

---

**Glossary of terms: Symptoms**



---

Table of Contents

<b>Enanthem</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Myocarditis</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>STEMI</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Ischemic Strokes</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Hemorrhagic Stroke</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Encephalitis</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Febrile Illness</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>MIS C</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>MIS-A</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>ITP</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>ADEM</b>	<b>8</b>

---

---

## **Enanthem**

Enanthem is defined as any eruptive lesion on the mucous membranes. It may be associated with fever or other constitutional symptoms and can be caused by infectious diseases or adverse reactions to drugs. A mixed etiology is also possible. Enantheams may precede, occur with, or follow fever and other constitutional findings. They may precede or be associated with an exanthem, namely any eruptive skin dermatitis.

Source: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7849469/>

## **Myocarditis**

Myocarditis is inflammation of the heart muscle (myocardium).

Myocarditis often has no symptoms. In fact, most people recover and never even know they had it.

If you do have symptoms, they may include:

- Shortness of breath
- Abnormal heartbeat, which causes fainting in rare cases
- Light-headedness
- A sharp or stabbing chest pain or pressure, which may spread to your neck and shoulders
- Fatigue
- Signs of infection, such as
  - Fever
  - Muscle aches
  - Sore throat
  - Headache
  - Diarrhea

Source: <https://www.webmd.com/heart-disease/myocarditis>

---

---

## **STEMI**

ST-Elevation Myocardial Infarction (STEMI) is 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.

Signs and symptoms of a STEMI include:

Chest pain or discomfort

Shortness of breath

Dizziness or light-headedness

Nausea or vomiting

Diaphoresis (sweatiness) unexplained by ambient temperature

Palpitations (uncomfortable awareness of the heart beat)

Anxiety or a feeling of impending doom

Source: <https://www.ecgmedicaltraining.com/what-is-a-stemi/>

## **Ischemic Strokes**

Most strokes (87%) are ischemic strokes.<sup>1</sup> An ischemic stroke happens when blood flow through the artery that supplies oxygen-rich blood to the brain becomes blocked.

Blood clots often cause the blockages that lead to ischemic strokes.

Source: [https://www.cdc.gov/stroke/types\\_of\\_stroke.htm](https://www.cdc.gov/stroke/types_of_stroke.htm)

## **Hemorrhagic Stroke**

A hemorrhagic stroke happens when an artery in the brain leaks blood or ruptures (breaks open). The leaked blood puts too much pressure on brain cells, which damages them.

High blood pressure and aneurysms—balloon-like bulges in an artery that can stretch and burst—are examples of conditions that can cause a hemorrhagic stroke.

---

---

There are two types of hemorrhagic strokes:

Intracerebral hemorrhage is the most common type of hemorrhagic stroke. It occurs when an artery in the brain bursts, flooding the surrounding tissue with blood.

Subarachnoid hemorrhage is a less common type of hemorrhagic stroke. It refers to bleeding in the area between the brain and the thin tissues that cover it.

Source: [https://www.cdc.gov/stroke/types\\_of\\_stroke.htm](https://www.cdc.gov/stroke/types_of_stroke.htm)

## **Encephalitis**

Encephalitis (en-sef-uh-LIE-tis) is inflammation of the brain. There are several causes, but the most common is a viral infection.

Encephalitis often causes only mild flu-like signs and symptoms — such as a fever or headache — or no symptoms at all. Sometimes the flu-like symptoms are more severe. Encephalitis can also cause confused thinking, seizures, or problems with movement or with senses such as sight or hearing

### Symptoms

- Normal vs. abnormal soft spots (fontanel) of a baby's skull
- Bulging fontanel
- Most people with viral encephalitis have mild flu-like symptoms, such as:
  - Headache
  - Fever
  - Aches in muscles or joints
  - Fatigue or weakness

Sometimes the signs and symptoms are more severe, and might include:

