



Rx Only

cobas[®] SARS-CoV-2

Nucleic acid test for use on the cobas[®] Liat[®] System

For use under the Emergency Use Authorization (EUA) only

For in vitro diagnostic use

Rx only

cobas[®] SARS-CoV-2

P/N: 09408592190

cobas[®] SARS-CoV-2 Quality Control Kit

P/N: 09408835190

Table of Contents

Intended use	4
Summary and explanation of the test.....	4
Reagents and materials.....	6
cobas® SARS-CoV-2 reagents and controls.....	6
Reagent storage and handling.....	9
Additional materials required	10
Instrumentation and software required	10
Precautions and handling requirements	11
Warnings and precautions	11
Sample collection, transport, and storage.....	13
Sample collection.....	13
Transport and storage.....	13
Instructions for use.....	14
Procedural notes	14
Running cobas® SARS-CoV-2.....	14
Test procedure	15
cobas® SARS-CoV-2 assay tube Lot Validation	16
Materials needed for Lot Validation	16
Assay tube Lot Validation workflow	17
Performing additional control runs	21
Results.....	22
Quality control and interpretation of results.....	22
Procedural limitations	23
Conditions of Authorization for the Laboratory.....	24
Non-clinical performance – SARS-CoV-2.....	25
Key performance characteristics	25
Analytical sensitivity	25
Reactivity/inclusivity	25
Cross reactivity.....	26

Clinical performance evaluation	27
Clinical evaluation using specimens from individuals suspected of COVID-19.....	27
Clinical evaluation using specimens from asymptomatic individuals being screened for COVID-19	28
Failure codes.....	29
Additional information	30
Key test features.....	30
Symbols.....	31
Technical support.....	32
Manufacturer and distributor.....	32
Trademarks and patents	32
Copyright.....	32
References.....	33
Document revision.....	35

Intended use

The **cobas**® SARS-CoV-2 Nucleic acid test for use on the **cobas**® Liat® System (**cobas**® SARS-CoV-2) is an automated real-time RT-PCR assay intended for the rapid in vitro qualitative detection of nucleic acid from SARS-CoV-2 in self-collected anterior nasal (nasal) swabs (collected in a healthcare setting with instruction by a healthcare provider) and healthcare provider-collected nasopharyngeal, mid-turbinate and anterior nasal (nasal) swabs from either individuals suspected of COVID-19 by their healthcare provider or from any individual, including individuals without symptoms or other reasons to suspect COVID-19.

Results are for the identification of SARS-CoV-2 nucleic acids. SARS-CoV-2 RNA is generally detectable in respiratory specimens during the acute phase of infection. Positive results are indicative of the presence of SARS-CoV-2 RNA. Positive results do not rule out bacterial infection or co-infection with other viruses. Clinical correlation with patient history and other diagnostic information is necessary to determine patient infection status. The agent detected may not be the definite cause of disease.

Negative results do not preclude SARS-CoV-2 infection and should not be used as the sole basis for diagnosis, treatment or other patient management decisions. Negative results must be combined with clinical observations, patient history, and/or epidemiological information.

cobas® SARS-CoV-2 is intended for use by health professionals or trained operators who are proficient in using the **cobas**® Liat® System.

In the United States (US), testing with **cobas**® SARS-CoV-2 is authorized for laboratories certified under the Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments of 1988 (CLIA), 42 U.S.C. §263a, that meet requirements to perform moderate or high complexity tests. **cobas**® SARS-CoV-2 is also authorized for use at the Point of Care (POC), i.e., in patient care settings operating under a CLIA Certificate of Waiver, Certificate of Compliance, or Certificate of Accreditation.

Laboratories within the U.S. and its territories are required to report all SARS-CoV-2 results to the appropriate public health authorities.

In the U.S., **cobas**® SARS-CoV-2 is only for use under the Food and Drug Administration's Emergency Use Authorization.

Summary and explanation of the test

Background

Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) is a respiratory illness caused by a novel human coronavirus, named SARS-CoV-2 (severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus-2) by the World Health Organization.¹⁻³ COVID-19 has been declared a public health emergency of international concern and is the first pandemic caused by coronavirus.^{4,5} COVID-19 is a potentially fatal infection that results in significant worldwide morbidity and mortality.⁶

Rapid and accurate diagnosis of COVID-19 infection is important in individuals suspected of a respiratory infection or in individuals who require screening for COVID-19 infection. The clinical manifestation of COVID-19 can range from asymptomatic or mild "influenza-like" illness (such as fever, cough, shortness of breath, or myalgia) in a majority of individuals to more severe and life-threatening disease.⁷⁻⁹ Rapid and accurate detection of SARS-CoV-2 can help to inform time-critical medical decision-making, facilitate infection control efforts, promote efficient resourcing, optimize use of targeted therapies and antimicrobials, and reduce ancillary testing or procedures.^{10,11}

Explanation of the test

cobas® SARS-CoV-2 assay uses real-time reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) technology to rapidly (approximately 20 minutes) detect SARS-CoV-2 virus from nasopharyngeal, mid-turbinate and nasal swabs. The automation, small footprint, and easy-to-use interface of the cobas® Liat® System enable performance of this test to occur at the POC or in a clinical laboratory setting.

Principles of the procedure

The cobas® SARS-CoV-2 assay is performed on the cobas® Liat® Analyzer which automates and integrates sample purification, nucleic acid amplification, and detection of the target sequence in biological samples using real-time RT-PCR assays. The assay targets both the ORF1 a/b non-structural region and structural nucleocapsid protein (N) gene that are unique to SARS-CoV-2. An Internal Process Control (IPC) is also included. The IPC is present to control for adequate processing of the target virus through steps of sample purification, nucleic acid amplification, and to monitor the presence of inhibitors in the RT-PCR processes.

Reagents and materials

The materials provided for cobas® SARS-CoV-2 can be found in Table 1 and Table 2. Reagent handling and storage can be found in Table 3. Materials required, but not provided can be found in Table 4 and Table 5.


Refer to the **Reagents and materials** section and the **Precautions and handling requirements** section for the hazard information for the product.

cobas® SARS-CoV-2 reagents and controls

All unopened assay tubes and controls shall be stored as recommended in Table 1 to Table 3.

Table 1: cobas® SARS-CoV-2

cobas® SARS-CoV-2 Store at 2-8°C 20 tests (P/N 09408592190) 2 cobas® transfer pipette packs (12 pipettes/pack - P/N 09329676001) 1 Package Insert Barcode Card		
Reagents in cobas® SARS-CoV-2 assay tube	Reagent ingredients	Safety symbol and warning ^a
cobas® Liat® Internal Process Control	Tris buffer, tween-80, polyethylene glycol, EDTA, < 0.001% stock bacteriophage MS2 (inactivated), 0.002% carrier RNA, 0.01% ProClin® 300 preservative	EUH210 Safety data sheet available on request. EUH208 Contains Mixture of: 5-chloro-2- methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one and 2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one (3:1). May produce an allergic reaction.
Proteinase K	100% Proteinase K	N/A
cobas® Liat® Magnetic Glass Particles	Magnetic Glass Particles	N/A

cobas® SARS-CoV-2		
Store at 2-8°C 20 tests (P/N 09408592190) 2 cobas® transfer pipette packs (12 pipettes/pack - P/N 09329676001) 1 Package Insert Barcode Card		
Reagents in cobas® SARS-CoV-2 assay tube	Reagent ingredients	Safety symbol and warning^a
cobas® Liat® Lysis Buffer	Citric acid, sodium phosphate, 42.6% guanidinium isothiocyanate ^b , 5% decaethylene glycol monododecyl ether ^b , dithiothreitol	 <p>DANGER</p> <p>H302 + H332 Harmful if swallowed or if inhaled. H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.</p> <p>EUH032 Contact with acids liberates very toxic gas.</p> <p>P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray. P273 Avoid release to the environment. P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection/hearing protection.</p> <p>P303 + P361 + P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water. P304 + P340 + P310 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor. P305 + P351 + P338 + P310 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/ doctor.</p> <p>593-84-0 Guanidinium thiocyanate 9002-92-0 Brij 35</p>
cobas® Liat® Wash Buffer	Glycine, potassium fluoride, 0.01% ProClin® 300 preservative	N/A
cobas® Liat® Elution Buffer	Trehalose, tris buffer, magnesium sulfate, bovine serum albumin, 0.01% ProClin® 300 preservative	EUH210 Safety data sheet available on request. EUH208 Contains Mixture of: 5-chloro-2- methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one and 2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one (3:1). May produce an allergic reaction.

