

# Rapid screening tests that prioritize speed over accuracy could be key to ending the coronavirus pandemic

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[Broad access to testing](#) is one of the most powerful tools to keep the COVID-19 pandemic under control until there's an effective vaccine in

use. [Diagnostic testing](#), which is used in medical settings to determine whether someone is infected with the coronavirus, is costly, slow and overstretched in the U.S. But that's not the only type of test that can be used.

I [study public health policy](#) to combat infectious disease epidemics. To slow the spread of the virus, public health programs need to catch more COVID-19 cases and catch them before they spread. Innovative [screening tests](#) offer promise because they are inexpensive, rapid, easily mass produced and don't require laboratory processing. They can be implemented at large scale for frequent testing in schools, workplaces, airports and even at home. With [screening tests](#), huge numbers of people could be tested regularly and contagious people would be identified before they could spread the virus far and wide.

## What is screening testing?

Ideally, the U.S. could provide frequent, accurate [diagnostic testing](#) to the whole population, but diagnostic capacity is struggling to keep up with demand. Screening tests make it possible to test large groups of people frequently, including those without any symptoms.

Screening tests are designed to work in a similar way to the X-ray screening of carry-on baggage at airports. X-ray screening is imperfect—some harmless items may prompt a more thorough search and some dangerous items might slip through—but it is fast enough to screen every bag and good enough to catch the majority of potential weapons.

The key, for any screening test, is that it must have a consistent rate of false positives and false negatives. If the user knows exactly how accurate it is, then they can correctly interpret their likelihood of having COVID-19. The Food and Drug Administration generally [verifies the](#)

[test accuracy](#) during the approval process, but it could also be done by another government agency.

Many fields of public health employ screening test strategies. For example, thermometer-based screening was used during the SARS and Ebola epidemics. Unfortunately, temperature checks miss a lot of COVID-19 cases because an estimated 40% of people with COVID-19 show no symptoms at all. Many [COVID-19 reopening plans](#) incorporate temperature checks since they will catch some cases, but a better screening method is needed.

## **Which tests work for COVID-19 screening?**

Several COVID-19 screening tests that [cost \\$1 to \\$5 each](#) and give a result in around 15 minutes have been developed, and many more are [in the pipeline](#). These tests don't require a laboratory and can be processed on-site. Many use [antigen-based testing](#), which [detects specific proteins](#) on the surface of the virus.

Screening tests come in many different forms. The FDA recently granted [Emergency Use Authorization \(EUA\)](#) to [Quidel](#) and [BD](#) for antigen tests that use a small portable point-of-care machine to process samples. Though [Quidel reports accuracy rates above 95%](#), the [FDA cautions](#) that the rate could be lower because the test hasn't undergone the full FDA approval process.

One of the most versatile options for testing is the [saliva-based paper-strip test](#), which only requires a paper strip and a test tube. It could easily be used at home.

## **Moderately accurate screening tests still reduce transmission**

Many [inexpensive COVID-19 screening tests may not be as accurate](#) as diagnostic tests. But screening tests with even moderate levels of accuracy can actually still [effectively slow the spread of the virus](#), as long as the results are interpreted correctly.

Here's how this works.

First, frequent testing catches the vast majority of cases. Someone who is infected but gets a false-negative and slips through the cracks is likely to be caught the next time they're tested. For a test that misses 20% of positive cases, the chance of an infected person getting two [false negatives](#) in a row may be as low as 4%. It's like bailing a boat with a leaky bucket: You just have to bail more quickly to get the job done.

Second, most people who get false-negative results are [unlikely to be contagious](#). Antigen-based screening tests are good at [detecting](#) the [high virus levels](#) needed to be contagious. By design, screening tests sacrifice accuracy where it matters least to achieve low costs, speed and ease of use.

Finally, those who get a screening test need to know how to interpret the results. Diagnostic tests can tell you whether you're infected with a high level of certainty. An inexpensive screening test is not as certain, but is still useful. For example, a positive result would mean that you have a high chance of being contagious, in which case you may want to take a diagnostic test for confirmation and quarantine if possible in the meantime. A negative result would mean that you have a low chance of being contagious, but it couldn't be ruled out. In this case, it would still be important to stay vigilant about COVID-19 transmission.

While screening tests are not as accurate as diagnostic tests, they are a big improvement over flying blind because they provide useful information about whether someone is contagious. The weather report

may not be able to tell you with certainty whether it will rain or not, but it can tell you whether it's a good idea to bring an umbrella.

## What's preventing widespread use of screening tests?

Several companies are [ready to scale up production of screening tests](#). The primary barrier is the delay in government approval. It's difficult for screening tests like [saliva-based paper-strip tests](#) to achieve the performance required for approval as a COVID-19 diagnostic [test](#) while remaining inexpensive and easy enough to allow for widespread and frequent testing. By creating [new approval pathways](#) specifically for screening tests, the FDA or another government agency could quickly put more of these tests into use.

Those who see the potential of rapid screening tests are already taking action. A [group of governors](#) plan to secure rapid tests that have been granted an Emergency Use Authorization without waiting for full FDA approval. This will make it easier for those states to get back to in-person school and work safely. It is no exaggeration to say that innovative [screening](#) tests are a game-changing tool to fight the coronavirus and keep it at bay.

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