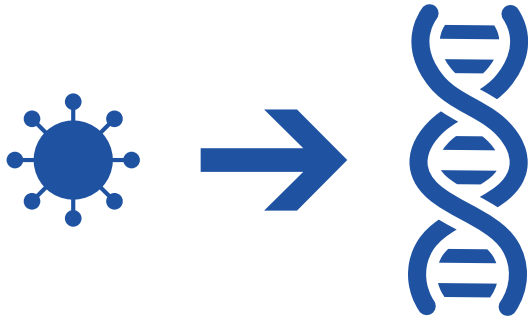
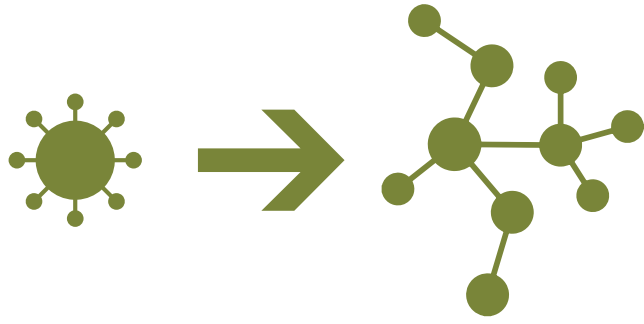
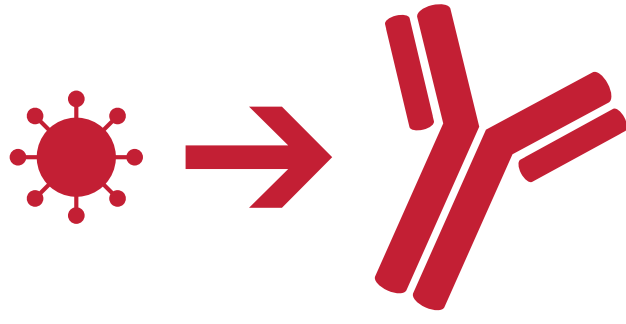










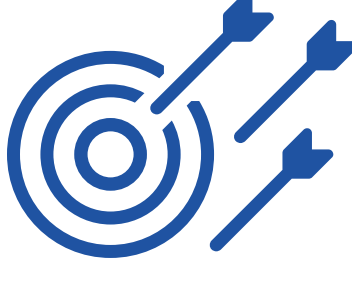



COVID-19 TESTING TYPES



TEST TYPE	DETECTS VIRUS		DETECTS ANTIBODIES
	MOLECULAR (PCR)	ANTIGEN	SEROLOGICAL (ANTIBODY)
HOW IT WORKS	 <p>GENETIC Detects genetic material of a virus.</p>	 <p>PROTEINS Detects proteins found on a virus.</p>	 <p>ANTIBODIES Detects antibodies in blood and the body's immune response to the infection caused by the virus, rather than detecting the virus itself.</p>
HOW IT'S COLLECTED	 <p>NASAL OR THROAT SWAB</p>	 <p>NASAL OR THROAT SWAB</p>	 <p>BLOOD DRAW</p>
WHAT IT TELLS YOU	 <p>CURRENT OR RECENT INFECTION</p>	 <p>CURRENT OR RECENT INFECTION</p>	 <p>PAST INFECTION</p>
ADVANTAGES	 <p>ACCURATE Most accurate way to test for current COVID-19 infection.</p>	 <p>SPEED AND COST Less expensive and offers fast results (within 2 hours).</p>	 <p>IMMUNITY CLUES Identifies people who may have immunity (if it exists) and whose antibodies could be used to treat COVID-19 patients.</p>
LIMITATIONS	 <p>CURRENT INFECTION ONLY Not useful for determining past exposure in fully recovered patients.</p>	 <p>LESS ACCURATE Not as reliable as a PCR test. A PCR test might be needed to confirm a negative antigen test.</p>	 <p>FALSE POSITIVE POSSIBLE Cannot determine if a patient is currently infected and able to spread the virus to others. Possibility of false positive results. Because much is unknown about immunity, this test could give a false sense of safety to patients.</p>