cobas® SARS-CoV-2 Store at 2-8°C 20 tests (P/N 09408592190) 2 cobas® transfer pipette packs (12 pipettes/pack - P/N 09329676001) 1 Package Insert Barcode Card		
Reagents in cobas® SARS-CoV-2 assay tube	Reagent ingredients	Safety symbol and warning ^a
cobas® Liat® SARS-CoV-2 Master Mix-1	Tween-80, tris buffer, trehalose, potassium chloride, bovine serum albumin, dATP, dCTP, dGTP, dUTP, 0.01% ProClin® 300 preservative, < 0.001% Downstream SARS-CoV-2 and Internal Process Control primers	EUH210 Safety data sheet available on request. EUH208 Contains Mixture of: 5-chloro-2- methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one and 2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one (3:1). May produce an allergic reaction.
cobas® Liat® SARS-CoV-2 Master Mix-2	Tween-80, tween-20, tris buffer, glycerol, potassium chloride, EDTA, dithiothreitol, < 0.01% Z05 polymerase with aptamer, 0.23% MMLV Reverse Transcriptase	N/A
cobas® Liat® SARS-CoV-2 Master Mix-3	Tween-80, tris buffer, EDTA, trehalose, potassium chloride, bovine serum albumin, < 0.001% upstream SARS-CoV-2 and Internal Control primers, < 0.01% fluorescent-labeled SARS-CoV-2 and Internal Control probes, 0.004% Taq DSC 2.0 DNA polymerase, 0.01% ProClin® 300 preservative	EUH210 Safety data sheet available on request. EUH208 Contains Mixture of: 5-chloro-2- methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one and 2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one (3:1). May produce an allergic reaction.

^a Product safety labeling primarily follows EU GHS guidance

^b Hazardous substance or mixture

Table 2: cobas® SARS-CoV-2 Quality Control Kit

cobas® SARS-CoV-2 Quality Control Kit Store at 2-8°C (P/N 09408835190) 8 transfer pipettes 1 Control Kit Barcode Card			
Kit components	Reagent ingredients	Quantity per kit	Safety symbol and warning ^a
cobas® SARS-CoV-2 Positive Control SARS-CoV-2 (+) C (P/N 09212078001)	Tris buffer, EDTA, < 0.003% Poly rA (synthetic), < 0.01% non-infectious plasmid DNA (microbial) containing SARS-CoV-2 sequence, < 0.05% sodium azide	3 X 0.25 mL	N/A
cobas® Dilution UTM Dilution UTM (-) C (P/N 08053669001)	N/A	3 X 0.3 mL	N/A

^aProduct safety labeling primarily follows EU GHS guidance

Reagent storage and handling

Reagents shall be stored and will be handled as specified in Table 3.

Do not freeze materials listed below. Do not open individual assay tube packaging until operator is ready to perform testing.

Table 3: Reagent storage and handling

Reagent	Storage Temperature	Storage Time
cobas® SARS-CoV-2	2-8°C	Stable until the expiration date indicated
cobas® SARS-CoV-2 Quality Control Kit	2-8°C	Stable until the expiration date indicated

Additional materials required

Table 4: Materials required but not provided

Specimen Collection Kit	P/N
Nasopharyngeal Swab Collection Kits: Flexible minitip FLOQSwab™ with Universal Transport Media™ (UTM®) from Copan Diagnostics OR BD™ Universal Viral Transport (UVT) 3-mL collection kit with a flocked flexible minitip swab	305C 220531
Nasal Swab Collection Kits: Regular FLOQSwab™ with Universal Transport Media™ (UTM®) from Copan Diagnostics, OR BD™ Universal Viral Transport (UVT) 3-mL collection kit with a regular flocked swab, OR Copan Universal Transport Medium (UTM-RT®), without beads	306C 220528 3C047N
Mid-Turbinate Swab Collection:*	
Single Contoured Adult Size Nylon® Flocked Swab with Stopper with 80mm Breakpoint in Peel Pouch - Individually Packaged, Sterile 100/Pack; 10 Packs/Case from Copan Diagnostics,	56380CS01
Thermo Fisher™ Scientific Remel™ M4RT Thermo Fisher™ Scientific Remel™ M4 Thermo Fisher™ Scientific Remel™ M5 Thermo Fisher™ Scientific Remel™ M6 Thermo Fisher™ Scientific Remel™ M4RT® tube, without beads	R12565, R12566, R12567 R12550 R12555 R12563, R12568, R12569 R12622, R12591
Pre-aliquotted 3 mL 0.9% or 0.85% Physiological saline Thomas Scientific MANTACC™ 0.9% Saline Solution, 3 mL in 10 mL Tube, 50 Tubes per Pack, or equivalent Millennium LifeSciences, Inc. Culture Media Concepts®, 3 mL Sterile Normal Saline (0.85%) in 10 mL plastic tube (15 x 100 mm)	20A00K984 V468-3

Note: If the viral transport media and saline listed in Table 4 are not available, CLIA certified moderate and high complexity laboratories only may prepare and package equivalent 3 mL of physiological saline (0.9% or 0.85%) for use with cobas® SARS-CoV-2 test. Ensure standard laboratory practices are followed.

*The use of Mid-Turbinate swab is considered acceptable for use; however, the performance of the test has not been established with this specimen type.

Instrumentation and software required

The cobas® Liat® System Software is installed on the instrument(s).

Table 5: Equipment and software required but not provided

Equipment and Software
cobas® Liat® Analyzer (P/N 07341920190) Including cobas® Liat® System Software (Core) Version 3.3 or higher
cobas® SARS CoV-2 Assay Script v1.0 or higher

Note: For additional information regarding the cobas® Liat® Analyzer, please refer to the cobas® Liat® System User Guide.

