

# Testing for COVID-19

Update

5-4-20

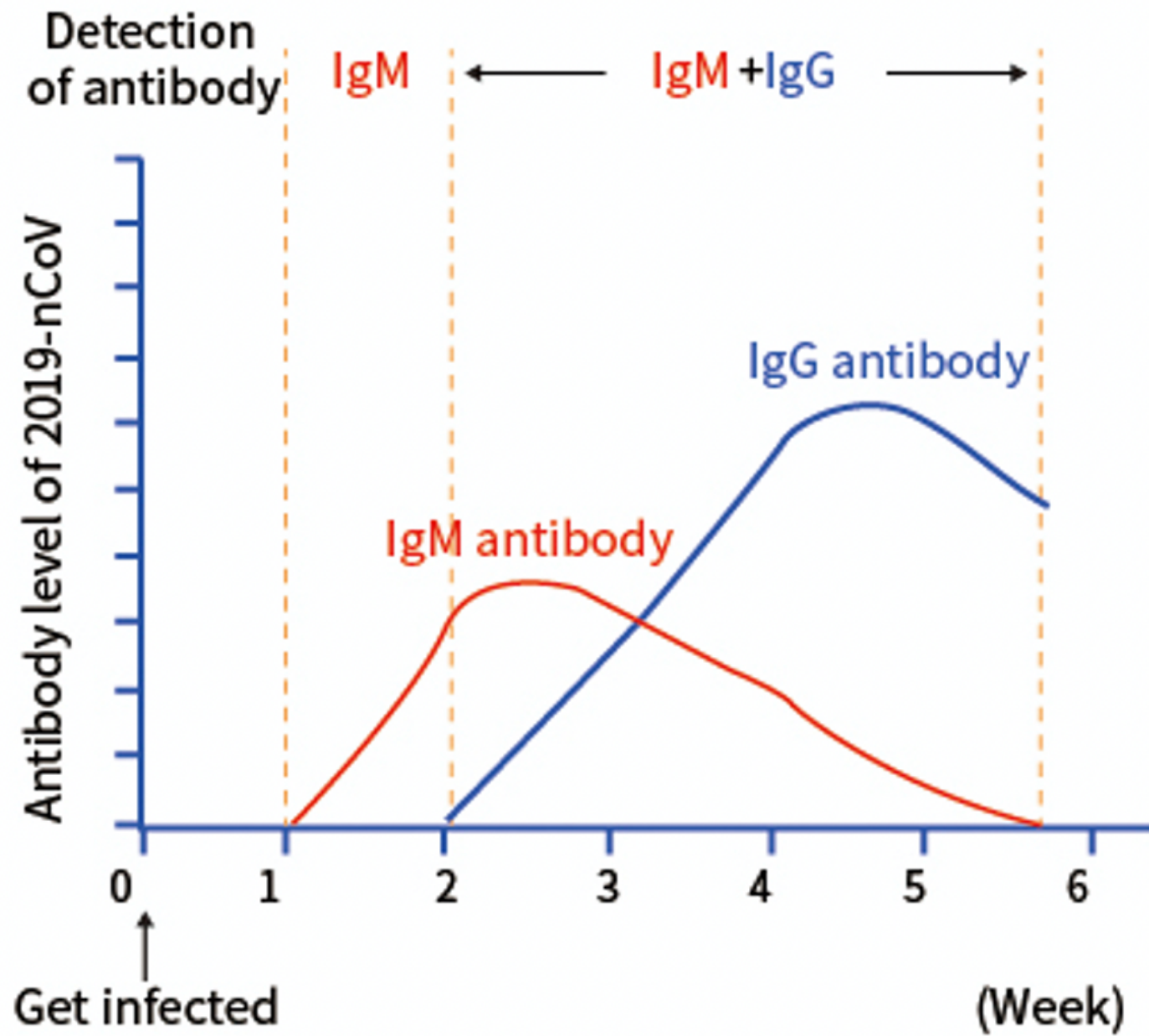
# Revised CDC Priority Populations

Priority Level	Population
High Priority	Hospitalized patients
	Healthcare facility workers, workers in congregate living settings, and first responders <b>with symptoms</b>
	Residents in long-term care facilities or other congregate living settings, including prisons and shelters, <b>with symptoms</b>
<i>Persons identified by public health officials or clinicians as high priority</i>	Persons with symptoms of <i>possible</i> COVID-19 infection, including: fever, cough, shortness of breath, chills, muscle pain, new loss of taste or smell, vomiting or diarrhea and/or sore throat
	<i>Persons <b>without</b> symptoms who come from racial and ethnic minority groups disproportionately affected by adverse COVID-19 outcomes-currently African Americans, Hispanics and Latinos, some American Indian tribes (e.g., Navajo Nation).</i>
	Persons <b>without</b> symptoms who are prioritized by health departments or clinicians, including but not limited to: public health monitoring, sentinel surveillance, <i>presence of underlying medical condition or disability, residency in a congregate housing setting such as a homeless shelter or long term care facility</i> , or screening of other asymptomatic individuals according to state and local plans.

# Special populations that should be considered for testing

Consider testing the following additional high priority populations:

- Any detainee in a tribal jail
- Any staff member working in a tribal jail
- Elders (those 60 or older)
- Any patient with a history of autoimmune disease treated with immune-suppressants, any patient undergoing cancer chemotherapy, and any patient with an inherited or acquired immune deficiency; chronic lung disease (COPD, pulmonary fibrosis, asthma); diabetes
- Anyone who has recent contact (within 14 days) with a confirmed patient with COVID-19 disease



Adapted from Zaho et al., 2020, medRxiv

# What can we learn from serology surveillance?

## Questions CDC **wants to answer** through Serology Surveillance

- How much of the U.S. population has been infected with the virus causing COVID-19 (SARS-CoV-2)?
- How is this changing over time?
- Are there different characteristics, or [risk factors](#), that are associated with SARS-CoV-2 infection, such as age, location, or underlying health conditions?
- How many U.S. residents experienced mild or asymptomatic COVID-19 illness?
- How long can antibodies be found after a COVID-19 infection?

## Questions CDC **cannot answer** through Serology Surveillance

- How much of the U.S. population is immune to COVID-19 and not able to get infected again?
- How many antibodies are needed to protect someone from COVID-19?
- How long will someone with antibodies be protected from COVID-19?
- Can you be re-infected with COVID-19?
- Can people with antibodies return to work?