

FDA

THE CURRENT LANDSCAPE OF THE NATION'S LABORATORY SYSTEMS FOR PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

National Academies

March 23, 2023

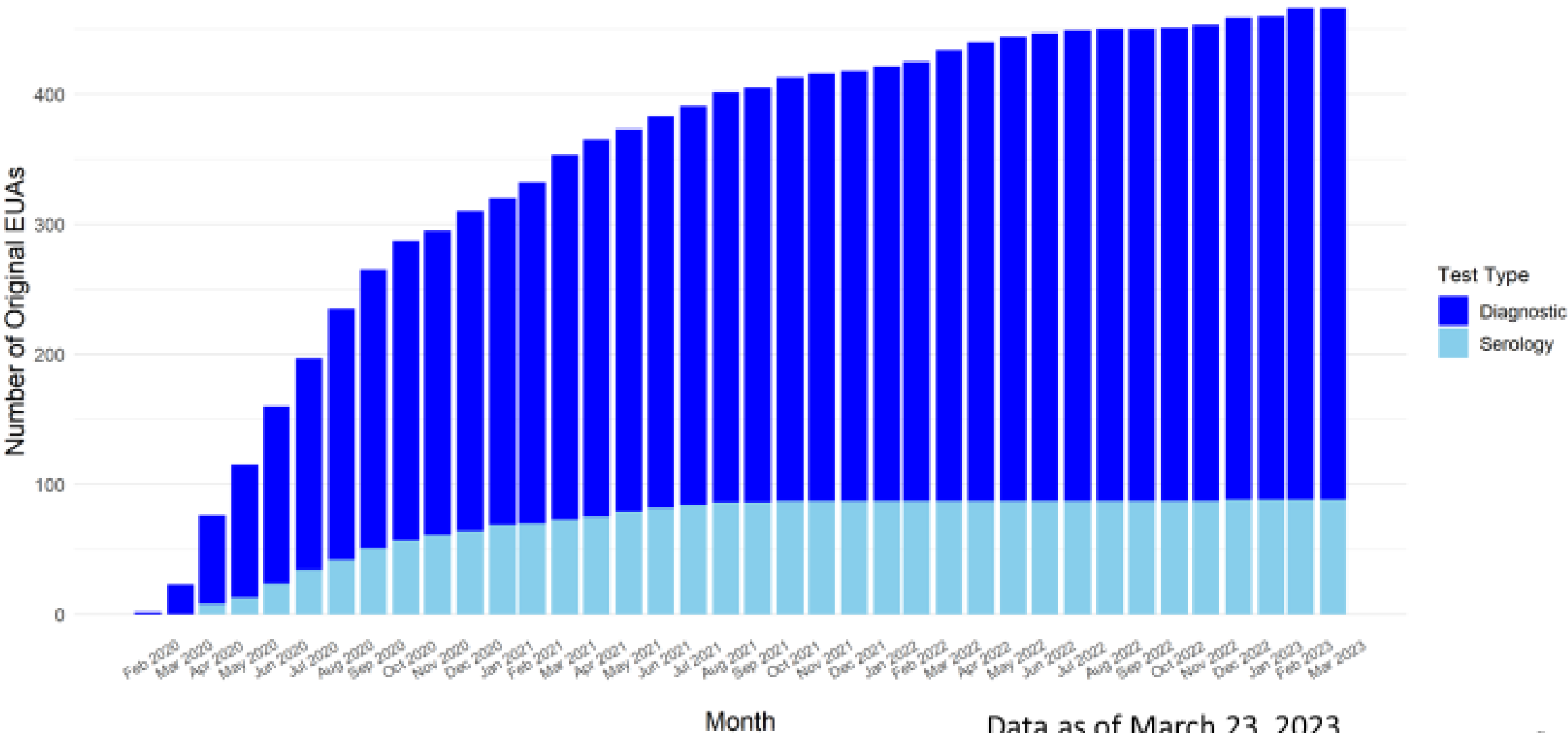
Tim Stenzel, M.D., Ph.D.

