Central Asia and Europe. It is bordered by Russia, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and China. The country also borders on a significant part of the Caspian Sea. Kazakhstan is divided into 14 provinces and two municipal districts. The provinces of Kazakhstan are divided into raions.			

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance	Deprecated Label	Deprecated ID
geo_loc name (country)	Kenya	GAZ:00001101	A country in Eastern Africa. It is bordered by Ethiopia to the north, Somalia to the east, Tanzania to the south, Uganda to the west, and Sudan to the northwest, with the Indian Ocean running along the southeast border. Kenya comprises eight provinces each headed by a Provincial Commissioner (centrally appointed by the president). The provinces (mkoa singular mikoa plural in Swahili) are subdivided into districts (wilaya). There were 69 districts as of 1999 census. Districts are then subdivided into 497 divisions (taarafa). The divisions are then subdivided into 2,427 locations (kata) and then 6,612 sublocations (kata ndogo). The City of Nairobi enjoys the status of a full administrative province.			
geo_loc name (country)	Kerguelen Archipelago	GAZ:00005682	A group of islands in the southern Indian Ocean. It is a territory of France. They are composed primarily of Tertiary flood basalts and a complex of plutonic rocks. The trachybasaltic-to-trachytic Mount Ross stratovolcano at the southern end was active during the late Pleistocene. The Rallier du Baty Peninsula on the SW tip of the island contains two youthful subglacial eruptive centers, Mont St. Allouarn and Mont Henri Rallier du Baty. An active fumarole field is related to a series of Holocene trachytic lava flows and lahars that extend beyond the icecap.			
geo_loc name (country)	Kingman Reef	GAZ:00007116	A largely submerged, uninhabited tropical atoll located in the North Pacific Ocean, roughly half way between Hawaiian Islands and American Samoa. It is the northernmost of the Northern Line Islands and lies 65 km NNW of Palmyra Atoll, the next closest island, and has the status of an unincorporated territory of the United States, administered from Washington, DC by the US Navy. Sits atop Kingman Reef Seamount.			
geo_loc name (country)	Kiribati	GAZ:00006894	An island nation located in the central tropical Pacific Ocean. It is composed of 32 atolls and one raised coral island dispersed over 3,500,000 km ² straddling the equator and bordering the International Date Line to the east. It is divided into three island groups which have no administrative function, including a group which unites the Line Islands and the Phoenix Islands (ministry at London, Christmas). Each inhabited island has its own council (three councils on Tarawa: Betio, South-Tarawa, North-Tarawa; two councils on Tabiteuea).			

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance	Deprecated Label	Deprecated ID
geo_loc name (country)	Kosovo	GAZ:00011337	A country on the Balkan Peninsula. Kosovo borders Central Serbia to the north and east, Montenegro to the northwest, Albania to the west and the Republic of Macedonia to the south. Kosovo is divided into 7 districts (Rreth) and 30 municipalities. Serbia does not recognise the unilateral secession of Kosovo[8] and considers it a United Nations-governed entity within its sovereign territory, the Autonomous Province of Kosovo and Metohija.			
geo_loc name (country)	Kuwait	GAZ:00005285	A sovereign emirate on the coast of the Persian Gulf, enclosed by Saudi Arabia to the south and Iraq to the north and west. Kuwait is divided into six governorates (muhafazat, singular muhafadhah).			
geo_loc name (country)	Kyrgyzstan	GAZ:00006893	A country in Central Asia. Landlocked and mountainous, it is bordered by Kazakhstan to the north, Uzbekistan to the west, Tajikistan to the southwest and China to the east. Kyrgyzstan is divided into seven provinces (oblast. The capital, Bishkek, and the second large city Osh are administratively the independent cities (shaar) with a status equal to a province. Each province comprises a number of districts (raions).			
geo_loc name (country)	Laos	GAZ:00006889	A landlocked country in southeast Asia, bordered by Burma (Myanmar) and China to the northwest, Vietnam to the east, Cambodia to the south, and Thailand to the west. Laos is divided into sixteen provinces (qvang) and Vientiane Capital (Na Kone Luang Vientiane). The provinces further divided into districts (muang).			
geo_loc name (country)	Latvia	GAZ:00002958	A country in Northern Europe. Latvia shares land borders with Estonia to the north and Lithuania to the south, and both Russia and Belarus to the east. It is separated from Sweden in the west by the Baltic Sea. The capital of Latvia is Riga. Latvia is divided into 26 districts (raioni). There are also seven cities (lielpilsetas) that have a separate status. Latvia is also historically, culturally and constitutionally divided in four or more distinct regions.			
geo_loc name (country)	Lebanon	GAZ:00002478	A small, mostly mountainous country in Western Asia, on the eastern shore of the Mediterranean Sea. It is bordered by Syria to the north and east, and Israel to the south. Lebanon is divided into six governorates (mohaafazaat, which are further subdivided into twenty-five districts (aqdya, singular: qadaa).			
geo_loc name (country)	Lesotho	GAZ:00001098	A land-locked country, entirely surrounded by the Republic of South Africa. Lesotho is divided into ten districts; these are further subdivided into 80 constituencies, which consists of 129 local community councils.			

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance	Deprecated Label	Deprecated ID
geo_loc name (country)	Liberia	GAZ:00000911	A country on the west coast of Africa, bordered by Sierra Leone, Guinea, Cote d'Ivoire, and the Atlantic Ocean.			
geo_loc name (country)	Libya	GAZ:00000566	A country in North Africa. Bordering the Mediterranean Sea to the north, Libya lies between Egypt to the east, Sudan to the southeast, Chad and Niger to the south, and Algeria and Tunisia to the west. There are thirty-four municipalities of Libya, known by the Arabic term sha'biyat (singular sha'biyah). These came recently (in the 1990s to replaced old Baladiyat system. The Baladiyat system in turn was introduced to replace the system of muhafazah (governorates or provinces) that existed from the 1960s to the 1970s.			
geo_loc name (country)	Liechtenstein	GAZ:00003858	A tiny, doubly landlocked alpine country in Western Europe, bordered by Switzerland to its west and by Austria to its east. The principality of Liechtenstein is divided into 11 municipalities called Gemeinden (singular Gemeinde). The Gemeinden mostly consist only of a single town. Five of them fall within the electoral district Unterland (the lower county), and the remainder within Oberland (the upper county).			
geo_loc name (country)	Line Islands	GAZ:00007144	A group of eleven atolls and low coral islands in the central Pacific Ocean south of the Hawaiian Islands, eight of which belong to Kiribati, while three are United States territories that are grouped with the United States Minor Outlying Islands.			
geo_loc name (country)	Lithuania	GAZ:00002960	A country located along the south-eastern shore of the Baltic Sea, sharing borders with Latvia to the north, Belarus to the southeast, Poland, and the Russian exclave of the Kaliningrad Oblast to the southwest. Lithuania has a three-tier administrative division: the country is divided into 10 counties (singular apskritis, plural, apskritys) that are further subdivided into 60 municipalities (singular savivaldybe, plural savivaldybes) which consist of over 500 elderates (singular seniunija, plural seniunijos).			
geo_loc name (country)	Luxembourg	GAZ:00002947	A small landlocked country in western Europe, bordered by Belgium, France, and Germany. Luxembourg is divided into 3 districts, which are further divided into 12 cantons and then 116 communes. Twelve of the communes have city status, of which the city of Luxembourg is the largest.			

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance	Deprecated Label	Deprecated ID
geo_loc name (country)	Macau	GAZ:00003202	One of the two special administrative regions of the People's Republic of China, the other being Hong Kong. Macau lies on the western side of the Pearl River Delta, bordering Guangdong province in the north and facing the South China Sea in the east and south. Macau is situated 60 kmsouthwest of Hong Kong and 145 km from Guangzhou. It consists of the Macau Peninsula itself and the islands of Taipa and Coloane. The peninsula is formed by the Zhujiang (Pearl River) estuary on the east and the Xijiang (West River) on the west. It borders the Zhuhai Special Economic Zone in mainland China.			
geo_loc name (country)	Madagascar	GAZ:00001108	An island nation in the Indian Ocean off the southeastern coast of Africa. The main island, also called Madagascar, is the fourth largest island in the world, and is home to 5% of the world's plant and animal species, of which more than 80% are endemic to Madagascar. Most notable are the lemur infraorder of primates, the carnivorous fossa, three endemic bird families and six endemic baobab species. Madagascar is divided into six autonomous provinces (faritany mizakatena), and 22 regions. The regions are further subdivided into 116 districts, 1,548 communes, and 16,969 fokontany.			
geo_loc name (country)	Malawi	GAZ:00001105	A country in southeastern Africa. It is bordered by Zambia to the north-west, Tanzania to the north and Mozambique, which surrounds it on the east, south and west. Malawi is divided into three regions (the Northern, Central and Southern regions), which are further divided into twenty-seven districts, which in turn are further divided into 137 traditional authorities and 68 sub-chiefdoms.			
geo_loc name (country)	Malaysia	GAZ:00003902	A country in southeastern Africa. It is bordered by Zambia to the north-west, Tanzania to the north and Mozambique, which surrounds it on the east, south and west. Malawi is divided into three regions (the Northern, Central and Southern regions), which are further divided into twenty-seven districts, which in turn are further divided into 137 traditional authorities and 68 sub-chiefdoms.			
geo_loc name (country)	Maldives	GAZ:00006924	An archipelago which consists of approximately 1,196 coral islands grouped in a double chain of 27 atolls, spread over roughly 90,000 km2.			
geo_loc name (country)	Mali	GAZ:00000584	A landlocked country in northern Africa. It borders Algeria on the north, Niger on the east, Burkina Faso and the Cote d'Ivoire on the south, Guinea on the south-west, and Senegal and Mauritania on the west. Mali is divided into 8 regions (regions) and 1 district, and subdivided into 49 cercles, totalling 288 arrondissements.			
geo_loc name (country)	Malta	GAZ:00004017	A Southern European country and consists of an archipelago situated centrally in the Mediterranean.			

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance	Deprecated Label	Deprecated ID
geo_loc name (country)	Marshall Islands	GAZ:00007161	An archipelago that consists of twenty-nine atolls and five isolated islands. The most important atolls and islands form two groups: the Ratak Chain and the Ralik Chain (meaning "sunrise" and "sunset" chains). Two-thirds of the nation's population lives on Majuro (which is also the capital) and Ebeye. The outer islands are sparsely populated.			
geo_loc name (country)	Martinique	GAZ:00067143	An island and an overseas department/region and single territorial collectivity of France.			
geo_loc name (country)	Mauritania	GAZ:00000583	A country in North-West Africa. It is bordered by the Atlantic Ocean on the west, by Senegal on the southwest, by Mali on the east and southeast, by Algeria on the northeast, and by Western Sahara on the northwest (most of which is occupied by Morocco). The capital and largest city is Nouakchott, located on the Atlantic coast. Mauritania is divided into 12 regions (regions) and one capital district, which in turn are subdivided into 44 departments (departements).			
geo_loc name (country)	Mauritius	GAZ:00003745	An island nation off the coast of the African continent in the southwest Indian Ocean, about 900 km east of Madagascar. In addition to the island of Mauritius, the republic includes the islands of St. Brandon, Rodrigues and the Agalega Islands.			
geo_loc name (country)	Mayotte	GAZ:00003943	An overseas collectivity of France consisting of a main island, Grande-Terre (or Mahore), a smaller island, Petite-Terre (or Pamanzi), and several islets around these two.			
geo_loc name (country)	Mexico	GAZ:00002852	A federal constitutional republic in North America. It is bounded on the north by the United States; on the south and west by the North Pacific Ocean; on the southeast by Guatemala, Belize, and the Caribbean Sea; and on the east by the Gulf of Mexico. The United Mexican States comprise a federation of thirty-one states and a federal district, the capital Mexico City.			
geo_loc name (country)	Micronesia	GAZ:00005862	A subregion of Oceania, comprising hundreds of small islands in the Pacific Ocean. The Philippines lie to the northwest, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea and Melanesia to the west and southwest, and Polynesia to the east.			
geo_loc name (country)	Midway Islands	GAZ:00007112	A 6.2 km ² atoll located in the North Pacific Ocean (near the northwestern end of the Hawaiian archipelago). It is an unincorporated territory of the United States, designated an insular area under the authority of the US Department of the Interior.			

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geo_loc name (country)	Moldova	GAZ:00003897	A landlocked country in Eastern Europe, located between Romania to the west and Ukraine to the north, east and south. Moldova is divided into thirty-two districts (raioane, singular raion); three municipalities (Balti, Chisinau, Tighina); and two autonomous regions (Gagauzia and Transnistria). The cities of Comrat and Tiraspol also have municipality status, however not as first-tier subdivisions of Moldova, but as parts of the regions of Gagauzia and Transnistria, respectively. The status of Transnistria is however under dispute. Although it is de jure part of Moldova and is recognized as such by the international community, Transnistria is not de facto under the control of the central government of Moldova. It is administered by an unrecognized breakaway authority under the name Pridnestrovian Moldovan Republic.			
geo_loc name (country)	Monaco	GAZ:00003857	A small country that is completely bordered by France to the north, west, and south; to the east it is bordered by the Mediterranean Sea. It consists of a single municipality (commune) currently divided into 4 quartiers and 10 wards.			
geo_loc name (country)	Mongolia	GAZ:00008744	A country in East-Central Asia. The landlocked country borders Russia to the north and China to the south. The capital and largest city is Ulan Bator. Mongolia is divided into 21 aimags (provinces), which are in turn divided into 315 sums (districts). The capital Ulan Bator is administrated separately as a khot (municipality) with provincial status.			
geo_loc name (country)	Montenegro	GAZ:00006898	A country located in Southeastern Europe. It has a coast on the Adriatic Sea to the south and borders Croatia to the west, Bosnia and Herzegovina to the northwest, Serbia and its partially recognized breakaway southern province of Kosovo to the northeast and Albania to the southeast. Its capital and largest city is Podgorica. Montenegro is divided into twenty-one municipalities (opstina), and two urban municipalities, subdivisions of Podgorica municipality.			
geo_loc name (country)	Montserrat	GAZ:00003988	A British overseas territory located in the Leeward Islands. Montserrat is divided into three parishes.			
geo_loc name (country)	Morocco	GAZ:00000565	A country in North Africa. It has a coast on the Atlantic Ocean that reaches past the Strait of Gibraltar into the Mediterranean Sea. Morocco has international borders with Algeria to the east, Spain to the north (a water border through the Strait and land borders with two small Spanish autonomous cities, Ceuta and Melilla), and Mauritania to the south. Morocco is divided into 16 regions, and subdivided into 62 prefectures and provinces. Because of the conflict over Western Sahara, the status of both regions of "Saguia el-Hamra" and "Rio de Oro" is disputed.			

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance	Deprecated Label	Deprecated ID
geo_loc name (country)	Mozambique	GAZ:00001100	A country in southeastern Africa bordered by the Indian Ocean to the east, Tanzania to the north, Malawi and Zambia to the northwest, Zimbabwe to the west and Swaziland and South Africa to the southwest. Mozambique is divided into ten provinces (provincias) and one capital city (cidade capital) with provincial status. The provinces are subdivided into 129 districts (distritos). Districts are further divided in "Postos Administrativos" (Administrative Posts) and these in Localidades (Localities) the lowest geographical level of central state administration.			
geo_loc name (country)	Myanmar	GAZ:00006899	A country in SE Asia that is bordered by China on the north, Laos on the east, Thailand on the southeast, Bangladesh on the west, and India on the northwest, with the Bay of Bengal to the southwest. Myanmar is divided into seven states and seven divisions. The administrative divisions are further subdivided into districts, which are further subdivided into townships, wards, and villages.			
geo_loc name (country)	Namibia	GAZ:00001096	A country in southern Africa on the Atlantic coast. It shares borders with Angola and Zambia to the north, Botswana to the east, and South Africa to the south. Namibia is divided into 13 regions and subdivided into 102 constituencies.			
geo_loc name (country)	Nauru	GAZ:00006900	An island nation in the Micronesian South Pacific. The nearest neighbour is Banaba Island in the Republic of Kiribati, 300 km due east. Nauru is divided into fourteen administrative districts which are grouped into eight electoral constituencies.			
geo_loc name (country)	Navassa Island	GAZ:00007119	A small, uninhabited island in the Caribbean Sea, and is an unorganized unincorporated territory of the United States, which administers it through the US Fish and Wildlife Service. The island is also claimed by Haiti.			
geo_loc name (country)	Nepal	GAZ:00004399	A landlocked nation in South Asia. It is bordered by the Tibet Autonomous Region of the People's Republic of China to the northeast and India to the south and west; it is separated from Bhutan by the Indian State of Sikkim and from Bangladesh by a small strip of the Indian State of West Bengal, known as the "Chicken's Neck". The Himalaya mountain range runs across Nepal's north and western parts, and eight of the world's ten highest mountains, including the highest, Mount Everest are situated within its territory. Nepal is divided into 14 zones and 75 districts, grouped into 5 development regions.			
geo_loc name (country)	Netherlands	GAZ:00002946	The European part of the Kingdom of the Netherlands. It is bordered by the North Sea to the north and west, Belgium to the south, and Germany to the east. The Netherlands is divided into twelve administrative regions, called provinces. All provinces of the Netherlands are divided into municipalities (gemeenten), together 443 (2007).			

