This Fact Sheet informs you of the significant known and potential risks and benefits of the emergency use of the COVID-19 RT-PCR Test.

LabCorp’s COVID-19 RT-PCR Test is authorized for use on respiratory specimens collected from individuals consistent with the EUA.

All patients whose specimens are tested with this assay will receive the Fact Sheet for Patients: LabCorp - COVID-19 RT-PCR Test.

What are the symptoms of COVID-19?
Many patients with COVID-19 have developed fever and/or symptoms of acute respiratory illness (e.g., cough, dyspnea), although some individuals experience only mild symptoms or no symptoms at all. The current information available to characterize the spectrum of clinical illness associated with COVID-19 suggests that, when present, symptoms include cough, shortness of breath or dyspnea, fever, chills, myalgias, headache, sore throat, new loss of taste or smell, nausea or vomiting or diarrhea. Signs and symptoms may appear any time from 2 to 14 days after exposure to the virus, and the median time to symptom onset is approximately 5 days. For further information on the symptoms of COVID-19 please see the link provided in “Where can I go for updates and more information?” section.

Public health officials have identified cases of COVID-19 infection throughout the world, including the United States. Please check the CDC COVID-19 webpage (see link provided in “Where can I go for updates and more information?” section at the end of this document) or your local jurisdictions website for the most up to date information.

What do I need to know about COVID-19 testing?
Current information on COVID-19 for healthcare providers is available at CDC’s webpage, Information for Healthcare Professionals (see links provided in “Where can I go for updates and more information?” section).

Specimens should be collected with appropriate infection control precautions. Current guidance is available at the

Report Adverse events, including problems with test performance or results, to MedWatch by submitting the online FDA Form 3500 (https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/scripts/medwatch/index.cfm?action=reporting.home) or by calling 1-800-FDA-1088

This test is to be performed only using respiratory specimens collected from individuals consistent with the EUA.

- LabCorp’s COVID-19 RT-PCR Test is for use with in upper and lower respiratory specimens (such as nasopharyngeal or oropharyngeal swabs, sputum, lower respiratory tract aspirates, bronchoalveolar lavage, and nasopharyngeal wash/aspirate) collected from individuals suspected of COVID 19 by their healthcare provider (HCP).
- The LabCorp COVID-19 RT-PCR Test is also authorized for use in upper respiratory specimens (such as nasopharyngeal or oropharyngeal swabs, nasal swabs, or mid-turbinate swabs) collected from any individual, including from individuals without symptoms or other reasons to suspect COVID-19 infection.
- Additionally, the LabCorp COVID-19 RT-PCR Test is authorized for use on individual nasal swab specimens that are self-collected using the Pixel by LabCorp COVID-19 test home collection kit by individuals when determined by a HCP to be appropriate based on results of a COVID-19 questionnaire and the LabCorp At Home COVID-19 test home collection kit when directly ordered by a HCP.
- Finally, the LabCorp COVID-19 RT-PCR Test can also be used to test pooled samples using a matrix pooling strategy (i.e., group pooling strategy), containing up to five individual upper respiratory swab specimens (nasopharyngeal, mid-turbinate, anterior nares or oropharyngeal swabs) per pool and 25 specimens per matrix, where each specimen is collected under observation or by a HCP using individual vials containing transport media.
- The COVID-19 RT-PCR Test is only authorized for use at laboratories designated by LabCorp that are also certified under the Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments of 1988 (CLIA), 42 U.S.C. §263a, and meet the requirements to perform high complexity tests.
What does it mean if the specimen tests positive for the virus that causes COVID-19?
A positive test result for COVID-19 indicates that RNA from SARS-CoV-2 was detected, and the patient is infected with the virus and presumed to be contagious. Laboratory test results should always be considered in the context of clinical observations and epidemiological data (such as local prevalence rates and current outbreak/epicenter locations) in making a final diagnosis and patient management decisions. Patient management should follow current CDC guidelines.

