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 a chromatographic, digital immunoassay intended for the qualitative detection of nucleocapsid protein antigen from SARS-CoV-2. The test results are interpreted by the Scanwell® Health App and displayed on a compatible smartphone.

This test is authorized for non-prescription home use with self-collected anterior nasal swab samples from individuals aged 14 years or older with symptoms of COVID-19 within the first 7 days of symptoms onset. This test is also authorized for non-prescription home use with anterior adult collected nasal swab samples from individuals aged 2 years or older with symptoms of COVID-19 within the first 7 days of symptom onset.

This test is also authorized for non-prescription home use with self-collected anterior nasal swab samples from individuals aged 14 years or older, or with adult collected anterior nasal swab samples from individuals aged 2 years or older, with or without symptoms or other epidemiological reasons to suspect COVID-19 when tested twice over 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 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, fatigue, myalgias, headache, sore throat, new loss of taste or smell, congestion or runny nose, nausea or 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 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 authorized for non-prescription home use with anterior nasal swab samples self-collected by individuals 14 years or older or adult collected anterior nasal swab samples from individuals aged 2 years or older, with symptoms of COVID-19 within the first 7 days of symptom onset and from individuals aged 14 years or older, or with adult collected anterior nasal swab samples from individuals aged 2 years or older, with or without symptoms or other epidemiological reasons to suspect COVID-19 when tested twice over three days with at least 24 hours (and no more than 48 hours) between tests.

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 is authorized for non-prescription home use with self-collected anterior nasal (nares) swab samples from

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FACT SHEET FOR HEALTHCARE PROVIDERS

BD

BD Veritor™ At-Home COVID-19 Test

November 22, 2021

Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)

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individuals aged 14 years or older with symptoms of COVID-19 within the first seven days of symptom onset. This test is also authorized for non-prescription home use with adult-collected anterior nasal swab samples from individuals aged 2 years or older with symptoms of COVID-19 within the first 7 days of symptom onset.

- The BD Veritor™ At-Home COVID-19 Test is also authorized for non-prescription home use with self-collected anterior nasal swab samples from individuals aged 14 years or older, or adult collected anterior nasal swab samples from individuals aged 2 years or older, with or without symptoms or other epidemiological reasons to suspect COVID-19 when tested twice over 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 aged 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.

Specimens should be collected with appropriate infection control precautions. Current guidance for COVID-19 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).

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.

The BD Veritor™ At-Home COVID-19 test reports all test results to public health authorities. Individuals should also report their test result to their healthcare provider to receive appropriate medical care. Health care providers are not required to take any additional action with regard to reporting so as to avoid duplicating the result reporting.

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.

Risks to an individual from a false negative result include delay or lack of supportive treatment, lack of 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.

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. Additional tests may need to be purchased to perform this serial (repeat) testing. 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).

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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. 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.
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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