

CoVid-19 Vocabulary & Slang

The 2020 Coronavirus Pandemic

By D. Appel

Words and slang that never completely understood until now...

1. **CDC:** stands for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. It is a US federal agency based in Atlanta, Georgia.
2. **WHO:** WHO stands for the World Health Organization, a United Nations agency based in Geneva, Switzerland.
WHO's primary role is to direct international health within the United Nations' system and to lead partners in global health responses.
3. **SAR-CoV-2:** The name of the novel coronavirus that causes COVID-19 disease.
4. **Coronavirus:** refers to any of various RNA-containing spherical viruses of the family Coronaviridae, including several that cause acute respiratory illnesses.
5. **Novel Coronavirus:** A coronavirus strain that has not been previously identified, according to the CDC. COVID-19, for example, is novel because it is a new respiratory virus that was first identified in Wuhan, China, in December 2019.
6. **Covid 19:** is a highly infectious respiratory disease caused by a new coronavirus. The disease was discovered in China in December 2019 and has since spread around the world. *COVID* is short for *coronavirus disease*.
The number 19 refers to the fact that the disease was first detected in 2019. The technical name of the virus that causes *COVID-19* is *severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2*, abbreviated as *SARS-CoV-2*.
7. **Emerging Disease:** A disease that occurs in the population of a certain geographic region for the first time, or a disease that's been present at low levels in a region but then rapidly reaches new peaks in the number of cases reported.
8. **PPE:** personal protective equipment.
9. **Donning:** to put on or dress in clothes. Donning mask and gloves.
10. **Doffing:** to remove clothing. Doffing protective protective equipment.

11. **Viral Load:** is the amount of a virus in a sample, especially a person's blood or other bodily fluids. *Viral load* is typically measured as the number of virus particles per milliliter. A higher viral load correlates with the severity of an active viral infection. The higher the viral load, the more virulent.
12. **Symptomatic:** a physical or mental feature that indicates illness/disease - *Typical symptoms of COVID-19 are fever, coughing, and shortness of breath.*
13. **Asymptomatic:** showing no evidence or symptoms of disease.
14. **Viral Shedding:** The period of time after the virus has replicated in the host and is being emitted.
15. **Flatten the Curve:** is to stagger the number of new cases over a longer period, so that people have better access to care. Flattening the curve refers to using protective practices to slow the rate of COVID-19 infection so hospitals have room, supplies and doctors for all of the patients who need care. *Flatten the curve* means slowing the spread of an epidemic disease so that the capacity of the healthcare system doesn't become overwhelmed. The curve represents the number of cases over time, and flattening that curve means preventing a huge surge of new cases in a very short period of time.
16. **Apex:** the tip, point, vertex, summit, climax, peak.
17. **N95 Mask:** a respiratory protective device designed to achieve a very close facial fit and very efficient filtration of airborne particles. The 'N95' designation means that when subjected to careful testing, the respirator blocks at least 95 percent of very small (0.3 micron) test particles.
18. **Epidemiology:** is the branch of medicine dealing with the incidence and prevalence of disease in large populations and with detection of the source and cause of epidemics of infectious disease.
19. **Exponential:** When a disease, such as COVID-19, spreads *exponentially*, that generally means the number of cases of infection increase steadily but rapidly. Without containment, such *exponential* spread results in a large number of infections even when an area has a small number of cases to begin with.
20. **Exponential Growth:** means that the amount of new cases over a given time period is proportional to the number of cases already present. In our above example, that proportion is doubling. Such growth can be illustrated using an exponential curve, represented by the function $y=2^x$, where the superscript x (called

an exponent, the power to which 2 is raised) represents the number of days that have passed.

