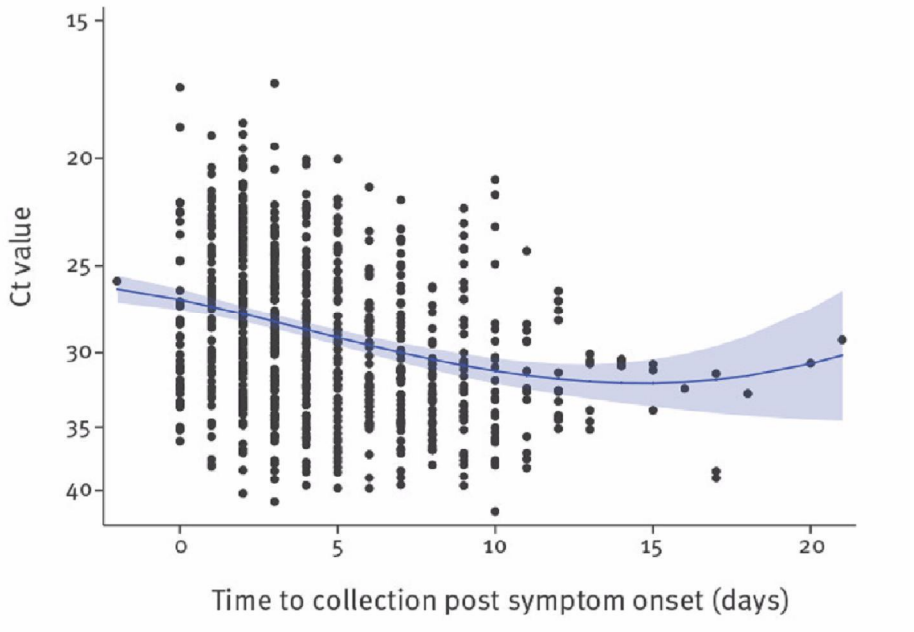
Ct waarden doorgeven?

- Is het mogelijk om een cutoff te stellen voor de Cq (Ct of Cp) waarde
  - prioriteit te kunnen geven aan BCO werk van de GGD;
  - cq aangepast advies te geven over noodzaak voor isolatie.

