



Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Fact Sheet

BD Veritor™ System for Rapid Detection of Sars-CoV-2

What is COVID-19?

COVID-19 is caused by the SARS-CoV-2 virus. The virus, which can cause mild to severe respiratory illness, has spread globally, including the United States. The current information available to characterize the spectrum of clinical illness associated with COVID-19 suggests that symptoms include cough, shortness of breath or difficulty breathing, fever, chills, muscle pain, headache, sore throat or new loss of taste or smell.

What is the BD Veritor™ System for Rapid Detection of SARS-CoV-2?

The BD Veritor™ System for Rapid Detection of SARS-CoV-2 is a type of test called an antigen test. Antigen tests are designed to detect proteins from the virus that causes COVID-19 in respiratory specimens, for example nasal swabs.

What are the differences between antigen tests and other COVID-19 tests?

There are different kinds of tests for COVID-19. Molecular tests (also known as PCR tests) detect genetic material from the virus. Antigen tests detect proteins from the virus. Antigen tests are very specific for the virus, but are not as sensitive as molecular tests. This means that a positive result is highly accurate, but a negative result does not rule out infection.

What does it mean if I have a positive test result?

If you have a positive test result, it is very likely that you have COVID-19. Therefore, it is also likely that you may be placed in isolation to avoid spreading the virus to others. There is a very small chance that this test can give a positive result that is wrong (a false positive result). Your healthcare provider will work with you to determine how best to care for you based on your test result(s) along with your medical history, and your symptoms.

What does it mean if I have a negative test result?

A negative test result means that proteins from the virus that causes COVID-19 were not found in your sample.

It is possible for this test to give a negative result that is incorrect (false negative) in some people with COVID-19. This means that you could possibly still have COVID-19 even though the test is negative. If your test result is negative, your healthcare provider will consider the test result together with all other aspects of your medical history (such as symptoms, possible exposures, and geographical location of places you have recently traveled) in deciding how to care for you. The amount of antigen in a sample may decrease the longer you have symptoms of infection. Specimens collected after you have had symptoms for more than seven days may be more likely to be negative compared to a molecular assay.

It is important that you work with your healthcare provider to help you understand the next steps you should take.

If your test result is negative, you should discuss with your healthcare provider whether an additional molecular test would help with your care, and when you should discontinue home isolation. If you will not have an additional test to determine if you are contagious, the CDC currently recommends that you should stay home until three things have happened:

- You have had no fever for at least 72 hours (that is three full days of no fever without the use of medicine that reduces fevers)

AND

- Other symptoms have improved (for example, when your cough or shortness of breath has improved)

AND

- At least 10 days have passed since your symptoms first appeared.

- **Where can I go for updates and more information?** The most up-to-date information on COVID-19 is available at the CDC General webpage: <https://www.cdc.gov/COVID19>. In addition, you may contact EZaccessMD with any questions or concerns at (855) 687-3963.