21. **Outbreak:** a sudden rise in the incidence of a disease
22. **Pandemic:** an outbreak of a disease that occurs over a wide geographic area and affects an exceptionally high proportion of the population.
23. **Epidemic:** A sudden increase in the number of cases of a disease in a particular geographic area, beyond the number health officials typically expect. An increase that occurs in a relatively small geographic area or among a small group of people may be called an "outbreak."
For example, the CDC calls HIV/AIDS, which affects 1.2 million people in the United States, an "epidemic." By contrast, the CDC called two cases of sickness from drinking raw milk (listeriosis) in the United States an "outbreak."
24. **State of Emergency:** A state of emergency can be declared during natural disasters, epidemics and other public health emergencies.
Declaring a state of emergency, as more than a dozen states — including New York, New Jersey and Michigan — have done, gives government officials the authority to take extra measures to protect the public, such as suspending regulations or reallocating funds to mitigate the spread of a disease.
25. **Mitigation:** Disease mitigation are measures taken to slow the spread of infection. Quarantine, isolation, and social distancing are forms of mitigation. Washing your hands with soap for at least 20 seconds is one important thing to do to help prevent the spread, or mitigate, COVID-19.
26. **Social Distancing:** Measures taken to reduce person-to-person contact in a given community, with a goal to stop or slow down the spread of a contagious disease. Measures can include working from home, closing offices and schools, canceling events, and avoiding public transportation.
Social distancing is deliberately increasing the physical space between people to avoid spreading illness.
27. **Self-Quarantine:** Staying home and away from other people as much as possible after exposure.
Health experts recommend that self-quarantine lasts 14 days. Two weeks provides enough time for them to know whether or not they will become ill and be contagious to other people.
28. **Quarantine:** a state, period, or place of isolation. To refrain from any contact with other individuals for a period of time (such as two weeks) during the outbreak of a contagious

disease usually by remaining in one's home and limiting contact with family members.

29. **Stay at Home Order**: is an order from an authority to restrict movements of population as a mass quarantine strategy for suppressing or mitigating an epidemic or pandemic.

30. **Shelter in Place**: All residents must remain at their place of residence, except to conduct essential activities, essential businesses, and essential government functions. Authorities may recommend "Shelter in Place" for the general population or for segments of the population at high-risk.

In general, *shelter in place* is an order to stay in a safe place indoors due to an emergency (e.g., extreme weather, chemical hazard) until given permission by authorities to evacuate. The specifics of a *shelter-in-place* order varies depending on the emergency.

During the coronavirus outbreak, *shelter in place* refers to orders for people to stay at home and not leave unless absolutely necessary. They are put into place to prevent the further spread of the disease and allow health professionals to more effectively treat patients.

31. **Lockdown**: After the virus gripped China, onlookers saw a "lockdown" at the outbreak's epicenter of Wuhan, with public transit coming to a halt, monitors enforcing orders keeping people inside and officials going door-to-door searching for infected people to be forced into quarantines.

32. **Containment Zone**: Cuomo, whose state has the largest number of virus cases in the U.S., created a "containment zone" in New Rochelle last week. Paired with an order dispatching the National Guard — though only for cleaning and food distribution — the phrase conjured images of mass quarantine even as businesses remained open and people were free to come and go.

33. **Cordon Sanitaire**: A measure preventing anyone from leaving a defined geographic area, such as a community, region, or country infected by a disease to stop the spread of the disease.

34. **Furlough**: is a usually temporary layoff from work. During the coronavirus outbreak, many workers were *furloughed* as businesses conducting non-essential activities were closed. This was done to prevent the spread of the disease by banning large gatherings as a form of social distancing.

35. **Fomite**: is an object (such as a dish or a doorknob) that may be contaminated with infectious organisms and serve in their transmission.

36. **Community Spread**: the spread of a contagious disease within a community.
37. **Contact Tracing**: the practice of identifying and monitoring individuals who may have had contact with an infectious person as a means of controlling the spread of a communicable disease.
38. **Super-Spreader**: an individual who is highly contagious and capable of transmitting a communicable disease to an unusually large number of uninfected individuals.
A person infected with a pathogen who transmits infection to an unusually large number of people. The term was first used during the SARS epidemic, to describe one individual who transmitted the virus to at least eight people. The R0 for SARS was estimated to be around 3.
Virologists who researched superspreaders during the MERS outbreak said there are several reasons why these events, as they're called, emerge. Sometimes the virus mutates to become more contagious. Or some people just make more viruses in their lungs.
39. **Martial Law**: the law administered by military forces that is invoked by a government in an emergency when the civilian law enforcement agencies are unable to maintain public order and safety.
40. **Index Case**: the first documented case of an infectious disease or genetically transmitted condition or mutation in a population, region, or family.
41. **Patient Zero**: a person identified as the first to become infected with an illness or disease in an outbreak.
42. **Close Contact**: A person who may be at risk of a contagious disease because of their proximity or exposure to a known case.
Exact definition of close contact differs by disease; for COVID-19, the CDC defines a close contact as anyone who has been within 6 feet of a person infected with the virus for a prolonged period of time, or has had direct contact with the infected person's secretions.
Also referred to as "direct contact", this is when one person is physically close enough to an infected individual to come into direct contact with their bodily fluids, including respiratory droplets through which COVID-19 is believed to be spread. In order to avoid being in direct contact with someone who may be infected, it is important to practice "social distancing"
43. **Person-to-Person**: describing the spread of a disease from one person to another, typically through touch including shaking hands, kissing, sexual intercourse etc. - *In January an infected American woman returning home from China transmitted the virus to her husband, marking the first known example of **person-to-person** spread of the virus*

