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# US Public Health Laboratory Network

## SARS-CoV-2 Testing Experience

Ralph Timperi, Senior Adviser

Laboratory Practice & Management

Association of Public Health Laboratories

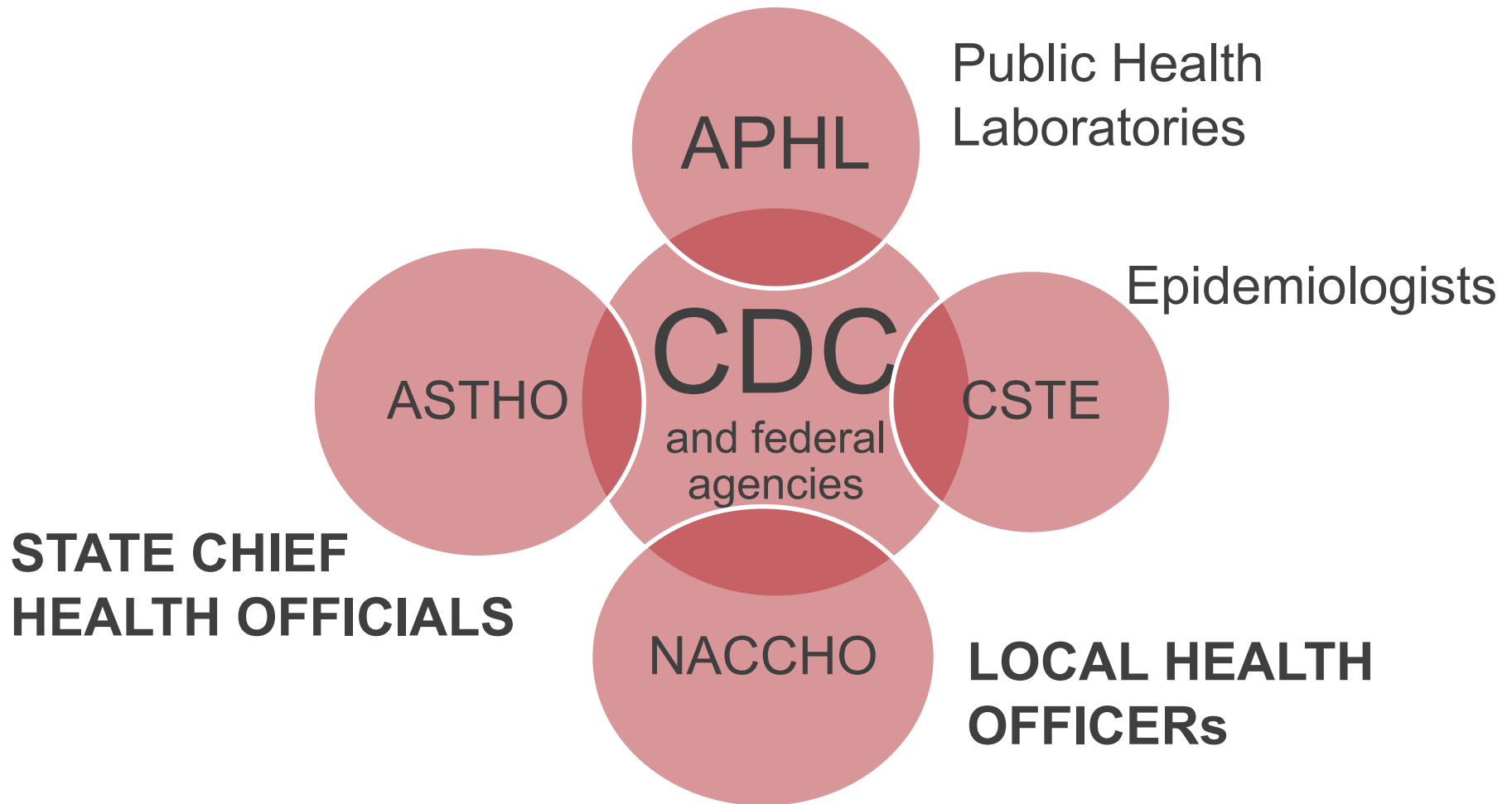
15 July 2020

# US Public Health Laboratory Network

- Overview of the US laboratory network
- Role of public health laboratories
- Overview of SARS-CoV-2 Testing
- Challenges, Bottlenecks and Solutions
- Data management
- Working globally