LabCorp’s COVID-19 RT-PCR Test has been designed to minimize the likelihood of false positive test results. However, it is still possible that this test can give a false positive result, even when used in locations where the prevalence is below 5%. In the event of a false positive result, risks to patients could include the following: a recommendation for isolation of the patient, monitoring of household or other close contacts for symptoms, patient isolation that might limit contact with family or friends and may increase contact with other potentially COVID-19 patients, limits in the ability to work, delayed diagnosis and treatment for the true infection causing the symptoms, unnecessary prescription of a treatment or therapy, or other unintended adverse effects.

All laboratories using this test must follow the standard testing and reporting guidelines according to their appropriate public health authorities.

What does it mean if the specimen tests negative for the virus that causes COVID-19?
A negative test result for this test means that SARS-CoV-2 RNA was not present in the specimen above the test’s limit of detection. However, a negative result does not rule out COVID-19 and should not be used as the sole basis for treatment or patient management decisions. It is possible to test a person too early or too late during COVID-19 infection to make an accurate diagnosis via LabCorp’s COVID-19 RT-PCR Test. In addition, asymptomatic people infected with COVID-19 may not shed enough virus to reach the limit of detection of the test, giving a false negative result. In the absence of symptoms, it is difficult to determine if asymptomatic people have been tested too late or too early. Therefore, negative results in asymptomatic individuals may include individuals who were tested too early and may become positive later, individuals who were tested too late and may have serological evidence of infection, or individuals who were never infected.

In addition, specimens with low viral loads may not be detected in sample pools due to the decreased sensitivity of pooled testing. Your interpretation of negative results should take into account clinical and epidemiological risk factors.

When diagnostic testing is negative, the possibility of a false negative result should be considered in the context of a patient’s recent exposures and the presence of clinical signs and symptoms consistent with COVID-19. The possibility of a false negative result should especially be considered if the patient’s recent exposures or clinical presentation indicate that COVID-19 is likely, and diagnostic tests for other causes of illness (e.g., other respiratory illness) are negative. If COVID-19 is still suspected based on exposure history together with other clinical findings, re-testing using a new sample with a sensitive method or without pooling should be considered by healthcare providers in consultation with public health authorities. Additional testing may be helpful to ensure testing was not conducted too early.

Risks of false negative results include: delayed or lack of supportive treatment and monitoring of infected individuals and their household or other close contacts.
for symptoms resulting in increased risk of spread of COVID-19 within the community, or other unintended adverse events.

**What is an EUA?**
The United States FDA has made this test available under an emergency access mechanism called an Emergency Use Authorization (EUA). The EUA is supported by the Secretary of Health and Human Services’ (HHS’) declaration that circumstances exist to justify the emergency use of in vitro diagnostics (IVDs) for the detection and/or diagnosis of the virus that causes COVID-19.

An IVD made available under an EUA has not undergone the same type of review as an FDA-approved or cleared IVD. FDA may issue an EUA when certain criteria are met, which includes that there are no adequate, approved, available alternatives, and based on the totality of scientific evidence available, it is reasonable to believe that this IVD may be effective in diagnosing COVID-19.

The EUA for this test is in effect for the duration of the COVID-19 declaration justifying emergency use of IVDs, unless terminated or revoked (after which the test may no longer be used).

**What are the approved available alternatives?**
There are no approved available alternative tests. FDA has issued EUAs for other tests that can be found at: https://www.fda.gov/emergency-preparedness-and-response/mcm-legal-regulatory-and-policy-framework/emergency-use-authorization.

**Where can I go for updates and more information?**

**CDC webpages:**
General: https://www.cdc.gov/COVID19

**FDA webpages:**
General: www.fda.gov/novelcoronavirus

**Laboratory Corporation of America:**
Laboratory Corporation of America Holdings
531 S Spring St
Burlington, NC 27215

Website: http://www.LabCorp.com
Email: covid19requests@labcorp.com
Customer Service: 1(800)222-7566

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