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance	Deprecated Label	Deprecated ID
geo_loc name (country)	New Caledonia	GAZ:00005206	A "sui generis collectivity" (in practice an overseas territory) of France, made up of a main island (Grande Terre), the Loyalty Islands, and several smaller islands. It is located in the region of Melanesia in the southwest Pacific. Administratively, the archipelago is divided into three provinces, and then into 33 communes.			
geo_loc name (country)	New Zealand	GAZ:00000469	A nation in the south-western Pacific Ocean comprising two large islands (the North Island and the South Island) and numerous smaller islands, most notably Stewart Island/Rakiura and the Chatham Islands.			
geo_loc name (country)	Nicaragua	GAZ:00002978	A republic in Central America. It is also the least densely populated with a demographic similar in size to its smaller neighbors. The country is bordered by Honduras to the north and by Costa Rica to the south. The Pacific Ocean lies to the west of the country, while the Caribbean Sea lies to the east. For administrative purposes it is divided into 15 departments (departamentos) and two self-governing regions (autonomous communities) based on the Spanish model. The departments are then subdivided into 153 municipios (municipalities). The two autonomous regions are Region Autonoma del Atlantico Norte and Region Autonoma del Atlantico Sur, often referred to as RAAN and RAAS, respectively. Until they were granted autonomy in 1985 they formed the single department of Zelaya.			
geo_loc name (country)	Niger	GAZ:00000585	A landlocked country in Western Africa, named after the Niger River. It borders Nigeria and Benin to the south, Burkina Faso and Mali to the west, Algeria and Libya to the north and Chad to the east. The capital city is Niamey. Niger is divided into 7 departments and one capital district. The departments are subdivided into 36 arrondissements and further subdivided into 129 communes.			
geo_loc name (country)	Nigeria	GAZ:00000912	A federal constitutional republic comprising thirty-six states and one Federal Capital Territory. The country is located in West Africa and shares land borders with the Republic of Benin in the west, Chad and Cameroon in the east, and Niger in the north. Its coast lies on the Gulf of Guinea, part of the Atlantic Ocean, in the south. The capital city is Abuja. Nigeria is divided into thirty-six states and one Federal Capital Territory, which are further sub-divided into 774 Local Government Areas (LGAs).			
geo_loc name (country)	Niue	GAZ:00006902	An island nation located in the South Pacific Ocean. Although self-governing, Niue is in free association with New Zealand, meaning that the Sovereign in Right of New Zealand is also Niue's head of state.			
geo_loc name (country)	Norfolk Island	GAZ:00005908	A Territory of Australia that includes Norfolk Island and neighboring islands.			

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance	Deprecated Label	Deprecated ID
geo_loc name (country)	North Korea	GAZ:00002801	A state in East Asia in the northern half of the Korean Peninsula, with its capital in the city of Pyongyang. To the south and separated by the Korean Demilitarized Zone is South Korea, with which it formed one nation until division following World War II. At its northern Amnok River border are China and, separated by the Tumen River in the extreme north-east, Russia.			
geo_loc name (country)	North Macedonia	GAZ:00006895	A landlocked country on the Balkan peninsula in southeastern Europe. It is bordered by Serbia and Kosovo to the north, Albania to the west, Greece to the south, and Bulgaria to the east. In 2004-08, the Republic of Macedonia was reorganised into 85 municipalities (opstini; singular opstina), 10 of which comprise Greater Skopje. This is reduced from the previous 123 municipalities established in 1996-09. Prior to this, local government was organised into 34 administrative districts.			
geo_loc name (country)	North Sea	GAZ:00002284	A sea situated between the eastern coasts of the British Isles and the western coast of Europe.			
geo_loc name (country)	Northern Mariana Islands	GAZ:00003958	A group of 15 islands about three-quarters of the way from Hawaii to the Philippines.			
geo_loc name (country)	Norway	GAZ:00002699	A country and constitutional monarchy in Northern Europe that occupies the western portion of the Scandinavian Peninsula. It is bordered by Sweden, Finland, and Russia. The Kingdom of Norway also includes the Arctic island territories of Svalbard and Jan Mayen. Norwegian sovereignty over Svalbard is based upon the Svalbard Treaty, but that treaty does not apply to Jan Mayen. Bouvet Island in the South Atlantic Ocean and Peter I Island and Queen Maud Land in Antarctica are external dependencies, but those three entities do not form part of the kingdom.			
geo_loc name (country)	Oman	GAZ:00005283	A country in southwest Asia, on the southeast coast of the Arabian Peninsula. It borders the United Arab Emirates on the northwest, Saudi Arabia on the west, and Yemen on the southwest. The coast is formed by the Arabian Sea on the south and east, and the Gulf of Oman on the northeast. The country also contains Madha, an exclave enclosed by the United Arab Emirates, and Musandam, an exclave also separated by Emirati territory. Oman is divided into four governorates (muhafazah) and five regions (mintaqat). The regions are subdivided into provinces (wilayat).			

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geo_loc name (country)	Pakistan	GAZ:00005246	A country in Middle East which lies on the Iranian Plateau and some parts of South Asia. It is located in the region where South Asia converges with Central Asia and the Middle East. It has a 1,046 km coastline along the Arabian Sea in the south, and is bordered by Afghanistan and Iran in the west, India in the east and China in the far northeast. Pakistan is subdivided into four provinces and two territories. In addition, the portion of Kashmir that is administered by the Pakistani government is divided into two separate administrative units. The provinces are divided into a total of 105 zillas (districts). A zilla is further subdivided into tehsils (roughly equivalent to counties). Tehsils may contain villages or municipalities. There are over five thousand local governments in Pakistan.			
geo_loc name (country)	Palau	GAZ:00006905	A nation that consists of eight principal islands and more than 250 smaller ones lying roughly 500 miles southeast of the Philippines.			
geo_loc name (country)	Panama	GAZ:00002892	The southernmost country of Central America. Situated on an isthmus, some categorize it as a transcontinental nation connecting the north and south part of America. It borders Costa Rica to the north-west, Colombia to the south-east, the Caribbean Sea to the north and the Pacific Ocean to the south. Panama's major divisions are nine provinces and five indigenous territories (comarcas indigenas). The provincial borders have not changed since they were determined at independence in 1903. The provinces are divided into districts, which in turn are subdivided into sections called corregimientos. Configurations of the corregimientos are changed periodically to accommodate population changes as revealed in the census reports.			
geo_loc name (country)	Papua New Guinea	GAZ:00003922	A country in Oceania that comprises the eastern half of the island of New Guinea and its offshore islands in Melanesia (a region of the southwestern Pacific Ocean north of Australia).			
geo_loc name (country)	Paracel Islands	GAZ:00010832	A group of small islands and reefs in the South China Sea, about one-third of the way from Vietnam to the Philippines.			
geo_loc name (country)	Paraguay	GAZ:00002933	A landlocked country in South America. It lies on both banks of the Paraguay River, bordering Argentina to the south and southwest, Brazil to the east and northeast, and Bolivia to the northwest, and is located in the very heart of South America. Paraguay consists of seventeen departments and one capital district (distrito capital). Each department is divided into districts.			

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geo_loc name (country)	Peru	GAZ:00002932	A country in western South America. It is bordered on the north by Ecuador and Colombia, on the east by Brazil, on the southeast by Bolivia, on the south by Chile, and on the west by the Pacific Ocean. Peru is divided into 25 regions and the province of Lima. These regions are subdivided into provinces, which are composed of districts (provincias and distritos). There are 195 provinces and 1833 districts in Peru. The Lima Province, located in the central coast of the country, is unique in that it doesn't belong to any of the twenty-five regions. The city of Lima, which is the nation's capital, is located in this province. Callao is its own region, even though it only contains one province, the Constitutional Province of Callao.			
geo_loc name (country)	Philippines	GAZ:00004525	An archipelagic nation located in Southeast Asia. The Philippine archipelago comprises 7,107 islands in the western Pacific Ocean, bordering countries such as Indonesia, Malaysia, Palau and the Republic of China, although it is the only Southeast Asian country to share no land borders with its neighbors. The Philippines is divided into three island groups: Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao. These are divided into 17 regions, 81 provinces, 136 cities, 1,494 municipalities and 41,995 barangays.			
geo_loc name (country)	Pitcairn Islands	GAZ:00005867	A group of four islands in the southern Pacific Ocean. The Pitcairn Islands form the southeastermost extension of the geological archipelago of the Tuamotus of French Polynesia.			
geo_loc name (country)	Poland	GAZ:00002939	A country in Central Europe. Poland is bordered by Germany to the west; the Czech Republic and Slovakia to the south; Ukraine, Belarus and Lithuania to the east; and the Baltic Sea and Kaliningrad Oblast, a Russian exclave, to the north. The administrative division of Poland since 1999 has been based on three levels of subdivision. The territory of Poland is divided into voivodeships (provinces); these are further divided into powiats (counties), and these in turn are divided into gminas (communes or municipalities). Major cities normally have the status of both gmina and powiat. Poland currently has 16 voivodeships, 379 powiats (including 65 cities with powiat status), and 2,478 gminas.			
geo_loc name (country)	Portugal	GAZ:00004126	That part of the Portugese Republic that occupies the W part of the Iberian Peninsula, and immediately adjacent islands.			
geo_loc name (country)	Puerto Rico	GAZ:00006935	A semi-autonomous territory composed of an archipelago in the northeastern Caribbean, east of the Dominican Republic and west of the Virgin Islands, approximately 2,000 km off the coast of Florida (the nearest of the mainland United States).			

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geo_loc name (country)	Qatar	GAZ:00005286	An Arab emirate in Southwest Asia, occupying the small Qatar Peninsula on the northeasterly coast of the larger Arabian Peninsula. It is bordered by Saudi Arabia to the south; otherwise the Persian Gulf surrounds the state. Qatar is divided into ten municipalities (Arabic: baladiyah), which are further divided into zones (districts).			
geo_loc name (country)	Republic of the Congo	GAZ:00001088	A country in Central Africa. It is bordered by Gabon, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Angolan exclave province of Cabinda, and the Gulf of Guinea. The Republic of the Congo is divided into 10 regions (regions) and one commune, the capital Brazzaville. The regions are subdivided into forty-six districts.			
geo_loc name (country)	Reunion	GAZ:00003945	An island, located in the Indian Ocean east of Madagascar, about 200 km south west of Mauritius, the nearest island.			
geo_loc name (country)	Romania	GAZ:00002951	A country in Southeastern Europe. It shares a border with Hungary and Serbia to the west, Ukraine and the Republic of Moldova to the northeast, and Bulgaria to the south. Romania has a stretch of sea coast along the Black Sea. It is located roughly in the lower basin of the Danube and almost all of the Danube Delta is located within its territory. Romania is divided into forty-one counties (judete), as well as the municipality of Bucharest (Bucuresti) - which is its own administrative unit. The country is further subdivided into 319 cities and 2686 communes (rural localities).			
geo_loc name (country)	Ross Sea	GAZ:00023304	A large embayment of the Southern Ocean, extending deeply into Antarctica between Cape Adare, at 170degE, on the west and Cape Colbeck on the east, at 158degW.			
geo_loc name (country)	Russia	GAZ:00002721	A transcontinental country extending over much of northern Eurasia. Russia shares land borders with the following countries (counter-clockwise from northwest to southeast): Norway, Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania (Kaliningrad Oblast), Poland (Kaliningrad Oblast), Belarus, Ukraine, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, China, Mongolia and North Korea. The Russian Federation comprises 83 federal subjects: 46 oblasts(provinces), 21 republics, 9 krais (territories), 4 autonomous okrugs (autonomous districts), one autonomous oblast, and two federal cities. The federal subjects are grouped into seven federal districts. These subjects are divided into districts (raions), cities/towns and urban-type settlements, and, at level 4, selsoviets (rural councils), towns and urban-type settlements under the jurisdiction of the district and city districts.			

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geo_loc name (country)	Rwanda	GAZ:00001087	A small landlocked country in the Great Lakes region of east-central Africa, bordered by Uganda, Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Tanzania. Rwanda is divided into five provinces (intara) and subdivided into thirty districts (akarere). The districts are divided into sectors (imirenge).			
geo_loc name (country)	Saint Helena	GAZ:00000849	An island of volcanic origin and a British overseas territory in the South Atlantic Ocean.			
geo_loc name (country)	Saint Kitts and Nevis	GAZ:00006906	A federal two-island nation in the West Indies. Located in the Leeward Islands. Saint Kitts and Nevis are geographically part of the Leeward Islands. To the north-northwest lie the islands of Saint Eustatius, Saba, Saint Barthelemy, and Saint-Martin/Sint Maarten. To the east and northeast are Antigua and Barbuda, and to the southeast is the small uninhabited island of Redonda, and the island of Montserrat. The federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis is divided into fourteen parishes: nine divisions on Saint Kitts and five on Nevis.			
geo_loc name (country)	Saint Lucia	GAZ:00006909	An island nation in the eastern Caribbean Sea on the boundary with the Atlantic Ocean.			
geo_loc name (country)	Saint Pierre and Miquelon	GAZ:00003942	An Overseas Collectivity of France located in a group of small islands in the North Atlantic Ocean, the main ones being Saint Pierre and Miquelon, 25 km off the coast of Newfoundland, Canada. Saint Pierre and Miquelon became an overseas department in 1976, but its status changed to that of an Overseas collectivity in 1985.			
geo_loc name (country)	Saint Martin	GAZ:00005841	An overseas collectivity of France that came into being on 2007-02-22, encompassing the northern parts of the island of Saint Martin and neighboring islets. The southern part of the island, Sint Maarten, is part of the Netherlands Antilles. Formerly, with Saint-Barthelemy, an arrondissement of Guadeloupe.			
geo_loc name (country)	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	GAZ:02000565	An island nation in the Lesser Antilles chain of the Caribbean Sea.			
geo_loc name (country)	Samoa	GAZ:00006910	A country governing the western part of the Samoan Islands archipelago in the South Pacific Ocean. Samoa is made up of eleven itumalo (political districts).			
geo_loc name (country)	San Marino	GAZ:00003102	A country in the Apennine Mountains. It is a landlocked enclave, completely surrounded by Italy. San Marino is an enclave in Italy, on the border between the regioni of Emilia Romagna and Marche. Its topography is dominated by the Apennines mountain range. San Marino is divided into nine municipalities, known locally as Castelli (singular castello).			

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance	Deprecated Label	Deprecated ID
geo_loc name (country)	Sao Tome and Principe	GAZ:00006927	An island nation in the Gulf of Guinea, off the western equatorial coast of Africa. It consists of two islands: Sao Tome and Principe, located about 140 km apart and about 250 and 225 km respectively, off of the northwestern coast of Gabon. Both islands are part of an extinct volcanic mountain range. Sao Tome and Principe is divided into 2 provinces: Principe, Sao Tome. The provinces are further divided into seven districts, six on Sao Tome and one on Principe (with Principe having self-government since 1995-04-29).			
geo_loc name (country)	Saudi Arabia	GAZ:00005279	A country on the Arabian Peninsula. It is bordered by Jordan on the northwest, Iraq on the north and northeast, Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain, and the United Arab Emirates on the east, Oman on the southeast, and Yemen on the south. The Persian Gulf lies to the northeast and the Red Sea to its west. Saudi Arabia is divided into 13 provinces or regions (manatiq; singular mintaqah). Each is then divided into Governorates.			
geo_loc name (country)	Senegal	GAZ:00000913	A country south of the Senegal River in western Africa. Senegal is bounded by the Atlantic Ocean to the west, Mauritania to the north, Mali to the east, and Guinea and Guinea-Bissau to the south. The Gambia lies almost entirely within Senegal, surrounded on the north, east and south; from its western coast Gambia's territory follows the Gambia River more than 300 km inland. Dakar is the capital city of Senegal, located on the Cape Verde Peninsula on the country's Atlantic coast. Senegal is subdivided into 11 regions and further subdivided into 34 Departements, 103 Arrondissements (neither of which have administrative function) and by Collectivites Locales.			
geo_loc name (country)	Serbia	GAZ:00002957	A landlocked country in Central and Southeastern Europe, covering the southern part of the Pannonian Plain and the central part of the Balkan Peninsula. It is bordered by Hungary to the north; Romania and Bulgaria to the east; Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro to the south; Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina to the west. The capital is Belgrade. Serbia is divided into 29 districts plus the City of Belgrade. The districts and the city of Belgrade are further divided into municipalities. Serbia has two autonomous provinces: Kosovo and Metohija in the south (5 districts, 30 municipalities), and Vojvodina in the north (7 districts, 46 municipalities).			
geo_loc name (country)	Seychelles	GAZ:00006922	An archipelagic island country in the Indian Ocean at the eastern edge of the Somali Sea. It consists of 115 islands.			

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance	Deprecated Label	Deprecated ID
geo_loc name (country)	Sierra Leone	GAZ:00000914	A country in West Africa. It is bordered by Guinea in the north and east, Liberia in the southeast, and the Atlantic Ocean in the southwest and west. The Republic of Sierra Leone is composed of 3 provinces and one area called the Western Area; the provinces are further divided into 12 districts. The Western Area is also divided into 2 districts.			
geo_loc name (country)	Singapore	GAZ:00003923	An island nation located at the southern tip of the Malay Peninsula. It lies 137 km north of the Equator, south of the Malaysian State of Johor and north of Indonesia's Riau Islands. Singapore consists of 63 islands, including mainland Singapore. There are two man-made connections to Johor, Malaysia, Johor-Singapore Causeway in the north, and Tuas Second Link in the west. Since 2001-11-24, Singapore has had an administrative subdivision into 5 districts. It is also divided into five Regions, urban planning subdivisions with no administrative role.			
geo_loc name (country)	Sint Maarten	GAZ:00012579	One of five island areas (Eilandgebieden) of the Netherlands Antilles, encompassing the southern half of the island of Saint Martin/Sint Maarten.			
geo_loc name (country)	Slovakia	GAZ:00002956	A landlocked country in Central Europe. The Slovak Republic borders the Czech Republic and Austria to the west, Poland to the north, Ukraine to the east and Hungary to the south. The largest city is its capital, Bratislava. Slovakia is subdivided into 8 kraje (singular - kraj, usually translated as regions. The kraje are subdivided into many okresy (singular okres, usually translated as districts). Slovakia currently has 79 districts.			
geo_loc name (country)	Slovenia	GAZ:00002955	A country in southern Central Europe bordering Italy to the west, the Adriatic Sea to the southwest, Croatia to the south and east, Hungary to the northeast, and Austria to the north. The capital of Slovenia is Ljubljana. As of 2005-05 Slovenia is divided into 12 statistical regions for legal and statistical purposes. Slovenia is divided into 210 local municipalities, eleven of which have urban status.			
geo_loc name (country)	Solomon Islands	GAZ:00005275	A nation in Melanesia, east of Papua New Guinea, consisting of nearly one thousand islands. Together they cover a land mass of 28,400 km ² . The capital is Honiara, located on the island of Guadalcanal.			
geo_loc name (country)	Somalia	GAZ:00001104	A country located in the Horn of Africa. It is bordered by Djibouti to the northwest, Kenya on its southwest, the Gulf of Aden with Yemen on its north, the Indian Ocean at its east, and Ethiopia to the west. Prior to the civil war, Somalia was divided into eighteen regions (gobollada, singular gobol), which were in turn subdivided into districts. On a de facto basis, northern Somalia is now divided up among the quasi-independent states of Puntland, Somaliland, Galmudug and Maakhir.			