in the USA.

44. **Contagious**: transmissible by direct or indirect contact with an infected person.
45. **Containment**: The virus's high transmission rate has made it difficult to effectively contain the outbreak. Containment refers to the use of any available tools to mitigate the spread of a disease, said Adam Ratner, the director of the division of pediatric infectious diseases at NYU Langone Health.

Early on, the Trump administration sought to slow the spread of the virus by barring entry into the United States by any foreign nationals who had traveled to China in the previous 14 days, excluding the immediate family members of American citizens or permanent residents. While that measure may have bought the government time to prepare, the administration made key missteps in its efforts to make widespread testing available in the early days of the outbreak, when containment would have been easier.

Dr. Ratner says the coronavirus is particularly hard to contain because it is "reasonably transmissible," and some people who don't have a lot of symptoms can still pass the virus to others. "That's been part of the problem," he said, "but it also points to the fact of how interconnected we all are and how quickly this thing spread from Asia to the rest of the world."

46. **Infectious**: producing or capable of producing infection" and containing pathogenic agents which may be transmitted.
47. **Virus**: A virus is an infectious agent that replicates only within the cells of living hosts, mainly bacteria, plants, and animals.
Viruses are composed of an RNA or DNA core, a protein coat, and, in more complex types, a surrounding envelope. They are ultramicroscopic, 20 to 300 nanometers (nm) in length. A nanometer is one billionth of a meter.
Viruses are also metabolically inert, which is why they only can replicate themselves in cells of living hosts. COVID-19 spreads through droplets from the mouth and nose of a person with COVID-19 after coughing, sneezing, exhaling, talking, etc.

Any of a large group of submicroscopic infectious agents that are usually regarded as non-living extremely complex molecules, that typically contain a protein coat surrounding an RNA or DNA core of genetic material but no semipermeable membrane, that are capable of growth and multiplication only in living cells, and that cause various important diseases in humans, animals, and plants.

48. **Pathogen**: a micro-organism or germ such as a bacterium or virus that can cause disease - *Fortunately, most pathogens are dealt with by the body's immune system.*

49. **Droplet Transmission/Spread:** A mode of transmission for a contagious disease that involves relatively large, short-range (less than 6 feet) respiratory droplets produced by sneezing, coughing, or talking.
50. **Immunity:** is the state of being immune from (“protected from a disease”) or insusceptible to a particular disease; the condition that permits either natural or acquired resistance to disease.
51. **Herd Immunity:** When enough people in a given population have taken an effective vaccine, that community develops what is known as **herd immunity**: people are more protected from getting the disease, even if they haven’t had the vaccine, because the vast majority is immune and incapable of spreading it. Right now, testing is underway for a vaccine that could protect individuals from COVID-19, though it will likely take a year to complete.
The immunity or resistance to a particular infection that occurs in a group of people or animals when a very high percentage of individuals have been vaccinated or previously exposed to the infection.
52. **Immunocompromised:** means having an impaired or compromised immune response; also referred to as immune-compromised or immunodeficient.
53. **Incubation Period:** The time from a person's exposure to a pathogen to the time symptoms are developed. This is important clinically, It helps inform how long a person should be isolated to prevent spread of infection.
54. **Isolation:** is the complete separation from others of a person suffering from contagious or infectious disease. In public health, *isolation* happens when a person is infected with a communicable disease, and is separated from people who are healthy. This helps stop the spread of disease.
55. **Self-Isolation:** is voluntary isolation. Note that everyday people may use *self-isolation* when they aren’t infected and are social distancing.
56. **Respirator:** is a masklike device, usually of gauze, worn over the mouth (or nose and mouth) to prevent the inhalation of noxious substances or the like. To help protect them from COVID-19, health professionals wear *respirators* to filter out virus particles as they breathe in so they don’t get infected and can help patients. For these professionals, the CDC specifically recommends using what are called *N95 respirators*, which fit more tightly around the nose and mouth than medical or surgical masks.
57. **Intubate:** Intubation is the process of inserting a tube, called an endotracheal tube (ET), through the mouth and then into the airway. This is done so that a patient can be placed on a

ventilator to assist with breathing during anesthesia, sedation, or severe illness.

