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The Latest on COVID-19 Testing: What Your Community Needs to Know

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 2022 | 3:00PM ET / 12:00PM PT

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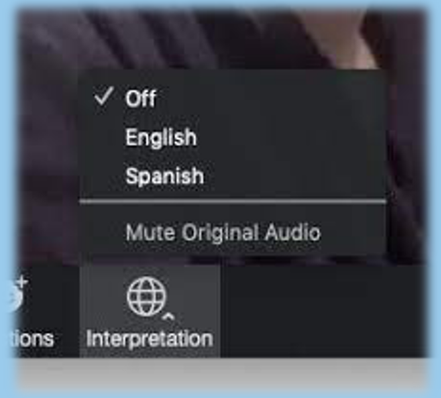

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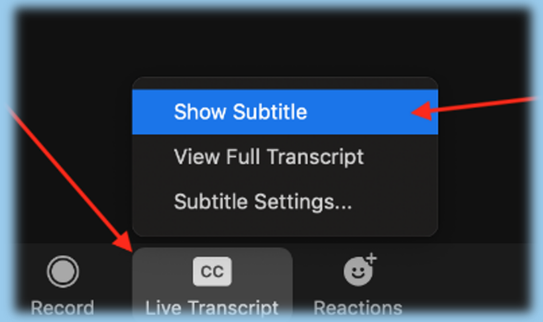

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Agenda

Welcome & Introductions
Lisa F. Waddell, MD, MPH

At-Home Testing Kit Distribution Program
Cameron Webb, MD, JD

Important Role of CBOs
Alice Chen, MD

Federal Resources for Testing
Jasmine Chaitram, MPH

COVID-19 Testing FAQ
John Barnes, PhD

Moderated Q&A
All Panelists

Key Takeaways and Closing
Lisa F. Waddell, MD, MPH

Speakers

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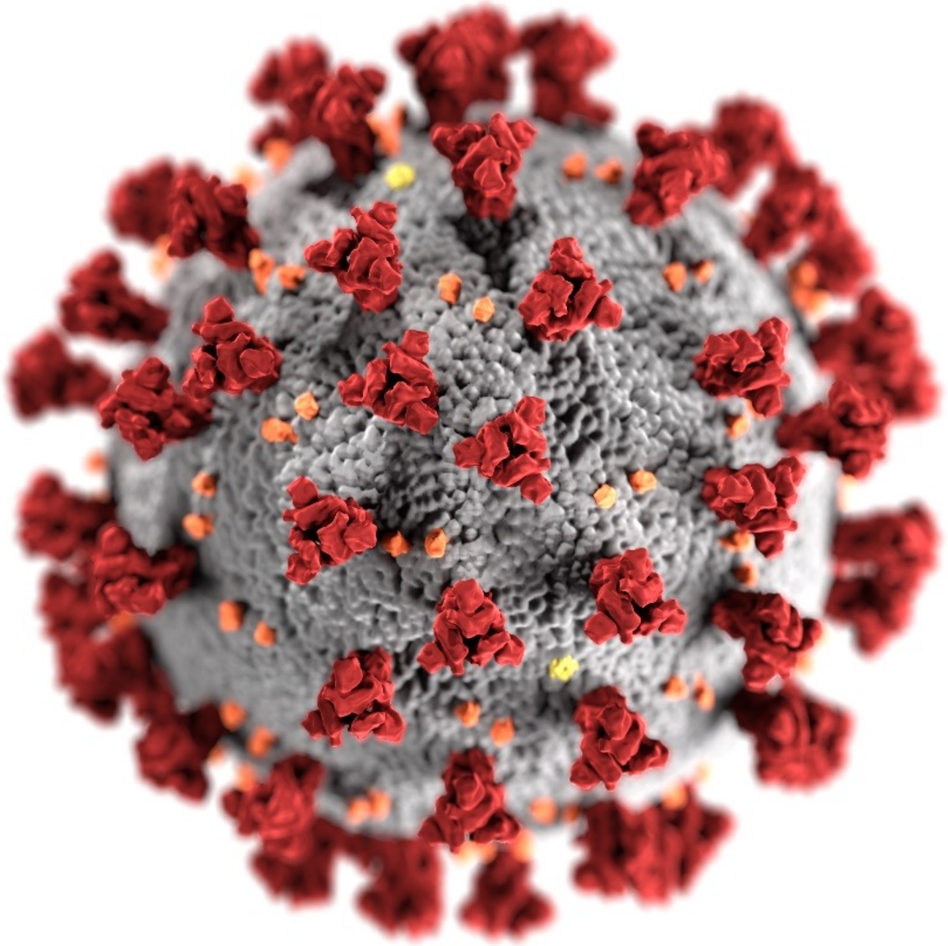
Federal Resources Available for COVID-19 Testing



