COVID-19 Information

1. **What is COVID-19?**
   COVID-19 is caused by the SARS-CoV-2 virus which is a new virus in humans causing a contagious respiratory illness. COVID-19 can present with a mild to severe illness although some people infected with COVID-19 may have no symptoms at all. Older adults and people of any age with underlying medical conditions have a higher risk of severe illness from COVID-19. Serious outcomes of COVID-19 can include hospitalization or even death. COVID-19 is contagious and can be spread even before a person shows symptoms of being sick (e.g., fever, coughing, difficulty breathing). Some people may test positive for COVID-19, but not have any symptoms of infection. These people are considered asymptomatic but may still be able to transmit infection to others.

2. **What are common symptoms of COVID-19?**
   Symptoms may include fever, cough, shortness of breath, fatigue, muscle or body aches, headaches, loss of sense of taste or smell, sore throat, congestion or a runny nose, nausea or vomiting and diarrhea. Symptoms commonly appear 2-14 days after exposure. It is possible for an infected person to experience no symptoms at all. A full list of symptoms of COVID-19 can be found here: https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/symptoms-testing/symptoms.html

3. **How does the virus spread?**
   The virus that causes COVID-19 is thought to spread from person to person, mainly through respiratory droplets produced when an infected person coughs or sneezes. These droplets can land in the mouths or noses of people who are nearby or be inhaled into the lungs. These respiratory droplets contain virus particles which can also survive on surfaces for several hours. This is another important source of spread of COVID-19 when people touch these infected surfaces and then touch their faces (mouth, nose, eyes). Spread is more likely when people are in close contact with one another (within about 6 feet).

4. **I tested positive for COVID-19. When can I be with others again?**
   If you have no symptoms at the time of testing and continue to have no symptoms, you may be with others again after self-isolating for 10 days since your positive test result. If you have symptoms at the time of testing or develop symptoms, you may be with others again after self-isolating for at least 10 days since symptoms first appeared, and being without fever for at least 24 hours (without fever-reducing medications), and other symptoms of COVID-19 have improved (excluding loss of taste and smell, which may persist for weeks or months after recovery). For the most current information on CDC recommendations regarding self-isolation, visit https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/if-you-are-sick/quarantine.html

5. **What can I do to stay healthy during the COVID-19 pandemic?**
   To protect your friends, family, community, and yourself, follow these hygiene practices to help stop the spread of infections:
   a. Clean and wash your hands often with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand sanitizer.
   b. Clean all frequently touched surfaces daily with household disinfectants.
   c. Wear a face covering if you must be around other people in public places, in close contact with people outside of your household or where social distancing of 6 feet is difficult to maintain.
   d. Sneeze or cough into your elbow or into a tissue. Discard the tissue after using and wash your hands.
   e. Avoid close contact with people who are sick. This is especially important if you are in the high-risk group.
   f. If you become sick, avoid other household members where possible – isolate yourself in your own room and avoid sharing bathrooms and personal items such as cups, plates and cutlery.

- **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, please also contact your healthcare provider with any questions/concerns.
6. Who is considered at high risk for severe COVID-19 disease?
High Risk Groups include:
   a. People aged 65 years and older
   b. People in nursing homes or long-term care facilities
   c. People of all ages with underlying medical conditions, particularly if they are not well controlled:
      i) Cancer
      ii) Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
      iii) Chronic kidney disease
      iv) Obesity (BMI >30)
      v) Serious heart conditions such as heart failure, coronary artery disease, cardiomyopathies
      vi) Sickle cell disease
      vii) Type II Diabetes
   d. People with other conditions that may have an increased risk of severe illness:
      i) Asthma (moderate-severe)
      ii) Cerebrovascular disease (affecting blood vessels to the brain)
      iii) Cystic fibrosis
      iv) High blood pressure
      v) Immunocompromised (weakened immune system) from blood or bone marrow transplants, post solid-organ transplant, immune deficiencies, HIV, use of corticosteroids, use of other immune weakening medications
      vi) Neurologic conditions such as dementia
      vii) Liver disease
      viii) Pregnancy
      ix) Pulmonary fibrosis
      x) Smoking
      xi) Thalassemia
      xii) Type I Diabetes

For the most current information on high-risk groups refer to: https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/need-extra-precautions/index.html

7. When should I seek medical attention?
You should seek medical attention if you are in the high-risk group or your symptoms are persisting or worsening, or you have concerns. If you develop any of the emergency warning signs for COVID-19 you must seek medical attention. Emergency warning signs include*:
   a. Trouble breathing
   b. Persistent chest pain
   c. New confusion or inability to wake up or stay awake
   d. Bluish lips or face

*This list is not all inclusive. Consult your healthcare provider for any other symptoms that are severe or concerning. For up-to-date information on COVID-19 visit the CDC COVID-19 website: https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/index.html

8. What should I do if my mobile smart device runs out of charge during the test?
If your mobile smart device loses battery charge while performing the test, the test on the Cue Cartridge Reader will still run to completion. The test result will be saved. Plug your mobile device into charge and turn it back on. Make sure your mobile smart device is close to the Cartridge Reader after a test completes so you can view the result on the screen in the Cue Health App.

9. I have a nosebleed after swabbing my nose. What should I do?
In the unlikely event your nose starts bleeding, apply pressure to your nose until the bleeding stops and consult your healthcare provider. Use a new Cue Sample Wand nasal swab after the bleeding stops.

10. What is an Emergency Use Authorization (EUA)?
The United States FDA has made the Cue COVID-19 Test for Home and Over The Counter (OTC) Use 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 characteristics are met.
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 the declaration is terminated or authorization is revoked (after which the test may no longer be used).

For Technical or other questions, contact Cue Customer Support at support@cuehealth.com or call toll-free at (833) CUE-TEST • (833) 283-8378. You may also visit our website at www.cuehealth.com.

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