58. **Ventilator:** is a machine that helps a patient breathe. It pumps oxygen into the lungs and removes carbon dioxide through a tube.

In medicine, *ventilate* can refer to oxygenating the blood (i.e., supplying it with oxygen) or helping someone breathe using a mechanical ventilator.

Because COVID-19 is a respiratory disease, it can cause lung inflammation, which makes it hard for patients to breathe. That's why *ventilators* are necessary to help treat some patients with the infection, depending on the severity of their symptoms. *Ventilators* are sometimes referred to as *respirators*.

However, *ventilators* technically refer to machines that help patients breathe, not the protective *respirators* nurses and doctors wear.

59. **Screening:** is examining a person to see if they have a disease. This frequently involves taking their temperature, asking about symptoms, and asking about potential exposures to infected people.
60. **Drive Through Testing:** Individuals remain in their vehicles, and medical staff in protective gear come to administer the swab test and the swabs are sent to a laboratory for testing.
61. **PCR Test:** A diagnostic test that detects viral particles in blood or bodily fluids. Through a process called PCR, or polymerase chain reaction, small amounts of pathogen DNA are amplified or copied to sufficient levels for detection. Studies of isolated pieces of DNA are nearly impossible without PCR amplification.
62. **Test Positive / Test Negative:** 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.
63. **Person Under Investigation (PUI):** Any person who is under investigation for having the virus that causes COVID-19, or who was under investigation but tested negative for the virus.
64. **Presumptive Positive Case of CoVid-19:** a presumptive positive result is when a patient has tested positive by a local public health laboratory, but results are still pending confirmation at a CDC lab.
Anyone who has tested positive for the virus, but testing was conducted at the local or state level. Currently, presumptive positive cases must have samples undergo

confirmatory testing at the CDC.

65. **Laboratory-confirmed case of COVID-19:** Anyone who has tested positive for the virus at the CDC laboratory.
66. **Zoonotic:** relating to any disease of animals communicable to humans.
The noun form is *zoonosis*. The source of COVID-19 is believed to be an animal, which makes it a *zoonotic* disease.
67. **Animal-Human Interface:** The points of contact between animals and humans — when people cut down forests and set up dwellings where forest animals are still prevalent, for example. Some types of diseases spread from animals to humans at this interface. (Note: In all these definitions "animal" refers to nonhuman animals.)
68. **Case Fatality Rate (CFR):** An estimate of the risk of mortality from a contagious disease. The CFR is calculated by dividing the number of deaths caused by a disease by the number of cases of that disease in a given time period. The CFR is time and location-dependent, and many different factors can influence the CFR, such as speed of diagnosis of cases, health system capacity, age and other demographic characteristics, among others. For COVID-19, estimates of the CFR have varied; in China, CFR estimates by province have ranged from <1% to 5.8%.
69. **Morbidity Rate:** is a measure of how many people have an illness relative to the population.
70. **Mortality Rate:** is a measure of how many people have died because of an illness, also relative to the population.
71. **Negative Pressure Rooms:** Rooms specifically designed for patients with contagious diseases that contain any circulating air in the room and prevent it from being released into any other part of the hospital.
72. **R0 Reproductive Rate:** An epidemiologic metric used to describe the contagiousness or transmissibility of infectious agents, which is usually estimated with complex mathematical models developed using various sets of assumptions.
It is an estimate of the average number of new cases of a disease that each case generates, at a given point in time. R0 estimates for the virus that causes COVID-19 are around 2 to 3, which is slightly higher than that for seasonal influenza (R0 ~1.2-1.3), but far lower than more contagious diseases such as measles (R0 ~12 - 18).

