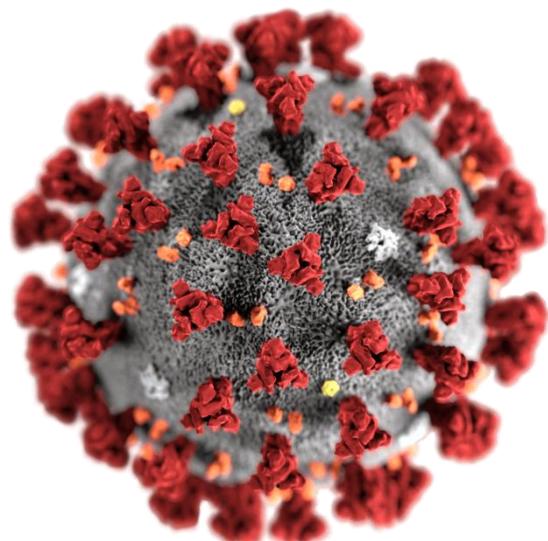


Lexiques sur le thème de la COVID-19

Anglais-Français

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Préface

Pourquoi avoir créé ce lexique de mots anglais-français sur le terme du COVID-19 ? Le but premier est de faire un lexique qui permet de mieux comprendre les articles de presse, termes que nous voyons en anglais et trouver sa définition simplement.

Ce n'est pas un lexique non-exhaustif qui se construit tout au long des lectures et de la recherche biographique.

Dimitri PIANETA

Notations

n.m. : nom masculin

n.f. : nom féminin

adv : adverbe

adj : adjectif

v : verbe

abvr : abréviation

Sommaire

Préface.....	2
Notations.....	3
A.....	5
B.....	8
C.....	11
D	16
E.....	19
F.....	22
G	24
H	25
I.....	27
J.....	30
K.....	31
L	32
M	33
N	35
O	36
P.....	37
Q.....	40
R.....	41
S.....	43
T.....	48
U	50
V.....	51
W	53
X.....	54
Y.....	55
Z.....	56
Les mots de liaison	57
COVID Tests [4].....	59
Biographie	60

A

acceleration phase : n.f. Phase d'accélération.

aches : n.f. douleur, mal

acquired immunity : n.f. Immunité acquise

accurate : adj. Précis

acute : adj. Grave/intense

acute respiratory stress syndrome (ARDS) : n.m. syndrome de détresse respiratoire aigu, SDRA.

A.D. (Anno Domini) : Après Jésus-Christ.

adenovirus : n.m. Adénovirus. Virus dont le patrimoine génétique est constitué d'une molécule d'ADN.

advice : n.m. Conseil/avis.

advise : v. Conseiller

advisory : n.m. Un avis ou un avertissement donné pour vous protéger. Il dit ce que vous devez et ne devez pas faire. Le gouverneur de votre État émet des avis sur le coronavirus.

aerosol : n.m. Aérosol.

to afflict sb/sth : v. affecter, accabler, toucher

against : pref. Contre/par rapport

agency : n.m. Un endroit où les personnes handicapées obtiennent des services.

agency Crisis Number : n.m. Numéro de crise de l'agence - si vous êtes en situation d'urgence, vousappelez ce numéro pour obtenir de l'aide. Vous obtenez ce numéro de votre agence. Demandez à votre gestionnaire de cas d'écrire le numéro.

agent : n.m. agent. The agents or the disease-causing micro-organisms are also called pathogene. These inculde bacteria, viruses, fungi (champignons) and protozoa(protozoaire). The development of a disease depends on several factors related to these agents, like their pathogenicity (ability to cause a disease) and close (quantity). The mere presence of micro-orgnisms in the environment is not sufficient to cause a disease. Usually the greater the number of pathogens in the body, the more severre the disease, and the same has been observed in COVID-19.

ageusia : n.f. ageusie

agoraphobia : n.f. ageusie

airborne transmission : n.f. transmission aéroportée ou transmission par voie aérienne. Airborne transmission occurs when pathogens are carried by dust or droplet nuclei which remain suspended in air. Airborne transmission of COVID-19 has not yet been confirmed by the WHO. However, research is going on to study whether SARS-CoV-2 is airborne. Given the many similarities between the two SARS viruses and the evidence on virus transport in general, it is highly likely that the SARS-CoV-2 virus also spreads by air.

alcohol : n.m. Alcool

alerts : n.f. Alertes - avertissements d'une situation dangereuse.

alphacoronavirus : n.m. Alphacoronavirus ou α -coronavirus, Alpha-CoV

amino acid : n.f. acides aminés

animal-human interface : n.f. interface animaux humains. any point where animals (domestic and wild) and humans meet - *Animal diseases can potentially pass to humans at any animal-human interface such as a zoo, farm or animal market.*

anomalous : adj. Anormal/irrégulier.

anosmia : n.f. anosmie

another : encore un

antibody : n.m. anticorps

antibody test : n.m. test d'anticorps.

antigen : n.m. antigène

antigen test : n.m. test antigène

antimicrobial : adj. antimicrobien.

antiserum : n.f. sérothérapie.

antiviral drug : n.m. Médicament antiviral

antiviral medication : n.f. Médicament antiviral

the Antonine Plague : n.f. La peste antonine.

anxiety : n.f. Anxiété - être nerveux, avoir peur, s'inquiéter que quelque chose de mauvais va se passer.

apex : n.m. apex ; sommet; point culminant

apron : n.m. Tablier.

area : n.f. Zone/région

around the corner : adv. Approcher, approcher à grand pas, être bientôt, être imminent, ne pas être loin

artificial respirator : n.m. Respiration artificielle ou respirateur artificiel.

asian flu : Grippe asiatique.

asphyxia : n.f. asphyxie.

assumption : n.f. Hypothèse ; postulat.

asthma : n.m. Asthme - cette maladie se situe dans vos poumons. Vos voies respiratoires gonflent et il est difficile de respirer. C'est une maladie de longue durée. Certaines personnes vont mieux, d'autres ont du mal à respirer toute leur vie.

asymptomatic : adj asymptotique. Showing no symptoms of a particular disease - *She had no idea her husband had coronavirus because he was asymptomatic.*

asymptomatic carrier : n.m. Porteurs asymptomatiques

assistant-nurse : n.m. ou n.f. Aide soignant

atypical : adj. Atypique.

attack rate : n.m. Taux d'attaque

attestation : n.m. Attestation

avoid : v. Eviter.

autoimmune disease : n.m. Maladie auto-immune

azithromycin : azithromycine

B

backtrack : v. Faire marche arrière

backtracking : adv. Terme anglais qui signifie reconstitution du parcours d'une personne porteuse du virus Covid-19.

bacteria : n.f. Bacteria are microscopic organisms that are capable of producing many types of diseases. Cholera, plague and typhoid are some of the important disease caused by bacteria. Bacteria have the ability to reproduce by themselves inside a human body, thereby increasing of severity of a disease. Some of them are round in shape, and some of them are rod shaped. In some, there is a hair-like structure over the body.

bacteriophage : n.m. Bactériophage

bacterium : n.f. Bactérie

bag : n.m. Sac

bag up : v. Mettre en sac.

balcony party : n.f. Fête au balcon

ban : n.f. Interdire; exclure

ban on doing : n.f. Interdiction

barbely : à peine

barrier : n.f. Barrière ; n.m. obstacle

barrier Gesture : n.m. Gestes barrières

basic reproduction number (R_0) : n.m. Nombre de reproduction de base. Another key concept in understanding the coronavirus pandemic is the basic reproduction number, R_0 which was originally named the basic reproductive ratio or rate.

In terms of the reproductive number, there are three possible situations :

1. $R_0 = 1$ indicates that the number of cases is stable and the disease is endemic.
2. $R_0 > 1$ indicates that the number of cases is increasing and that it will ultimately turn into an epidemic.
3. $R_0 < 1$ indicates that the number of cases is decreasing and that the epidemic will come under control soon. (figure 1)

