



COVID-19 Science Report: Diagnostics

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Diagnostics

For regular readers of this report, the latest additions have been highlighted in blue.

Some references were from preprints which are preliminary and yet to be peer reviewed, the results should be interpreted with caution.

Laboratory diagnosis plays an important role in disease and outbreak management. Fast and accurate laboratory diagnosis of a specific viral infection of interest contributes to prompt public health surveillance, prevention, and control measures. With wide accessibility and availability of an accurate laboratory diagnosis for early detection, local transmission and clusters can be prevented or at least delayed by isolating the laboratory-confirmed cases in a healthcare facility, and to have their close contacts quarantined and monitored at home. Furthermore, this facilitates the implementation of specific public health intervention such as the closure of specific high-risk facilities and areas associated with the laboratory-confirmed cases for prompt infection control and environmental decontamination.^{1,2}

Current Diagnostics

Appendix A contains four summary tables:

1. Table 1 is a list of the latest non-commercial laboratory diagnostic protocols listed on WHO's COVID-19 webpage.
2. Table 2 is a list of available or upcoming commercial and non-commercial diagnostics. Diagnostics that can be used for point-of-care testing have been noted in Table 2 in the first column. FIND has a similar list compiled from publicly available information and from self-submissions by suppliers at <https://www.finddx.org/covid-19/pipeline/>.³ Other lists include those compiled by Nature^{4,5} and 360Dx/GenomeWeb.⁶
3. Table 3 is a list of approaches for laboratory diagnostics of coronaviruses by Zhang et al (2020).⁷
4. Table 4 is a list of the gene targets and specimen sample types tested with polymerase chain reaction (PCR) as reported in publications on clinical cases of COVID-19 published before 7 March 2020.

Detection of Viral Genetic Material

Chinese health authorities have posted the full genome of SARS-CoV-2 in GenBank and GISAID portal.¹ Several lab assays have been developed to detect SARS-CoV-2, as highlighted in WHO's guidance to COVID-19 laboratory testing of suspected cases. WHO first published five protocols for diagnostics using reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) on their COVID-19 webpage. These included protocols from Charité Institute of Virology in Germany and The University of Hong Kong (HKU), as well as those from Thailand, Japan, and China. A sixth protocol from US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) was subsequently added on WHO's webpage on 29 January 2020.⁸ The WHO webpage has since been updated with a different URL and with additional guidance documents.⁹ A seventh protocol from Institut Pasteur in Paris, France, was added on WHO's webpage in March 2020.¹⁰

It should be noted that the protocols for diagnostics using RT-PCR published on WHO's webpage is for guidance and not an exhaustive list. Various institutions and governments

have chosen to develop their own protocols that might not be publicly available or published by WHO on their webpage.

As outlined in the sixth national treatment and diagnostic plan issued by China's National Health Commission, the diagnosis of COVID-19 still requires the detection of the genetic material of SARS-CoV-2 before classification as a confirmed case.¹¹

The first validated diagnostic test was designed by Prof Christian Drosten's group from Charité Institute of Virology in Berlin, Germany.^{1,12} The initial RT-PCR assay design was based on the SARS-CoV or SARS-related coronavirus, but with the release of the sequence, assays were selected based on the match against the SARS-CoV-2 virus. Two assays were used for the RdRp gene and E gene where E gene assay acts as the first-line screening tool and RdRp gene assay as the confirmatory testing. All assays were highly sensitive and specific, and do not cross-react with other coronavirus and also human clinical samples that contain respiratory viruses.

HKU uses two monoplex assays reactive with coronavirus under the subgenus Sarbecovirus which consist of SARS-CoV-2, SARS-CoV, and SARS-like coronavirus.^{13,14} Viral RNA extracted from SARS-CoV could be used as the positive control. The N gene RT-PCR could be used as a screening assay and Orf1b assay as a confirmatory test. However, this protocol has only been evaluated with a panel of controls and only positive control, SARS-CoV RNA. Synthetic oligonucleotide positive control or SARS-CoV-2 have yet to be tested. This protocol has since been published in Clinical Chemistry on 31 January 2020.¹⁴

US CDC has shared the protocol for rRT-PCR assay with the primers and probes designed for the universal detection of SARS-like coronavirus and the specific detection of SARS-CoV-2.^{15,16} However, the protocol has not been validated in other platform or chemistries apart from the protocol described, and the analyst has to be trained and familiar with the testing procedure and result interpretation. As of 4 February 2020, US CDC has obtained emergency use assessment (EUA) from the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA).¹⁷ This allowed US CDC to ship their diagnostic test kits to laboratories that are designated by CDC as qualified or certified under the Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments (CLIA) to perform high complexity tests in the US.

With the first batch of US CDC diagnosis kits shipped in February 2020, however, quality control issues were found with reagents pertaining to the third step N3 gene assay for universal detection of SARS-like coronaviruses.¹⁸ As such, US CDC was reportedly producing new test kits, and that those with existing kits were provided with new guidelines to continue without the third step N3 gene assay.^{19,20} An investigation had also been launched, with major concerns raised in the preliminary stages.^{21,22} The US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has since announced on 29 February 2020 a change in policy for certain laboratories to develop and begin using validated COVID-19 diagnostics (other than that by US CDC) before the FDA has completed the EUA review.^{21,23} By the end of March, over 20 organisations (including US CDC and Wadsworth Center, New York State Department of Public Health) have obtained EUA approvals from US FDA for their diagnostics. IDT²⁴ and LGC, Biosearch Technologies²⁵ also have specific lots of their RT-PCR diagnostic kits approved for EUA by US FDA.

Cepheid's Xpert Xpress SARS-CoV-2 test is the first point-of-care diagnostics to obtain EUA approval from the US FDA.^{26,27} Using samples obtained from nasopharyngeal swabs or nasal wash/aspirate, the test can produce results in 45 minutes. This point-of-care test can be run on Cepheid's automated GeneXpert Systems machines without having the samples sent to a laboratory. However, as each machine can only run one sample at a time, this

poses a limitation in true volume throughput of diagnostic tests run. Additionally, there are only an estimated 5000 machines in the US as of March 2020.

Mesa Biotech and Abbott Diagnostics also have point-of-care tests for SARS-CoV-2 genetic material that have obtained EUA approval from US FDA.^{28,29} Mesa Biotech's Accula SARS-CoV-2 Test takes 30 minutes and runs on the Accula system machines.³⁰ Abbott Diagnostic's ID Now COVID-19 test takes only 5 to 13 minutes to run completely, and can run on Abbott's ID Now platform, which is reported to have about 18,000 existing machines around the world.³¹

Currently, most of the available diagnostics have focused on packaging the appropriate reagents and genetic primers and probes for using RT-PCR to amplify genetic material for detection of SARS-CoV-2. Additional methods include using microarray or microfluidic lab-on-chip technologies, CRISPR to isolate gene segments for diagnostics, and full genetic sequencing. The use of microarray or microfluidic technologies for miniaturised fast detection of genetic material in some instances could be considered to be rapid point-of-care testing, as samples could be run on miniaturised and/or automation machinery instead of a full laboratory. However, the caveat would be that the accompanying machinery and reagents are widely distributed and available across different sites and/or in the field.

Mammoth Biosciences was previously reported to be developing a CRISPR-based diagnostics for detection of SARS-CoV-2 in partnership with University of California San Francisco.³²⁻³⁴ In a published *Nature Biotechnology* paper by Broughton et al (2020), the authors described the development and initial validation of the new assay that uses CRISPR Cas12 guide ribonucleic acids (gRNAs).³⁵ Swab samples first go through the usual RNA extraction, followed by reverse transcriptase loop-mediated isothermal amplification (RT-LAMP) to amplify the SARS-CoV-2 RNA. Cas12 gRNAs then detect for the presence of the SARS-CoV-2 E gene and N2 region of the N gene, and proceed to cleave the FAM-biotin reporter molecules. A lateral flow assay test strip would then detect the uncleaved (first detection line – control line) and cleaved (second detection line – test line) reporter molecules. The complete assay time from start to finish takes only about 40 minutes.

Next generation sequencing (NGS), sometimes referred to as deep sequencing, refers to a sequencing approach that allows for reactions and analysis to occur simultaneously. Multiple sequencing reactions can occur in parallel without having physical separation in tubes, capillaries, or lanes for different reactions.³⁶ NGS-based tests can be less time consuming and provide higher throughput, and be less labour-intensive than traditional Sanger sequencing. The Fulgent Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) Next Generation Sequencing (NGS) test is a NGS-based test to detect SARS-CoV-2. In addition to detecting the virus, this test also characterizes the entire viral genome, thereby going beyond just detection of a few gene targets as in RT-PCR tests. NGS tests, like the one by Fulgent Genetics, will not be limited by a shortage of reagents, which has proven to be a roadblock for large scale processing of RT-PCR based tests in the market currently.³⁷

Serological Testing

Serological tests can be used to assess both active and historical infection within the community. For diagnosis of acute infections, there is a lag period from start of infection to a true positive diagnosis due to a delay in the immune response of antibodies specifically targeting the SARS-CoV-2 virus. The presence of IgM antibodies for SARS-CoV-2 has been observed in a cohort study to take 10 days or later after the onset of symptoms,³⁸ but has been separately observed to take as early as 7 days in a patient.³⁹ However, serological

tests using immunoassay test strips can also provide rapid point-of-care qualitative detection of antibodies for better screening before further confirmatory tests.

Singapore has developed an approach of using serological testing to diagnose cases that earlier had COVID-19.^{40,41} This test for the antibodies for SARS-CoV-2 was developed by Prof Wang Linfa's group in Duke-NUS Medical School.

Rapid point-of-care antibody tests have been developed by Guangzhou Medical University under the guidance of famed researcher Dr Zhong Nanshan and are already in use in China.^{11,42} Guangzhou Wondfo Biotech and Innovita Biological Technology have already received EUA approvals from the China National Medical Products Administration (NMPA) for their antibody test kits.⁴³⁻⁴⁶ Guangzhou Wondfo Biotech has also obtained CE Mark for their Wondfo SARS-CoV-2 Antibody Test (Lateral Flow Method) that tests for both IgM and IgG antibodies.^{47,48} Pharmact AG from Germany,⁴⁹ Zhejiang Orient Gene Biotech,^{50,51} and SD Biosensor⁵² all have commercially available immunoassay test strips for qualitative detection of antibodies that can be used for point-of-care testing. Other rapid test kit development and commercialisation efforts by Jiangsu Medomics Medical Technologies,⁵³ Shenzhen Tisenc Medical Devices,⁵⁴ and Nankai University⁵⁵ are also underway. These test strips are all expected to take about 15 to 20 minutes, a major time reduction compared to using RT-PCR.

Jiangsu Medomics Medical Technologies (China-based sister company of BioMedomics, USA) have created a point-of-care lateral flow immunoassay that simultaneously detects both IgM and IgG antibodies against SARS-CoV-2, named COVID-19 IgM/IgG Rapid Test.⁵³ In a published *Journal of Medical Virology* paper by Li et al (2020), the team found a sensitivity of 88.66% and specificity of 90.63% through testing samples from 397 positive case patients and 128 negative control patients.⁵⁶ The use of whole blood (diluted with buffer to improve flow) can be used and can produce results within 15 minutes. Comparison of fingerstick whole blood with both plasma and serum from venous blood found no differences in results for 7 positive case patients and 3 negative control patients. By using both IgM and IgG, the test can be used for detection of patients at different infection stages. Over 500,000 of the COVID-19 IgM/IgG Rapid Test was reported to have been sold in China, and are currently being sold in Italy having received CE Mark for in vitro diagnostics (IVD) on 8 March 2020.⁵⁷ BioMedomics is seeking to obtain EUA approval from US FDA.^{58,59}

Cellex is the first company supplying a rapid point-of-care lateral flow immunoassay test to obtain EUA approval from US FDA. However, in the instructions for use (IFU) provided on FDA's website, the test cartridge was specified to only be used to "aid in the diagnosis of patients with suspected SARS-CoV-2 infection in conjunction with clinical presentation and the results of other laboratory tests."⁶⁰ The test can be used with serum, plasmas, or whole blood from venepuncture, but not blood from fingerstick.

In March 2020, FIND launched an evaluation of SARS-CoV-2 immunoassays using a standardized independent protocol.⁶¹ Although the initial round of submissions allowed for manual ELISA and machine-based or lateral flow rapid tests, the first selection announced prioritised evaluation of only rapid diagnostic tests (RDTs). The final list of this first selection covered 27 RDTs for detection of antibodies targeting SARS-CoV-2. Five RDTs for detection of SARS-CoV-2 antigen will also be tested. Results are not available as of 9 April 2020.

Carbohydrate based glycation pattern detection diagnostic has been developed by Iceni Diagnostics.⁶² They are using lateral flow assays (also known as also known as lateral flow immunochromatographic assays) as a point-of-care test. Lateral flow assays are advantageous because without the need for specialized and costly equipment, you can produce a result quickly (15 minutes) and is relatively inexpensive and simple to use.⁶³ Being

based on glycan molecules, the virus is unable to mutate and avoid surveillance because even though the genetic sequence of the virus can mutate, the glycans it uses does not change.⁶⁴

Antigen Testing

The test of antigens specific to the SARS-CoV-2, such as the nucleocapsid (N) protein and the S1 or S2 domains of the spike (S) protein, can be done using monoclonal antibodies (mAbs).⁵ Such tests would still require respiratory tract specimen samples (eg by nasopharyngeal or oropharyngeal swabs) for detection testing. Commercialisation efforts of antigen testing into rapid point-of-care lateral flow assay cartridges, as well as the validation testing of these commercialised rapid tests, are underway.^{5,65} Unlike diagnostics using PCR, which is a process that amplifies the viral RNA, antigen testing using a lateral flow assay with direct swab samples does not have such an amplification process. Such tests thus run a higher risk of not being able to detect viral material from a swab, and producing false negative diagnosis. There have been reports of such lateral flow assay cartridges for antigen testing already in the market, but that have low accuracy and have not been approved for use.⁶⁶

Imaging

In the sixth national treatment and diagnostic plan issued by China's National Health Commission, cases diagnosed using chest CT Scans were not continued as part of the count of new confirmed cases.¹¹ China had previously announced that they would include in the count of COVID-19 cases, those that were diagnosed using chest CT Scans.⁶⁷ This was due to the limited diagnostic kits and resources for testing of SARS-CoV-2 genetic material. This proposed method of early diagnosis has been explored and published in the Radiology journal.^{68,69} Some studies have indicated, albeit with small samples, that CT scans could show indications of COVID-19 before onset of symptoms or positive RT-PCR test.⁷⁰⁻⁷² Alibaba has also developed an artificial intelligence (AI) model using data from 5000 confirmed cases that has 96% accuracy rate in detecting differences in chest CT scans to distinguish patients with COVID-19 vs ordinary viral pneumonia.⁷³

Issues with Diagnosis Approaches

Use of Rapid Antibody Tests in Community

The use of rapid point-of-care serological tests for diagnosis of SARS-CoV-2 infection has been a concern for global regulators.^{74,75} Immunoassay tests for antibodies against SARS-CoV-2 run the risk of false negatives, particularly in the early stages of infection, since there is usually a delay before antibodies are detectable, with different individuals mounting different immune responses.⁷⁵ There is also a risk of false positives if individuals have formed similar antibodies with exposure to other types of coronaviruses.

Rapid point-of-care immunoassay test strips using just blood from fingerstick is convenient, minimises exposure to healthcare workers, and could serve as first-level screening in community before confirmatory testing of viral genetic material. When used for patients already showing symptoms and/or when physicians are suspicious of infection, such tests could save time and maximise limited resources. Adding these tests, instead of full replacement of the PCR tests of genetic material, could be beneficial considering the major global shortage of supplies of key reagents for RNA extraction needed for the PCR test.⁷⁶

Public Health England (PHE) has previously warned against the use of rapid point-of-care serological tests at home or in community pharmacies due to the lack of information on

accuracy and published evidence.⁷⁷ However, Prof Sharon Peacock from PHE announced on 25 March 2020 that 3.5 million of such rapid serological tests have been ordered and will be rolled out for use after evaluation.⁷⁸ The UK government's chief medical adviser, Prof Chris Whitty, has put in question when the tests would be available. The priority of such tests would likely be for healthcare workers, such that those shown to have immunity are allowed to return to work.