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance	Deprecated Label	Deprecated ID
geo_loc name (country)	South Africa	GAZ:00001094	A country located at the southern tip of Africa. It borders the Atlantic and Indian oceans and Namibia, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Swaziland, and Lesotho, an independent enclave surrounded by South African territory. It is divided into nine provinces which are further subdivided into 52 districts: 6 metropolitan and 46 district municipalities. The 46 district municipalities are further subdivided into 231 local municipalities. The district municipalities also contain 20 district management areas (mostly game parks) that are directly governed by the district municipalities. The six metropolitan municipalities perform the functions of both district and local municipalities.			
geo_loc name (country)	South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands	GAZ:00003990	A British overseas territory in the southern Atlantic Ocean. It consists of South Georgia and the Sandwich Islands, some 640 km to the SE.			
geo_loc name (country)	South Korea	GAZ:00002802	A republic in East Asia, occupying the southern half of the Korean Peninsula. South Korea is divided into 8 provinces (do), 1 special autonomous province (teukbyeol jachido), 6 metropolitan cities (gwangyeoksi), and 1 special city (teukbyeolsi). These are further subdivided into a variety of smaller entities, including cities (si), counties (gun), districts (gu), towns (eup), townships (myeon), neighborhoods (dong) and villages (ri).			
geo_loc name (country)	South Sudan	GAZ:00233439	A state located in Africa with Juba as its capital city. It's bordered by Ethiopia to the east, Kenya, Uganda, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the south, and the Central African Republic to the west and Sudan to the North. Southern Sudan includes the vast swamp region of the Sudd formed by the White Nile, locally called the Bahr el Jebel.			
geo_loc name (country)	Spain	GAZ:00003936	That part of the Kingdom of Spain that occupies the Iberian Peninsula plus the Balaeric Islands. The Spanish mainland is bordered to the south and east almost entirely by the Mediterranean Sea (except for a small land boundary with Gibraltar); to the north by France, Andorra, and the Bay of Biscay; and to the west by the Atlantic Ocean and Portugal.			
geo_loc name (country)	Spratly Islands	GAZ:00010831	A group of >100 islands located in the Southeastern Asian group of reefs and islands in the South China Sea, about two-thirds of the way from southern Vietnam to the southern Philippines.			
geo_loc name (country)	Sri Lanka	GAZ:00003924	An island nation in South Asia, located about 31 km off the southern coast of India. Sri Lanka is divided into 9 provinces and 25 districts. Districts are divided into Divisional Secretariats.			

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance	Deprecated Label	Deprecated ID
geo_loc name (country)	State of Palestine	GAZ:00002475	The territory under the administration of the Palestine National Authority, as established by the Oslo Accords. The PNA divides the Palestinian territories into 16 governorates.			
geo_loc name (country)	Sudan	GAZ:00000560	A country in North Africa. It is bordered by Egypt to the north, the Red Sea to the northeast, Eritrea and Ethiopia to the east, Kenya and Uganda to the southeast, Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Central African Republic to the southwest, Chad to the west and Libya to the northwest. Sudan is divided into twenty-six states (wilayat, singular wilayah) which in turn are subdivided into 133 districts.			
geo_loc name (country)	Suriname	GAZ:00002525	A country in northern South America. It is situated between French Guiana to the east and Guyana to the west. The southern border is shared with Brazil and the northern border is the Atlantic coast. The southernmost border with French Guiana is disputed along the Marowijne river. Suriname is divided into 10 districts, each of which is divided into Ressen.			
geo_loc name (country)	Svalbard	GAZ:00005396	An archipelago of continental islands lying in the Arctic Ocean north of mainland Europe, about midway between Norway and the North Pole.			
geo_loc name (country)	Swaziland	GAZ:00001099	A small, landlocked country in Africa embedded between South Africa in the west, north and south and Mozambique in the east. Swaziland is divided into four districts, each of which is divided into Tinkhundla (singular, Inkhundla).			
geo_loc name (country)	Sweden	GAZ:00002729	A Nordic country on the Scandinavian Peninsula in Northern Europe. It has borders with Norway (west and north) and Finland (northeast). Sweden is a unitary state, currently divided into twenty-one counties (lan). Each county further divides into a number of municipalities or kommuner, with a total of 290 municipalities in 2004.			
geo_loc name (country)	Switzerland	GAZ:00002941	A federal republic in Europe. Switzerland is bordered by Germany, France, Italy, Austria and Liechtenstein. The Swiss Confederation consists of 26 cantons. The Cantons comprise a total of 2,889 municipalities. Within Switzerland there are two enclaves: Busingen belongs to Germany, Campione d'Italia belongs to Italy.			
geo_loc name (country)	Syria	GAZ:00002474	A country in Southwest Asia, bordering Lebanon, the Mediterranean Sea and the island of Cyprus to the west, Israel to the southwest, Jordan to the south, Iraq to the east, and Turkey to the north. Syria has fourteen governorates, or muhafazat (singular: muhafazah). The governorates are divided into sixty districts, or manatiq (singular: mintaqah), which are further divided into sub-districts, or nawahi (singular: nahia).			

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance	Deprecated Label	Deprecated ID
geo_loc name (country)	Taiwan	GAZ:00005341	A state in East Asia with de facto rule of the island of Tawain and adjacent territory. The Republic of China currently administers two historical provinces of China (one completely and a small part of another one) and centrally administers two direct-controlled municipalities.			
geo_loc name (country)	Tajikistan	GAZ:00006912	A mountainous landlocked country in Central Asia. Afghanistan borders to the south, Uzbekistan to the west, Kyrgyzstan to the north, and People's Republic of China to the east. Tajikistan consists of 4 administrative divisions. These are the provinces (viloyat) of Sughd and Khatlon, the autonomous province of Gorno-Badakhshan (abbreviated as GBAO), and the Region of Republican Subordination (RRP, Raiony Respublikanskogo Podchineniya in Russian; formerly known as Karotegin Province). Each region is divided into several districts (nohiya or raion).			
geo_loc name (country)	Tanzania	GAZ:00001103	A country in East Africa bordered by Kenya and Uganda on the north, Rwanda, Burundi and the Democratic Republic of the Congo on the west, and Zambia, Malawi and Mozambique on the south. To the east it borders the Indian Ocean. Tanzania is divided into 26 regions (mkoa), twenty-one on the mainland and five on Zanzibar (three on Unguja, two on Pemba). Ninety-eight districts (wilaya), each with at least one council, have been created to further increase local authority; the councils are also known as local government authorities. Currently there are 114 councils operating in 99 districts; 22 are urban and 92 are rural. The 22 urban units are further classified as city councils (Dar es Salaam and Mwanza), municipal councils (Arusha, Dodoma, Iringa, Kilimanjaro, Mbeya, Morogoro, Shinyanga, Tabora, and Tanga) or town councils (the remaining eleven communities).			
geo_loc name (country)	Thailand	GAZ:00003744	A country in Southeast Asia. To its east lie Laos and Cambodia; to its south, the Gulf of Thailand and Malaysia; and to its west, the Andaman Sea and Burma. Its capital and largest city is Bangkok. Thailand is divided into 75 provinces (changwat), which are gathered into 5 groups of provinces by location. There are also 2 special governed districts: the capital Bangkok (Krung Thep Maha Nakhon) and Pattaya, of which Bangkok is at provincial level and thus often counted as a 76th province.			

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geo_loc name (country)	Timor-Leste	GAZ:00006913	A country in Southeast Asia. It comprises the eastern half of the island of Timor, the nearby islands of Atauro and Jaco, and Oecussi-Ambeno, an exclave on the northwestern side of the island, within Indonesian West Timor. The small country of 15,410 km ² is located about 640 km northwest of Darwin, Australia. East Timor is divided into thirteen administrative districts, are subdivided into 65 subdistricts, 443 sucos and 2,336 towns, villages and hamlets.			
geo_loc name (country)	Togo	GAZ:00000915	A country in West Africa bordering Ghana in the west, Benin in the east and Burkina Faso in the north. In the south, it has a short Gulf of Guinea coast, on which the capital Lome is located.			
geo_loc name (country)	Tokelau	GAZ:00260188	A dependent territory of New Zealand in the southern Pacific Ocean. It consists of three tropical coral atolls: Atafu, Nukunonu, and Fakaofu. They have a combined land area of 10 km ² (4 sq mi).			
geo_loc name (country)	Tonga	GAZ:00006916	A Polynesian country, and also an archipelago comprising 169 islands, of which 36 are inhabited. The archipelago's total surface area is about 750 square kilometres (290 sq mi) scattered over 700,000 square kilometres (270,000 sq mi) of the southern Pacific Ocean.			
geo_loc name (country)	Trinidad and Tobago	GAZ:00003767	An archipelagic state in the southern Caribbean, lying northeast of the South American nation of Venezuela and south of Grenada in the Lesser Antilles. It also shares maritime boundaries with Barbados to the northeast and Guyana to the southeast. The country covers an area of 5,128 km ² and consists of two main islands, Trinidad and Tobago, and 21 smaller islands.			
geo_loc name (country)	Tromelin Island	GAZ:00005812	A low, flat 0.8 km ² island in the Indian Ocean, about 350 km east of Madagascar. Tromelin is a low, scrub-covered sandbank about 1,700 m long and 700 m wide, surrounded by coral reefs. The island is 7 m high at its highest point.			
geo_loc name (country)	Tunisia	GAZ:00000562	A country situated on the Mediterranean coast of North Africa. It is bordered by Algeria to the west and Libya to the southeast. Tunisia is subdivided into 24 governorates, divided into 262 "delegations" or "districts" (mutamadiyat), and further subdivided into municipalities (shaykhats).			

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geo_loc name (country)	Turkey	GAZ:00000558	A Eurasian country that stretches across the Anatolian peninsula in western Asia and Thrace (Rumelia) in the Balkan region of southeastern Europe. Turkey borders eight countries: Bulgaria to the northwest; Greece to the west; Georgia to the northeast; Armenia, Azerbaijan (the exclave of Nakhichevan), and Iran to the east; and Iraq and Syria to the southeast. The Mediterranean Sea and Cyprus are to the south; the Aegean Sea and Archipelago are to the west; and the Black Sea is to the north. Separating Anatolia and Thrace are the Sea of Marmara and the Turkish Straits (the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles), which are commonly reckoned to delineate the border between Asia and Europe, thereby making Turkey transcontinental. The territory of Turkey is subdivided into 81 provinces for administrative purposes. The provinces are organized into 7 regions for census purposes; however, they do not represent an administrative structure. Each province is divided into districts, for a total of 923 districts.			
geo_loc name (country)	Turkmenistan	GAZ:00005018	A country in Central Asia. It is bordered by Afghanistan to the southeast, Iran to the southwest, Uzbekistan to the northeast, Kazakhstan to the northwest, and the Caspian Sea to the west. It was a constituent republic of the Soviet Union, the Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic. Turkmenistan is divided into five provinces or welayatlar (singular - welayat) and one independent city.			
geo_loc name (country)	Turks and Caicos Islands	GAZ:00003955	A British Overseas Territory consisting of two groups of tropical islands in the West Indies. The Turks and Caicos Islands are divided into six administrative districts (two in the Turks Islands and four in the Caicos Islands).			
geo_loc name (country)	Tuvalu	GAZ:00009715	A Polynesian island nation located in the Pacific Ocean midway between Hawaii and Australia.			

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance	Deprecated Label	Deprecated ID
geo_loc name (country)	United States of America	GAZ:00002459	A federal constitutional republic comprising fifty states and a federal district. The country is situated mostly in central North America, where its forty-eight contiguous states and Washington, DC, the capital district, lie between the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans, bordered by Canada to the north and Mexico to the south. The State of Alaska is in the northwest of the continent, with Canada to its east and Russia to the west across the Bering Strait, and the State of Hawaii is in the mid-Pacific. The United States also possesses several territories, or insular areas, that are scattered around the Caribbean and Pacific. The states are divided into smaller administrative regions, called counties in most states, exceptions being Alaska (parts of the state are organized into subdivisions called boroughs; the rest of the state's territory that is not included in any borough is divided into "census areas"), and Louisiana (which is divided into county-equivalents that are called parishes). There are also independent cities which are within particular states but not part of any particular county or consolidated city-counties. Another type of organization is where the city and county are unified and function as an independent city. There are thirty-nine independent cities in Virginia and other independent cities or city-counties are San Francisco, California, Baltimore, Maryland, St. Louis, Missouri, Denver, Colorado and Carson City, Nevada. Counties can include a number of cities, towns, villages, or hamlets, or sometimes just a part of a city. Counties have varying degrees of political and legal significance, but they are always administrative divisions of the state. Counties in many states are further subdivided into townships, which, by definition, are administrative divisions of a county. In some states, such as Michigan, a township can file a charter with the state government, making itself into a "charter township", which is a type of mixed municipal and township status (giving the township some of the rights of a city without all of the responsibilities), much in the way a metropolitan municipality is a mixed municipality and county.			
geo_loc name (country)	Uganda	GAZ:00001102	A landlocked country in East Africa, bordered on the east by Kenya, the north by Sudan, on the west by the Democratic Republic of the Congo, on the southwest by Rwanda, and on the south by Tanzania. The southern part of the country includes a substantial portion of Lake Victoria, within which it shares borders with Kenya and Tanzania. Uganda is divided into 80 districts, spread across four administrative regions: Northern, Eastern, Central and Western. The districts are subdivided into counties.			

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geo_loc name (country)	Ukraine	GAZ:00002724	A country in Eastern Europe. It borders Russia to the east, Belarus to the north, Poland, Slovakia and Hungary to the west, Romania and Moldova to the southwest, and the Black Sea and Sea of Azov to the south. Ukraine is subdivided into twenty-four oblasts (provinces) and one autonomous republic (avtonomna respublika), Crimea. Additionally, the cities of Kiev, the capital, and Sevastopol, both have a special legal status. The 24 oblasts and Crimea are subdivided into 490 raions (districts), or second-level administrative units.			
geo_loc name (country)	United Arab Emirates	GAZ:00005282	A Middle Eastern federation of seven states situated in the southeast of the Arabian Peninsula in Southwest Asia on the Persian Gulf, bordering Oman and Saudi Arabia. The seven states, termed emirates, are Abu Dhabi, Ajman, Dubai, Fujairah, Ras al-Khaimah, Sharjah, and Umm al-Quwain.			
geo_loc name (country)	United Kingdom	GAZ:00002637	A sovereign island country located off the northwestern coast of mainland Europe comprising of the four constituent countries; England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. It comprises the island of Great Britain, the northeast part of the island of Ireland and many small islands. Apart from Northern Ireland the UK is surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean, the North Sea, the English Channel and the Irish Sea. The largest island, Great Britain, is linked to France by the Channel Tunnel.			
geo_loc name (country)	Uruguay	GAZ:00002930	A country located in the southeastern part of South America. It is bordered by Brazil to the north, by Argentina across the bank of both the Uruguay River to the west and the estuary of Rio de la Plata to the southwest, and the South Atlantic Ocean to the southeast. Uruguay consists of 19 departments (departamentos, singular - departamento).			
geo_loc name (country)	Uzbekistan	GAZ:00004979	A doubly landlocked country in Central Asia, formerly part of the Soviet Union. It shares borders with Kazakhstan to the west and to the north, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan to the east, and Afghanistan and Turkmenistan to the south. Uzbekistan is divided into twelve provinces (viloyatlar) one autonomous republic (respublika and one independent city (shahar).			
geo_loc name (country)	Vanuatu	GAZ:00006918	An island country located in the South Pacific Ocean. The archipelago, which is of volcanic origin, is 1,750 kilometres (1,090 mi) east of northern Australia, 540 kilometres (340 mi) northeast of New Caledonia, east of New Guinea, southeast of the Solomon Islands, and west of Fiji.			

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance	Deprecated Label	Deprecated ID
geo_loc name (country)	Venezuela	GAZ:00002931	A country on the northern coast of South America. The country comprises a continental mainland and numerous islands located off the Venezuelan coastline in the Caribbean Sea. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela possesses borders with Guyana to the east, Brazil to the south, and Colombia to the west. Trinidad and Tobago, Grenada, St. Lucia, Barbados, Curacao, Bonaire, Aruba, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and the Leeward Antilles lie just north, off the Venezuelan coast. Venezuela is divided into twenty-three states (Estados), a capital district (distrito capital) corresponding to the city of Caracas, the Federal Dependencies (Dependencias Federales, a special territory), and Guayana Esequiba (claimed in a border dispute with Guyana). Venezuela is further subdivided into 335 municipalities (municipios); these are subdivided into over one thousand parishes (parroquias).			
geo_loc name (country)	Viet Nam	GAZ:00003756	The easternmost country on the Indochina Peninsula in Southeast Asia. It borders the Gulf of Thailand, Gulf of Tonkin, and South China Sea, alongside China, Laos, and Cambodia.			
geo_loc name (country)	Virgin Islands	GAZ:00003959	A group of islands in the Caribbean that are an insular area of the United States. The islands are geographically part of the Virgin Islands archipelago and are located in the Leeward Islands of the Lesser Antilles. The US Virgin Islands are an organized, unincorporated United States territory. The US Virgin Islands are administratively divided into two districts and subdivided into 20 sub-districts.			
geo_loc name (country)	Wake Island	GAZ:00007111	A coral atoll (despite its name) having a coastline of 19 km in the North Pacific Ocean, located about two-thirds of the way from Honolulu (3,700 km west) to Guam (2,430 km east).			
geo_loc name (country)	Wallis and Futuna	GAZ:00007191	A Polynesian French island territory (but not part of, or even contiguous with, French Polynesia) in the South Pacific between Fiji and Samoa. It is made up of three main volcanic tropical islands and a number of tiny islets.			
geo_loc name (country)	West Bank	GAZ:00009572	A landlocked territory near the Mediterranean coast of Western Asia, bordered by Jordan and the Dead Sea to the east and by Israel to the south, west and north.[2] Under Israeli occupation since 1967, the area is split into 167 Palestinian "islands" under partial Palestinian National Authority civil rule, and 230 Israeli settlements into which Israeli law is "pipelined".			
geo_loc name (country)	Western Sahara	GAZ:00000564	A territory of northwestern Africa, bordered by Morocco to the north, Algeria in the northeast, Mauritania to the east and south, and the Atlantic Ocean on the west. Western Sahara is administratively divided into four regions.			

