FACT SHEET FOR PATIENTS
Becton, Dickinson and Company (BD)  March 24, 2021
BD Veritor™ System for Rapid Detection of SARS-CoV-2 & Flu A+B

You are being given this Fact Sheet because your sample(s) was tested for the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) and influenza A and influenza B using the BD Veritor™ System for Rapid Detection of SARS-CoV-2 & Flu A+B.

This Fact Sheet contains information to help you understand the risks and benefits of using this test for the diagnosis of COVID-19 and/or influenza A and/or influenza B. After reading this Fact Sheet, if you have questions or would like to discuss the information provided, please talk to your healthcare provider.

For the most up to date information on COVID-19 please visit the CDC Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) webpage: https://www.cdc.gov/COVID19

For the most up to date information on Influenza, please visit the CDC Influenza webpage: https://www.cdc.gov/flu

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 who have underlying medical conditions have a higher risk of severe illness from COVID-19. Serious outcomes of COVID-19 include hospitalization and death. The SARS-CoV-2 virus can be spread to others not just while one is sick, but even before a person shows signs or symptoms of being sick (e.g., fever, coughing, difficulty breathing, etc.). A full list of symptoms of COVID-19 can be found at the following link: https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/symptoms-testing/symptoms.html.

What is Influenza?
Influenza (flu) is a contagious respiratory illness caused by influenza viruses. Influenza viruses can cause mild to severe illness. Serious outcomes of the flu can result in hospitalization or death. Some people, such as older people, young children, and people with certain underlying health conditions, are at higher risk for serious flu complications. There are two main types of influenza viruses: types A and B. Both type A and B influenza viruses regularly spread in people and are responsible for seasonal flu each year. Influenza viruses can be spread to others before and after a person shows signs and symptoms of being sick.

What is the BD Veritor™ System for Rapid Detection of SARS-CoV-2 & Flu A+B?
This test is designed to simultaneously detect three types of antigen from viruses: two types that cause influenza (type A and type B) and the virus that causes COVID-19 (SARS-CoV-2) in nasal swabs.

Why was my sample tested?
You were tested because your healthcare provider believes you may have been exposed to the virus that causes COVID-19 based on your signs and symptoms (e.g., fever, cough, difficulty breathing), and/or other risk factors and you are within the first six days of the onset of symptoms.

What are the known and potential risks and benefits of the test?
Potential risks include:
• Possible discomfort or other complications that can happen during sample collection.
• Possible incorrect test result (see below for more information).

Potential benefits include:
• The results, along with other information, can help your healthcare provider make informed recommendations about your care.
• The results of this test may help limit the spread of COVID-19, influenza A or influenza B to your family and those you come contact with.

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.
What does it mean if I have a positive test result for SARS-CoV-2?
If you have a positive test result, it is very likely that you have COVID-19 because proteins from the virus that causes COVID-19 were found in your sample. Therefore, it is also likely that you may be placed in isolation to avoid spreading the virus to others. You should follow CDC guidance to reduce the potential transmission of disease.

There is a very small chance that this test can give a positive result that is wrong (a false positive result) particularly when used in a population without many cases of COVID-19 infection. Your healthcare provider will work with you to determine how best to care for you based on the test results along with medical history, and your symptoms.

What does it mean if I have a positive test result for influenza A and/or B viruses?
If you have a positive test result for the presence of influenza A and/or influenza B viruses, it is very likely that you have the flu. If you have a positive result for an influenza virus, your healthcare provider will determine the best way to care for you based on the test results along with other factors in your medical history. 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 the test results, medical history, and your symptoms.

What does it mean if I have a positive test result for SARS-CoV-2 and influenza (A or B) viruses?
It is possible for an individual to be infected with SARS-CoV-2 virus, influenza A virus, and/or influenza B virus, at the same time. Your healthcare provider will work with you to determine how best to care for you based on these test results, your medical history, and your symptoms.

What does it mean if I have a negative test result for SARS-CoV-2, influenza A, or influenza B viruses?
A negative test result means that proteins from the virus that causes COVID-19 or influenza were not found in your sample. However, it is possible for this test to give a negative result that is incorrect (false negative) in some people with COVID-19 or influenza. You might test negative if the sample was collected early during your infection. You could also be exposed to COVID-19 after your sample was collected and then have become infected.

This means that you could possibly still have COVID-19 or influenza 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 may be more likely to be negative compared to a molecular assay for SARS-CoV-2 or influenza.

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

What are the differences between antigen tests and other COVID-19 tests?
There are different kinds of tests for diagnosing 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.

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:

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