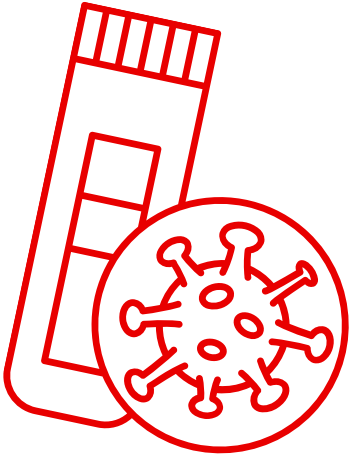


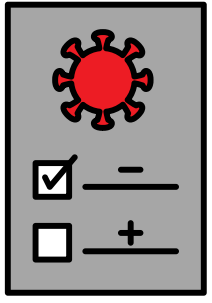
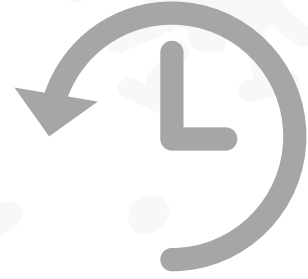
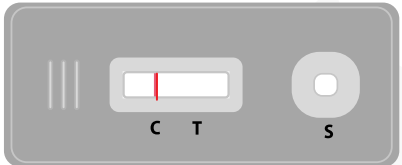
COVID-19 TESTING: THE RAPID ANTIGEN TEST



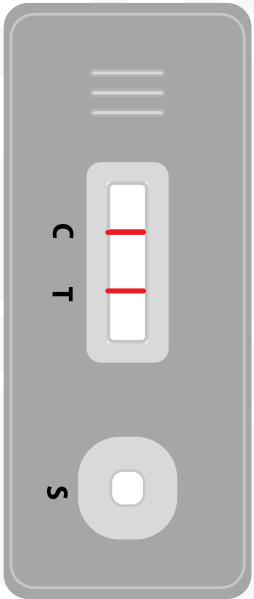
Antigen tests are commonly used in the diagnosis of respiratory pathogens, including influenza viruses and RSV (respiratory syncytial virus). A rapid antigen test is a rapid diagnostic test suitable for point-of-care testing that directly detects the presence or absence of a specific viral antigen, such as SARS-CoV-2 (severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2), the virus that causes COVID-19. Antigen tests that can identify SARS-CoV-2 are to be performed on nasopharyngeal or nasal swab specimens placed directly into the assay's extraction buffer or reagent. Antigen tests are beneficial for repeat testing to quickly identify people with COVID-19, so infection prevention and control measures can be put into place right away, thus preventing transmission.

HOW IT WORKS

- ① A technician will swab your nostrils to retrieve a sample for the test.
- ② The sample will be combined with a buffer solution and dropped into the test cassette.
- ③ Wait 10 minutes. Note that results should not be read after 15 minutes.
- ④ Your test cassette will indicate a positive or negative result.

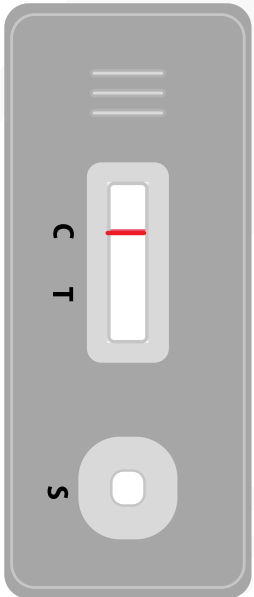


HOW TO READ ANTIGEN TEST RESULTS



POSITIVE

A line at the letter "C" indicates the control line. If the control line does not show up, then the test will be considered invalid. A line at the letter "T" indicates SARS-CoV-2 antigen is present. The color intensity of the line will vary depending on the amount of SARS-CoV-2 antigen that is present in the sample from the patient. Even if the line is faint, it will be considered a positive result.



NEGATIVE

A line at the letter "C" indicates the control line. If the control line does not show up, then the test will be considered invalid. If a line does not show at the letter "T" after 10 minutes, then it is considered a negative result.