

## FACT SHEET FOR PATIENTS

BreviTest Technologies, LLC

Brevitest SARS-CoV-2 IgG Test

August 27, 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 Brevitest SARS-CoV-2 IgG Test. The Brevitest SARS-CoV-2 IgG Test is authorized for the detection of IgG antibodies to SARS-CoV-2 in human serum or plasma.

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

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You are being given this Fact Sheet because your sample(s) is being tested or was tested for antibodies to the virus that causes Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) using the Brevitest SARS-CoV-2 IgG Test.

This Fact Sheet contains information to help you understand the risks and benefits of using this test to evaluate your adaptive immune response to SARS-CoV-2, the virus that causes COVID-19. After reading this Fact Sheet, if you have questions or would like to discuss the information provided, please talk to your healthcare provider.

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- **For the most up to date information on COVID-19 please visit the CDC Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) webpage:**
  - <https://www.cdc.gov/COVID19>
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### What is COVID-19?

COVID-19 is caused by the SARS-CoV-2 virus. The virus, which can cause mild to severe respiratory illness has spread globally, including the United States. The current information available to characterize the spectrum of clinical illness associated with COVID-19 suggests that symptoms include cough, shortness of breath or difficulty breathing, fever, chills, muscle pain, headache, sore throat or new loss of taste or smell.

### How are people tested for COVID-19?

Two kinds of tests are currently available for COVID-19: diagnostic tests and antibody tests.

- A diagnostic test tells you if you have a current infection.
- An antibody test tells you if you had a previous infection

### What is the Brevitest SARS-CoV-2 IgG Test?

This test is an antibody test. It will help assess if you have antibodies to the virus that causes COVID-19. An antibody test may not be able to show if you have a current infection, because it can take 1-3 weeks after infection to make antibodies.

### What are the known and potential risks and benefits of the test?

Potential risks include:

- Possible discomfort or other complications that can happen during blood collection.

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**Where can I go for updates and more information?** The most up-to-date information on COVID-19 is available at the CDC General webpage: <https://www.cdc.gov/COVID19>. In addition, please also contact your healthcare provider with any questions/concerns.

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- Possible incorrect test result (see below for more information).

Potential benefits include:

- The results, along with other information, can help you and your healthcare provider make informed recommendations about your care.

### What does it mean if I have a positive test result?

If you have a positive test result, it is possible that you have or previously had COVID-19 and that you have developed an antibody response to the virus. Your healthcare provider will work with you to determine how best to care for you based on the test results along with other factors of your medical history, your symptoms, possible exposures, and geographic location of places you have recently traveled. There is also a chance that this test can give a positive result that is wrong (a false positive result). Even a high-performing antibody test when used in a population without many cases of COVID-19 infection may produce as many or more false results as true results because the likelihood of finding someone who has been infected is very small. Your healthcare provider will work with you to determine the likelihood of false result.

***It is not known how long antibodies to SARS-CoV-2 will remain present in the body after infection. It is not known whether having antibodies to SARS-CoV-2 will protect you from getting infected again or help reduce the severity or duration of a future COVID-19 infection.***

### Does a positive test result for antibodies against the virus that causes COVID-19 mean that I am contagious?

No. A conclusion cannot be made about whether someone is or is not currently infected and capable of spreading infection based on a positive antibody test. An antibody test tells you if you had a previous infection.

Some individuals have been shown to have the presence of viral RNA for a prolonged period after infection. To determine if you are still carrying viral RNA and therefore possibly capable of spreading infection, you should have a diagnostic test to check for the presence of viral RNA.

### What does it mean if I have a negative test result?

A negative test result means that the antibodies to the virus that causes COVID-19 were not found in your sample. However, it is possible for this test to give a negative result that is incorrect (false negative) in some people with COVID-19. A negative result may occur if you are tested very early in your illness and your body hasn't had time to produce antibodies to infection. This means that you could possibly still have COVID-19 even though the test is negative. IgG antibodies may decrease and become undetectable over time, so it is possible that you had IgG antibodies previously, but your IgG levels are now too low for the test to detect. You may wish to discuss testing with an IgG test to further evaluate your adaptive immune response. Your healthcare provider will consider the test result together with all

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other aspects of your medical history (such as symptoms, possible exposures, and geographical location of places you have recently traveled) in deciding how to care for you.

It is important that you work with your healthcare provider to help you understand the next steps you should take.