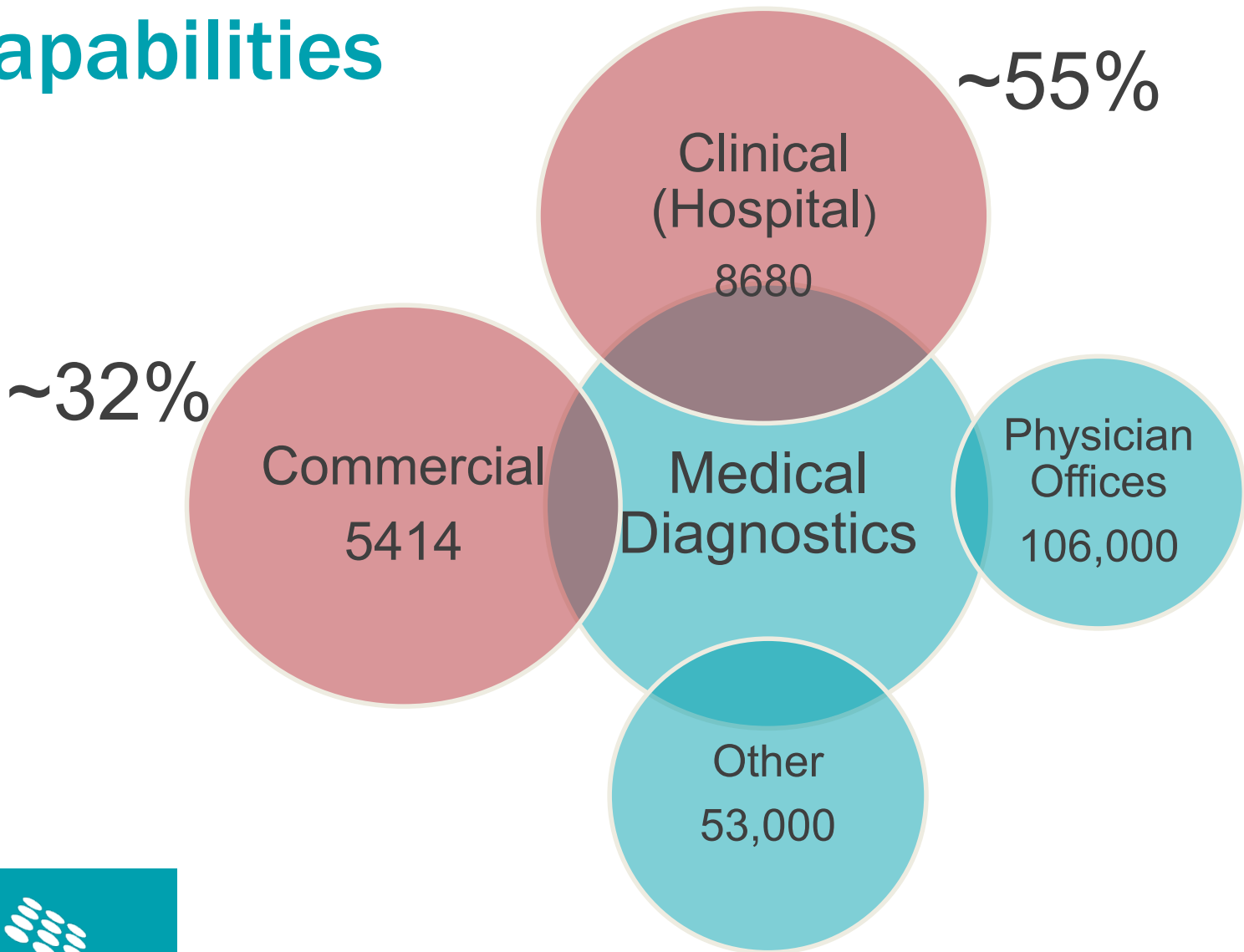
# Primary partners in public health



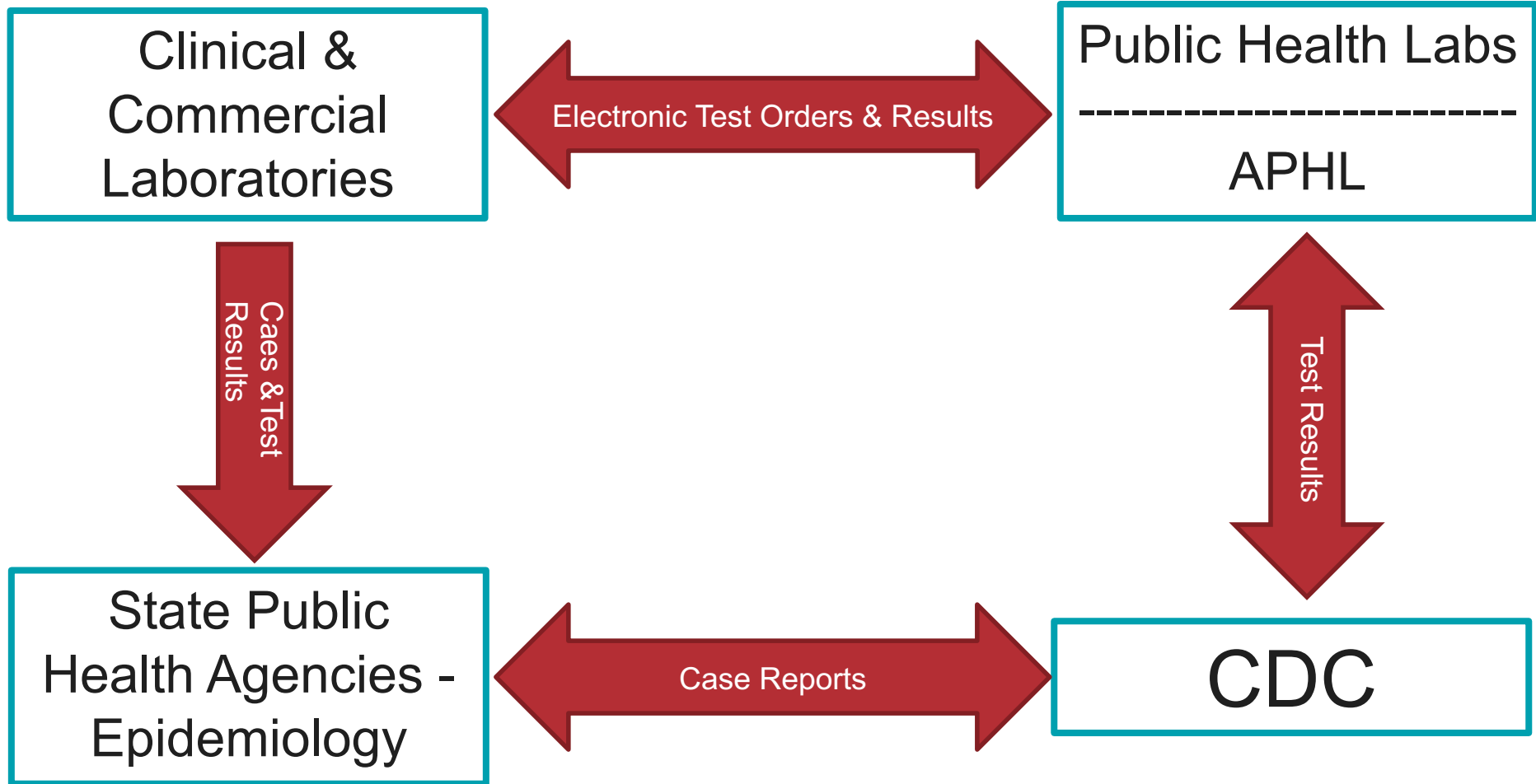




# Diagnostic Laboratory Testing Capabilities



# Public Health Laboratory Network



# Coordination is Critical

## Clinical/Commercial Labs

- Diagnostic testing
- Some reference testing
- Medical management
- Individual health

## Public Health Labs

- Some diagnostic testing
- Reference testing
- Surveillance, monitoring
- Public Health

Interdependent Network

Identify and Respond to Public Health Threats



# U.S. Laboratory Based Networks

## (examples)

- Influenza Network
- Laboratory Response Network
- PulseNet for foodborne outbreaks
- Food Emergency Response Network
- Veterinary Laboratory Investigation and Response Network
- Environmental Response Laboratory Network
- Antibiotic Resistance Laboratory Network

And many more

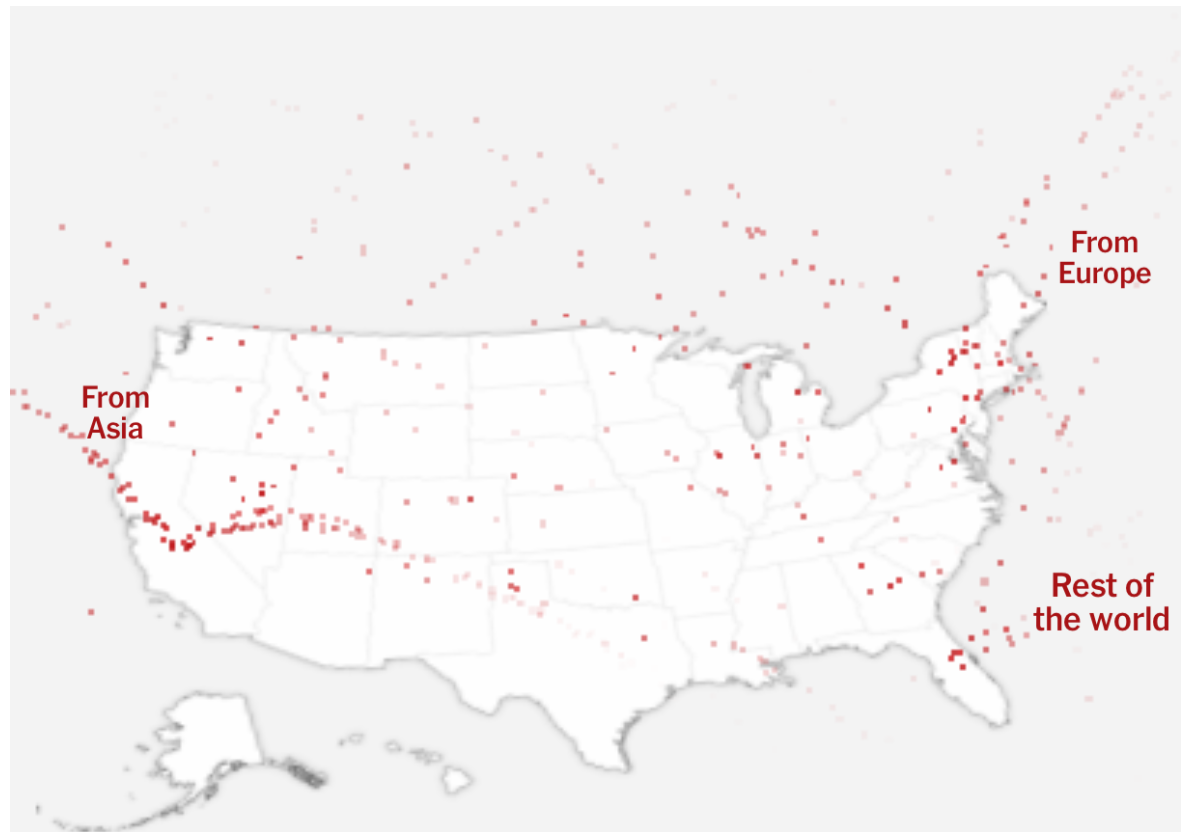


# Surveillance for SARS-CoV-2 viruses

## public health testing

- Number of cases asymptomatic to fatal
- Who is infected. Testing broadly or planned studies to determine infected, ill, hospitalizations and deaths
- See Defining the Epidemiology of Covid-19 – Studies Needed, Marc Lipsitch, David Swerdlow, and Lyn Finelli, N Engl J Med 2020; 382; 1194-96.