Expansion of Screening and Diagnostics Task Force, CDC COVID-19 Response

Supporting the HHS Testing & Diagnostics Working Group

cdc.gov/coronavirus

Federal Resources Available for COVID-19 Testing

Testing in Communities Disproportionately Affected by the COVID-19 Pandemic

- CDC's Increased Community Access to Testing (ICATT) program supports no-cost testing in pharmacies and other specific locations in communities that have been disproportionately affected by the pandemic. Contact ICATT at eocevent586@cdc.gov.

- CDC's Operation Expanded Testing (OpET) no-cost testing to child-care centers, K-12 schools, historically black colleges and universities (HBCUs), under-resourced communities, and congregate settings, such as homeless shelters, domestic violence and abuse shelters, non-federal correctional facilities, and other qualified sites. Contact OpET at eocevent589@cdc.gov.

Federal Resources Available for COVID-19 Testing

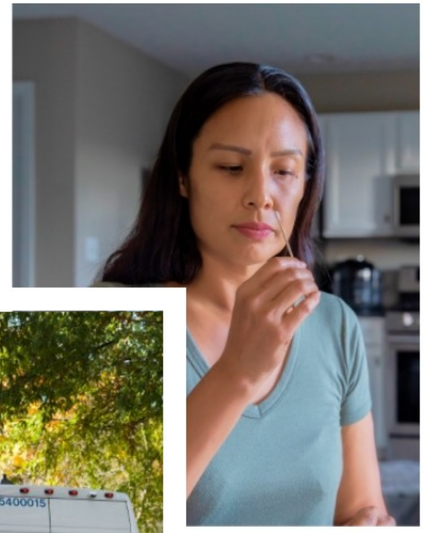
Surge Testing in Communities Disproportionately Affected by the COVID-19 Pandemic

- CDC's ICATT program can help states implement temporary surge testing sites to respond to demands for large volumes of testing
  - Requests for placement of surge testing sites in your state can be initiated by simultaneously contacting the ICATT program at eocevent586@cdc.gov and your jurisdiction's emergency management agency who can submit a Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Resource Request Form (RRF)
  - The RRF is available online at FEMA WebEOC and accessible to state emergency management officials. Requests for surge testing sites through this program are only accepted through state health departments. Local health departments should coordinate with their state health department to apply.
  - CDC staff will work with requestors to discuss site requirements while the RRF application process takes place

Federal Resources Available for COVID-19 Testing

Availability of Over-The-Counter (OTC) Tests

- CDC and ASPR are currently not distributing OTC tests directly to state health departments.
- There is an ongoing distribution program of 50 million OTC tests to Community Health Centers, and rural health clinics. Email eocevent588@cdc.gov with inquiries about this federal distribution of OTC tests.
- The US administration is also distributing 1billion OTC tests directly to households at no-cost, via COVIDtests.gov.