The Australian government has also announced that 500,000 of such rapid point-of-care tests have been ordered to be used in hospitals and clinics for screening purposes.⁷⁹ As of 26 March 2020, Australia has five such tests with approval for inclusion in the Australian Register of Therapeutic Goods (ARTG) from the Department of Health Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA).⁸⁰

Specimen Sample Collection

The sites of biological sampling can affect the sensitivity of diagnostic tests relying on detection of genetic material. A previous study by Kim et al (2011) has found that detection strengths of using nasopharyngeal (nasal) or oropharyngeal (throat) swabs differ for different pathogens infecting the respiratory tract, and that not one is superior than the other for all cases.⁸¹

For SARS-CoV and MERS-CoV, specimens collected from the lower respiratory tract such as sputum and tracheal aspirate have higher and more prolonged levels of viral RNA. MERS-CoV viral load is also higher for severe cases and has longer viral shedding as compared to the mild case. Although upper respiratory tract specimens such as nasal or throat swabs could be used, it has a lower viral load and could result in false-negative tests among the mild cases.^{82,83} This is one key characteristic that may be similar to SARS-CoV-2.

Nasopharyngeal and Oropharyngeal Swabs

Current recommendation by US CDC requires the use of BOTH nasal and throat swabs to obtain specimen from upper respiratory tract of potential case with COVID-19 for diagnostic testing using RT-PCR.⁸⁴ However, initial rapid guidelines from China only indicated the use of throat swabs.⁸⁵

Latest published findings from Yang et al (2020) specific for COVID-19 have found that testing of specimens obtained from nasal swabs, as well as from sputum, are more effective than throat swabs, for the detection of SARS-CoV-2.⁸⁶ The authors warned that "throat swabs were not recommended for the viruses detection, especially the samples collected 8~14 and ≥15 days after onset of illness (d.a.o.) from mild cases, which may result in a large proportion of false negative results." The authors concluded that "sputum is most accurate for laboratory diagnosis of (COVID-19), followed by nasal swabs, while throat swabs was [sic] not recommended for the diagnosis." However, the authors recognised the limitation that preliminary investigations found that only about a quarter of COVID-19 patients showed had production.

To note, nasal and throat swabs:

- could cause discomfort and even bleeding
- would require experienced healthcare provider to administer
- could risk exposure to healthcare provider
- does not obtain specimens from lower respiratory tract

Bronchoalveolar Lavage

Interestingly, the authors found that for severe cases, bronchoalveolar lavage fluid (BALF) had 100% positive detection rate while specimens from upper respiratory tract (sputum, nose swab, and throat swab) did not have as strong detection rates.⁸⁶ This might be a case whereby the severe cases reflect the deep infection of the lower respiratory tract, causing the pneumonia-like symptoms. The use of only nasal or throat swabs to get at an official diagnosis could thus prove to be frustrating, particularly when specimens from the upper respiratory tract might show a negative result even though all clinical signs indicate otherwise. This could cause delayed diagnosis, containment actions, and treatment regimes, and as such, the recommendation of CT scans as an added layer. On the contrary, the small sample of three patients that were mild cases with BALF tested had 0% positive detection. It could be these cases are mild because the SARS-CoV-2 did not infect the lower respiratory tract but remained in the upper respiratory tract, which allowed for better detection if using samples from sputum or nasal swabs.

A limitation of the Yang et al (2020) study was that it was conducted with COVID-19 patients that have already been admitted to the hospital and started on antiviral treatments.⁸⁶ Their findings might thus be limited in being fully applicable to the scenario of diagnosis of potential cases. However, the study does also raise questions on the risk of false negatives leading to early discharges out of isolation and quarantine of existing diagnosed cases.

Saliva Testing

Several studies have looked at the efficacy of saliva testing for detection of COVID-19 infection. However, it is important to note that there has been variable methods of collection of saliva in these different studies. Some of them involve “deep throat saliva” collected after the patient coughs repeatedly, and others involve patients pooling saliva in their mouths before spitting, or just repeatedly spitting into collection cups. It remains unclear if the method of saliva collection impacts sensitivity of virus detection.

A study by To et al (2020) have found that SARS-CoV-2 was detected in saliva samples from 11 out of 12 COVID-19 patients.⁸⁷ This suggests that saliva samples could be a potential alternative or additional specimen for diagnostic testing, especially in scenarios with limited trained healthcare providers outside of the hospital setting, and with aim to reduce exposure risk during specimen collection.

Several studies have shown the feasibility of testing saliva for presence of Viral RNA using RT-PCR, particularly in the setting of limited resources. So far, published studies (mentioned below) have shown saliva testing to be less sensitive for COVID-19 compared to nasopharyngeal swabs. However, saliva testing may be valuable as a scalable first line “self-administered” screening test in certain situations, with nasopharyngeal swabs reserved for patients with higher clinical index of suspicion.

A study done in Italy looked at deep throat saliva (saliva collected from patients coughing out the saliva) salivary samples from 25 severely ill COVID-19 patients. All 25 subjects showed positive results with Cycle Threshold (Ct) < 33, showing that salivary samples may be reliable in the qualitative detection of SARS-CoV-2. The study also showed an inverse association between the Ct levels in salivary rRT-PCR analysis and haematochemical LDH levels recorded on the same day as the swab, suggesting that salivary samples may potentially be useful in charting the course of the illness together with other biological markers.⁸⁸

Similarly, an Australian study also investigated the feasibility and utility of using saliva specimens (via pooling saliva in the mouth for 1-2 minutes then spitting into collection cups)

for detecting COVID-19 in patients who presented to a dedicated COVID-19 screening clinic at the Royal Melbourne Hospital. 622 patients underwent COVID-19 testing by using patients' saliva specimens and nasopharyngeal swabs at the same time for comparison. 39/622 (6.3%) of patients tested positive based on nasopharyngeal samples. Of these 39, saliva testing of COVID-19 was only positive in 33/39 (84.6%) of the patients.⁸⁹

Interestingly, a pre-print study of 44 COVID-19 patients has reportedly found that saliva samples may be more sensitive than nasopharyngeal swabs. Samples were taken from these 44 COVID-19 patients from which a total of 121 saliva samples (collected by continuously spitting into collection cups) and nasopharyngeal swabs were tested. Overall it was found that the saliva samples had higher SARS-CoV-2 titres than the nasopharyngeal samples. SARS-CoV-2 was also detected from saliva but not the nasopharyngeal samples from 8 matching samples (21%). To test variability, longitudinal samples were taken from 22 participants with nasopharyngeal swabs and 12 participants with saliva samples. The NP swabs had 5 instances where a subject NP swab was negative with the subsequent one being positive. However this problem was not encountered with the saliva samples.⁹⁰

As of 9 March 2020, Hong Kong has launched an initiative to have private general practitioners (GPs) and family doctors help collect deep throat saliva (secretions coughed up from the back of the throat) samples from potential cases with COVID-19.⁹¹ The initiative to collect saliva samples is in light of the lack of protective gear by private doctors to collect nasal swabs. This initiative aims to improve community surveillance through expanding testing sample collection beyond that currently done at 17 public hospitals and 64 government-run outpatient clinics.

Singapore's Lucence has also recently launched a viral sample collection kit, the SAFER-Sample (Stabilization of nucleic Acid Formulation for Evaluation of RNA) kit.⁹² The kit contains a bottle with stabilization fluid that keeps the viral RNA stable at room temperature for up to a week after mixing with the sample at the point of collection. Non-invasive sample types such as saliva could also be collected with the SAFER-Sample kit. This kit could potentially increase facilitation of initiatives to expand specimen sample collection capabilities, particularly since it does not require immediate refrigeration, a barrier private GPs and family doctors have highlighted as they have limited refrigerator space, with most dedicated to storing medications and vaccines.⁹¹

Rutgers University's RUCDR Infinite Biologics has obtained first EUA approval from the US FDA to use saliva samples as the main specimen in tests for SARS-CoV-2.^{93,94} Unlike swab samples, saliva samples can be collected without requiring close interaction of healthcare provider (self-collection) with the person under investigation. The EUA summary specifies that collection of saliva samples should be done in a healthcare setting under the supervision of a trained healthcare provider, using the Spectrum Solutions LLC SDNA-1000 Saliva Collection Device.⁹⁴ Testing is also limited to Rutgers Clinical Genomics Laboratory (RCGL) at RUCDR Infinite Biologics. The test is a modified version of the previously authorized Thermo Fisher Applied Biosystems TaqPath COVID-19 Combo Kit. Parallel testing of nasopharyngeal and oropharyngeal swab samples with saliva samples using this test found 100% agreement for positive and negative results.

Nasal Cavity Swabs

As of 16 April, US FDA announced a further expansion of current COVID-19 testing capabilities through the possibility of using spun synthetic swabs, which have a similar design to Q tips, for self-collection of samples at the front of the nose by patients.⁹⁵ This would allow improved comfort for the patients, while minimizing exposure of healthcare providers.

Process of Laboratory Diagnosis

A commentary⁹⁶ published in the Journal of Clinical Microbiology on 3 April 2020 highlights the current issues and challenges surround the process of laboratory diagnosis. This can be roughly divided into pre-analytical, analytical, and post analytical issues.

Pre-Analytical Issues:

Other than the aforementioned issues with specimen sample collection, there are also theoretical risks of transmission. The possible airborne transmission of SARS-CoV-2 poses risks of transmission during Nasopharyngeal/Oropharyngeal swab collection. Proper PPE must be given to healthcare workers doing these swabs. If proper PPE cannot be administered to those collecting samples, other means of collecting samples must be considered. As mentioned before, possible alternatives include self-collected saliva specimens and nasal washes. However, some saliva/NPS/OPS miss early infection and as such multiple tests may need be done, or samples must be collected from the lower respiratory tract (eg. Bronchoalveolar lavage).

Analytical Issues

Assay selection. Based on previous usage for detection of influenza viruses, rapid antigen lateral flow assays are expected to suffer from poor sensitivity, despite having a fast turnover time and reduced costs. Another concern is the viral load variability in patients, causing the antigen assays to give false negative results. Furthermore, serology methods, like detecting IgG and IgM are best used retrospectively. IgM is thought to be nonspecific and specific IgG takes weeks to develop and as such, is not useful in active case management, apart from diagnosing COVID-19 late in patients.

Assay selection for molecular detection. Advanced techniques such as next generation sequencing and metagenomic next generation sequencing, while currently impractical for diagnosing COVID-19, may still be needed as it can help predict future mutations in the viral genome.

Target selection for real time RT-PCR assays. In such real time RT-PCR assays, at least two molecular targets, ideally one conserved region and one specific region, must be included. This is to mitigate the effect of cross reaction with other coronaviruses as well as the effects of genetic drift, which is expected to increase as the virus expands in new populations.

Post-Analytical

Interpretation of molecular results. Despite possible correlations, COVID-19 disease severity or response to therapy should not be based on viral loads determined by rRT-PCR but they can be used as an indicator of transmissibility in patients.

Test of cure and test of infectivity. Discharge criteria is a critical issue, and it primarily deals with whether hospitals test for complete cure, or test of whether the patients are still infective. Discharged patients are still likely to infect others if they are still shedding the virus, yet may have no remaining symptoms. NP swabs or OP swabs may not be sufficient in determining the test of cure or test of infectivity. The gold standard so far has been two consecutive negative rRT-PCR tests from rectal swabs. However, patients with positive rectal swabs would still be shedding the virus and are still infectious.

Gene Target Choices

In addition to different types of specimen samples being collected by different healthcare teams across institutions and nations, the gene targets of choice and PCR protocols used also differs. Table 4 in Appendix A presents a summary of the gene targets and specimen sample types tested with PCR as reported in selected publications on clinical cases of COVID-19 published before 7 March 2020.

It is important to note that virus mutation might affect sensitivity of test kits. In particular, tests which only target a single target, or that target easily mutated areas of the virus genome are theoretically likely to have lower sensitivity.

Imaging

A recent Lancet study has indicated that CT findings in patients with COVID-19, such as that of ground glass opacities and consolidations, are not specific for COVID-19.⁹⁷ Hence, the authors assert that this limitation confers a low positive predictive value to the use of CT in diagnosis, unless disease prevalence is high, and therefore does not believe that the CT adds diagnostic value. Regardless of negative results on a CT, it should still be confirmed with RT-PCR tests, and the patient should still be isolated. The results of the CT scan hence would not influence management in this case. Furthermore, the usage of CT scans during the pandemic raises additional logistical challenges and machines can become vectors of infection, even with proper cleaning protocols.

Search Method

Searches have been conducted for the latest information related to diagnostics for COVID-19 (previously 2019-Novel Coronavirus or 2019-nCoV) since 28 January 2020. Searches were done on PubMed and Google Search using key words that included: coronavirus; Wuhan; diagnostic; diagnostics; diagnosis; diagnoses; novel coronavirus; 2019 novel coronavirus; 2019-nCoV; COVID-19; SARS-CoV-2. Google Search results reviewed included webpages of: government and international bodies with official information and guidelines (WHO, Europe CDC, US CDC, US FDA), diagnostic protocols, scientific commentaries, market news, and press releases. All relevant links in the webpages were reviewed and relevant information used and referenced. A latest list of potential commercial kits in the works was also provided on 29 January 2020 by Dr Kim J Png through personal communications. This list was compiled by Dr Png from web searches and review of latest business news. The list served to verify and supplement our team's own search above for review. Subsequently, a list of biomedical news sites (Bioworld, Genetic Engineering & Biotechnology News, GenomeWeb/360Dx, Verdict Medical Devices) were also reviewed regularly as "go-to" sites to provide latest updates on commercial diagnostics developments. These in turn seed new searches to obtain official press releases, commercial listings, and news reporting. To note, the latest information of diagnostics being used and developed in China remain scarce or difficult to review (in Chinese, not indexed in non-Chinese search engines, or not reported in non-Chinese media news outlets). Therefore, China news sources in English language (CGTN, ChinaDaily, Global Times) were used.

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Appendix A

Table 1. Non-Commercial Laboratory Protocols

Molecular tests (RT-PCR)				Specificity	Availability	Turnaround	Costs	
Type	Organisation	Date	Test	Sensitivity				
RT-PCR	Charité Institute of Virology, Berlin, Germany ^{1,98}	13 Jan 2020	Primer and Probe	First line screening assay: E gene assay Confirmatory assay: RdRp gene assay Additional confirmatory assay: N gene assay	<p><u>First line screening assay</u> Technical LOD: 5.2 RNA copies/reaction, at 95% hit rate 95% CI: 3.7-9.6 RNA copies/reaction.</p> <p><u>Confirmatory assay</u> Technical LOD: 3.8 RNA copies/reaction, at 95% hit rate 95% CI: 2.7-7.6 RNA copies/reaction.</p> <p><u>Additional confirmatory assay</u> Technical LOD: 8.3 RNA copies/reaction, at 95% hit rate: 95% CI: 6.1-16.3 RNA copies/reaction.</p>	<p>Chemical stability No positive signal detected for non-specific reactivity of oligonucleotides.</p> <p>Cross-reactivity with other coronaviruses No reactivity with any of three assays for five coronaviruses: (HCoV) -229E, -NL63, -OC43, -HKU1, and MERS-CoV</p> <p><u>Tests of human clinical samples previously tested to contain respiratory viruses</u> All tests returned negative results for all 75 samples.</p>	Available <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SARS-CoV genomic RNA as positive control. time (plus probe) for each assay	47 min 15 sec of cycle (no info)
RT-PCR	Charité Institute of Virology, Berlin, Germany ^{1,12}	17 Jan 2020	Primer and Probe	First line screening assay: E gene assay Confirmatory assay: RdRp gene assay	<p><u>First line screening assay</u> Technical LOD: 5.2 RNA copies/reaction, at 95% hit rate 95% CI: 3.7-9.6 RNA copies/reaction.</p> <p><u>Confirmatory assay</u> Technical LOD: 3.8 RNA copies/reaction, at 95% hit rate 95% CI: 2.7-7.6 RNA copies/reaction.</p> <p>(Preliminary experiment compared single probe assay for SARS-CoV with single probe assay for SARS-CoV-2.)</p>	<p>Chemical stability No positive signal detected for non-specific reactivity of oligonucleotides.</p> <p>Cross-reactivity with other coronaviruses No reactivity with any of three assays for five coronaviruses: (HCoV) -229E, -NL63, -OC43, -HKU1, and MERS-CoV</p> <p><u>Tests of human clinical samples previously tested to contain respiratory viruses</u> All tests returned negative results for all 75 samples.</p>	Available <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SARS-CoV genomic RNA as positive control. Synthetic control RNA for SARS-CoV-2 E gene assay is available via EVAg. Synthetic control for SARS-CoV-2 RdRp is expected to be available via EVAg from Jan 21st onward. 	47 min 15 sec of cycle (plus probe) for each assay (no info)
RT-PCR	School of Public Health, The University	16 Jan 2020	Primer and Probe	Positive control using SARS-CoV RNA	Negative results against all of these preparations:	Available <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Positive control (Available from HKU) 	28 min 40 sec of cycle time for each assay (no info)	