Precautions and handling requirements

Warnings and precautions

- For in vitro diagnostic use.
- In the United States:
 - This product has not been FDA cleared or approved but has been authorized for emergency use by FDA under an EUA for use by authorized laboratories certified under the Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments of 1988 (CLIA), 42 U.S.C. §263a, to perform moderate or high complexity tests. **cobas**® SARS-CoV-2 is also authorized for use at the Point of Care (POC), i.e., in patient care settings operating under a CLIA Certificate of Waiver, Certificate of Compliance, or Certificate of Accreditation.
 - This product has been authorized only for the detection of nucleic acid from SARS-CoV-2, not for any other viruses or pathogens.
 - The emergency use of this product is only authorized for the duration of the declaration that circumstances exist justifying the authorization of emergency use of in vitro diagnostics for detection and/or diagnosis of COVID-19 under Section 564(b)(1) of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, 21 U.S.C. § 360bbb-3(b)(1), unless the declaration is terminated or authorization is revoked sooner.
- Before using the **cobas**® SARS-CoV-2 test, operator should carefully read Instructions For Use (IFU) and the **cobas**® Liat® System User Guide.
- Treat all biological specimens, including used **cobas**® SARS-CoV-2 assay tubes and transfer pipettes, as if capable of transmitting infectious agents. It is often impossible to know which specimens might be infectious; all biological specimens should be treated with universal precautions. Guidelines for specimen handling are available from the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute and World Health Organization.¹²⁻¹⁶
- Follow your institution's safety procedures for working with chemicals and handling biological samples.
- Do not use a damaged **cobas**® SARS-CoV-2 assay tube.
- Do not use a **cobas**® SARS-CoV-2 assay tube that has been dropped after removal from its foil pouch.
- Do not open the cap of the **cobas**® SARS-CoV-2 assay tube during or after the run on the **cobas**® Liat® Analyzer.
- Ensure any additional labels are only placed on the back of the tube sleeve or around the side of the cap, do not place labels over barcodes or over the top of the assay tube cap.
- For additional warnings, precautions and procedures to reduce the risk of contamination for the **cobas**® Liat® Analyzer, consult the **cobas**® Liat® System User Guide.
- Dispose of a used **cobas**® SARS-CoV-2 assay tube, pipette and specimen tube according to your institution's safety guidelines for hazardous material.
- On request Safety Data Sheets (SDS) are available from your local Roche representative.
- Due to the high sensitivity of the assays run on the **cobas**® Liat® Analyzer, contamination of the work area with previous positive samples may cause false positive results. Handle samples according to standard laboratory practices. Clean instruments and surrounding surfaces according to instructions provided in the cleaning section of the **cobas**® Liat® System User Guide. If spills occur on the **cobas**® Liat® Analyzer, follow the appropriate instructions in the **cobas**® Liat® System User Guide to clean.
- Specimen collection must be performed using the recommended swab types. Inadequate or inappropriate sample collection, storage, and transport may yield incorrect or invalid test results. DO NOT use cotton or calcium alginate swabs, or swabs with wood shafts.

- When using pre-aliquotted 3 mL of sterile 0.9% or 0.85% physiological saline solution, ensure that the swab height is appropriate for the collection and the score mark is not higher than the height of the collection tube.
- Ensure there is no sign of leakage from the collection tube prior to running the test.
- Use only the transfer pipettes contained in the **cobas**® SARS-CoV-2 assay pack and **cobas**® SARS-CoV-2 Quality Control Kit. Use of alternative transfer pipettes may lead to invalid results.
- Good laboratory practices and careful adherence to the procedures specified in this Instructions For Use document are necessary. Wear laboratory gloves, laboratory coats, and eye protection when handling samples and reagents. Gloves must be changed when taking transfer pipette out of the **cobas**® transfer pipette pack, between handling samples, **cobas**® SARS-CoV-2 assay tube, and **cobas**® SARS-CoV-2 Quality Control Kit to avoid contamination of reagents and pipettes.
- After handling samples and kit reagents, remove gloves and wash hands thoroughly.

Sample collection, transport, and storage

Note: Handle all samples and controls as if they are capable of transmitting infectious agents. Do not use cotton or calcium alginate swab, or swab with wood shafts.

Sample collection

- Collect specimen using a sterile flocked swab with a synthetic tip according to applicable manufacturer instructions and/or standard collection technique using 3 mL of viral transport media or sterile 0.9% or 0.85% physiological saline.

Transport and storage

Transportation of collected specimens must comply with all applicable regulations for the transport of etiologic agents.

Transport and test specimens as soon as possible after collection.

- If transportation is required, specimens must be packaged, shipped, and transported according to the current edition of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulation. Follow shipping regulations for UN 3373 Biological Substance, Category B when sending potential SARS-CoV-2 virus specimens. Store specimens at 2-8°C and ship overnight on ice pack. If a specimen is frozen at $\leq -70^{\circ}\text{C}$, ship overnight on dry ice.
- Specimen transferred into the cobas® SARS-CoV-2 assay tube should be run as soon as possible on the Analyzer. Once the sample has been added to the cobas® SARS-CoV-2 assay tube it may be stored at room temperature for up to 4 hours.
- Specimens collected in transport media (UTM or UVT, M4, M4RT, M5 and M6) may be stored up to 4 hours at room temperature or up to 72 hours at 2-8°C if immediate testing is not possible. Freezing at -70°C or colder (and transportation on dry ice) is required for specimen storage or transportation beyond 72 hours prior to the specimen being added to the assay tube for testing.
- Specimens collected in 0.9% or 0.85% physiological saline solution may be stored up to 4 hours at room temperature or up to 72 hours at 2-8°C if immediate testing is not possible.

Instructions for use

Procedural notes

- Do not use **cobas**® SARS-CoV-2 assay tube and **cobas**® SARS-CoV-2 Quality Control Kit after their expiry dates.
- Do not reuse assay tubes and transfer pipettes. They are for one-time use only.
- Refer to the **cobas**® Liat® System User Guide for detailed operation and routine cleaning of instruments.

Running **cobas**® SARS-CoV-2

Use the transfer pipette to load approximately 0.2 mL of the specimen into the **cobas**® SARS-CoV-2 assay tube. **cobas**® Liat® Analyzer will adjust the sample volume if more sample was loaded.

Always use caution when transferring specimens from a sample collection tube to the assay tube.

*Use transfer pipettes from the **cobas**® transfer pipette pack included in the kit to handle specimens.*

*Ensure clean gloves are used when removing transfer pipettes from the **cobas**® transfer pipette pack.*

*Reseal the **cobas**® transfer pipette pack immediately after removing the necessary pipette(s).*

*The **cobas**® transfer pipette pack may be stored at room temperature following first removal from the kit.*

Always use a new transfer pipette for each specimen.

The test procedure is described in detail in the **cobas**® Liat® System User Guide. Figure 1 below summarizes the procedure.

Test procedure

Figure 1: cobas® SARS-CoV-2 procedure

“Lot Validation” workflow

1	Start up the system and login
2	Obtain Controls and assay tubes
3	Under “Assay” menu, choose “New Lot”
4	Scan the barcode on the Package Insert ID Barcode card
5	Scan and run Negative Control
6	Scan and run Positive Control

cobas® SARS CoV-2 workflow

1	Start up the system and login
2	Obtain samples and assay tubes
3	On the Main Menu, choose “Run Assay”
4	Scan cobas ® SARS-CoV-2 assay tube barcode
5	Scan or enter sample ID
6	Add specimen to cobas ® SARS-CoV-2 assay tube using transfer pipette and re-cap the tube
7	Re-scan cobas ® SARS-CoV-2 assay tube barcode
8	Start run
9	Review results*
10	Unload and dispose used cobas ® SARS-CoV-2 assay tube

* Refer to **cobas**® Liat® System User Guide for details of result uploading to LIS.

cobas® SARS-CoV-2 assay tube Lot Validation

Before using a new lot of cobas® SARS-CoV-2 assay tubes, a Lot Validation procedure must be performed on the cobas® Liat® Analyzer to validate the cobas® SARS-CoV-2 assay tube lot at your site. The procedure includes running a Negative Control sample and a Positive Control sample.

Note: Refer to the cobas® Liat® System User Guide for detailed operating instructions.

