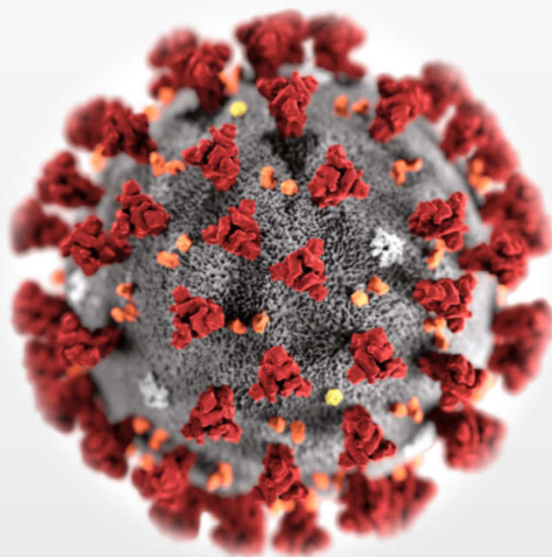


NEW



GA-map[®] COVID-19 Fecal Test

A test performed at Genetic Analysis' service laboratory for detection of SARS-CoV-2 virus in fecal samples



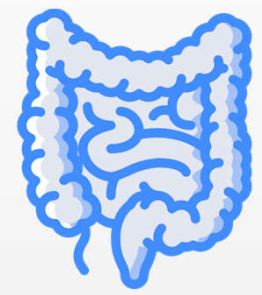
- **Easy self-sampling**
- **Standardized PCR detection method**
- **Validated and CE-marked**
- **Valuable tool in patient management**



General and reported facts

- *SARS-CoV-2 has been detected in fecal samples of COVID-19 patients even after respiratory samples were tested negative and for as long as 40 days after infection.*
- *SARS-CoV-2 RNA has been found in fecal samples of up to 50% of COVID-19 patients.*
- *The detection of SARS-CoV-2 in stool could help in the prevention of the possible fecal-oral transmission route.*

GA-map® COVID-19 Fecal Test



The test is intended to detect SARS-CoV-2 virus in fecal samples.
Sample material is human stool.

Key advantages

- **Non-invasive test and easy-to-use home sampling**, with testing at Genetic Analysis' service laboratory.
- **Fast and accurate detection** of SARS-CoV-2 RNA presence in fecal samples using robust RT-PCR technology.
- **Prolonged detection period** of positive samples compared to nasopharyngeal specimens.
- **Instrumental part** of the multiple specimens testing strategy: help to reduce false negative test results.
- Suitable for:
 - ✓ patients exhibiting signs and symptoms of COVID-19 (**confirmation and management**)
 - ✓ patients in the recovery phase (**surveillance**)
 - ✓ asymptomatic individuals concerned about possessing and transmitting the virus (**prevention**)
- **Valuable decision tool** for patient management and in surveillance of healthcare workers with frontline exposure.

The human gastrointestinal tract serves as an important SARS-CoV-2 reservoir

- One third of COVID-19 patients report typical gastrointestinal symptoms (diarrhea, abdominal pain, and vomiting).
- In-vitro cell culture studies have shown that SARS-CoV-2 can infect cells of the intestine and multiply.
- SARS-CoV-2 virus can be detected in human stool long after the respiratory symptoms have been resolved, indicating a possible risk of fecal-oral transmission.



"The duration of SARS-CoV-2 presence is significantly longer in stool samples than in respiratory samples (...), highlighting **the need to strengthen the management of stool samples** in the prevention and control of the epidemic. [...] To prevent transmission of SARS-CoV-2 it is therefore necessary to carry out strict management during each stage of severe disease."

"Viral load dynamics and disease severity in patients infected with SARS-CoV-2 in Zhejiang province, China, January-March 2020: retrospective cohort study", Shufa Zheng et al. Apr 2020, BMC