

# FACT SHEET FOR HEALTHCARE PROVIDERS

SARS-CoV-2 IgG assay - Abbott Laboratories Inc.

December 1, 2020

Coronavirus  
Disease 2019  
(COVID-19)

This Fact Sheet informs you of the significant known and potential risks and benefits of the emergency use of the SARS-CoV-2 IgG assay.

**You should not interpret the results of this test as an indication or degree of immunity or protection from reinfection.**

SARS-CoV-2 IgG assay is authorized for the detection of IgG antibodies to SARS-CoV-2 in human serum (including collected using a serum separator tube), and plasma (ACD, CPD, CPDA-1, dipotassium EDTA, tripotassium EDTA, lithium heparin, lithium heparin in a separator tube, sodium citrate, sodium heparin).

**All individuals whose specimens are tested with this assay will receive the Fact Sheet for Recipients: SARS-CoV-2 IgG assay.**

## What are the symptoms of COVID-19?

Many patients 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 full 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, which poses risks to public health. Please check the CDC webpage (see link provided in "*Where can I go for updates and more information?*" section at the end of this document) or your local jurisdiction's website for the most up to date information.

**This test measures human SARS-CoV-2 IgG antibodies that are generated as part of the adaptive immune response to the virus and is to be performed only using human serum (including collected in a serum separator tube), and plasma (ACD, CPD, CPDA-1, dipotassium EDTA, tripotassium EDTA, lithium heparin, lithium heparin in a separator tube, sodium citrate, sodium heparin).**

## 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).

- SARS-CoV-2 IgG assay can be ordered by healthcare providers to test human serum (including collected using a serum separator tube) and plasma (ACD, CPD, CPDA-1, dipotassium EDTA, tripotassium EDTA, lithium heparin, lithium heparin in a separator tube, sodium citrate, sodium heparin) specimens to detect if there has been an adaptive immune response to COVID-19, indicating recent or prior infection.
- SARS-CoV-2 IgG assay should not be used to diagnose or exclude acute infection and should not be used as the sole basis for treatment or patient management decisions. Direct testing for SARS-CoV-2 should be performed if acute infection is suspected.
- SARS-CoV-2 IgG assay is only authorized for use in laboratories certified under the Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments of 1988 (CLIA), 42 U.S.C. §263a, to perform moderate or high complexity tests.
- Please refer to the SARS-CoV-2 IgG assay instructions for use for additional information.

Specimens should be collected with appropriate infection control precautions. Current guidance is available at the CDC's website (see links provided in "*Where can I go for updates and more information?*" section).

**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**

# FACT SHEET FOR HEALTHCARE PROVIDERS

SARS-CoV-2 IgG assay - Abbott Laboratories Inc.

December 1, 2020

Coronavirus  
Disease 2019  
(COVID-19)

When collecting and 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 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 IgG antibodies against virus that causes COVID-19?**

A positive test result with the SARS-CoV-2 IgG assay indicates that antibodies to SARS-CoV-2 were detected, and the individual has potentially been exposed to COVID-19.

IgG antibodies are generally detectable in blood several days after initial infection. Individuals may have detectable virus present for several weeks following seroconversion. If IgG antibodies are present, it often indicates a past infection but does not exclude recently infected individuals who are still contagious.

***It is unknown how long IgG antibodies to SARS-CoV-2 will remain present in the body after infection and it is not known if they confer immunity to infection.***

***Incorrect assumptions of immunity may lead to premature discontinuation of physical distancing requirements and increase the risk of infection for individuals, their households and the public.***

***Regardless of the test result, individuals should continue to follow CDC guidelines to reduce the risk of infection, including social distancing and wearing masks.***

False positive results may occur due to cross-reactivity from pre-existing antibodies or other possible causes. The SARS-CoV-2 IgG assay 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: risk of infection by exposure to persons with active COVID-19. If a recent infection is suspected a false positive result may lead to a recommendation for isolation of the patient, monitoring of household or other close contacts for symptoms, patient isolation that might limit contact with family or friends and may increase contact with other potentially COVID-19-infected patients, limits in the ability to work, or other unintended adverse effects.

***Due to the risk of false positive results, confirmation of positive results should be considered – using a second, different antibody assay that detects the same type of antibodies.***

Laboratory test results should always be considered in the context of clinical observations and epidemiological data in making patient management decisions.

All laboratories using this test must follow the standard testing and reporting guidelines according to their appropriate public health authorities.

## **What does it mean if the specimen tests negative for IgG antibodies against virus that causes COVID-19?**

A negative test result with this test means that SARS-CoV-2 specific antibodies were not present in the specimen above the limit of detection. ***However, patients tested early after infection may not have detectable antibodies despite active infection; in addition, it is not certain that all infected patients will develop a detectable antibody response to SARS-CoV-2 infection. A negative result should not be used to rule out COVID-19 and should not be used as the sole basis for treatment, patient management decisions, or to rule out infection. Direct testing of SARS-CoV-2 should be performed if acute infection is suspected.***

The absolute sensitivity of the SARS-CoV-2 IgG assay is unknown.

Risks to a patient of a false negative result include: restriction of activities deemed acceptable for individuals with evidence of an IgG response to SARS-CoV-2, lack of monitoring of infected individuals and their household

**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**

# FACT SHEET FOR HEALTHCARE PROVIDERS

SARS-CoV-2 IgG assay - Abbott Laboratories Inc.

December 1, 2020

Coronavirus  
Disease 2019  
(COVID-19)

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

## 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 at diagnosing recent or prior infection with SARS-CoV-2 by identifying individuals with an adaptive immune response to the virus that causes 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 tests. 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:

**General:** <https://www.cdc.gov/COVID19>

**Healthcare Professionals:**

<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-nCoV/guidance-hcp.html>

**Information for Laboratories:**

<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-nCoV/guidance-laboratories.html>

**Laboratory Biosafety:**

<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-nCoV/lab-biosafety-guidelines.html>

**Isolation Precautions in Healthcare Settings:**

<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/infection-control/control-recommendations.html>

**Specimen Collection:**

<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-nCoV/guidelines-clinical-specimens.html>

**Infection Control:** <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/infection-control/index.html>

### FDA webpages:

**General:** [www.fda.gov/novelcoronavirus](http://www.fda.gov/novelcoronavirus)

**EUAs:** (includes links to recipient fact sheet and manufacturer's instructions)

<https://www.fda.gov/medical-devices/emergency-situations-medical-devices/emergency-use-authorizations>

### ABBOTT LABORATORIES INC.:

Website:

<https://www.corelaboratory.abbott/us/en/offerings/segments/infectious-disease/sars-cov-2>

**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**