

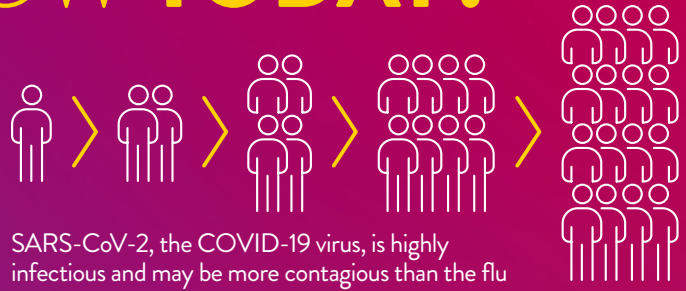


IT'S NOT JUST ABOUT IMMUNITY

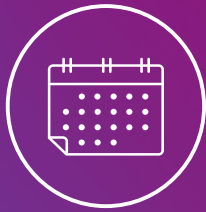
SEROLOGY TESTING CAN HELP STEM THE SPREAD AND IMPROVE PATIENT CARE

WHAT DO WE KNOW TODAY?

Because the pandemic has been unpredictable, unidentified SARS-CoV-2 infections create uncertainties for patient care



Virus can spread for ~2 days before patients experience symptoms¹



Asymptomatic patients may never know they are infected and contagious for 10+ days¹



Community spread through respiratory droplets¹



Testing challenges in identifying active infections

On average, COVID-19 cases may be 10x higher than what is currently being recorded²

We must identify new, recent and past infections to understand true spread and contain outbreaks

CHALLENGES EXIST IN MANAGING ACUTE PATIENTS AND ENSURING OVERALL PATIENT WELLNESS

DIAGNOSING COVID-19 WILL GROW MORE CHALLENGING DURING FLU AND COLD SEASON

Clinicians must differentiate patients who have the flu, common cold or COVID-19.



WHY?

Contain COVID-19 outbreaks

Avoid overwhelming the health system

Manage patients

Understand COVID-19 sequelae and long-term health impacts on patients

FOLLOWING A COVID-19 INFECTION, ONGOING PATIENT WELLNESS IS A CONCERN

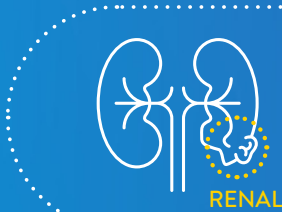


Alveolar damage with interstitial lymphocyte infiltration, edema, fibrosis, alveolar hemorrhage, type 2 cell hyperplasia³

Long-term pulmonary consequences are anticipated in some COVID-19 patients³

Study of 184 ICU patients, **31%** had thrombotic complications⁵

Up to **20%-30%** of patients hospitalized with COVID-19 have evidence of myocardial involvement⁴



Studies with **17,391** COVID-19 hospitalized patients **30.3%** had renal complications⁶

Neuroinflammatory diseases, including **encephalomyelitis, stroke**⁷

Longitudinal follow-up studies necessary to understand **long-term neurological and neuropsychological consequences**⁸



THE EXTENT OF THE **LONG-TERM MEDICAL IMPACT** IS NOT YET KNOWN AND **WE DO NOT YET FULLY UNDERSTAND** HOW MUCH THE IMPACT IS RELATED TO THE SEVERITY OF THE COVID-19 INFECTION SYMPTOMS.

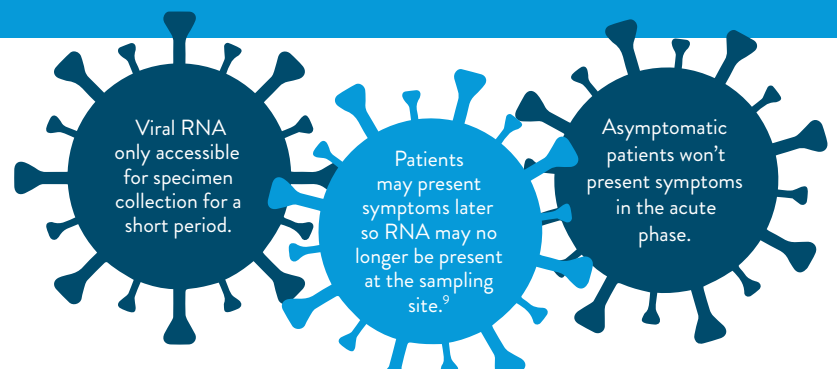
ARE THESE RISKS FOR...	Acutely ill?	Mild symptoms?	Asymptomatic patients?
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Studies are suggesting that there may be long-term impact for those with mild symptoms. We need to identify all infected patients – both symptomatic and asymptomatic and all who have been exposed.