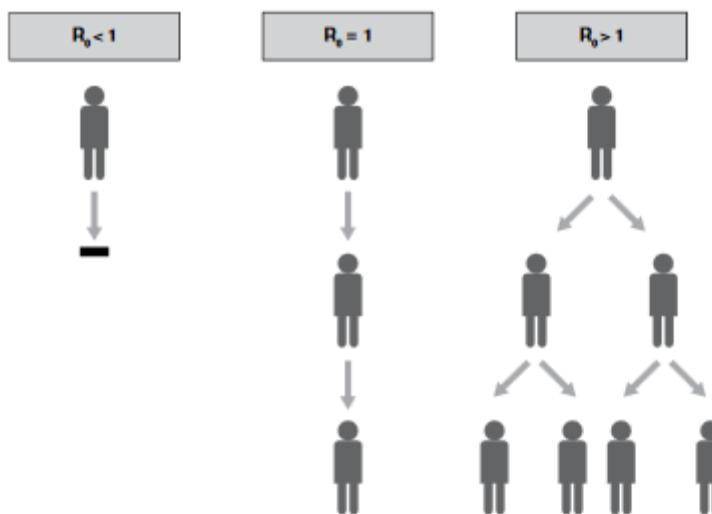


Figure 1 : Basic Reproductive Number and Spread of Infectious Disease

basic reproductive number (R₀) : n.m. Nombre de reproduction de base

BCG Vaccine : n.m. Vaccin BCG

bereft : adj. privé; dépossédé

Betacoronavirus : n.m. Betacoronavirus

bin : n.f. Poubelle

Biotherapy : n.f. Biothérapie

bleak : adj. sombre ; morose

bleed : v. saigner

blood : n.m. sang

blood plasma : n.m. plasma sanguin

bodily fluids : n.m. fluides corporels

border closure : n.f. Fermeture de frontière

border screening : n.m. Dépistage à la frontière

breath : n.m. souffle ; respiration

breathing : adv. Respiratoire

breathing rate : n.f. fréquence respiratoire

bronchoalveolar lavage (BAL) : n.m. lavage bronchoalvéolaire (LBA)

bubble : n.f. bulle

by leaps and bounds : de façon démesurée



C

cardiovascular : adj. Cardiovasculaire - ayant à voir avec votre cœur et vos vaisseaux sanguins.

cancel : v. annuler ; supprimer

care : v. prendre soin de ; se soucier

carrier : n.m. le porteur. A person or animal that transmits a disease to others, whether suffering from it themselves or not - *People who are asymptomatic can still be carriers.*

carry : verbe. Porter. Be infected with a disease and able to transmit it to others, whether symptomatic or asymptomatic - *Some people may carry coronavirus without knowing it.*

case : n.m. cas. Nombre de cas de personnes infectées par le virus.

case fatality rate ou CFR : n.m. Taux de létalité. The case fatality rate is another important aspect of any epidemic or pandemic. It is the proportion of deaths in relation to the number of reported cases of a disease within a specified time. The case fatality rate of the coronavirus pandemic has been found to vary by age, sex, and presence or absence of coexisting, disease like diabetes, hypertension, respiratory diseases, etc.

case cluster : n.f. Grappe de cas

case definition : n.f. Définition de cas

CDC : Center For Disease Control & prevention- Centre Américain de prévention des maladies

cellular immunity : n.f. Immunité cellulaire

cephalalgia : n.f. céphalée (aussi mal de tête que nous pouvons dire en anglais : headache ou cephalgia)

certificate : n.f. Attestation

chain of transmission of infection : n.m. Certificat d'immunité

chills : n.f. frissons

choloroquine : n.f. Chloroquine

chronic disease : n.f. Chronique ici maladie

clap : v. applaudir

clapping : n.m. applaudissement

clinical signs : n.m. seuil épidémique

clinical trial : n.m. Essai clinique

close : v. fermer

closeness : n.f. proximité

closure : n.m. fermeture ; cessation

cluster : n.m. cas groupés, grappe ; regroupement

cluster, or infection cluster or disease cluster : n.m. Foyer de contagion

close contact : n.m. Contact étroit

checklist : n.f. Liste de contrôle. Une liste faite pour garder une trace de ce qui est nécessaire. Il montre ce qui est terminé et non terminé.

Chronic Bronchitis : n.f. Bronchite chronique - les tubes qui transportent l'air vers vos poumons gonflent. Vous toussez beaucoup et avez du mal à respirer. Cela dure longtemps.

Clean and disinfect : v. Nettoyez et désinfectez -pour laver quelque chose et tuer les germes et les virus. Par exemple, utilisez une demi-tasse d'eau de Javel dans 1 gallon ¹d'eau pour tuer les germes. Ou utilisez une lingette contenant 50 à 70% d'alcool.

cold : n.m. Rhume ; froid

collapsologist : n.m. collapsologue

communicable : adj. transmissible

community spread : n.f. Propagation au sein de la communauté. Transmission of a disease directly within a community and not by importation from a foreign source - *With this many new positive cases, the evidence suggests that we now have community spread right here in our county.*

community transmission : n.f. Transmission communautaire

comorbidity : adj. Comorbidité

compulsory : adj. obligatoire; imperative

concerned : adj. préoccupé; inquiet

confirmed : adj. confirmé; vérifié

confirmed case : n.m. Cas confirmé

¹ Mesure de capacité utilisée dans les pays anglo-saxons (4,54 litres en Grande-Bretagne et au Canada ; 3,78 litres aux États-Unis).

confirmed positive case : Cas positif confirmé

congestion: n. f. congestion; encombrement

congenital : n.f. Immunité innée

congregate case : n.m. Soin collectif

constrain : n.f. Contrainte ; restriction

containment relief : n.m. Allègement du confinement

contact case : n.m. Cas contact

contact identification : n.f. Identification des contacts

contact tracing : n.m. dépistage ; traçage. n.f. 1.recherche des contacts, 2. n.m. traçage des contacts. Suivi des interactions sociales.*Identification and monitoring of people who may have had contact with an infectious person - By insisting on strict contact tracing as soon as someone was potentially infected, they managed to control the spread of the disease.*

contactless : sans contact

contagion : n.f. contagion

contagious : adj. Contagieux/(se) ; endiguement

containment : n.m. confinement

containment area : n.m. Zone de confinement

containment relief : n.m. Allègement du confinement

contagious (adjective): Describing a disease that can pass from person to person, usually by direct contact; describing a person with such a disease. See infectious - *Patients who are still contagious are kept in isolation.*

contagiousness : n.f. Contagiosité

contamination : n.f. Contamination

convalescent plasma : n.m. plasma de convalescence

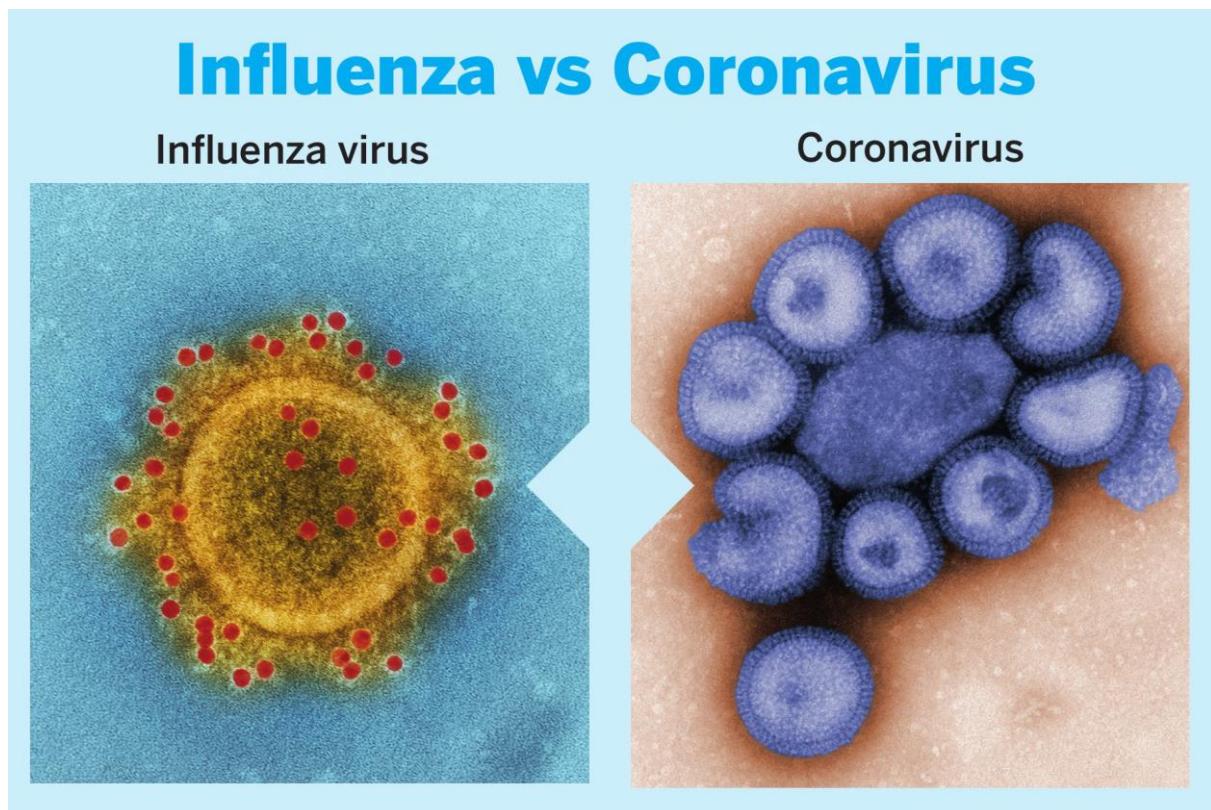
COPD – Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease : MPOC - Maladie pulmonaire obstructive chronique - une maladie pulmonaire qui rend la respiration difficile. Ça empire avec le temps.

cordon sanitaire : n.m. Cordon sanitair

corona-baby : bébé conçu pendant le confinement

coronials : génération issue du confinement

coronavirus : n.m. coronavirus (CoV). Any one of a large family of viruses that can cause disease in the breathing and eating systems of humans and animals (respiratory and digestive systems). Coronavirus diseases can range from the relatively harmless common cold to more severe and potentially fatal diseases such as SARS (Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome). Seen through a microscope, coronaviruses appear circular with spikes, like crowns ☈, and are named from the Latin for crown, which is *corona*. Coronaviruses normally originate in animals and usually cannot be passed to humans. But very occasionally a coronavirus mutates and can then be transmitted from animal to human, and then from human to human. This is how the SARS epidemic started in the early 2000s, for example - *Did you know that flu is a **coronavirus** disease?*



Coronavirus test : n.m. Test du coronavirus

coughth : v. Tousser

cough : n.f. la toux

course of a disease : n.f. Evolution de la maladie

countermoves : n.m. Faux-mouvement

COVID-19 (noun): official name for the novel coronavirus disease that emerged in China in 2019.
COVID-19 = COronaVIrus Disease-2019 - *All countries are requested to report any new confirmed case of **COVID-19** within 48 hours.*

covid-19 self-test : n.m. Autotest de dépistage du Covid-19

covidiot : personne que l'on critique en raison de son non respect des règles de confinement.