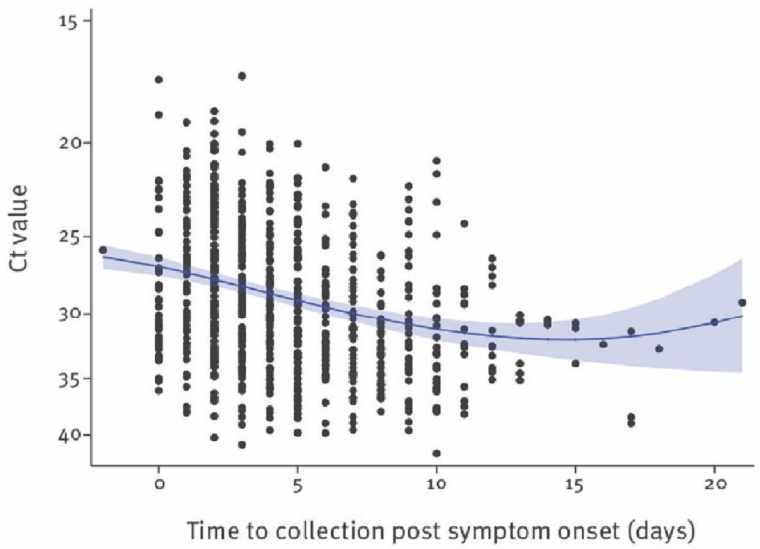
Ct waarden in de loop van Covid-19

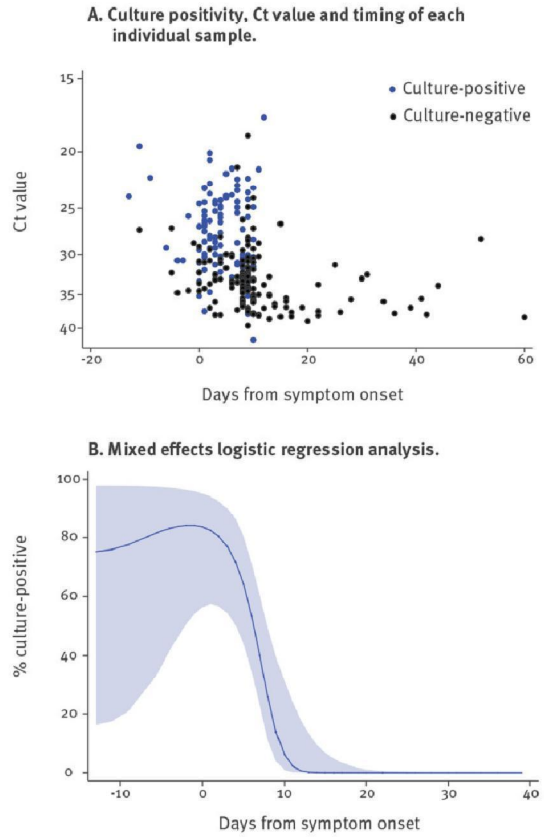


Singanayagam ea FF100 study UK

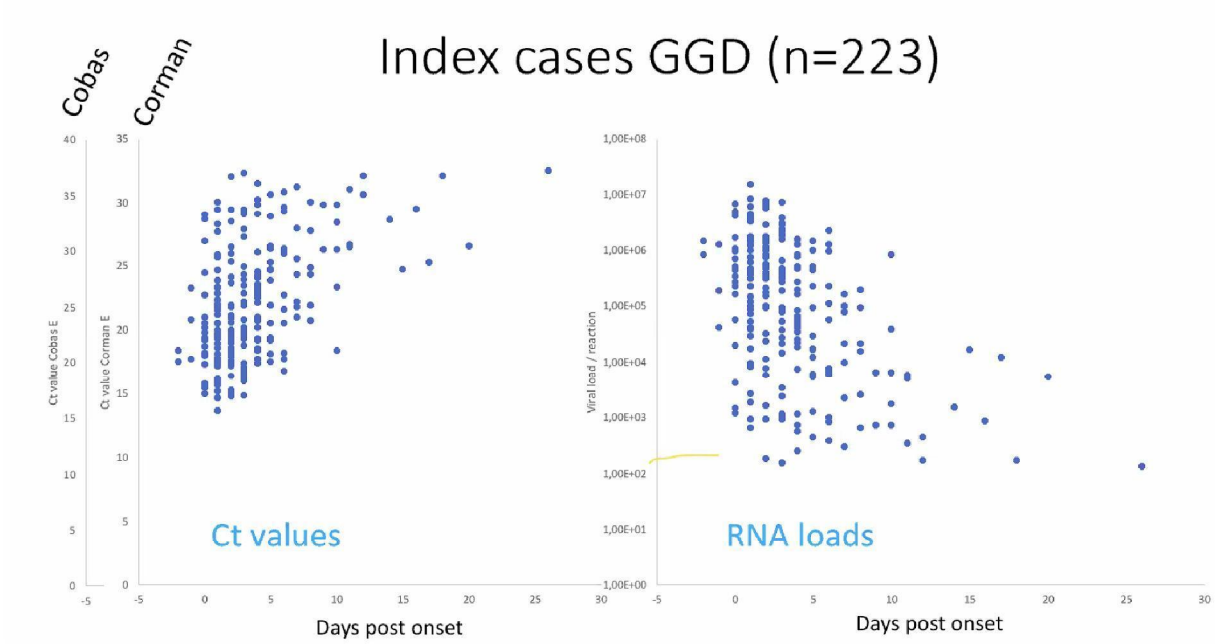
Duration of infectiousness and correlation with RT-PCR cycle threshold values in cases of COVID-19, England, January to May 2020.