Also called the R0, pronounced "R naught," the term refers to a number that indicates the infectiousness of a virus or a pathogen in a particular location. For every one person infected, how many others will be infected? For COVID-19, the R0 is currently estimated

at 2.2, which means that's the average number of expected secondary cases caused by a single infected person.

It's an indication of how quickly something could spread..

The R-naught, or R0, is a virus's basic reproductive number — an epidemiologic metric used to describe the contagiousness of infectious agents.

At its simplest, the basic reproductive number can show us how worried we should be about infection, according to Dr. Adam Kucharski, a mathematician at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine. If the R0 is above one, each case is expected to infect at least one other person on average, and the virus is likely to keep spreading. If it's less than one, a group of infected people are less likely to spread the infection.

Research is still in its early stages, but some estimates suggest that each person with the new coronavirus could infect between two and four people.

73. **Fatality Rate:** The case fatality rate is the number of deaths divided by the total number of confirmed cases.

Eventually, scientists hope to have a more comprehensive number called the infection fatality rate, which includes everyone who was infected with the virus.

The W.H.O. estimates the fatality rate of the new coronavirus to be about 3 percent, based on current data, but experts suggest 1 percent is more realistic.

74. **Vaccine:** Inject a person with a weak version of the same virus that causes a disease — weak enough that it doesn't make the person sick, but potent enough that it stimulates the person's immune system to produce antibodies that can vanquish that disease. As the CDC puts it, "After getting vaccinated, you develop immunity to that disease, without having to get the disease first."

75. **Prophylaxis / Prophylactic:** A **prophylactic** is a medication or a **treatment** designed and used to prevent a disease from occurring.

Primary prophylaxis tries to stop healthy people from getting sick.

Secondary prophylaxis tries to stop people who are sick from getting worse.

76. **mRNA-1273 vaccine:** An experimental vaccine called mRNA-1273, developed by the biotechnology firm Moderna as a candidate to protect against the novel coronavirus, is in early stages of clinical trials with healthy adult participants.

77. **Chloroquine or Hydroxychloroquine:** is a drug used to treat Malaria. It is being explored and tested as a possible treatment for the novel coronavirus.

78. **Azithromycin:** Azithromycin is used to treat many different types of infections caused by bacteria, such as respiratory infections.

79. **Remdesivir**: The experimental antiviral drug remdesivir is being tested against the novel coronavirus in several clinical trials. Remdesivir is made by Gilead Sciences.

80. **Convalescent Plasma Therapy**: Taking blood from a patient that has recovered from a virus. Then using it to treat newly infected patients. Plasma is the almost clear liquid that remains after red and white blood cells and platelets are removed from blood. It contains antibodies that can fight disease. One person gives to 3 people every 28 days.

81. **Telemedicine**: Telemedicine uses technology, such as videoconferencing and remote patient monitoring, to provide real-time health care at a distance and allow doctors and patients to communicate and consult from afar. With the current widespread restrictions on in-person office visits, the use of telemedicine by medical and dental practices is rapidly expanding.

82. **Underlying medical condition**: Recent data from China and Italy suggests that people with underlying medical conditions (and older adults) are more vulnerable to severe complications and death from COVID-19. These underlying conditions include cancer, lung diseases like COPD, diabetes and autoimmune diseases like lupus.

83. **Quarantini**: How do you take your *quarantini*? Dirty, dry? Shaken, stirred? Vodka, gin? *Quarantini* is a slang term for a cocktail people drink at home while under quarantine during—and because of—the coronavirus.

The term is a blend of *quarantine* and *martini*, a cocktail made with gin or vodka and dry vermouth, usually served with a green olive or a twist of lemon peel.

The original *quarantini* referred to a martini-like cocktail mixed with Emergen-C -based dietary supplements—a concoction that predates the novel coronavirus. *Quarantini* has spread as a more general term for alcoholic beverages consumed at home during the pandemic.

Example: *Frozen pizza in the oven? Paw Patrol queued up? Think it's time for a quarantini.*

84. **Coronarita**: The margarita answer to a quarantini—served with, what else, a Corona-brand beer.

A margarita is a cocktail made of tequila, lime or lemon juice, and an orange-flavored liqueur, usually served in a salt-rimmed glass.

85. **The Ronies**: Slang for Coronavirus.

86. **Rona**: slang for Coronavirus. Shortening of Corona.