Covi-divorce : divorce causé par le confinement

crisis : n.m scrise au pluriel en anglais **crises**.

crossroad immunity : n.f. Immunité croisée

cumbersome : adj. lourd

curarization : n.f. Curarisation

cure : v. guérir

cure : n. remède

curfew : n.m. Couvre-feu

current : actuel ; existant ; courant

current vaccines : n.m. Vaccins réélement

D

deadly : adj. Mortel

death : n.f. Mort; décès

death toll : taux de mortalité

defense of the body : n.f. Défense du corps

delegated supervision : n.f. Supervision déléguée

description of the virus : n.f. Description du virus

departure screening : n.m. Dépistage à la sortie

diabetes : n.m. Diabète. Une maladie qui survient lorsque vous avez trop de sucre dans votre sang. Cela signifie également que vous avez du mal à transformer les aliments que vous mangez en énergie.

a. Diabète de type 1 : la personne ne produit pas d'insuline. L'insuline est un produit chimique dans votre corps qui vous aide à transformer les aliments que vous mangez en énergie.

b. Diabète de type 2 : la personne fabrique trop d'insuline. L'insuline est un produit chimique dans votre corps qui vous aide à transformer les aliments que vous mangez en énergie.

diagnose : verb. Diagnostiquer. Identify an illness by examining the symptoms - *Only a medical professional can properly diagnose the cause of your problem.*

diagnosis : n.m. Diagnostic. Identification of an illness by examination of the symptoms - *If you're not happy with the doctor's diagnosis you could always get a second opinion.*

diagnosis by exclusion : n.m. Diagnostic d'exclusion.

diarrhea : n.f. diarrhée

direct contact and droplet spread : n.m. Contact direct et propagation de gouttelette. Direct contact and droplet spread are two main modes of transmission of coronavirus infection. Droplet spread refers to the spray of pathogens with relatively large, short-range aerosols produced by sneezing, coughing or even talking. Through droplet spread, the pathogen is transmitted by direct spray over a few feet, before the droplets fall to the ground. For the spread of SARS-CoV-2, close contact between two people (one is infected, the other healthy) is necessary. Here the pathogen is transmitted by physical contact between two individuals through actions such as touching, kissing, shaking hands or hugging. The virus can also spread directly from person to person when a COVID-19 patient coughs or exhales, producing droplets that reach the nose, mouth or eyes of another person. Alternatively, as the droplets are too heavy to be airborne, they land on objects and surfaces surrounding the person.

person. Other people become infected with COVID-19 by touching these contaminated objects or surfaces, and thereafter touching their eyes, nose or mouth. Therefore, COVID-19 has been found to spread mostly among family members, healthcare professionals who are treating such patients and other people who come into contact with an infected person.

direct medical : n.m. Soin direct

disinfect : v. désinfecter

disinfectant : n.m. Désinfectant

disinfectant : adj. Désinfectant

disinformation « poisoning and disinfection » : n.f. Désinformation « intoxication et désinfection »

disease (noun) : n.f. Maladie; affection. Illness; sickness; a disorder of the body - *Polio is one of several serious diseases that have been nearly eradicated.*

disclose : v. Divulguer; publier.

disposable : adj. jetable ; à usage unique

disposable gowns : n.f. Blouse jetable.

disposable surgical gowns : n.f. Blouse chirurgicale jetable.

DNA ou deoxyribonucleic acid : n.f. ADN ou d'acide désoxyribonucléique.

draconian : adj. draconien. Très sévère.

draw: v. Tirer

draw blood : Tirer du sang; prise de sang.

Drive through testing : n.m. Dépistage au volant.

droplets : n.f. Gouttelettes. The spray produced when people cough or sneeze, and which can spread diseases like COVID-19 - *Health care personnel wear protective clothing to guard against the disease carried in droplets when infected people sneeze or cough.*

droplet nuclei : n.m. Noyaux de condensation

droplet transmission : n.m. transmission de gouttelettes

drug : n.m. Médicament ; traitement

dry cough : n.f. toux sèche

duration of hospitalization : n.f. Durée d'hospitalisation

duration of illness : n.f. Durée de la maladie

duration of immunity : n.f. Durée de l'immunité

dyspnea : n.f. dyspnée



E

Early : début

Edge : n.f limite, n.m. bord

effective reproduction number (R) : n.m. nombre de reproduction

elbow : n.m. Coude

elbow bump : n.m. Coude-à-coude

elders : aîné(e)s les personnes âgées de plus de 65 ans.

elderly : personnes âgées ; vieux

elective procedure : n.f. Intervention élective

elective surgery : n.f. Chirurgie élective

embalmer : Thanatopracteur (nom masculin), thanatopractrice (nom féminin)

emergency ; n.f. urgence

emergency contact information : n.f. Coordonnées d'urgence - numéros que vous pouvez appeler en cas d'urgence. Par exemple: 911, votre médecin, membre de votre famille, personnel de soutien, etc.

ER. Emergency disease : n.f. sale des urgences

emerging disease : n.f. Maladie émergente.

emphysema : n.m. emphysème

end of the epidemic : n.f. Fin de l'épidémie

endemic disease : n.f. Endémie

energy : n.m. Énergie. Le pouvoir que vous obtenez de la nourriture ou de l'exercice. Trouvez des moyens de continuer à faire de l'exercice lorsque vous restez à la maison.

enhanced transmissibility : n.f. Transmission améliorée

entry screening : n.m. Dépistage à l'arrivée

enzyme : n.f. Enzyme

epicenter: n.m. Epicentre de l'épidémie

epidemic : n.f. épidémie. Occurrence of a particular disease in a large number of people in a particular area. See outbreak, pandemic - *The city was devastated by an **epidemic** of cholera in the 19th century.*

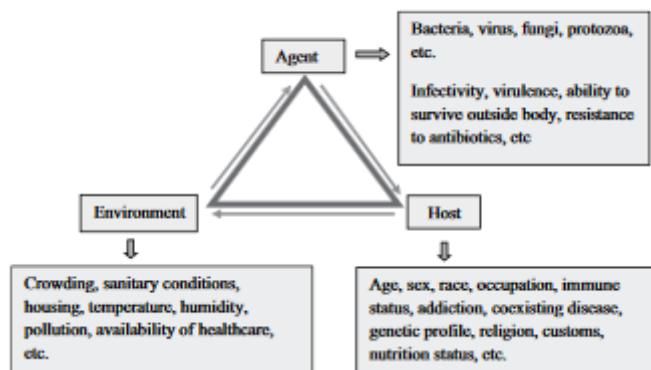
epidemic : adj. Epidémique. A relatively known term to all of us, an epidemic means an increase, often sudden, in the number of cases of an infectious disease above what is normally expected in a population of a given area in a specific time period.

epidemic curve : n.f. Courbe épidémique

epidemic muscle myalgia : n.m. myalgie musculaire épidémique

epidemiological survey : n.f. enquête épidémiologique

epidemiologic triad : n.f. triade épidémiologique. To understand the development of an infectious disease such as COVID-19 in a human body, a traditional model is used all over the world : epidemiologic triad or triangle.



This triad consists of first a disease-causing agent, second a susceptible host (human being) and third an environment that brings the agent and the host into proximity. A disease occurs when the agent interacts (comes close) with the susceptible host in an environment that supports or allows for transmission of agent into the body of the host.

épidemiology : n.f. épidémiologie

erythema : n.m. érythème

essential : adj. Essentiel ; nécessaire

essential government functions : n.f. fonctions gouvernementales essentielles

essential business : n.f. Achats de nécessité

essential product : n.m. Production de nécessité

essential services : n.m. Service essentiel. These referred to tasks that needed to ensure an individual community's health, safety and survival for example getting food or medicine.

essential worker : n.m. travailleur essentiel

estimate : n.f. estimation.

expectoration : n.f. Expectoration

exponential curve : n.m. Courbe exponentielle

exponential growth : n.m. croissance exponentielle

exponentially : adv. exponentiellement

exposed personn : n.f. personne exposée

exposure : n.f. Exposition ; révélation - être autour de quelque chose. Entrer en contact avec quelque chose.

