This Fact Sheet informs you of the significant known and potential risks and benefits of the emergency use of the BD Veritor™ At-Home COVID-19 Test.

The BD Veritor™ At-Home COVID-19 Test is authorized for non-prescription, home use with self-collected (unobserved) direct anterior nasal swab specimens from individuals aged 14 years or older or, with adult collected anterior nasal swab specimens from individuals aged 2 years or older. It is intended for the qualitative detection of nucleocapsid protein antigen from SARS-CoV-2 from individuals with or without symptoms or other epidemiological reasons to suspect COVID-19 when tested twice over two or three days with at least 24 hours and no more than 48 hours between tests.

All individuals who use this assay are required to receive and should carefully review the Fact Sheet for Individuals: BD - BD Veritor™ At-Home COVID-19 Test.

What are the symptoms of COVID-19?
Many individuals with confirmed 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, headache, sore throat, loss of taste or smell, congestion or runny nose, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea. COVID-19 can present with a mild to severe illness, although some people infected with COVID-19 may have no symptoms at all. 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. For further information on the symptoms of COVID-19 please see the link provided in the “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 the “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.

This test is for use at home with self-collected anterior nasal specimens from individuals with or without symptoms or other epidemiological reasons to suspect COVID-19 when tested twice over two or three days with at least 24 hours but not more than 48 hours between tests. This test is authorized for non-prescription home use with self-collected (unobserved) direct anterior nasal specimens from individuals 14 years or older or adult collected anterior nasal specimens from individuals age 2-13 with an adult collecting the specimen and utilizing the test, or age 14 and older with self-sampling. Individuals older than 14 may also have collection by another adult, if necessary.

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 BD Veritor™ At-Home COVID-19 Test can be used to directly test freshly collected anterior nasal swab specimens using a dual nares collection (swab inserted in both nares, 5 rotations per naris).
- The BD Veritor™ At-Home COVID-19 Test can be obtained without a prescription by individuals with or without symptoms or other epidemiological reasons to suspect COVID-19 when tested twice over two or three days with at least 24 hours and no more than 48 hours between tests.
- The BD Veritor™ At-Home COVID-19 Test may be used for individuals age 2-13 with an adult collecting the specimen and utilizing the test, or age 14 and older with self-sampling. Individuals older than 14 may also have collection by another adult, if necessary.

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

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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 nucleocapsid antigens from SARS-CoV-2 were detected, and the individual is infected with the virus and presumed to be contagious. COVID-19 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 BD Veritor™ At-Home COVID-19 Test has been designed to minimize the likelihood of false positive test results. However, in the event of a false positive result, risks to individuals could include the following: unnecessary isolation, monitoring of household or other close contacts for symptoms, limits in the ability to work, the delayed diagnosis and treatment for the true infection causing any symptoms, unnecessary prescription of a treatment or therapy, or other unintended adverse effects.

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 nucleocapsid antigens from SARS-CoV-2 were not present in the specimen above the 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, including infection control decisions. Antigen tests are known to be less sensitive than molecular tests that detect viral nucleic acids.

The amount of antigen in a specimen may decrease as the duration of illness increases. In symptomatic patients, specimens collected after day 7 of illness may be more likely to be negative compared to a RT-PCR assay. Therefore, negative results should be treated as presumptive and confirmed with a molecular assay, if necessary, for patient management. 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 or testing with molecular methods should be considered by healthcare providers in consultation with public health authorities.

A negative antigen test should not be the sole basis used to determine if a patient can end quarantine precautions. For additional recommendations regarding infection control, refer to CDC’s Discontinuation of Isolation for Persons with COVID-19 Not in Healthcare Settings (Interim Guidance) (see links provided in “Where can I go for updates and more information?” section).

The performance of this test was established based on the evaluation of a limited number of clinical specimens collected from seven geographically diverse sites across the US between March-May 2021. The clinical performance has not been established in all circulating variants but is anticipated to be reflective of the prevalent variants in circulation at the time and location of the clinical evaluation. Performance at the time of testing may vary depending on the variants circulating, including newly emerging strains of SARS-CoV-2 and their prevalence, which change over time.

What do I need to know about Serial Testing in Asymptomatic Individuals?
In asymptomatic individuals, serial testing may assist in identifying infected individuals and facilitate timely infection control practices. A negative test result does not rule out infection but repeat testing over two or three days may decrease the risks of false negative results.

**Fact Sheet for Healthcare Providers**

Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)

**BD Veritor™ At-Home COVID-19 Test**

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Additional clinical studies are underway to assess the performance of rapid antigen tests when used with serial testing. An initial negative test result should be the first of a minimum of two tests. An asymptomatic individual undergoing serial testing with two or more negative results may require ongoing serial testing or confirmatory testing, depending on patient history and potential exposures. An asymptomatic individual undergoing serial testing with one or more positive results indicates that SARS-CoV-2 antigen is present but does not rule out coinfection with other pathogens.

Additional confirmatory testing with a molecular test for negative results may be necessary if there is a high likelihood of SARS-CoV-2 infection, such as an individual with a close contact with COVID-19 or with suspected exposure to COVID-19 or in communities with high prevalence of infection. Additional confirmatory testing with a molecular test for positive results may also be necessary, if there is a low likelihood of SARS-CoV-2 infection, such as in individuals without known exposures to SARS-CoV-2 or residing in communities with low prevalence of infection. For additional recommendations regarding confirmation of antigen test results, please refer to the CDC’s Interim Guidance for Antigen Testing for SARS-CoV-2 (see links provided in “Where can I go for updates and more information?” section).

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 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 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 antigen tests. Any tests that have received full marketing status (e.g., cleared, approved), as opposed to an EUA, by FDA can be found by searching the medical device databases here: [https://www.fda.gov/medical-devices/device-advice-comprehensive-regulatory-assistance/medical-device-databases](https://www.fda.gov/medical-devices/device-advice-comprehensive-regulatory-assistance/medical-device-databases). A cleared or approved test should be used instead of a test made available under an EUA, when appropriate and available. 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](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:
Isolation Precautions in Healthcare Settings: https://www.cdc.gov/infectioncontrol/guidelines/isolation/index.html

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

BD Integrated Diagnostic Solutions:
7 Loveton Circle
Sparks, MD 21152

Customer Care:
BD US Care: 1-844-4-VERITOR (844-483-7486)

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