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geo_loc name (country)	Yemen	GAZ:00005284	A country located on the Arabian Peninsula in Southwest Asia. Yemen is bordered by Saudi Arabia to the North, the Red Sea to the West, the Arabian Sea and Gulf of Aden to the South, and Oman to the east. Yemen's territory includes over 200 islands, the largest of which is Socotra, about 415 km to the south of Yemen, off the coast of Somalia. As of 2004-02, Yemen is divided into twenty governorates (muhafazah) and one municipality. The population of each governorate is listed in the table below. The governorates of Yemen are divided into 333 districts (muderiah). The districts are subdivided into 2,210 sub-districts, and then into 38,284 villages (as of 2001).			
geo_loc name (country)	Zambia	GAZ:00001107	A landlocked country in Southern Africa. The neighbouring countries are the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the north, Tanzania to the north-east, Malawi to the east, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Botswana, and Namibia to the south, and Angola to the west. The capital city is Lusaka. Zambia is divided into nine provinces. Each province is subdivided into several districts with a total of 73 districts.			
geo_loc name (country)	Zimbabwe	GAZ:00001106	A landlocked country in the southern part of the continent of Africa, between the Zambezi and Limpopo rivers. It is bordered by South Africa to the south, Botswana to the southwest, Zambia to the northwest, and Mozambique to the east. Zimbabwe is divided into eight provinces and two cities with provincial status. The provinces are subdivided into 59 districts and 1,200 municipalities.			
geo_loc_name (state/provi						
geo_loc_name (state/provin	Alberta	GAZ:00002566	One of Canada's prairie provinces. It became a province on 1905-09-01. Alberta is located in western Canada, bounded by the provinces of British Columbia to the west and Saskatchewan to the east, Northwest Territories to the north, and by the State of Montana to the south. Statistics Canada divides the province of Alberta into nineteen census divisions, each with one or more municipal governments overseeing county municipalities, improvement districts, special areas, specialized municipalities, municipal districts, regional municipalities, cities, towns, villages, summer villages, Indian settlements, and Indian reserves. Census divisions are not a unit of local government in Alberta.			

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance	Deprecated Label	Deprecated ID
geo_loc_name (state/province)	British Columbia	GAZ:00002562	The westernmost of Canada's provinces. British Columbia is bordered by the Pacific Ocean on the west, by the American State of Alaska on the northwest, and to the north by the Yukon and the Northwest Territories, on the east by the province of Alberta, and on the south by the States of Washington, Idaho, and Montana. The current southern border of British Columbia was established by the 1846 Oregon Treaty, although its history is tied with lands as far south as the California border. British Columbia's rugged coastline stretches for more than 27,000 km, and includes deep, mountainous fjords and about 6,000 islands, most of which are uninhabited. British Columbia is carved into 27 regional districts. These regional districts are federations of member municipalities and electoral areas. The unincorporated area of the regional district is carved into electoral areas.			
geo_loc_name (state/province)	Manitoba	GAZ:00002571	One of Canada's 10 provinces. Manitoba is located at the longitudinal centre of Canada, although it is considered to be part of Western Canada. It borders Saskatchewan to the west, Ontario to the east, Nunavut and Hudson Bay to the north, and the American states of North Dakota and Minnesota to the south. Statistics Canada divides the province of Manitoba into 23 census divisions. Census divisions are not a unit of local government in Manitoba.			
geo_loc_name (state/province)	New Brunswick	GAZ:00002570	One of Canada's three Maritime provinces. New Brunswick is bounded on the north by Quebec's Gaspé Peninsula and by Chaleur Bay. Along the east coast, the Gulf of Saint Lawrence and Northumberland Strait form the boundaries. In the south-east corner of the province, the narrow Isthmus of Chignecto connects New Brunswick to the Nova Scotia peninsula. The south of the province is bounded by the Bay of Fundy, which has the highest tides in the world with a rise of 16 m. To the west, the province borders the American State of Maine. New Brunswick is divided into 15 counties, which no longer have administrative roles except in the court system. The counties are divided into parishes.			
geo_loc_name (state/province)	Newfoundland and Labrador	GAZ:00002567	A province of Canada, the tenth and latest to join the Confederation. Geographically, the province consists of the island of Newfoundland and the mainland Labrador, on Canada's Atlantic coast.			

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance	Deprecated Label	Deprecated ID
geo_loc_name (state/province)	Northwest Territories	GAZ:00002575	A territory of Canada. Located in northern Canada, it borders Canada's two other territories, Yukon to the west and Nunavut to the east, and three provinces: British Columbia to the southwest, Alberta to the south, and Saskatchewan to the southeast. The present-day territory was created in 1870-06, when the Hudson's Bay Company transferred Rupert's Land and North-Western Territory to the government of Canada.			
geo_loc_name (state/province)	Nova Scotia	GAZ:00002565	A Canadian province located on Canada's southeastern coast. The province's mainland is the Nova Scotia peninsula surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean, including numerous bays and estuaries. No where in Nova Scotia is more than 67 km from the ocean. Cape Breton Island, a large island to the northeast of the Nova Scotia mainland, is also part of the province, as is Sable Island.			
geo_loc_name (state/province)	Nunavut	GAZ:00002574	The largest and newest territory of Canada; it was separated officially from the Northwest Territories on 1999-04-01. The Territory covers about 1.9 million km ² of land and water in Northern Canada including part of the mainland, most of the Arctic Archipelago, and all of the islands in Hudson Bay, James Bay, and Ungava Bay (including the Belcher Islands) which belonged to the Northwest Territories. Nunavut has land borders with the Northwest Territories on several islands as well as the mainland, a border with Manitoba to the south of the Nunavut mainland, and a tiny land border with Newfoundland and Labrador on Killiniq Island. It also shares aquatic borders with the provinces of Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba and with Greenland.			
geo_loc_name (state/province)	Ontario	GAZ:00002563	A province located in the central part of Canada. Ontario is bordered by the provinces of Manitoba to the west, Quebec to the east, and the States of Michigan, New York, and Minnesota. Most of Ontario's borders with the United States are natural, starting at the Lake of the Woods and continuing through the four Great Lakes: Superior, Huron (which includes Georgian Bay), Erie, and Ontario (for which the province is named), then along the Saint Lawrence River near Cornwall. Ontario is the only Canadian Province that borders the Great Lakes. There are three different types of census divisions: single-tier municipalities, upper-tier municipalities (which can be regional municipalities or counties) and districts.			
geo_loc_name (state/province)	Prince Edward Island	GAZ:00002572	A Canadian province consisting of an island of the same name. It is divided into 3 counties.			

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance	Deprecated Label	Deprecated ID
geo_loc_name (state/province)	Quebec	GAZ:00002569	A province in the central part of Canada. Quebec is Canada's largest province by area and its second-largest administrative division; only the territory of Nunavut is larger. It is bordered to the west by the province of Ontario, James Bay and Hudson Bay, to the north by Hudson Strait and Ungava Bay, to the east by the Gulf of Saint Lawrence and the provinces of Newfoundland and Labrador and New Brunswick. It is bordered on the south by the American states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and New York. It also shares maritime borders with the Territory of Nunavut, the Province of Prince Edward Island and the Province of Nova Scotia.			
geo_loc_name (state/province)	Saskatchewan	GAZ:00002564	A prairie province in Canada. Saskatchewan is bounded on the west by Alberta, on the north by the Northwest Territories, on the east by Manitoba, and on the south by the States of Montana and North Dakota. It is divided into 18 census divisions according to Statistics Canada.			
geo_loc_name (state/province)	Yukon	GAZ:00002576	The westernmost of Canada's three territories. The territory is the approximate shape of a right triangle, bordering the American State of Alaska to the west, the Northwest Territories to the east and British Columbia to the south. Its northern coast is on the Beaufort Sea. Its ragged eastern boundary mostly follows the divide between the Yukon Basin and the Mackenzie River drainage basin to the east in the Mackenzie mountains. Its capital is Whitehorse.			
host (common name)						
host (common name)	Human	NCBITaxon:9606	Humans (<i>Homo sapiens</i>) are the most abundant and widespread species of primate, characterized by bipedality, large and complex brains enabling the development of advanced tools, culture and language.			
host (common name)	Bat	NCBITaxon:9397	Bats are mammals of the order Chiroptera. With their forelimbs adapted as wings, they are the only mammals capable of true and sustained flight.			
host (common name)	Cat	NCBITaxon:9685	The cat (<i>Felis catus</i>) is a domestic species of small carnivorous mammal. A cat can either be a house cat, a farm cat or a feral cat; the latter ranges freely and avoids human contact.			
host (common name)	Chicken	NCBITaxon:9031	The chicken (<i>Gallus gallus domesticus</i>) is a domesticated subspecies of the red junglefowl originally from Southeastern Asia.			
host (common name)	Civets	NCBITaxon:9673	A civet is a small, lean, mostly nocturnal mammal native to tropical Asia and Africa, especially the tropical forests. The term civet applies to over a dozen different mammal species belong to the Viverridae family, not including the African palm civet (<i>Nandinia binotata</i>).			

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance	Deprecated Label	Deprecated ID
host (common name)	Cow	NCBITaxon:9913	Cattle, taurine cattle, or European cattle (<i>Bos taurus</i> or <i>Bos primigenius taurus</i>) are large domesticated cloven-hooved herbivores. They are a prominent modern member of the subfamily Bovinae, are the most widespread species of the genus <i>Bos</i> .			
host (common name)	Dog	NCBITaxon:9615	The dog or domestic dog (<i>Canis familiaris</i>) is a domesticated descendant of the grey wolf. Dog breeds vary widely in shape, size, and color.			
host (common name)	Lion	NCBITaxon:9689	The lion (<i>Panthera leo</i>) is a large cat of the genus <i>Panthera</i> native to Africa and India. It has a muscular, deep-chested body, short, rounded head, round ears, and a hairy tuft at the end of its tail.			
host (common name)	Mink	NCBITaxon:452646	The American mink (<i>Neogale vison</i>) is a semiaquatic species of mustelid native to North America, though human intervention has expanded its range to many parts of Europe, Asia and South America.			
host (common name)	Pangolin	NCBITaxon:9973	Manis is a genus of South Asian and East Asian pangolins, the Asiatic pangolins, from subfamily Maninae, within family Manidae.			
host (common name)	Pig	NCBITaxon:9825	The domestic pig (<i>Sus domesticus</i>), often called swine, hog, or simply pig when there is no need to distinguish it from other pigs, is an omnivorous, domesticated even-toed ungulate.			
host (common name)	Pigeon	NCBITaxon:8930	Columbidae is a bird family consisting of pigeons and doves. It is the only family in the order Columbiformes. These are stout-bodied birds with short necks, and short slender bills that in some species feature fleshy ceres.			
host (common name)	Tiger	NCBITaxon:9694	The tiger (<i>Panthera tigris</i>) is the largest living cat species and a member of the genus <i>Panthera</i> . It is most recognisable for its dark vertical stripes on orange-brown fur with a lighter underside.			
host (scientific name)						
host (scientific name)	<i>Homo sapiens</i>	NCBITaxon:9606	Humans (<i>Homo sapiens</i>) are the most abundant and widespread species of primate, characterized by bipedality, large and complex brains enabling the development of advanced tools, culture and language.			
host (scientific name)	<i>Bos taurus</i>	NCBITaxon:9913	Cattle, taurine cattle, or European cattle (<i>Bos taurus</i> or <i>Bos primigenius taurus</i>) are large domesticated cloven-hooved herbivores. They are a prominent modern member of the subfamily Bovinae, are the most widespread species of the genus <i>Bos</i> .			
host (scientific name)	<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i>	NCBITaxon:9615	The dog or domestic dog (<i>Canis familiaris</i>) is a domesticated descendant of the grey wolf. Dog breeds vary widely in shape, size, and color.			
host (scientific name)	Chiroptera	NCBITaxon:9397	Bats are mammals of the order Chiroptera.[a] With their forelimbs adapted as wings, they are the only mammals capable of true and sustained flight.			

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance	Deprecated Label	Deprecated ID
host (scientific name)	Columbidae	NCBITaxon:8930	Columbidae is a bird family consisting of pigeons and doves. It is the only family in the order Columbiformes. These are stout-bodied birds with short necks, and short slender bills that in some species feature fleshy ceres.			
host (scientific name)	Felis catus	NCBITaxon:9685	The cat (<i>Felis catus</i>) is a domestic species of small carnivorous mammal. A cat can either be a house cat, a farm cat or a feral cat; the latter ranges freely and avoids human contact.			
host (scientific name)	Gallus gallus	NCBITaxon:9031	The chicken (<i>Gallus gallus domesticus</i>) is a domesticated subspecies of the red junglefowl originally from Southeastern Asia.			
host (scientific name)	Manis	NCBITaxon:9973	Manis is a genus of South Asian and East Asian pangolins, the Asiatic pangolins, from subfamily Maninae, within family Manidae.			
host (scientific name)	Manis javanica	NCBITaxon:9974	The Sunda pangolin (<i>Manis javanica</i>), also known as the Malayan or Javan pangolin, is a species of pangolin. It is found throughout Southeast Asia,			
host (scientific name)	Neovison vison	NCBITaxon:452646	The American mink (<i>Neovision vison</i>) is a semiaquatic species of mustelid native to North America, though human intervention has expanded its range to many parts of Europe, Asia and South America.			
host (scientific name)	Panthera leo	NCBITaxon:9689	The lion (<i>Panthera leo</i>) is a large cat of the genus <i>Panthera</i> native to Africa and India. It has a muscular, deep-chested body, short, rounded head, round ears, and a hairy tuft at the end of its tail.			
host (scientific name)	Panthera tigris	NCBITaxon:9694	The tiger (<i>Panthera tigris</i>) is the largest living cat species and a member of the genus <i>Panthera</i> . It is most recognisable for its dark vertical stripes on orange-brown fur with a lighter underside.			
host (scientific name)	Rhinolophidae	NCBITaxon:58055	Horseshoe bats are bats in the family Rhinolophidae. They get their common name from their large nose-leaves, which are shaped like horseshoes.			
host (scientific name)	Rhinolophus affinis	NCBITaxon:59477	The intermediate horseshoe bat (<i>Rhinolophus affinis</i>) is a bat species of the family Rhinolophidae ("nose crest") that is very widespread throughout much of the Indian subcontinent, southern and central China and Southeast Asia.			
host (scientific name)	Sus scrofa domesticus	NCBITaxon:9825	The domestic pig (<i>Sus domesticus</i>), often called swine, hog, or simply pig when there is no need to distinguish it from other pigs, is an omnivorous, domesticated even-toed ungulate.			
host (scientific name)	Viverridae	NCBITaxon:9673	A civet is a small, lean, mostly nocturnal mammal native to tropical Asia and Africa, especially the tropical forests. The term civet applies to over a dozen different mammal species belong to the Viverridae family, not including the African palm civet (<i>Nandinia binotata</i>).			
host age bin						
host age bin	0 - 9	GENEPIO:0100049	An age group that stratifies the age of a case to be between 0 to 9 years old (inclusive).			

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance	Deprecated Label	Deprecated ID
host age bin	10 - 19	GENEPIO:0100050	An age group that stratifies the age of a case to be between 10 to 19 years old (inclusive).			
host age bin	20 - 29	GENEPIO:0100051	An age group that stratifies the age of a case to be between 20 to 29 years old (inclusive).			
host age bin	30 - 39	GENEPIO:0100052	An age group that stratifies the age of a case to be between 30 to 39 years old (inclusive).			
host age bin	40 - 49	GENEPIO:0100053	An age group that stratifies the age of a case to be between 40 to 49 years old (inclusive).			
host age bin	50 - 59	GENEPIO:0100054	An age group that stratifies the age of a case to be between 50 to 59 years old (inclusive).			
host age bin	60 - 69	GENEPIO:0100055	An age group that stratifies the age of a case to be between 60 to 69 years old (inclusive).			
host age bin	70 - 79	GENEPIO:0100056	An age group that stratifies the age of a case to be between 70 to 79 years old (inclusive).			
host age bin	80 - 89	GENEPIO:0100057	An age group that stratifies the age of a case to be between 80 to 89 years old (inclusive).			
host age bin	90 - 99	GENEPIO:0100058	An age group that stratifies the age of a case to be between 90 to 99 years old (inclusive).			
host age bin	100+	GENEPIO:0100059	An age group that stratifies the age of a case to be greater than or equal to 100 years old.			
host age unit						
host age unit	month	UO:0000035	A time unit which is approximately equal to the length of time of one of cycle of the moon's phases which in science is taken to be equal to 30 days.			
host age unit	year	UO:0000036	A time unit which is equal to 12 months which in science is taken to be equal to 365.25 days.			
host disease						
host disease	COVID-19	MONDO:0100096	A disease caused by infection with severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2.			
host gender						
host gender	Female	NCIT:C46110	An individual who reports belonging to the cultural gender role distinction of female.			
host gender	Male	NCIT:C46109	An individual who reports belonging to the cultural gender role distinction of male.			
host gender	Non-binary gender	GSSO:000132	Either, a specific gender identity which is not male or female; or, more broadly, an umbrella term for gender identities not considered male or female.			
host gender	Transgender (assigned male at birth)	GSSO:004004	Having a feminine gender (identity) which is different from the sex one was assigned at birth.			
host gender	Transgender (assigned female at birth)	GSSO:004005	Having a masculine gender (identity) which is different from the sex one was assigned at birth.			
host gender	Undeclared	NCIT:C110959	A categorical choice recorded when an individual being interviewed is unable or chooses not to provide a datum.			
host health outcome						
host health outcome	Deceased	NCIT:C28554	The cessation of life.			
host health outcome	Deteriorating	NCIT:C25254	Advancing in extent or severity.			
host health outcome	Recovered	NCIT:C49498	One of the possible results of an adverse event outcome that indicates that the event has improved or recuperated.			

