

NOW AVAILABLE: COVID-19 ANTIBODY FINGERSTICK TESTING FOR PEDIATRIC COLLECTIONS

Helping you provide better patient care



Now available through LabCorp, the **SARS-CoV-2 Antibody, IgG, Dried Blood Spot (DBS) test [125515]** is intended for qualitative detection of IgG antibodies to SARS-CoV-2, the virus that causes COVID-19, to help identify individuals who have been exposed to the virus.

Specificity and sensitivity of the SARS-CoV-2 Antibody, IgG, Dried Blood Spot (DBS) test has been validated as equivalent to venous sample collection assay.¹



The DBS test is a viable option for those patients – especially pediatric patients – who may be needle-averse and would prefer a finger stick to a venous blood draw. This assay can be ordered through a client's EMR, LabCorp Link or via fax order directly to a LabCorp Patient Service Center, where the sample can be collected.

As with LabCorp's other COVID-19 antibody assays, the DBS test is not meant to determine if an individual is currently infected with SARS-CoV-2. This test is recommended in individuals at least 10 days post-symptom onset or following exposure to individuals with confirmed COVID-19.

The diagnostic test that detects the SARS-CoV-2 virus is the reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) test 2019 Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19), NAA [139900].

Please note: To avoid the need for patient to undergo both a venous blood draw and fingerstick, order the SARS-CoV-2 Antibody, IgG [164055] test if other tests requiring venous blood draw are ordered.

Reference

1. LabCorp internal data

LabCorp's fingerstick, or dried blood spot, IgG antibody test is being provided as a laboratory developed test, and uses the Euroimmun platform which received Emergency Use Authorization by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration. LabCorp completed independent validation studies on this testing. The COVID-19 IgG antibody blood test detects the presence of antibodies to the virus and can help determine if an individual may have been exposed to the virus. While antibody tests are helpful to understand if an individual has developed antibodies and a potential immune response, antibody testing should not be used as the sole basis to diagnose or exclude infection.



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