

Covid-19 update

According to the CDC, new symptoms of COVID-19 have been noted:

1. Chills
2. Muscle Pain
3. Headache
4. Sore Throat
5. Shaking with Chills

There are two kinds of tests available for COVID-19:

1. Nasopharyngeal swab from your nose to tell if you currently have an infection with SARS-CoV-2, the virus that causes COVID-19.
2. Antibody Testing

What is antibody testing? Instead of detecting the virus itself through nasal swabs, the antibody test identifies antibodies your immune system creates to fight the novel coronavirus (COVID-19). If you test positive for the COVID-19 antibody, it means you have contracted COVID-19 at some point. You could have had it even if you never showed symptoms, or if you have recovered entirely. What is an antibody? An antibody is a protein in your bloodstream that your body produces to fight bacteria and viruses. The only way to create antibodies to fight against a disease such as COVID-19 is to have been exposed to it. (Example: common cold)

- IgM antibodies develop early in an infection and disappear as you start to recover.
- IgG antibodies develop later as you are recovering and persist after your recovery and may provide immunity in the future. There has not been enough clinical data to know for sure how effective that immunity will be.

However, you could still be infectious with COVID-19 with IgG antibodies present if still early in the infection cycle, specifically if symptoms persist.