# Estimates (modeling) of earliest infections in the USA



# Key laboratory factors for timely and effective response to outbreak risks

- Quality management system
- Defined testing turnaround time (an aspect of quality)
- Coordinated network
- System capability and capacity

## **EXAMPLES OF ESSENTIAL SYSTEM COMPONENTS**

Practical capabilities scaled to pandemic

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# Quality Indicator Examples

- Validation done by several PHLs of CDC 2019-Novel Coronavirus (2019-nCoV) rt RT-PCR Diagnostic Panel: initial failure and corrective action subsequently passed validation.
- Quality assessment of laboratory reagents provided by various manufacturers identify contaminated viral transport medium (VTM)
- Verification studies published on APHL

Community of Practice



# Why turnaround time is so important

- In a previous COVID presentation by Professor Peeling, diagnostics purposes were explained. The use case for a test must be understood to know how to manage a specimen and select the appropriate test and conditions. For example, contact tracing to prevent spread of infections. If TAT is 7 days and connection with a potentially exposed persons takes further time, a “correct” test does not guarantee the desired outcome.
- Right test, right person, right place, right interpretation, right time

# Communication and collaboration

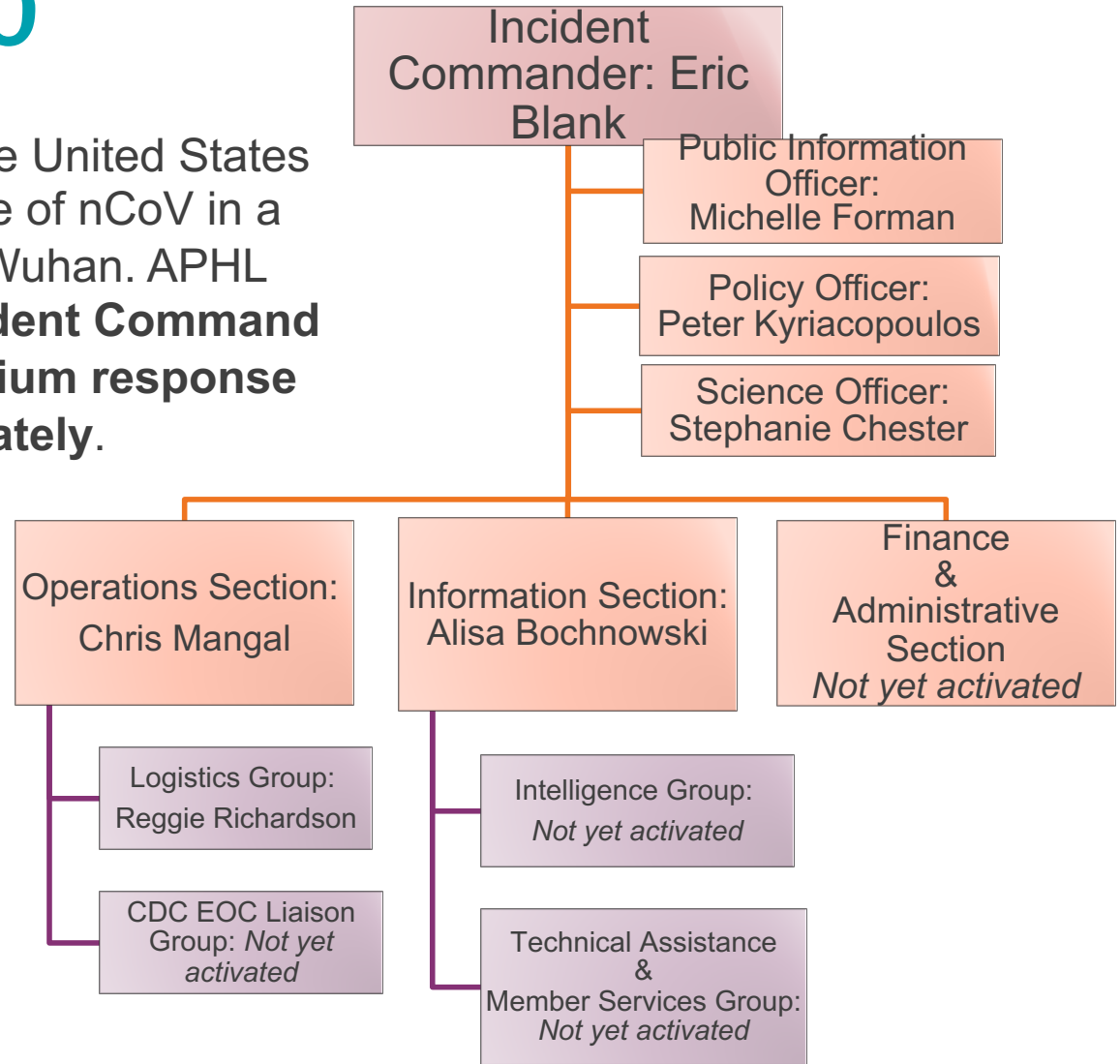
- APHL organized weekly meetings
  - All public health laboratory call with FDA, CDC, presenters on current issues
  - All Laboratory call with FDA
- Community of Practice Public Health Laboratories for real-time communication and assessment of testing issues
- EOC Incident Command System for COVID-19 (24 x 7 operations)

# APHL EOC Incident Command System

## 22 Jan 2020

On January 21, 2020 the United States announced the first case of nCoV in a traveler returning from Wuhan. APHL has established its **Incident Command System (ICS)** at a medium response level effective immediately.

Advisors:  
Scott Becker and  
Kelly Wroblewski



# Systems organization and equipment

- Testing services: staff, instruments, supplies, facilities, access to services, specimen transport in strategic and funded implementation plan
- Data management: LIS, connectivity, instrument interfaces, interoperability with EHR, remote test order, electronic test result report, lack of or unworkable unique identifier (policy, use case rational, implementation)

