

## Appendix C: COVID-19 SoNG Glossary of terms

Term	Definition
<b>Acute respiratory symptoms</b>	The symptoms experienced by a person while they have a respiratory infection (infection of the nose, throat, larynx, trachea, bronchi and/or lungs). These symptoms may include (but are not limited to): cough, shortness of breath, sore throat, runny or blocked nose.
<b>Ancestral strain</b>	The original SARS-CoV-2 virus that was first reported in Wuhan, China, in December 2019.
<b>Asymptomatic</b>	Having no symptoms.
<b>Case fatality ratio</b>	The proportion of individuals diagnosed with a disease who die from that disease.
<b>Close contact</b>	A person who has been exposed to a COVID-19 case and meets the definition of a close contact for contact management purposes. This definition may vary between jurisdictions (see <a href="#">Appendix B</a> for more information). Close contacts are at highest risk of developing the disease.
<b>Confirmed COVID-19 case</b>	A person meeting the laboratory definitive criteria for being a confirmed COVID-19 case (see <a href="#">CDNA COVID-19 Series of National Guidelines</a> for more information).
<b>Viral culture</b>	A viral culture is a test to find viruses that can cause an infection. A sample of body fluid or tissue is collected and added to certain cells used to grow a virus. If no virus infects the cells, the culture is negative. If a virus that can cause infection infects the cells, the culture is positive.
<b>Excess mortality</b>	The difference between the observed numbers of deaths in specific time periods and expected numbers of deaths in the same time periods.
<b>Exposure</b>	Contact or potential contact with an infectious COVID-19 case
<b>Genomic Surveillance</b>	Collecting SARS-CoV-2 genomic sequence data from representative populations to detect new variants and monitor trends in circulating variants.
<b>High-risk of severe disease</b>	People with risk factors, such as older age or other health conditions, which contribute to a greater risk of serious illness due to COVID-19.
<b>High-risk setting</b>	<p>In the context of widespread community transmission, high-risk settings are generally settings where there is both a:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• high proportion of people at high-risk of severe disease (for example, due to age or chronic medical conditions)</li> <li>• higher risk of transmission due to close proximity and difficulty instituting control measures such as physical distancing or environmental controls.</li> </ul> <p>In the context of widespread community transmission, jurisdictions routinely define the following settings as high-risk:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Healthcare settings.</li> <li>• Residential care facilities.</li> <li>• Correctional and detention facilities.</li> </ul>

	Jurisdictions may define additional settings as high-risk based on their epidemiological context.
<b>Household</b>	People who reside together within a single housing unit for the purposes of sleeping and acts of daily living e.g. sharing a meal.
<b>Household-like</b>	People who have spent a considerable period together resulting in an exposure similar to living in the same residential dwelling.
<b>Incubation period</b>	The time between exposure to a COVID-19 case and the first appearance of symptoms.
<b>Infectious period</b>	The time where a COVID-19 case is contagious and can pass on infection to other people.
<b>Isolation</b>	The separation away from others when a person is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• an infectious COVID-19 case</li> <li>• has symptoms compatible with COVID-19 and are awaiting test results.</li> </ul>
<b>Jurisdiction</b>	An Australian state or territory
<b>Natural infection</b>	Infection of SARS-CoV-2 antigens eliciting an immune response and antibodies as opposed to vaccination.
<b>Novel Coronavirus</b>	A new coronavirus strain that has not been previously identified in humans.
<b>Nucleic acid amplification testing</b>	Tests which detect the presence of nucleic acids (the genetic material) of the SARS-CoV-2 virus. This includes polymerase chain reaction (PCR) tests.
<b>Outbreak</b>	A greater number of cases than what is normally expected in a given population. In closed populations, such as a residential facility, health authorities may define an outbreak as two or more cases in a given time period.
<b>Personal protective equipment (PPE)</b>	Equipment used to protect the wearer from SARS-CoV-2 infection. This may include surgical masks, particulate filter respirators (such as P2 or N95), gloves, goggles, glasses, face shields, gowns and aprons.
<b>Pre-symptomatic</b>	Refers to the period before symptoms appear among infected individuals.
<b>Probable COVID-19 case</b>	A person meeting the laboratory suggestive criteria for being a probable COVID-19 case (see <a href="#">CDNA COVID-19 Series of National Guidelines</a> for more information).
<b>Public health and social measures</b>	Measures or actions by individuals, institutions, communities, local and national governments and international bodies to slow or stop the spread of an infectious disease.
<b>Quarantine</b>	The separation away from others when a person is well but may have been exposed to an infectious COVID-19 case
<b>Rapid antigen testing</b>	Tests which detect the presence of specific proteins of the virus. They are most accurate when used to test symptomatic individuals and can be used unsupervised with self-collected specimens. These tests are not as accurate at detecting the virus as a nucleic acid test.

<b>Recombinant</b>	A process in which the genomes of two SARS-CoV-2 variants (that have infected a person at the same time) combine during the viral replication process to form a new variant that is different from both parent lineages.
<b>Re-exposure</b>	Contact or potential contact with an infectious COVID-19 case after a person has recovered from COVID-19.
<b>Reinfection</b>	A subsequent confirmed SARS-CoV-2 infection in a person with a past known history of confirmed or probable COVID-19 that is determined to be separate to the previous infection based on epidemiological and/or laboratory findings (see <a href="#">CDNA COVID-19 Series of National Guidelines</a> for more information).
<b>Release from isolation</b>	When a person no longer needs to isolate.
<b>SARS-CoV-2</b>	The virus that causes COVID-19 disease.
<b>Secondary attack rate</b>	A measure of the frequency of new cases among a specific group of susceptible people exposed to a primary case e.g., contacts.
<b>Secondary transmission</b>	Transmission of SARS-CoV-2 to a specific group of susceptible people exposed to a primary case e.g. contacts.
<b>Variant</b>	A variant is a viral genome (genetic code) that may contain one or more mutations to the ancestral strain (original virus).
<b>Variant of concern</b>	A SARS-CoV-2 variant with characteristics that make it more transmissible or cause more severe illness than the ancestral strain and may require additional public health action.
<b>Viral shedding</b>	Viral shedding occurs when a person releases viable copies of their virus from their bodies.
<b>Viricidal products</b>	Agents that kill viruses to make them noninfective.
<b>Widespread community transmission</b>	Multiple COVID-19 cases in the community, where the source is unknown and presumed to have been acquired from another case within that jurisdiction or country.
<b>Whole genome sequencing</b>	A method of genomic surveillance that describes the nucleic acid (DNA/RNA) sequence of an organism at a given moment in time.
<b>Zoonotic</b>	Diseases that are spread from animals to humans by ticks, mosquitoes, fleas, or contact with or consumption of animals.