

How is The SARS-CoV-2 Infection Diagnosed?



By detecting the presence of the virus

Molecular test (PCR and others)

- 1 A sample is obtained from a nose or throat smear.
- 2 If virus is present, its genes are amplified.



Allows the identification and isolation of people with active infection.



It is essential to develop quick and easy-to-use tests to detect the maximum number of cases so that transmission can be stopped as soon as possible.

By detecting antibodies against the virus

Serological test (ELISA and others)

- 1 A blood sample is obtained.
- 2 The presence of specific antibodies indicates active or recent (IgM) or past (IgG) infection.



Identifies people with immunity to the virus. Also, large-scale antibody testing provides a better measure of the real number of infected people.

