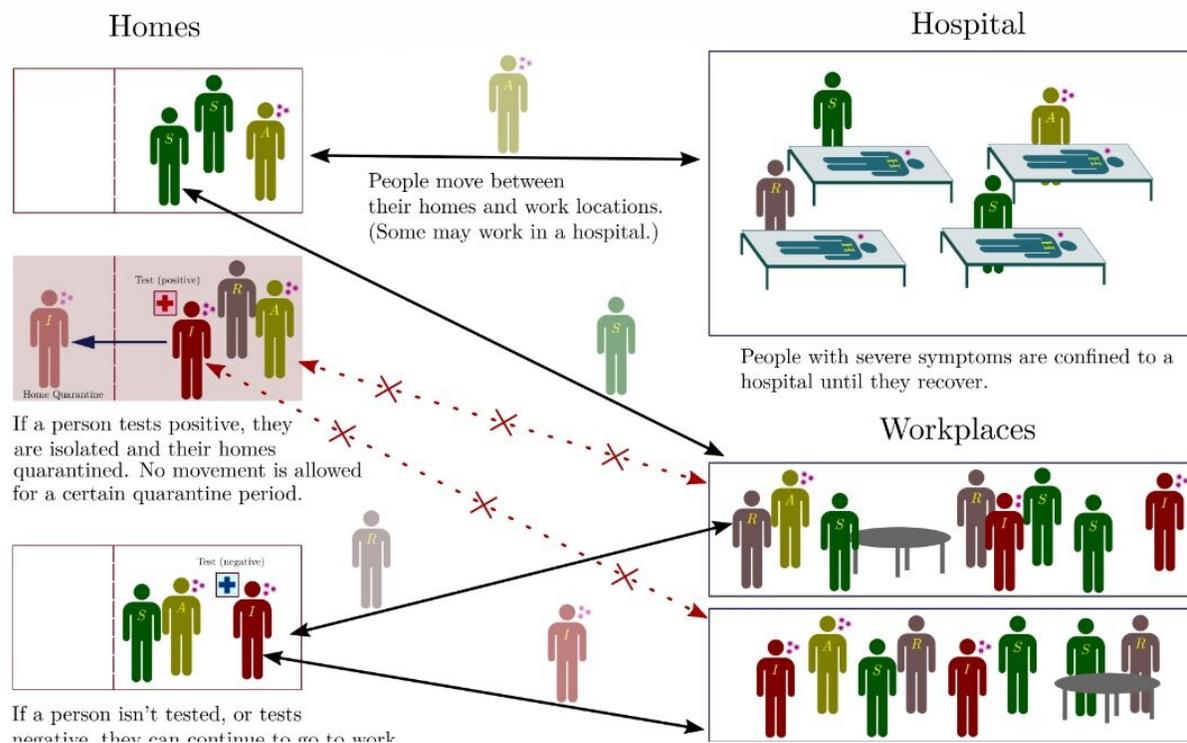


# Less-sensitive COVID-19 tests may still achieve optimal results if enough people tested

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The plot shows the aggregate number of susceptible, infected and recovered individuals in the network as a function of time. In each case the nodes represent locations; the grey nodes are homes and the black nodes are work locations. Hospitals are represented by blue nodes. Individuals are represented by links between a home and a work location. The color of these links represents their infection state: Yellow links represent susceptible individuals, while red links represent the infected across the infected compartments and green links

represent the recovered. Credit: Philip Cherian, Sandeep Krishna and Gautam Menon, 2021, *PLOS Computational Biology*

A computational analysis of COVID-19 tests suggests that, in order to minimize the number of infections in a population, the amount of testing matters more than the sensitivity of the tests that are used. Philip Cherian and Gautam Menon of Ashoka University in Sonipat, India, and Sandeep Krishna of the National Centre for Biological Sciences TIFR, Bangalore, India, present their findings in the open-access journal *PLOS Computational Biology*.

Different states in India use different mixes of two main tests for COVID-19: a very sensitive reverse-transcriptase polymerase-chain-reaction (RT-PCR) [test](#) and a less sensitive rapid antigen test. Traditional thinking holds that an all-RT-PCR approach will ultimately lead to fewer overall infections. While RT-PCR tests are more sensitive than rapid antigen tests, they are more expensive and do not provide results immediately. Therefore, the precise mix of tests needed to optimize outcomes while accounting for cost constraints has been unclear.

Cherian and colleagues used computational models to conduct simulations of how COVID-19 spreads among a population, given different combinations of tests and the economic tradeoffs between them. Accounting for the movement of people between different locations, they calculated the total number of infections that would occur by the end of a pandemic under each scenario.

The analysis suggests that using only rapid antigen tests could achieve similar outcomes, in terms of total infections, as using only RT-PCR tests—as long as the number of people tested is high enough. This suggests that governments in lower and [middle-income countries](#) might

be able to achieve optimal outcomes by concentrating on ramping up testing using less sensitive tests which provide immediate results, rather than favoring RT-PCR.

The authors also note that governments should continue to explore different mixes of tests that will yield the biggest reduction in the [number](#) of cases. Given that the costs of testing are falling, this mix could also be recalibrated regularly to monitor what makes the most economic sense.

"Tests are continually improving, and the tradeoffs are in favor of rapid testing, even if it is less sensitive," Menon says. "Modeling the effects of using different combinations of tests, keeping in mind their relative costs, can suggest specific policy changes that will have a substantial effect on changing the trajectory of the epidemic."

**More information:** Cherian P, Krishna S, Menon GI (2021) Optimizing testing for COVID-19 in India. *PLoS Comput Biol* 17(7): e1009126. [doi.org/10.1371/journal.pcbi.1009126](https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pcbi.1009126)

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