

IF YOU HAVE SYMPTOMS, YOU SHOULD BE TESTED²

COVID-19 symptoms can start within 2 to 14 days after exposure but occur most frequently within 5 to 7 days. Similar to the flu, fever and cough are the most common symptoms in children. Nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea are symptoms seen mostly in children and not adults. Additional signs include body aches, fatigue, sore throat, and shortness of breath. The loss of taste or smell is a specific symptom of COVID-19 and not experienced with other respiratory viruses such as influenza or the common cold. Many children have mild symptoms or none at all.

If you or your loved one has any of these symptoms, call your healthcare provider to determine if testing is recommended.



COVID-19 MOLECULAR TESTING³

Unlike the antigen test, a molecular test looks for the viral nucleic acid—not the body’s immune response to the virus. This makes a molecular test (sometimes also referred to as nucleic acid amplification test or NAAT) much more sensitive because it can detect the virus at multiple stages of the infection, including early on before there are symptoms.

EASE MINDS WITH TESTING AND A RELIABLE ANSWER ALL IN THE SAME VISIT

Only SARS-COV-2 tests with emergency use authorizations (EUAs) from the FDA should be used for patient care. A wide variety of molecular tests (more commonly referred to as nucleic acid amplification tests (NAAT), antigen tests, and serologic tests have EUAs.⁴ The Talis One™ COVID-19 Test System was granted authorization under FDA EUA. It is a molecular NAAT that delivers reliable results in less than 30 minutes. It can bring a sense of relief when you hear the result is negative, or if it’s positive, your healthcare provider can guide you immediately on how to avoid spreading COVID-19 further and what measures to take to get better soon.



WHAT TESTS ARE AVAILABLE?³

Rapid antigen tests detect not the coronavirus itself, but proteins created by the immune system to counter the virus. A positive antigen test result can be accurate. A negative test result can be less reliable, depending on when the test was taken and if symptoms were displayed. In some cases, physicians might recommend a follow-up molecular test (more commonly referred to as NAAT or PCR test) to confirm a negative antigen test result. Talk with your physician about whether follow-up testing is needed for a negative test result.

