

# Pooling for SARS-CoV-2 testing: the Ghana Experience

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# Ghana's experience with 'pooling'

## Why we decided to 'pool'

1. We were going to be receiving in excess of 3,000 samples/day
2. Save reagents and be able to have results in realistic time
3. Our prevalence was low (<2%), this means that after testing 100 samples, we will get about 1 being positive

# 'Pooling' is not a new method

- ❖ Troop education and avian influenza surveillance in military barracks in Ghana, 2011 (Odoom *et al.*, BMC Public Health, 2012)
- ❖ Authors sampled a total of 680 birds from 102 households.
- ❖ A total of 824 samples (tracheal and cloacal swabs) were pooled into 94 pools and tested for the presence of influenza virus. All pools were negative for influenza virus.

# Validation of 'pooling' at NMIMR

Pool 1			Pool 2		
Sample ID	Previous results	Results after unpooling	Sample ID	Previous results	Results after unpooling
nCoV-Ct-153	Negative	Negative	nCoV-Ct-16	Negative	Negative
nCoV-Ct-154	Negative	Negative	nCoV-Ct-17	Negative	Negative
nCoV-Ct-155	Negative	Negative	nCoV-Ct-18	Negative	Negative
nCoV-Ct-156	Negative	Negative	nCoV-Ct-19	Negative	Negative
nCoV-Ct-157	Negative	Negative	nCoV-Ct-20	Negative	Negative
nCoV-Ct-158	Negative	Negative	nCoV-Ct-21	Negative	Negative
nCoV-Ct-159	Negative	Negative	nCoV-Ct-22	Negative	Negative
nCoV-Ct-160 (pos)	*29.28; **31.09	*32.06; **36.13	nCoV-Ct-23	Negative	Negative
nCoV-Ct-161	Negative	Negative	nCoV-Ct-24 (pos)	*24.21; **27.56	*26.83; **31.85
nCoV-Ct-162	Negative	Negative	nCoV-Ct-25	Negative	Negative

Key: \* Cycle threshold values for Open Reading Frame (ORF) 1ab; \*\* Cycle threshold values for Nucleocapsid (N) gene

# Volumes of samples 'pooled'

RNA Extraction Kit	Volume of sample in a pool ( $\mu\text{L}$ )	Total volume of sample/pool ( $\mu\text{L}$ )
QIAamp Viral RNA Minikit	14	140
Beaver Nucleic Acid Extraction kit	20	200
Zymo Quick-RNA Miniprep kit	25	250
RNeasy kit	14	140
DAAN Gene RNA Extraction kit	20	200
Viral Nucleic Acid Extraction kit II (Geneaid)	20	200
NX-48S Viral RNA Extraction kit (Genolution)	20	200

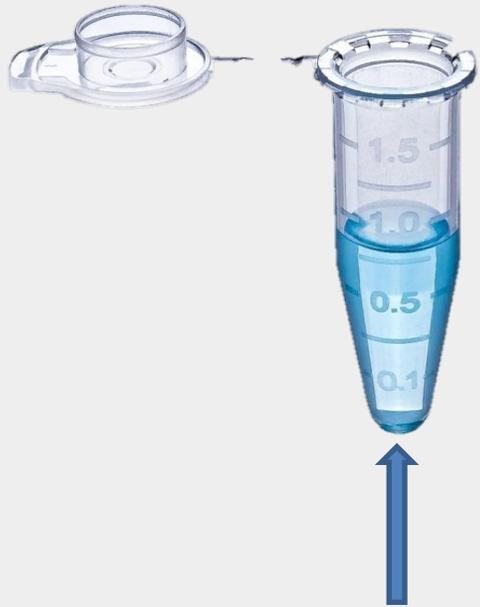


# What was done in Ghana?

We 'pooled' 5/10 samples together to make one sample



# What was done in Ghana



5/10 samples combined as one sample, mix very well (vortex)