F

false negative (result) : n.m. Faux négatif

false positive (result) : n.m. Faux positif

face covering : n.f. visière de protection

face mask : n.f. masque : masque de protection

face shield ; protective visor : n.f. Visière de protection ; écran facial

false negative : adj. faux négatif

fatal : adj. Mortel ; catastrophique

fatality : n.m. décès ; victime

fatigue : n.m. épuisement

fatigue fever : n.f. fièvre de fatigue

fearful : adj. craintif

fever : n.f. Fièvre.

FDA : Food and Drug administration

FFP2 mask : n.m. Masque FFP2

Filtering : n.f. filtration

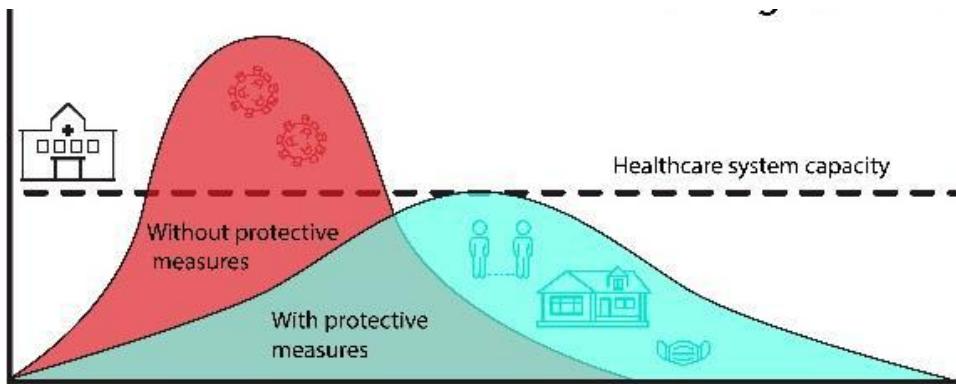
Filtering : present part. filtrant

flatten the curve : locution verbale. Aplatir de la courbe; diminuer grippe. Change the steep upward curve on a graph of new disease cases to a flatter, shallower upward curve over a longer time period through measures such as social distancing - *Authorities hope that by introducing social distancing they will be able to flatten the curve and avoid hospitals being rapidly overwhelmed with new cases.*

flattening : verbe. Aplatir.

Flattening the curve n.m. Aplatissement de la courbe.

Selon l'image suivante :



La haute montagne rouge montre combien de personnes pourraient tomber malade si nous ne faisons rien. Le vert une petite colline montre combien de personnes tombé malade si nous restons à la maison. Le vert est mieux. Si trop de gens tombent malades au en même temps, nous ne pouvons pas les aider.

flu : n.f. Grippe - c'est comme avoir un gros rhume, mais pire. Vous vous sentez somnolent, faible et vos muscles peuvent vous faire mal.

flu like : comme ; s'appartement à la grippe

fluid resistant surgical mask : masque chirurgical résistant à la pénétration des liquides

folk medicine : n.f. médecine traditionnelle

fomite : n.m. Matière contaminée ; vecteurs passifs ; objet contaminé.

forbidden : interdit

forehead thermometer : n.m. Thermomètre frontal

formerly : autrefois

fourteen-day quarantine : n.f. Quatorzaine.

On the frontline : locution adverbale. En première ligne.

front-line staff : n.m. Personnel de première ligne.

fungal pathogen : n.m. Argent pathogène fongique.

fungi : n.m. Champignon. Fungi are another type of microscopic pathogen. Skin infections and pneumonia are some of the important diseases caused by them. Fungi are often compared with plants, because they are made up of many cells, unlike bacteria or viruses. However, they are not capable of producing food of their own. So, they depend on human beings and plants for their survival. They typically cause infection when the host has low immunity

furlough : n.m. conge; permission

frontline : n.f. première ligne

G

gasometry : n.f. Gazométrie

gatherings : n.m. rassemblement; reunion

garbage : n.m. déchets: ordure

garlic : n.m. Ail

gene : n.m. Gène

genome : n.m. Génome

germ : n.m. Germe

germicide : n.m. Germicide

gloves : n.m. Gants

 latex gloves : gants latex

 nitrile gloves : gants en nitrile

 medical gloves : gants médicaux

 non-sterile gloves : gant non stériles

global pandemic : une pandémie mondiale

go out : v. sortir ; partir

goggles : n.m. lunette de protection

google : v. googliser : rechercher des informations sur le moteur de recherche google

grunting : n.m. geignement ; gémissement

gown : n.f. blouse

guidelines : n.f. Lignes directrices ; consignes. Liste des instructions dont disposent les médecins et les scientifiques d'accord.

H

Haemorrhagic fever : n.f. Fièvre hémorragique.

hand hygiene : n.f. Hygiène des mains

hand sanitiser ou hand sanitizer (UK): n.m. Gel hydroalcoolique

handshakes : n.m. poignée de mains

hand washing : n.m. Lavage des mains

hangouts : n.m. lieu de rencontre ; lieu de préférence

hard : adj ; dur ; difficile

harsh : adj. sévère ; rude

hazmat : (abrégé : Hazardous material) matière dangereuse

hazmat suit : n.f. Une combinaison de protection ; contre les matières dangereuses.

HCoV : Human coronaviruses

headache : n.m. mal de tête

health : n.f. santé

health : adj. médical

health book : n.m. Carnet de santé

health care system capacity : n.m. Capacité du système de santé

health crisis : n.f. Crise sanitaire

health Minister : n.m. ministre de la santé

health screening : n.m. Dépistage sanitaire

health threat : n.f . menace pour la santé

healthcare providers : n.m. prestataire de soins

healthcare professionals : n.m. professionnels de la santé

healthcare system : n.m. un système de santé

healthy carrier : n.m. Porteur sains

hemoptysis : n.f. Hémoptysie

herd immunity : n.f. Immunité collective, immunité de groupe, immunité grégaire. An indirect protection from a disease resulting from a large percentage of the population gaining immunity (either through vaccination or through recovering from the disease) - *This virus is unlike the seasonal flu because there is currently no vaccine or herd immunity, he said.*

hikes : n.f. Augmentations

high-risk conditions : n.f. Conditions à haut risque

historical strain : n.f. souche historique

hit : n.m. coup

hit : v. frapper ; toucher

hoard : v. stocker ; entasser

hoarding : n.f. accumulation

home isolation : n.m. isolement à domicile

hospitalized person : n.f. personne hospitalisée

host : n.m. receveur. A susceptible host is the final link in the chain of infection. Susceptibility depends on genetic factors, nutritional factors, specific immunity and many unspecific factors that affect an individual's ability to resist. Since SARS-CoV-2 is a new strain of coronavirus, there is hardly any immunity against it in the general population. As a result, the infection is spreading fast and wide and has turned into a pandemic.

host cell : n.f. Cellule hôte

hugs : serrer dans ses bras

humoral immunity : n.f. Immunité humorale

Hydro-alcoholic gel : n.m. gel hydro-alcoolique

Hydroxychloroquine : hydroxychloroquine

hygiene : n.f. hygiène

hypoxemia : n.f. Hypoxémie

I

ICU ou the Intensive Care Unit : n.f. USI ou l'unité de soins intensifs.

Ill : adj. Malade

Illness : n.m. maladie

immune : adj. Immunisé(e)

immune deficiency : n.f. Immunodéficience

immune escape mutants : n.m. Mutants d'échappement immunitaires

immune evasion : n.f. évasion immune

immune protection : n.f. protection immunitaire

immune responses : n.f. Réponses immunitaire

immunity : n.f. immunité. Immunity means the development of resistance against an infectious agent. When immunity is developed by natural infection or by vaccination, it is known as active immunity. When immunity is transferred from mother to foetus or by injection of specific protective antibodies, it is known as passive immunity.

Natural immunity means the innate immunity of human beings to specific disease-causing agents. Herd immunity refers to proportion of individuals in a population initially did not prevent the gathering of people, to generate herd immunity as a strategy to fight against coronavirus epidemic, to the surprise of many in the medical community.

immunity certificate : n.m. Certificat d'immunité

immunization : n.f. immunisation ; vaccination

immuno-compromised : immuno-déprimé

immunodeficient : adj. immuno-déprimé ; immuno-déficient

immunization coverage : n.f. Couverture vaccinale.

immunocompromised : adj. Immunodéprimé

immunogenicity : n.f. Immunogénicité

immunosuppressed : n.f. Immunosuppression. L'**immunosuppression** est l'inhibition de l'activation du système immunitaire.

immune response : n.f. Réponse immunitaire

immune surveillance : n.f. surveillance immunitaire

immune system : n.m. système immunitaire.