WHY?

To better understand **impacts on patient wellness moving forward**

HOWEVER, THERE ARE **CHALLENGES WITH DIAGNOSING BOTH ACUTE SYMPTOMATIC AND ASYMPTOMATIC COVID-19 INFECTIONS**



WHAT CAN BE DONE?

SEROLOGY TESTS CAN...

1 ALLOW IDENTIFICATION OF RECENT INFECTION AND EVALUATION OF DISEASE COURSE

SPECIFIC IGM ANTIBODIES TO SARS-COV-2 MAY BE DETECTABLE IN COVID-19 PATIENTS DURING THE SYMPTOMATIC PHASE OF THE DISEASE AFTER RNA IS NO LONGER DETECTABLE.^{9,10}

2 DIFFERENTIATE CURRENT, RECENT AND PREVIOUS INFECTIONS

IDENTIFY those who have recovered, including those who had asymptomatic infections

SEPARATE recent infections from distant ones to assess recovery and plan interactions

- Typically, IgM arises sooner and resolves faster than IgG and the presence of IgM suggests a more recent infection
- Presence of IgM/IgG with symptoms suggests early infection even if RNA/Antigen is not detected
- Presence of IgG alone absent symptoms suggests recovery¹¹
- New data suggests IgG alone may impart level of immunity¹²

3 IDENTIFY RECENT OR PRIOR INFECTION FOR PATIENTS WITH NO KNOWN EXPOSURE OR SYMPTOMS

~45% OF COVID-19 INFECTIONS ARE ASYMPTOMATIC AND MAY BE MISSED.¹³

Due to potential long-term medical disorders, we must identify all individuals to assess care moving forward.

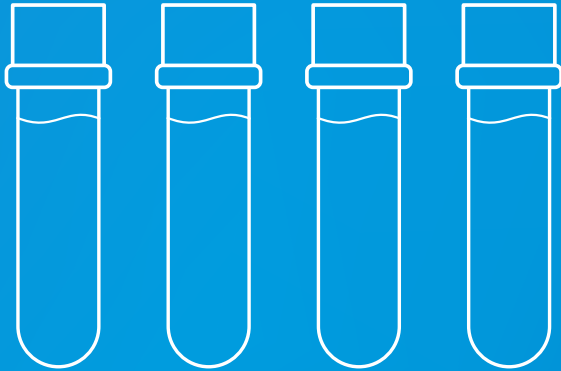
SEROLOGY TESTING FOR IgG WILL BE:

- Most useful for identifying past infections
- Used to evaluate recovered patients for convalescent plasma donations¹⁴



SEROLOGY TESTING IS ESSENTIAL TO MANAGE THE PANDEMIC AND PATIENT CARE

Serology testing is important for health management of individual patients and the community at large.



IgM AND IgG ANTIBODY TESTS CAN HELP IMPROVE CARE FOR YOUR PATIENTS BY:

- Allowing identification of those recently infected
- Distinguishing patients with more recent infections from those who have recovered
- Assessing which patients have encountered COVID-19 and recovered
- Following patients to assess potential late sequelae and long-term health complications
- And in the future, serology will help with assessing response to vaccination

TO LEARN MORE, VISIT

www.corelaboratory.abbott/us/en/offerings/segments/infectious-disease/sars-cov-2

SARS-CoV-2 IgG is for use under an Emergency Use Authorization (EUA) Only: Prescription Use only. This test has not been FDA cleared or approved. This test has been authorized by FDA under EUA for use by authorized laboratories. This test has been authorized only for the detection of IgG antibodies against SARS-CoV-2, not for any other viruses or pathogens. This test is only authorized for the duration of the declaration that circumstances exist justifying the authorization of emergency use of in vitro diagnostics for detection and/or diagnosis of COVID-19 under Section 564(b)(1) of the Act, 21 U.S.C. § 360bbb-3(b)(1), unless the authorization is terminated or revoked sooner. IgM is in development and not commercially available.

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