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance	Deprecated Label	Deprecated ID
host health outcome	Stable	NCIT:C30103	Subject to little fluctuation; showing little if any change.			
host health state						
host health state	Asymptomatic	NCIT:C3833	Without clinical signs or indications that raise the possibility of a particular disorder or dysfunction.			
host health state	Deceased	NCIT:C28554	The cessation of life.			
host health state	Healthy	NCIT:C115935	Having no significant health-related issues.			
host health state	Recovered	NCIT:C49498	One of the possible results of an adverse event outcome that indicates that the event has improved or recuperated.			
host health state	Symptomatic	NCIT:C25269	Exhibiting the symptoms of a particular disease.			
host health status details						
host health status details	Hospitalized	NCIT:C25179	The condition of being treated as a patient in a hospital.			
host health status details	Hospitalized (Non-ICU)	GENEPIO:0100045	The condition of being treated as a patient in a hospital without admission to an intensive care unit (ICU).			
host health status details	Hospitalized (ICU)	GENEPIO:0100046	The condition of being treated as a patient in a hospital intensive care unit (ICU).			
host health status details	Mechanical Ventilation	NCIT:C70909	A method to mechanically assist or replace spontaneous breathing in patients by use of a powered device that forces oxygenated air into the lungs.			
host health status details	Medically Isolated	GENEPIO:0100047	Separation of people with a contagious disease from population to reduce the spread of the disease.	Focuses on protecting a population from a person rather than the other way around.		
host health status details	Medically Isolated (Negative Pressure)	GENEPIO:0100048	Medical isolation in a negative pressure environment: 6 to 12 air exchanges per hour, and direct exhaust to the outside or through a high efficiency particulate air filter.			
host health status details	Self-quarantining	NCIT:C173768	A method used by an individual to be kept apart in seclusion from others for a period of time in an attempt to minimize the risk of transmission of an infectious disease.			
host role						
host role	Attendee	GENEPIO:0100249	A role inhering in a person that is realized when the bearer is present on a given occasion or at a given place.			
host role	Student	OMRSE:0000058	A human social role that, if realized, is realized by the process of formal education that the bearer undergoes.			
host role	Patient	OMRSE:0000030	A patient role that inheres in a human being.			
host role	Inpatient	NCIT:C25182	A patient who is residing in the hospital where he is being treated.			
host role	Outpatient	NCIT:C28293	A patient who comes to a healthcare facility for diagnosis or treatment but is not admitted for an overnight stay.			
host role	Passenger	GENEPIO:0100250	A role inhering in a person that is realized when the bearer travels in a vehicle but bears little to no responsibility for vehicle operation nor arrival at its destination.			
host role	Resident	GENEPIO:0100251	A role inhering in a person that is realized when the bearer maintains residency in a given place.			

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance	Deprecated Label	Deprecated ID
host role	Visitor	GENEPIO:0100252	A role inhering in a person that is realized when the bearer pays a visit to a specific place or event.			
host role	Volunteer	GENEPIO:0100253	A role inhering in a person that is realized when the bearer enters into any service of their own free will.			
host role	Work	GENEPIO:0100254	A role inhering in a person that is realized when the bearer performs labor for a living.			
host role	Administrator	GENEPIO:0100255	A role inhering in a person that is realized when the bearer is engaged in administration or administrative work.			
host role	Child Care/Education Worker	GENEPIO:0100485	A role inhering in a person that is realized when the bearer is engaged in child care or child education work.			
host role	Essential Worker	GENEPIO:0100486	A role inhering in a person that is realized when the bearer is engaged in operations and services that are essential to ensure the continuity of critical infrastructure operations.			
host role	First Responder	GENEPIO:0100256	A role inhering in a person that is realized when the bearer is among the first to arrive at the scene of an emergency and has specialized training to provide assistance.			
host role	Firefighter	GENEPIO:0100257	A role inhering in a person that is realized when the bearer is a rescuer extensively trained in firefighting.			
host role	Paramedic	GENEPIO:0100258	A role inhering in a person that is realized when the bearer is a healthcare professional who responds to emergency calls for medical help outside of a hospital.			
host role	Police Officer	GENEPIO:0100259	A role inhering in a person that is realized when the bearer is a warranted law employee of a police force.			
host role	Healthcare Worker	GENEPIO:0100334	A role inhering in a person that is realized when the bearer is an employee that performs labor in a healthcare setting.			
host role	Community Healthcare Worker	GENEPIO:0100420	A role inhering in a person that is realized when the bearer a professional caregiver that provides health care or supportive care in the			
host role	Laboratory Worker	GENEPIO:0100262	A role inhering in a person that is realized when the bearer is an employee that performs labor in a laboratory.			
host role	Nurse	OMRSE:00000014	A health care role borne by a human being and realized by the care of individuals, families, and communities so they may attain, maintain, or recover optimal health and quality of life.			
host role	Personal Care Aid	GENEPIO:0100263	A role inhering in a person that is realized when the bearer works to help another person complete their daily activities.			
host role	Pharmacist	GENEPIO:0100264	A role inhering in a person that is realized when the bearer is a health professional who specializes in dispensing prescription drugs at a healthcare facility.			
host role	Physician	OMRSE:00000013	A health care role borne by a human being and realized by promoting, maintaining or restoring human health through the study, diagnosis, and treatment of disease, injury and other physical and mental impairments.			

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance	Deprecated Label	Deprecated ID
host role	Housekeeper	GENEPIO:0100260	A role inhering in a person that is realized when the bearer is an individual who performs cleaning duties and/or is responsible for the supervision of cleaning staff.			
host role	International worker	GENEPIO:0100487	A role inhering in a person that is realized when the bearer is an employee that performs labor internationally.			
host role	Kitchen Worker	GENEPIO:0100261	A role inhering in a person that is realized when the bearer is an employee that performs labor in a kitchen.			
host role	Rotational Worker	GENEPIO:0100354	A role inhering in a person that is realized when the bearer performs labor on a regular schedule, often requiring travel to geographic locations other than where they live.			
host role	Seasonal Worker	GENEPIO:0100355	A role inhering in a person that is realized when the bearer performs labor for a particular period of the year, such as harvest, or Christmas.			
host role	Transport Worker	GENEPIO:0100488	A role inhering in a person that is realized when the bearer is engaged in transportation.			
host role	Transport Truck Driver	GENEPIO:0100489	A transport worker role inhering in a person that is realized when the bearer is the driver of a transport truck.			
host role	Veterinarian	GENEPIO:0100265	A role inhering in a person that is realized when the bearer is a professional who practices veterinary medicine.			
host role	Social role	OMRSE:00000001	A social role inhering in a human being.			
host role	Acquaintance of case	GENEPIO:0100266	A role inhering in a person that is realized when the bearer is in a state of being acquainted with a person.			
host role	Relative of case	GENEPIO:0100267	A role inhering in a person that is realized when the bearer is a relative of the case.			
host role	Child of case	GENEPIO:0100268	A role inhering in a person that is realized when the bearer is a person younger than the age of majority.			
host role	Parent of case	GENEPIO:0100269	A role inhering in a person that is realized when the bearer is a caregiver of the offspring of their own species.			
host role	Father of case	GENEPIO:0100270	A role inhering in a person that is realized when the bearer is the male parent of a child.			
host role	Mother of case	GENEPIO:0100271	A role inhering in a person that is realized when the bearer the female parent of a child.			
host role	Spouse of case	GENEPIO:0100272	A role inhering in a person that is realized when the bearer is a significant other in a marriage, civil union, or common-law marriage.			
host role	Other Host Role		A host role other than those specified in the picklist.			
host vaccination status						
host vaccination status	Fully Vaccinated	GENEPIO:0100100	Completed a full series of an authorized vaccine according to the regional health institutional guidance.			
host vaccination status	Partially Vaccinated	GENEPIO:0100101	Started but not yet fully completed a vaccine series authorized and administered according to the regional health institutional guidance.	In general, people are considered partially vaccinated 2 weeks after their first dose in a single-dose or multi-dose vaccine series.		

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance	Deprecated Label	Deprecated ID
host vaccination status	Not Vaccinated	GENEPIO:0100102	Have not completed or initiated a vaccine series authorized and administered according to the regional health institutional guidance.	In general, people are considered not vaccinated if they have not received a single dose or have not yet completed the 2 weeks after their first dose in a single-dose or multi-dose vaccine series.		
lab host						
lab host	293/ACE2 cell line	GENEPIO:0100041	293 cells stably expressing the SARS-CoV receptor protein, angiotensin-converting enzyme 2 (ACE2).			
lab host	Caco2 cell line	BTO:0000195	Human colon adenocarcinoma cell line, established from the primary colon tumor (adenocarcinoma) of a 72-year-old Caucasian man in 1974.			
lab host	Calu3 cell line	BTO:0002750	Human lung adenocarcinoma cell line; established from a 25-year-old caucasian male.			
lab host	EFK3B cell line	GENEPIO:0100042	Eptesicus fuscus (big brown bat) kidney 3B cells.			
lab host	HEK293T cell line	BTO:0002181	A highly transformed human renal epithelial line expressing two viral oncogenes, adenovirus E1a and SV40 large T antigen.			
lab host	HRCE cell line	GENEPIO:0100043	Normal human primary renal cortical epithelial cells.	Related specimen relationship		
lab host	Huh7 cell line	BTO:0001950	Human hepatoma cell line.			
lab host	LLCMk2 cell line	CLO:0007330	Macaca mulatta (Rhesus macaque) monkey kidney 2 cells.			
lab host	MDBK cell line	BTO:0000836	The MDBK cell line was derived from a kidney of an apparently normal adult steer, February 18, 1957, by S.H. Madin and N.B. Darby.			
lab host	NHBE cell line	BTO:0002924	Normal human bronchial epithelial cell line.			
lab host	PK-15 cell line	BTO:0001865	Pig kidney cell line. Original line: PK-2a; contains type C viruses. Morphology: epithelial-like.			
lab host	RK-13 cell line	BTO:0002909	Rabbit renal epithelium cell line.			
lab host	U251 cell line	BTO:0002035	Human glioma cell line. Morphology: glial; Species: human; Tumor: glioma.			
lab host	Vero cell line	BTO:0001444	The Vero cell line was initiated from the kidney of a normal adult African green monkey on March 27, 1962, by Y. Yasumura and Y. Kawakita at the Chiba University in Chiba, Japan.			
lab host	Vero E6 cell line	BTO:0004755	This line is a clone of VERO 76.			
lab host	VeroE6/TMPRSS2 cell line	GENEPIO:0100044	VeroE6 cells expressing the transmembrane serine protease TMPRSS2.			
NML submitted specimen						
NML submitted specimen type	Swab	OBI:0002600	A specimen collection process that uses a swab as the collection device. A swab is an absorbent material (e.g. cotton) on a rod (e.g., wooden stick).			
NML submitted specimen type	RNA	OBI:0000880	An extract which is the output of an extraction process in which RNA molecules are isolated from a specimen.			
NML submitted specimen type	mRNA (cDNA)	OBI:0002754	A collection of DNA molecules with sequences complementary to a specified set of mRNA molecules and commonly developed by enzymatic reverse transcription.			
NML submitted specimen type	Nucleic acid	OBI:0001010	An extract that is the output of an extraction process in which nucleic acid molecules are isolated from a specimen.			

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance	Deprecated Label	Deprecated ID
NML submitted specimen type	Not Applicable	GENEPIO:0001619	A categorical choice recorded when a datum does not apply to a given context.			
organism						
organism	Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2	NCBITaxon:2697049	A sarbecovirus which 1) is the virus that causes COVID-19 (coronavirus disease 2019), 2) infects humans, and 3) declared an a pandemic by the World Health Organization on 11 March 2020.			
organism	RaTG13	NCBITaxon:2709072	A severe acute respiratory syndrome-related coronavirus which 1) infects the horseshoe bat Rhinolophous affinis and 2) is the closest known relative of SARS-CoV-2.			
organism	RmYN02	GENEPIO:0100000	A severe acute respiratory syndrome-related coronavirus which is 1) bat-derived, 2) sharing 93.3% nucleotide identity with SARS-CoV-2, and 3) contains an insertion at the S1/S2 cleavage site in the spike protein.			
pre-existing conditions and risk factors						
pre-existing conditions and risk factors	Age 60+	VO:0004925	A senior adult 60 years or above in age.			
pre-existing conditions and risk factors	Anemia	HP:0001903	A reduction in erythrocytes volume or hemoglobin concentration.			
pre-existing conditions and risk factors	Anorexia	HP:0002039	A lack or loss of appetite for food (as a medical condition).			
pre-existing conditions and risk factors	Birth labor	NCIT:C92743	Uterine contractions resulting in cervical change (dilation and/or effacement).			
pre-existing conditions and risk factors	Bone marrow failure	NCIT:C80693	The inability of the bone marrow to produce hematopoietic elements.			
pre-existing conditions and risk factors	Cancer	MONDO:0004992	A tumor composed of atypical neoplastic, often pleomorphic cells that invade other tissues. Malignant neoplasms often metastasize to distant anatomic sites and may recur after excision. The most common malignant neoplasms are carcinomas (adenocarcinomas or squamous cell carcinomas), Hodgkin and non-Hodgkin lymphomas, leukemias, melanomas, and sarcomas.			
pre-existing conditions and risk factors	Breast cancer	MONDO:0007254	A primary or metastatic malignant neoplasm involving the breast. The vast majority of cases are carcinomas arising from the breast parenchyma or the nipple. Malignant breast neoplasms occur more frequently in females than in males.			
pre-existing conditions and risk factors	Colorectal cancer	MONDO:0005575	A primary or metastatic malignant neoplasm that affects the colon or rectum. Representative examples include carcinoma, lymphoma, and sarcoma.			
pre-existing conditions and risk factors	Hematologic malignancy (cancer of the blood)	DOID:2531	An organ system cancer located in the hematological system that is characterized by uncontrolled cellular proliferation in blood, bone marrow and lymph nodes.			
pre-existing conditions and risk factors	Lung cancer	MONDO:0008903	A malignant neoplasm involving the lung.			
pre-existing conditions and risk factors	Metastatic disease	MONDO:0024880	A malignant tumor that has spread from its original (primary) site of growth to another site close to or distant from the primary site.			
pre-existing conditions and risk factors	Cancer treatment	NCIT:C16212	Any intervention for management of a malignant neoplasm.			
pre-existing conditions and risk factors	Cancer surgery	NCIT:C157740	Surgical procedures targeted at minimizing or eliminating a neoplastic process.			
pre-existing conditions and risk factors	Chemotherapy	NCIT:C15632	The use of synthetic or naturally-occurring chemicals for the treatment of diseases.			

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance	Deprecated Label	Deprecated ID
pre-existing conditions and r	Adjuvant chemotherapy	NCIT:C15360	Chemotherapy that is administered subsequent to the main treatment plan to minimize or prevent disease recurrence.			
pre-existing conditions and r	Cardiac disorder	NCIT:C3079	A non-neoplastic or neoplastic disorder that affects the heart and/or the pericardium. Representative examples include endocarditis, pericarditis, atrial myxoma, cardiac myeloid sarcoma, and pericardial malignant mesothelioma.			
pre-existing conditions and r	Arrhythmia	HP:0011675	Any cardiac rhythm other than the normal sinus rhythm. Such a rhythm may be either of sinus or ectopic origin and either regular or irregular. An arrhythmia may be due to a disturbance in impulse formation or conduction or both.			
pre-existing conditions and r	Cardiac disease	MONDO:0005267	A disease involving the heart and/or pericardium.			
pre-existing conditions and r	Cardiomyopathy	HP:0001638	A myocardial disorder in which the heart muscle is structurally and functionally abnormal, in the absence of coronary artery disease, hypertension, valvular disease and congenital heart disease sufficient to cause the observed myocardial abnormality.			
pre-existing conditions and r	Cardiac injury	GENEPIO:0100074	Trauma to the cardiac muscle or valves.			
pre-existing conditions and r	Hypertension (high blood pressure)	HP:0000822	The presence of chronic increased pressure in the systemic arterial system.			
pre-existing conditions and r	Hypotension (low blood pressure)	HP:0002615	Low Blood Pressure, vascular hypotension.			
pre-existing conditions and r	Cesarean section	HP:0011410	Delivery of a fetus through surgical incisions made through the abdominal wall (laparotomy) and the uterine wall (hysterotomy).			
pre-existing conditions and r	Chronic cough	GENEPIO:0100075	A reflex action of the respiratory tract that is used to clear the upper airways, lasting for more than 8 weeks			
pre-existing conditions and r	Chronic gastrointestinal disease	GENEPIO:0100076	A persistent disease that affects the gastrointestinal tract.			
pre-existing conditions and r	Corticosteroids	NCIT:C211	Any steroid hormone made in the adrenal cortex (the outer part of the adrenal gland). They are also made in the laboratory. Corticosteroids have many different effects in the body, and are used to treat many different conditions. They may be used as hormone replacement, to suppress the immune system, and to treat some side effects of cancer and its treatment. Corticosteroids are also used to treat certain lymphomas and lymphoid leukemias.			
pre-existing conditions and r	Diabetes mellitus (diabetes)	HP:0000819	A group of abnormalities characterized by hyperglycemia and glucose intolerance.			
pre-existing conditions and r	Type I diabetes mellitus (T1D)	HP:0100651	A chronic condition in which the pancreas produces little or no insulin. Type I diabetes mellitus is manifested by the sudden onset of severe hyperglycemia with rapid progression to diabetic ketoacidosis unless treated with insulin.			
pre-existing conditions and r	Type II diabetes mellitus (T2D)	HP:0005978	A type of diabetes mellitus initially characterized by insulin resistance and hyperinsulinemia and subsequently by glucose intolerance and hyperglycemia.			

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance	Deprecated Label	Deprecated ID
pre-existing conditions and r	Eczema	HP:0000964	Eczema is a form of dermatitis. The term eczema is broadly applied to a range of persistent skin conditions and can be related to a number of underlying conditions. Manifestations of eczema can include dryness and recurring skin rashes with redness, skin edema, itching and dryness, crusting, flaking, blistering, cracking, oozing, or bleeding.			
pre-existing conditions and r	Electrolyte disturbance	HP:0003111	Abnormality of the homeostasis (concentration) of a monoatomic ion.			
pre-existing conditions and r	Hypocalcemia	HP:0002901	An abnormally decreased calcium concentration in the blood.			
pre-existing conditions and r	Hypokalemia	HP:0002900	An abnormally decreased potassium concentration in the blood.			
pre-existing conditions and r	Hypomagnesemia	HP:0002917	An abnormally decreased magnesium concentration in the blood.			
pre-existing conditions and r	Encephalitis (brain inflammation)	HP:0002383	A disorder of the brain caused by an infectious agent that presents with fever, headache, and an altered level of consciousness. There may also be focal or multifocal neurologic deficits, and focal or generalized seizure activity.			
pre-existing conditions and r	Epilepsy	MONDO:0005027	A brain disorder characterized by episodes of abnormally increased neuronal discharge resulting in transient episodes of sensory or motor neurological dysfunction, or psychic dysfunction. These episodes may or may not be associated with loss of consciousness or convulsions.			
pre-existing conditions and r	Hemodialysis	NCIT:C15248	A therapeutic procedure used in patients with kidney failure. It involves the extracorporeal removal of harmful wastes and fluids from the blood using a dialysis machine. Following the dialysis, the blood is returned to the body.			
pre-existing conditions and r	Hemoglobinopathy	MONDO:0044348	A group of disorders passed down through families (inherited) in which there is abnormal production or structure of the hemoglobin molecule.			
pre-existing conditions and r	Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)	MONDO:0005109	An infection caused by the human immunodeficiency virus.			
pre-existing conditions and r	Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS)	MONDO:0012268	A syndrome resulting from the acquired deficiency of cellular immunity caused by the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). It is characterized by the reduction of the Helper T-lymphocytes in the peripheral blood and the lymph nodes. Symptoms include generalized lymphadenopathy, fever, weight loss, and chronic diarrhea. Patients with AIDS are especially susceptible to opportunistic infections (usually pneumocystis carinii pneumonia, cytomegalovirus (CMV) infections, tuberculosis, candida infections, and cryptococcosis), and the development of malignant neoplasms (usually non-Hodgkin lymphoma and Kaposi sarcoma). The human immunodeficiency virus is transmitted through sexual contact, sharing of contaminated needles, or transfusion of contaminated blood.			