Impact of population-wide : n.m. L'impacte à l'échelle de la population.

impact rate : n.m. Taux incidence

imported cases : n.m. Cas importés

improve : v. améliorer ; renforcer

in this day and age : à notre époque, de nos jours

in total : adv. Au total

inaccurate : adj. inexact ; imprécis

incidence : n.f. cas; fréquence

incubation : n.f. Incubation

incubation period : n.f. période d'incubation

Incubation period : n.f. Période d'incubation. The time from a person's first exposure to a disease to the time when symptoms develop - *When they know the **incubation period** they will know how long to keep people in quarantine.*

index case : n.m. patient éro

index patient : n.m. Patient de référence

indigenous case : n.m. Cas autochtone

infect : v. Contaminer, infecter. Affect a human or animal with a disease-causing organism - *But can it infect human beings?*

infected (adjective/past participle): infecté(e). affected with a disease-causing organism - *They were able to cure the **infected** left lung before the infection could spread to the right lung.*

infection : n.f. Infection. Processus d'infection; état d'être infecté; maladies infectieuses - Le lait maternel peut aider à protéger les bébés contre diverses infections.

Infection control : n.f. contrôle infection. Prévention ou stopper l'établissement de l'infections.

infectious (adjective): infectieux/se. Décrire une maladie qui peut être transmise par l'environnement; décrivant un être humain ou un animal capable de propager une infection. Voir contagieux - Évitez les chiens car ils peuvent encore être contagieux.

infectious agent : n.m. Agent infectieux

infectious diseases : n.f. Maladie infectieuse

influenza : grippe

infect : v. infecter ; contaminer

infection : n.f. infection ; maladie infectieuse

infectious : adj. infectieux ; contagieux

infeted : adj. infecté ; contaminé

inflame : v. (abbrégé de prejorative information on epidemic) information erronée sur une épidémie

initial vaccination : n.f. Primo-vaccination.

inoculum : n.m. Inoculum

intensive care : n.m. Soins intensifs

intensive care unit : n.f. Unité de soins intensifs.

intensivist : n.m ou f. intensiviste. Médecin spécialisé dans le traitement des patients relevant de l'unité des soins intensifs. On peut dire aussi spécialiste en soins intensifs n. m. ou f. ; médecin intensiviste n. m. ou f. ;

interferon : n.m. Interféron

intubate : v. intuber

intubation : n.f. Intubation

involuntary : adj. Involontaire

isolate : v. isoler. Keep an infected person away from healthy people - *They will isolate anyone suspected of having the disease.*

isolation : n.m. Isolement. Separation of infected people from healthy people for serious contagious diseases like COVID-19 - *Travellers arriving from the infected area were immediately put in isolation.*

isolation gown : n.f. Blouse d'isolement

J

jab : n.f. piqûre; injection

janthinobacterium : n.f. janthinobactérum

jennerization : jennérisation

job loss : v. perte d'emploi

K

keep in touch : rester en contact

kidult : Néologisme : ADULESCENT- Adulte qui se comporte comme un adolescent

killed : adj. Tué.

kits : n.m. Kit. Ensemble d'éléments à monter soi-même.

L

Laboratory confirmation : n.f. Confirmation en laboratoire

lethal : adj. mortel ; fatal

lift the lockdown : v. Déconfiner

limit : v. restreindre ; freiner

livestreaming : n.m. diffusion en direct

livestream : v. diffuser en direct ; voir en direct

local transmission case : n.m. Cas de transmission locale

lockdown : n.m. Confinement ; état d'urgence

lock down : v. Confiner

lockdown lifting : n.m. déconfinement

lockdown lifting map : n.f. Carte du déconfinement

locked down : adj. Confiné

lonely : adj. seul; isolé

to lurk : v. Se cacher, menacer

lung : n.m. poumon

lung infiltrate ; pulmonary infiltrate : infiltrat pulmonaire

lymphocyte : n.m. Lymphocyte

B Lymphocyte : n.m. Lymphocyte B

T Lymphocyte : n.m. Lymphocyte T

M

malady : n.f. Maladie

malaise : n.m. Malaise

mandatory : adj. obligatoire ; imposé

mandatory lockdown : n.m. Confinement obligatoire

map-out : v. planifier ; schématiser

martial law : n.f. Loi martiale

mask : n.m. Masques ou face mask. A piece of fibre or cloth that fits over the nose and mouth to protect other people from the wearer's germs and/or the wearer from germs in the air - *The World Health Organization recommend that people should not wear masks unless they may be carrying COVID-19 (to protect other people) or are caring for anyone suffering from COVID-19 (to protect themselves).*

mask : v. dissimuler

surgical mask : n.m. Masque chirurgical

massive screening : n.m. Dépistage massif

mean incubation period : n.f. Période médiane d'incubation

meaning : n.m. sens : signification

measles : n.f. rougeole

median incubation period : n.f. Période médiane d'incubation

medicine : n.f. medicine; medicament

MD : abvr Medical Doctor – Docteur en médecine

MERS ou Middle East Respiratory Syndrome : n.m. syndrome respiratoire du Moyen-Orient (MERS).

microorganism : n.m. Micro-organisme

migraine : n.f. Migraine

mild : adj. Léger ; doux ; bénin

mild symptoms : n.m. Symptômes bénins

misinformation : n.f. désinformation ; fausse information

mitigation : n.f. Atténuation ; adoucissement

mitigation strategies : n.f. stratégies d'atténuation

mobilize : v. mobiliser

mode of transmission : n.m. Mode de transmission. There are several modes of transmission of a pathogen from reservoir to a susceptible host. This susceptible host further transmits this pathogen to other people and propagates the chain of infection.

monitor : n.m. Moniteur; écran

monitor : v. contrôler

monitoring : n.f. surveillance

monoclonal antibody : n.m. anticorps monoclinal

morbility : Morbilità

morbidity rate : n.m. taux de morbidité

moron : n.m. imbecile

moronavirus : comportement irresponsables de certaines personnes face au COVID-19

mortality rate : n.m. taux de mortalité

mRNA : messenger RNA

mRNA-1273 vaccine : n.m. vaccin mRNA-1273

mucosa : n.f. Muqueuse

muscle pain : n.m. Douleur musculaire

mutation : n.f. Mutation du virus

myalgia : n.f. Myalgie

N

N95 mask : ou N95 filtering facepiece respirator , N95 FFR, N95 respirator mask, N95 respiratory mask, N95 respirator, N95 mask, N95 respiratory protective device . Masque de protection respiratoire N95

nausea : n.f. nausée

nasopharyngeal : adj. nasopharyngé

negative pressure room : n.f. Chambre à pression négative

new coronavirus : n.m. Nouveau coronaviru

non-close contact : n.m. contact non étroit

nonessential : n.m. non essentiel ; accessoire

non-legal : n.f. non légal

non-pharmaceutical interventions (NPIS) : n.f. interventions non pharmaceutiques

nonplussed : adj. perplexe ; déconcerté

nosocomial infection : n.f. infection nosocomiale

not to know : v. connaître

novel coronavirus : n.m. Nouveau coronavirus. The word *novel* means “new”, and a newly identified coronavirus strain is often called a novel coronavirus - *Until they gave it a name, they mostly referred to COVID-19 as **novel coronavirus (disease)**.*

nurse : n.m. infirmier; n.f. infirmière

nurse : v. soigner ; nourrir

O

Onset of symptoms : n.f. apparition des symptômes

Opportunistic infection : n.f. infections opportunistes

Oropharyngeal swab : n.m. écouvillons oropharyngés

An outbreak : n.f. une épidémie; déclenchement. A sudden occurrence of a disease (or other unpleasant thing). See epidemic, pandemic - *There was another **outbreak** of the disease in 1993 but the cause was uncertain.*

outline : n.m. schema; contour

outline : v. esquisser; résumer; présenter

Overblouse : n.f. Surblouse.

oxygen therapy : Oxygénothérapie

P

pandemic : n.f. pandémie. Apparition d'une maladie particulière dans tout un pays ou dans le monde. Voir épidémie, épidémie - Juste après la Première Guerre mondiale, il y a eu une pandémie de grippe qui a tué jusqu'à 40 millions de personnes dans le monde.

pandemic : adv. Pandémique. An epidemic that spreads over several countries or continents, usually affecting a large number of people, is called a pandemic.

pandemic stress : n.m. Stress pandémique

pangolin : n.m. Pangolin

panic buying : n.m. Achats engendrés par la panique

parasite : n.m. Parasite

pathogen : n.m. Agent pathogène.

pathogenic : n.m. Pathogène.

patient zero : n.m. Patient zéro ; première personne d'une épidémie recensée comme contaminée. La personne identifiée comme la première à être infectée par une maladie lors d'une épidémie - Les autorités essaient généralement de déterminer qui était le patient zéro dans une épidémie donnée, car elles peuvent aider à répondre à des questions importantes sur comment, quand et pourquoi elle a commencé.