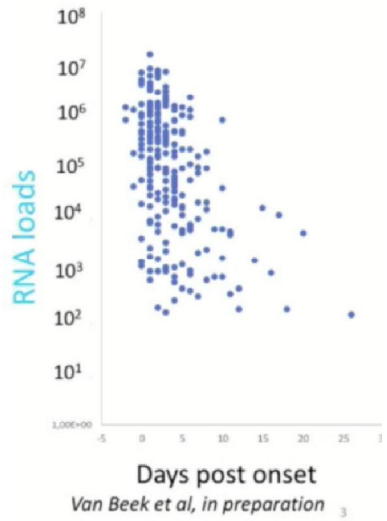
Euro Surveill. 2020 Aug;25(32):2001483. doi: 10.2807/1560-7917.ES.2020.25.32.2001483.


Ct value
15
20
25
30
35
40
0
5
10
15
20
Time to collection post symptom onset (days)


A. Culture positivity. Ct value and timing of each individual sample.
Culture-positive
Culture-negative
Ct value
Days from symptom onset
B. Mixed effects logistic regression analysis.
% culture-positive
Days from symptom onset

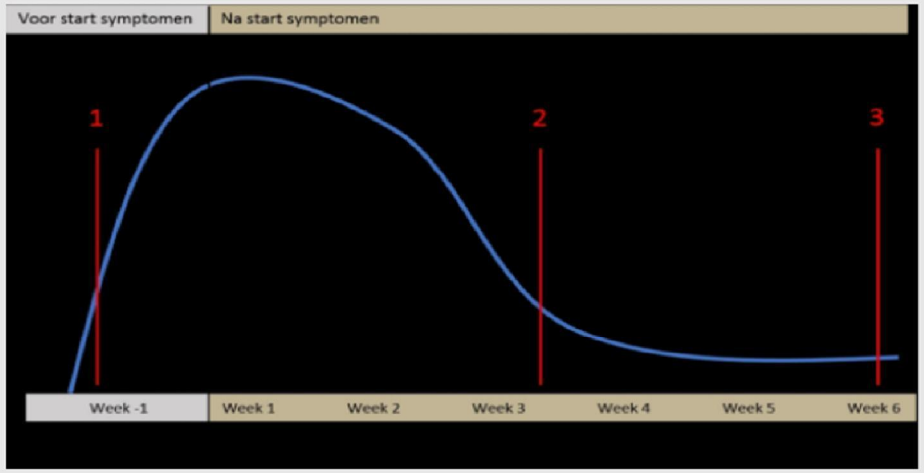
LCDK webinar




RNA loads
10^8
10^7
10^6
10^5
10^4
10^3
10^2
10^1
1,00E+00
-5
0
5
10
15
20
25
Days post onset
Van Beek et al, in preparation