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance	Deprecated Label	Deprecated ID
pre-existing conditions and r	HIV and antiretroviral therapy (ART)	NCIT:C16118	Treatment of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infections with medications that target the virus directly, limiting the ability of infected cells to produce new HIV particles.			
pre-existing conditions and r	Immunocompromised	NCIT:C14139	A loss of any arm of immune functions, resulting in potential or actual increase in infections. This state may be reached secondary to specific genetic lesions, syndromes with unidentified or polygenic causes, acquired deficits from other disease states, or as result of therapy for other diseases or conditions.			
pre-existing conditions and r	Lupus	MONDO:0004670	An autoimmune, connective tissue chronic inflammatory disorder affecting the skin, joints, kidneys, lungs, heart, and the peripheral blood cells. It is more commonly seen in women than men. Variants include discoid and systemic lupus erythematosus.			
pre-existing conditions and r	Inflammatory bowel disease (IBD)	MONDO:0005265	A spectrum of small and large bowel inflammatory diseases of unknown etiology. It includes Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis, and colitis of indeterminate type.			
pre-existing conditions and r	Colitis	HP:0002583	Colitis refers to an inflammation of the colon and is often used to describe an inflammation of the large intestine (colon, cecum and rectum). Colitides may be acute and self-limited or chronic, and broadly fit into the category of digestive diseases.			
pre-existing conditions and r	Ulcerative colitis	HP:0100279	A chronic inflammatory bowel disease that includes characteristic ulcers, or open sores, in the colon. The main symptom of active disease is usually constant diarrhea mixed with blood, of gradual onset and intermittent periods of exacerbated symptoms contrasting with periods that are relatively symptom-free. In contrast to Crohn's disease this special form of colitis begins in the distal parts of the rectum, spreads continually upwards and affects only mucose and submucose tissue of the colon.			
pre-existing conditions and r	Crohn's disease	HP:0100280	A chronic granulomatous inflammatory disease of the intestines that may affect any part of the gastrointestinal tract from mouth to anus, causing a wide variety of symptoms. It primarily causes abdominal pain, diarrhea which may be bloody, vomiting, or weight loss, but may also cause complications outside of the gastrointestinal tract such as skin rashes, arthritis, inflammation of the eye, tiredness, and lack of concentration. Crohn's disease is thought to be an autoimmune disease, in which the body's immune system attacks the gastrointestinal tract, causing inflammation.			

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance	Deprecated Label	Deprecated ID
pre-existing conditions and r	Renal disorder	NCIT:C3149	A neoplastic or non-neoplastic condition affecting the kidney. Representative examples of non-neoplastic conditions include glomerulonephritis and nephrotic syndrome. Representative examples of neoplastic conditions include benign processes (e.g., renal lipoma and renal fibroma) and malignant processes (e.g., renal cell carcinoma and renal lymphoma).			
pre-existing conditions and r	Renal disease	MONDO:0005240	A disease involving the kidney.			
pre-existing conditions and r	Chronic renal disease	HP:0012622	Functional anomaly of the kidney persisting for at least three months.			
pre-existing conditions and r	Renal failure	HP:0000083	A reduction in the level of performance of the kidneys in areas of function comprising the concentration of urine, removal of wastes, the maintenance of electrolyte balance, homeostasis of blood pressure, and calcium metabolism.			
pre-existing conditions and r	Liver disease	MONDO:0005154	A disease involving the liver.			
pre-existing conditions and r	Chronic liver disease	NCIT:C113609	Hepatic necrosis, inflammation, or scarring due to any cause that persists for more than 6 months. Manifestations may include signs and symptoms of cholestasis, portal hypertension, and/or abnormal liver function tests.			
pre-existing conditions and r	Fatty liver disease (FLD)	HP:0001397	Steatosis is a term used to denote lipid accumulation within hepatocytes.			
pre-existing conditions and r	Myalgia (muscle pain)	HP:0003326	Pain in muscle.			
pre-existing conditions and r	Myalgic encephalomyelitis (chronic fatigue syndrome)	MONDO:0005404	A medical condition characterized by long-term fatigue and other symptoms that limit a person's ability to carry out ordinary daily activities.			
pre-existing conditions and r	Neurological disorder	MONDO:0005071	A non-neoplastic or neoplastic disorder that affects the brain, spinal cord, or peripheral nerves.			
pre-existing conditions and r	Neuromuscular disorder	MONDO:0019056	Any disease that impairs the functioning of the muscles, either directly, being pathologies of the voluntary muscle, or indirectly, being pathologies of nerves or neuromuscular junctions.			
pre-existing conditions and r	Obesity	HP:0001513	Accumulation of substantial excess body fat.			
pre-existing conditions and r	Severe obesity	MONDO:0005139	An excess of body weight, normally defined as an individual with a body mass index greater than 35 or a body weight greater than one hundred percent of ideal body weight.			
pre-existing conditions and r	Respiratory disorder	MONDO:0005087	A non-neoplastic or neoplastic disorder that affects the respiratory system. Representative examples include pneumonia, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary failure, lung adenoma, lung carcinoma, and tracheal carcinoma.			
pre-existing conditions and r	Asthma	HP:0002099	Asthma is characterized by increased responsiveness of the tracheobronchial tree to multiple stimuli, leading to narrowing of the air passages with resultant dyspnea, cough, and wheezing.			
pre-existing conditions and r	Chronic bronchitis	HP:0004469	Chronic inflammation of the bronchi.			

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pre-existing conditions and r	Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	HP:0006510	An anomaly that is characterized progressive airflow obstruction that is only partly reversible, inflammation in the airways, and systemic effects or comorbidities.			
pre-existing conditions and r	Emphysema	HP:0002097	Enlargement of air spaces distal to the terminal bronchioles where gas-exchange normally takes place. This is usually due to destruction of the alveolar wall. Pulmonary emphysema can be classified by the location and distribution of the lesions.			
pre-existing conditions and r	Lung disease	MONDO:0005275	A disease involving the lung.			
pre-existing conditions and r	Chronic lung disease	HP:0006528	According to the definitions of the American and British Thoracic Societies, including pulmonary functional tests, X-rays, and CT scans for items such as fibrosis, bronchiectasis, bullae, emphysema, nodular or lymphomatous abnormalities.			
pre-existing conditions and r	Pulmonary fibrosis	HP:0002206	Replacement of normal lung tissues by fibroblasts and collagen.			
pre-existing conditions and r	Pneumonia	HP:0002090	Inflammation of any part of the lung parenchyma.			
pre-existing conditions and r	Respiratory failure	HP:0002878	A severe form of respiratory insufficiency characterized by inadequate gas exchange such that the levels of oxygen or carbon dioxide cannot be maintained within normal limits.			
pre-existing conditions and r	Adult respiratory distress syndrome	HP:0033677	Acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) is defined as an acute disorder that starts within seven days of the inciting event and is characterized by bilateral lung infiltrates and severe progressive hypoxemia in the absence of any evidence of cardiogenic pulmonary edema. ARDS is defined by the patient's oxygen in arterial blood (PaO2) to the fraction of the oxygen in the inspired air (FiO2). These patients have a PaO2/FiO2 ratio of less than 300.			
pre-existing conditions and r	Newborn respiratory distress syndrome	MONDO:0009971	Infant acute respiratory distress syndrome is a lung disorder that affects premature infants caused by developmental insufficiency of surfactant production and structural immaturity of the lungs. The symptoms usually appear shortly after birth and may include tachypnea, tachycardia, chest wall retractions (recession), expiratory grunting, nasal flaring and cyanosis during breathing efforts.			

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pre-existing conditions and r	Tuberculosis	MONDO:0018076	A chronic, recurrent infection caused by the bacterium <i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i> . Tuberculosis (TB) may affect almost any tissue or organ of the body with the lungs being the most common site of infection. The clinical stages of TB are primary or initial infection, latent or dormant infection, and recrudescence or adult-type TB. Ninety to 95% of primary TB infections may go unrecognized. Histopathologically, tissue lesions consist of granulomas which usually undergo central caseation necrosis. Local symptoms of TB vary according to the part affected; acute symptoms include hectic fever, sweats, and emaciation; serious complications include granulomatous erosion of pulmonary bronchi associated with hemoptysis. If untreated, progressive TB may be associated with a high degree of mortality. This infection is frequently observed in immunocompromised individuals with AIDS or a history of illicit IV drug use.			
pre-existing conditions and r	Postpartum (≤6 weeks)	GENEPIO:0100077	The period of time less than or equal to six weeks after labor and delivery.			
pre-existing conditions and r	Pregnancy	NCIT:C25742	The state or condition of having a developing embryo or fetus in the body (uterus), after union of an ovum and spermatozoon, during the period from conception to birth.			
pre-existing conditions and r	Rheumatic disease	MONDO:0005554	Inflammatory and degenerative diseases of connective tissue structures, such as arthritis.			
pre-existing conditions and r	Sickle cell disease	MONDO:0011382	Sickle cell anemias are chronic hemolytic diseases that may induce three types of acute accidents: severe anemia, severe bacterial infections, and ischemic vasooclusive accidents (VOA) caused by sickle-shaped red blood cells obstructing small blood vessels and capillaries. Many diverse complications can occur.			
pre-existing conditions and r	Substance use	NBO:0001845	Behavior related to the intake of substances.			
pre-existing conditions and r	Alcohol abuse	MONDO:0002046	The use of alcoholic beverages to excess, either on individual occasions ("binge drinking") or as a regular practice.			
pre-existing conditions and r	Drug abuse	GENEPIO:0100078	The use of a drug for a reason other than which it was intended or in a manner or in quantities other than directed.			
pre-existing conditions and r	Injection drug abuse	GENEPIO:0100079	The use of an injection drug for a reason other than which it was intended or in a manner or in quantities other than directed.			
pre-existing conditions and r	Smoking	NBO:0015005	Consumption behavior that involves inhaling a material (such as finely ground tobacco leaves) through the nose.			
pre-existing conditions and r	Vaping	NCIT:C173621	Inhaling the vapor produced by an electronic cigarette or similar device.			
pre-existing conditions and r	Tachypnea (accelerated respiratory rate)	HP:0002789	Very rapid breathing.			
pre-existing conditions and r	Transplant	NCIT:C159659	An individual receiving a transplant.			
pre-existing conditions and r	Cardiac transplant	NCIT:C131759	An individual receiving a bone marrow transplant.			
pre-existing conditions and r	Hematopoietic stem cell transplant (bone marrow transplant)	GENEPIO:0100080	An individual who is receiving or has received a transplant of a heart.			

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance	Deprecated Label	Deprecated ID
pre-existing conditions and r	Kidney transplant	NCIT:C157332	An individual who is receiving or has received a transplant of a kidney.			
pre-existing conditions and r	Liver transplant	GENEPIO:0100081	An individual who is receiving or has received a transplant of a liver.			
prior SARS-CoV-2 antiviral						
prior SARS-CoV-2 antiviral t	Prior antiviral treatment	GENEPIO:0100037	Antiviral treatment administered prior to the current regimen or test.			
prior SARS-CoV-2 antiviral t	No prior antiviral treatment	GENEPIO:0100233	An absence of antiviral treatment administered prior to the current regimen or test.			
prior SARS-CoV-2 infection						
prior SARS-CoV-2 infection	Prior infection	GENEPIO:0100234	An infection that occurred within a host prior to the current infection.			
prior SARS-CoV-2 infection	No prior infection	GENEPIO:0100236	An absence of infection that occurred within a host prior to the current infection.			
purpose of sampling						
purpose of sampling	Cluster/Outbreak investigation	GENEPIO:0100001	A sampling strategy in which individuals are chosen for investigation into a disease cluster or outbreak.	The terms cluster and outbreak both describe the occurrence of new disease cases within a particular location and time period. The number of cases within a cluster are not necessarily greater than what is expected, however in an outbreak the number of cases does exceed the usual norm. In an outbreak the cases are confirmed to be epidemiologically linked while in a cluster an epidemiological connection is only suspected. Not all clusters are outbreaks, however each cluster needs to be investigated. [Source: https://covid19evidencereviews.saskhealthauthority.ca/en/permalink/coviddoc153]		
purpose of sampling	Diagnostic testing	GENEPIO:0100002	A sampling strategy in which individuals are sampled in the context of diagnostic testing.			
purpose of sampling	Research	GENEPIO:0100003	A sampling strategy in which individuals are sampled in order to perform research.			
purpose of sampling	Surveillance	GENEPIO:0100004	A sampling strategy in which individuals are sampled for surveillance investigations.			
purpose of sequencing						
purpose of sequencing	Baseline surveillance (random sampling)	GENEPIO:0100005	A surveillance sampling strategy in which baseline is established at the beginning of a study or project by the selection of sample units via random sampling.	Such that each possible unit has a fixed and known or equal probability of selection. [Source: "Random Sample" (p.238) in Porta, M. (2014). A Dictionary of Epidemiology (6th ed.). Oxford University Press, Incorporated.]		
purpose of sequencing	Targeted surveillance (non-random sampling)	GENEPIO:0100006	A surveillance sampling strategy in which an aspired outcome is explicitly stated.			
purpose of sequencing	Priority surveillance project	GENEPIO:0100007	A targeted surveillance strategy which is considered important and/or urgent.			
purpose of sequencing	Screening for Variants of Concern (VoC)	GENEPIO:0100008	A targeted surveillance strategy in which the aim is early detection of variants of concern (VoC) in individuals.			
purpose of sequencing	Sample has epidemiological link to Variant of Concern (VoC)	GENEPIO:0100273	A variant surveillance strategy in which a sample is sequenced because the individual from which the sample is derived has a known epidemiological link to a variant case.			
purpose of sequencing	Sample has epidemiological link to Omicron Variant	GENEPIO:0100274	A variant surveillance strategy in which a sample is sequenced because the individual from which the sample is derived has a known epidemiological link to an Omicron variant case.			

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance	Deprecated Label	Deprecated ID
purpose of sequencing	Longitudinal surveillance (repeat sampling of individuals)	GENEPIO:0100009	A priority surveillance strategy in which subsets of a defined population can be identified who are, have been, or in the future may be exposed or not exposed - or exposed in different degrees - to a disease of interest and are selected to under go repeat sampling over a defined period of time.			
purpose of sequencing	Chronic (prolonged) infection surveillance	GENEPIO:0100842	A longitudinal surveillance strategy examining chronic or prolonged infections in which individuals may be sampled repeatedly over time.			
purpose of sequencing	Re-infection surveillance	GENEPIO:0100010	A priority surveillance strategy in which a population that previously tested positive for a disease of interest, and since confirmed to have recovered via a negative test, are monitored for positive test indication of re-infection with the disease of interest within a defined period of time.			
purpose of sequencing	Vaccine escape surveillance	GENEPIO:0100011	A priority surveillance strategy in which individuals are monitored for investigation into vaccine escape, i.e., identifying variants that contain mutations that counteracted the immunity provided by vaccine(s) of interest.			
purpose of sequencing	Travel-associated surveillance	GENEPIO:0100012	A priority surveillance strategy in which individuals are selected if they have a travel history outside of the reporting region within a specified number of days before onset of symptoms.			
purpose of sequencing	Domestic travel surveillance	GENEPIO:0100013	A travel-associated surveillance strategy in which individuals are selected if they have an intranational travel history within a specified number of days before onset of symptoms.			
purpose of sequencing	Interstate/ interprovincial travel surveillance	GENEPIO:0100275	A domestic travel-associated surveillance strategy in which individuals are selected if their travel occurred within a state/province within a nation.			
purpose of sequencing	Intra-state/ intra-provincial travel surveillance	GENEPIO:0100276	A domestic travel-associated surveillance strategy in which individuals are selected if their travel occurred between states/provinces within a nation.			
purpose of sequencing	International travel surveillance	GENEPIO:0100014	A travel-associated surveillance strategy in which individuals are selected if they have a travel history outside of the reporting country in a specified number of days before onset of symptoms.			
purpose of sequencing	Surveillance of international border crossing by air travel or ground transport	GENEPIO:0100015	An international travel-associated surveillance strategy in which individuals are selected if they have a travel history of crossing an international border via air travel or ground transport.			
purpose of sequencing	Surveillance of international border crossing by air travel	GENEPIO:0100016	An international travel-associated surveillance strategy in which individuals are selected if they have a travel history of crossing an international border via air travel.			
purpose of sequencing	Surveillance of international border crossing by ground transport	GENEPIO:0100017	An international travel-associated surveillance strategy in which individuals are selected if they have a travel history of crossing an international border via ground transport.			