Materials needed for Lot Validation

The following materials are needed:

Materials needed to validate Negative Control:	Materials needed to validate Positive Control:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Dilution UTM-RT® tube² <input type="checkbox"/> 1 cobas® SARS-CoV-2 assay tubes from this lot¹ <input type="checkbox"/> 1 transfer pipette¹ <input type="checkbox"/> Package Insert Barcode card¹ <input type="checkbox"/> Negative Control Barcode on the Control Kit Barcode Card² 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> 1 cobas® SARS-CoV-2 Positive Control tube² <input type="checkbox"/> 1 cobas® SARS-CoV-2 assay tubes from this lot¹ <input type="checkbox"/> 1 transfer pipette¹ <input type="checkbox"/> Positive Control Barcode on the Control Kit Barcode Card²

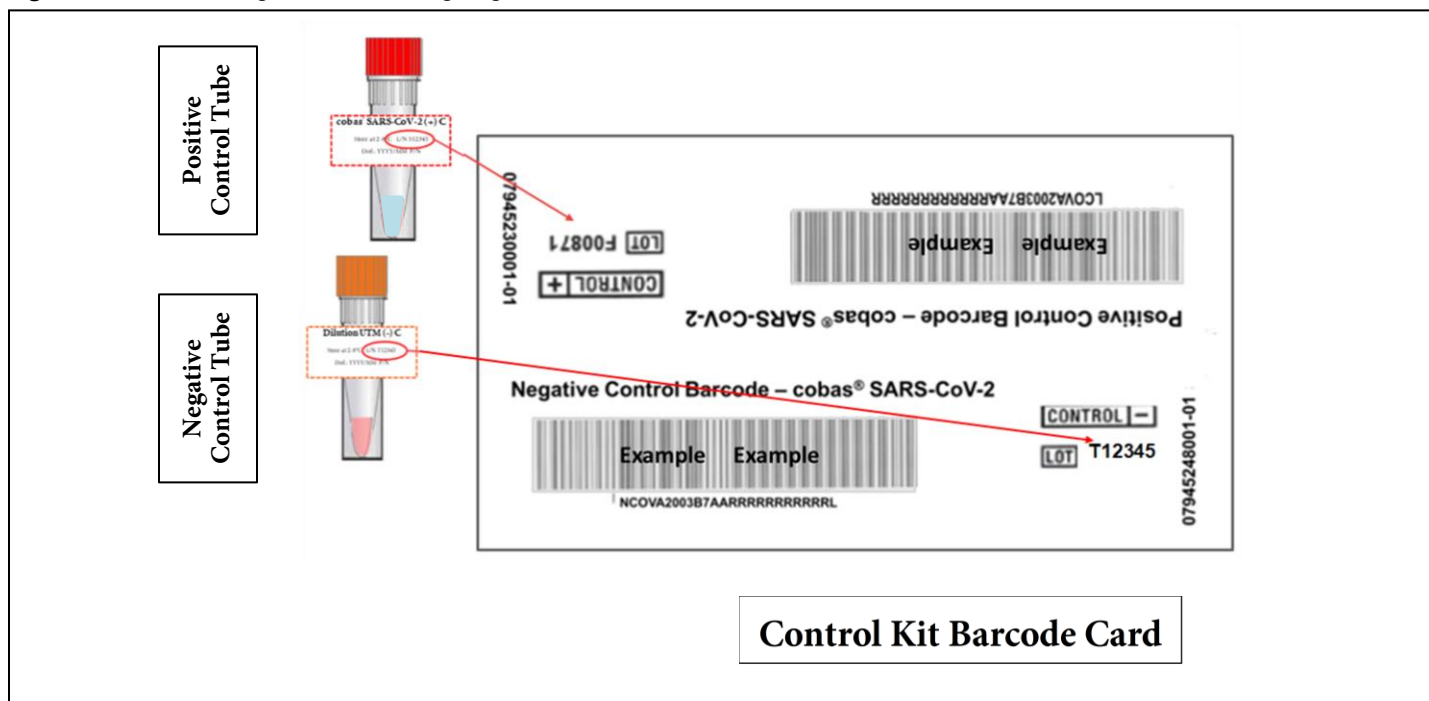
¹ Contained in cobas® SARS-CoV-2 assay tube Kit and cobas® SARS-CoV-2 Quality Control Kit

- Package Insert ID Barcode Card: This barcode is lot-specific; match the lot number next to the barcode with the lot number on the cobas® SARS-CoV-2 assay tubes.

² Contained in cobas® SARS-CoV-2 Quality Control Kit

Note: Following Figure 2,

- Match the lot number (L/N) of the Dilution UTM tube label to the lot number (LOT) of the Negative Control Barcode Label on the Control Kit Barcode Card and then use the Negative Control Barcode (on the Control Kit Barcode Card) as the sample ID when performing negative control run.
- Match the lot number (L/N) of the Positive Control tube label for cobas® SARS-CoV-2 to the lot number (LOT) of the Positive Control Barcode Label on the Control Kit Barcode Card as shown in Figure 2. Use the Positive Control Barcode (on the Control Kit Barcode Card) as the sample ID when performing positive control run.

Figure 2: Schematic diagram for illustrating Negative Control tube, Positive Control tube and Control Kit Barcode Card

Assay tube Lot Validation workflow

1. Press the power on/off button to start the cobas® Liat® Analyzer.
2. Select “Login” on the screen of the cobas® Liat® Analyzer.
3. Enter user name when prompted, select “OK”.
4. Enter user password when prompted, select “OK”.

Note: You may be prompted to confirm you have read the User Manual, (i.e., cobas® Liat® System User Guide).
5. Select “Assay Menu” on the main menu of a cobas® Liat® Analyzer.
6. Select “New Lot” at the bottom of the list.
7. When prompted to **Scan the Insert ID**, select “Scan” and scan the cobas® SARS-CoV-2 Package Insert ID Barcode card. Ensure that the red scan light is over the entire barcode.

Note: You may be prompted to confirm you have read Instructions For Use.
8. When prompted to **scan the Negative Control ID**, select “Scan” and scan the Negative Control Barcode card included with the control kit. Ensure that the red scan light is over the entire barcode. Next, the cobas® Liat® Analyzer will prompt with the message “Add negative control & scan tube ID”.
9. Hold a tube of Negative Control upright and lightly tap on a flat surface to collect liquid at the bottom of the tube. Visually check that the Dilution UTM has pooled at the bottom of the tube.
10. Open up a cobas® SARS-CoV-2 assay tube foil pouch (from the lot to be added) and remove the contents.

11. Use the transfer pipette provided in either the **cobas**® SARS-CoV-2 Kit or QC Kit the pouch to add the Negative Control to the **cobas**® SARS-CoV-2 assay tube. Firmly squeeze the bulb of the pipette until the bulb is fully flat, then insert the tip of the pipette into the liquid and draw up the sample by slowly releasing the bulb.

Note: Only use the transfer pipette provided in either the cobas® SARS-CoV-2 Kit or QC Kit to transfer controls and samples into the cobas® SARS-CoV-2 assay tube.

12. Carefully remove the cap of the **cobas**® SARS-CoV-2 assay tube and insert the pipette into the opening. Place the pipette tip near the bottom of the open segment.
13. Slowly squeeze the bulb to empty the contents of the pipette into the **cobas**® SARS-CoV-2 assay tube. Avoid creating bubbles in the sample. Do not release the pipette bulb while the pipette is still in the **cobas**® SARS-CoV-2 assay tube.

Note: Do not puncture the cobas® SARS-CoV-2 assay tube or the seal at the bottom of the sample compartment. If either of these are damaged, discard both the cobas® SARS-CoV-2 assay tube and the transfer pipette, and restart the testing procedure with a new cobas® SARS-CoV-2 assay tube and pipette.

14. Screw the cap back onto the **cobas**® SARS-CoV-2 assay tube. Dispose of the transfer pipette as biohazardous material.
15. Select “Scan” and place the **cobas**® SARS-CoV-2 assay tube horizontally on the table beneath the barcode reader so that the red scan light is over the entire barcode. The tube entry door on top of the **cobas**® Liat® Analyzer will open automatically once the barcode is read.
16. Remove the **cobas**® SARS-CoV-2 assay tube sleeve and immediately insert the **cobas**® SARS-CoV-2 assay tube into the **cobas**® Liat® Analyzer until the tube clicks into place.