Molecular tests (RT-PCR)					
Type	Organisation	Date	Test	Sensitivity	Specificity
RT-PCR	Organisation or Hong Kong (HKU) ^{3,14}		Assay 1 (Target: ORF1b-nsp14 gene) Assay 2 (Target: N gene)	(no info)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RNA extracted from cultured viruses • RNA from retrospective human clinical specimens previously tested positive for other infections • RNA from control human clinical specimens
RT-PCR	Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention, Beijing, China ⁹⁹	21 Jan 2020	Primer and Probe Target 1 (ORF1ab gene) Target 2 (N gene)	(no info)	Available
RT-PCR	Department of Medical Sciences, Ministry of Public Health, Thailand ¹⁰⁰	Jan 2020	With gel electrophoresis	(no info)	(no info)
RT-PCR	National Institute of Infectious Diseases, Japan ¹⁰¹	23 Jan 2020	With gel electrophoresis (Nested RT-PCR) Primer and Probe (Real-time RT-PCR)	(no info)	<p>Available Primers: • NbatCov_F1 • NbatCov_R1</p> <p>Primers and probes: • NIID_2019-nCOV_N_F2 • NIID_2019-nCOV_N_R2 • NIID_2019-nCOV_N_P2</p>
RT-PCR	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, USA ^{15,16}	24 Jan 2020	Primer and Probe 3 N gene targets 1 human RNase P gene control	(no info)	<p>Available Primers and probes: • 2019-nCOV_N1_F • 2019-nCOV_N1_R • 2019-nCOV_N1_P • 2019-nCOV_N2_F • 2019-nCOV_N2_R • 2019-nCOV_N3_F • 2019-nCOV_N3_R • 2019-nCOV_N3_P • RP_F • RP_R • RP_P</p> <p>43 min 45 sec of cycle time for each assay</p>

Molecular tests (RT-PCR)					
Type	Organisation	Date	Test	Sensitivity	Specificity
RT-PCR	Institut Pasteur, Paris, France ¹⁰	2 Mar 2020	Primer and Probe	100 or more copies of RNA genome equivalent per reaction always detected.	Cross-reactivity with other respiratory viruses was tested and were all negative in reactivity with the two RdRp gene targets.

2 RdRp gene targets with Charité's E gene target as confirmatory

Samples containing 10 copies of RNA genome could be detected with multiplex assay.

•nCoV_IP2-12759Rv
•nCoV_IP2-1266bProbe(+)
•nCoV_IP4-14059Fw
•nCoV_IP4-14146Rv
•E_Sarbeco_F1
•E_Sarbeco_R2
•E_Sarbeco_P1

RT-PCR: reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction

rRT-PCR: real-time reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction

LOD: limit of detection

ORF: open reading frame

E gene: envelope gene

RdRp: RNA-dependent RNA polymerase

N gene: nucleocapsid protein gene

RNase P gene: Ribonuclease P gene

Table 2.1 Upcoming/Available Diagnostics: Molecular tests

Molecular Tests		Organisation	Reported	Test	Sensitivity	Specificity	Availability	Turnaround	Costs
Type	2.1.1 PCR Kits								
RT-PCR Kit	Genosensor, LLC ¹⁰²			GS COVID-19 RT-PCR Kit	100% (32/32)	100% (32/32)	Available. EUA issued on 16th April 2020.	(no info)	(no info)
				Real-time reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction test intended for the qualitative detection of nucleic acid from the SARS-CoV-2 in nasopharyngeal/oropharyngeal swabs, nasal swabs, mid-turbinate swabs from individuals suspected of COVID-19. Positive results are indicative of the presence of SARS-CoV-2 RNA.					
RT-PCR Kit	KonvaLabs Inc. ¹⁰³			Curative-Konva SARS-CoV-2 Assay	100% (5/5)	100% (5/5)	Available. EUA issued on 16th April 2020.	(no info)	(no info)
				Real-time RT-PCR test intended for the qualitative detection of nucleic acid from the SARS-CoV-2 in oropharyngeal (throat) swab, nasopharyngeal swab, nasal swab, and oral fluid specimens from individuals suspected of COVID-19. Results are for the detection of SARS-CoV-2 RNA. The SARS-CoV-2 RNA is generally detectable in respiratory specimens during the acute phase of infection. Positive results are indicative of the presence of SARS-CoV-2 RNA.					
RT-PCR Kit	Genosensor, LLC ¹⁰²			GS COVID-19 RT-PCR Kit	100% (32/32)	100% (32/32)	Available. EUA issued on 16th April 2020.	(no info)	(no info)
				Real-time reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction test intended					

Molecular Tests					
Type	Organisation	Reported	Test	Sensitivity	Specificity
					Availability
RT-PCR Kit	KorvaLabs Inc. ¹⁰³	Curative-Korva SARS-CoV-2 Assay	Real-time RT-PCR test intended for the qualitative detection of nucleic acid from the SARS-CoV-2 in nasopharyngeal/oropharyngeal swabs, nasal swabs, mid-turbinate swabs, individuals suspected of COVID-19. Positive results are indicative of the presence of SARS-CoV-2 RNA.	100% (5/5)	100% (5/5)
RT-PCR Kit	Fosun Pharma USA Inc. ¹⁰⁴	COVID-19 RT-PCR Detection Kit	Real-time RT-PCR test intended for the qualitative detection of nucleic acid from the SARS-CoV-2 in upper and lower respiratory specimens (such as anterior nasal swabs, mid-turbinate nasal swabs, nasopharyngeal swabs, oropharyngeal swabs, sputum, lower respiratory	100% (50/50)	100% (100/100)

Molecular Tests								
Type	Organisation	Reported	Test	Sensitivity	Specificity	Availability	Turnaround	Costs
RT-PCR assay	Rhoenix, Inc. ¹⁰⁵		tract aspirates, bronchotracheal lavage, and nasopharyngeal wash/aspirate or nasal aspirate(s) from individuals suspected of COVID-19. Results are for the identification of SARS-CoV-2 RNA. The SARS-CoV-2 RNA is generally detectable in upper and lower respiratory specimens during the acute phase of infection. Positive results are indicative of the presence of SARS-CoV-2 RNA.					
RT-PCR assay	LabGenomics Co., Ltd ¹⁰⁷		Rhoenix COVID-19 MDx Assay ¹⁰⁶ Qualitative detection of total nucleic acid from SARS-CoV-2 in nasopharyngeal swabs, oropharyngeal (throat) swabs, anterior nasal swabs, mid-turbinate nasal swabs, nasal washes, nasal aspirates and bronchotracheal lavage (BAL) fluid.	100% ¹⁰⁶	100%	FDA EUA issued on 29/04/2020 ¹⁰⁶	(no info)	(no info)
RT-PCR assay	LabGun COVID-10 RT-PCR Kit ¹⁰⁸		Qualitative detection of total nucleic acid from SARS-CoV-2 in nasopharyngeal swabs, oropharyngeal (throat) swabs, anterior nasal swabs, mid-turbinate nasal swabs, nasopharyngeal washes, nasal aspirates and sputum	100% (50/50) ¹⁰⁸	100% (100/100) ¹⁰⁸	FDA EUA issued on 29/04/2020 ¹⁰⁸	(no info)	(no info)
RT-PCR	Bioperfectus Technologies ¹⁰⁹	14 Jan 2020	RT-PCR test kit	(no info)	(no info)	Available as scientific research product – does not require registration ¹⁰⁹	(no info)	(no info)

Molecular Tests						
Type	Organisation	Reported	Test	Sensitivity	Specificity	Availability
RT-PCR	Co-Diagnostics ¹¹⁰⁻ ¹¹² USA	23 Jan 2020	Logix Smart Coronavirus COVID-19 test RT-PCR kit with lower false positive	100% (21/21) ¹¹³	No specific statistics but claims to have ability to reliably and accurately differentiate between similar genetic sequences in order to reduce the likelihood of a false-positive diagnosis.	Commercially available for sale on 10 Feb 2020. ¹¹¹ Received CE Mark 24 Feb 2020. ¹¹⁵ Obtained EUA approval from US FDA 3 Apr 2020. ¹¹²
RT-PCR	Altona Diagnostics ¹¹⁶ Germany	23 Jan 2020	Realstar SARS-CoV-2 RT-PCR kit	Stated to be high, with no accompanying statistics. The kit did not show any unspecific E gene signals ¹¹⁷ .	100% ¹¹³ No cross reactivity with 21 human pathogens ¹¹⁷	2:15 hours ¹¹⁷ (no info)
RT-PCR	Roche ¹¹⁸⁻¹²¹ Switzerland	31 Jan 2020	Cobas SARS-CoV-2 Test Runs on the Cobas 6800/8800 systems. Tests for two gene targets: ORF1ab & E.	100% (50/50) 50 nasopharyngeal swab clinical samples spiked with cultured SARS-CoV-2 virus. Low (1.5x LoD) and moderate (4x LoD) convived positive samples ¹²¹	100% (100/100) 100 nasopharyngeal swab clinical samples serve as negative controls. ¹²¹	Commercially available. Obtained EUA approval from US FDA 13 Mar 2020. ¹²⁰ CE Mark for IV.D. Approved for inclusion on the Australia's ARTG on 20 March 2020. Date of HSA Provisional Authorisation: 19/03/2020 ¹²²
RT-PCR	A*STAR ^{1,123}	1 Feb 2020	A*STAR Fortitude 2.0	100% ¹²⁵	100%	90 minutes (no info)

Molecular Tests					
Type	Organisation	Reported	Test	Sensitivity	Specificity
					Availability
RT-PCR	(Manufactured by Singapore's MiRxes which has a nonexclusive license) ¹²⁴ Singapore	3 Feb 2020	Test is based on rRT-PCR, for the qualitative detection of SARS-CoV-2 specific RNA in nasopharyngeal swab specimens. Supports 188 tests per kit	Test is based on rRT-PCR, for the qualitative detection of SARS-CoV-2 specific RNA in nasopharyngeal swab specimens. Supports 188 tests per kit	Provisional authorization for clinical use from Singapore's HSA. ^{4,124} Date of Provisional Authorisation from HSA: 30 April 2020 Developed as of 3 Feb 2020.
RT-PCR	PCL ¹²⁶ South Korea	4 Feb 2020	Multiplex diagnostic kit PCLMD-nCoV one step RT-PCR kit Organisation: PCL ¹²⁷	Sensitivity: 100% (35/35) ¹²⁷	(no info)
RT-PCR	Biomeme ^{128,129} USA	4 Feb 2020	Qualitative detection of SARS-CoV-2 by sputum samples Shelf-stable strip with 3 reaction wells, each reaction contains lyophilized master mix, multiplexed primers, and probes for the following triplex: - 2019-nCoV-Orfflab - 2019-nCoV-S - MS2 bacteriophage as an RNA extraction and RT-PCR control	(no info)	(no info)
RT-PCR	Livzon ¹³⁰	4 Feb 2020	Novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV) nucleic acid diagnostic kit (PCR-fluorescence method) Detection of ORF1ab and N genes. AcuCorona™ 2.0 With specific gene targets.	(no info)	(no info)
RT-PCR	Acumen Research Laboratories ¹³² Singapore	7 Feb 2020	(no info)	(no info)	Developed. Undergoing testing. Emergency use approval submitted to China's NMPA on 27 Jan 2020 Prototype developed. Acu-Corona 2.0 obtained Provisional Authorisation from Singapore Health Sciences Authority on 31 March 2020. Acu-Corona 3.0 obtained Provisional

Molecular Tests		Organisation	Reported	Test	Sensitivity	Specificity	Availability	Turnaround	Costs
RT-PCR	Cepheid ^{127,135,136} [Point-of-Care] (Plus collaboration with Sherlock Biosciences) ¹³⁷ USA	10 Feb 2020	SAR-CoV-2 Xpert Xpress Cartridge-based nucleic acid amplification test. Tests for two gene targets: N2 & E.	100% (30/30)	100% (35/35)	Commercially available.	Authorisation from HSA on 14 April 2020. (HSA authorisation for Acu-Corona 2.0: ¹³³ HSA authorisation for Accu-Corona 3.0: ¹³⁴		
RT-PCR	TIB-Molbio ^{119,139} (distributed by Roche) Germany	12 Feb 2020	2019-nCoV Real-Time Reverse Transcription PCR Kit Tests for three gene targets: E, RdRP, and N.	(no info)	(no info)	35 nasopharyngeal swab specimens serving as negative controls. ¹³⁶	Obtained EUA, approval from US FDA 21 Mar 2020. ²⁷	Currently CE-IVD pending and approved for research only, seeking approval from US Food and Drug Authorisation	(no info)
RT-PCR	AusDiagnostics ^{140, 142} Australia	16 Feb 2020	AusDiagnostics respiratory virus panel (including SARS-CoV-2) test Multiplex panel. Tests for two gene targets: ORF1a & ORF8	100% ¹⁴²	100% ¹⁴²	Commercially available.	Approved for inclusion in Australia's ARTG. ⁸⁰	3 hr ¹⁴¹	(no info)
RT-PCR	Seegene ^{143,144} South Korea	18 Feb 2020	Allplex 2019-nCoV Assay	100% (49/49) from upper respiratory specimens	94% (94/100) from upper respiratory specimens	Commercially available.	Approved for inclusion in Australia's ARTG. ⁸⁰	1 hour 50 minutes after extraction ¹⁴⁵	(no info)

Molecular Tests								
Type	Organisation	Reported	Test	Sensitivity	Specificity	Availability	Turnaround	Costs
			Single-tube assay that tests for three gene targets: E, RdRp, and N.	100% (49/49) from lower respiratory specimens (sputum) ¹⁴⁵	(nasopharyngeal/oropharyngeal swabs)	Obtained EUA approval from Korean FDA 12 Feb 2020. ^{146,147}		
RT-PCR [Point-of-Care]	Credo Diagnostics Biomedical ^{149,150} Singapore	21 Feb 2020	VitaPCR SARS-CoV-2 Assay Runs on Credo's VitaPCR automated point-of-care molecular testing platform.	(no info)	(no info)	Product already has CE Mark for IVD. Obtained HSA provisional approval on 2 April 2020, supplied through All Eights (Singapore) Pte Ltd. ¹⁴⁸		
RT-PCR	Osang Healthcare ^{151,152} (partnership with Italy's ELITech Group) South Korea	3 Mar 2020	GeneFinder COVID-19 Plus RealAmp Kit Tests for three gene targets: RdRp, E, and N. Runs on all major PCR cyclers as well as on the Sample-to-Result Platform ELITech InGenius.	100% for both upper and lower respiratory tract samples Evaluated using 30 nasopharyngeal swabs (upper respiratory tract) and sputum (lower respiratory tract) specimens spiked with SARS-CoV-2 virus (1x)	100% for both upper and lower respiratory tract samples Evaluated using 30 nasopharyngeal swabs and sputum specimens serving as negative controls ¹⁵³	Approved for inclusion on the Australian Register of Therapeutic Goods on 27 March 2020. ¹³⁸ FDA EUA issued 21/04/2020 Commercially available. Received CE Mark 17 Mar 2020. Submitted to US FDA for EUA approval. Has provisional authorisation from Singapore's HSA. Available. Received CE Mark for IVD. Obtained EUA approval from US FDA on 18 April 2020. ¹⁵³	20 min	(no info)

