Antibody testing for other respiratory illnesses (SARS-1, flu) also provides insight into possible future reinfection. As of June 2020, there have been no confirmed cases of reinfection (Quest Diagnostics, Data on File, June 2020). The role of antibodies in preventing COVID-19 reinfection has yet to be established.

• All tests are only authorized for the duration of the declaration that circumstances exist justifying the authorization of emergency use of in vitro diagnostics under Section 564(b)(1) of the Act, 21 U.S.C. § 360bbb-3(b)(1), unless the authorization is terminated or revoked sooner.
• The antibody tests and the molecular tests (together “All tests”) have not been FDA cleared or approved;
• The antibody tests and the molecular tests have been authorized only for the detection of IgG antibodies against SARS-CoV-2, not for any other viruses or pathogens; and,
• The antibody tests and the molecular tests have been authorized only for the detection of nucleic acid from SARS-CoV-2, not for any other viruses or pathogens.

A positive antibody test result means that antibodies were detected in your blood sample. This can have a couple of possible meanings. It could mean that:
• You have been infected with SARS-CoV-2, but there has not been enough time for antibodies to develop (it can take up to three weeks to develop antibodies after someone is infected, sometimes longer).
• You have not been infected with SARS-CoV-2, or
• You have been exposed to COVID-19 but have not experienced any symptoms in at least 10 days (such as fever, cough, shortness of breath, sore throat, feeling weak).

A negative antibody test result means that antibodies were not detected in your blood sample. This can have several possible meanings. It could mean that:
• You have not been infected with SARS-CoV-2, or
• You have been infected with SARS-CoV-2, but your antibodies have not reached a sufficient level for the test to be able to detect them, or
• You have been infected with SARS-CoV-2, and then has not been enough time for antibodies to develop (it can take up to three weeks to develop antibodies after someone is infected, sometimes longer).

The antibody test is not meant for detecting an active infection. The swab test (sometimes also known as a molecular, RNA or PCR test) should be used to detect an active infection.

Sometimes the antibodies developed in response to an infection protect us from getting that same infection again. But, it is important to know that we do not yet know whether this is true for COVID-19. Even if you have recovered and have tested negative, there is a chance that you will still have the virus and you can still spread it to others. Therefore, it is still critical to keep taking measures to avoid getting infected and/or spreading infection.

The test is designed to detect antibodies to SARS-CoV-2, the virus that causes COVID-19. Antibodies are proteins that the body produces in response to infection. The antibodies can out-produce the virus and prevent it from reinfecting. The antibodies can be measured in the blood samples of infected people.

Important information about COVID-19 antibody testing

The antibody test is not for the purpose of testing for active infection. The swab test (sometimes also known as a molecular, RNA or PCR test) should be used to test for active infection.

The sooner you KNOW, the sooner you can make informed choices about returning to work, school, and other activities.

• Do your part to slow the spread of the virus by being counted in global pandemic statistics.
• Understand whether you may possibly have a lower risk of getting COVID-19 again.
• Know whether or not you may have previously had an infection, even if you didn’t feel sick.
• Understand whether you possibly have a lower risk of getting COVID-19 again.
• Do your part to slow the spread of the virus by being counted in global pandemic statistics.

Sent directly to you through the secure MyQuest app.

Learn more about your options and where to get tested at QuestDiagnostics.com/ COVID19test