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Why serologic testing?

- ✓ Is to identify individuals who have previously been infected with SARS-CoV-:
- ✓ Determine exposure to SARS-CoV-2 : Sero prevalence studies
- ✓ Immunity and "Back to Work"



IgG antibodies and immune status

- ☑ The detection of IgG antibodies after 3-4 weeks of onset can be a sign of previous exposure and immunity.
- ✓ Presence of IgG antibodies with negative RT-PCR is suggestive of non-contagious person with immunity.



Specimen Type

Serum, Plasma

Finger stick/venous whole blood (LFAs)



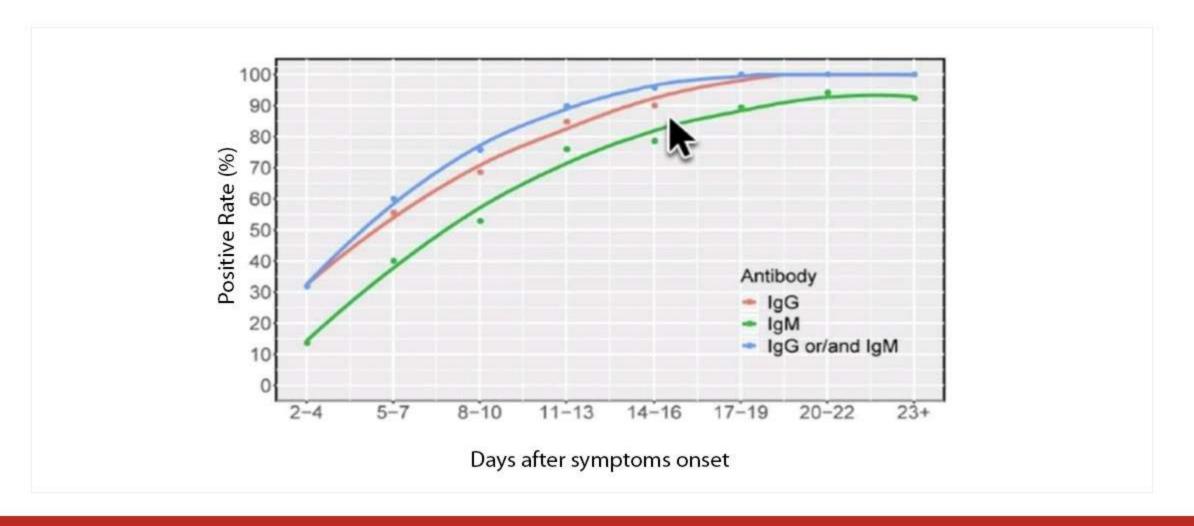
Specimen, Storage and Stability

Stability							
Specimen	Туре	20°C to 25°C (Hours)	2°C to 8°C (Hours)	-20°C or colder (Days)			
Serum	Serum Serum separator tube	8	48	30			
Plasma	Heparin, EDTA, and Citrate	8	48	30			

Thaw samples only once.



Antibody response by days after onset (Long etal)



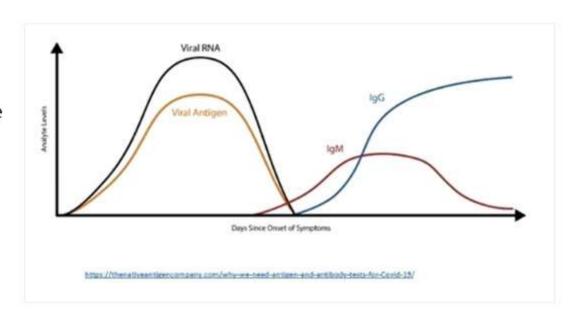


COVID-19 Viral and Antibody Response: IgG vs IgM

- IgM as the first immunoglobulin class to rise as early as 4 days indicating acute infection
- As IgM plateaus, IgG begins to rise as early as 7-10 days which indicates an infected person has generated an immune response
- IgG is generally an indication of longer-term immunity (months to years)
- In COVID 19 however 3 types of seroconversion are seen :

Synchronous seroconversion of IgG and IgM IgM seroconversion earlier than IgG IgM seroconversion later than IgG

- The IgG-positive rate is consistently higher than the IgM-positive rate
- Since IgM antibodies may appear with IgG antibodies or even after them therefore detection of both IgG and IgM is required for diagnosis.

