# Glossary

| name (ES) | name (EN) | definition (EN) |
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| Contacto Positivo COVID-19 | Positive Contact COVID-19 [1]–[3] | Contact will be considered to be any person who has been in contact with a confirmed case during the period of transmissibility in any of the following situations:<br>• Close contact (less than two meters, for a cumulative total of 15 minutes or more during 24 hours).<br>• Direct physical contact with a confirmed case<br>• Direct care of a patient with COVID-19 without fully using recommended personal protective equipment |
| Inmunodeficiencia | Immunodeficiency [4], [5] | Immunodeficiency, also known as immunocompromisation, is a state in which the immune system's ability to fight infectious diseases and cancer is compromised or entirely absent. Most cases are acquired ("secondary") due to extrinsic factors that affect the patient's immune system. Examples of these extrinsic factors include HIV infection and environmental factors, such as nutrition. Immunocompromisation may also be due to genetic diseases/flaws.<br>In clinical settings, immunosuppression by some drugs, such as steroids, can either be an adverse effect or the intended purpose of the treatment. Examples of such use is in organ transplant surgery as an anti-rejection measure and in patients suffering from an overactive immune system, as in autoimmune diseases. Some people are born with intrinsic defects in their immune system, or primary immunodeficiency.<br>A person who has an immunodeficiency of any kind is said to be immunocompromised. An immunocompromised individual may particularly be vulnerable to opportunistic infections, in addition to normal infections that could affect anyone. It also decreases cancer immunosurveillance, in which the immune system scans the body's cells and kills neoplastic ones. |

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| Asma | Asthma | Asthma is a chronic disease of the lungs which causes a person's airways to narrow and get inflamed. The most common symptom of this is making hard for a person to breath. [6] |
| SARS COV-2 RT-PCR | SARS COV-2 RT-PCR [7]–[11] | Positive SARS COV-2 PCR test |
| RX | RX [12] | Abnormal Chest RX |
| CT | CT-scan [13], [14] | Abnormal Chest CT scan |
| Hemograma | Hemogram | Abnormal - Hemogram comprises of complete blood count (CBC) and erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR). A complete blood count (CBC) is a group of tests that are used to evaluate the overall health of the body. It helps in detecting a wide range of disorders such as anemia, infection, and leukemia |
| Test de Reactantes de fase aguda | Protein C-reactive test [15] | Protein C-reactive test (inflammatory process detection).<br>The level of C-reactive protein (CRP) increases when there's inflammation in your body. A simple blood test can be done to check your C-reactive protein level.<br>A high-sensitivity C-reactive protein (hs-CRP) test is more sensitive than a standard CRP test. That means the high-sensitivity test can detect slight increases within the normal range of standard CRP levels. The hs-CRP test can be used to determine your risk of developing coronary artery disease, a condition in which the arteries of your heart are narrowed. Coronary artery disease can lead to a heart attack.<br>The CRP test can be indicated to: Check for inflammation due to an infection,<br>Help diagnose a chronic inflammatory disease, such as rheumatoid arthritis or lupus, and determine risk of heart disease or heart attack. |

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| Antígenos | SARS COV-2 Antigen test [10] | Positive SARS COV-2 Antigen test |
| Tos seca | Dry cough | |
| Resfrío | Common Cold [16], [17] | The common cold, also known simply as a cold, is a viral infectious disease of the upper respiratory tract that primarily affects the respiratory mucosa of the nose, throat, sinuses, and larynx. [18], [19] Signs and symptoms may appear less than two days after exposure to the virus [18]. These may include coughing, sore throat, runny nose, sneezing, headache, and fever [20], [21]. People usually recover in seven to ten days,[20] but some symptoms may last up to three weeks.[22] Occasionally, those with other health problems may develop pneumonia.[20].<br><br>Well over 200 virus strains are implicated in causing the common cold, with rhinoviruses, coronaviruses, adenoviruses and enteroviruses being the most common.[23] They spread through the air during close contact with infected people or indirectly through contact with objects in the environment, followed by transfer to the mouth or nose.[20] Risk factors include going to child care facilities, not sleeping well, and psychological stress. [18] The symptoms are mostly due to the body's immune response to the infection rather than to tissue destruction by the viruses themselves. The symptoms of influenza are similar to those of a cold, although usually more severe and less likely to include a runny nose [18]<br><br>There is no vaccine for the common cold.[20] The primary methods of prevention are hand washing; not touching the eyes, nose or mouth with unwashed hands; and staying away from sick people.[20] Some evidence supports the use of face masks. [24] There is also no cure, but the symptoms can be treated. [20] Zinc may reduce the duration and severity of symptoms if started shortly after the onset of symptoms. [25] Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) such as ibuprofen may help with pain.[26] Antibiotics, however, should not be used, as all colds are caused by viruses, and there is no good evidence that cough medicines are effective [18]<br><br>The common cold is the most frequent infectious disease in humans. Under normal circumstances, the average adult gets two to three colds a year, |