## **STRATEGIES, INNOVATION, ACTIONS**

Providing access to quality laboratory services

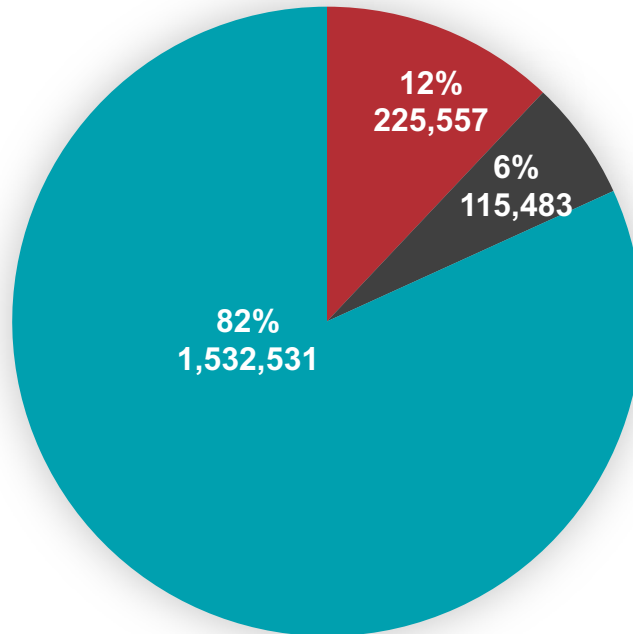
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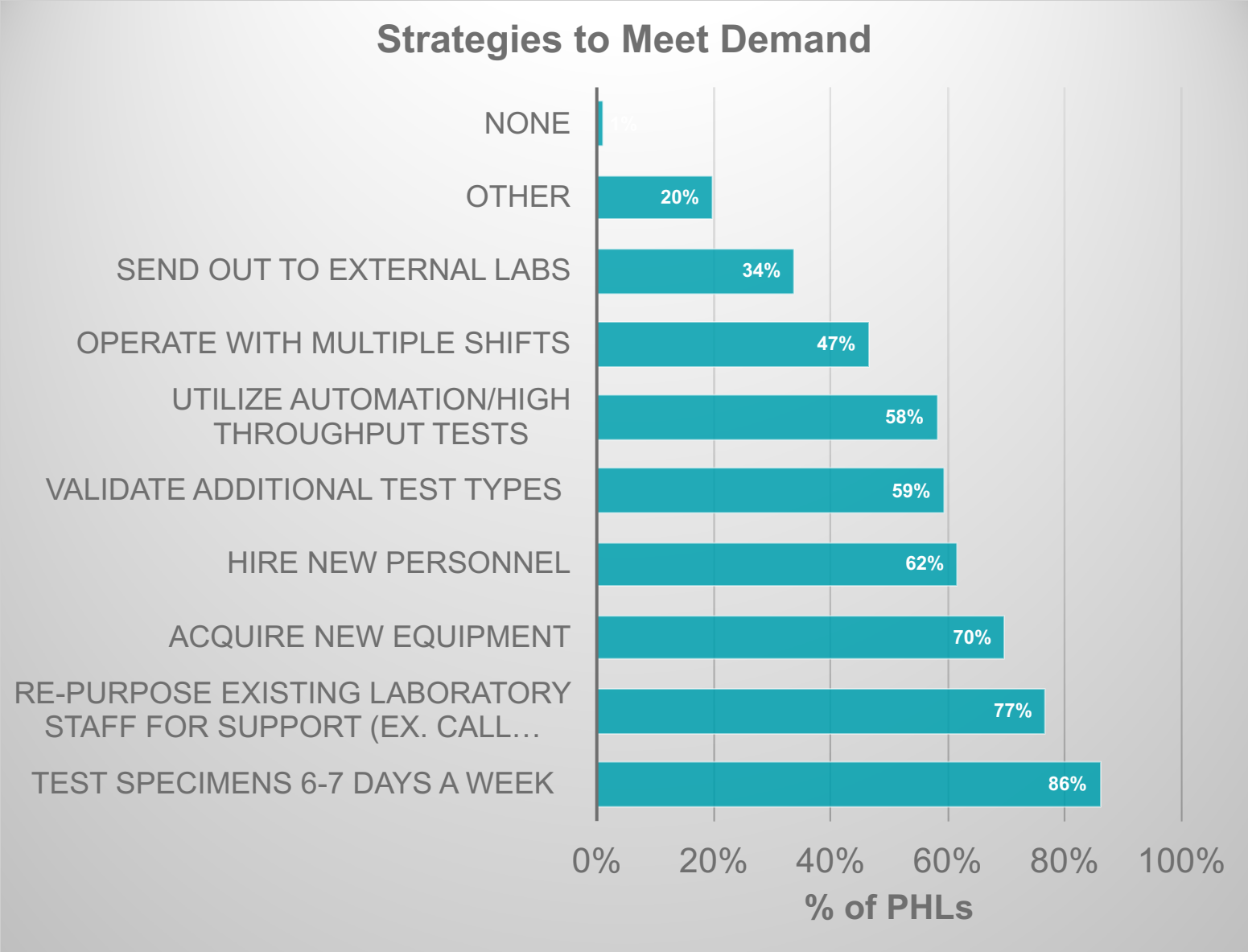
# COVID-19 Testing Performed

Week 26  
(June 21 - June 27, 2020)



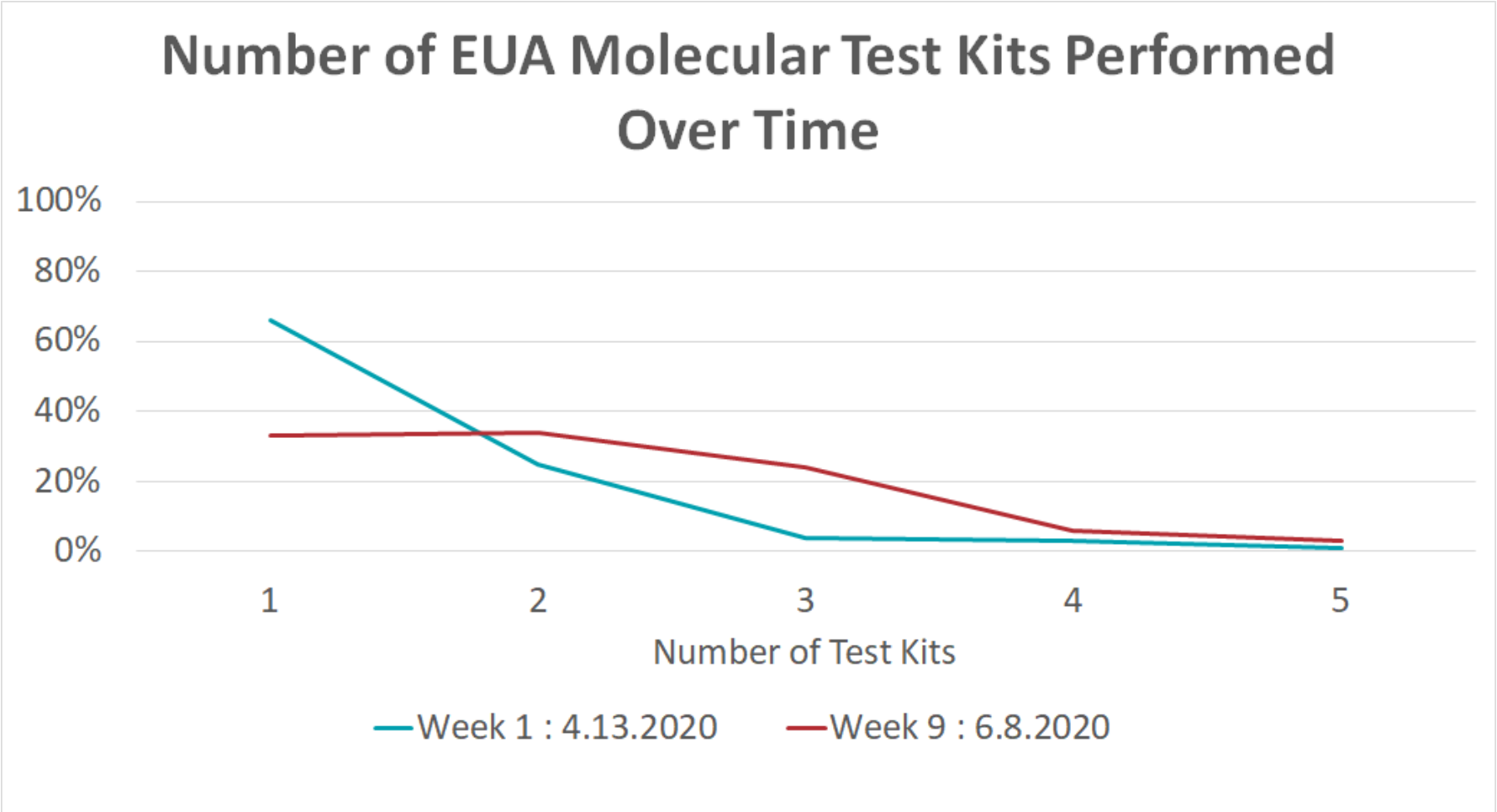
- Public Health Laboratories
- Clinical Laboratories
- Commercial Laboratories