Federal Resources Available for COVID-19 Testing

Availability of Tests for K-12 Schools

- The US administration is in the process of distributing an additional 5 million free POC tests to K-12 schools each month for screening testing to help implement and sustain in-person education
  - Inquiries should be directed to the ELC program contacts in each state health department. For more information, see ELC Reopening Schools: Support for COVID-19 Screening Testing to Reopen and Keep Schools Operating Safely

- The US administration will also provide 5 million additional free laboratory-based tests per month to K-12 schools to perform individual and pooled testing in classrooms nationwide. The additional testing will be delivered through CDC's Operation Expanded Testing (ET) program (Operation Expanded Testing). For more information, please contact OpET at eocevent589@cdc.gov.

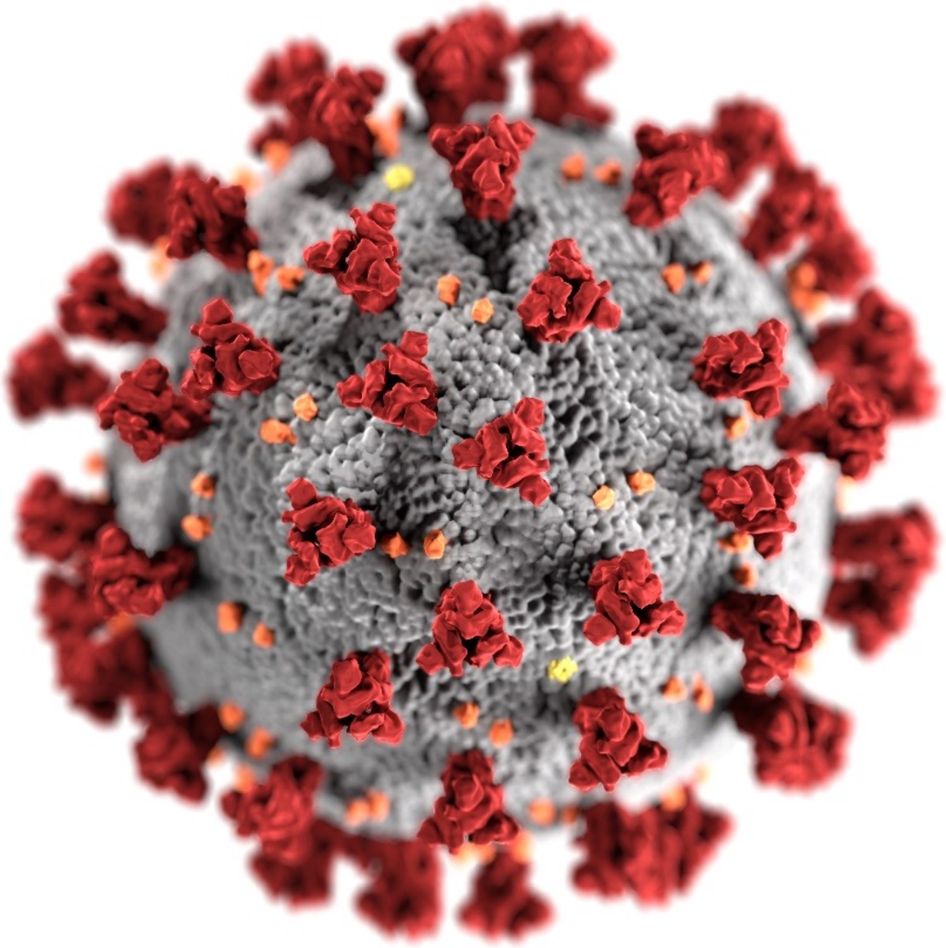
Help with COVID-19 Testing

How To Use a Self-Test

Low Resolution Video

How To Interpret Self-Test Results

Low Resolution Video



For more information, contact CDC
1-800-CDC-INFO (232-4636)
TTY: 1-888-232-6348 www.cdc.gov

