



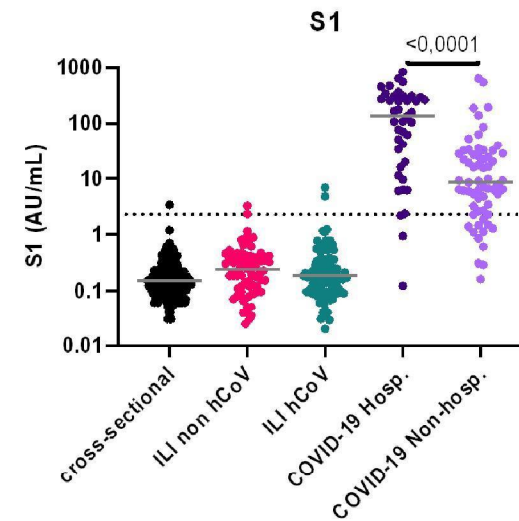
Longitudinal assessment of serop

RIVM, NL | 03-09-2020



Essential building block: assay characteristics

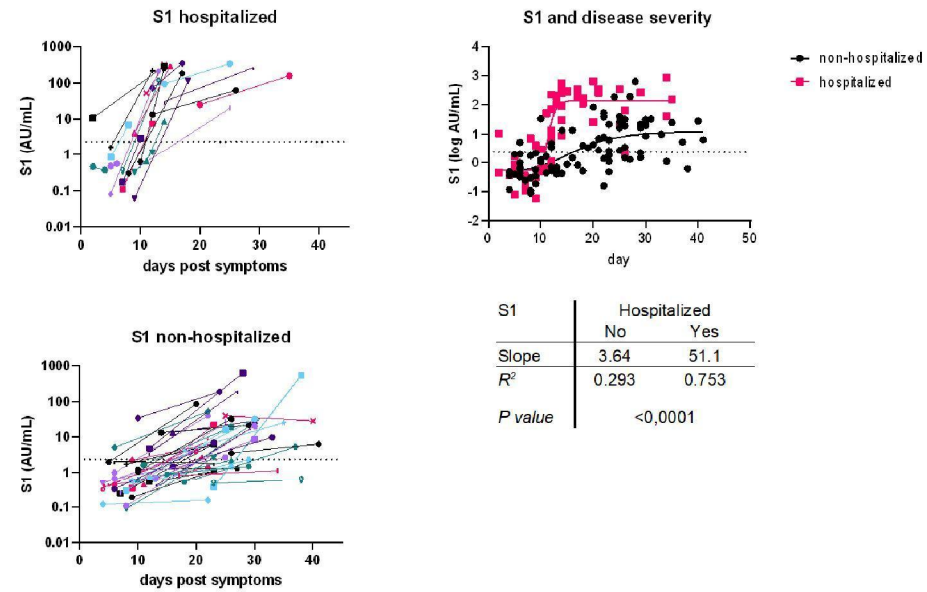
- Assay specificity and sensitivity
 - Validation panels
 - Matching population characteristics
- Correct seroprevalence estimates





Seroconversion in relation to disease severity

- Time to seroconversion
- Concentration

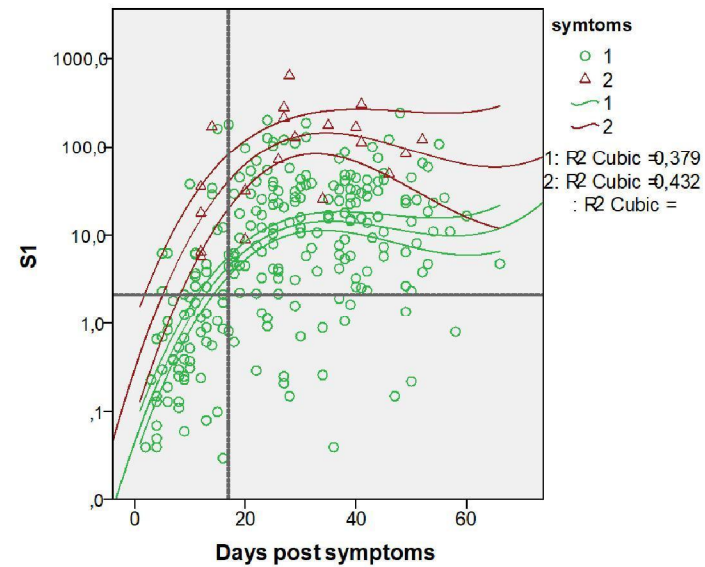




Sampling relative to time since onset of disease symptoms

- Household setting (N=95)
 - Case or linked case (case=lab confirmed)
 - Representation of mild cases
- Seroconversion before day 17