Note: The cobas® SARS-CoV-2 assay tube only fits in one way - the grooved side of the cobas® SARS-CoV- assay tube must be on the left while the cap is on top.

17. If the tube is not inserted by the time the door closes, re-scan the **cobas**® SARS-CoV-2 assay tube barcode and insert the **cobas**® SARS-CoV-2 assay tube again. Once the **cobas**® SARS-CoV-2 assay tube is properly inserted, the **cobas**® Liat® Analyzer will close the door automatically and begin the test.
18. During the test, the **cobas**® Liat® Analyzer displays the running status and estimated time remaining. Once the test is complete, the **cobas**® Liat® displays the message, “Remove tube slowly and carefully.” and opens the tube entry door automatically. Slowly lift the **cobas**® SARS-CoV-2 assay tube out of the **cobas**® Liat® Analyzer. Dispose of the used **cobas**® SARS-CoV-2 assay tube as biohazardous material.
19. If “**Negative control result accepted.**” is displayed at the end of the run, select “**Confirm**”. If the result is rejected, repeat the negative control run (steps 8-19). If repeated control runs do not produce the expected results, contact your local Roche representative.
20. Select “**Back**” to proceed with the **cobas**® SARS-CoV-2 Positive Control test on the same instrument.
21. Similarly, follow steps 8 to 18 with a **cobas**® SARS-CoV-2 Positive Control in place of the **cobas**® Liat® Negative Control.
22. If “**Positive Control Result Accepted. Lot ... added**” is displayed at the end of the run, select “**OK**” and then select “**Back**” to return to Main menu. If the result is rejected, repeat the **cobas**® Liat® SARS-CoV-2 Positive Control test. If repeated control runs do not produce the expected results, contact your local Roche representative.
23. Select “**Assay Menu**” to verify the new lot has been added.

Transferring assay tube lot information

After Lot Validation workflow is completed on one Analyzer, use the Advanced Tools to transfer the lot information to the other Analyzers at your site. This allows the other Analyzers to use this cobas® SARS-CoV-2 assay tube lot without performing Lot Validation on each Analyzer. Consult the software specific Advanced Tools guide for details of operation.

cobas® SARS-CoV-2 on clinical specimens testing

Material needed for running cobas® SARS-CoV-2

- cobas® SARS-CoV-2 assay foil pouch which includes the cobas® SARS-CoV-2 assay tube
- 1 transfer pipette
- 1 specimen in collection media

Procedure

1. Ensure that the cobas® Liat® Analyzer is powered on.
2. Select “**Login**” on the screen of the cobas® Liat® Analyzer.
3. Enter user name when prompted, select “**OK**”.
4. Enter user password when prompted, select “**OK**”.

Note: You may be prompted to confirm you have read the User Manual (i.e., cobas® Liat® System User Guide).

5. From the Main Menu, select “**Run Assay**”.
6. Open up a cobas® SARS-CoV-2 assay tube pouch and take out the assay tube. When prompted to **scan Liat Tube ID**, select “**Scan**” and place the SARS-CoV-2 assay tube horizontally on the table beneath the barcode reader so that the red scan light is over the entire barcode.
7. When prompted to **scan the sample ID**, select “**Scan**” to scan the sample barcode. In the case that the sample cannot be scanned, select “**Enter**” to manually enter the sample ID.
 - a. **Note:** If patient verification is activated, the Analyzer will display the status of verification.
 - i. If patient verification is successful, the Analyzer may prompt confirmation of entered information before proceeding with running the assay.
 - ii. If patient verification fails, the Analyzer may display a notification that verification failed:
 1. And may require acknowledgement before proceeding with running the assay or
 2. If unable to proceed with running the assay contact your lab administrator.
8. When prompted to add the sample, use the transfer pipette provided in the assay kit to transfer specimen. Firmly squeeze the bulb of the pipette until the bulb is fully flat, then insert the tip of the pipette into the liquid and draw up the sample by slowly releasing the bulb.
9. Carefully remove one transfer pipette from the cobas® transfer pipette pack and avoid touching other pipettes in the pack. Re-seal the pack.
10. Carefully remove the cap of the cobas® SARS-CoV-2 assay tube and insert the pipette into the opening. Place the pipette tip near the bottom of the open segment.

11. Slowly squeeze the bulb to empty the contents of the pipette into the **cobas**® SARS-CoV-2 assay tube. Do not release the pipette bulb while the pipette is still in the **cobas**® SARS-CoV-2 assay tube.

Note: Do not puncture the cobas® SARS-CoV-2 assay tube or the seal at the bottom of the sample compartment. If either of these are damaged, discard both the cobas® SARS-CoV-2 assay tube and the transfer pipette, and restart the testing procedure with a new cobas® SARS-CoV-2 assay tube and pipette.

12. Re-cap the **cobas**® SARS-CoV-2 assay tube and dispose of the transfer pipette as biohazardous material.

Note: Avoid contaminating gloves, equipment and work surfaces with the residual contents of the pipette.

13. Select “**Scan**” and rescan the same **cobas**® SARS-CoV-2 assay tube barcode. The tube entry door on top of the **cobas**® Liat® Analyzer will open automatically.

14. Remove the **cobas**® SARS-CoV-2 assay tube sleeve and immediately insert the **cobas**® SARS-CoV-2 assay tube into the **cobas**® Liat® Analyzer until the tube clicks into place.

Note: The SARS-CoV-2 assay tube only fits in one way - the grooved side of the cobas® SARS-CoV-2 assay tube must be on the left while the cap is on top.

15. If the assay tube is not inserted by the time the door closes, re-scan the **cobas**® SARS-CoV-2 assay tube barcode and insert the **cobas**® SARS-CoV-2 assay tube again. Once the **cobas**® SARS-CoV-2 assay tube is properly inserted, the **cobas**® Liat® Analyzer will close the door automatically and begin the test.

16. During the test, the **cobas**® Liat® Analyzer displays the running status and estimated time remaining. Once the test is complete, the **cobas**® Liat® Analyzer displays the message, “*Remove tube slowly and carefully.*” and opens the tube entry door automatically. Slowly lift the **cobas**® SARS-CoV-2 assay tube out of the **cobas**® Liat® Analyzer. Dispose of the used **cobas**® SARS-CoV-2 assay tube as biohazardous material.

17. Select “**Report**” to see the Result Report. If applicable, select “**Print**” to print the report.

18. Select “**Back**”, and then “**Main**” to return to the main menu to perform the next test.

Performing additional control runs

In accordance with local, state, federal and/or accrediting organization requirements, additional control runs may be performed with a lot of cobas® SARS-CoV-2 assay tubes that has already been added through the “Lot Validation” workflow. Use the cobas® SARS-CoV-2 Quality Control Kit for use on the cobas® Liat® System to conduct these runs.

Materials needed for additional control runs

- cobas® SARS-CoV-2 assay tubes
- 1 Transfer pipette
- cobas® Liat® SARS-CoV-2 Positive Control and/or Negative Control
- Corresponding barcodes for the cobas® SARS-CoV-2 Positive Control and/or the Negative Control

Procedure

Use the procedure outlined under the section “cobas® SARS-CoV-2 on clinical specimens testing” to perform additional control runs. In step 7, be sure to use the provided control barcodes included in cobas® SARS-CoV-2 Control Kit to scan as sample ID barcode. Interpretation of results for cobas® SARS-CoV-2 when running additional cobas® SARS-CoV-2 Positive Controls or Negative Controls are shown in the “Interpretation of results” section (Table 6 through Table 8). Using barcodes other than the control barcodes provided may lead to incorrect control results.