John Barnes, PhD

Team Lead, Strain Surveillance and Emerging Variants

Centers for Disease Control

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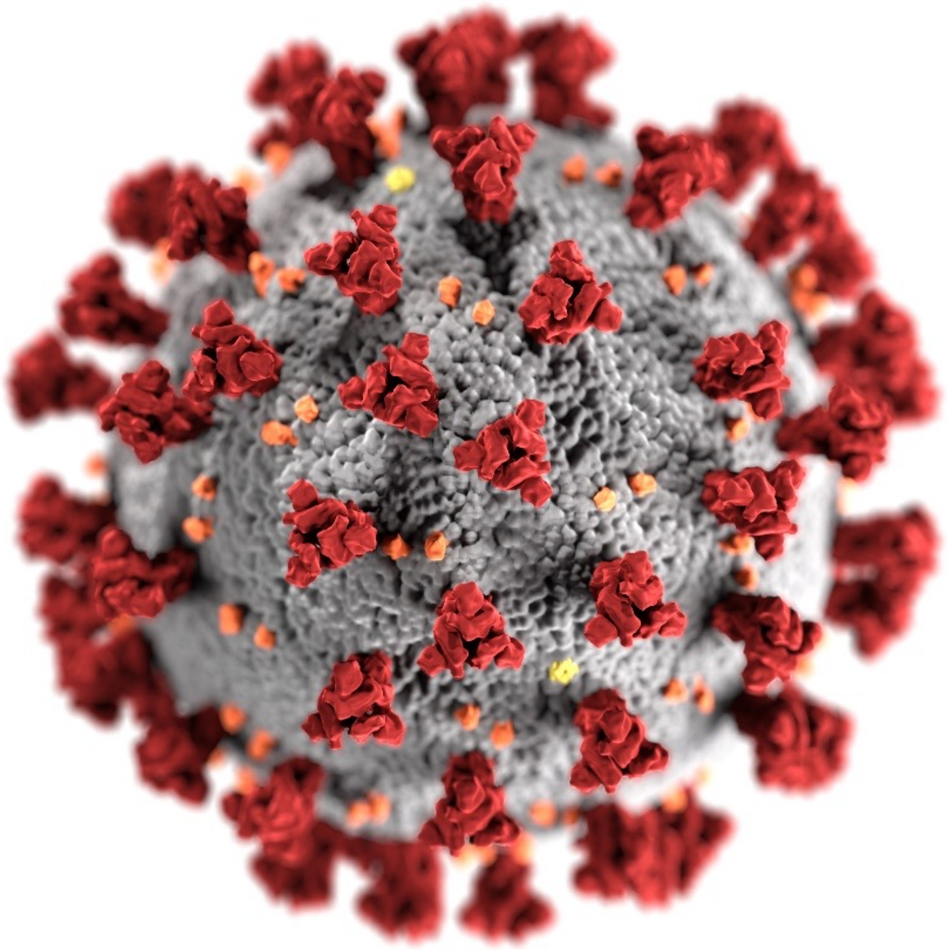
COVID-19 Testing

John R. Barnes, PhD, Co Lead

Strain Surveillance and Emerging Variants Team

CDC COVID-19 Response -Laboratory and Testing Task Force

February 3, 2022



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Viral Tests that are Authorized to Detect SARS-CoV-2

Laboratory-based Tests

- Mostly nucleic acid amplification (NAAT)—detects viral ribonucleic acid (RNA)
- Complex, longer turnaround time, more expensive
- High sensitivity and specificity
- CLIA certificate of accreditation or compliance

Point-of-Care (POC) Tests

- Both NAAT and antigen
- Moderate complexity, faster turnaround time, moderate cost
- Moderate sensitivity but high specificity (varies by test)
- CLIA certificate of waiver

Self-Tests (over-the-counter or at-home tests)

- Mostly antigen
- Easy to use, fast turnaround time, inexpensive
- Lower sensitivity but good specificity
- No CLIA requirements

When to Test?

- If you are symptomatic, test immediately
- If you have had a close contact to someone with COVID-19, test at least 5 days after that contact
- If you will attend a gathering with other people, test immediately before (or as close in time to the event as possible)
  - Especially important before gathering with individuals at risk of severe disease, older individuals, those who are immunocompromised, or unvaccinated people, including children who are not vaccinated

ANY VIRAL TEST

Which Test?