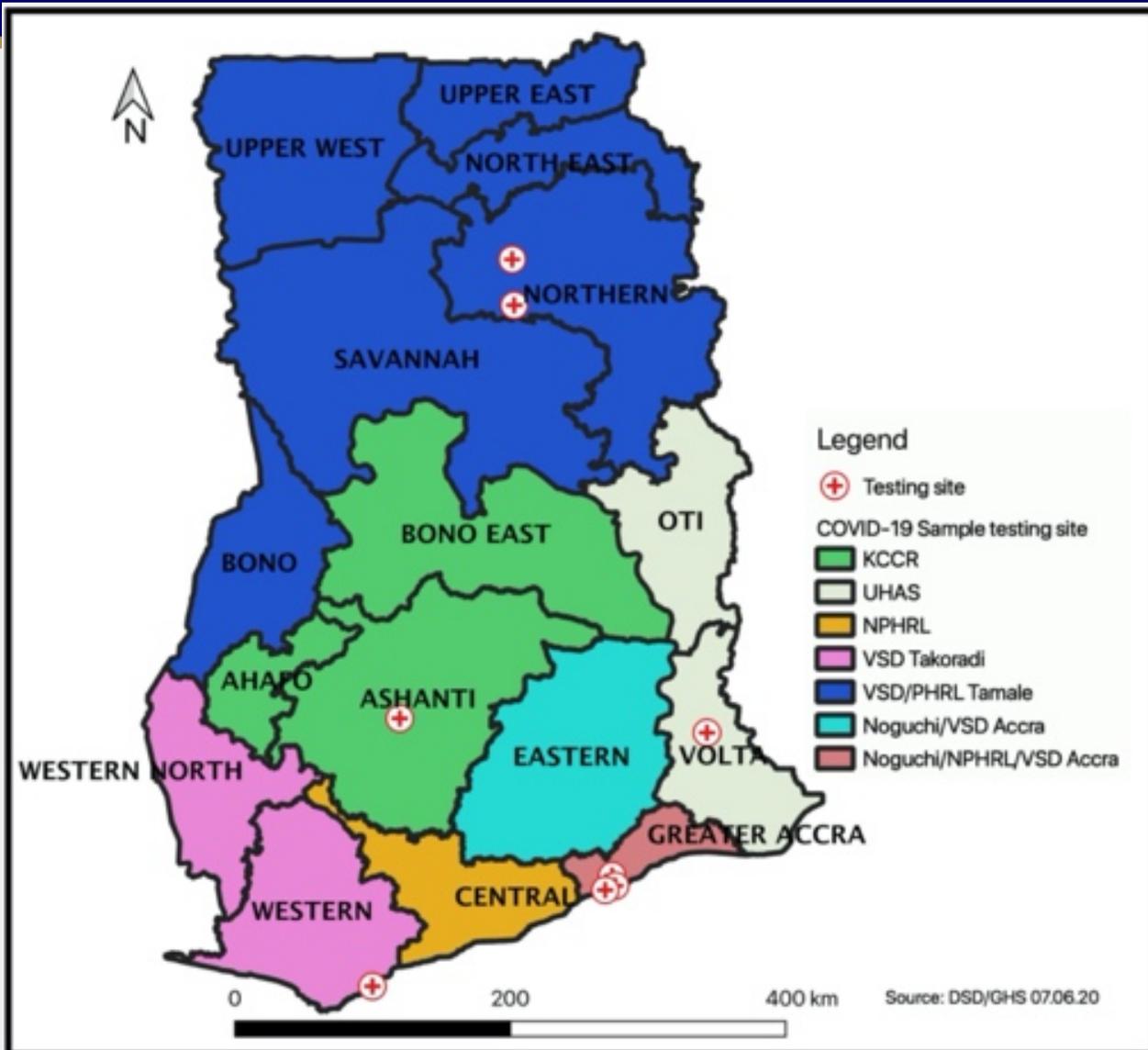
RNA extraction



Real time PCR

Positive pools are 'unpooled' (samples are tested individually)

# Which labs were pooling....



All labs doing COVID-19 testing in Ghana; including peripheral labs

NMIMR (main lab that started pooling)

KCCR (main lab)

UHAS (peripheral lab)

NPHRL (peripheral lab)

VSD/PHRL Tamale (peripheral lab)

VSD Accra (peripheral lab)



# Why we stopped 'pooling'

- ❖ Our prevalence increased (from <2% to approximately 10%), number of positive samples per number of tests started increasing
- ❖ Number of positive pools increased and we were dissolving a lot of pools (80 out of 92 pools tested; 87% of pools)
- ❖ When 50% of pools are positive; consider not pooling
- ❖ Results were delaying because we had to dissolve a large number of pools

# What we achieved...

- ❖ From April to June, we were able to test 105, 464
- ❖ Pooling increased our testing capacity from 1,000 samples/day to about 10,000 samples/day (saving approximately 250,000 USD)
- ❖ 'Pooling' does not affect sensitivity of rRT-PCRs adversely
- ❖ 'Pooling' saves resources (especially for resource limited areas) and time