This Fact Sheet informs you of the significant known and potential risks and benefits of the emergency use of the SalivaDirect for use with DTC Kits.

The SalivaDirect for use with DTC Kits is a direct to consumer (DTC) product for testing of saliva specimens collected at home (which includes in a community-based setting) using the SalivaDirect DTC Saliva Collection Kit.

All individuals whose specimens are tested with this assay will receive the Fact Sheet for Individuals: Yale School of Public Health, Department of Epidemiology of Microbial Diseases - SalivaDirect for use with DTC Kits.

What are the symptoms of COVID-19?
Many patients with 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, myalgias, headache, sore throat, new loss of taste or smell, nausea or vomiting or diarrhea. Signs and symptoms may appear any time from 2 to 14 days after exposure to the virus, and the median time to symptom onset is approximately 5 days. For further information on the symptoms of COVID-19 please see the link provided in “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 “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.

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 SalivaDirect for use with DTC Kits is a direct to consumer product for testing of saliva specimens collected at home (which includes in a community-based setting), using the SalivaDirect DTC Saliva Collection Kit when used consistent with its authorization.
- The SalivaDirect for use with DTC Kits is only authorized for use at laboratories designated by Yale School of Public Health, Department of Epidemiology of Microbial Diseases that includes the Clinical Molecular Diagnostics Laboratory, Department of Pathology, Yale School of Medicine, located at 310 Cedar St., New Haven, CT 06510, that are also certified under the Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments of 1988 (CLIA), 42 U.S.C. §263a and meet the requirements to perform high complexity tests.

When handling specimens from individuals suspected of being infected with COVID-19, appropriate personal protective equipment should be used 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.

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.
What does it mean if the specimen tests negative for the virus that causes COVID-19?
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, a negative result does not rule out COVID-19 and should not be used as the sole basis for treatment or patient management decisions. It is possible to test a person too early or too late during COVID-19 infection to make an accurate diagnosis via SalivaDirect for use with DTC Kits.

Specimens with low viral loads may not be detected in sample pools due to the decreased sensitivity of pooled testing. Your interpretation of negative results should take into account clinical and epidemiological risk factors.

In addition, asymptomatic people infected with COVID-19 may not shed enough virus to reach the limit of detection of the test, giving a false negative result. In the absence of symptoms, it is difficult to determine if asymptomatic people have been tested too late or too early. Therefore, negative results in asymptomatic individuals may include individuals who were tested too early and may become positive later, individuals who were tested too late and may have serological evidence of infection, or individuals who were never infected.

When diagnostic testing is negative, the possibility of a false negative result should especially be considered if the individual’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 with an alternative method and/or an alternative specimen type should be considered by healthcare providers in consultation with public health authorities. Additional testing may be helpful to ensure testing was not conducted too early. If a negative result is obtained with a saliva specimen and COVID-19 is still suspected based on exposure history together with other clinical findings, testing an alternative specimen type should be considered by healthcare providers in consultation with public health authorities.

Risks to an individual of a false negative test result include: delayed or lack of supportive treatment, lack of monitoring of infected individuals and their household or

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other close contacts for symptoms resulting in increased risk of spread of COVID-19 within the community, or other unintended adverse events.

The performance of this test was established based on the evaluation of a limited number of clinical specimens. 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 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?
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.

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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](https://www.cdc.gov/infectioncontrol/guidelines/isolation/index.html)

**FDA webpages:**
General: [www.fda.gov/novelcoronavirus](https://www.fda.gov/novelcoronavirus)

**LABORATORY CONTACT:**

Contact information for the laboratory performing the SalivaDirect for use with DTC Kits authorized test must be provided to the Healthcare Provider in the test report or material/mechanism (e.g. email) that accompanies this Fact Sheet and the test results.

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