Molecular Tests					
Type	Organisation	Reported	Test	Sensitivity	Specificity
					Availability
RT-PCR [Point-of-Care]	Mesa Biotech ^{28,30,154-156} USA	4 Mar 2020	Accula SARS-CoV-2 Test Automated PCR test for the qualitative visual detection of nucleic acid from the SARS-CoV-2 virus that runs on the Accula system machines.	100% (30/30) to 4x LoD serving as contrived positive samples. ¹⁵³	100% (30/30) 30 nasopharyngeal swabs spiked with SARS-CoV-2 RNA (2x to 50x LoD) serving as contrived positive samples. ¹⁵³
RT-PCR	Luminex ¹⁵⁷⁻¹⁵⁹ USA	4 Mar 2020	NxTag CoV Extended Panel Multiplex panel that can be run on Luminex's MAGPIX System together with optional NxTag Respiratory Pathogen Panel. Tests for three gene targets: ORF1ab, E, & N	100% (30/30) 30 nasopharyngeal swabs spiked with purified SARS-CoV-2 viral genomic RNA (2x to 5x LoD) serving as contrived positive samples.	100% (30/30) 30 nasopharyngeal swabs serving as negative controls.
RT-PCR	LGC Biosearch Technologies ^{25,160}	10 Mar 2020	2019-nCoV CDC Probe and Primer Kits for SARS-CoV-2 Lot numbers #143503 and #143764	(no info)	(no info)
RT-PCR	Fulgent Genetics ¹⁶¹ USA	11 Mar 2020	COVID-19 Virus Testing by RT-PCR	Reported 95% sensitivity.	(no info)
RT-PCR	bioMérieux ¹⁶³⁻¹⁶⁵ (subsidiary BioFire Defense) France	11 Mar 2020	BioFire COVID-19 test Fully automated and designed to run on FILMARRAY® 2.0 and FILMARRAY® TORCH platforms. Tests for two gene targets: ORF1ab & ORF8	100% (30/30) 30 nasopharyngeal swab specimens were spiked with live SARS-CoV-2 virus (1x to 100x LoD) serving as contrived positive samples. ¹⁶⁶	100% (66/66) 66 clinical nasopharyngeal swab specimens serving as negative controls. ¹⁶⁶
RT-PCR	Hologic ¹⁶⁷⁻¹⁶⁹ USA	16 Mar 2020	Panther Fusion SARS-CoV-2 Assay Test for two conserved regions of the ORF1ab gene	100% (69/69) 69 remnant clinical	100 (109/109) 109 remnant clinical

Molecular Tests		Reported	Test	Sensitivity	Specificity	Availability	Turnaround	Costs
Type	Organisation							
RT-PCR	LabCorp (Laboratory Corporation of America) ^{168,171} USA	16 Mar 2020	COVID-19 RT-PCR Test Test for three gene targets: N1, N2, & N3	100% (80/80) 40 nasopharyngeal swab specimens and 40 bronchoalveolar lavage specimens were spiked with quantitated live SARS-CoV-2 (1x to 8x LoD) to form 80 contrived positive samples. ¹⁷¹	100% (100/100) 50 nasopharyngeal swab specimens and 50 bronchoalveolar lavage specimens serving as negative controls. ¹⁷¹	Obtained EUA approval from US FDA 16 Mar 2020. Approved for inclusion into the Australian Register of Therapeutic Goods on 20 March 2020. ⁸⁰ Commercially available.	Approximately 2-4 days from the date of pickup of a specimen for testing to the release of the test result to the health care provider. ¹⁷²	(no info)
RT-PCR	Quidel ^{173,174} USA	17 Mar 2020	Lyra SARS-CoV-2 Assay Identification of the SARS-CoV-2 virus occurs by the use of target specific primers and fluorescent-labeled 102 probes that hybridize to a conserved region of the non-structural Polyprotein (pp1ab) of the SARS-CoV-2 Virus. ¹⁷⁵	100% (92/92) 92 nasopharyngeal swab specimens were spiked with SARS-CoV-2 RNA (1x to 5x LoD) serving as contrived positive samples. ¹⁷⁴	(100% (92/92) 92 nasopharyngeal swab specimens serving as negative controls. ¹⁷⁴	Commercially available. Obtained EUA approval from US FDA 17 Mar 2020.	45 min cycle time per gene	(no info)
RT-PCR	Quest Diagnostics ^{176,177} USA	17 Mar 2020	Quest SARS-CoV-2 rRT-PCR Tests on two gene targets: N1 & N3	100% (30/30) 12 pairs of nasopharyngeal swab and sputum specimens from actual COVID-19 patient formed 24 samples, together with 6 additional randomly selected to be duplicated, serving as total 30 positive samples. ¹⁷⁷	100% (72/72) 72 presumed-negative nasopharyngeal/throat swab specimens from before Oct 2019 servings as negative controls. ¹⁷⁷	Commercially available. Obtained EUA approval from US FDA 17 Mar 2020.	58 min 40 s cycle time per gene	(no info)
RT-PCR	Abbott Molecular ^{27,178,179} 2020	18 Mar 2020	Abbott RealTime SARS-CoV-2 assay	100% (60/60)	100% (31/31)	Commercially available.	(no info)	(no info)

Molecular Tests								
Type	Organisation	Reported	Test	Sensitivity	Specificity	Availability	Turnaround	Costs
RT-PCR	USA		Will run on the Abbott m2000 RealTime system. Tests for two gene targets: RdRp & N.	61 nasopharyngeal swabs spiked with recombinant virus containing SARS-CoV-2 RNA sequences (1x to 20x LoD) serving as contrived positive samples. 1 sample was invalidated and excluded. ¹⁷⁹	34 nasopharyngeal swabs serving as negative controls. 3 samples were invalidated and excluded. ¹⁷⁹	Obtained EUA approval from US FDA 18 Mar 2020.	Approved for inclusion on the Australian Register of Therapeutic Goods on 17 April 2020. ¹⁸⁰ Date of HAS Provisional Authorisation: 01/04/2020 ¹⁸⁰	
RT-PCR	DiaSorin Molecular ¹⁸¹⁻¹⁸³ Italy	19 Mar 2020	Simplexa COVID-19 Direct Will run on the DiaSorin's LIAISON MDX thermocycler. Tests for two gene targets: S & ORF1ab.	100% (52/52) 108 fresh nasopharyngeal swab specimens from 3 clinical sites ² were compared with one of two brands of established comparator assay. ¹⁸³	100% (56/56) 108 fresh nasopharyngeal swab specimens from 3 clinical sites were compared with one of two brands of established comparator assay. ¹⁸³	Commercially available. Obtained EUA approval from US FDA 19 Mar 2020.	(no info)	(no info)
RT-PCR	DiaCarta ^{184,185} USA	23 Mar 2020	Quantivirust SARS-CoV-2 Tests for two gene targets: N, ORF1ab, & E	96.7% Clinically validated in the company's CLIA-certified lab in Richmond, California.	100% Clinically validated in the company's CLIA-certified lab in Richmond, California.	Commercially available. Received CE Mark for IVD Mar 2020.	(no info)	(no info)
RT-PCR	PerkinElmer ^{186,187,18} USA	24 Mar 2020	PerkinElmer New Coronavirus Nucleic Acid Detection Kit Tests for two gene targets: N & ORF1ab.	100% (47/47) 47 oropharyngeal and nasopharyngeal swab specimens spiked with inactivated SARS-CoV-2 virus (1x to 5x LoD) serving as contrived positive samples. ¹⁸⁸	100% (94/94) 94 oropharyngeal and nasopharyngeal swab specimens serving as negative controls. ¹⁸⁸	Commercially available. Obtained EUA approval from US FDA 24 Mar 2020.	104 min 30s cycle time per gene target.	(no info)

Molecular Tests		Reported	Test	Sensitivity	Specificity	Availability	Turnaround	Costs
Type	Organisation							
RT-PCR	Genetron Health ¹⁹⁰ China	7 Apr 2020	Detection Kit for Novel Coronavirus (SARS-CoV- 2) RNA	(no info)	(no info)	Commercially available. Received CE Mark 7 Apr 2020.	(no info)	(no info)
RT-PCR	Mobidiag ¹⁹¹ Finland		Amplidiag COVID-19	(no info)	(no info)	Submitted to US FDA for EUA approval. Available as an emergency use test in Finland and France, set up for routine use in main clinical laboratories in Finland with capacity to test up to 4000 samples a day. ¹⁹² In the process for obtaining emergency use authorisation in Sweden and the UK. In the process for obtaining CE-IVD.	48 samples in <3h	(no info)
RT-PCR	Genetic Signatures Ltd Australia		EasyScreen™ SARS-CoV- 2 Detection Kit	(no info)	(no info)	Available. CE-IVD marked. ¹⁹³ Approved for inclusion into the Australian Register of Therapeutic Goods on 13 April 2020. ¹⁹³	(no info)	(no info)
RT-PCR	Shanghai ZJ Bio- Tech Co Ltd (also called Lifenver) ¹⁹⁴		Novel Coronavirus (2019-nCoV) Real Time Multiplex	(no info)	(no info)	Available.	(no info)	

Molecular Tests							
Type	Organisation	Reported	Test	Sensitivity	Specificity	Turnaround	Costs
RT-PCR	China		RT-PCR Kit (Detection for 3 genes) Qualitative detection of SARS-CoV-2 by real time PCR			Date of Provisional Authorisation by HSA: 22 March 2020. ¹³⁸	Approved for inclusion into the Australian Register of Therapeutic Goods on 22 March 2020. ¹³⁸
RT-PCR	ATTbiotech Pte Ltd ¹⁹⁵ Singapore		abTES™ COVID-19 qPCR Kit Qualitative RT-PCR which detects two COVID-19 specific regions from its non-structure poly(peptide) gene.	(no info)	(no info)	Date of Provisional Authorisation by HSA: 05/03/2020	(no info)
RT-PCR	DSO National Laboratories ¹⁹⁶ Singapore		Real-Time PCR Assay for the Detection of SARS-CoV-2 Virus RT-PCR based on specific detection of the polymerase gene region in SARS-CoV-2 virus.	(no info)	(no info)	Date of Provisional Authorisation by HSA: 10/03/2020	(no info)
RT-PCR	Biowalker Pte Ltd ¹⁹⁷ Singapore		Kit for Novel-Coronavirus (2019-nCoV) RNA (Isothermal Amplification-Real Time Fluorescence Assay) Detection of 2019-nCoV RNA in swab and sputum samples.	(no info)	(no info)	Date of Provisional Authorisation by HSA: 24/03/2020	(no info)
RT-PCR	JN Medsys Pte Ltd ¹⁹⁸ Singapore		Protect™ COVID-19 RT-qPCR Kit In-vitro qualitative detection of SARS-CoV-2 from samples. The test targets SARS-CoV-2 N1, N2 and N3 genes and the human RNase P control gene.	High sensitivity and specificity, no statistics given	(no info)	Date of Provisional Authorisation by HSA: 19/03/2020	Within 2 hours ¹⁹⁹ (no info)
RT-PCR	Veredus Laboratories Pte Ltd ¹²² Singapore		VereCov™ Detection Kit			Date of Provisional Authorisation by HSA: 18/02/2020	
RT-PCR	Vela Operations Singapore Pte Ltd ²⁰⁰ Singapore		ViroKey SARS-CoV-2 RT-PCR Test	(no info)	(no info)	Date of Provisional Authorisation by HSA: 15/04/2020	(no info)

Molecular Tests						
Type	Organisation	Reported	Test	Sensitivity	Specificity	Availability
RT-PCR	SPD Scientific Pte Ltd ²⁰¹		Cepheid® Xpert® Xpress SARS-CoV-2	(no info)	(no info)	Date of Provisional Authorisation by HAS: 26/03/2020
RT-PCR	Singapore PerkinElmer Singapore Pte Ltd ²⁰²		PerkinElmer® SARS-CoV-2 Real-time RT-PCR Assay	(no info)	(no info)	Provisional Authorisation from HSA: 20/04/2020
RT-PCR	BioWalker Pte Ltd ²⁰³		BioWalker SARS-CoV-2 Assay 2.0²⁰⁴ The test uses rRT-PCR for qualitative detection of SARS-CoV-2 nucleic acids in human nasopharyngeal or oropharyngeal swab samples.	(no info)	(no info)	Date of Provisional Authorisation from HSA: 30 April 2020
RT-PCR	Medicell Pharmaceutical (S) Pte Ltd ²⁰⁵		Sansure Biotech Novel Coronavirus (2019-nCoV) Nucleic Acid Diagnostic Kit	(no info)	(no info)	Date of Provisional Authorisation from HSA: 23/04/2020
RT-PCR	Trax management Services Inc. ²⁰⁶		PhoenixDx 2019-CoV	100% (30/30)	100% (10/10)	FDA EUA issued on 20/4/2020
RT-PCR	Ustar Biotechnologies (Hangzhou) Co Ltd (China) ²⁰⁷		EasyNat Diagnostic Kit for Novel Coronavirus (2019-nCoV) RNA (Isothermal Amplification+Real Time Fluorescence Assay)	(no info)	(no info)	Approved for inclusion on the Australian Register of Therapeutic Goods on 23 April 2020.
RT-PCR	CTK Biotech Inc (United States of America) ²⁰⁸		Aridia COVID-19 Real-Time PCR Test	95.1%	95.9%	Approved for inclusion on the Australian Register of Therapeutic Goods on 24 April 2020.
RT-PCR	PCL ²²⁷		PCL COVID19 Ag Rapid FIA²²⁷ Qualitative detection of SARS-CoV-2 antigens from human oropharyngeal and deep sputum samples	Sensitivity: 100%	CE approved	10 minutes
RT-PCR	Seasun Biomaterials ²⁰⁹		RT-PCR Test U-TOP COVID-19 Detection Kit²¹⁰ Qualitative detection of SARS-CoV-2 antigens from	100% (for both nasopharyngeal and sputum) ²¹⁰	No cross-reactivity with 33 microorganisms	FDA EUA issued on 27/04/2020

Molecular Tests								
Type	Organisation	Reported	Test	Sensitivity	Specificity			
					Availability			
RT-PCR	BioFire Diagnostics, LLC ²¹	BioFire Respiratory Panel <u>2.1</u> <u>212</u>	Multiplex RT-PCR test detecting SARS-CoV-2 spike (S) and membrane (M) gene	98% (48/49)	100% (279/279)	FDA EUA issued on 1 May 2020 ²¹²	(no info)	(no info)
RT-PCR	Bio-Rad Laboratories, Inc. ²¹³	Bio-Rad SARS-CoV-2 ddPCR Test <u>214</u>	Multiplex RT-PCR test detecting SARS-CoV-2 spike (S) and membrane (M) gene	94.87% (37/39, analysis done after Thermo MagMAX extraction); 94.59% (35/37, analysis done after QIAamp viral RNA extraction)	94.87% (37/39, analysis done after Thermo MagMAX extraction); 95.00% (38/40, analysis done after QIAamp viral RNA extraction)	FDA EUA issued on 1 May 2020 ²¹⁴	(no info)	(no info)
RT-PCR	Public Health England ²¹⁵ UK	10 Feb 2020	Real time RT-PCR (RdRp gene) assay which employs the use of two probes; one which detects 2019-nCoV, SARS-CoV and bat-SARS-related CoVs, and the other 2019-nCoV only. The assay will be evaluated on the ABI 7500 Fast real-time PCR System. ²¹⁶	(no info)	(no info)	Available (non-commercially) to 9 labs across the UK.	(no info)	(no info)
Real-time RT- RAA	Beijing Ditan Hospital ²¹⁷ China	29 Jan 2020	Real time Reverse-Transcription Recombinase Aided Amplification (RT-RAA) assay Novel isothermal nucleic acid amplification technique for detection of SARS-CoV-2.	(Recombinant plasmids containing conserved ORF1ab genes was used to analyse the specificity and sensitivity.)	(Recombinant plasmids containing conserved ORF1ab genes was used to analyse the specificity and sensitivity.)	Clinical trials phase.	(no info)	(no info)

