

COVID-19 antibody testing

In the global fight against COVID-19, we need to be armed with every available tool. That's why Quest Diagnostics offers COVID-19 antibody testing.



What is antibody testing?

COVID-19 antibody tests (also known as serology or immune response tests) may show whether you have recovered from a prior infection, even if you never felt sick.

If antibodies are detected in your blood, you may possibly have a lower risk of getting COVID-19 again.*

The test is performed as a blood draw.

Why choose antibody testing?

Antibody testing offers benefits for you individually, as well as locally and globally.

For yourself:

If you have already recovered from COVID-19, it's helpful to know that you may possibly have a lower risk of getting infected again. This gives you and your doctor or healthcare provider added insight to make an informed decision about possibly returning to work, school, or other activity.

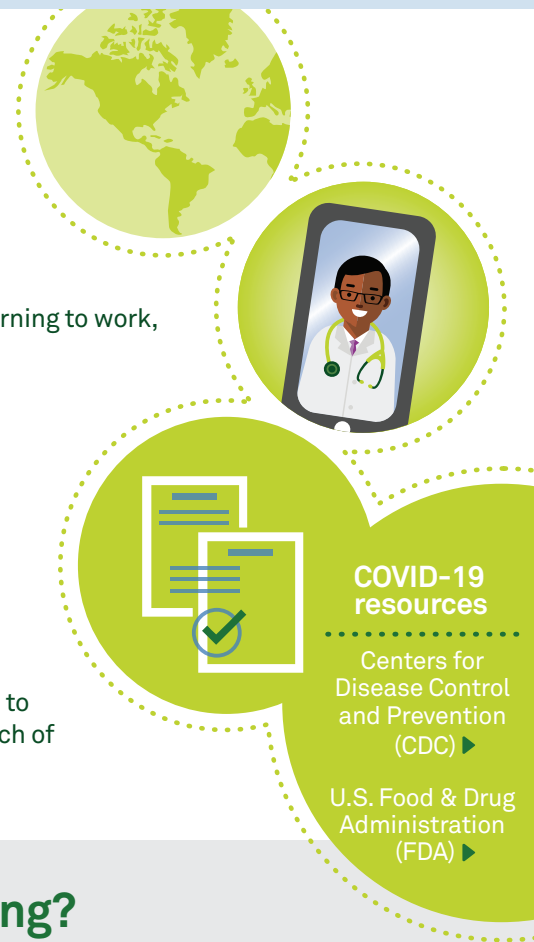
Antibody testing is just one tool available to you while making decisions about your health. To help protect yourself and others from COVID-19, it's important to also follow the latest guidance set by your community, the CDC, and the FDA.

For your loved ones:

Plus, you can alert your family and friends of your previous exposure and recommend they talk to their healthcare provider about testing if you had been in close contact.

For everyone:

At the global and community level, public health officials can use antibody status data to get a more accurate picture of the prevalence of COVID-19. Understanding the true reach of the virus is key to slowing its spread.



COVID-19 resources

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) ▶

U.S. Food & Drug Administration (FDA) ▶

Who is right for antibody testing?

COVID-19 antibody testing may be right for you if you have been **symptom-free for at least 10 days** and you meet one of the following criteria:

- You were previously diagnosed with COVID-19.
- You suspect you likely had COVID-19.
- You think you were previously exposed to the virus.



How can you get antibody testing?

1 Order the test for yourself from QuestDirect™

QuestDirect allows you to make the decision to get tested without a doctor visit, though it's always important to connect with your doctor on health matters.

The cost of the test cannot be submitted to health insurance.

Order at [GetQuestTest.com](https://www.getquesttest.com)

Two options:

2 Get a doctor's order



Talk to your doctor or healthcare provider and have them submit an order for your test.

The cost of the test can be submitted to health insurance.

Then:

Schedule your appointment at a Quest near you.
[Appointment.QuestDiagnostics.com](https://www.appointment.questdiagnostics.com)



Get your test results:

The results of your COVID-19 antibody test will be sent directly to you and your doctor or healthcare provider through the secure MyQuest™ online portal.

Log in or sign up at: [MyQuest.QuestDiagnostics.com](https://www.myquest.questdiagnostics.com)

More about COVID-19 testing options: [QuestDiagnostics.com/COVID19test](https://www.questdiagnostics.com/COVID19test)

Important information about COVID-19 antibody testing

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 infections. The antibodies can be produced even if a person has few or no symptoms during the infection.

It generally takes some time after infection for antibodies to be produced and become detectable in blood (sometimes up to 3 weeks). It is important to remember that we do not yet know whether having antibodies to SARS-CoV-2 will prevent against getting the infection again or if you are totally free of the virus. Antibodies are generally detectable in the blood for a period of time after a person has recovered from the infection and after the virus that caused the infection is no longer detectable by laboratory methods.

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 antibodies, there is a chance that you still have the virus and you can infect others, it is still critical to keep taking measures to avoid getting infected again and/or spreading infection.

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 test for active infection.

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, but there has not been enough time for antibodies to develop (it can take up to 1 to 3 weeks to develop antibodies after someone is infected, sometimes longer).

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 at some point in the past, or
- Uncommonly, you may have developed antibodies from an earlier infection with a different virus related to SARS-CoV-2 and the laboratory test cannot distinguish between these other virus antibodies and those antibodies generated in response to SARS-CoV-2.

- The antibody tests and the molecular tests (together "All tests") have not been FDA cleared or approved;
- All tests have been authorized by FDA under EUAs for use by authorized laboratories;
- The antibody tests have been authorized only for the detection of IgG antibodies against SARS-CoV-2, not for any other viruses or pathogens;
- The molecular tests have been authorized only for the detection of nucleic acid from SARS-CoV-2, not for any other viruses or pathogens; and,
- All tests are 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.