87. **Quarantine and Chill:** *Netflix and chill*, but for the coronavirus era.

Quarantine and chill is used for various ways people are hunkering down and spending free time at home during the coronavirus, especially with a romantic partner while marathoning streaming services.

Be careful when you search for *quarantine and chill* on social media, though: some people use the phrase when posting revealing selfies.

Example: *My hubby and I are in an epic tournament of Rummy 500. Winner each night gets to pick the movie. #Quarantineandchill*

88. **Coronapocalypse:** slang, corona apocalypse

89. **Coronageddon:** corona armageddon.

90. **Doom-Scrolling:** Life under the “rona” has meant that it’s even harder to peel our eyes away from our phones and computers, constantly refreshing our feeds for the latest news about the pandemic.

Scrolling refers to scrolling down on our smartphones for the latest posts on social media. And *doom* ... well, a lot of the news we’re seeing online feels full of gloom and doom.

Example: *I was up to 2 a.m. last night doom-scrolling about coronavirus news in my state.*

91. **Covidiot:** A blend of *COVID-19* and *idiot*, *covidiot* is a slang insult for someone who disregards healthy and safety guidelines about the novel coronavirus.

Some signs of *covidiocy* are: not washing your hands regularly, hanging out in groups of people, standing within six feet of a stranger at the grocery, hoarding items like toilet paper and hand sanitizer all to yourself.

Example: *Don’t be a covidiot by visiting the beach today! It’s super crowded.*

92. **Moroavirus:** Another term for a *covidiot*. The wordplay, here, centers on the word *moron*.

Example: *My roommate is being such a moronavirus. He went down to the beach with a huge group of friends. Calling someone a covidiot or moronavirus is a form of quarantine shaming. That’s slang for publicly criticizing someone for now following health and safety guidelines (quarantine being a shorthand for policies in place requiring people to stay at home except where necessary in many places across the country and world).*

93. **Virtual Happy Hour:** When someone might drink a *quarantini* or *coronarita*.

Because many people are working from home to help, they are letting off steam at the end of a long day of *doom-scrolling* by holding virtual happy hours over Zoom, FaceTime, Google Hangouts, and other video conferencing or chat applications.

Happy hour is a cocktail hour or longer period at a bar, during which drinks are served at reduced prices or with free snacks.

It's also used as a shorthand for drinks, generally with colleagues or friends, at the end of the workday, especially near the end of the work week.

94. **Zoom-Bombing:** When using Zoom or similar services, be wary of *zoom-bombing*. This is when uninvited guests to a virtual meeting disrupt it with various obscene, violent, or offensive images or words.

Bombing, here, is based on *photobombing*, or when people ruin a photograph by appearing in the image without the photographer's knowledge, often in some dramatic or comical way.

95. **Coronials, Quaranteens, Coronababies:** When two people get really cozy while *quarantine-and-chilling*, they may, you know ...

Babies being conceived while people are cooped up at home during the coronavirus have been dubbed *coronababies*. And when these babies get older, they will become the *quaranteens*, a pun on *quarantine* and *teen(ager)*.

The hypothetical new generation of children conceived during COVID-19 has cleverly been crowned the *coronials*, a play on *corona(virus)* and *millennials*.

96. **Covidivorce:** The experience for other couples under COVID-19 quarantine may not be so snugly.

Being in extended isolation with loved ones can strain a relationship.

Enter *covidivorce*, or *divorces* filed as a result of a couple's experience during COVID-19.

97. **COVID-10:** For some, quarantining at home during COVID-19 may result in a less movement—and more snacking—than they are used to.

COVID-10, also referred to as *the COVID-15* or even *the COVID-19*, is a riff on the numerals of *COVID-19* and the *freshman 15*, an expression for the weight some people (are said to) gain during their first year of college. (Hey, gotta stock up on some supplies to help flatten the curve.)

And gotta take up delicious hobbies to stay engaged!)

See also the German *Coronaspeck*, weight gained during the coronavirus pandemic, a play on [Kummerspeck](#), or weight gained as a result of emotional eating.

98. **Coronacation**: Coronavirus-compelled *staycations*, due to cancelled classes, shifts, and the like. It's usually an ironic term—just ask parents working from home while teaching their kids.

Example: *My teen thinks he's getting a coronacation since his school has moved online.*

99. **The Mail**: a friend that still comes to your house every day despite the quarantine.