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| | | while the average child may get six to eight [19], [27] Infections occur more commonly during the winter. [20] These infections have existed throughout human history |
| Disnea | Dyspnea | Shortness of breath (SOB), also known as dyspnea (BrE: dyspnoea) is a feeling of not being able to breathe well enough. |
| Cansancio | Fatigue [28] | Fatigue refers to tiredness or lack of energy of the body, the mind or both. It's a fairly common symptom and it usually isn't an indicator of a serious disease. [29] |
| Dolor muscular | Muscle pain | As the name suggests, is refers to soreness or hard pain in the muscles. It can be a sign of injury, infection or simply a result of doing exercise. Its scientific name is Myalgia. [30] |
| Dolor torácico | Chest pain [28] | Chest pain it's, as its name suggest, pain in the thorax which can present as a sharp, burning, tight or aching pain. It can be an indicator for serious problems such as Heart problems like Myocarditis or Pericarditis [31] |
| Anosmia | Anosmia [32], [33] | Anosmia, also known as smell blindness, is the loss of the ability to detect one or more smells. Anosmia may be temporary or permanent. [It differs from hyposmia, which is a decreased sensitivity to some or all smells. |
| Disgeusia | Dysgeusia [32], [33] | Dysgeusia, also known as parageusia, is a distortion of the sense of taste. Dysgeusia is also often associated with ageusia, which is the complete lack of taste, and hypogeusia, which is a decrease in taste sensitivity.[1] An alteration in taste or smell may be a secondary process in various disease states, or it may be the primary symptom |
| Fallar renal | Kidney failure [34] | Kidney failure, also known as end-stage kidney disease, is a medical condition in which the kidneys are functioning at less than 15% of normal levels. Kidney failure is classified as either acute kidney failure, which develops rapidly and may resolve; and chronic kidney failure, which develops slowly and can often be irreversible. Symptoms may include leg swelling, feeling tired, vomiting, loss of appetite, and confusion. Complications of acute and chronic failure include uremia, high blood |

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| | | potassium, and volume overload. Complications of chronic failure also include heart disease, high blood pressure, and anemia. |
| Miocarditis | Myocarditis | Myocarditis is an inflammation of the heart muscle (myocardium). Myocarditis can affect your heart muscle and your heart's electrical system, reducing your heart's ability to pump and causing rapid or abnormal heart rhythms (arrhythmias).<br>A viral infection usually causes myocarditis, but it can result from a reaction to a drug or be part of a more general inflammatory condition. Signs and symptoms include chest pain, fatigue, shortness of breath, and arrhythmias |
| Cefalea/Dolor de cabeza | Headache | As its name suggests it's the feeling of internal pain in the head (although I can be described differently depending on the person having it). It's common and it usually isn't associated with serious diseases. A person usually presents this symptom at least once a year. [35] |
| COVID-19 | COVID-19 [1]–[3], [28], [32], [34], [36]–[38] | It's a disease that is caused by SARS-CoV-2. It's highly contagious and has caused over the last year (2020) millions of deaths. Its most common symptoms include Fever, headaches, anosmia, dyspnea and muscle pain. It can also derive in respiratory infections such as Pneumonia. Although it's survival rate is over 99% it decays depending on age and medical conditions of the people having the virus. [39] |
| Influenza | Influenza [20], [21], [40]–[45] | Seasonal influenza is an acute respiratory infection caused by influenza viruses which circulate in all parts of the world. It represents a year-round disease burden. It causes illnesses that range in severity and sometimes lead to hospitalization and death.<br>Most people recover from fever and other symptoms within a week without requiring medical attention. However, influenza can cause severe illness or death, particularly among high-risk groups including the very young, the elderly, pregnant women, health workers and those with serious medical conditions.<br>In temperate climates, seasonal epidemics occur mainly during winter, while in tropical regions, |

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| | | influenza may occur throughout the year, causing outbreaks more irregularly. [46] |
| Tuberculosis | Tuberculosis [18], [47]–[56] | Tuberculosis (TB) is an infectious disease usually caused by Mycobacterium tuberculosis (MTB) bacteria. Tuberculosis generally affects the lungs but can also affect other parts of the body. Most infections show no symptoms, in which case it is known as latent tuberculosis. About 10% of latent infections progress to active disease which, if left untreated, kills about half of those affected. [19], [22], [24] |
| Cáncer de pulmón | Lung Cancer [25], [57]–[62] | It's one of the most common types of cancer which affects thousands of people every year in the US. Most common symptoms include cough, cough with bloo, chest pain, tiredness and weight loss. There are two types of lung cancer, non-small-cell lung cancer which is the most common and least lethal and small-cell lung cancer which is less common and spreads faster than the other variant [63] |
| Neumonía otros | Pneumonia - others [26] | |
| Neumonía COVID | COVID pneumonia [27] | |
| Tumor cerebral | Brain tumor [23], [58], [64]–[68] | |
| Rinorrea | Rhinorrhea | Rhinorrhea or rhinorrhea is the free discharge of a thin nasal mucus fluid. [7] The condition, commonly known as a runny nose, occurs relatively frequently. Rhinorrhea is a common symptom of allergies (hay fever) or certain viral infections, such as the common cold. It can be a side effect of crying, exposure to cold temperatures, cocaine abuse, [36] or withdrawal, such as from opioids like methadone. [20] Treatment for rhinorrhea is not usually necessary, but there are several medical treatments and preventive techniques available. |


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