








SHAREABLE PDF

Head-to-head comparison of SARS-CoV-2 antigen-detecting rapid test with self-collected nasal swab *versus* professional-collected nasopharyngeal swab

Andreas K. Lindner^{1,8}, Olga Nikolai^{1,8}, Franka Kausch¹, Mia Wintel¹, Franziska Hommes¹, Maximilian Gertler ¹, Lisa J. Krüger², Mary Gaeddert ², Frank Tobian², Federica Lainati², Lisa Köppel², Joachim Seybold ³, Victor M. Corman ^{4,5}, Christian Drosten^{4,5}, Jörg Hofmann⁶, Jilian A. Sacks⁷, Frank P. Mockenhaupt ^{1,9} and Claudia M. Denkinger^{2,9}

Affiliations: ¹Charité – Universitätsmedizin Berlin, corporate member of Freie Universität Berlin, Humboldt – Universität zu Berlin, and Berlin Institute of Health, Institute of Tropical Medicine and International Health, Berlin, Germany. ²Division of Clinical Tropical Medicine, Center of Infectious Diseases, Heidelberg University Hospital, Heidelberg, Germany. ³Charité – Universitätsmedizin Berlin, corporate member of Freie Universität Berlin, Humboldt – Universität zu Berlin, and Berlin Institute of Health, Medical Directorate, Berlin, Germany. ⁴Charité – Universitätsmedizin Berlin, corporate member of Freie Universität Berlin, Humboldt – Universität zu Berlin, and Berlin Institute of Health, Institute of Virology, Berlin, Germany. ⁵German Centre for Infection Research (DZIF), Berlin, Germany. ⁶Labor Berlin – Charité Vivantes GmbH, Berlin, Germany. ⁷Foundation for Innovative New Diagnostics, Geneva, Switzerland. ⁸Authors contributed equally. ⁹Authors contributed equally.

Correspondence: Claudia M. Denkinger, Division of Clinical Tropical Medicine, Heidelberg University Hospital, Im Neuenheimer Feld 672, 69120 Heidelberg, Germany. E-mail: claudia.denkinger@uni-heidelberg.de



@ERSpublications

Supervised nasal self-sampling is a reliable alternative to professional nasopharyngeal sampling using a WHO-listed SARS-CoV-2 antigen-detecting rapid test. Self-sampling and potentially patient self-testing may be a future use case. <https://bit.ly/3mup0hS>

Cite this article as: Lindner AK, Nikolai O, Kausch F, *et al.* Head-to-head comparison of SARS-CoV-2 antigen-detecting rapid test with self-collected nasal swab *versus* professional-collected nasopharyngeal swab. *Eur Respir J* 2021; 57: 2003961 [<https://doi.org/10.1183/13993003.03961-2020>].

This single-page version can be shared freely online.

To the Editor:

A number of antigen-detecting rapid diagnostic tests (Ag-RDTs) for severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) are now commercially available and can result in rapid decisions on patient care, isolation and contact tracing at the point of care [1]. Two Ag-RDTs using nasopharyngeal (NP) swab samples meet World Health Organization (WHO) targets and are now approved through the WHO Emergency Use Listing procedure [2–4].