Molecular Tests								
Type	Organisation	Reported	Test	Sensitivity	Specificity	Availability	Turnaround	Costs
Real-time RT-PCR	ScienCell Research Laboratories ²¹⁸⁻²²⁰ USA	24 Jan 2020	ScienCell SARS-CoV-2 Coronavirus Real-time RT-PCR (RT-qPCR) Detection Kit Tests for two gene targets: N1 & N2	Assay was performed at 42°C within 30min using a portable real-time fluorescence detector.	100% (30/30)	100% (30/30) 30 nasopharyngeal swabs spiked with SARS-CoV-2 RNA (not actual clinical sample) serving as contrived positive samples. ²¹⁹	Commercially available. Obtained EUA approval from US FDA 3 Apr 2020.	43 min 45 s cycle time for each gene (by quote)
Real-time RT-PCR	Lifetiver Biotech ^{221,222} China	29 Jan 2020	Fluorescent PCR ²²²	(no info)	(no info)	Commercially available.	(no info)	€ 981 ²²³
Real-time RT-PCR	Lifetiver Biotech ^{221,224} China	29 Jan 2020	Multiplex RT-PCR ²²⁴	(no info)	(no info)	Commercially available.	(no info)	€ 1347 ²²⁵
Real-time RT-PCR	GenScript ^{221,226,227} USA	29 Jan 2020	qRT-PCR Targets RdRp gene, N gene and E gene in Wuhan-Hu-1 genome (GenBank sequences NC_045512.2) [same as Charité's first protocol]	"This assay is RUO and has not been tested on clinical samples. We make no claims on the performance of this assay." ²²⁶	"This assay may have cross-reactivity with other coronavirus family members such as causative agents of the Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) or Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS)." ²²⁶	Commercially available for RUO.	(no info)	(by quote)
Real-time RT-PCR	CeTTest Biotec ²²⁸ Spain	30 Jan 2020	VIAASURE 2019-nCoV Real Time PCR Kit Amplification of a fragment of the S gene. ²²⁹	97.5% ²³⁰	>99.9% ²³⁰	Available.	120 minutes ²³⁰	(no info)
Real-time RT-PCR	GeneFirst ²³¹ UK	3 Feb 2020	Capable of detecting only the SARS-CoV-2	(no info)	(no info)	Received CE Mark for IVD for the version adapted for the BD MAX™ System. ²²⁹	< 3 hr	(no info)
Real-time RT-PCR	GeneFirst ²³¹	3 Feb 2020	Multiplex assay which simultaneously detects	(no info)	(no info)	Approved for inclusion on Australia's ARTG on 21 March 2020.	< 3 hr	(no info)

Molecular Tests								
Type	Organisation	Reported	Test	Sensitivity	Specificity	Availability	Turnaround	Costs
Real-time RT-PCR	Kogene Biotech ^{126,146} South Korea	3 Feb 2020	Powerchek 2019-nCoV Real-time PCR kit Tests for two gene targets: E and RdRp.	(no info)	(no info)	Commercially available.	(no info)	(no info)
Real-time RT-PCR	Thermo Fisher Scientific ^{128,233-235} USA	4 Feb 2020	TaqPath COVID-19 Combo Kit (previously TaqMan 2019-nCoV Assay Kit) Real-time RT-PCR kit assays specifically target all 44 complete genomes currently available at GISAID, and do not target any of the 2,116 complete genomes of other coronaviruses currently available at NCBI. Tests for three gene targets: ORF1ab, N, & S.	100% (60/60)	100% (60/60)	Received CE Mark for IVD 26 Mar 2020. ²³⁶ Obtained EUA, approval from US FDA 13 Mar 2020. ²³⁴ Obtained HSA provisional approval on 20 March 2020. Approved for inclusion on the Australian Register of Therapeutic Goods on 24 March 2020.	36 min cycle time per gene target	(by quote)
Real-time RT-PCR	US CDC ^{17,237,238}	4 Feb 2020	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) 2019-Novel Coronavirus (2019-nCoV) Real-Time Reverse Transcriptase (RT)-PCR Diagnostic Panel Tests for three gene targets: N1, N2, and N3 (subsequently removed ²³⁸) plus 1 human RNase P gene control.	100% (13/13)	100% (104/104)	Available to laboratories designated by CDC as qualified, and in the US, certified under the Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments (CLIA) to perform high complexity tests. Available to qualified international laboratories.	(no info)	(no info)

Molecular Tests						
Type	Organisation	Reported	Test	Sensitivity	Specificity	Availability
						Turnaround
Real-time RT-PCR	SolGent ^{146,147,239} South Korea	28 Feb 2020	DiaPlexQ™ Novel Coronavirus (2019-nCoV) Detection Kit Tests for two gene targets: Orf1a and N.	(no info)	(no info)	Not available to U.S. hospitals or other primary care settings. Obtained EUA approval from US FDA 4 Feb 2020.
Real-time RT-PCR	SD Biosensor ^{146,147} South Korea	28 Feb 2020	STANDARD M n-CoV Real-Time Detection Kit Tests for two gene targets: E and RdRp.	Sensitivity: 100% (30/30) ²⁴⁰	Specificity: 100% (30/30) ²⁴⁰	Commercially available. Obtained EUA approval from Korean CDC 27 Feb 2020. ^{146,147} Received CE Mark for IVD.
Real-time RT-PCR	Integrated DNA Technologies (IDT) ^{241,232} USA	3 Mar 2020	2019-nCoV CDC EUA Kit Follows US CDC protocol to test for 3 N gene targets, and 1 human RNase P gene as control.	(no info)	(no info)	Available. Obtained EUA approval from Korean CDC 27 Feb 2020. ^{146,147} FDA EUA issued on 23/04/2020
Real-time RT-PCR	Luminex ^{158,159,242,24} ³ USA	4 Mar 2020	ARIES SARS-CoV2 Assay Tests for two gene targets: ORF1ab & N	100% (30/30)	100% (30/30)	Commercially available. Obtained EUA approval from US FDA 3 Mar 2020 for lot number #0000500383.
Real-time RT-PCR	Genomica ^{244,245} Spain	6 Mar 2020	qCOVID-19 Real-time RT-PCR	Reported 100%. ²⁴⁴	Reported 100%. ²⁴⁴	Available. Received CE Mark 6 Mar 2020. ²⁴⁵

Molecular Tests								
Type	Organisation	Reported	Test	Sensitivity	Specificity	Availability	Turnaround	Costs
Real-time RT-PCR	Avelino Lab ²⁴⁶⁻²⁴⁸ USA	9 Mar 2020	AvelinoCoV2 test Tests for two gene targets from US CDC protocol: N1 & N3	samples (unclear of sample types), 100% (30/30)	samples (unclear of sample types), 100% (30/30)	Commercially available.		(no info)
Real-time RT-PCR	Wadsworth Center, New York State Department of Public Health ^{106,249} USA	10 Mar 2020	New York SARS-CoV-2 Real-time RT-PCR Diagnostic Panel Tests for two gene targets: N1 & N2.	30 oropharyngeal and nasopharyngeal swab specimens spiked with whole SARS-CoV-2 viral RNA (1x to 100x LoD) serving as controls positive samples. ²⁴⁶	(42/43)	Available.	42 min 45 s cycle time per gene target	(no info)
Real-time RT-PCR	NeuMoDx ²⁵⁰⁻²⁵²	12 Mar 2020	NeuMoDx™ SARS-CoV-2 Assay Real-time RT-PCR for use on fully automated NeuMoDx™ 288 and 96 Molecular Systems. Tests for two gene targets: Nsp2 & N1	For the easyMAG extraction, 43 individual sputum samples were spiked with the extracted whole SARS-CoV-2 virus genomic RNA (2x to 200x LoD) to serve as controls. Testing was also done with eMAG and EZ1 extraction. ²⁴⁹	For the easyMAG extraction, 30 individual sputum samples were used but 1 was invalidated, leaving 29 samples. Testing was also done with eMAG and EZ1 extraction. ²⁴⁹	Obtained EUA approval from US FDA for use in Wadsworth Center, New York State Public Department of Health, and the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Public Health Laboratories.	Commercially available.	80 min
Real-time RT-PCR	Becton Dickinson (BD) ²⁵³⁻²⁵⁵ USA	17 Mar 2020	BioGX SARS-CoV-2 Reagents for BD MAX System Tests for two gene targets: N1 & N2	100% (29/29) 30 retrospective collected clinical nasopharyngeal swab specimens spiked with quantified genomic RNA of SARS-CoV-2 (1x to 5x LoD) serving as controls positive samples, 1 sample	100% (30/30) 30 retrospective collected clinical nasopharyngeal swab specimens serving as negative controls. ²⁵³	Commercially available. Obtained EUA approval from US FDA 2 Apr 2020.	2 hr	(no info)

Molecular Tests					
Type	Organisation	Reported	Test	Sensitivity	Specificity
				removed from data analysis. ²⁵³	Availability
Real-time RT-PCR	Maccura Biotechnology ^{246,25} 6 ²⁵⁷ China	22 Mar 2020	SARS-CoV-2 Fluorescent PCR Kit Tests for three gene targets: ORF1ab, N, & E.	100% (30/30) 15 nasopharyngeal and 15 oropharyngeal swab samples from suspected cases that tested negative had additional aliquot spiked with SARS-CoV-2 whole genomic RNA (2x to 5x LoD) serving as 30 contrived positive samples. ²⁵⁷	100% (30/30) 15 nasopharyngeal and 15 oropharyngeal swab samples from suspected cases that tested negative had additional aliquot serving as 30 negative controls. ²⁵⁷
Real-time RT-PCR	Ipsum Diagnostics ^{258,259}	1 Apr 2020	COV-19 IDx assay N1 gene target	100% (30/30) 36 nasopharyngeal swabs spiked with BEI ATCC Genomic RNA from SARS Related Coronavirus 2 (not actual clinical sample) serving as contrived positive samples. ²⁵⁹	100% (30/30) 30 nasopharyngeal swabs serving as negative controls. ²⁵⁹
Real-time RT-PCR	Gnomegen ^{260,261} (Subsidiary of QuestGenomics) USA (China)	6 Apr 2020	Gnomegen COVID-19 RT-Digital PCR Detection Kit Tests for two gene targets: N1 & N2	100% (30/30) 30 oropharyngeal swabs spiked with quantified SARS-CoV-2 whole viral RNA (1x to 5x LoD) serving as contrived positive samples. ²⁶¹	100% (30/30) 30 oropharyngeal swabs serving as negative controls. ²⁶¹
Real-time RT-PCR	InBios International ^{238,262,2} 6 ³ USA	7 Apr 2020	SmartDetect SARS-CoV-2 rRT-PCR Kit multiplex one-step rRT-PCR that can run on CFX96 Touch Real-Time PCR. Tests for three gene targets: N, E, & ORF1b	100% (30/30) 30 nasopharyngeal swabs spiked with SARS-CoV-2 viral genomic RNA (1x to 5x LoD) serving as contrived positive samples. ²⁶²	96.7% (29/30) 30 nasopharyngeal swabs serving as negative controls. ²⁶²
Real-time RT-PCR	Becton Dickinson (BD) ^{264,265}	8 Apr 2020	BD SARS-CoV-2 Reagents for BD MAX System Test is a rRT-PCR test intended for the qualitative	96% (48/50) 50 retrospective collected clinical	100% (29/29) 29 retrospective collected clinical
				Commercially available.	Commercially available.
				(no info)	(no info)

Molecular Tests						
Type	Organisation	Reported	Test	Sensitivity	Specificity	Availability
Real-time PCR and microarray technologies [Point-of-Care]	Mobidiag ²⁶⁷ (collaboration with Autobio Diagnostics, China) Finland	10 Feb 2020	Novoddiag Cartridge-based qPCR system, fully automated, allowing the rapid detection of both novel coronavirus and influenzas in around 30 minutes. Two gene targets for SARS-CoV-2 (or lab and N) ^[9]	detection of nucleic acid from the SARS-CoV-2 in nasal nasopharyngeal and oropharyngeal swab samples from individuals suspected of COVID-19 by their healthcare provider. Tests for two gene targets: N1 & N2	nasopharyngeal swabs spiked with quantified genomic RNA of SARS-CoV-2 (1x to 5x LoD) serving as controls, positive samples. ²⁶⁵	Obtained EUA approval from US FDA 8 Apr 2020. Date of Provisional Authorisation from HSA: 6 May 2020 ²⁶⁶
Real Time RT-PCR	BGI ²⁶⁸⁻²⁷⁰ (Pathomics Health as distributor) China	23 Jan 2020	Real-Time Fluorescent RT-PCR Kit for Detecting SARS-2019-nCoV In vitro RT-PCR combining fluorescent probing. ²⁷¹ Real-time RT-PCR assay for qualitative detection of SARS-CoV-2 in throat swabs and bronchoalveolar lavage fluid (BALF).	BALF: 81% Throat Swab: 91.2% RNA: 97.1% Combined: 88.1% ²⁷²	BALF: 100% Throat Swab: 100% RNA: 96.2% Combined: 99.6% ²⁷²	In development. Commercially available. Received CE Mark for IVD 2 Mar 2020. ²⁷³ BGI is also engaged with relevant organizations in Hong Kong, Taiwan, Brunei, Thailand, Nigeria, South Africa, to supply the test kits. ²⁶⁸ Passed emergency approval procedure of China's NMPA. Obtained EUA approval from US FDA 27 Mar 2020. ²⁶⁹⁻²⁷⁰ Approved for inclusion on Australia's ARTG on 10 April 2020.

Molecular Tests						
Type	Organisation	Reported	Test	Sensitivity	Specificity	Availability
						Date of Provisional Authorisation from HSA: 24 April 2020 ²⁷⁴
RT-PCR	CapitalBio ²⁴⁴ (collaboration with Tsinghua University and West China Hospital of Sichuan University)	24 Feb 2020	Detection of six common respiratory viruses including SARS-CoV-2 within 1.5 hours using samples of patients' oral and pharyngeal Secretions.	(no info)	(no info)	Available. Approved by China's NMPA.
qPCR	Primerdesign ²⁷⁵⁻²⁸⁰ (molecular diagnostics division of Novacyt) France/UK	31 Jan 2020	Genesig Real-Time PCR COVID-19 (CE) [Previously Coronavirus (Strain 2019-nCoV) Easy/Standard Kit] ²⁷⁶ Can run on multiple molecular testing platforms, including Primerdesign's own genesig® q16 and q32 instrument	96% ²⁸¹	100%	Commercially available. Received CE Mark for IVD 17 Feb 2020. ^{282,283} Obtained EUA approval from US FDA 20 Mar 2020. ²⁷⁹
qPCR	Coyote Bioscience ^{128,284} China	4 Feb 2020	2019-nCoV Prep Free QPCR Assay Runs on the Mini8 Portable Molecular Diagnostic QPCR Station (CFDA approved)	(no info)	(no info)	< 2 hr 64 min 30 s cycle time per gene ²⁸⁰
qPCR	Molbio Diagnostics ²⁸⁴ [Point-of-Care] India	12 Feb 2020	qPCR Truenat Beta CoV ²⁸⁵ Potentially real-time PCR then detection of wavelengths of fluorescent signal.	100% ²⁸⁶	100% ²⁸⁶	Available. Approved by the Indian Council of Medical Research for coronavirus testing in India on 4 April 2020. ²⁸⁷
qPCR	OnSiteGene ²⁸⁴ (San Diego-based subsidiary of Singapore's Star Array) USA	12 Feb 2020	Star Array 2019 Novel Coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2) Nucleic Acid Detection Kit 1.0 2019-nCoV rRT-PCR kit for use on existing Peak V, that performs spatial thermal	(no info)	(no info)	Developed. Currently seeking collaborators to perform clinical tests in China and the US. ²⁸⁸

Molecular Tests								
Type	Organisation	Reported	Test	Sensitivity	Specificity	Availability	Turnaround	Costs
PCR-based genotyping	Genomica ^{289,290} Spain	30 Jan 2020	cycling using a heated liquid metal for direct amplification without the need for sample prep. Genes detected are the SARS-CoV-2 N gene and ORF1ab gene. ²⁸⁸	>96% ²⁹¹	98%	Available. Received CE Mark 6 Mar 2020. ²⁹⁵	< 5 hr	(no info)
dPCR	Bio-Rad Laboratories ^{292,294} USA	19 Mar 2020	CLART COVID-19 Based on Genomica's CLART technology of PCR-based genotyping with low-density microarray.	Reported enhanced sensitivity. ²⁹³	(no info)	Commercially available. EUA Submission Pending ²⁹⁵	(no info)	(by quote)
Conventional and Real Time RT-PCR	Genekam ^{296,297} Germany	4 Feb 2020	COVID-19 Droplet Digital PCR (ddPCR) Assay Quantitative assay for use on Bio-Rad's QX200 and QX1Dx Droplet Digital PCR Systems. 5 options: 1. Conventional PCR 2. Real Time PCR for nCoV only ²⁹⁸ 3. Multiplex Real Time PCR for nCoV + other Bat CoV ²⁹⁹ 4. Multiplex Real Time PCR for nCoV + other Bat CoV + MERS ³⁰⁰ 5. Multiplex Real Time PCR for nCoV + Influenza A ³⁰¹	(no info)	(no info)	In development as of 6 Feb 2020	126 min 15 s ^{298,300} or 120 min ^{299,301} of cycle time	€ 599 ²⁹⁷ € 699 ²⁹⁷ € 799 ²⁹⁷ € 999 ²⁹⁷ € 899 ²⁹⁷
Combination of RT-PCR and metagenomics detection	BGI ²⁶⁸ (Pathomics Health as distributor) ³⁰² China	23 Jan 2020	2019-nCoV PMseq Kit A metagenomics sequencing kit based on combinatorial Probe Anchor Synthesis. Faster SARS-CoV-2 virus detection, and able to detect both known and novel microorganisms, enabling monitoring of evolution during transmission.	(no info)	(no info)	Has been providing technical support for the scientific clinical prevention and control of the epidemic in Wuhan.	SARS-CoV-2 detection stated to be faster than Fluorescent RT-PCR kit.	(no info)