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance	Deprecated Label	Deprecated ID
purpose of sequencing	Surveillance from international worker testing	GENEPIO:0100018	A travel-associated surveillance strategy in which individuals are selected if they have a travel history outside of the reporting country in a specified number of days before onset of symptoms.			
purpose of sequencing	Cluster/Outbreak investigation	GENEPIO:0100019	A sampling strategy in which individuals are chosen for investigation into a disease cluster or outbreak.	The terms cluster and outbreak both describe the occurrence of new disease cases within a particular location and time period. The number of cases within a cluster are not necessarily greater than what is expected, however in an outbreak the number of cases does exceed the usual norm. In an outbreak the cases are confirmed to be epidemiologically linked while in a cluster an epidemiological connection is only suspected. Not all clusters are outbreaks, however each cluster needs to be investigated. [Source: https://covid19evidencereviews.saskhealthauthority.ca/en/permalink/coviddoc153]		
purpose of sequencing	Multi-jurisdictional outbreak investigation	GENEPIO:0100020	An outbreak investigation sampling strategy in which individuals are chosen for investigation into a disease outbreak that has connections to two or more jurisdictions.			
purpose of sequencing	Intra-jurisdictional outbreak investigation	GENEPIO:0100021	An outbreak investigation sampling strategy in which individuals are chosen for investigation into a disease outbreak that only has connections within a single jurisdiction.			
purpose of sequencing	Research	GENEPIO:0100022	A sampling strategy in which individuals are sampled in order to perform research.			
purpose of sequencing	Viral passage experiment	GENEPIO:0100023	A research sampling strategy in which individuals are sampled in order to perform a viral passage experiment.			
purpose of sequencing	Protocol testing experiment	GENEPIO:0100024	A research sampling strategy in which individuals are sampled in order to perform a protocol testing experiment.			
purpose of sequencing	Retrospective sequencing	GENEPIO:0100356	A sampling strategy in which stored samples from past events are sequenced.			
related specimen relations						
related specimen relationshi	Acute	HP:0011009	Sudden appearance of disease manifestations over a short period of time. The word acute is applied to different time scales depending on the disease or manifestation and does not have an exact definition in minutes, hours, or days.			
related specimen relationshi	Chronic (prolonged) infection investigation	GENEPIO:0101016	A public health investigation in which individuals with chronic (prolonged) infections are examined.			
related specimen relationshi	Convalescent					
related specimen relationshi	Familial					
related specimen relationshi	Follow-up	EFO:0009642	The process by which information about the health status of an individual is obtained after a study has officially closed; an activity that continues something that has already begun or that repeats something that has already been done.			
related specimen relationshi	Reinfection testing					
related specimen relationshi	Previously Submitted					
related specimen relationshi	Sequencing/bioinformatics methods development/validation					

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance	Deprecated Label	Deprecated ID
related specimen relationship	Specimen sampling methods testing					
sample collected by						
sample collected by	Alberta Precision Labs (APL)					
sample collected by	Alberta ProvLab North (APLN)					
sample collected by	Alberta ProvLab South (APLS)					
sample collected by	BCCDC Public Health Laboratory					
sample collected by	Dynacare					
sample collected by	Dynacare (Manitoba)					
sample collected by	Dynacare (Brampton)					
sample collected by	Eastern Ontario Regional Laboratory Association					
sample collected by	Hamilton Health Sciences					
sample collected by	The Hospital for Sick Children (SickKids)					
sample collected by	Kingston Health Sciences Centre		Kingston Health Sciences Centre is the amalgamation of Kingston General Hospital and Hotel Dieu in Kingston. It delivers health care services to more than 500,000 residents throughout southeastern Ontario. It conducts health care research and trains future health care professionals.	Use this term when indicating COVID-19 samples extracted and sequenced at Kingston Health		
sample collected by	Laboratoire de santé publique du Québec (LSPQ)					
sample collected by	Lake of the Woods District Hospital - Ontario					
sample collected by	LifeLabs					
sample collected by	LifeLabs (Ontario)					
sample collected by	Manitoba Cadham Provincial Laboratory					
sample collected by	McMaster University					
sample collected by	Mount Sinai Hospital					
sample collected by	National Microbiology Laboratory (NML)					
sample collected by	New Brunswick - Vitalité Health Network					
sample collected by	Newfoundland and Labrador - Eastern Health					
sample collected by	Nova Scotia Health Authority					
sample collected by	Nunavut					
sample collected by	Ontario Institute for Cancer Research (OICR)					
sample collected by	Prince Edward Island - Health PEI					
sample collected by	Public Health Ontario (PHO)					
sample collected by	Queen's University / Kingston Health Sciences Centre					
sample collected by	Saskatchewan - Roy Romanow Provincial Laboratory (RRPL)					
sample collected by	Shared Hospital Laboratory					
sample collected by	St. John's Rehab at Sunnybrook Hospital					
sample collected by	St. Joseph's Healthcare Hamilton		St. Joseph's Healthcare Hamilton is a 777-bed research hospital and academic health science centre located in Hamilton, Ontario, that is affiliated with the Michael G. DeGroote School of Medicine of McMaster University as well as Mohawk College.	Use this term when indicating COVID-19 samples extracted and sequenced at St. Joseph's Healthcare Hamilton and submitted by the Ontario COVID-19 Genomic Network		
sample collected by	Switch Health					
sample collected by	Sunnybrook Health Sciences Centre					
sample collected by	Unity Health Toronto					
sample collected by	William Osler Health System					
sample collection date pre						

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance	Deprecated Label	Deprecated ID
	sample collection date preci:year	UO:0000036	A time unit which is equal to 12 months which in science is taken to be equal to 365.25 days.	Indicate "year" if the date provided in the "sample collection date" field is only accurate to the year.		
	sample collection date preci:month	UO:0000035	A time unit which is approximately equal to the length of time of one of cycle of the moon's phases which in science is taken to be equal to 30 days.	Indicate "month" if the date provided in the "sample collection date" field is only accurate to the month.		
	sample collection date preci:day	UO:0000033	A time unit which is equal to 24 hours.	Indicate "day" if the date provided in the "sample collection date" field is only accurate to the day.		
sequence submitted by						
sequence submitted by	Alberta Precision Labs (APL)					
sequence submitted by	Alberta ProvLab North (APLN)					
sequence submitted by	Alberta ProvLab South (APLS)					
sequence submitted by	BCCDC Public Health Laboratory					
sequence submitted by	Canadore College					
sequence submitted by	The Centre for Applied Genomics (TCAG)					
sequence submitted by	Dynacare					
sequence submitted by	Dynacare (Brampton)					
sequence submitted by	Dynacare (Manitoba)					
sequence submitted by	The Hospital for Sick Children (SickKids)					
sequence submitted by	Laboratoire de santé publique du Québec (LSPQ)					
sequence submitted by	Manitoba Cadham Provincial Laboratory					
sequence submitted by	McGill University					
sequence submitted by	McMaster University					
sequence submitted by	National Microbiology Laboratory (NML)					
sequence submitted by	New Brunswick - Vitalité Health Network					
sequence submitted by	Newfoundland and Labrador - Eastern Health					
sequence submitted by	Nova Scotia Health Authority					
sequence submitted by	Ontario Institute for Cancer Research (OICR)					
sequence submitted by	Ontario COVID-19 Genomic Network		The Ontario COVID-19 Genomic Network (OCGN), includes the labs at PHO, Sick Kids, Kingston General Hospital, Shared Labs and Hamilton Health Sciences. The sequence data is submitted to external collaborators via a combined repository for Ontario.	Use this term to refer to samples submitted from the Ontario COVID-19 Genomic Network (OCGN) portal in Ontario.		
sequence submitted by	Prince Edward Island - Health PEI					
sequence submitted by	Public Health Ontario (PHO)					
sequence submitted by	Queen's University / Kingston Health Sciences Centre					
sequence submitted by	Saskatchewan - Roy Romanow Provincial Laboratory (RRPL)					
sequence submitted by	Sunnybrook Health Sciences Centre					
sequence submitted by	Thunder Bay Regional Health Sciences Centre					
travel history availability						
travel history availability	Travel history available	GENEPIO:0100650				
travel history availability	Domestic travel history available	GENEPIO:0100651				
travel history availability	International travel history available	GENEPIO:0100652				
travel history availability	International and domestic travel history available	GENEPIO:0100653				
travel history availability	No travel history available	GENEPIO:0100654				
sequencing instrument						
sequencing instrument	Illumina	GENEPIO:0100105	A DNA sequencer manufactured by the Illumina corporation.			

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance	Deprecated Label	Deprecated ID
sequencing instrument	Illumina Genome Analyzer	GENEPIO:0100106	A DNA sequencer manufactured by Solexa as one of its first sequencer lines, launched in 2006, and capable of sequencing 1 gigabase (Gb) of data in a single run.			
sequencing instrument	Illumina Genome Analyzer II	OBI:0000703	A DNA sequencer manufactured by the Illumina (Solexa) corporation, which supports sequencing of single or paired end clone libraries relying on sequencing by synthesis technology.			GENEPIO:0100107
sequencing instrument	Illumina Genome Analyzer IIx	OBI:0002000	An Illumina Genome Analyzer II which is manufactured by the Illumina corporation. It supports sequencing of single, long or short insert paired end clone libraries relying on sequencing by synthesis technology. The Genome Analyzer IIx is the most widely adopted next-generation sequencing platform and proven and published across the broadest range of research applications.			GENEPIO:0100108
sequencing instrument	Illumina HiScanSQ	GENEPIO:0100109	A DNA sequencer manufactured by the Illumina corporation using sequence-by-synthesis chemistry, and contains a HiScan Reader for sequencing and microarray-based analyses as well as an "SQ Module" to support microfluidics.			
sequencing instrument	Illumina HiSeq	GENEPIO:0100110	A DNA sequencer manufactured by the Illumina corporation using sequence-by-synthesis chemistry, enabling deep sequencing and high yield.			
sequencing instrument	Illumina HiSeq X	GENEPIO:0100111	A DNA sequencer manufactured by the Illumina corporation using sequence-by-synthesis chemistry that enabled sufficient depth and coverage to produce the first 30x human genome for \$1000.			
sequencing instrument	Illumina HiSeq X Five	GENEPIO:0100112	A DNA sequencer manufactured by the Illumina corporation using sequence-by-synthesis chemistry that consists of a set of 5 HiSeq X Sequencing Systems.			
sequencing instrument	Illumina HiSeq X Ten	GENEPIO:0100113	A DNA sequencer that consists of a set of 10 HiSeq X Sequencing Systems.			
sequencing instrument	Illumina HiSeq 1000	OBI:0002022	A DNA sequencer which is manufactured by the Illumina corporation, with a single flow cell and a throughput of up to 35 Gb per day. It supports sequencing of single, long or short insert paired end clone libraries relying on sequencing by synthesis technology.			GENEPIO:0100114
sequencing instrument	Illumina HiSeq 1500	GENEPIO:0100115	A DNA sequencer which is manufactured by the Illumina corporation, with a single flow cell and a throughput of up to 35-50 Gb per day.			
sequencing instrument	Illumina HiSeq 2000	OBI:0002001	A DNA sequencer which is manufactured by the Illumina corporation, with two flow cells and a throughput of up to 55 Gb per day. Built upon sequencing by synthesis technology, the machine is optimized for generation of data for multiple samples in a single run.			GENEPIO:0100116

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance	Deprecated Label	Deprecated ID
sequencing instrument	Illumina HiSeq 2500	OBI:0002002	A DNA sequencer which is manufactured by the Illumina corporation, with two flow cells and a throughput of up to 160 Gb per day. Built upon sequencing by synthesis technology, the machine is optimized for generation of data for batching multiple samples or rapid results on a few samples.			GENEPIO:0100117
sequencing instrument	Illumina HiSeq 3000	OBI:0002048	A DNA sequencer manufactured by Illumina corporation, with a single flow cell and a throughput of more than 200 Gb per day.			GENEPIO:0100118
sequencing instrument	Illumina HiSeq 4000	OBI:0002049	A DNA sequencer manufactured by Illumina corporation, with two flow cell and a throughput of more than 400 Gb per day.			GENEPIO:0100119
sequencing instrument	Illumina iSeq	GENEPIO:0100120	A DNA sequencer manufactured by the Illumina corporation using sequence-by-synthesis chemistry that is lightweight.			
sequencing instrument	Illumina iSeq 100	GENEPIO:0100121	A DNA sequencer manufactured by the Illumina corporation using sequence-by-synthesis chemistry that is lightweight and has an output capacity between 144MB-1.2GB.			
sequencing instrument	Illumina NovaSeq	GENEPIO:0100122	A DNA sequencer manufactured by the Illumina corporation using sequence-by-synthesis chemistry that has an output capacity of 6 Tb and 20 billion reads in dual flow cell mode.			
sequencing instrument	Illumina NovaSeq 6000	GENEPIO:0100123	A DNA sequencer which is manufactured by the Illumina corporation, with two flow cells and an output of up to 6000 Gb (32-40 B reads per run). The sequencer utilizes synthesis technology and patterned flow cells to optimize throughput and even spacing of sequencing clusters.			
sequencing instrument	Illumina MiniSeq	GENEPIO:0100124	A DNA sequencer which is manufactured by the Illumina corporation using sequence-by-synthesis chemistry that fits on a benchtop and has an output capacity of 1.65-7.5 Gb.			
sequencing instrument	Illumina MiSeq	OBI:0002003	A DNA sequencer which is manufactured by the Illumina corporation. Built upon sequencing by synthesis technology, the machine provides an end-to-end solution (cluster generation, amplification, sequencing, and data analysis) in a single machine.			GENEPIO:0100125
sequencing instrument	Illumina NextSeq	GENEPIO:0100126	A DNA sequencer which is manufactured by the Illumina corporation using sequence-by-synthesis chemistry that fits on a benchtop and has an output capacity of 1.65-7.5 Gb.			
sequencing instrument	Illumina NextSeq 500	OBI:0002021	A DNA sequencer which is a desktop sequencer ideal for smaller-scale studies manufactured by the Illumina corporation. It supports sequencing of single, long or short insert paired end clone libraries relying on sequencing by synthesis technology.			GENEPIO:0100127

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance	Deprecated Label	Deprecated ID
sequencing instrument	Illumina NextSeq 550	GENEPIO:0100128	A DNA sequencer which is a desktop sequencer ideal for smaller-scale studies manufactured by the Illumina corporation. It supports sequencing of single, long or short insert paired end clone libraries relying on sequencing by synthesis technology. The 550 is an upgrade on the 500 model.			
sequencing instrument	Illumina NextSeq 2000	GENEPIO:0100129	A DNA sequencer which is manufactured by the Illumina corporation using sequence-by-synthesis chemistry that fits on a benchtop and has an output capacity of 30-360 Gb.			
sequencing instrument	Pacific Biosciences	GENEPIO:0100130	A DNA sequencer manufactured by the Pacific Biosciences corporation.			
sequencing instrument	PacBio RS	GENEPIO:0100131	A DNA sequencer manufactured by the Pacific Biosciences corporation which utilizes "SMRT Cells" for single-molecule real-time sequencing. The RS was the first model made by the company.			
sequencing instrument	PacBio RS II	OBI:0002012	A DNA sequencer which is manufactured by the Pacific Biosciences corporation. Built upon single molecule real-time sequencing technology, the machine is optimized for generation with long reads and high consensus accuracy.			GENEPIO:0100132
sequencing instrument	PacBio Sequel	GENEPIO:0100133	A DNA sequencer built upon single molecule real-time sequencing technology, optimized for generation with long reads and high consensus accuracy, and manufactured by the Pacific Biosciences corporation			
sequencing instrument	PacBio Sequel II	GENEPIO:0100134	A DNA sequencer built upon single molecule real-time sequencing technology, optimized for generation of highly accurate ("HiFi") long reads, and which is manufactured by the Pacific Biosciences corporation.			
sequencing instrument	Ion Torrent	GENEPIO:0100135	A DNA sequencer manufactured by the Ion Torrent corporation.			
sequencing instrument	Ion Torrent PGM	GENEPIO:0100136	A DNA sequencer manufactured by the Ion Torrent corporation which utilizes Ion semiconductor sequencing and has an output capacity of 300 MB - 1GB.			
sequencing instrument	Ion Torrent Proton	GENEPIO:0100137	A DNA sequencer manufactured by the Ion Torrent corporation which utilizes Ion semiconductor sequencing and has an output capacity of up to 15 Gb.			
sequencing instrument	Ion Torrent S5 XL	GENEPIO:0100138	A DNA sequencer manufactured by the Ion Torrent corporation which utilizes Ion semiconductor sequencing and requires only a small amount of input material while producing data faster than the S5 model.			
sequencing instrument	Ion Torrent S5	GENEPIO:0100139	A DNA sequencer manufactured by the Ion Torrent corporation which utilizes Ion semiconductor sequencing and requires only a small amount of input material.			
sequencing instrument	Oxford Nanopore	GENEPIO:0100140	A DNA sequencer manufactured by the Oxford Nanopore corporation.			

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance	Deprecated Label	Deprecated ID
sequencing instrument	Oxford Nanopore GridION	GENEPIO:0100141	A DNA sequencer that is manufactured by the Oxford Nanopore Technologies corporation, that can run and analyze up to five individual flow cells producing up to 150 Gb of data per run. The sequencer produces real-time results and utilizes nanopore technology with the option of running the flow cells concurrently or individual			
sequencing instrument	Oxford Nanopore MinION	GENEPIO:0100142	A portable DNA sequencer which is manufactured by the Oxford Nanopore Technologies corporation, that uses consumable flow cells producing up to 30 Gb of DNA sequence data per flow cell. The sequencer produces real-time results and utilizes nanopore technology with up to 512 nanopore channels in the sensor array.			
sequencing instrument	Oxford Nanopore PromethION	GENEPIO:0100143	A DNA sequencer that is manufactured by the Oxford Nanopore Technologies corporation, capable of running up to 48 flow cells and producing up to 7.6 Tb of data per run. The sequencer produces real-time results and utilizes Nanopore technology, with each flow cell allowing up to 3,000 nanopores to be sequencing simultaneously.			
sequencing instrument	BGI Genomics	GENEPIO:0100144	A DNA sequencer manufactured by the BGI Genomics corporation.			
sequencing instrument	BGI Genomics BGISEQ-500	GENEPIO:0100145	A DNA sequencer manufactured by the BGI Genomics corporation that utilizes Probe-Anchor Synthesis (cPAS) chemistry and "DNA Nanoballs".			
sequencing instrument	MGI	GENEPIO:0100146	A DNA sequencer manufactured by the MGI corporation.			
sequencing instrument	MGI DNBSEQ-T7	GENEPIO:0100147	A high throughput DNA sequencer manufactured by the MGI corporation with an output capacity of 1~6TB of data per day.			
sequencing instrument	MGI DNBSEQ-G400	GENEPIO:0100148	A DNA sequencer manufactured by the MGI corporation with an output capacity of 55GB~1440GB per run.			
sequencing instrument	MGI DNBSEQ-G400RS FAST	GENEPIO:0100149	A DNA sequencer manufactured by the MGI corporation with an outout capacity of 55GB~330GB per run, which enables faster sequencing than the DNBSEQ-G400.			
sequencing instrument	MGI DNBSEQ-G50	GENEPIO:0100150	A DNA sequencer manufactured by the MGI corporation with an output capacity of 10 ~ 150 GB per run and enables different read lengths.			
signs and symptoms						
signs and symptoms	Abnormal lung auscultation	HP:0030829	An anomalous (adventitious) sound produced by the breathing process.			
signs and symptoms	Abnormality of taste sensation	HP:0000223	Abnormality of taste sensation.			
signs and symptoms	Ageusia (complete loss of taste)	HP:0041051	A rare condition that is characterized by a complete loss of taste function of the tongue.			
signs and symptoms	Parageusia (distorted sense of taste)	HP:0031249	A distortion of the sense of taste, often characterized by the sensation of a metallic taste.			
signs and symptoms	Hypogeusia (reduced sense of taste)	HP:0000224	A decreased ability to perceive flavor.			
signs and symptoms	Abnormality of the sense of smell	HP:0004408	An anomaly in the ability to perceive and distinguish scents (odors).			