Results

Quality control and interpretation of results

Table 6: Interpretation of results of cobas® SARS-CoV-2 when running “Lot Validation” procedure

cobas® Liat® Analyzer Display	Interpretation
Negative Control Valid	Negative Control Valid Control is negative for the presence of SARS-CoV-2 RNA.
Negative Control Invalid. Repeat Run	Negative Control Invalid Result is Invalid. The Negative Control should be re-tested to obtain valid result. Repeat Run.
Positive Control Valid	Positive Control Valid Control is positive for the presence of SARS-CoV-2 RNA.
Positive Control Invalid. Repeat Run	Positive Control Invalid Result is Invalid. The positive control should be re-tested to obtain valid result. Repeat Run.

Note: If the repeated run is still invalid, contact your local Roche representative.

Table 7: Interpretation of results of cobas® SARS-CoV-2 when running a sample

Result Report		Interpretation
SARS-CoV-2	SARS-CoV-2 Not Detected	Negative test for SARS-CoV-2 (no SARS-CoV-2 RNA detected)
	SARS-CoV-2 Detected	Positive test for SARS-CoV-2 (SARS-CoV-2 RNA present)
Assay Invalid		Presence or absence of SARS-CoV-2 cannot be determined. Repeat assay with same sample or, if possible, collect new sample for testing.
[Error]. Assay Aborted by System		Run failed or aborted by system. Repeat assay with same sample or, if possible, collect new sample for testing.

Table 8: Interpretation of results when running additional controls after following “Lot Validation” procedure**Positive control**

cobas® Liat® Analyzer Display	Interpretation
Positive Control Valid	Positive Control Valid Control is positive for the presence of SARS-CoV-2 RNA.
Positive Control Invalid	Positive Control Invalid Result is Invalid. The Positive Control should be re-tested to obtain valid result. Repeat Run.

Note: If the repeated run is still invalid, contact your local Roche representative.

Negative control

cobas® Liat® Analyzer Display	Interpretation
Negative Control Valid	Negative Control Valid Control is negative for the presence of SARS-CoV-2 RNA.
Negative Control Invalid	Negative Control Invalid Result is Invalid. The Negative Control should be re-tested to obtain valid result. Repeat Run.

Note: If the repeated run is still invalid, contact your local Roche representative.

Procedural limitations

- cobas® SARS-CoV-2 test has been evaluated only for use in combination with the cobas® SARS-CoV-2 Quality Control Kit and this Instructions For Use document. Modifications to these procedures may alter the performance of the test.
- Due to inherent differences between technologies, it is recommended that, prior to switching from one technology to the next, users perform method correlation studies in their laboratory to qualify technology differences. One hundred percent agreement between the results should not be expected due to aforementioned differences between technologies. Users should follow their own specific policies/procedures.
- This test is intended to be used for the detection of SARS-CoV-2 RNA in nasopharyngeal, mid-turbinate and nasal swab samples collected in a Copan UTM-RT System (UTM-RT) or BD™ Universal Viral Transport System (UVT) or Thermo Fisher™ Scientific Remel™ media, Thomas Scientific MANTACC™ premeasured 3 mL 0.9% physiological saline solution or Millennium LifeSciences, Inc. Culture Media Concepts® 3mL Sterile Normal Saline (0.85%). Testing of other sample or media types may lead to inaccurate results.
- Users in a point of care environment should not prepare (formulate, measure, aliquot) 0.9% or 0.85% physiological saline. CLIA certified moderate and high complexity laboratories may prepare and package equivalent 3 mL of physiological saline for use with cobas® SARS-CoV-2 test, but performance with these alternative solutions has not been established. When using physiological saline solution, ensure that the collection tube is an appropriate height for the swab such that the score mark on the swab is not higher than the height of the tube.
- As with other tests, negative results do not preclude SARS-CoV-2 infection and should not be used as the sole basis for treatment or other patient management decisions.
- False negative results may occur if a specimen is improperly collected, transported or handled, if there is insufficient RNA to be detected, or if one or more target viruses inhibits amplification of other targets.
- Invalid results may be obtained if there is insufficient sample volume or if the specimen contains inhibitory substances that prevent nucleic acid target extraction and/or amplification and detection.

- Mutations within the target regions of cobas® SARS-CoV-2 could affect primer and/or probe binding that results in failure to detect the presence of virus.
- False negative or invalid results may occur due to interference. The Internal Control is included in cobas® SARS-CoV-2 to help identify the specimens containing substances that may interfere with nucleic acid isolation and PCR amplification.
- The performance of this test was established based on the evaluation of a limited number of clinical specimens. Clinical performance has not been established with all circulating variants but is anticipated to be reflective of the prevalent variants in circulation at the time and location of the clinical evaluation. Performance at the time of testing may vary depending on the variants circulating, including newly emerging strains of SARS-CoV-2 and their prevalence, which change over time.

Conditions of Authorization for the Laboratory

- The cobas® SARS-CoV-2 nucleic acid test for use on the cobas® Liat System Letter of Authorization, along with the authorized Fact Sheet for Healthcare Providers, the authorized Fact Sheet for Patients, and authorized labeling are available on the FDA website:

<https://www.fda.gov/medical-devices/coronavirus-disease-2019-covid-19-emergency-use-authorizations-medical-devices/in-vitro-diagnostics-euas>

However, to assist clinical laboratories using the cobas® SARS-CoV-2 nucleic acid test for use on the cobas® Liat System (“cobas® SARS-CoV-2” in the conditions below), the relevant Conditions of Authorization are listed below:

- Authorized laboratories¹ using cobas® SARS-CoV-2 must include with test result reports, all authorized Fact Sheets. Under exigent circumstances, other appropriate methods for disseminating these Fact Sheets may be used, which may include mass media.
- Authorized laboratories using cobas® SARS-CoV-2 must use cobas® SARS-CoV-2 as outlined in the authorized labeling. Deviations from the authorized procedures, including the authorized instruments, authorized extraction methods, authorized clinical specimen types, authorized control materials, authorized other ancillary reagents and authorized materials required to use cobas® SARS-CoV-2 are not permitted.
- Authorized laboratories that receive cobas® SARS-CoV-2 must notify the relevant public health authorities of their intent to run cobas® SARS-CoV-2 prior to initiating testing.
- Authorized laboratories using cobas® SARS-CoV-2 must have a process in place for reporting test results to healthcare providers and relevant public health authorities, as appropriate.
- Authorized laboratories must collect information on the performance of cobas® SARS-CoV-2 and report to DMD/OHT7-OIR/OPEQ/CDRH (via email: CDRH-EUA-Reporting@fda.hhs.gov) and Roche (https://www.roche.com/about/business/roche_worldwide.htm) any suspected occurrence of false positive or false negative results and significant deviations from the established performance characteristics of cobas® SARS-CoV-2 of which they become aware.
- All laboratory personnel using cobas® SARS-CoV-2 must be appropriately trained in PCR techniques, the specific processes and instruments used in the cobas® SARS-CoV-2 and use appropriate laboratory and personal protective equipment when handling this kit, and use cobas® SARS-CoV-2 in accordance with the authorized labeling.
- Roche, authorized distributors, and authorized laboratories using cobas® SARS-CoV-2 must ensure that any records associated with this EUA are maintained until otherwise notified by FDA. Such records will be made available to FDA for inspection upon request.

¹The letter of authorization refers to, “laboratories certified under CLIA, to perform moderate or high complexity tests and use at the Point of Care (POC), i.e., in patient care settings operating under a CLIA Certificate of Waiver, Certificate of Compliance, or Certificate of Accreditation” as “authorized laboratories.”

