

The role of covid-19 testing, data and informatics in getting back to normal

Testing, data and informatics have significantly improved countries' abilities to lessen covid-19 transmission and mitigate the ongoing crisis to help get back to normal

3 primary types of testing are currently used:¹



- Molecular
- Antigen
- Serologic



Data and informatics supporting testing

Some of the tools that have seen rapid adoption include:



Informatics



Artificial Intelligence



Telehealth

Evidence suggests that for every **€1** spent on test-track quarantine strategies approximately **€7** can be recovered from saved health resources²



Digital technologies have been useful in:^{3,4}

- Epidemiological surveillance
- Rapid case identification
- Interruption of community transmission
- Public communication
- Clinical care

Benefits of effective testing strategies

are apparent, but **questions remain** around the use of testing as we look towards the future of immunity:

- What level of immunity is needed for protection?
- How long it takes to develop the specified immunity levels?
- How to boost immunity effectively?



Future outlook

- ▶ Workplaces and schools might use rapid "at-home" testing kits
- ▶ Clinics and hospitals might move to panel testing, such as for influenza
- ▶ There might be a general shift from antigen to antibody testing to assess travel safety or the need for vaccine booster

Conclusion

- Testing cannot take a back seat to vaccination; no test in isolation will be enough.
- As immunity passports inch into reality, testing will remain crucial to ensure the accuracy and validity of passports.
- Countries will need more transparency in their data processing and cloud computing tools without sacrificing privacy and security.
- Greater collaboration is needed among technology developers, physicians and policymakers to design and implement digital tools.
- There is a need for seamless integration of data into Electronic Health Record systems to improve healthcare outcomes.



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