# Current Strategies to Manage Workload (Week 10)





# EUA Molecular Tests: Comparison Week 1 to Week 9

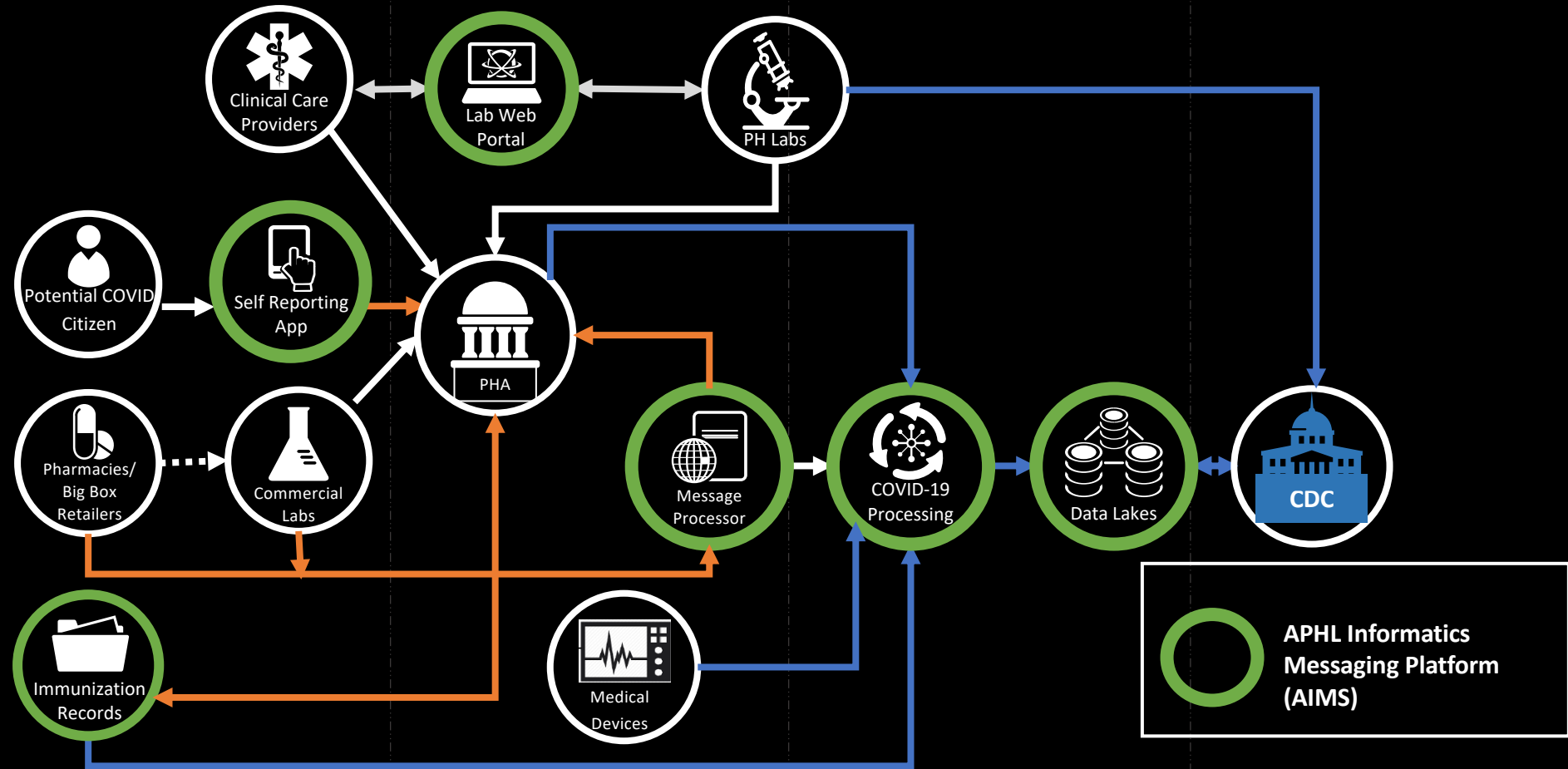


Data is collected via various testing channels, both public & private

Results are processed & shared

Results are collected & cleaned in the COVID Processing System via Deduplication, Deidentification, & Transformation

Cleaned data is congregated and available for CDC to access



# Molecular testing capacity SARS-CoV-2 by public health

Condition	Number of Specimens
Projected Capacity: based on <b>CURRENT</b> supplies/reagents	
Wk1: N=89	154,538
Wk2: N=88	209,020
Wk3: N=86	226,758
Wk4: N=81	203,407
Wk5: N=78	284,194
Wk6: N=82	279,141
Wk7: N=85	323,142
Wk8: N=82	336,114
Wk9: N=85	371,131
Wk10: N=86	468,479
Wk11: N=81	454,357

# WHAT'S IT GOING TO TAKE TO REOPEN?

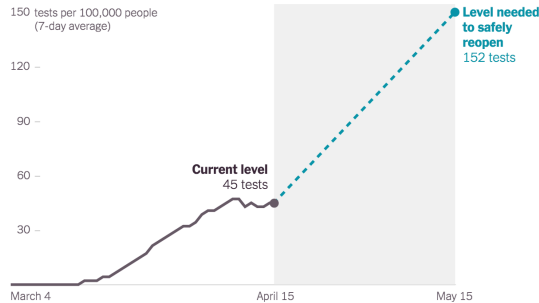
The New York Times

## Coronavirus Testing Needs to Triple Before the U.S. Can Reopen, Experts Say

By Keith Collins April 17, 2020

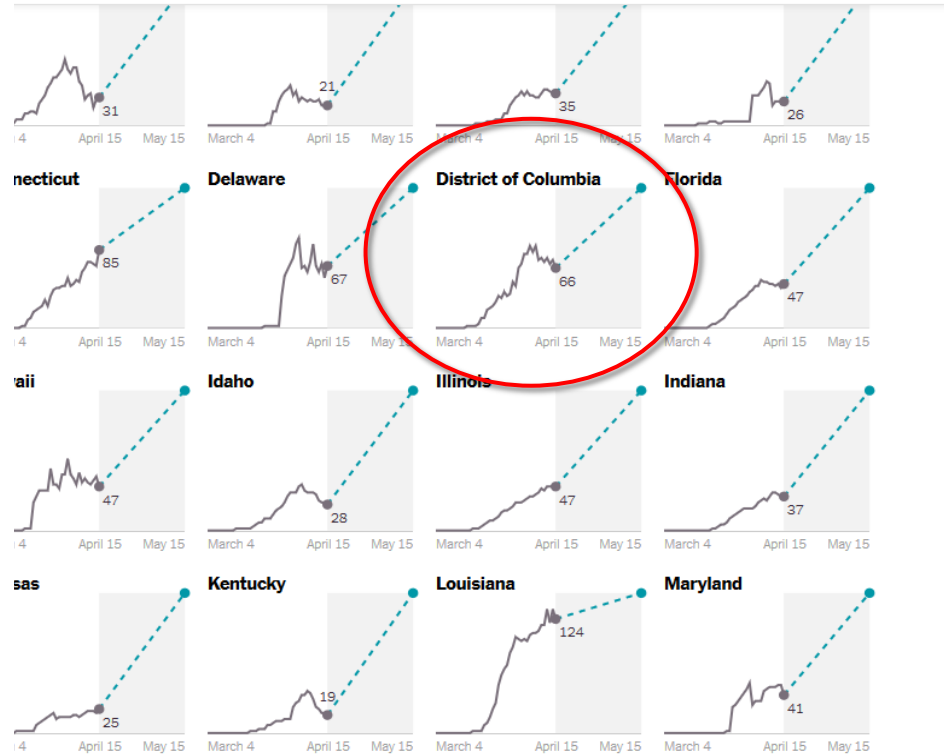
As some governors [consider easing social distancing restrictions](#), new estimates by researchers at Harvard University suggest that the United States cannot safely reopen unless it conducts more than three times the number of coronavirus tests it is currently administering over the next month.

### Average Daily Coronavirus Tests in the U.S.



An average of 146,000 people per day have been tested for the coronavirus nationally so far this month, according to the [COVID Tracking Project](#), which on Friday reported 3.6 million total tests across the country. To reopen the United States by mid-May, the number of tests performed every day should be 500,000 to 700,000, according to [the Harvard estimates](#), which is a daily minimum of about 152 tests per 100,000 people.