Non-clinical performance – SARS-CoV-2

Key performance characteristics

Analytical sensitivity

Limit of detection (LoD) studies determine the lowest detectable concentration of SARS-CoV-2 at which greater or equal to 95% of all (true positive) replicates test positive.

To determine the LoD for SARS-CoV-2, a heat inactivated cultured virus of an isolate from a US patient (USA-WA1/2020, lot number 324047, ZeptoMetrix, NY, USA) was serially diluted in pooled negative nasopharyngeal swab matrix. Five concentration levels were tested with 20 replicates except for the highest concentration level, which was tested with 10 replicates. Three lots of assay tubes (approximately equal numbers of replicates per lot) and two independent dilution series (equal numbers of replicates per dilution series) were used in the study.

As shown in Table 9, the lowest concentration level with observed hit rates greater than or equal to 95% was 0.012 TCID₅₀/mL (12 copies/mL) for SARS-CoV-2.

Table 9: LoD determination using USA-WA1/2020 strain

Strain	Concentration [TCID ₅₀ /mL]	Concentration [copies/mL]*	Total valid results	Hit rate [%]	Mean Ct**
USA-WA1/2020 (stock concentration 3.16E+06 TCID ₅₀ /mL)	0.048	49	10	100	33.0
	0.024	24	20	100	33.6
	0.012	12	20	95	34.7
	0.006	6	20	90	35.4
	0.003	3	20	55	35.5

*Concentration of each viral stock in copies/mL was quantified using Reverse transcriptase digital PCR with target specific PCR primers and probe sets designed to amplify SARS-CoV-2.

**Calculations only include positive results.

Reactivity/inclusivity

In silico analysis concluded that **cobas**® SARS-CoV-2 will detect all analyzed SARS-CoV-2 sequences in NCBI and GISAID databases by using a dual target design. The mismatch analysis and predicted assay impact for the dual target designs are summarized in Table 10. In silico analysis (> 120K in NCBI and > 1 million in GISAID) indicates that > 99.97% (NCBI) and > 99.97% (GISAID) of sequences for SARS-CoV-2 (taxonomy ID 2697049) have no changes in primer/probe binding sites at both target regions simultaneously. All sequences are predicted to be detected by at least one of the two targets designs. Also included in the assessment are sequences from the variants reported in the UK (B.1.1.7), South African (B.1.351), Brazil/Japan (B.1.1.248), USA-California (B.1.427, B.1.429), USA-Ohio (B.1.1), USA-NY (B.1.526, B.1.526.1) and India (B.1.617, B.1.618) lineages. The rising number of mutations in the Spike gene does not affect **cobas**® SARS-CoV2 test as this gene is not used as a target region of this test.

Table 10: In silico inclusivity analysis of SARS-CoV-2

Target	ORF1ab				N gene				Orf1ab and N gene			
Database	NCBI		GISAID		NCBI		GISAID		Database		NCBI	
Number of sequences	120,700	100%	1,072,158	100%	120,700	100%	1,072,158	100%	120,700	100%	1,072,158	100%
Sequences with mutation	993	0.82%	8,079	0.75%	4,353	3.61%	33,306	3.11%	33	0.03%	317	0.03%
Predicted no detection	1	0.00%	24	0.00%	11	0.01%	90	0.01%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%

Cross reactivity

The in silico analysis for possible cross reactions with all the organisms listed in Table 11 was conducted by mapping binding regions of the primers and probes in cobas® SARS-CoV-2 to the sequences available from NCBI and GISAID databases. In silico analysis revealed only one potential cross-reactant (i.e., $\geq 80\%$ homology between one of the primers or the probe to SARS-coronavirus). Wet testing was performed in nasopharyngeal swab matrix with SARS-coronavirus (SARS-CoV-1) concentration at $1.00E+05$ pfu/mL and cross-reactivity was not found.

No other potential unintended cross reactivity is expected based on this in silico analysis.

Table 11: Cross-reactivity: list of organisms analyzed in silico

Other high priority pathogens from the same genetic family	High priority organisms likely in the circulating area
Human coronavirus 229E	Adenovirus (e.g., C1 Ad. 71)
Human coronavirus OC43	Human metapneumovirus (hMPV)
Human coronavirus HKU1	Parainfluenza virus 1-4
Human coronavirus NL63	Influenza A
SARS-coronavirus (SARS-CoV-1)	Influenza B
MERS-coronavirus	Enterovirus (e.g., EV68)
	Respiratory syncytial virus (RSV)
	Rhinovirus
	<i>Chlamydia pneumoniae</i>
	<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i>
	<i>Legionella pneumophila</i>
	<i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i>
	<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i>
	<i>Streptococcus pyogenes</i>
	<i>Bordetella pertussis</i>
	<i>Mycoplasma pneumoniae</i>
	<i>Pneumocystis jirovecii</i> (PJP)
	<i>Candida albicans</i>
	<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>
	<i>Staphylococcus epidermidis</i>
	<i>Streptococcus salivarius</i>

Clinical performance evaluation

The clinical performance of cobas® SARS-CoV-2 test was separately evaluated using clinical samples from two testing populations: 1) individuals suspected of COVID-19, and 2) asymptomatic individuals being screened for COVID-19.

Clinical evaluation using specimens from individuals suspected of COVID-19

The clinical performance of cobas® SARS-CoV-2 test for the detection of SARS-CoV-2 was evaluated using a total of 230 nasopharyngeal clinical samples collected in UTM from individuals with suspected of having a COVID-19 infection, including those with signs and symptoms of a respiratory infection. Testing of clinical samples was performed with cobas® SARS-CoV-2 test and a highly sensitive EUA molecular assay that has been FDA authorized for diagnostic testing of COVID-19.

As shown in Table 12, the results demonstrated 96.1% positive percent agreement (PPA) and 96.8% negative percent agreement (NPA) between the cobas® SARS-CoV-2 test on cobas® Liat System and comparator method. All 8 discordant specimens (5 positives by the cobas® Liat® SARS-CoV-2 test and 3 positives by the comparator method) were very low positive specimens at or below the limit of detection for the respective assay yielding a positive result.

Table 12: Clinical performance comparison with comparator EUA molecular assay in individuals suspected of COVID-19

		Comparator Method	
		Positive	Negative
cobas® SARS-CoV-2 on cobas® Liat® System	Positive	73	5
	Negative	3	149

PPA	96.1% (95% CI: 89.0% - 98.6%)
NPA	96.8% (95% CI: 92.6% - 98.6%)

Clinical evaluation using specimens from asymptomatic individuals being screened for COVID-19

The clinical performance of cobas® SARS-CoV-2 test for the detection of SARS-CoV-2 was evaluated using a total of 207 nasopharyngeal clinical samples collected in saline from asymptomatic individuals presenting to a single testing facility for COVID-19 screening. Testing of clinical samples was performed with cobas® SARS-CoV-2 test and a highly sensitive EUA molecular assay that has been FDA authorized for COVID-19 screening.

As shown in Table 13, the results demonstrated 100% positive agreement with lower bound of the two-sided 95% confidence interval of 84.5%; 98.9% negative agreement with lower bound of the two-sided 95% confidence interval of 96.2% against the comparator assay.

Table 13: Clinical performance comparison with comparator EUA molecular assay in asymptomatic individuals being screened for COVID-19

		Comparator Method	
		Positive	Negative
cobas® SARS-CoV-2 on cobas® Liat® System	Positive	21	2
	Negative	0	184

PPA	100% (95% CI: 84.5% - 100%)
NPA	98.9% (95% CI: 96.2% - 99.7%)

Failure codes

The result report may contain failure codes as described in Table 14, depending on potential run failures. For any questions, please contact your Roche Service representative.