Molecular Tests						
Type	Organisation	Reported	Test	Sensitivity	Specificity	Availability
RT-PCR	Jiangsu Bioperfectus Technologies Co Ltd ³⁰³	11 May 2020	COVID-19 Coronavirus Real Time PCR Kit	(no info)	(no info)	Approved for inclusion in the Australian Register of Therapeutic Goods on 5 May 2020
RT-PCR	TCM Biosciences ^{126,304} South Korea	3 Feb 2020	TCM-Q Corona III RT-PCR using SARS-CoV-2 RdRP gene and E-Sarbeco gene	100%	100%	Developed as of 3 Feb 2020. Submitted to Korean CDC for EUA.
RT-PCR	Bioneer ¹²⁶ South Korea	3 Feb 2020	AccuPower COVID-19 Real-Time RT-PCR kit ³⁰⁵	(no info)	(no info)	Assumed developed as of 3 Feb 2020. Submitted to Korean CDC for EUA.
RT-PCR	CEVI ^{126,306} (Partnership with Wells Bio) South Korea	3 Feb 2020	CareGENE N-CoV RT-PCR Kit Real time RT-PCR kit to detect SARS-CoV-2 RdRP and E genes in human nasopharyngeal swab, oropharyngeal swab and sputum	(no info)	(no info)	Received CE mark. Distributed to 20 hospitals in Romania
RT-PCR	QuantumMDx ^{284,307} UK	12 Feb 2020	(SARS-CoV-2 Detection RT-PCR Testing kit. Detect SARS-CoV-2 in human oropharyngeal and nasopharyngeal swab	100%	100%	In development as of 6 Feb 2020. CE mark on March 3
RT-PCR	Lifetech Bio-Tech ³⁰⁸		Novel Coronavirus (2019-nCoV) Real Time Multiplex RT-PCR Kit Test is used for the in vitro qualitative detection of 2019-nCoV RNA in upper respiratory tract specimens	(no info)	(no info)	EUA application submitted to DFA, CE-MD mark by mid may

Molecular Tests							
Type	Organisation	Reported	Test	Sensitivity	Specificity	Turnaround	Costs
2.1.2 Genome Sequencing							
NGS	IDbyDNA ^{309,310}	29 Jan 2020	Next-generation sequencing-based metagenomics, allows enhanced pathogen detection and profiling in comparison to conventional PCR testing. ³¹⁰	(no info)	(no info)	Commercially available.	(by quote)
NGS	Fulgent Genetics ¹⁶¹	11 Mar 2020	Kioplex PCR Plus NGS Next-generation sequencing using thousands of PCR primers to amplify sample viral genetic material before sequencing on the illumina platform.	Undergoing validation by joint venture Fujian Fujun Gene Biotech.	Undergoing validation by joint venture Fujian Fujun Gene Biotech.	Available. Soon to be submitted to US FDA for EUA Approval.	4 hr (by quote)
Genome sequencing	Oxford Nanopore ^{311,312}	22 Jan 2020	Works with public health labs globally to support rapid sequencing of SARS-CoV-2 through sharing of methods / workflows.	(no info)	(no info)	Available. 28 January: US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) releases nCoV genomes sequenced with nanopore sequencing	(no info) (no info)
			Nanopore sequencing workflows can provide a consensus viral genome from sample within a day.	29 January: A paper in the Lancet characterised full-length genomes of 2019-nCoV patients using Nanopore sequencing, providing important information on possible virus origins and cell-binding receptors that is crucial for determining viral transmission capacity.			
			30 March: Singapore sequences its genome in less than 7 hours				

Molecular Tests						
Type	Organisation	Reported	Test	Sensitivity	Specificity	Availability
						Turnaround
End-to-end solution of sample processing to epidemiologic info generation	Oxford Nanopore ^{311,314} UK	22 Jan 2020	ARTIC project	Not stated but described to have high sensitivity compared to metagenomic approaches. ³¹⁵	(no info)	Available sequencing ³¹³ .
				A 'lab-in-a-suitcase' solution for processing samples from viral outbreaks, to generating real-time epidemiological information interpretable and actionable by public health bodies.		(no info)
				Deployable to remote/resource-limited locations.		(no info)
				Based on viral genome data generated prospectively during similar outbreaks (eg. MERS, SARS etc.).		
				Relies on direct amplification of the virus using tiled, multiplexed primers.		
2.1.3 Microfluidics						
Microfluidics [Point-of-Care]	Abbott Diagnostics ^{29,316} USA	27 Mar 2020	ID Now COVID-19 test Automated assay that runs on Abbott's ID Now platform.	(no info)	(no info)	Commercially available.
						Obtained EUA, approval from US FDA 27 Mar 2020.
						5-13 min (5 min for positive results, 13 min for negative results)
Microfluidic	Veredus Laboratories ³¹⁷⁻³¹⁹ Singapore	24 Jan 2020	VereCov Lab-on-Chip platform integrating PCR and microarray	Stated to be high but with no accompanying statistics. ³²⁰	Stated to be high but with no accompanying statistics. ³²⁰	Available for RUO since Jan 2020.
						Provisional approval for IVD by Singapore's HSA since Mar 2020. ³¹⁹
						Used for testing of swab samples from

Molecular Tests								
Type	Organisation	Reported	Test	Sensitivity	Specificity	Availability	Turnaround	Costs
Microfluidic	Lexagene ³²³ USA	27 Jan 2020	Genetic analyser using microfluidic technology	(no info)	(no info)	Singapore's land, sea and air checkpoints since Mar 2020. ³²¹ Expected to be commercially available in Q3 2020.	1 hr	(no info)
Microfluidic	Shenzhen Shineway Technology ^{324,325} (collaboration with HKUST) Hong Kong	6 Feb 2020	Novel silicon-based micro-thermal heater, which has lower thermal conductivity, could speed up temperature rises to around 30°C per second, greatly reducing the detection time compared to conventional PCR devices which has an average of 4-5°C per second.	(no info)	(no info)	Available. In use by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDCP) in Shenzhen and Guangzhou with two more sets being delivered to the CDCP in Hubel and Nansha. ³²⁵	40 min	(no info)
Microfluidic	QIAGEN ³²⁶⁻³²⁸ The Netherlands	10 Feb 2020	QIAstat-Dx Respiratory SARS-CoV-2 Panel [Plus] Tests for two gene targets: ORF1b recommended by the Chinese CDC and N recommended by the US CDC.	100% (30/30)	Evaluated using 10 positive clinical samples and 20 low positive contrived samples (1x-2x LOD) from retrospective nasopharyngeal swab clinical specimens in transport medium. ³²⁸	100% (30/30) Commercially available. Obtained EUA approval from US FDA 30 Mar 2020. ³²⁷ Approved for inclusion in the Australian Register of Therapeutic Goods on 8 May 2020	About an hour (Press release: ³²⁹) (by quote)	
Microfluidic	GenMark ¹ Diagnostics ^{280,330,33} USA	11 Mar 2020	ePlex SARS-CoV-2 Automated single cartridge using digital microfluidics.	100% (17/17)	97.9% (47/48) 65 fresh nasopharyngeal swab specimens from 3 clinical site2s were compared with one of two brands of established comparator assay. ²⁸⁰	Commercially available. Obtained EUA Approval 19 Mar 2020. ³³¹	Less than 2 hours ³³²	(no info)
Microfluidic	Fluidigm ³³³	16 Mar 2020	Aimed at using Fluidigm's	(no info)	(no info)	In development.	(no info)	(no info)

Molecular Tests								
Type	Organisation	Reported	Test	Sensitivity	Specificity	Availability	Turnaround	Costs
2.1.4 LAMP	HiberGene Diagnostics ^{334,335} (collaboration with distribution partner in Shenzhen, China, Medcaptain Medical Technologies)	Ireland	LAMP	11 Feb 2020	Loop-mediated isothermal amplification (LAMP)-based Coronavirus test Allows for rapid near-patient testing	(no info)	(no info)	In development using the template of existing CE-marked Flu and RSV respiratory tests.
LAMP	Atila BioSystems ^{168,336,37} USA	10 Apr 2020	iAMP COVID-19 Detection Kit Real-time fluorescent reverse transcription isothermal amplification without requiring RNA extraction and can run up to 94 samples simultaneously . ^{336,337} Tests for two gene targets: N & ORF1ab.	100% (35/35)	35 oropharyngeal swabs from healthy individuals spiked with iAMP COVID-19 Sample Buffer Mix (2x to 10x LoD) serving as contrived positive samples. ³³⁶	100% (40/40)	Commercially available. Obtained EUA approval from US FDA 10 Apr 2020.	60-70 min (including patient sample preparation time) ³³⁵
2.1.5 Enzyme-assisted nanocomplex	iHealthTech ^{318,338} (Asst Prof Shao Hullin) Singapore	3 Feb 2020	enVision (enzyme-assisted nanocomplexes for visual identification of nucleic acids) Uses enzyme-assisted nanocomplexes	(no info)	(no info)	In development.	30 min	(no info)
2.1.6 CRISPR-based diagnostics	Sherlock Biosciences ^{34,137,28,4,339} (Plus collaboration with Cepheid) ¹³⁷ USA	24 Jan 2020	SHERLOCK (Specific High-sensitivity Enzymatic Reporter unLOCKing) SHERLOCK platform uses various CRISPR proteins (Cas13, Cas12a, and Csm6) to allow for simultaneous detection of multiple nucleic acids. ¹³⁷	(no info)	(no info)	Protocol published 14 Feb 2020. ^{340,341}	(no info)	(no info)
CRISPR-based diagnostics	Mammoth Biosciences ^{32,35}	30 Jan 2020	SARS-CoV-2 DNA Endonuclease-Targeted CRISPR Trans Reporter (DETECTR)	95% (Using contrived reference samples and clinical samples from US patients, including 36	Specificity: 100% (Using contrived reference samples and clinical samples and clinical	Developed. Awaiting EUA from US	45 minutes (with manual RNA extraction)	(no info)

Molecular Tests						
Type	Organisation	Reported	Test	Sensitivity	Specificity	Availability
Immunoassay for SARS-CoV-2 viral nucleoprotein antigens	(Partnering with UCSF Researchers) USA	SD Biosensor ³⁴³ South Korea	Using the CRISPR Cas12 that cleaves a FAM-Biotin reporter molecule. Tests for two gene targets: E & N2.	patients with COVID-19 infection and 42 patients with other viral respiratory infections)	patients, including 36 patients with COVID-19 infection and 42 patients with other viral respiratory infections)	FDA (pending clinical validation) (Press release: ³⁴² Study: ³⁵)
2.1.7 Immunoassay for SARS-CoV-2 antigens						
Immunoassay for SARS-CoV-2 antigens	SD Biosensor ³⁴³ South Korea	STANDARD F COVID-19 Ag FIA	Higher sensitivity than rapid test	(no info)	Available. Obtained CE certification	30 minutes (no info)
Immunoassay for SARS-CoV-2 antigens	SD Biosensor ⁵² South Korea	STANDARD Q COVID-19 Ag	Rapid chromatographic immunoassay for the qualitative detection of specific antigens to SARS-CoV-2 present in the human nasopharynx	(no info)	(no info)	Available. Obtained CE certification 30 minutes (no info)
Immunoassay for SARS-CoV-2 antigens [Point-of-Care]	Sona Nanotech ³⁴⁴ (collaboration with GE Healthcare Life Sciences, The Native Antigen Company, Bond) ³⁴⁵ ³⁴⁶ Canada	Proprietary nanotechnology lateral flow test using antigens specific to SARS-CoV-2 produced at Native's Oxford facility using proprietary mammalian VirtuE expression system.	(no info)	(no info)	In development.	5-15 min ~\$50
2.1.8 Others			In development.			
Carbohydrate-based glycation	Iceni Diagnostics ³⁴⁷	20 Mar 2020	Carbohydrate-based, lateral flow assay for detection of	(no info)	(no info)	(no info)

Molecular Tests					
Type	Organisation	Reported	Test	Sensitivity	Specificity
pattern detection	UK		glycation patterns of SARS-CoV-2		
(no info)	Lab Genomics ¹²⁶	3 Feb 2020	(no info)	(no info)	Undergoing commercialisation as of 6 Feb 2020
	South Korea			(no info)	(no info)

Table 2.2 Upcoming/Available Diagnostics: Serological tests

Serological tests (Antibody Immunoassay test)				Sensitivity	Specificity	Availability	Turnaround	Costs
Type	Organisation	Reported	Test					
2.2.1 Total Antibody Immunoassays								
Total Antibody Immunoassay (ELISA)	Bio-Rad Laboratories ²¹³		ELISA Total Antibodies Platelia SARS-CoV-2 Total Antibody Assay ³⁴⁸	100% in Serum, 83.33% in Plasma	99.51% in Serum, 100% in Plasma	FDA EUA issued on 29/04/2020 ³⁴⁸	(no info)	(no info)
Total antibody immunoassay	Beijing Wantai Biologicalpharmacy Enterprise Co Ltd ³⁴⁹	China	Wantai SARS-CoV-2 Ab Rapid Test Kit	96.6% (137/137)	95.2% (199/209)	Available.	(no info)	(no info)
Total Antibody Immunoassay	Wadsworth Center ³⁵⁰		New York SARS-CoV Microsphere Immunoassay for Antibody Detection ³⁵¹	88.0% (95/108)	99.6% (Blood donors), 98.7% (Diverse group of viral pathogens), 96.7% (Respiratory infections), 97.1% (Other study with respiratory infections)	FDA EUA issued on 30/04/2020 ³⁵¹	(no info)	(no info)
Total antibody Immunoassay	Roche Diagnostics		Elecsys Anti-SARS-CoV-2 ³⁵²	65.5% (76/116, Day 0-6 post-PCR confirmation); 88.1% (52/59, Day 7-13 post-PCR confirmation); 100% (29/29, >= 14 days post-PCR confirmation)	99.81% (5262/5272)	FDA EUA issued on 2 May 2020 ³⁵²	(no info)	(no info)
Total Antibody immunoassay [Point-of-Care]	Mologic (partnership with the Institut Pasteur de Dakar) ^{354,355}	UK	Lateral flow immunoassay for detection of antibodies for SARS-CoV-2.	98% at days 14-21 ^{356 357}	98% ³⁵⁶	Date of Provisional Authorisation from HSA: 5 May 2020 ³⁵³	Developed. Ready for manufacture with CE mark. ³⁵⁶	10 min

