



SARS-CoV-2 IgG Antibody Testing Fact Sheet for Patients

You are being provided with this fact sheet because your blood sample is being tested for the Coronavirus Disease 2019, or COVID-19, using the SARS-CoV-2 IgG assay. This fact sheet offers information to help you understand the risks and benefits of using this test for detecting antibodies to the virus that causes COVID-19. After reading this fact sheet, if you have any questions or would like to discuss this information further, please talk with your healthcare provider.

Note: This test is not designed to test for active infection, but to identify any past exposure.

<p>What is COVID-19?</p>	<p>COVID-19 is caused by the SARS-CoV-2 virus. The virus, which can cause mild to severe respiratory illness, was first identified in Wuhan, China, and has now spread globally, including the United States. There is limited information available to characterize the spectrum of clinical illness associated with COVID-19 but it likely spreads to others when a person shows signs or symptoms of being sick (e.g., fever, coughing, difficulty breathing, etc.).</p>
<p>What is the SARS-CoV-2 IgG assay?</p>	<p>This test is designed to detect antibodies in a blood sample that would indicate that you may have been infected with or exposed to COVID-19. This assay differs from molecular tests (polymerase chain reaction, or PCR), which are used to determine active infection.</p>
<p>What does it mean if I have a <i>positive</i> test result?</p>	<p>If you are positive for antibodies, it is likely that you previously had or were exposed to COVID-19 and have developed an antibody response. Your lab result print off will provide more information for your reference. Specific questions regarding your test results are best discussed with your Physician.</p>
<p>What does it mean if I have a <i>negative</i> test result?</p>	<p>A negative test result means that the antibodies to the virus that causes COVID-19 were not found in your sample. Please note that a negative result may occur if you are tested early in your illness and your body hasn't had time to produce antibodies to infection. If you have any potential COVID-related symptoms (fever, shortness of breath, cough), you should consult with your provider and possibly seek a PCR test for any potential active infection.</p>
<p>Where can I go for updates and more information?</p>	<p>For the most up-to-date information on COVID-19, visit: https://www.cdc.gov/COVID19. In addition, please also contact your healthcare provider with any questions or concerns. This handout can also be referenced at: https://www.fda.gov/media/137381/download.</p>