PCR test : n.m. Test PCR. PCR signifie polymerase chain reaction. Test diagnostique PCR

peak of the epidemic : n.m. Pic de l'épidémie.

pedometer : n.m. Pédomètre est un petit appareil comme une montre que vous pouvez porter à votre poignet. Cela compte chaque pas que vous faites.

peptide : n.f. Peptide.

personal protective equipment (PPE) : EPI ou Équipement de protection individuelle. n.m. vêtements spéciaux, coiffures, lunettes, masques et autres vêtements qui protègent les personnes contre les blessures ou les infections. - La plupart des EPI portés par les médecins et les infirmières ne doivent être portés qu'une seule fois et détruits après utilisation.

person-to-person : adv. Personne à personne, d'une personne à l'autre. Décrivant la propagation d'une maladie d'une personne à une autre, généralement par le toucher, y compris la poignée de main, les baisers, les rapports sexuels, etc. - En janvier, une Américaine infectée rentrant de Chine a

transmis le virus à son mari, marquant le premier exemple connu de personne - propagation du virus à une personne aux États-Unis.

perturb : v. Perturber ; troubler

pharmaceutical : n.m. Médicament

pharmaceutical : adj. pharmaceutique

phases of a pandemic : n.f. Phases pandémique. In the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, a common term used in the media is 'phases of pandemics'. The WHO developed various phases of pandemics in 1999 and revised them in 2005 in context of an influenza pandemic, to help countries in pandemic preparedness and response planning. They help to assess the spread of a pandemic and to implement measures for mitigation. The six phases are as follows :

Phase 1 – No viruses circulating among animals have been reported to cause infections in humans.

Phase 2 – An animal influenza virus circulating among domesticated or wild animals is known to have caused infection in humans. Hence, it is considered a potential pandemic threat.

Phase 3 – An animal or human-animal influenza reassortant virus has caused sporadic cases or small clusters of disease in people. However, it has not resulted in human-to-human transmission sufficient to sustain community-level outbreaks.

Phase 4 – Human-to-human transmission of an animal or human-animal influenza reassortant virus able to cause community-level outbreaks has been verified.

Phase 5 – Human-to-human spread of the virus into at least two countries in one WHO region.

Phase 6 – Community-level outbreaks in at least one other country in a different WHO region, in addition to the criteria in Phase 5.

phylogenetic tree : n.m. Arbre phylogénétique.

Phylogeny : n.f. La phylogénie.

physical activity : n.f. Quelque chose que vous faites avec votre corps. La marche est un activité physique. Restez actif lorsque vous restez à la maison.

physical barrier : n.f. Barrière physique

physical distancing : n.f. Distanciation physique ; n.m. éloignement sanitaire

physician : n.m. Docteur en médecine

The Plague : n.f. la peste.

Playdown : v. minimiser ; n.m. décramatiser

pneumonia : n.f. Pneumonie

predictor : n.m. Prédicateur ; n.m. indicateur

prescription : n.f. Une prescription.

prevention : n.f. Prévention.

prevotella bacterium : n.f. Bactérie Prevotella.

provider : n.f. Un endroit où vous obtenez du soutien ou des services de soins de santé.

poliovirus : n.f. Poliovirus

portail of exit : n.m. Portail de sortie. The path taken by the pathogen to exit from the body of host is called the portal of exit. For example, tuberculosis-causing bacteria exit via the respiratory tract, and Vibrio cholerae (bacteria that cause cholera) exits through faeces. The portal of exit for SARS-CoV-2 is mainly the nose and the mouth. Further research is required to identify all the possible portals of exit

post-exposure prophylaxis : n.f. prophylaxie post-exposition

possible case : n.m. Cas possible

postpone : v. reporter ; remettre

PPE : abvr –Personal Protective Equipment- Equipement de protection individuelle

praise : v. Louanger ; encenser

precautionary : adj. Préventif ; conservatoire

predominant variant circulating in the UK : n.f. Prédominassions de la circulation de la variante en Grande-Bretagne.

the President of France's Covid scientific advice comittee : n.m. Président du conseil scientifique français.

presumptive positive : adj. Terme utilisé aux USA le CDC qui désigne un patient testé positif au COVID-19 dans un laboratoire mais qui n'a pas encore été confirlé officiellement par le CDC.

prevalence : n.f. prévalence ; fréquence

prevotella bacterium : n.m. Bactérie Prevotella

primary case : n.m. Cas primaire

probable case : n.m. cas probable

professor emeritus : n.m. Professeur émérite

portal of entry : n.m. Portail d'entrée. The portal of entry means the site and the manner in which a pathogen enters the body of a susceptible host. The respiratory tract is the portal of entry of other coronavirus-like respiratory pathogens.

postponed : adv. Reporté

precautions : n.f. Précautions

premonitory symptoms : n.m. Symptômes prémonitoires

presumptive positive : adj. Présumé positif

prodrome : adj prodrome

protozia : n.m. protozoaire. Protozoa are unicellular organisms found worldwide in most habitats. Most species are free living, have relatively complex internal structure and carry out complex metabolic activities. Some species are considered commensals, i.e. normally not harmful, whereas others are pathogens and usually produce disease. Infections caused by them range from asymptomatic to life-threatening conditions Malaria is an important disease caused by protozoa.

prophylaxie : n.m. prophylaxie

protective action monitoring : n.f. surveillance des actions de protection

protective treatment : n.m. traitement de protection

proven case : n.m. Cas avéré

public health emergency : n.f. Urgence de santé publique

public health orders : n.m. Ordres de santé publique

public health supervision : n.f. Supervision de santé publique

PUI : abvr – Person under investigation – Personne non testée qui présente des symptômes du COVID-19

Q

quarantine : n.f. Mettre en quarantaine ou mettre quatorzaine ; isolément forcé.

quarantine anchorage : n.m. port de quarantaine

quarantine boat : n.m. Bateau de quarantaine

quarantine on ships : n.f. Quarantaine à bord des navires

quarantine period : n.f. Période de quarantaine

quarantine station : n.f. Station de quarantaine

R

R : (effective reproduction number)

randomization : n.f. Randomisation

rapid antigen test for covid : n.m. Test rapide d'antigène pour covid

recover : v. récupérer

recovery : n.f. Guérison, rétablissement

recurrent : adj. Récidivant

relocation : n.m. Transfert

remain : adj. restant

remain : v. rester ; demeurer

remdesivir : n.m. Remdésivir

to report on sth : v. faire un compte-rendu de/sur.

reservoir : n.f. Réservoir. The reservoir of a pathogen is the habitat or home where it finds suitable conditions that permit it to reside, grow and multiply for a long period of time. The reservoir may be living or non-living and may include humans, animals or the environment. Common infectious diseases like measles and mumps have human reservoirs. A carrier is a person who harbours the pathogen and can transmit the pathogen to others but does not have the illness. These asymptomatic healthy carriers are important sources of the transmission of pathogens to another susceptible host. During the current pandemic, coronavirus has spread via these types off healthy carriers. Young people get infected but do not show any signs of illness. Neither are they suspected to be suffering, nor are they tested to see whether they are carriers. They move around in society and go on infecting others. The WHO report highlights that out of some 3664 cases which were reported outside of China, 92 were detected while apparently asymptomatic. Similarly, many pathogens reside in animals, and they occasionally jump from animals to humans. HIV, Ebola and SARS evolved from animals to cause widespread disease in recent times. The ecological reservoir of SARS-CoV-2 is thought to be bats, from which the disease has spread to human beings.

respirator : n.m. Respirateur; appareil respiratoire

respiratory assistance ; respiratory support : n.f. assistance respiratoire

respiratory disease : n.f. Maladie respiratoire

respiratory fact infection : n.f. Infection des voies respiratoires

respiratory problems : n.m. Problèmes respiratoires. Avoir des problèmes pour respirer et / ou tousser beaucoup.

respiratory protection : n.m. Masque de protection respiratoire

respiratory syncytial virus : n.m. virus respiratoire syncytial

ressuscitation : n.f. Réanimation

rest : n.m. respos ; reste

restricted : v. limiter ; restreindre

rhonchus : n.f. Ronchis

risk : n.m. Risquer ; oser.

risk assessment : n.f. évaluation du risque

risk factor : n.m. Facteurs de risques

RN : abvr-Registered Nurse – DEI : Diplôme d'état infirmier

RNA ou ribonucleic acid : n.m. ARN ou acide ribonucléique

rubbish ; n.m. décher ; bêtise

running a fever : avoir de la fièvre

roughly : à peu près

S

safe : adj. sécuritaire ; sans danger

safety : n.f. sécurité ; sureté

sample ; n.m. échantillon ; prélèvement

sandworm : n.f. Arénicole

sanitary reserve : n.f. Réserve sanitaire ou vivier

sanitary rules : n.f. Règles sanitaires

sanitizer (US) : n.m. désinfectant ; n.m. aseptisant

SARS : abvr-Severe Acute RESPIRATORY SYNDROME en français : SRAS – Syndrôme respiratoire aigu sévère