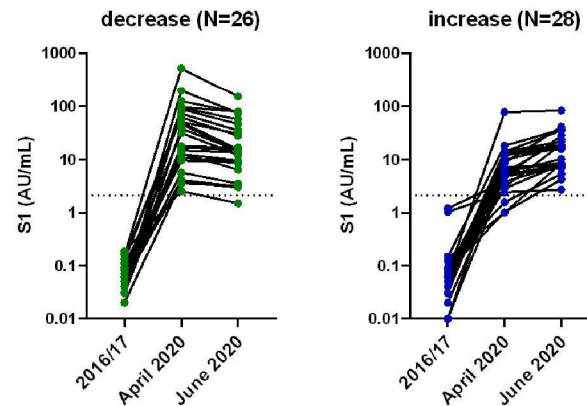
		Age group		Significance
		1-16	17 >	
		Mean	Count	
Age		12	42	
Sex	male	14 (47%)	33 (37%)	
Days post symptoms		10	12	0.210
Index case		0	55	
Symptoms				<0.001
	Asymptomatic	9 (30%)	2 (2.5%)	
	Non-hospitalized	21 (70%)	71 (88.8%)	
	Hospitalized	0 (0%)	7 (8.8%)	





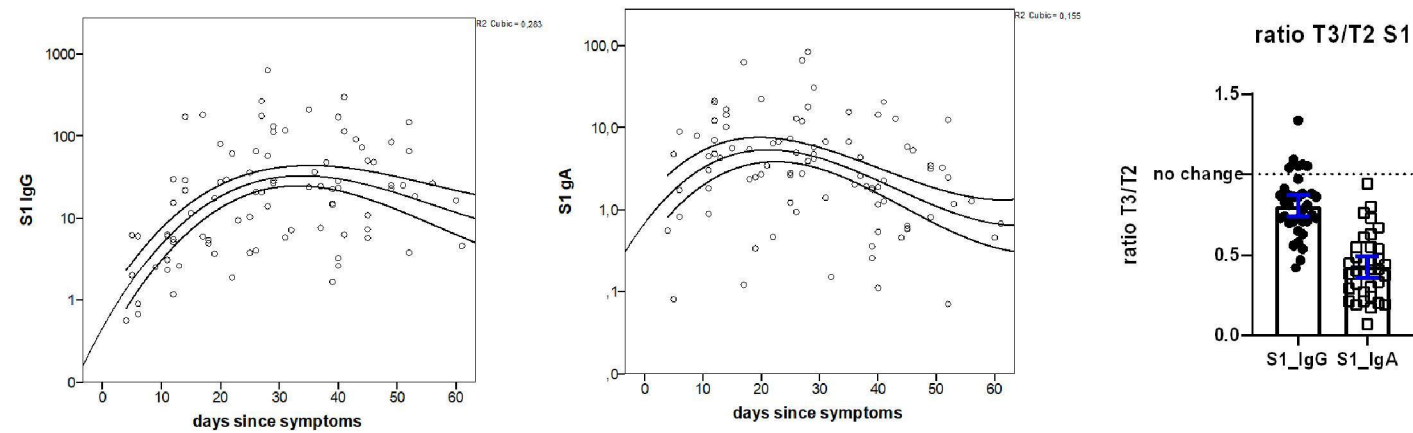
Pieter-Corona cross-sectional nationwide antibody kinetics

- Sampling
 - Serum from fingerstick blood (self-sampling)
 - T1 (pre) 2016/2017
 - T2 1st week of April 2020 (n=3207)
 - T3 2nd week of June 2020 (n=7278)
 - Seroconversion (concentrations) 14-17 day delay
- Seroprevalence (across all age groups nationwide)
 - April: 2.8%
 - June: ~ 4.1% (preliminary)
- Decreasing and increasing concentrations
 - Visualizes time of sampling relative to onset of disease symptoms





Kinetics of IgG and IgA





Conclusions

- Assay characteristics
 - Define accurate assay criteria for reliable seroprevalency estimates
- Ig kinetics
 - Time to conversion (time of antibody detection)
 - Antibody decay (duration of antibody detection)
 - In relation to disease severity and other factors