Example: "I thought for sure the coronavirus would keep that creep Devin from hanging around outside my house, but I guess neither snow, nor rain, nor pandemic keeps the mail away."

by Seth Meyers

100. **Corona Bae**: Someone you only find attractive because you've been self-quarantined so long.

Example: "I've been home alone for so long I'm in the pantry looking at Mrs. Buttersworth like, 'Damn, girl. You are poured into that dress!' She's my corona bae."

by Seth Meyers

101. **Toilet Paper**: Something unattainable.

Example: "Jeremy said as soon as we are back in school he's gonna hook with Jessica and I was like dude, you look like Gollum and she's the head cheerleader. That girl is toilet paper."

by Seth Meyers

102. Marilyn Monroe: Someone who sings 'Happy Birthday' twice while washing their hands, but in a very sexy way.

Example: "I'm glad my brother is taking his time washing his hands, but he's been in the bathroom a full 10 minutes softly whispering, 'Happy Birthday Mr. President' and it's getting weird." #marilynmonroe

by Seth Meyers

103. **401(k)'d**: Something completely goes away.

Example: "My dealer's been quarantined for week and now my stash is 401(k)'d."

by Seth Meyers

104. **Carbio**: When you try to do a home workout but you end up just eating a sandwich.

Example: "Got through about 8 jumping jacks but before you know it I was in the refrigerator eating a footlong sub. #carbio"

by Seth Meyers

105. **DebMD**: Your moms friend that keeps posting bogus virus cures on Facebook.

Example: "My mom thinks she can't catch coronavirus because her friend posted a meme that said Capricorns are immune. Thanks a lot DebMD."

by Seth Meyers

106. **Skype 'n Gripe**: When you and your friend video chat and try to see who has it worse being stuck with their family.

Example: "Look, I'm sorry your dad walked in on you masturbating but I promise the other way around is worse. I def win this Skype 'n Gripe."

by Seth Meyers

107. **Yardjerk**: Someone who complains about being cooped up but you see how big their backyard is on Instagram.

Example: "Geoff was complaining about having cabin fever but then he posted a selfie in a hammock next to his pool and hot tub. What a yardjerk."

by Seth Meyers

108. **World Traveler**: Someone who visits every room in their house in one day.

Example: "Rick is so erudite and cosmopolitan; he Facetimed me from his bedroom, his living room, his bathroom, his kitchen and his basement. He is a world traveler."

by Seth Meyers

109. **Twerk from Home**: When you can't go to the club so you bring the club home.

Example: "Downtown's closed, so we're twerking from home. Mom's the DJ, we're doing shots off Dad's belly, and I got carded by the dog."

by Seth Meyers

110. **Shore-antine**: When you're under quarantine with Pauly Shore.

Example: "Dude, you think you have it bad? I'm woken up every morning to the sound of a 52 year old man 'wheezin the juice' #Shore-antine"

by Seth Meyers

111. **Pep rally**: When mom pours herself a glass of wine to get through the day of homeschooling.

Example: "Mom said she was going to Google the Magna Carta, but when she came back she smelled like Pinot Grigio. Pretty sure she had a pep rally."

by Seth Meyers

112. **Zoom Room**: That one small area in your trashed room that you clean as a background for video calls.

Example: "On Zoom it may look like I have my s#@* together, but if you pan the camera a little bit to either side you'd see that my room looks like act one of a Hoarders episode. #Zoomroom"

by Seth Meyers

113. **Fauci**: A bully's friend that keeps him from doing even worse stuff.

Example: "Randy gave me an atomic wedgie and I'm pretty sure that he would duct-taped me to the ceiling if Fauci Andrew hadn't talked him out of it."

by Seth Meyers

114. **Lannister High**: When you're homeschooled so the hottest girl in class is your sister.

Example: "Is it okay that I asked my twin sister to prom or have I been attending Lannister High too long?"

by Seth Meyers

115. **Coronaphobia**: The intense fear of catching the Coronavirus.

116. **Coronator**: Someone who has acquired and conquered the Coronavirus.

117. **Corona-uber**: People who don't take Coronavirus seriously and go out spreading Coronavirus around, like an Uber.
118. **Coronavacation**: Being homebound or quarantined due to the Coronavirus.
119. **Fucovid**: Fuck Covid