- The best test is the FDA authorized one that is most accessible to you
- Laboratory-based tests have higher sensitivity than point-of-care and self-tests, and NAATs have higher sensitivity than antigen tests
- When it is most important to avoid false negative results—when testing those at the highest risk for severe disease and can most benefit from possible treatment—select a laboratory-based NAAT if available
- Those at the highest risk for severe disease, especially if they are symptomatic, include those with underlying medical conditions, the immunocompromised, older individuals, and the unvaccinated

What to do Following a Positive Viral Test Result?

- A positive test result means that the test detected the virus, and you are very likely to have an infection
- Positive results are reliable for laboratory-based tests, POC tests, and self-tests
- Follow CDC's guidance for isolation and tell your close contacts that they have been exposed to the virus that causes COVID-19
- If your symptoms worsen, tell your healthcare provider. If you have any emergency warning signs, seek emergency care immediately
- It is particularly important to seek medical care and possible treatment if you have an underlying medical condition that increases your risks from COVID-19. Your healthcare provider may prescribe treatments for you that will reduce your risk for severe disease.

What does a Negative Viral Test Result Mean?

- The virus that causes COVID-19 was not detected in your specimen
- You may have a lower risk of transmitting the disease to others
- It does not rule out infection

Following an Asymptomatic Negative Viral Test Result…

- If you have **no close contact** to someone with COVID-19, regardless of your vaccination status, you do not need to quarantine

- If you are **up to date** on vaccination, regardless of any exposure to COVID-19, you do not need to quarantine

- If you are **not up to date** on vaccination but you have had close contact to someone with COVID-19, then you should quarantine

Following a Symptomatic Negative Viral Test Result…

- Isolate for at least 5 days from your first day of symptoms or from the day your test specimen was collected
- Negative antigen result
  - Consider pretest probability
    - High pretest probability = high community transmission or close contact with or suspected exposure to a person with COVID-19
  - If high pretest probability, consider confirming with a NAAT or serial antigen testing
    - NAAT confirmatory test as soon as possible after first antigen test
    - Serial antigen test 1-2 days after first antigen test*

*refer to manufacturer's instructions

Confirmatory Testing

- Symptomatic antigen negative followed by NAAT
  - NAAT negative: consider alternative diagnoses
  - NAAT positive: Follow CDC's guidance for isolation and tell your close contacts that they have been exposed to the virus that causes COVID-19 (and see slide 4)

- Self-tests
  - Positive results do not require confirmatory testing
  - Negative results may need confirmatory or serial testing

Serial Testing

- Symptomatic antigen negative followed by another antigen test(s)
  - Successive antigen negative results: consider alternative diagnoses
  - Antigen negative followed by antigen positive: Follow CDC's guidance for isolation and tell your close contacts that they have been exposed to the virus that causes COVID-19 (and see slide 4)
- Serial testing can also lower the risk of transmission regardless of symptom or vaccination status
  - Multiple negative antigen test results, if each test is separated by 24-48 hours,* can provide more confidence that you are not infected by the virus that causes COVID-19

*refer to manufacturer's instructions

How to Get Free Self-Tests

- Self-tests can be ordered online at COVIDtests.gov. Placing an order only requires your name and residential address. No ID, credit card, or health insurance information is required. You may also share your email address to get updates on your order

- If you have difficulty accessing the internet or need additional support placing an order, you can call 1-800-232-0233 (TTY 1-888-720-7489) to get help in English, Spanish, and more than 150 other languages – 8am to midnight ET, 7 days a week.

