



Patient education: Recovery after COVID-19 (The Basics)

[Written by the doctors and editors at UpToDate](#)

What is COVID-19?

COVID-19 stands for "coronavirus disease 2019." It is caused by a virus called SARS-CoV-2. The virus first appeared in late 2019 and quickly spread around the world.

People with COVID-19 can have fever, cough, trouble breathing (when the virus infects the lungs), and other symptoms.

Since COVID-19 is a fairly new disease, experts are still studying how people recover from it. They are also studying the possible long-term effects. This article has information about recovery after COVID-19, including the ongoing symptoms some people have. More general information about COVID-19 is available separately. (See "[Patient education: COVID-19 overview \(The Basics\)](#)".)

When will I get better after having COVID-19?

For most people who get COVID-19, symptoms get better within a few weeks. But some people, especially those who got sick enough to need to go to the hospital, continue to have symptoms for longer. These can be mild or more serious.

Doctors are still learning about COVID-19. But they generally describe 3 stages of illness and recovery:

- "Acute COVID-19" – This refers to symptoms lasting up to 4 weeks after a person is infected. Most people with mild COVID-19 do not have symptoms beyond this stage, but some do.
- "Ongoing symptomatic COVID-19" – This refers to symptoms that continue for 4 to 12 weeks after being infected. People who get severely ill during the acute stage are more likely to have ongoing symptoms.

- "Post-COVID-19" – This refers to symptoms that continue beyond 12 weeks after being infected. This is more common in people who were critically ill, meaning they needed to stay in the intensive care unit ("ICU"), be put on a ventilator (breathing machine), or have other types of breathing support.

Different terms have been used when people have persistent symptoms, meaning symptoms that last longer than a few months. These include "long-COVID," "chronic COVID-19," and "post-COVID syndrome." Doctors also use the term "post-acute sequelae of SARS-CoV-2 infection," or "PASC."

What symptoms are most likely to persist?

This is not the same for everyone. But symptoms that are more likely to last beyond a few weeks include:

- Feeling very tired (fatigue)
- Trouble breathing
- Chest discomfort
- Cough

Other physical symptoms can also continue beyond a few weeks. These include problems with sense of smell or taste, headache, runny nose, joint or muscle pain, trouble sleeping or eating, sweating, and diarrhea.

Some people have ongoing psychological symptoms, too. These might include:

- Trouble thinking clearly, focusing, or remembering
- Depression, anxiety, or a related condition called post-traumatic stress disorder ("PTSD")

It's hard for doctors to predict when symptoms will improve, since this is different for different people. Your recovery will depend on your age, your overall health, and how severe your COVID-19 symptoms are. Some symptoms, like fatigue, might continue even while others improve or go away.

How long will I be contagious?

It's hard to know for sure. In general, most people are no longer contagious by 10 to 14 days after their symptoms started. But this depends on several things, including how severe the

infection was and what symptoms they continue to have. It's important to talk to your doctor or nurse to figure out when you are no longer considered contagious.

When should I call my doctor or nurse?

Some fatigue is common, and can persist for a few weeks into your recovery. But if you had COVID-19 and continue to have bothersome symptoms (such as severe fatigue, or chest discomfort or shortness of breath) after 2 to 3 weeks, call your doctor or nurse. You should also call if you start to feel worse or develop any new symptoms. They will tell you what to do and if you need to be seen.

Depending on your symptoms, you might need tests. This will help your doctor or nurse better understand what is causing your symptoms and whether you need treatment.

How are persistent COVID-19 symptoms treated?

In general, treatment involves addressing whichever symptoms you have. Often that means combining a few different treatments.

If you are tired, try to get plenty of rest. You can also try the following things to help with fatigue:

- Plan to do important tasks when you expect to have the most energy, typically in the morning
- Pace yourself so you do not do too much at once, and take breaks throughout the day if you feel tired
- Think about what tasks and activities are most important each day, so you don't use more energy than you need to

If you are not sleeping well, improving your "sleep hygiene" can help. This involves things like going to bed and getting up at the same time each day, avoiding caffeine and alcohol late in the day, and not looking at screens before bed.

Depending on your situation, you might also need:

- Medicines to relieve symptoms like cough or pain

- Cardiac rehabilitation – This involves improving your heart health through things like exercise, dietary changes, and quitting smoking (if you smoke).
 - Pulmonary rehabilitation – This includes breathing exercises to help strengthen your lungs.
 - Physical and occupational therapy – This involves learning exercises, movements, and ways of doing everyday tasks.
 - Treatments for anxiety or depression – This can involve medicine and/or counseling.
 - Exercises and strategies to help with memory and focus
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Is there any way to avoid persistent COVID-19 symptoms?

The only way to avoid this for sure is to avoid getting COVID-19. It's true that most people who are infected will not get very sick. But it's impossible to know who will recover quickly and who will have persistent symptoms.

The best way to prevent COVID-19 is to get vaccinated. In addition to protecting yourself, getting the vaccine will also help protect other people, including those who are at higher risk of getting very sick or dying. People who are not vaccinated can lower their risk by social distancing, wearing face masks in public, and washing their hands often.

More on this topic

[Patient education: COVID-19 overview \(The Basics\)](#)

[Patient education: COVID-19 vaccines \(The Basics\)](#)

[Patient education: COVID-19 and pregnancy \(The Basics\)](#)

[Patient education: COVID-19 and children \(The Basics\)](#)

[Patient education: Post-intensive care syndrome \(PICS\) \(The Basics\)](#)

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