### U.S. | Coronavirus Testing Needs to Triple Before the U.S. Can Reopen, Experts Say



$$7 \times 152 = 1064 \text{ samples/day}$$

Keith Collins, NY Times April 17, 2020 <https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2020/04/17/us/coronavirus-testing-states.html>



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# ONLINE MARCH 3<sup>RD</sup>



3x per day=180

30 Extractions



30 Extractions



25 Per Plate= 100



2 hours Capacity 50 samples per day 2 hours

Slides courtesy of Dr. Courtney



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# FULL AUTOMATION

Started March 30<sup>th</sup> - Panther Fusion

## Staff



Capacity 300-500 samples per day

Avg daily patients = 75

2:20 hours per sample  
90 samples per run  
~300 samples/8 hour  
Ability to run overnight

Sample to Answer  
No ABI 7500 needed  
Much less staffing needed  
Currently limited to certain VTM brands

Slides courtesy of Dr. Courtney



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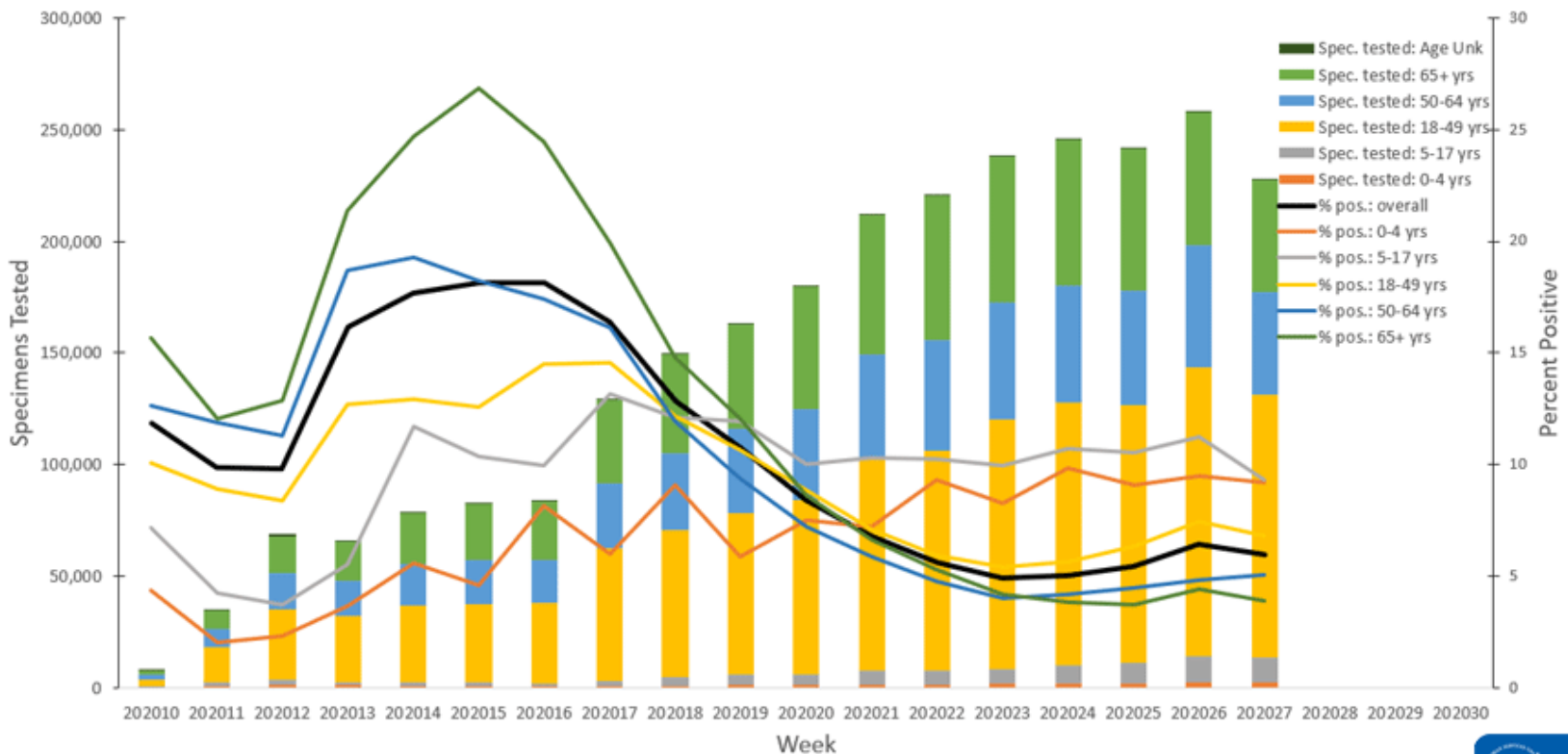
# IF THEY WON'T COME TO YOU...



# Public Health Laboratories

U.S State and Local Public Health Laboratories Reporting to CDC: Number of Specimens Tested and Percent Positive for SARS-CoV-2

March 1, 2020 – July 4, 2020



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COVID View: A Weekly Surveillance Summary of U.S. COVID-19 Activity. (2020, July 10). Retrieved July 13, 2020, from <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/covid-data/covidview/index.html>

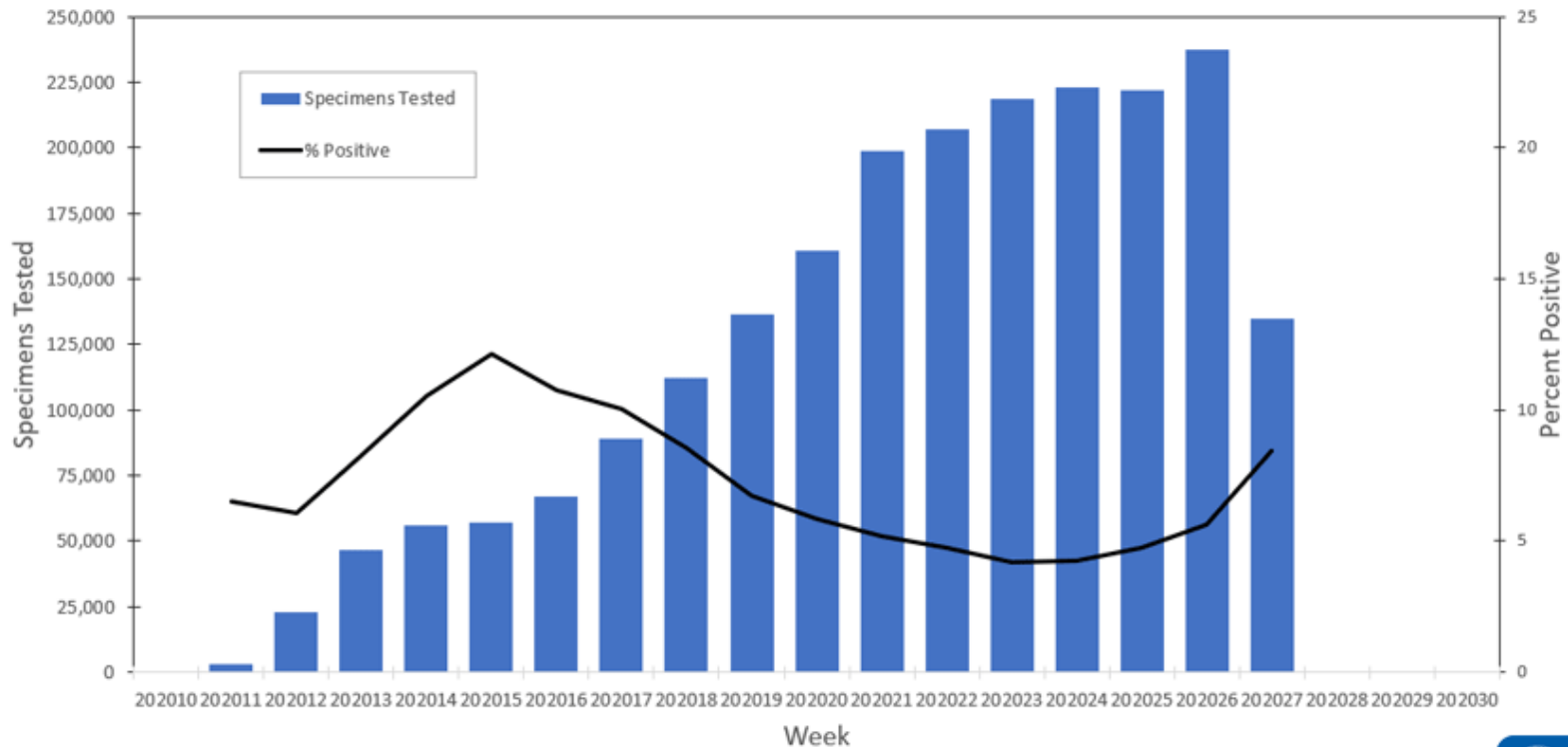
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# Clinical Laboratories