### Is this test FDA-approved or cleared?

No. This test is not yet approved or cleared by the United States FDA. When there are no FDA approved or cleared tests available, and other criteria are met, FDA can make tests available under an emergency access mechanism called an Emergency Use Authorization (EUA). The EUA for this test 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 for the detection and/or diagnosis of the virus that causes COVID-19. This EUA will remain in effect (meaning this test can be used) for the duration of the COVID-19 declaration justifying emergency of IVDs, unless it is terminated or revoked by FDA (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 antibody tests that can be found at <https://www.fda.gov/emergencypreparedness-and-response/mcm-legal-regulatory-and-policy-framework/emergency-useauthorization#2019-ncov>.

### 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, difficulty breathing). The current information available to characterize the spectrum of clinical illness associated with COVID-19 suggests that symptoms include cough, shortness of breath or difficulty breathing, fever, chills, muscle pain, headache, sore throat or new loss of taste or smell. 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, but may range from 2-14 days. Public health officials have identified cases of COVID-19 infection throughout the world, including the United States, which may pose risks for public health. Please check the CDC webpage 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 Brevitest SARS-CoV-2 IgG Test can be ordered by a healthcare provider to test human serum or plasma specimens to detect if there has been an adaptive immune response to COVID-19, indicating a recent or prior infection.

**Where can I go for updates and more information?** The most up-to-date information on COVID-19 is available at the CDC General webpage: <https://www.cdc.gov/COVID19>. In addition, please also contact your healthcare provider with any questions/concerns.

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- The Brevitest SARS-CoV-2 IgG Test 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.
- The Brevitest SARS-CoV-2 IgG Test is only authorized for use in laboratories certified under the Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments of 1988 (CLIA), 42 U.S.C. §263a, that meet the requirements to perform moderate or high complexity tests.
- Please refer to the Brevitest SARS-CoV-2 IgG Test instructions for use for additional information.

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This test measures human SARS-CoV-2 IgG antibodies that are generated as part of the human adaptive immune response to the virus and is to be performed only using serum or plasma specimens.

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Specimens should be collected with appropriate infection control precautions. Current guidance for COVID-19 infection 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). There are no approved available alternative tests. FDA has issued EUAs for other antibody tests that can be found at <https://www.fda.gov/emergency-preparednessand-response/mcm-legal-regulatory-and-policyframework/emergency-use-authorization>.

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

A positive test result with the Brevitest SARS-CoV-2 IgG Test indicates that antibodies to SARS-CoV-2 were detected, and the individual has potentially been exposed to COVID-19. Antibodies to SARS-CoV-2 are generally detectable in serum or plasma several days following infection. Individuals may have detectable virus present for several weeks following seroconversion. If IgG antibodies are present, it can indicate a past infection but does not exclude recently infected individuals who are still contagious. ***It is unknown how long antibodies to SARS-CoV-2 will remain present in the body after infection and 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.***

**Where can I go for updates and more information?** The most up-to-date information on COVID-19 is available at the CDC General webpage: <https://www.cdc.gov/COVID19>. In addition, please also contact your healthcare provider with any questions/concerns.

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False positive results may occur due to cross-reactivity from pre-existing antibodies or other possible causes.

The Brevitest SARS-CoV-2 IgG 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: a recommendation for isolation of the individual, monitoring of household or other close contacts for symptoms, isolation that might limit contact with family or friends and may increase contact with other potentially COVID-19 individuals, limits in the ability to work, the delayed diagnosis and treatment for the true infection causing the symptoms, unnecessary prescription of a treatment or therapy, or other unintended adverse effects.

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 standard testing and reporting guidelines according to their appropriate public health authorities.

### **Does a positive test result for antibodies against the virus that causes COVID-19 mean that the individual tested is contagious?**

No, a positive test result for IgG antibodies does not mean that the individual tested is or is not infectious or capable of spreading infection. Some individuals have been shown to have the presence of viral RNA for a prolonged period after infection, which may indicate that they are still capable of infecting other people. A positive antibody test does not mean that someone is or isn't infectious. To determine if the individual is still carrying viral RNA and possibly spreading infection, you should perform a molecular test to check for the presence of viral RNA.

### **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, individuals tested early after infection may not have detectable IgG antibody despite active infection; in addition, it is not certain that all individuals will develop a detectable IgG response to SARS-CoV-2 infection. A negative result should not be used to rule out infection. Direct testing of SARS-CoV-2 should be performed if acute infection is suspected.***

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

Risks to an individual resulting from a false negative result include: restriction of activities deemed acceptable for patients with evidence of an antibody response to SARS-CoV-2, 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.

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### 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 the detection of IgG antibodies 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).

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### 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/guidancelaboratories.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/infectioncontrol/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:** <https://www.fda.gov/novelcoronavirus>

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

<https://www.fda.gov/medical-devices/coronavirusdisease-2019-covid-19-emergency-use-authorizations-medicaldevices/vitro-diagnostics-euas>

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