SARS-CoV-2 (noun): Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome CoronaVirus 2; final official name for the coronavirus that causes COVID-19. (This virus was previously known as 2019-nCoV.) - *SARS-CoV-2 is the name of the virus and COVID-19 is the name of the disease.*

SARS-CoV-2 genome : n.m. Gérome du SARS-CoV-2

SARS-CoV-2 variants : n.f. Variantes du SARS-CoV-2 ou Variantes du COVID-19.

scale : n.f. échelle ; baromètre

scaling : n.f. mise à l'échelle

schedule : n.m. programme ; planning

screening : n.m. dépistage; contrôle. Testing of people for the presence of a disease. For COVID-19 the first step in screening is usually taking a person's temperature - *They now conduct screening for all incoming passengers.*

seal : v. fermer hermétiquement

seasonality : n.f. Saisonnalité

secondary case : n.m. Cas secondaire

secondary indigenous case : n.m. Cas autochtone secondaire

second wave of coronavirus : n.f. Deuxième vague de coronavirus

secure : adj. sécurisé

secure : v. sécuriser

security threat : n.f. menace pour la sécurité

seemingly : apparemment

self-administered : n.f. Auto-administration.

self-containment : n.m. auto-confinement

self-isolate : v. S'auto-isoler ; s'isoler

self-isolated : adj. Auto-isolé

self-isolation : n.m. auto-isolement. Isolate oneself; put oneself in quarantine, away from other people - *The prime minister's wife has tested positive for COVID-19 and the couple are now self-isolating and working by phone and Skype*

self-quarantine : n.m. auto-quarantaine

self-médication : n.f. automédication

self-monitoring : n.f. autosurveillance

self-quarantine : n.m. auto-quarantaine

self-supervision : n.f. auto-supervision

self-testing : n.m. Autotest

set of the epidemic : n.m. Plateau épidémique

severe : adj. grave; sévère

severe cases : n.m. Cas graves

severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) : n.m. Syndrome respiratoire aigu sévère

shaking hands : v. serrer la main

shape : n.m. forme; état

shed: v. verser; perdre

shelf : n.f. une étagère.

shelter : n.m. refuge

shelter : v. protéger

shelter-in-place : n.m. abri sur place.

To shelter sb from sth : v. abriter, protéger, se mettre à l'abri

shift : n.m. changement; mutation

shift : v. modifier ; évoluer ; basculer

shiver : n.f. frisson ; tremblement

shivering : n.m. Frissons

shortage : n.m. Pénurie ; manque

shortness of breath : n.m. essoufflement; dyspnée

shut : v. fermer; se refermer

sickness : n.f. maladie

side effect : n.m. Effets secondaires

silent carrier : porteur sain ; asymptomatique

skills : n.f. compétences ; aptitudes

Skypéros : n.m. Coroapéro ou apéronavirus ou apéroskype

sneeze : v. éternuer

sneezing : n.m. éternuement; éternuant

social distancing : n.f. Distanciation sociale. Practice of encouraging people to minimize contact and closeness, whether by banning large or even small groups/meetings (football matches, nightclubs), or by maintaining a minimum distance between people (for example one metre or two metres) - *The government has instructed schools to take social distancing measures to slow the spread of the virus.*

sore : adj. mal; douloureux

source of infection : n.m. Foyer d'infection

the Spanish flu : n.f. la grippe espagnole.

speedy tests : n.m. Test rapide

spiky : adj. Piquant; pointu

spread : n.f. propagation; crachat

sputum : n.m. expectoration; diffusion

soap : n.m. savon

sore throat : n.m. mal de gorge; n.f. angine

sporadic, endemic and hyperendemic : adj. sporadique , n.f. endémie, adj. hyperendémique. In terms of frequency of occurrence, a disease or an infection can be called sporadic, endemic and

hyperendemic. A disease that occurs infrequently and irregularly is called sporadic, whereas a disease or an infectious agent that remains present in a population within a geographic area constantly is called endemic, and it becomes hyperdemic if the occurrence of the disease becomes high and persistent in a population.

staff : n.m. personnel; n.f. équipe

stain : effort, pression (physique)

state of health emergency : n.m. Etat d'urgence sanitaire

status quo : status quo; situation actuelle

to stave sth off : v. écarter, éviter, repousser.

stay-at-home order : n.m. ordre de rester chez soi.

stay away : v. rester à distance ; s'abstenir

stay calm : v. rester calme

stay home : v. rester à la maison ; rester chez vous

sterilization : n.f. Stérilisation

sterilization period : n.f. Période de stérilisation

sterilization value : n.f. Valeur de stérilisation

steps : n.f. mesures ; étapes

stock : n.f. réserve

stock up : v. approvisionner

stockpilers : ceux qui font des réserves

strain : n.f. souche ; contrainte

strengten : v. renforcer

stricken : adj. Touché ; frappé

stringent measures : n.f. mesures strictes

strong : adj. fort; puissant

stuck : adj. collé; coincé

to succumb to sth : v. succomber à [qch]

successor : n.m. successeur

suddenly: adv. Soudainement; soudain

sufferer : n.m. malade ; n.m. patient

superspreaders : n.m. Super-contamineurs; super propagateurs. Person infected with a virus etc who transmits or spreads it to an unusually large number of people - *One so-called "superspreaders" in South Korea infected at least 37 people at her church with the virus.*

suspect case : n.m. Cas suspect

suspected case : n.m. Cas présumé

suspected patient : n.m. Patient suspecté

Surface contamination : n.f. Contamination des surfaces

surge capacity : n.f. capacité d'intensification

surgery : n.f. chirurgie ; n.f. opération

surreal : adj. surréaliste ; suspecte

to swab : v. Ecouvillonner

swab : n.m. Ecouvillon

swab : v . Prélever

swabbing : n.m. Ecouvillonage

swine flu : n.f. Grippe porcine.

symptomatic (adjective): showing symptoms of a particular disease - *Anyone who is symptomatic is advised to phone a doctor and get tested.*

symptomatic case : n.m. Cas symptomatique

symptoms : n.m. symptôme. A physical or mental feature that indicates illness/disease - *Typical symptoms of COVID-19 are fever, coughing, and shortness of breath.*

T

telemedicine : n.f. Télémédecine

teleworking : n.m. Télétravail

temperature : n.f. Température

testing : n.m. testing ou n.m. test de dépistage

test : n.m. Test: essai

test : v. tester; évaluer

test negative | test positive (verb): if you take a test for an infection and you test negative, that means you do not have the infection. If you test positive, that means you have the infection. - *The President is pleased to announce that he has **tested negative** for the virus.*

thermometer : n.m. Thermomètre.

think ahead : v. prévoir; anticiper

threshold epidemic : n.m. Seuil épidémique

tip : N.m. conseil; extrémité

tired : adj. fatigue

tissues : n.m. mouchoir en papier

tool : n.m. outil ; n.m. instrument

transmission : n.f. Transmission. Transfer of a disease from animal to human or from human to human - *Transmission of many diseases can be direct or indirect.*

transmission modes : n.m. Modes de transmission

transmittable : adj. transmissible

transmitted : transmis

transmit (verb) - often passive: cause a disease to pass from animal to human or from human to human - *Many diseases are transmitted through physical contact.*

treat: menace; risqué. Attempt to cure or alleviate an illness or injury through medical care - *Doctors cannot currently treat COVID-19 directly and instead concentrate on relieving symptoms.*

treat : v. traiter

treatment: n.m. traitement. Medical care given to a patient for an illness or injury - *There is currently no specific antiviral treatment for COVID-19, and infected patients receive supportive care to help relieve symptoms.*

triage : n.m. triage.

trigger : v. déclencher; provoquer

trust : n.f. confiance

trust : v. faire confiance ; se fier

trusted : adj. fiable ; sûr

U

Ubiquitous : adj. omniprésent

uncanny : adj. étrange ; troublant

uncertainty : n.f. incertitude

Unclear : adj. vague, obscur

Underlying cause : n.f. Cause sous-jacente

Underlying conditions : n.f. les conditions sous-jacentes; pathologies sous-jacentes

Underlying medical condition : n.f. Condition médicale sous-jacente

unemployment : n.f. Perte d'emploi

uneventful evolution : n.f. évolution sans incident

unlearn : v. Désapprendre. Oublier (ce qu'on a appris).

unnecessary travel : n.m. Voyage non essentiel

unprecedented : adj. sans précédent ; inédit

unpredictable : adj. imprévisible ; aléatoire

unprotected : adj. non protégé ; sans défense

unrest : n.m. trouble ; agitation

unwell : adj. souffrant ; indisposé

upcoming : prochain, imminent

upload : v. télécharger

upper respiratory tract infection (URTI) : n.m. Symptôme touchant les voies respiratoires supérieures

utmost : adj. capital ; absolu ; maximal

V

vaccinate : v. vacciner

vaccination record : n.m. Carnet de vaccination.

vaccine : n.m. vaccin au plusieurs en anglais, on écrit vaccines.

variant circulation : n.f. Circulation de la variante.