Sero logical tests (Antibody immunoassay test)				Sensitivity	Specificity	Availability	Turnaround	Costs
Type	Organisation	Reported	Test					
2.2.2 IgG/IgM antibody immunoassay								
IgG/IgM antibody immunoassay (ELISA) [Point-of-Care]	Livzon ¹³⁰ (collaboration with Wuhan Institute of Virology, Chinese Academy of Science)	4 Feb 2020	Diagnostics kit for IgM/IgG antibody to novel coronavirus (ELISA)	(no info)	(no info)	Developed. Undergoing testing. Emergency use approval submitted to China's NMPA on 28 Jan 2020.	(no info)	(no info)
IgG/IgM antibody immunoassay (colloidal gold) [Point-of-Care]	Mobidiag (in collaboration with Autobio Diagnostics) ¹⁹¹ Finland	Anti-SARS-CoV-2 Rapid Test	97.4%	96.2%	Approved on 14 March for commercial use. ³⁵⁸ CE-IVD marked. For in vitro diagnostic use. FDA EUA issued on 24/04/2020	<15 min	(no info)	
IgG/IgM antibody immunoassay (colloidal gold) [Point-of-Care]	Livzon ¹³⁰ (collaboration with Wuhan Institute of Virology, Chinese Academy of Science)	4 Feb 2020	Diagnostics kit for IgM/IgG antibody to novel coronavirus (colloidal gold)	(no info)	(no info)	Developed. Undergoing testing. Emergency use approval submitted to China's NMPA on 2 Feb 2020.	15 ml	(no info)
IgG/IgM antibody immunoassay (colloidal gold) [Point-of-Care]	Camtech Diagnostics Pte Ltd ³⁵⁹ Singapore	Camtech COVID-19 IgM/IgG Immunoassay kit for the rapid and differential detection of IgG and IgM against COVID-19 using serum, plasma and whole blood.	(no info)	(no info)	Date of Provisional Authorisation by HSA: 09/04/2020	10 Minutes	(no info)	

Sero logical tests (Antibody Immunoassay test)				Sensitivity	Specificity	Availability	Turnaround	Costs
Type	Organisation	Reported	Test					
IgG/IgM antibody immunoassay (CLIA)	Shenzhen Tisenc Medical Device ⁵⁴ (collaboration with Shenzhen University and Shenzhen No.3 People's Hospital) China	12 Feb 2020	2019 Novel Coronavirus IgM kit (CLIA) 2019 Novel Coronavirus IgG kit (CLIA) Chemiluminescence antibody test kit using serum or plasma.	IgM kit - 96.6% (29/30) IgG kit - 96.6% (29/30) ³⁶⁰	(no info)	Available. Received CE certification on 6 March 2020 ³⁶⁰	22 min (unclear if serum/plasma extraction time included or not)	(no info)
IgG/IgM antibody immunoassay (CLIA)	Snibe Diagnostic ^{361,362} China	28 Feb 2020	Maglumi 2019-nCoV (SARS-CoV-2) IgM/IgG kits Fully automated CLIA using 10µL sample volume of serum or plasma.	Differs across different durations from symptom onset <5 days: IgA – 3.3% (1/30); IgG – 10% (3/30) 5–10 days: IgA – 15.4% (2/13); IgG – 53.8% (7/13)	(no info)	Available. Have been distributed in China and will soon be in Italy. Received CE Mark 19 Feb 2020. ³⁶²	30 min	(no info)
IgG/IgM antibody immunoassay	GenBody Inc (South Korea) ²⁰⁶	GenBody COVID-19 IgM/IgG Point-of-care chromatographic immunoassay kit for the rapid and differential detection of anti-SARS-CoV-2 IgM and IgG using serum, plasma and whole blood from capillary blood samples. ²⁰⁶	GenBody COVID-19 Sensitivity : 50% at Day 1-6, 91.7% at after Day 7 ²⁰⁶	Sensitivity : 50% at Day 1-6, 91.7% at after Day 7 ²⁰⁶	Specificity : 97.5% ²⁰⁶	Availability: Approved for inclusion on the Australian Register of Therapeutic Goods on 28 April 2020.	10 minutes	(no info)
IgG/IgM antibody immunoassay	Healgen Scientific Limited Liability Company (USA) ³⁶⁴	COVID-19 Antibody Rapid Detection Kit³⁶⁴ Rapid test for the qualitative, differential detection of both anti-SARS-CoV-2 IgM and IgG antibodies from whole blood, serum and plasma, using lateral flow method	Sensitivity: IgG 97.2%; IgM 87.9%	Specificity: IgG 100%; IgM 100%	Approved for inclusion on the Australian Register of Therapeutic Goods on 29 April 2020. Pending FDA approval	10 minutes	(no info)	

Sero logical tests (Antibody Immunoassay test)				Sensitivity	Specificity	Availability	Turnaround	Costs
Type	Organisation	Reported	Test					
IgG/IgM antibody immunoassay [Point-of-Care]	PCL	21 Feb 2020	PCL COVID-19 IgG/IgM Rapid Gold^[27] Qualitative detection of CoV/D-19 IgG/IgM antibodies using lateral flow technique	100%		Approved for inclusion on the Australian Register of Therapeutic Goods on 1 May 2020. ^[27]	10 minutes	(no info)
IgG/IgM antibody immunoassay	BioMedomics / Jiangsu Medomics Medical Technology ^[53,56,57] USA / China		COVID-19 IgM/IgG Rapid Test Lateral flow immunoassay with both IgM and IgG antibodies adhered using colloidal gold.	88.66%	90.63%	Commercially available. More than half a million sold in China. Received CE Mark for IVD 8 Mar 2020. Already sold in Italy. ^[57] Submitted to US FDA for EUA approval. ^[58,59]	15 min	(no info)
IgG/IgM antibody immunoassay	Shenzhen YHLO Biotech Co. Ltd (China) ^[365]		iFlash 8000 CLIA analyser^[366] Fully Automated chemiluminescent immunoassay for anti-SARS-CoV-2 IgM and IgG antibodies.	Sensitivity: 81.5% for IgM, 100% for IgG ^[366]	Specificity: 88.1% for IgM, 92.8% for IgG ^[366]	(no info)	(no info)	(no info)
IgG/IgM antibody immunoassay	Biolidics Limited ^[367] Singapore		Nanjing Vazyme 2019-nCov IgG/IgM Detection Kit Also marketed as Biolidics 2019-nCoV IgG/IgM Detection Kit Detection of 2019-nCoV IgG and IgM in human serum, plasma and whole blood	(no info)	(no info)	Date of Provisional Authorisation by HSA: 20/03/2020	(no info)	(no info)
IgG/IgM antibody immunoassay	Everest Links Pte Ltd ^[368] Singapore		VivaDiag™ COVID-19 IgM/IgG Rapid Test In vitro diagnostic test for the qualitative determination of CoV/D-19 s IgM and IgG antibodies in human blood, serum and plasma.	(no info)	(no info)	Date of Provisional Authorisation by HSA: 20/03/2020 Date of approval for inclusion into ARTG: 26/03/2020	(no info)	(no info)

Sero logical tests (Antibody immunoassay test)					
Type	Organisation	Reported	Test	Sensitivity	Specificity
IgG/IgM antibody immunoassay	Grit Overseas Pte Ltd ³⁶⁹		Diagnosure COVID-19 IgG/IgM Rapid Test Cassette	(no info)	(no info)
IgG/IgM antibody immunoassay	CTK Biotech Inc ³⁷⁰	USA	OnSite COVID-19 IgG/IgM Rapid Test	96.9%	99.4%
			Designed for initial screening by detecting anti-SAR-CoV-2 IgG and IgM antibodies in human serum, plasma or whole blood		
IgG/IgM antibody immunoassay	Qingdao Hightop Biotech Co Ltd ³⁷¹	China	SARS-CoV-2 IgM/IgG Antibody Rapid Test	IgM – 82% IgG – 93%	IgM – 97% IgG – 97.5%
			Qualitative detection of SARS-CoV-2 IgG and IgM antibodies in human serum, plasma or whole blood samples		
IgG/IgM antibody immunoassay	Hangzhou Realy Tech Co Ltd	China	2019-nCoV/COVID-19 IgG/IgM Rapid Test Device	(no info)	(no info)
			Lateral flow IgG/IgM		
IgG/IgM antibody immunoassay	Hangzhou Clongene Biotech Co Ltd	China	COVID-19 IgG/IgM Rapid Test Cassette	IgM – 87.01% (67/77) IgG – 99.42% (75/77)	IgM – 98.89% (89/90)
			Rapid point-of-care lateral flow chromatographic immunoassay for the qualitative detection of IgG and IgM antibodies to SARS-CoV-2		
IgG/IgM antibody immunoassay	Hangzhou Biotest Biotech Co Ltd	China	COVID-19 IgG/IgM Rapid Test Cassette	IgG – 100% (75/75) IgM – 91.8% (78/85) ³⁷³	IgG – 99.5% (369/371); IgM – 99.2% (368/371) ³⁷³
			Rapid chromatographic immunoassay for the qualitative detection of IgG		

Sero logical tests (Antibody Immunoassay test)				Sensitivity	Specificity	Availability	Turnaround	Costs
Type	Organisation	Reported	Test					
IgG/IgM antibody immunoassay [Point-of-Care]	Guangzhou Wondfo Biotech ⁴³⁻ ⁴⁷ China	20 Feb 2020	Wondfo SARS-CoV-2 Antibody Test (Lateral Flow Method) Colloidal gold method for IgM and IgG antibody detection.	(no info)	(no info)	Available. Approved by China's NMPA. Received CE Mark Mar 2020. ^{47,48} Obtained HSA provisional approval on 9 April 2020, supplied through SkyQuest Pte Ltd. ³⁷⁴ Approved for inclusion on the Australian Register of Therapeutic Goods on 25 March 2020. ¹³⁸ Date of Provisional Authorisation from HSA: 27 April 2020 ³⁷⁵ Commercially available.	15 min (unclear if serum/plasma extraction time included or not)	(no info)
IgG/IgM antibody immunoassay [Point-of-Care]	Hangzhou AllTest Biotech ^{80,376,377} China	2 Mar 2020	2019-nCoV IgG/IgM Rapid Test Cassette Lateral flow chromatographic immunoassay for the qualitative detection of IgG and IgM antibodies to SARS-CoV-2 in human whole blood, serum or plasma specimen.	IgM test 85.0% (17/20) IgG test 100.0% (20/20)	IgM test 96.0% (48/50) IgG test 98.0% (49/50)	10 min (by quote)		
IgG/IgM antibody immunoassay [Point-of-Care]	Pharmact AG ⁴⁹ Germany	10 Mar 2020	CoV-2 Rapid Test Using drops of blood from fingerstick onto test cassette, with two drops of buffer solution.	(no info)	(no info)	Available. Used in study by Lee et al (2020). ³⁷⁸	20 min	€39.95

Serological tests (Antibody Immunoassay test)					
Type	Organisation	Reported	Test	Sensitivity	Specificity
IgG/IgM antibody immunoassay [Point-of-Care]	Zhejiang Orient Gene Biotech ^{50,51} China	10 Mar 2020	COVID-19 IgG/IgM Rapid Test Solid phase immunochromatography assay for rapid qualitative detection of IgG and IgM antibodies to SARS-CoV-2 using human whole blood, serum or plasma.	IgM test 87.9% (87/99) IgG test 97.2% (35/36)	IgM test 100% (14/14) IgG test 100% (14/14)
IgG/IgM antibody immunoassay [Point-of-Care]	SD Biosensor ⁵² South Korea	(Webpage found as of 12 Mar 2020)	STANDARD Q COVID-19 IgM/IgG Duo Immunochromatography assay for rapid qualitative detection of IgG and IgM antibodies to SARS-CoV-2 using human whole blood, serum or plasma.	Sensitivity at 81.8% (27/33) ⁵²	Specificity at 96.7% (29/30)
IgG/IgM antibody immunoassay [Point-of-Care]	Chembio Diagnostic Systems ³⁷⁹⁻³⁸¹ USA	20 Mar 2020	DPP COVID-19 IgM/IgG System Lateral flow assay testing for IgM and IgG, to be read using the DPP Micro Reader or DPP Micro Reader 2 (not visually).	IgM: 50% (3/6) IgG: 100% (6/6) Tested with fresh, fingerstick blood samples prospectively- collected from 11 hospital workers in the United States (New York), 6 of whom were confirmed positive cases with results from FDA- authorised RT-PCR test. ³⁸⁰	IgM: 100% (6/6) IgG: 100% (6/6) Tested with fresh, fingerstick blood samples prospectively- collected from 11 hospital workers in the United States (New York), 5 of whom were confirmed negative with results from FDA- authorised RT-PCR test. ³⁸⁰
IgG/IgM antibody immunoassay [Point-of-Care]	Cellex ³⁸¹ USA	1 Apr 2020	qSARS-CoV-2 IgG/IgM Rapid Test For aid in the diagnosis of patients with suspected SARS-CoV-2 infection in conjunction with clinical	93.8% (120/128) Tested with 98 positive serum or plasma samples collected from individuals who tested	96.0% (240/250) Tested with negative serum or plasma samples collected prior to September 2019. ⁶⁰

Sero logical tests (Antibody immunoassay test)				Sensitivity	Specificity	Availability	Turnaround	Costs
Type	Organisation	Reported	Test					
IgG/IgM antibody immunoassay	Ortho Clinical Diagnostics ³⁸²⁻³⁸⁴ USA	6 Apr 2020	VITROS Immunodiagnostic Products Anti-SARS-CoV-2 Total Reagent Pack Runs on VITROS ECi/ECiQ/3600 Immunodiagnostic System and the VITROS 5600/XT 7600 Integrated Systems. Can run up to 150 samples per hour. ³⁸⁴	83.3% (30/36) Tested with 36 samples from patients confirmed to be SARS-CoV-2 positive with PCR. ³⁸³	100% (400/400) 400 presumed SARS-CoV-2 negative samples from healthy blood donors serving as negative controls. ³⁸³	Available. Obtained EUA approval from US FDA 14 Apr 2020.	48 min (Up to 150 samples per hour)	(no info)
IgG/IgM antibody immunoassay	Duke-NUS Medical School ^{40,41} (Prof Wang Linfa)	26 Feb 2020	IgM or IgG antibody detection.	(no info)	(no info)	Available (not commercially).	(no info)	(no info)
IgG/IgM antibody immunoassay	Singapore Nankai University ⁵⁵ (in collaboration with KingFocus Biomedical) China	17 Feb 2020	Novel Coronavirus (2019-nCoV) IgM/IgG antibody detection kit	75% (30/40) in first clinical trial, but suboptimal in the second trial ³⁸⁵	(no info)	Available non-commercially in China. ³⁸⁵	15 min (unclear if serum/plasma extraction time included or not)	(no info)
IgG/IgM antibody immunoassay [Point-of-Care]	Hangzhou Lahe Biotech Co Ltd ³⁸⁶ China		Novel Coronavirus (2019-nCoV) IgM/IgG Antibody Combo Test Kit (Colloidal Gold) POCT rapid SARS-CoV-2 IgM/IgG antibody test	(no info)	(no info)	Commercially available.	Within 10 min	\$20 per test kit
IgG/IgM antibody immunoassay	Shanghai LiangRun ³⁸⁷ China	27 April 2020	LionRun Diagnostic Kit for Antibody IgM-IgG of Novel Coronavirus COVID-19 An in vitro diagnostic test for the qualitative and differential detection of IgM	(no info)	(no info)	Date of Provisional Authorisation from HSA: 27 April 2020	(no info)	

Sero logical tests (Antibody Immunoassay test)								
Type	Organisation	Reported	Test	Sensitivity	Specificity	Availability	Turnaround	Costs
IgG/IgM antibody immunoassay	Grey Solutions Pte Ltd ³⁸⁸		and IgG antibodies against SARS-CoV-2	(no info)	(no info)	Date of Provisional Authorisation from HSA: 30 April 2020	(no info)	
IgG/IgM antibody immunoassay [Point-of-Care]	Innovation Scientific Pty Ltd (Australia) ³⁰³	15 Feb 2020	i-Test COVID-19 IgM/IgG Antibody Rapid Test (Colloidal Gold) The test is an in-vitro qualitative determination of Novel coronavirus (COVID2019) Antibody in human serum or plasma or whole blood.	(no info)	(no info)	Approved for inclusion in the Australian Register of Therapeutic Goods on 11 May 2020	(no info)	
2.2.3 IgM Antibody Immunoassay		Guangzhou Medical University ^{11,42} (Dr Zhong Nanshan) In collaboration with Jiangsu Medoms Medical Technologies and many other institutes		SARS-CoV-2 rapid IgG-IgM combined antibody kit (colloidal gold) In-vitro detection of IgG/IgM antibodies using lateral flow immunoassay techniques ^{389, 56}	88.66% (352/397) Evaluated using blood samples from 397 clinically confirmed (including PCR test) SARS-CoV-2-infected patients. ⁵⁶	90.63% (116/128) Evaluated using blood samples from 128 non-SARS-CoV-2-infected patients. ⁵⁶	Available for use in China but not commercially	(no info)
IgM antibody immunoassay	Innovita Biological Technology ¹³ China	23 Feb 2020	2019-nCoV Antibody Test (colloidal gold) IgG and IgM antibody detection from venous whole blood/ plasma/ serum samples	87.3% ³⁹⁰	100% ³⁹⁰	Available commercially. Approved by China's NMPA.	15 min (unclear if serum/plasma extraction time included or not)	(no info)
						Approved for inclusion on the Australian Register of Therapeutic Goods. ⁸⁰	Projected to be \$70 as distributed by Scanwell Health ³⁹⁰	
						CE-IVD approved ³	Partnered with Scanwell Health to be distributed in US, together with an	