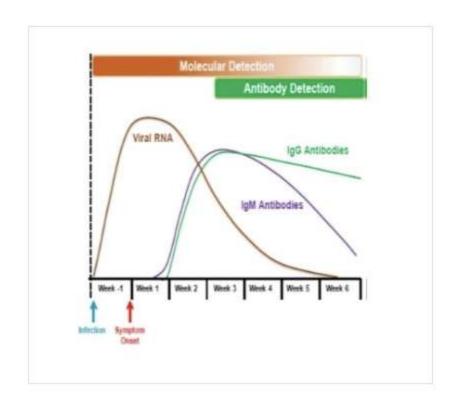




Cross-Reactivity Concerns

Timing of Antibody Response to SARS-CoV-2

- ✓ New virus = no pre-existing antibodies or immunity
- ✓ We are still learning about our immune response to SARS-CoV-2
- Most pts develop Antibodies 1-2 weeks after symptom onset
- Due to delay in seroconversion, Antibodies not play a routine role in diagnosis
- >95% of patients are Antibodies positive after 2 weeks
- Some patients may not seroconvert





Antibody positivity at different days post onset of symptoms

No of days post onset	IgG Positivity (%)	IgM Positivity (%)	IgM and/or IgG Positivity(%)
2-4	31.8	13.6	31.8
5-7	55.5	40	60
8-10	68.5	52.8	75.7
11-13	84.8	75.9	89.8
14-16	90	78.5	95.7
17-19	100	89.4	100
20-22	100	94.1	100
23+	100	92.3	100



Sero-surveillance

- Sero surveillance i.e. continued surveillance of seroprevalence through serial antibody testing would help to determine herd immunity
- Healthcare Industry
- Potential Utility In Screening healthcare workers
- Screening Patients prior to surgery to define the right protocol for their in-hospital management
- Security Personnel, Paramilitary Force and Police and Prisoners
- Hospitality Sector



Possible Groups for Sero-Survelliance



1st Responders & Immunocompromised Patients



Police & Paramilitary Forces Security Personnel



Press CORP



Industrial Workers & Labor Force



Bankers, Post Office & Courier & Telecome Offices



1st Responders & Immunocompromised Patients



Air Travel Related Staff



Staff in Municipal Office & Sanitization



Summary of Testing for COVID 19

Test	Ideal time to test from onset of illness	Clinical Utility	Benefits	Limitations
RT-PCR	0-14 Days	Confirmatory Diagnostic Test for COVID- 19 Infection	High sensitivity, Best Suited for testing symptomatic patients	High TaT~2.5-3 hours for testing 1 patients, High Cost of infrastructure and complex Sample Collection & handling
Rapid AG	0-14 Days	Aid in Acute & Early infection Diagnosis	Can be used for mass/Comm- unity Screening, Faster Re- sults, Accelerate Speed of testing. Cost Effective	Relatively Low Sensitivity compared to RT-PCR Complex Sample Collec- tion & handling
SARS-CoV-2-IgM	4-21 Days	Aid in Community Screening for de- tecting Active and Early Infections	Shorter Turn Around Time, High Throughput Analyzers present Across the country,	Limited evidence on clinical efficacy of Serology based Ab tests at this stage, can't be used in detecting early infections esp. 0-4 days
SARS-CoV-2-lgG	7 Days and beyond	Assess Immunity, Screen potential Plasma Donors, Assess Recovery & Past Exposure to Virus, Return to Work	Easy Sample Collection & Transport. Cost Effective	



Protocol for allowing the workers to resume work

- Rapid antibody(AB)testing collection of blood
- [Employer and Lab partner NM Medical -decides location ,time and number of employees for testing]
- Results are available on same day
- ✓ Negative results repeat after one week, if again negative, allowed to resume the duty
- ✓ If Positive , do RT PCR
- If Negative allowed to resume
- ✓ If Positive needs isolation and treatment





Employee

Employer & Lab Partner Agree on date, Location & # Employees for Screening in Advance



Sample Collection

Sample is Collected at the Collection Centre and Sent to the Lab



Result 1

Negative



Negative





Allowed to go work

Result-Repeat after one week, if again negative.

Positive















If Positive, do RT PCR

Hospital If PCR is Positive If Negative

Allowed to go work

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