Table 14: Failure codes and definitions

Failure Code Summary			
Failure Codes	Sample	Negative Control	Positive Control
g0*	IPC out of range. Repeat run.	IPC out of range. Repeat run.	IPC out of range. Repeat run.
g1			
g2			
g3			
g4			
x4	SARS-CoV-2 target out of range. Repeat run.	N/A	N/A
FP	N/A	SARS-CoV-2 target out of range. Repeat run.	N/A
r1	N/A	N/A	SARS-CoV-2 target out of range. Repeat run.
r2			
r3			
r4			

Note: * Failure code g0 does not appear for Positive Control

Additional information














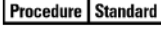

















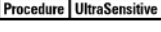




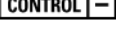















Key test features

Sample type	Nasopharyngeal, Mid-turbinate and Nasal swab samples collected in the Copan UTM-RT System or the BD™ UVT System or Thermo Fischer™ Remel (M4®, M4RT®, M5®, M6®), and premeasured 3 mL 0.9% or 0.85% physiological saline.
Minimum amount of sample required	Approximately 0.2 mL
Test duration	Results are available within approximately 20 minutes after loading the sample on the instrument.

Symbols

The following symbols are used in labeling for Roche PCR diagnostic products.

Table 15: Symbols used in labeling for Roche PCR diagnostics products

 Age or Date of Birth	 Device not for near-patient testing	 QS IU per PCR reaction, use the QS International Units (IU) per PCR reaction in calculation of the results.
 Ancillary Software	 Device not for self-testing	
 Assigned Range (copies/mL)	 Distributor <i>(Note: The applicable country/region may be designated beneath the symbol)</i>	 Serial number
 Assigned Range (IU/mL)	 Do not re-use	 Site
 Authorized representative in the European Community	 Female	 Standard Procedure
 Barcode Data Sheet	 For IVD performance evaluation only	 Sterilized using ethylene oxide
 Batch code	 Global Trade Item Number	 Store in dark
 Biological risks	 Importer	 Temperature limit
 Catalogue number	 In vitro diagnostic medical device	 Test Definition File
 CE marking of conformity; this device is in conformity with the applicable requirements for CE marking of an in vitro diagnostic medical device	 Lower Limit of Assigned Range	 This way up
 Collect date	 Male	 Ultrasensitive Procedure
 Consult instructions for use	 Manufacturer	 Unique Device Identifier
 Contains sufficient for <n> tests	 Negative control	 Upper Limit of Assigned Range
 Content of kit	 Non-sterile	 Urine Fill Line
 Control	 Patient Name	 US Only: Federal law restricts this device to sale by or on the order of a physician.
 Date of manufacture	 Patient number	 Use-by date
 Device for near-patient testing	 Peel here	
 Device for self-testing	 Positive control	
	 QS copies per PCR reaction, use the QS copies per PCR reaction in calculation of the results.	

Technical support

For technical support (assistance) please reach out to your local affiliate:
https://www.roche.com/about/business/roche_worldwide.htm

Manufacturer and distributor

Table 16: Manufacturer and distributor



Roche Molecular Systems, Inc.
1080 US Highway 202 South
Branchburg, NJ 08876 USA
www.roche.com

Made in USA

Distributed by Roche Diagnostics
9115 Hague Road
Indianapolis, IN 46250-0457 USA
(For Technical Assistance call the
Roche Response Center
toll-free: 1-800-526-1247)

Trademarks and patents

See <https://diagnostics.roche.com/us/en/about-us/patents>

Copyright

©2022 Roche Molecular Systems, Inc.



References

1. Wolfel R, Corman VM, Guggemos W, et al. Virological assessment of hospitalized patients with COVID-2019. *Nature*. 2020;581:465-9. PMID: 32235945.
2. Chen N, Zhou M, Dong X, et al. Epidemiological and clinical characteristics of 99 cases of 2019 novel coronavirus pneumonia in Wuhan, China: a descriptive study. *Lancet*. 2020;395:507-13. PMID: 32007143.
3. Zhu N, Zhang D, Wang W, et al. A Novel Coronavirus from Patients with Pneumonia in China, 2019. *N Engl J Med*. 2020;382:727-33. PMID: 31978945.
4. World Health Organization. WHO Director General's opening remarks at the media briefing on COVID-19 - 11 March, 2020. Updated: 11 March 2020; Accessed: 12 May 2021. <https://www.who.int/dg/speeches/detail/who-director-general-s-opening-remarks-at-the-media-briefing-on-covid-19---11-march-2020>.
5. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Situation Summary. Updated: 12 May 2021; Accessed: 12 May 2021. https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/cases-updates/summary.html?CDC_AA_refVal=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.cdc.gov%2Fcoronavirus%2F2019-ncov%2Fsummary.html.
6. Faust JS, Del Rio C. Assessment of Deaths From COVID-19 and From Seasonal Influenza. *JAMA Intern Med*. 2020;180:1045-6. PMID: 32407441.
7. Munster VJ, Koopmans M, van Doremalen N, van Riel D, de Wit E. A Novel Coronavirus Emerging in China - Key Questions for Impact Assessment. *N Engl J Med*. 2020;382:692-4. PMID: 31978293.
8. Ding Q, Lu P, Fan Y, Xia Y, Liu M. The clinical characteristics of pneumonia patients coinfecting with 2019 novel coronavirus and influenza virus in Wuhan, China. *J Med Virol*. 2020;92:1549-55. PMID: 32196707.
9. Liang WH, Guan WJ, Li CC, et al. Clinical characteristics and outcomes of hospitalised patients with COVID-19 treated in Hubei (epicenter) and outside Hubei (non-epicenter): A Nationwide Analysis of China. *Eur Respir J*. 2020;55:20000562. PMID: 32269086.
10. Uyeki TM. Influenza. *Ann Intern Med*. 2017;167:ITC33-ITC48. PMID: 28869984.
11. Caliendo AM, Gilbert DN, Ginocchio CC, et al. Better tests, better care: improved diagnostics for infectious diseases. *Clin Infect Dis*. 2013;57 Suppl 3:S139-70. PMID: 24200831.
12. Center for Disease Control and Prevention. Biosafety in Microbiological and Biomedical Laboratories, 5th ed. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Institutes of Health HHS Publication No. (CDC) 21-1112, revised December 2009.
13. Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute (CLSI). Protection of laboratory workers from occupationally acquired infections. Approved Guideline-Fourth Edition. CLSI Document M29-A4:Wayne, PA;CLSI, 2014.
14. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Interim Guidelines for Collecting, Handling, and Testing Clinical Specimens from Persons for Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19). Updated: 26 February 2021; Accessed 12 May 2021. <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/lab/guidelines-clinical-specimens.html>.
15. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Interim Laboratory Biosafety Guidelines for Handling and Processing Specimens Associated with Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19). Updated: 6 January 2021; Accessed 12 May 2021. <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-nCoV/lab/lab-biosafety-guidelines.html>.

16. World Health Organization. Laboratory biosafety guidance related to coronavirus disease (COVID-19): Interim Guidance. Updated: 13 May 2020; Accessed 12 May 2021. [https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/laboratory-biosafety-guidance-related-to-coronavirus-disease-\(covid-19\)](https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/laboratory-biosafety-guidance-related-to-coronavirus-disease-(covid-19)).

Document revision

Document Revision Information	
Doc Rev. 2.0 04/2022	Updated to address additional conditions of EUA authorization set forth by FDA. Updated the harmonized symbol page. Updated distributors addresses. Updated Trademarks and patents section. Please contact your local Roche Representative if you have any questions.
Doc Rev. 3.0 11/2022	Update transfer pipettes included in cobas ® SARS-CoV-2 kit to cobas ® transfer pipette packs (P/N 09329676001) Updated Trademarks and patents section, including the link. Please contact your local Roche Representative if you have any questions.