U.S. Clinical Laboratories Report to the National Respiratory and Enteric Virus Surveillance System: Number of Specimens Tested and Percent Positive for SARS-CoV-2

March 8, 2020 – July 4, 2020



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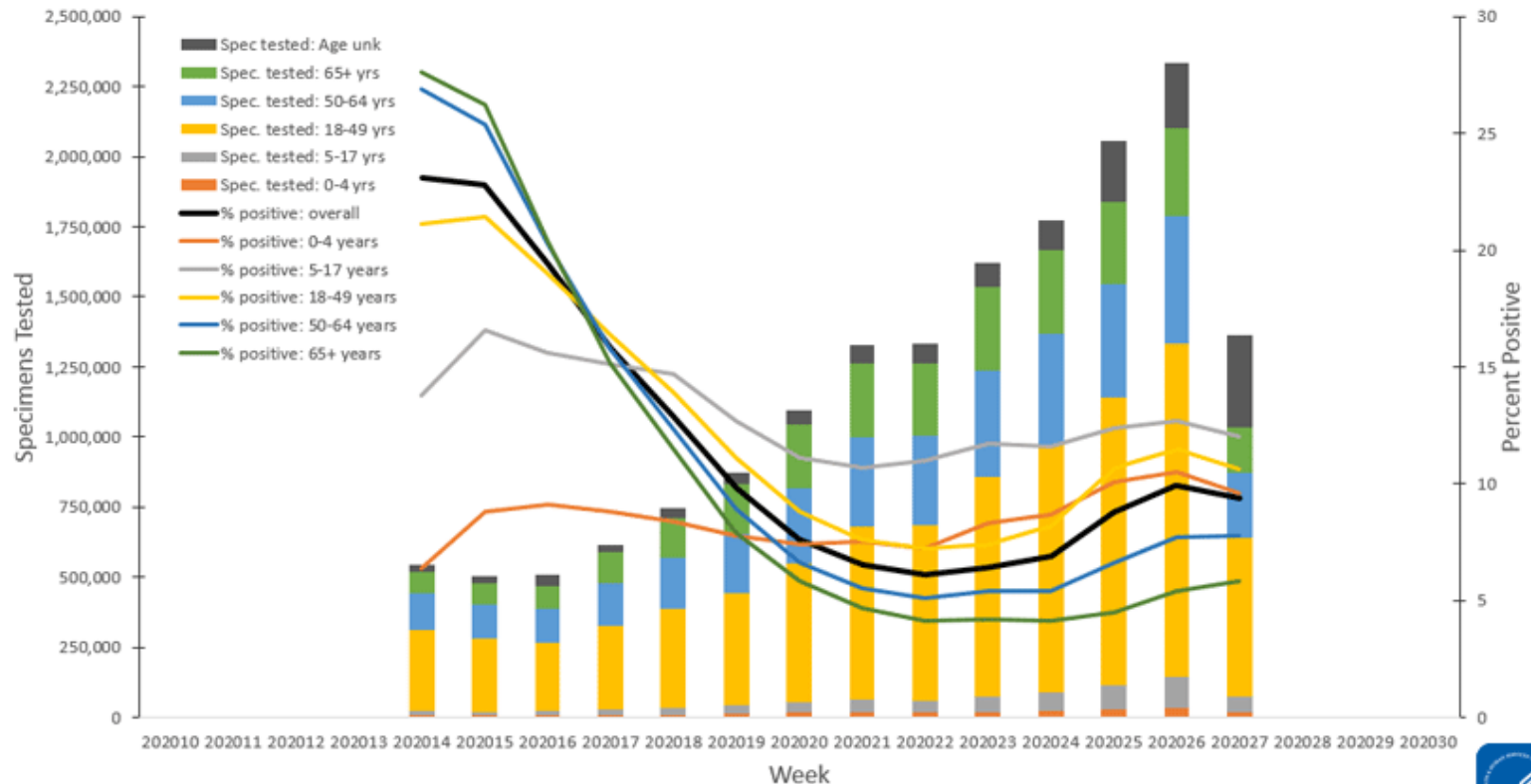
COVID View: A Weekly Surveillance Summary of U.S. COVID-19 Activity. (2020, July 10). Retrieved July 13, 2020, from <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/covid-data/covidview/index.html>

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# Commercial Laboratories

Select Commercial laboratories Reporting to CDC: Number of Specimens Tested and Percent Positive for SARS-CoV-2

March 29, 2020 – July 4, 2020



\* Commercial laboratories began testing for SARS-CoV-2 in early March, but the number and geographic distribution of reporting commercial laboratories became stable enough to calculate a weekly percentage of specimens testing positive as of March 29, 2020.

COVID View: A Weekly Surveillance Summary of U.S. COVID-19 Activity. (2020, July 10). Retrieved July 13, 2020, from <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/covid-data/covidview/index.html>



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# Reduce specimen test backlog



## ROOT CAUSE

Paper or electronic test order request at clinic

- 50 clinics with 15 specimens each
- 45 minutes process time each clinic

## PROBLEM

Paper test order received at testing laboratory

- Testing lab receives 750 specimens (50 x 15)
- 2250 minutes (37.5 hours) to process