vector-borne transmission : n.f. transmission vectorielle. Vectors such as mosquitoes, flies, fleas and ticks often carry pathogen and transmit disease. The transmission of malaria by mosquitoes is a well-known example. To date, there is no evidence of vector-borne transmission of COVID-19.

vehicle-borne transmission : Food, water, blood and fomites (inanimate objects like handkerchiefs, masks, towels and surgical instruments) can transmit pathogens. According to the US CDC, the novel coronavirus has not been detected in drinking water. Although it has been detected in the faeces of some patients who have COVID-19, there have been no reports of faecal–oral transmission of COVID-19. However, viable SARS-CoV-2 in the stool of COVID-19 patients has been detected and reported, and virus RNA has been found in sewage, raising the possibility of faecal–oral transmission.

ventilator : n.m. respirateur; ventilateur

verified : adj. vérifié

to verify sth : vérifier, confirmer

vertex : vertex, n.m. sommet

viral (adjective): describing something like, caused by, or relating to a virus or viruses - *Antibiotics cannot be used to treat viral infections because they don't kill viruses, only bacteria.*

viral load : n.f. Charge virale ou titre viral

viral mutations : n.f. mutation viral

Viral replication : n.f. RéPLICATION virale

viral shedding : n.f. Excrétion du virus

virologist : n.m. Virologue

virucidal disinfectant : n.m. Désinfectant virucide

virus (noun): a living thing, too small to be seen without a microscope, that causes infectious disease in animals and humans - *Like all diseases caused by viruses, the common cold cannot be cured with antibiotics*

visor : n.f. virologie

viral : adj. viral

virology : n. .f. visière (de protection)

virus : virus

voluntary : adj. volontaire ; bénévole

voluntary quarantine : n.f. Quarantaine volontaire

vomiting : n.m. vomissements

vulnerable groups : n.m. Un groupe vulnérable

vulnerable : adj. vulnérable

W

warn : v. prévenir ; mettre en garde

wash : v. laver

Wash your hand : n.m. Lavage des mains

washing : n.f. lessive; lavage

Wheezing : n.m. sibilance. Sifflements produits par la respiration.

whistleblower : n.m. lanceur d'alerte

wear : v. porter ; mettre

WHO : World Health Organization ou OMS ou Organisation Mondiale de la Santé

Widespread : adj. étendu ; répandu

WFH : adbvr- WORKING FROM HOME: WFH Travailler à domicile

WHO : WORKD HEALTH ORGANIZATION – OMS – Organisation mondiale de la santé

Work from home : n.m. télétravail, travail à domicile



X

Xenoantibody : Xéno-anticorps

Xenophobia : n.f. Xénophobie

Xerostomia : n.f. Xérostomie

Y

yield : v. donner; produire

younger generations : n.m. jeunes générations

Z

zoonotic : adj. Zoonotique. describing a disease that can be transmitted from animals to humans - *To protect yourself from zoonotic diseases it's best to avoid bites and scratches from animals.*

zoonotic : n.m. Zoonose

zoonosis : zoonose

zymogen : n.m. Zymogène

Les mots de liaison

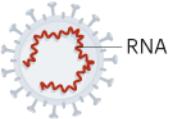
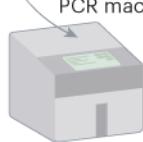
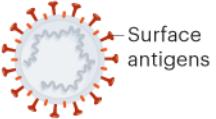
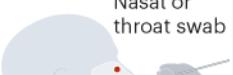
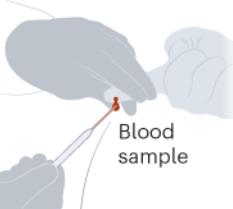
French	English	Examples
à cause de	Because of/owing of	I missed my interview because of traffic delays.
à la fin/ finalement	eventually/ in the end	At first he didn't want to come with us, but he eventually came.
à moins que	unless	He will play the match unless he gets hurt.
à mon avis	in my opinion	In my opinion you're quite wrong on that point !
afin de	in order/ so as to	He came back from work so as to prepare the meal for the children.
alors que	where as/while	He waited for an hour whereas his friend had already gone.
ainsi	thus/therfore	I was pouring down ! Thus, when he arrived he was soaked to the skin.
après	after	After eating a big cake, he ate half of a sandwich.
au lieu de	instead of	Instead of going to the cinema, we went to the seaside.
aussi/de même que	as well as/together with	By day as well as by night, this road is quite taken.
aussi longtemps que	as long as + expression so long as + expression	So long as you're living under my roof, you'll obey my rule young lady !
bien que	although/though	He is playing in the garden though he is ill.
car	for/because	He never reads for he hates reading, which is quite a pity.
cependant	meanwhile/yet	You did know the whole matter, yet you didn't tell anyone about it.
comme si	as if/ as though	The children were playing as if they were famous football players.
contrairement à	contrary to	Contrary to what I was told, he did come to the party after all !
d'abord	first/firstly	I shall first have to give this assignment careful consideration before turning it in.
d'ailleurs/en outre	besides	I don't want either of them in my class, besides they are both thoughtless.
de plus	moreover/in addition to	This is risky project. Moreover it is quite expensive.
de temps en temps	now and again	My brother and I play tennis together now and again.
désormais	from now on	You had very bad marks last month : from now on you'll no longer go out on Saturday.
dès que	as soon as	We'll come back home as soon as the car is repaired.
donc	so/therefore	He didn't work enough : therefore he wasn't allowed to go out.

en bref	in short, in a word	He plays six instruments, he sings very well : in short, he has a talent for music.
en ce qui concerne	as far as X is concerned/as regards	As far as the date is concerned, I do not agree.
ensuite	then	She shouted when she saw the ghost, and then she nearly fainted.
exprès	on purpose	He hurt his sister. I'm sure he did it on purpose.
grâce à	thanks to	Thanks to her help, I succeeded in passing my Exam.
jusqu'à ce que	until	He will work in the garden until it rains.
mais	but	They all want to play football, but it is raining.
malgré	in spite of	Despite his good behaviour, he was punished.
même si	even if/even though	Even though she can't come, they will have fun together all the same.
néanmoins	nevertheless	He got a bad mark : nevertheless he tried to work hard.
parce que	because	He wants to go to Ireland because he likes the Irish spirit.
par conséquent	consequently/as a consequence	He worked hard for the exam : he consequently passed successfully.
pendant que	while	He is listening to music while he is working.
pourtant	however/yet	He is watching TV : however he has a lot of things to do.
principalement/surtout	mainly/chiefly	The tourists come mainly from Germany.
puisque	since	I'm going to have lunch since I'm hungry.
quant à	as for/as to	As for passing the Exam, I wouldn't have dreamt of it.
sans	without	Without further delay, I'd like to open the meeting.
selon	according to	According to the doctor, this medication won't do.
sinon/autrement	otherwise	In his view, he couldn't do otherwise.
soudainement	suddenly/all of a sudden	All of a sudden she went out crying.
surtout	above all	People should value friendship above all else.
tandis que	where as/while	While reading I fell asleep.
tant que + indicatif pourvu que + subjonctif du moment que	as long as	I am happy as long as the sun always comes back around.
tôt ou tard	sooner or later	Sooner or later the murderer will be arrested.
tout de suite/à la fois immédiatement/en même temps	at once	It all happened at once the day of the accident !
Toutefois/pourtant/cependant	still/however	...but that still doesn't justify his strange behaviour.

COVID Tests [4]

HOW COVID-19 TESTS WORK

Two kinds of coronavirus test look for viral material. A third examines the immune response to infection.

Nucleic-acid-based test	Antigen test	Antibody test (serological)
How it works <p>Detects viral genetic material.</p>  <p>Nasal or throat swab</p>  <p>RNA extracted and converted to DNA</p>  <p>Usually requires a centralized laboratory; some machines can be brought to test sites. Variations include LAMP, CRISPR and sequencing-based tests that amplify and detect DNA in a range of ways.</p>	<p>Detects proteins on surface of the virus.</p>  <p>Nasal or throat swab</p>  <p>Sample added to liquid</p>  <p>Liquid added to cartridge</p> <p>Point-of-care test that can be done by non-experts.</p>	<p>Detects antibodies that the immune system produces against the virus.</p>  <p>Blood sample</p>  <p>Blood sample added to cartridge</p> <p>Point-of-care test that can be done by non-experts.</p>
What a test tells you <p>Whether any viral genetic material is present, even at low levels.</p>	<p>Whether the virus is present in high concentrations. (Whether you are likely to be infectious.)</p>	<p>Whether you are likely to have had the virus. It does not detect an active infection.</p>
Time and cost <p>Hours/ days \$\$\$</p>	<p>Minutes \$</p>	<p>Minutes \$</p>
General reliability* <p>Very sensitive and specific.</p>	<p>Misses infections with low virus levels.</p>	<p>Variable, but some tests are very specific.</p>

*The chance that a test result is a true positive or a true negative depends not only on a test's own reliability, but also on background rates of infection, and on whether a person shows symptoms.

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Biographie

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