Director, Office of In Vitro Diagnostics

Food and Drug Administration

COVID-19 EUA Authorizations

Authorized Original IVD EUAs by Month



COVID-19 Tests Authorized as of March 23, 2023

300

Molecular diagnostic tests

- 34 Pooling
- 70 Asymptomatic single use screening
- 8 Serial screening
- 28 Multi-analyte (i.e., SARS-CoV-2 + Influenza)
- 25 Point-of-care
- 78 Home collection
 - 16 Direct-to-consumer
 - 6 Multi-analyte
 - 15 Saliva home collection
- 21 Standalone home collection kits
- 3 Standalone saliva collection devices
- 1 Prescription at-home test
- 5 Over-the-counter (OTC) at-home tests

60

Antigen diagnostic tests

- 54 Point-of-care
- 2 Prescription at-home tests
- 28 Over-the-counter (OTC) at-home tests
- 45 Serial Screening
- 3 Serial Testing
- 3 Multi-Analyte

84

Serology and other immune response tests

- 13 Point-of-care
- 3 Neutralizing antibody tests
- 16 Semi-quantitative
- 1 Quantitative
- 1 Home collection

FDA Interactions, Collaborations, Contributions



- FDA interacted early and often with all stakeholders including laboratories and will do in the future
- FDA directly involved with individual laboratories and laboratory networks to solve issues as well as kit manufacturers and reagent suppliers
- Data is an increasingly important role
- MDRs allowed FDA to monitor test performance and address concerns with they arise
- FDA created and maintains vigilant work on mutations and variant assessments on test performance in collaboration with NIH and CDC

Response Phases - Early

- Future: Prepositioned pathogen agnostic test(s) for surveillance for potential pathogens and after identification could be used for diagnosis immediately
 - Likely low throughput automated molecular assays
- Current: Followed quickly by high volume though low to medium throughput tests that can be widely distributed and used
 - Likely molecular assays that can be quickly developed, validated and manufactured by high volume manufacturers that can be performed on commonly used clinical laboratory instrumentation



Response Phases – Highly Automated, High Throughput Tests

- Utility or requirements for tests changed or may change – COVID-19 vs MPOX
- Next up for laboratories, if test orders increase dramatically, is the need for nearly or complete automation on high throughput instruments already in place in many laboratories
 - Clinical laboratories do have workforce issues and automation is/was clearly needed to address this issue
- Also as test orders increase dramatically, this can lead to shortages of key and sometimes common test reagents and supplies
 - FDA has served as a resource to laboratories and manufacturers on which substitutions make sense and posted those on the FDA website
 - FDA used and can use other forms of communication as well such as IVD Town Halls



Response Phases – Point of Care

- Point of Care (POC) tests were widely used for COVID-19 and are beginning to be used for MPOX
- POC tests are usually more challenging to develop and validate as assessment of performance by non laboratory personnel is important
- Near patient, manufactured in extremely high volumes, and widely distributed
- Low throughput

Response Phases – Over the Counter Tests



- Over the counter tests (OTC) played an important role in the COVID-19 response
- Decentralization of testing played an important role for COVID-19 and is likely to be a key part of future widespread responses
- Pan Flu, Sars, or other pathogen tests have played a role in COVID-19 and previous influenza (Flu) responses and are likely to play key roles going forward
- Simple to use tests that need to be evaluated in patient hands can take the longest to develop and validate
- These tests, especially antigen tests, can be manufactured in extremely high volumes and distributed to nearly all US households

References



- **NEJM:** [Covid-19 Molecular Diagnostic Testing — Lessons Learned | NEJM](#)
- **NEJM:** [The FDA's Experience with Covid-19 Antibody Tests | NEJM](#)
- **Health Affairs:** [Bending The Arc Of COVID-19 Test Development To Increase Access And Ensure Reliability—Now And In The Future | Health Affairs](#)
- **Health Affairs:** [South Korea's Implementation Of A COVID-19 National Testing Strategy | Health Affairs](#)

Thank You!