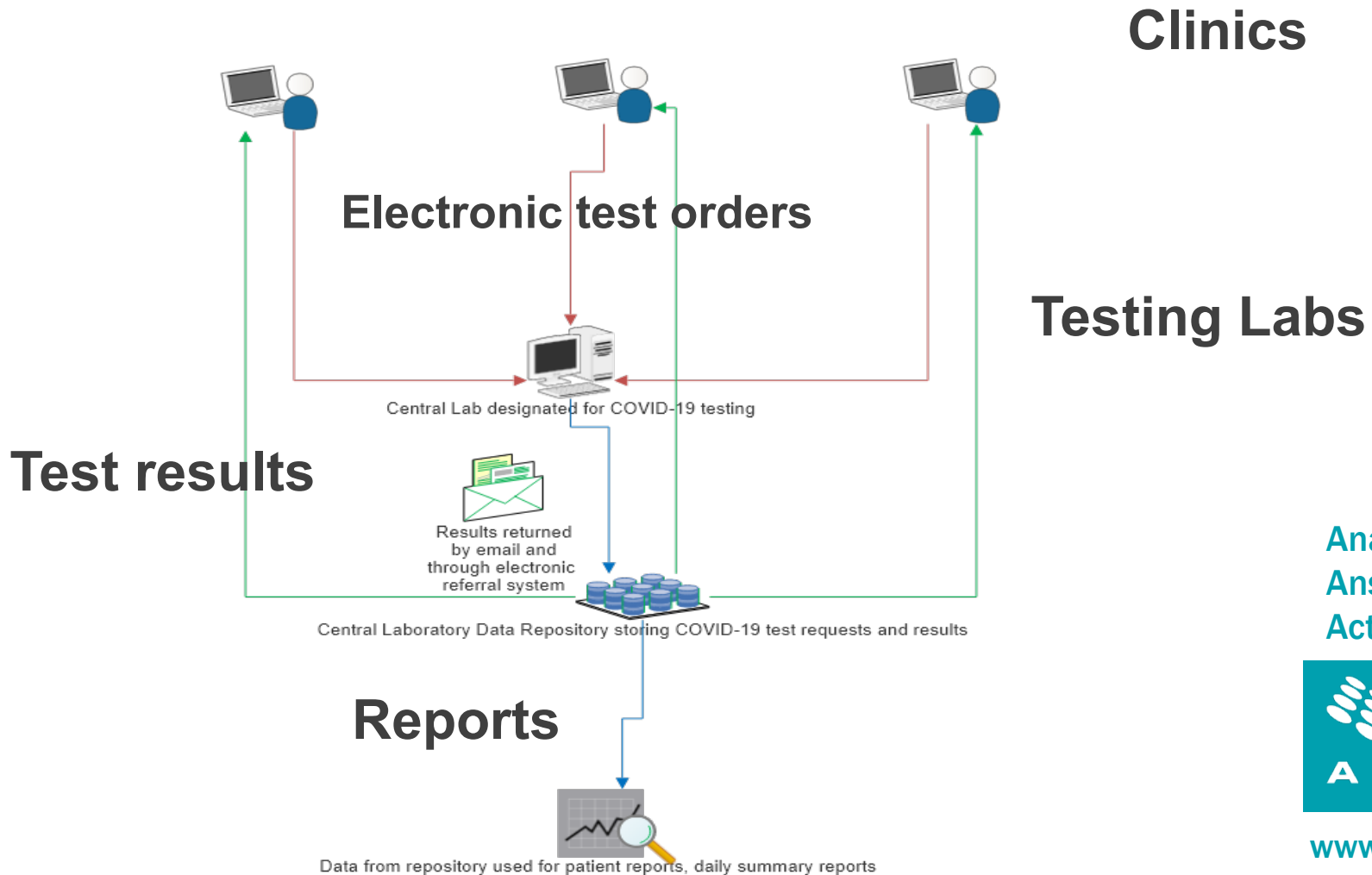
## SOLUTION

Electronic test order request sent to testing laboratory

- Testing lab scans barcodes of 750 specimens
- 120 minutes to process (2 hours)

# Example of electronic test order and test report (Mozambique)

## COVID-19 Testing Workflow



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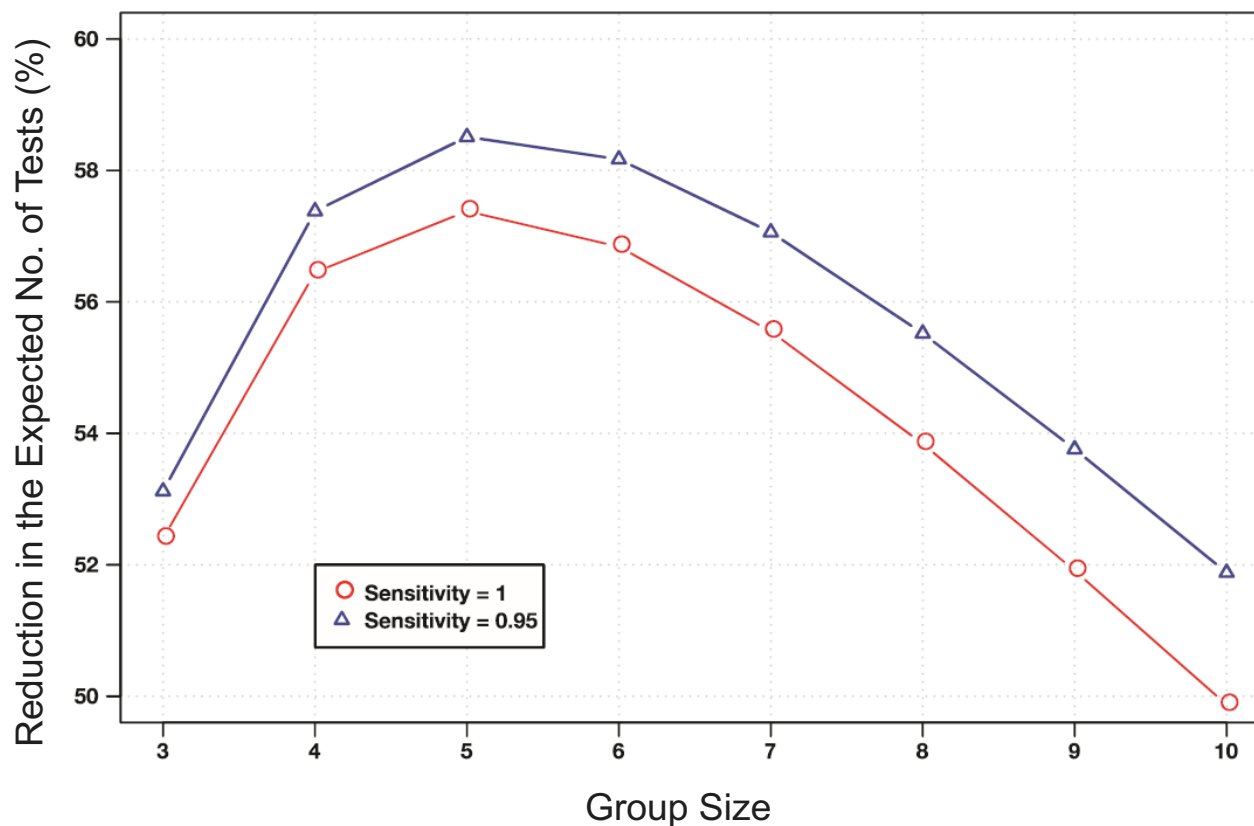
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# Innovation of specimen pooling

- University of Nebraska Medical Center, Nebraska Public Health Laboratory, University of Nebraska-Lincoln
- Baha Abdalhamid, Christopher Bilder, Emily McCutchen, Steven Hinrichs, Scott Koepsell and Peter Iwen



# Application of Specimen Pooling to SARS-CoV-2 Testing



■Figure 1■ Optimal sample pool size. Graphical comparison of initial pool size compared to expected number of tests per individual using the Shiny application for pooled testing available at <https://www.chrisbilder.com/shiny>. The optimal sample pool size was determined based on the least number of tests and the following parameters: prevalence rate (5%), a lower limit of detection of 1 to 3 RNA copies/ $\mu$ L, an assay sensitivity of either 95% or 100%, and an assay specificity of 100%.



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Figure borrowed with permission from: Baha Abdalhamid, MD, PhD, Christopher R Bilder, PhD, Emily L McCutchen, MS, Steven H Hinrichs, MD, Scott A Koepsell, MD, Peter C Iwen, PhD, Assessment of Specimen Pooling to Conserve SARS CoV-2 Testing Resources, *American Journal of Clinical Pathology*, Volume 153, Issue 6, June 2020, Pages 715–718, <https://doi.org/10.1093/ajcp/aqaa064> [www.aphl.org](http://www.aphl.org)

# Assessment of pool size for testing

- Conserve reagents and personnel time
- Optimal pool size determined
  - Assay sensitivity and specificity
  - Assay limit of detection
  - Estimated prevalence of COVID-19
- Validation of procedure
  - Prepared pools with known positive specimen
  - Testing of unknown clinical specimens

# References and contact for specimen pooling

- Baha Abdalhamid et al. American Journal of Clinical Pathology, June 2020: 153: 715-718 (available free download form Internet)
- [habdalhamd@unmc.edu](mailto:habdalhamd@unmc.edu)
- Web-based application for pooling is found at <https://chrisbilder.com/shiny>



# THANK YOU PARTICIPANTS!

## Contributors

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Sudaba Parnian, Senior Specialist, Quality Systems and Analytics

Kelly Wroblewski, Director, Infectious Diseases

APHL/Mozambique, Solon Kidane, Senior Laboratory Adviser



## Validation, quality assurance, data and evidence

“For every complex problem there is an answer that is clear, simple, and wrong”. H. L. Mencken.

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# Role of Public Health Laboratories

- Infectious disease surveillance
  - Detection and identification of priority, emerging, and re-emerging diseases
  - Syndromic surveillance by clinicians
  - Laboratory-based surveillance, quality assurance
- Diagnostic testing to support public health



# Interface between LIS and testing instrument

- Automatic transfer of approved test data to LIS
  - 1 minute
  - Results sent to Central Lab Data Repository for management of test result reports sent to clinic and aggregate data for dashboard report
- Advantages to interfaced process
  - QA/QC checks automatic for test results
  - Flagged test results sent to LIS for automatic alerts
  - Timeliness of process not dependent on manual download for data from testing instrument