Serological tests (Antibody immunoassay test)						
Type	Organisation	Reported	Test	Sensitivity	Specificity	Availability
IgG antibody immunoassay	Abbott Laboratories Inc. ^{391,392} USA	15 Apr 2020	SARS-CoV-2 IgG test Lab-based serology test for the detection of IgG. Can run on ARCHITECT® i1000SR and i2000SR laboratory instruments.	Sensitivity: 0% (Less than 3 days post symptom onset), 25% (3-7 days post symptoms onset), 86.36% (8-13 days post symptoms onset), 100% (more than 14 days post symptoms onset) ³⁹³	Specificity: 100% (7/73) ³⁹³	Commercially available. FDA EUA issued on 23/04/2020 Date of Provisional Authorisation from HSA: 30 April 2020 ³⁹⁴
IgG Antibody immunoassay	Mount Sinai Laboratory ³⁹⁵		COVID-19 ELISA IgG Antibody test ELISA performed for the qualitative detection of human IgG antibodies in serum and plasma specimens collected from individuals suspected of prior infection with the virus that causes COVID-19. Detection of IgG SARS-CoV-2 antibodies. The presence of IgG antibodies defines IgG antibody seroconversion and generally becomes detectable beginning 10-14 days following infection.	92% (37/40)	100% (74/74)	Available. EUA issued on 15th April 2020.
IgG Antibody detection	Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics, Inc. ³⁹⁶		VITROS Immunodiagnostic Products Anti-SARS-CoV-2 IgG Reagent Pack	87.5% (42/48)	100% (407/407)	FDA EUA issued on 24/4/2020
IgG Antibody detection	Diasorin Inc. ³⁹⁷		LIASON SARS-CoV-2 S1/S2 IgG	25% (Less than 5 days from diagnosis), 89.8% (6-14 days from diagnosis),	99.3% (1082/1090)	FDA EUA issued on 24/4/2020

Serological tests (Antibody immunoassay test)						
Type	Organisation	Reported	Test	Sensitivity	Specificity	Turnaround
2.2.5 IgA/IgG antibody immunoassay	IgA/IgG antibody immunoassay EUROIMMUN AG ³⁹⁸⁻⁴⁰⁰ Germany	21 Feb 2020	Anti-SARS-CoV-2 ELISA	Sensitivity: 90% (27/30) Specificity: 100% (80/80) ⁴⁰²	IgG – 99% IgA – approximately 90%, not recommended for screening ⁴⁰³	Commercially available. CE-marked since 25 March 2020 ²⁵¹ 2 hours ⁴⁰⁴ (no info)

RT-PCR: reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction

NGS: next generation sequencing

LAMP: loop-mediated isothermal amplification

CLIA: chemiluminescence immunoassay

ddPCR: digital droplet polymerase chain reaction

IgM: Immunoglobulin M

IgG: Immunoglobulin G

IgA: Immunoglobulin A

E: envelope gene

N: nucleocapsid protein gene

Nsp: non-structural protein gene

ORF: open reading frame gene

RdRp: RNA-dependent RNA polymerase gene

S: spike protein gene

RUO: Research Use Only

IVD: In Vitro Diagnostics

CDC: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

CE Mark: Conformité Européenne (CE) Mark – European Union's mandatory conformity marking for regulating goods sold in European Economic Area

EUA: emergency use assessment

FDA: Food & Drug Administration (US)

NMPA: National Medical Products Administration (China)

ARTG: Australian Register of Therapeutic Goods (Australia)

HSA: Health Services Authority (Singapore)

rxn: reactions

Table 3. Approaches for Coronavirus Diagnostics

Type	Test	Coronavirus	Sensitivity	Specificity	Availability	Turnaround	Costs
RT-PCR	Duplex RT-PCR method with primers and probes targeting: pUG57SARS-pS2	SARS-CoV					
RT-PCR	Duplex RT-PCR method with primers and probes targeting: pGEM-MERSS2	MERS-CoV					
RT-PCR	Singleplex RT-iiPCR assays targeting open reading frame 1a gene: MERS-CoV/ORF1a	MERS-CoV	99.3%	(no info)			
RT-PCR	Singleplex RT-iiPCR assays targeting envelope gene: upE RT-iiPCR	MERS-CoV	100%	(no info)			
rRT-PCR	AccuPower (Bioneer, Korea) Two single gene-targeting reagents for simultaneous detection of upE and ORF1a genes	MERS-CoV	100%	100%	Commercial kit		
rRT-PCR	Anyplex (Seegene, Korea) Screening: Single gene target of upstream of upE region Confirmation: Multiple gene targets at both upE and ORF1a regions	MERS-CoV	100%	100%	Commercial kit		
rRT-PCR	DiaPlexQ (Solgent, Korea) Screening: Single gene target of upstream of upE region Confirmation: Multiple gene targets at both upE and ORF1a regions	MERS-CoV	100%	100%	Commercial kit		
rRT-PCR	LightMix (Roche Molecular Diagnostics, Switzerland) Two single gene-targeting reagents for simultaneous detection of upE and ORF1a genes	MERS-CoV	100%	100%	Commercial kit		
rRT-PCR	UltraFast kits (Nanobiosys, Korea) Two single gene-targeting reagents for simultaneous detection of upE and ORF1a genes	MERS-CoV	100%	100%	Commercial kit		
rRT-PCR	PowerChek (Kogene Biotech, Korea) Screening: Single gene target of upstream of upE region Confirmation: Multiple gene targets at both upE and ORF1a regions	MERS-CoV	100%	100%	Commercial kit		
rRT-PCR	TaqMan probe-based one-step rRT-PCR assays for upE and ORF1b genes.	MERS-CoV					
rRT-PCR	Monoclonal antibodies-based rapid nucleoprotein assay	MERS-CoV					
RT-LAMP	Two primer sets with one targeting the N gene and one targeting the ORF1a gene	MERS-CoV					
RT-LAMP-VF	Two primer sets with one targeting the N gene and one targeting the ORF1a gene combined with vertical flow visualization strip using nucleic acid visualization technique.	MERS-CoV		No cross-reactivity to multiple SARS-related-CoVs, including HKU1, HKU4, OC43 and 229E.			
(novel)	Arch-shaped multiple-target sensor	MERS-CoV			20 min		

- RT-PCR:** reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction
- rRT-PCR:** real-time reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction
- RT-LAMP:** reverse transcription loop-mediated isothermal amplification
- RT-LAMP-VF:** reverse transcription loop-mediated isothermal amplification with a vertical flow visualization strip
- upe:** envelope gene
- ORF1a:** open reading frame 1a
- ORF1b:** open reading frame 1b

Table 4. Gene Targets and Specimen Sample Types Tested with PCR

Paper	Gene Targets	Cycle Time	Number of Confirmed Cases	Sample Type Tested with PCR
Ong et al (2020) ⁴⁰⁵	RdRp E	81 min 15 sec	3 cases*	Surface environment; personal protective equipment, and air samples.
Chan et al (2020) ³³⁴	RdRp S	200 min	6 cases	Nasopharyngeal and throat swabs, and stool and urine samples.
Huang C et al (2020) ⁴⁰⁶	E	51 min 45 sec	41 cases	Nasal and pharyngeal swabs, bronchoalveolar lavage fluid, sputum, or bronchial aspirates.
Phan et al (2020) ⁴⁰⁷	(no info)	(no info)	2 cases	Throat swab.
Chen Z et al (2020) ⁴⁰⁸	E (same as Huang et al)	51 min 45 sec	99 cases	Ho Chi Minh, Vietnam Throat swab. (Plus sputum or endotracheal aspirates?)
Holshue et al (2020) ⁴⁰⁹	N gene (Testing by US CDC)	(US CDC protocol)	1 case	Wuhan, China Nasopharyngeal and oropharyngeal swabs, stool and serum.
Lei et al (2020) ⁴¹⁰	(no info)	(no info)	1 case	Snohomish County, USA Sputum.
Liu P et al (2020) ⁴¹¹	(no info)	(no info)	1 case	Lanzhou, China Throat swab.
Chang et al (2020a) ⁴¹²	(Testing by Beijing CDC)	(no info)	Hunan, China	Throat swabs.
Fang Y et al (2020a) ⁴¹³	(no info)	(no info)	Beijing, China	2 cases Sputum.
Liu K et al (2020) ⁴¹⁴	ORF1ab N (Biogerm test kit) (no info)	51 min 45 sec	137 cases 9 hospitals across Hubei province, China	Linhai, China Sputum and nasopharyngeal swab.
Wang D et al (2020) ⁴¹⁵	ORF1ab N	60 min	1 case	Wuhan, China Sputum.
Liu Y et al (2020) ⁴¹⁶	ORF1ab N (GeneoDx test kit)	(Chinese CDC protocol)	138 cases Wuhan, China	Throat swab.
Wang Z et al (2020) ⁴¹⁷	E (same as Huang et al)	51 min 45 sec	4 cases	Shenzhen, China Throat swab.
				Shanghai, China

Paper	Gene Targets	Cycle Time	Number of Confirmed Cases	Sample Type Tested with PCR
Bastola et al (2020) ⁴¹⁸	(Testing by WHO lab in Hong Kong)	(no info)	1 case	Throat swab.
Chen H et al (2020) ⁴¹⁹	ORF1ab N (Biogerm test kit)	51 min 45 sec	9 cases (pregnant women)	Throat swab.
Duan et al (2020) ⁴²⁰	(no info)	(no info)	1 case	Pharyngeal swab.
Huang P et al (2020) ⁴²¹	(no info)	(no info)	Guangzhou, China	Sputum.
Li X et al (2020) ⁴²²	(no info)	(no info)	Zhuhai, China	Sputum.
Liu Y et al (2020) ⁴²³	[cited Comman et al (2020) – assume E and RdRp genes]	(no info)	Hefei, China	
Liu T et al (2020) ⁴²⁴	(no info)	(no info)	1 case	Throat swab.
Ng et al (2020) ⁴²⁵	[cited Chan et al (2020) – assume RdRp and S genes]	200 min	Zhuhai, China	Sputum.
Silverstein et al (2020) ⁴²⁶	(no info)	(no info)	3 cases	
China CDC (2020) ⁴²⁷	(no info)	(no info)	Toronto, Canada	Nose and throat swabs, and stool and urine samples.
Wei M et al (2020) ⁴²⁸	(no info)	(no info)	72,314 cases	Mid-turbinate and throat swabs.
Wu Y et al (2020) ⁴²⁹	(no info)	(no info)	China	Throat swabs.
Van Cuong et al (2020) ⁴³⁰	(sample ran by National Institute of Hygiene and Epidemiology)	(no info)	9 cases (infants under 1 yr)	Nasopharyngeal swab.
Xu Z et al (2020) ⁴³¹	(Testing by Beijing CDC)	(no info)	China	
Fang Y et al (2020b) ⁴³²	(Shanghai ZJ Bio-Tech test kit)	(no info)	1 case	Nasopharyngeal swab.
			Wuhan, China	
			1 case	Nasopharyngeal swab.
			Hanoi, Vietnam	
			1 case	Throat swab.
			Beijing, China	
			51 cases	Throat swab or sputum sample.

Paper	Gene Targets	Cycle Time	Number of Confirmed Cases	Sample Type Tested with PCR	
Huang W et al (2020) ⁴³³ (Testing by Taiwan CDC)	(no info)	2 cases	Taizhou, China	Nasopharyngeal swab.	
Zou et al (2020) ⁴³⁴	N ORF1b	18 cases	Taichung, Taiwan	Nasal and throat swabs.	
Xu X et al (2020a) ⁴³⁵	(no info)	62 cases	Zhuhai, China	Throat swabs and sputum samples.	
Bernheim et al (2020) ⁶⁹ (Test kits by Sansure Biotech, Shanghai Zhijiang Biotechnology, or Da An Gene)	(no info)	7 hospitals in Zhejiang province, China	121 cases	Nasopharyngeal or oropharyngeal swab, bronchoalveolar lavage fluid, or endotracheal aspirate.	
Zhu N et al (2020) ⁴³⁶	RdRp	41 min 50 sec	3 cases	Bronchoalveolar lavage fluid.	
Pan et al (2020) ⁴³⁷	(no info)	2 cases	Wuhan, China	Throat swabs, sputum, urine, and stool samples.	
Sni et al (2020b) ⁷¹	E	81 cases	Beijing, China	Throat swabs.	
Wei J et al (2020) ⁴³⁸	(no info)	1 case	Wuhan, China	Sputum.	
Yang W et al (2020) ⁴³⁹	(no info)	149 cases	Nanchang, China	Nasal and pharyngeal swabs, sputum.	
Lan et al (2020) ⁴⁴⁰	ORF1ab N (Biogerm test kit) [cited Wang D et al (2020)]	60 min [cited Wang D et al (2020)]	4 cases	Wenzhou, China	Throat swabs.
Cai et al (2020) ⁴⁴¹	ORF1ab N	Wuhan, China	10 cases (children)	Nasopharyngeal and throat swabs, urine and serum samples.	
Guan et al (2020) ⁴⁴²	(no info)	1099 cases	China	Nasal and pharyngeal swabs.	
Kam et al (2020) ⁴⁴³	N ORF1ab	89 min 10 sec 72 min 30 sec	1 case	Nasopharyngeal swabs, blood, stool, and urine samples.	
Lilie et al (2020) ⁴⁴⁴	(no info)	2 cases	Singapore	Nasopharyngeal, nose and throat swabs.	
Ling et al (2020) ⁴⁴⁵	(no info)	66 cases	UK	Oropharyngeal swabs or stool samples.	

Paper	Gene Targets	Cycle Time	Number of Confirmed Cases	Sample Type Tested with PCR
Tian et al (2020) ⁴⁴⁶	(no info)	(no info)	Shanghai, China 2 cases	Pharyngeal swab.
Li K et al (2020) ⁴⁴⁷	(no info)	(no info)	Wuhan, China 83 cases	Throat swabs or lower respiratory tract samples.
Wu J et al (2020) ⁴⁴⁸	N ORF1ab (Biogerm test kit)	48 min 20 sec	80 cases 3 hospitals across Jiangsu province, China 42 cases	Nose and/or throat swabs.
Xiong et al (2020) ⁴⁴⁹	(no info)	(no info)	Wuhan, China	Nasopharyngeal or oropharyngeal swabs.
Young et al (2020) ⁴⁵⁰	N ORF1ab S	89 min 10 sec 72 min 30 sec 72 min 30 sec	18 cases Singapore	Nasopharyngeal swabs, blood, stool, and urine samples.
Zhu et al (2020) ⁴⁵¹	(no info)	(no info)	6 cases Guangzhou, China	Oropharyngeal swabs.
Fan et al (2020) ⁴⁵²	(Testing by NCID)	(no info)	69 cases Singapore	Respiratory samples.
Hu et al (2020) ⁴⁵³	(Test kit by BGI Genomics)	(no info)	24 cases Nanjing, China	Pharyngeal swabs.
Li Y et al (2020) ⁴⁵⁴	(no info)	(no info)	51 cases Wuhan, China	Oropharyngeal swabs.
Yan et al (2020) ⁴⁵⁵	N ORF1ab	(no info)	2 cases Singapore	Nasopharyngeal swabs.
Liu Y et al (2020) ⁴⁵⁶	(no info)	(no info)	18 cases (pregnant women) China	Oropharyngeal swabs.
Wang et al (2020) ⁴⁵⁷	(Testing by Henan CDC)	(no info)	18 cases Zhengzhou, China	Throat swabs.
Xia et al (2020) ⁴⁵⁸	(no info)	(no info)	20 cases (children) Wuhan, China	Pharyngeal swabs.
Zhou et al (2020) ⁴⁵⁹	(no info)	(no info)	62 cases Wuhan, China	Respiratory samples.

E: envelope gene
N: nucleocapsid protein gene
ORF: open reading frame gene

RdRp: RNA-dependent RNA polymerase gene

S: spike protein gene

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