

Test Definition: SCOF4

Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome
Coronavirus 2 (SARS CoV-2), Influenza Virus
Type A and Type B RNA, and Respiratory
Syncytial Virus (RSV) Molecular Detection, PCR,
Varies

Overview

Useful For

Simultaneous detection and differentiation of SARS-CoV-2 (cause of COVID-19), influenza A virus, influenza B virus, and respiratory syncytial virus in upper or lower respiratory tract specimens from individuals with flu-like illnesses

Testing Algorithm

For information see [Coronavirus Disease 2019 \(COVID-19\), Influenza, and Respiratory Syncytial Virus Testing Algorithm](#).

Highlights

This assay simultaneously detects SARS CoV-2, influenza viruses type A and type B, and respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) in upper and lower human respiratory tract specimens in individual with signs or symptoms of upper or lower respiratory tract infection.

Method Name

Multiplex Reverse Transcriptase, Real-Time Polymerase Chain Reaction (RT-qPCR)

NY State Available

Yes

Specimen

Specimen Type

Varies

Specimen Required

Preferred:

Specimen Type: Nasopharyngeal swab

Container/Tube: Sterile container with transport media

Specimen Volume: Entire specimen with a minimum of 1.5 mL (maximum 3 mL) of transport media.

Collection Instructions:

1. Collect specimen by swabbing back and forth over mucosa surface to maximize recovery of cells.
2. Swab must be placed into viral transport media (eg, M4-RT, M4 or M5), saline, or phosphate buffered saline (PBS).

Media should not contain guanidine thiocyanate (GTC).

Specimen Type: Bronchoalveolar lavage fluid

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Container/Tube: Sterile container

Specimen Volume: 0.6 mL

Additional Information: Do not aliquot into viral transport media.

Acceptable:

Specimen Type: Oropharyngeal (throat) swab, nasal mid-turbinate, or nares/nasal swab

Supplies:

- Culturette (BBL Culture Swab) (T092)
- Mid Turbinate (MT) Swab (FLOQSwab/COPAN) (T864)
- Swab, Sterile Polyester (T507)

Container/Tube: Sterile container with transport media

Specimen Volume: Entire specimen with a minimum of 1.5 mL (maximum 3 mL) of transport media.

Preferred: BBL Culture Swab, COPAN Mid-turbinate Swab

Acceptable: Dacron-tipped swab with plastic handle

Collection Instructions: Swab must be placed into viral transport media (eg, M4-RT, M4, or M5), saline, or PBS. **Media should not contain guanidine thiocyanate (GTC).**

Specimen Type: Bronchial washings, endotracheal aspirate, sputum

Container/Tube: Sterile container

Specimen Volume: 0.6 mL

Additional Information: Do not aliquot into viral transport media.

Specimen Minimum Volume

Upper respiratory tract swab: See Specimen Required; lower respiratory specimens: 0.3 mL

Reject Due To

Bloody specimens Calcium alginate-tipped swab Wooden swab Dry swab Glass transport media tubes Transport swab containing gel or charcoal Transport	Reject
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media tubes containing the entire swab Sample tubes containing guanidine isothiocyanate, guanidine thiocyanate, or guanidine hydrochloride	
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Specimen Stability Information

Specimen Type	Temperature	Time	Special Container
Varies	Refrigerated	72 hours	
	Frozen (preferred)	14 days	

Clinical & Interpretive

Clinical Information

Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) is a positive-sense, single-stranded RNA virus that causes COVID-19. Like other coronaviruses that infect humans, SARS-CoV-2 can cause both upper and lower respiratory tract illness. Symptoms can range from mild (ie, the common cold) to severe (ie, pneumonia) in both healthy and immunocompromised patients. SARS-CoV-2 transmission occurs primarily via respiratory droplets. During the early stages of COVID-19 disease, the symptoms may be nonspecific and resemble other common respiratory infections, such as influenza. If testing for other respiratory infections is negative, specific testing for SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19) may be warranted.

Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 is likely to be at the highest concentrations in the nasopharynx during the first 3 to 5 days of symptomatic illness. As the disease progresses, the viral load tends to decrease in the upper respiratory tract, at which point lower respiratory tract specimens (eg, sputum, tracheal aspirate, bronchoalveolar fluid) may be more likely to have detectable SARS-CoV-2.