NTvG (10)(2e) sept 2020

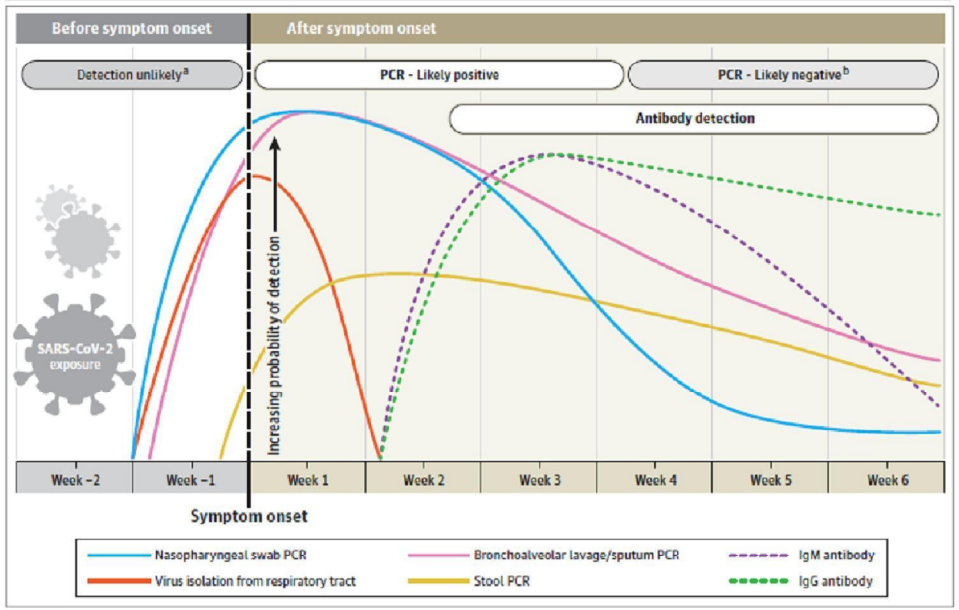
FIGUUR



De blauwe curve is - sterk versimpeld - de hoeveelheid virus in de keel vanaf het moment van besmetting (gebaseerd op: Sethuraman, et al. Interpreting diagnostic tests for SARS-CoV-2. JAMA. 2020;323:2249-51). Zwak positieve testuitslagen kunnen optreden ten tijde van de rode lijnen en kunnen passen bij: (1) een heel vroege infectie waarbij de virusconcentratie ('viral load') nog toe zal nemen; (2) een net doorgemaakte infectie waarbij de virusconcentratie weer afneemt; of (3) een eerder doorgemaakte infectie waarbij rest-RNA wordt aangetoond.

Sethurama JAMA June 9, 2020 Volume 323, Number 22

Figure. Estimated Variation Over Time in Diagnostic Tests for Detection of SARS-CoV-2 Infection Relative to Symptom Onset



Estimated time intervals and rates of viral detection are based on data from several published reports. Because of variability in values among studies, estimated time intervals should be considered approximations and the probability of detection of SARS-CoV-2 infection is presented qualitatively. SARS-CoV-2 indicates severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2; PCR, polymerase chain reaction.

[a] Detection only occurs if patients are followed up proactively from the time of exposure.

[b] More likely to register a negative than a positive result by PCR of a nasopharyngeal swab.

Covid home study (Noord Nederland)

The COVID-HOME study: prospective cohort study of non-hospitalised COVID-19 patients. Part I: duration and routes of viral shedding, genetic diversity, and development of immunity

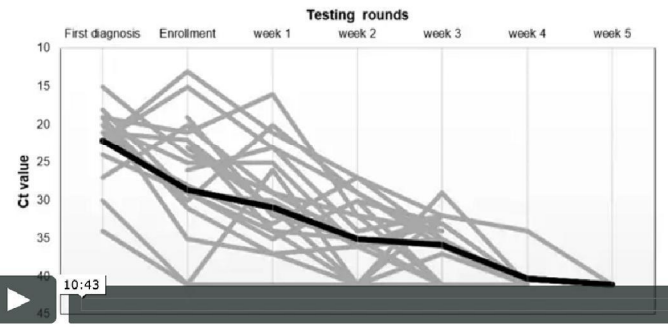
(10)(2e)

Viral shedding

Samples tested	Total individuals tested (n=49)	Positive individuals	Total number of samples (Mean per person)	Median duration shedding in days (Range ; IQR)	Range shedding (days)
Nasopharyngeal/throat	49 (100%)	26 (53%)	258 (5.3)	24 (20.5 - 32)	2 - 45
Stool	16 (33%)	13 (81%)	54 (3.4)	15 (10 - 21)*	8 - 31
Urine	16 (33%)	0	49 (3.0)	-	-
Vaginal (females=31)	10 (32%)	1 (10%)	31 (3.1)	7	-
Sperm (males=18)	3 (17%)	0	12 (4.0)	-	-

(* Real median duration longer: shedding ongoing)

Nasopharyngeal/throat (n=25)



Stool (n=13)