Common Symptoms Diagnosable Conditions Important Features Can be mild to severe New or worsening of preexisting conditions Post-Exertional Malaise Long COVID can affect children and adults, regardless of health, Persistent Fatigue Cognitive Cardiovascular disability, socioeconomic impairment disease status, age, sex, gender, sexual **Difficulty Concentrating** Migraine Arrhythmias orientation, race, ethnicity, or Stroke geographic location Blood clots Memory Changes Mood disorders Long COVID can resolve over a period of months or can persist Recurring Headaches Interstitial Chronic kidney Acute for months or years lung disease disease SARS-CoV-2 Hypoxemia Pathobiology Lightheadedness/ Infection of Long COVID Long COVID can be diagnosed Fast Heart Rate Infection (recognized on clinical grounds. No or unrecognized) biomarker currently available Myalgic Postural orthostatic Sleep Disturbance may be encephalomyelitis/ demonstrates conclusively the tachycardia asymptomatic, syndrome (POTS) chronic fatique presence of Long COVID syndrome (ME/CFS) and other forms of mild, or severe Shortness of Breath/Cough dvsautonomia Lupus, Sjogren's, Mast Cell Activation Fibromyalgia, and Long COVID can impair Problems with Taste Syndrome (MCAS) other connective affected individual's ability to tissue or autoimmune work, attend school and care Hyperlipidemia/ disorders Diabetes for themselves and have a Problems with Smell profound emotional and physical impact on patients, Bloating/Constipation/Diarrhea families, and caregivers Many other symptoms have been observed.

Diagnosable when symptoms/conditions are intermittently or continuously present for at least 3 months

infection or delayed in onset

FIGURE 1 2024 NASEM Long COVID Definition.

Can be continuous from acute