- Confusion, agitation or hallucinations
- Seizures
- Loss of sensation or paralysis in certain areas of the face or body
- Muscle weakness
- Problems with speech or hearing
- Loss of consciousness (including coma)

In infants and young children, signs and symptoms might also include:

- Bulging in the soft spots (fontanel) of an infant's skull
  - Nausea and vomiting
  - Body stiffness
  - Poor feeding or not waking for a feeding
  - Irritability
-

---

Source:

<https://www.mayoclinic.org/diseases-conditions/encephalitis/symptoms-causes/syc-20356136>

## **Febrile Illness**

A high fever that lasts for more than 4 days and does not subside with the usual dose of antibiotics or antivirals, with body temperatures constantly being above normal.

Symptoms include:

- Rashes on skin
- Haemorrhages
- Jaundice
- Myalgia
- Arthralgia
- Typhoid

<https://www.netmeds.com/health-library/post/acute-febrile-illness-all-you-need-to-know-about-causes-symptoms-and-treatment-of-afi>

## **MIS C**

Multisystem inflammatory syndrome in children (MIS-C) is a condition where different body parts can become inflamed, including the heart, lungs, kidneys, brain, skin, eyes, or gastrointestinal organs. We do not yet know what causes MIS-C. However, we know that many children with MIS-C had the virus that causes COVID-19, or had been around someone with COVID-19. MIS-C can be serious, even deadly, but most children who were diagnosed with this condition have gotten better with medical care.

## **MIS-A**

Multisystem inflammatory syndrome in children (MIS-C) is a rare but severe complication in children and adolescents infected with SARS-CoV-2, the virus that causes COVID-19. Since June 2020, there have been several reports of a similar multisystem inflammatory syndrome in adults (MIS-A).

---

---

CDC recently published a number of cases that fit the description of MIS-A. This report shows the way the syndrome appears in adults may be more complicated than in children.

Like children, adults who have been infected with the virus that causes COVID-19 can develop symptoms of MIS-A days to weeks after getting sick. MIS-A is a condition where problems can occur in different parts of the body like the heart, gastrointestinal tract, skin, or brain. Adults with MIS-A may have various signs and symptoms including:

- Fever
- Low blood pressure
- Abdominal (gut) pain
- Vomiting
- Diarrhea
- Neck pain
- Rash
- Chest tightness/pain
- Feeling very tired

## **ITP**

Immune thrombocytopenia (ITP) is a disorder that can lead to easy or excessive bruising and bleeding. The bleeding results from unusually low levels of platelets — the cells that help blood clot.

### **Symptoms:**

- Petechiae on leg and abdomen
- PetechiaeOpen pop-up dialog box
- Immune thrombocytopenia may have no signs and symptoms. When they do occur, they may include:
  - Easy or excessive bruising
  - Superficial bleeding into the skin that appears as pinpoint-sized reddish-purple spots (petechiae) that look like a rash, usually on the lower legs
  - Bleeding from the gums or nose
  - Blood in urine or stools
  - Unusually heavy menstrual flow

Source:

<https://www.mayoclinic.org/diseases-conditions/idiopathic-thrombocytopenic-purpura/symptoms-causes/syc-20352325>

---

---

## **ADEM**

Acute disseminated encephalomyelitis (ADEM) is a rare kind of inflammation that affects the brain and spinal cord, usually in children. It damages the coating that protects nerve fibers, called myelin.

Symptoms may be severe, but they can be treated. Most people make a full recovery and don't have another attack.

ADEM comes on suddenly and gets worse fast. Symptoms include:

- Fever
- Headache
- Sleepiness
- Behavior changes such as crankiness or confusion
- Nausea and vomiting
- Muscle weakness
- Trouble with balance or movement
- Vision problems
- Slurred speech
- Numbness or paralysis on one side of the body
- Seizures
- Coma

Source: <https://www.webmd.com/brain/acute-disseminated-encephalomyelitis-adem>

---