Influenza, otherwise known as the "flu," is an acute, contagious respiratory illness caused by influenza A, B, and C viruses. Of these, only influenza A and B are thought to cause significant disease, with infections due to influenza B usually being milder than infections with influenza A. Influenza A viruses are further categorized into subtypes based on the 2 major surface protein antigens: hemagglutinin (H) and neuraminidase (N).

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Common symptoms of influenza infection include fever, chills, sore throat, muscle pains, severe headache, weakness, fatigue, and a nonproductive cough. Certain patients, including infants, older individuals, patients who are immunocompromised, and those with impaired lung function, are at risk for serious complications. In the United States, influenza results in 10,000 to 30,000 deaths and more than 200,000 hospitalizations each year.

In the northern hemisphere, annual epidemics of influenza typically occur during the fall or winter months. However, the peak of influenza activity can occur as late as April or May, and the timing and duration of flu seasons vary.

Influenza infection may be treated with supportive therapy as well as antiviral drugs, such as the neuraminidase inhibitors, oseltamivir (Tamiflu) and zanamivir (Relenza). These drugs are most effective when given within the first 48 hours of infection, so prompt diagnosis and treatment are essential for proper management.

Respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) is a respiratory virus that also infects the human respiratory tract, causing an influenza-like illness. Most otherwise healthy people recover from RSV infection in 1 to 2 weeks, but infection can be severe in infants, young children, and older adults. RSV is the most common cause of bronchiolitis (inflammation of the small airways in the lung) and pneumonia in children younger than 1 year in the United States. It is increasingly recognized as a frequent cause of respiratory illness in older adults.

The Influenza viruses and RSV can be detected in respiratory secretions, including upper and lower respiratory tract specimens, by molecular test methods. Nasopharyngeal swabs or aspirates are the preferred specimen types for detection of influenza A virus, influenza B virus, SARS-CoV-2, and RSV. Nasal swabs have also been shown to provide comparable yield to nasopharyngeal specimens for molecular detection of SARS-CoV-2 RNA and influenza A and B viral RNA but not RSV RNA.

Reference Values

Undetected

Interpretation

A "Detected" (positive) test result indicates that the patient is presumptively infected with the indicated virus. The test does not indicate the stage of infection. Rarely, more than one virus may be detected from the same patient specimen. Laboratory test results should always be considered in the context of clinical observations and epidemiologic data in making a final diagnosis.

An "Undetected" (negative) test result suggests that the patient is not infected with SARS-CoV-2, influenza A virus, influenza B virus, or respiratory syncytial virus (RSV).

An "Inconclusive" result indicates that the presence or absence of SARS-CoV-2, influenza A virus, influenza B virus, and RSV in the specimen could not be determined with certainty after repeat testing in the laboratory, possibly due to real-time, reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction inhibition. Submission of a new specimen for testing is recommended.

Cautions

This test has been designed to minimize the likelihood of false-positive test results. However, should false-positive results occur, risks to patients could include a recommendation for quarantine of household or other close contacts, a recommendation for patient isolation that might limit contact with family or friends, the ability to work, or the ability to receive certain medical care, prescription of an antiviral drug or other therapy, or other unintended adverse effects.

The sensitivity of the assay is dependent on the quality of the specimen submitted. A nasopharyngeal swab and bronchoalveolar lavage fluid are the preferred specimen types for optimal detection of SARS-CoV-2, influenza A/B, and respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) RNA in the upper and lower respiratory tracts, respectively.

The test is specific for detection and differentiation of SARS-CoV-2, influenza A virus, influenza B virus, and RSV, but positive results do not exclude the possibility of infection with other respiratory viruses. This assay detects influenza A viral RNA but does not distinguish among the different viral subtypes, such as H5N1, H7N9. Influenza C virus is not detected by this assay.

Undetected (negative) results do not preclude infection with SARS-CoV-2, influenza A virus, influenza B virus, or RSV and should not be used as the sole basis for treatment or other patient management decisions.

This assay detects both replicating and nonreplicating virus (ie, remnant viral nucleic acid). Test performance depends on viral load in the specimen and may not correlate with cell culture performed on the same specimen.