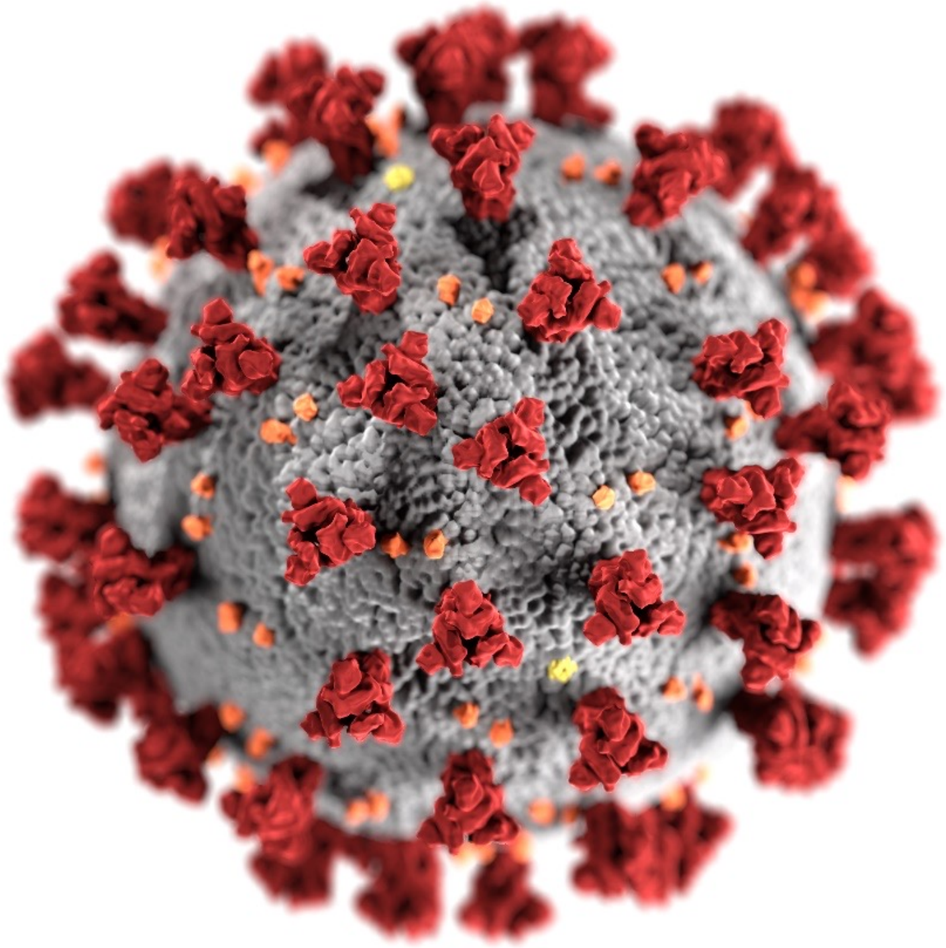
- The Disability Information and Access Line (DIAL) is also available to specifically help people with disabilities place their orders. To get help, call 1-888-677-1199, Monday-Friday from 9AM to 8PM ET, or email DIAL@usaginganddisability.org

CDC Resources on COVID-19 Testing

- Overview of Testing for SARS-CoV-2, the virus that causes COVID-19 | CDC
- Testing Strategies for SARS-CoV-2 | CDC
- Nucleic Acid Amplification Tests (NAATs) | CDC
- Interim Guidance for Antigen Testing for SARS-CoV-2 | CDC
- Guidance for SARS-CoV-2 Rapid Testing Performed in Point-of-Care Settings | CDC
- Interim Guidelines for Collecting and Handling Clinical Specimens for COVID-19 Testing | CDC
- Interim Biosafety Guidelines for Handling and Processing Specimens Associated with COVID-19 | CDC
- Guidance for General Laboratory Safety Practices during the COVID-19 Pandemic | CDC

- COVIDtests.gov - Free at-home COVID-19 tests
- Self-Testing | CDC

- FDA's list of In Vitro Diagnostics Emergency Use Authorizations



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Thank You

Lisa F. Waddell, MD, MPH
Chief Medical Officer
CDC Foundation

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- Please take the brief evaluation poll that will appear on your screen shortly
- Let us know your feedback and thoughts for future webinar topics in the post-webinar survey
- Thank you for your time and participation!

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