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance	Deprecated Label	Deprecated ID
signs and symptoms	Anosmia (lost sense of smell)	HP:0000458	An inability to perceive odors. This is a general term describing inability to smell arising in any part of the process of smelling from absorption of odorants into the nasal mucous overlying the olfactory epithelium, diffusion to the cilia, binding to olfactory receptor sites, generation of action potentials in olfactory neurons, and perception of a smell.			
signs and symptoms	Hyposmia (reduced sense of smell)	HP:0004409	A decreased sensitivity to odorants (that is, a decreased ability to perceive odors).			
signs and symptoms	Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome	HP:0033677	Acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) is defined as an acute disorder that starts within seven days of the inciting event and is characterized by bilateral lung infiltrates and severe progressive hypoxemia in the absence of any evidence of cardiogenic pulmonary edema. ARDS is defined by the patient's oxygen in arterial blood (PaO2) to the fraction of the oxygen in the inspired air (FiO2). These patients have a PaO2/FiO2 ratio of less than 300.			
signs and symptoms	Altered mental status	HP:0011446	Cognitive, psychiatric or memory anomaly.			
signs and symptoms	Cognitive impairment	HP:0100543	Abnormal cognition with deficits in thinking, reasoning, or remembering.			
signs and symptoms	Coma	HP:0001259	Complete absence of wakefulness and content of conscience, which manifests itself as a lack of response to any kind of external stimuli.			
signs and symptoms	Confusion	HP:0001289	Lack of clarity and coherence of thought, perception, understanding, or action.			
signs and symptoms	Delirium (sudden severe confusion)	HP:0031258	A state of sudden and severe confusion.			
signs and symptoms	Inability to arouse (inability to stay awake)	GENEPIO:0100061	Inability to arouse in response to one or more external stimuli.			
signs and symptoms	Irritability	HP:0000737	A proneness to anger, i.e., a condition of being easily bothered or annoyed.			
signs and symptoms	Loss of speech	HP:0002371	Loss of speech.			
signs and symptoms	Arrhythmia	HP:0011675	Any cardiac rhythm other than the normal sinus rhythm. Such a rhythm may be either of sinus or ectopic origin and either regular or irregular. An arrhythmia may be due to a disturbance in impulse formation or conduction or both.			
signs and symptoms	Asthenia (generalized weakness)	HP:0025406	A state characterized by a feeling of weakness and loss of strength leading to a generalized weakness of the body.			
signs and symptoms	Chest tightness or pressure	HP:0031352	An unpleasant sensation of tightness or pressure in the chest.			
signs and symptoms	Rigors (fever shakes)	HP:0025145	Severe chills with violent shivering. A rigor is an episode of shaking or exaggerated shivering which can occur with a high fever.			
signs and symptoms	Chills (sudden cold sensation)	HP:0025143	A sudden sensation of feeling cold.			
signs and symptoms	Conjunctival injection	HP:0030953	Dilatation of the blood vessels of the conjunctiva leading to a red appearance of the sclera.			
signs and symptoms	Conjunctivitis (pink eye)	HP:0000509	Inflammation of the conjunctiva.			

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance	Deprecated Label	Deprecated ID
signs and symptoms	Coryza (rhinitis)	MP:0001867	Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nose.			
signs and symptoms	Cough	HP:0012735	A sudden, audible expulsion of air from the lungs through a partially closed glottis, preceded by inhalation.			
signs and symptoms	Nonproductive cough (dry cough)	HP:0031246	A cough that does not produce phlegm or mucus.			
signs and symptoms	Productive cough (wet cough)	HP:0031245	A cough that produces phlegm or mucus.			
signs and symptoms	Cyanosis (blueish skin discolouration)	HP:0000961	Bluish discoloration of the skin and mucosa due to poor circulation or inadequate oxygenation of arterial or capillary blood.			
signs and symptoms	Acrocyanosis	HP:0001063	Bluish discoloration around the mouth and extremities, with the remaining area pink.			
signs and symptoms	Circumoral cyanosis (bluish around mouth)	HP:0032556	Persistent blue color of the skin that surrounds the mouth.			
signs and symptoms	Cyanotic face (bluish face)	GENEPIO:0100062	Persistent blue discoloration of the lips.			
signs and symptoms	Central Cyanosis	GENEPIO:0100063	Generalized bluish discoloration of the body and the visible mucous membranes, which occurs due to inadequate oxygenation secondary to conditions that lead to an increase in deoxygenated hemoglobin or presence of abnormal hemoglobin.			
signs and symptoms	Cyanotic lips (bluish lips)	GENEPIO:0100064	Persistent blue discoloration of the lips.			
signs and symptoms	Peripheral Cyanosis	GENEPIO:0100065	Bluish discoloration of the distal extremities (hands, fingertips, toes), and can sometimes involve circumoral and periorbital areas. Mucous membranes are generally not involved.			
signs and symptoms	Dyspnea (breathing difficulty)	HP:0002094	Difficult or labored breathing. Dyspnea is a subjective feeling only the patient can rate, e.g., on a Borg scale.			
signs and symptoms	Diarrhea (watery stool)	HP:0002014	Abnormally increased frequency of loose or watery bowel movements.			
signs and symptoms	Dry gangrene	MP:0031127	A form of coagulative necrosis that develops in ischemic tissue, where the blood supply is inadequate to keep tissue viable, in the absence of superimposed microbial infection; can be due to peripheral artery disease or acute limb ischemia; the affected body part is dry, shrunken, and dark reddish-black and can fall off (autoamputate) if not removed surgically.			
signs and symptoms	Encephalitis (brain inflammation)	HP:0002383	A disorder of the brain caused by an infectious agent that presents with fever, headache, and an altered level of consciousness. There may also be focal or multifocal neurologic deficits, and focal or generalized seizure activity.			
signs and symptoms	Encephalopathy	HP:0001298	Encephalopathy is a term that means brain disease, damage, or malfunction. In general, encephalopathy is manifested by an altered mental state.			
signs and symptoms	Fatigue (tiredness)	HP:0012378	A subjective feeling of tiredness characterized by a lack of energy and motivation.			
signs and symptoms	Fever	HP:0001945	Body temperature elevated above the normal range.			
signs and symptoms	Fever ($\geq 38^{\circ}\text{C}$)	GENEPIO:0100066	Fever that exceeds 38 degrees centigrade.			
signs and symptoms	Glossitis (inflammation of the tongue)	HP:0000206	Inflammation of the tongue.			

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance	Deprecated Label	Deprecated ID
signs and symptoms	Ground Glass Opacities (GGO)	GENEPIO:0100067	Focal or diffuse areas of ill-defined, hazy, increased lung attenuation, which cause pulmonary vascular indistinctness, yet through which vessels can still be identified via high-resolution computed tomography or the conventional radiograph.			
signs and symptoms	Headache	HP:0002315	Cephalgia, or pain sensed in various parts of the head, not confined to the area of distribution of any nerve.			
signs and symptoms	Hemoptysis (coughing up blood)	HP:0002105	Coughing up (expectoration) of blood or blood-streaked sputum from the larynx, trachea, bronchi, or lungs.			
signs and symptoms	Hypocapnia	HP:0012417	Abnormally reduced blood carbon dioxide (CO ₂) level.			
signs and symptoms	Hypotension (low blood pressure)	HP:0002615	Low Blood Pressure, vascular hypotension.			
signs and symptoms	Hypoxemia (low blood oxygen)	HP:0012418	An abnormally low level of blood oxygen.			
signs and symptoms	Silent hypoxemia	GENEPIO:0100068	Abnormally low blood oxygen level without the presence of dyspnea/dyspnoea.			
signs and symptoms	Internal hemorrhage (internal bleeding)	HP:0011029	The presence of hemorrhage within the body.			
signs and symptoms	Loss of Fine Movements	NCIT:C121416	A response indicating that a person has lost their ability for fine movement: cannot button, write, eat, etc., or minor loss of sensitivity.			
signs and symptoms	Low appetite	HP:0004396	A reduced desire to eat.			
signs and symptoms	Malaise (general discomfort/unease)	HP:0033834	A feeling of general discomfort, weakness, or lack of health.			
signs and symptoms	Meningismus/nuchal rigidity	HP:0031179	Resistance of the extensor muscles of the neck to being bent forwards (i.e., impaired neck flexion) as a result of muscle spasm of the extensor muscles of the neck. Nuchal rigidity is not a fixed rigidity. Nuchal rigidity has been used as a bedside test for meningism, although its sensitivity for this purpose has been debated.			
signs and symptoms	Muscle weakness	HP:0001324	Reduced strength of muscles.			
signs and symptoms	Nasal obstruction (stuffy nose)	HP:0001742	Reduced ability to pass air through the nasal cavity often leading to mouth breathing.			
signs and symptoms	Nausea	HP:0002018	A sensation of unease in the stomach together with an urge to vomit.			
signs and symptoms	Nose bleed	HP:0000421	Epistaxis, or nosebleed, refers to a hemorrhage localized in the nose.			
signs and symptoms	Otitis	GENEPIO:0100069	Inflammation of infection of the ear.			
signs and symptoms	Pain	HP:0012531	An unpleasant sensory and emotional experience associated with actual or potential tissue damage, or described in terms of such damage.			
signs and symptoms	Abdominal pain	HP:0002027	An unpleasant sensation characterized by physical discomfort (such as pricking, throbbing, or aching) and perceived to originate in the abdomen.			
signs and symptoms	Arthralgia (painful joints)	HP:0002829	Joint pain.			
signs and symptoms	Chest pain	HP:0100749	An unpleasant sensation characterized by physical discomfort (such as pricking, throbbing, or aching) localized to the chest.			
signs and symptoms	Pleuritic chest pain	HP:0033771	Pleuritic chest pain is characterized by sudden and intense sharp, stabbing, or burning pain in the chest when inhaling and exhaling.			

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance	Deprecated Label	Deprecated ID
signs and symptoms	Myalgia (muscle pain)	HP:0003326	Pain in muscle.			
signs and symptoms	Pharyngitis (sore throat)	HP:0025439	Inflammation (due to infection or irritation) of the pharynx.			
signs and symptoms	Pharyngeal exudate	GENEPIO:0100070	Fluid exuded from the pharynx posterior wall.			
signs and symptoms	Pleural effusion	HP:0002202	The presence of an excessive amount of fluid in the pleural cavity.			
signs and symptoms	Pneumonia	HP:0002090	Inflammation of any part of the lung parenchyma.			
signs and symptoms	Pseudo-chilblains	HP:0033696	Acral areas of erythema with vesicles or pustules. The lesions resemble chilblains and have purpuric areas, affecting hands and feet.			
signs and symptoms	Pseudo-chilblains on fingers (covid fingers)	GENEPIO:0100072	Inflammatory chilblain-like nodules on the hands and/or fingers.			
signs and symptoms	Pseudo-chilblains on toes (covid toes)	GENEPIO:0100073	Inflammatory chilblain-like nodules on the feet and/or toes.			
signs and symptoms	Rash	HP:0000988	A red eruption of the skin.			
signs and symptoms	Rhinorrhea (runny nose)	HP:0031417	Increased discharge of mucus from the nose.			
signs and symptoms	Seizure	HP:0001250	A seizure is an intermittent abnormality of nervous system physiology characterised by a transient occurrence of signs and/or symptoms due to abnormal excessive or synchronous neuronal activity in the brain.			
signs and symptoms	Motor seizure	HP:0020219	A motor seizure is a type of seizure that is characterized at onset by involvement of the skeletal musculature. The motor event could consist of an increase (positive) or decrease (negative) in muscle contraction to produce a movement.			
signs and symptoms	Shivering (involuntary muscle twitching)	HP:0025144	Involuntary contraction or twitching of the muscles.			
signs and symptoms	Slurred speech	HP:0001350	Abnormal coordination of muscles involved in speech.			
signs and symptoms	Sneezing	HP:0025095	A sudden violent, spasmodic, audible expiration of breath through the nose and mouth.			
signs and symptoms	Sputum Production	HP:0033709	An increase in the amount of airway mucus. This feature may be characterized by frequent or excessive throat clearing (exhalation through tightly constricted laryngopharyngeal tissues accompanied by vibration of the palatoglossal arch and the vocal folds serving to clear mucus from the airway).			
signs and symptoms	Stroke	HP:0001297	Sudden impairment of blood flow to a part of the brain due to occlusion or rupture of an artery to the brain.			
signs and symptoms	Swollen Lymph Nodes	HP:0002716	Enlargement (swelling) of a lymph node.			
signs and symptoms	Tachypnea (accelerated respiratory rate)	HP:0002789	Very rapid breathing.			
signs and symptoms	Vertigo (dizziness)	HP:0002321	An abnormal sensation of spinning while the body is actually stationary.			
signs and symptoms	Vomiting (throwing up)	HP:0002013	Forceful ejection of the contents of the stomach through the mouth by means of a series of involuntary spasmodic contractions.			
specimen processing						
specimen processing	Virus passage	GENEPIO:0100039	The process of growing a virus in serial iterations.			

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance	Deprecated Label	Deprecated ID
specimen processing	RNA re-extraction (post RT-PCR)	GENEPIO:0100040	A secondary RNA extraction after performing reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR). The desired output is RNA.			
specimen processing	Specimens pooled	OBI:0600016	Physical combination of several instances of like material.			
specimen processing	Technical replicate	EFO:0002090	A technical replicate is a replicate role where the same BioSample is use e.g. the same pool of RNA used to assess technical (as opposed to biological) variation within an experiment.			
travel point of entry type						
travel point of entry type	travel point of entry by air	GENEPIO:0100408	A point of entry where one when may lawfully enter a country by air.			
travel point of entry type	travel point of entry by land	GENEPIO:0100409	A point of entry where one when may lawfully enter a country by land.			
vaccination dose vaccine i						
vaccination dose vaccine na	Astrazeneca (Vaxzevria)	GENEPIO:0100308	A vaccine composed of a replication-deficient chimpanzee adenovirus, ChAdOx1, encoding the severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus-2 (SARS-CoV-2) spike glycoprotein (SP), with potential immunomodulating and anti-viral activities. Upon administration, ChAdOx1 nCoV-19 expresses the SARS-CoV-2 SP, which induces a humoral and cell-mediated immune response against SARS-CoV-2. This may prevent SARS-CoV-2 infection and inhibit viral replication. SP, usually found on the surface of SARS-CoV-2, plays an essential role in the infection pathway of the SARS-CoV-2 virus. [NCI]			
vaccination dose vaccine na	Johnson & Johnson (Janssen)	GENEPIO:0100307	A coronavirus vaccine composed of a genetically engineered, replication-incompetent, adenovirus serotype 26 (Ad26) vector expressing the stabilized pre-fusion spike (S) protein of the severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus-2 (SARS-CoV-2), with potential immunomodulating and anti-COVID-19 activities. Upon intramuscular administration of the COVID-19 vaccine Ad26.COV2.S, the Ad26 infects human cells, which produces SARS-CoV-2 S protein. The released S protein activates the immune system to induce a humoral and cell-mediated immune response against SARS-CoV-2. This may prevent SARS-CoV-2 infection and inhibit viral replication. S protein, usually found on the surface of SARS-CoV-2, plays an essential role in the infection pathway of the SARS-CoV-2 virus. [NCI]			

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance	Deprecated Label	Deprecated ID
vaccination dose vaccine na Moderna (Spikevax)		GENEPIO:0100304	A vaccine consisting of a lipid nanoparticle (LNP) encapsulating a messenger RNA (mRNA) encoding the full-length, prefusion stabilized spike (S) protein of SARS-CoV-2, with potential immunizing activity against SARS-CoV-2. Upon administration of elasmomeran, the lipid nanoparticle binds to the plasma membrane of cells and releases the mRNA into the cells. The mRNA is then translated by ribosomes to produce the SARS-CoV-2 S protein. This may activate both humoral and cellular immune responses which may result in protection against SARS-CoV-2 infection. [NCI]			
vaccination dose vaccine na Pfizer-BioNTech (Comirnaty)		GENEPIO:0100305	A vaccine consisting of lipid nanoparticle (LNP) encapsulating a nucleoside modified messenger RNA (modRNA) encoding an optimized form of the full-length severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus-2 (SARS-CoV-2) spike glycoprotein (SP), with potential immunizing and anti-COVID-19 activities. Upon injection of tozinameran, the LNPs bind to the plasma membrane of nearby cells and release SARS-CoV-2 SP mRNA into the cell. The mRNA is then translated by the cellular protein translation machinery to produce SARS-CoV-2 SP. This may stimulate the immune system to induce an antibody and T-cell-mediated immune response. This may provide active immunization against SARS-CoV-2 infection. SP, usually found on the surface of SARS-CoV-2, plays an essential role in the infection pathway of the SARS-CoV-2 virus. [NCI]			
vaccination dose vaccine na Pfizer-BioNTech (Comirnaty Pediatric)		GENEPIO:0100306	A Comirnaty vaccine formulated for use in children ages 5 to 11 years old, intended to provide active immunization against SARS-CoV-2 infection.			
variant designation						
variant designation	Variant of Interest (VOI)	GENEPIO:0100082	A category used for indicating that a variant of the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) containing genetic mutations believed to increase binding affinity to human cells and linked to rapid spread in human populations is being monitored.			
variant designation	Variant of Concern (VOC)	GENEPIO:0100083	A category used for indicating that a variant of the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) containing genetic mutations demonstrated to increase binding affinity to human cells and linked to rapid spread in human populations is under surveillance.			
variant designation	Variant Under Monitoring (VUM)	GENEPIO:0100279	A category used for indicating that a variant of the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) containing genetic mutations that may increase binding affinity to human cells and linked to rapid spread in human populations is being monitored. This category denotes less risk than a Variant of Interest (VOI).			

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance	Deprecated Label	Deprecated ID
variant evidence						
variant evidence	RT-qPCR	CIDO:0000019	A COVID-19 nucleic acid diagnostic assay that uses RT-PCR.			
variant evidence	Sequencing	CIDO:0000027	A COVID-19 diagnostic process by viral genome sequencing and identification of the SARS-CoV-2 based on the genome sequence.			