Clinical Reference

1. Loeffelholz MJ, Tang YW. Laboratory diagnosis of emerging human coronavirus infections-the state of the art. *Emerg Microbes Infect.* 2020;9(1):747-756. doi:10.1080/22221751.2020.1745095
2. Mohammadi A, Esmaeilzadeh E, Li Y, Bosch RJ, Li JZ. SARS-CoV-2 detection in different respiratory sites: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *EBioMedicine.* 2020;59:102903. doi:10.1016/j.ebiom.2020.102903
3. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Testing for COVID-19. CDC; Updated June 25, 2024. Accessed August 22, 2024. Available at www.cdc.gov/covid/testing/index.html
4. US Food and Drug Administration. FAQs on diagnostic testing for SARS-CoV-2. FDA; Updated November 8, 2023. Accessed August 22, 2024. Available at www.fda.gov/medical-devices/coronavirus-covid-19-and-medical-devices/faqs-testing-sars-cov-2
5. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Information for clinicians on influenza virus testing. CDC; Updated December 11, 2023. Accessed August 22, 2024. Available at www.cdc.gov/flu/professionals/diagnosis/index.htm
6. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Respiratory syncytial virus infection (RSV). Updated July 21, 2023. Accessed August 4, 2023. Available at www.cdc.gov/rsv/index.html

Performance**Method Description**

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The SARS-CoV-2/Flu A/B/RSV assay (Panther Fusion System, Hologic, Inc.) is a fully automated, multiplexed, real-time polymerase chain reaction (PCR) in vitro diagnostic assay cleared by the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for qualitative detection and differentiation of SARS-CoV-2, influenza A virus (Flu A), influenza B virus (Flu B), and respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) in nasopharyngeal specimens (ie, upper respiratory tract: URT) obtained from individuals exhibiting signs and symptoms of a respiratory tract infection. In addition to testing URT specimens, this assay is being used to test lower respiratory tract (LRT) specimens, which are not cleared by FDA for testing with this assay. In the testing laboratory, 0.5 mL of the viral transport medium with URT swab is transferred to the Hologic Specimen Lysis Tube (SLT) to be loaded onto the Panther Fusion system. For LRT specimens, 0.25 mL of the specimen from the transport container and 0.25 mL of sterile Gibco 1x PBS, pH 7.4 are transferred into the SLT for loading onto the instrument system.

This assay involves the following steps: sample lysis, nucleic acid capture and elution transfer, and multiplex RT-PCR in which analytes are simultaneously amplified, detected, and differentiated. Nucleic acid capture and elution takes place in a single tube on the Panther Fusion system. The Internal Control-S (IC-S) is added to each test specimen and positive and negative assay controls via the working Panther Fusion Capture Reagent-S. The IC-S reagent monitors specimen processing, amplification, and detection. The eluate is transferred to the Panther Fusion system reaction tube containing the assay reagents, and multiplex RT-PCR is then performed on the eluted nucleic acid.

Viral target-specific forward and reverse primers and probes simultaneously amplify, detect, and discriminate among the following viral target sequences with various fluorescence channels. The assay software compares the fluorescence signals generate to predetermined cutoff values to produce a qualitative result for the presence or absence of each virus. (Instruction manual: SARS-CoV-2/Flu A/B/RSV assay [Panther Fusion System], AW-27555-001. Hologic Inc.; Rev. 001, 05/2023)

PDF Report

No

Day(s) Performed

Monday through Sunday

Report Available

Same day/1 to 2 days

Specimen Retention Time

4 days

Performing Laboratory Location

Rochester

Fees & Codes

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Fees

- Authorized users can sign in to [Test Prices](#) for detailed fee information.
- Clients without access to Test Prices can contact [Customer Service](#) 24 hours a day, seven days a week.
- Prospective clients should contact their account representative. For assistance, contact [Customer Service](#).

Test Classification

This test has been modified from the manufacturer's instructions. Its performance characteristics were determined by Mayo Clinic in a manner consistent with CLIA requirements. This test has not been cleared or approved by the US Food and Drug Administration.

CPT Code Information

87637

LOINC® Information

Test ID	Test Order Name	Order LOINC® Value
SCOF4	SARS-CoV-2, Flu A/B, and RSV PCR, V	95941-1

Result ID	Test Result Name	Result LOINC® Value
SCOS4	SARS-CoV-2 & Flu A/B, Source	31208-2
622032	Influenza A virus PCR	92142-9
622033	Influenza B virus PCR	92141-1
622034	SARS CoV-2 RNA, PCR	94500-6
622035	Respiratory Syncytial Virus, PCR	92131-2