This Fact Sheet informs you of the significant known and potential risks and benefits of the emergency use of the QIAstat-Dx Respiratory SARS-CoV-2 Panel.

The QIAstat-Dx Respiratory SARS-CoV-2 Panel is authorized for use on respiratory specimens collected from patients suspected of COVID-19 by their healthcare provider.

All patients whose specimens are tested with this assay will receive the Fact Sheet for Patients: QIAstat-Dx Respiratory SARS-CoV-2 Panel.

What are the symptoms of COVID-19?
Many patients with confirmed COVID-19 have developed fever and/or symptoms of acute respiratory illness (e.g., cough, difficulty breathing). However, limited information is currently available to characterize the full spectrum of clinical illness associated with COVID-19. Based on what is known about the virus that causes COVID-19, signs and symptoms may appear any time from 2 to 14 days after exposure to the virus. Based on preliminary data, the median incubation period is approximately 5 days, but may range 2-14 days.

Public health officials have identified cases of COVID-19 infection throughout the world, including the United States, which may pose risks for public health. Please check the CDC webpage 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).

- The QIAstat-Dx Respiratory SARS-CoV-2 Panel can be used to test nasopharyngeal swabs (NPS) eluted in universal transport media.
- The QIAstat-Dx Respiratory SARS-CoV-2 Panel should be ordered for detection and differentiation of nucleic acid from SARS-CoV-2 and the following organism types and subtypes: Adenovirus, Coronavirus 229E, Coronavirus HKU1, Coronavirus NL63, Coronavirus OC43, SARS-CoV-2, Human Metapneumovirus A+B, Influenza A, Influenza A H1, Influenza A H3 Influenza A H1N1/pdm09, Influenza B, Parainfluenza virus 1, Parainfluenza virus 2, Parainfluenza virus 3, Parainfluenza virus 4, Rhinovirus/Enterovirus, Respiratory Syncytial Virus A+B, Bordetella pertussis, Chlamydophila pneumoniae and Mycoplasma pneumoniae, in individuals suspected of COVID-19 by their healthcare provider.

- The QIAstat-Dx Respiratory SARS-CoV-2 Panel is only authorized for use in laboratories in the United States certified under the Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments of 1988 (CLIA), 42 U.S.C. §263a, to perform high and moderate complexity tests.

Specimens should be collected with appropriate infection control precautions. Current guidance for COVID-19 infection control precautions are available at the CDC’s website (see links provided in “Where can I go for updates and more information” section).

Use appropriate personal protective equipment when collecting and handling specimens from individuals suspected of having COVID-19 as outlined in the CDC Interim Laboratory Biosafety Guidelines for Handling and Processing Specimens Associated with Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19). For additional information, refer to CDC Interim Guidelines for Collecting, Handling, and Testing Clinical Specimens from Persons Under Investigation (PUIs) for Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) (see links provided in “Where can I go for updates and more information” section).

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
**FACT SHEET FOR HEALTHCARE PROVIDERS**

**QIAstat-Dx Respiratory SARS-CoV-2 Panel – QIAGEN GmbH**

**March 30, 2020**

**Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)**

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**What does it mean if the specimen tests positive for the virus that causes COVID-19 and negative for the other respiratory pathogens?**

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. A negative result for the other respiratory pathogens indicates that nucleic acids of the other respiratory pathogens were not detected in the specimen. Laboratory test results should always be considered in the context of clinical observations and epidemiological data in making a final diagnosis and patient management decisions. Patient management should follow current CDC guidelines.

The QIAstat-Dx Respiratory SARS-CoV-2 Panel has been designed to minimize the likelihood of false positive test results. However, 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, the 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.

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**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 limit of detection. However, if another respiratory pathogen is positive (i.e., Influenza A), it means that nucleic acid (RNA/DNA) of that pathogen was present in the specimen above the limit of detection.

Laboratory test results should always be considered in the context of clinical observations and epidemiological data in making a final diagnosis and patient management decisions.

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**What does it mean if the specimen tests negative for the virus that causes COVID-19 but positive for another respiratory pathogen?**

A negative test result for COVID-19 means that SARS-CoV-2 RNA was not present in the specimen above the limit of detection. However, if another respiratory pathogen is positive (i.e., Influenza A), it means that nucleic acid (RNA/DNA) of that pathogen was present in the specimen above the limit of detection.

Laboratory test results should always be considered in the context of clinical observations and epidemiological data in making a final diagnosis and patient management decisions.

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**What is an EUA?**

The United States (U.S.) 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 Service’s (HHS’s) 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

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on the totality of scientific evidence available, it is reasonable to believe that this IVD may be effective in the detection of the virus that causes 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).

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

**CDC webpages:**
- General: [https://www.cdc.gov/COVID19](https://www.cdc.gov/COVID19)

**FDA webpages:**
- General: [www.fda.gov/novelcoronavirus](http://www.fda.gov/novelcoronavirus)
- EUAs/(includes links to patient fact sheet and manufacturer’s instructions) [https://www.fda.gov/medical-devices/emergency-situations-medical-devices/emergency-use-authorizations](https://www.fda.gov/medical-devices/emergency-situations-medical-devices/emergency-use-authorizations)

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