



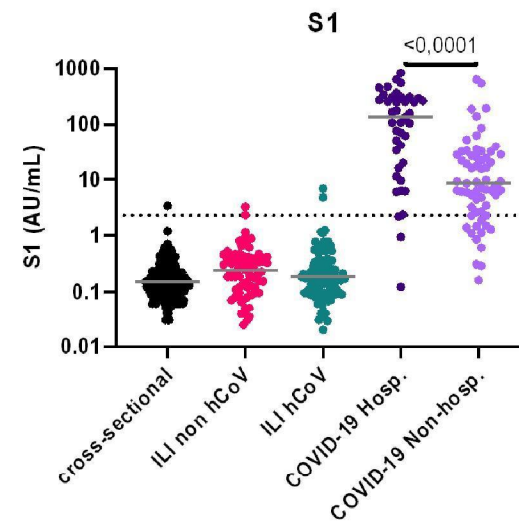
## Longitudinal assessment of serop

RIVM, NL | 03-09-2020



## Essential building block: assay characteristics

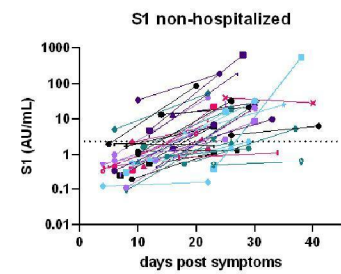
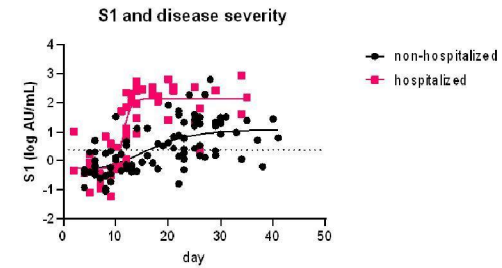
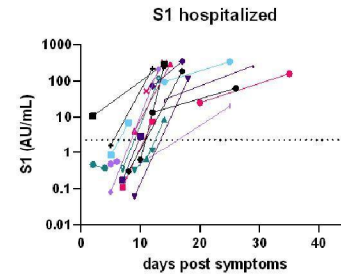
- Assay specificity and sensitivity
  - Validation panels
  - Matching population characteristics
- Correct seroprevalence estimates





## Seroconversion in relation to disease severity

- Time to seroconversion
- Concentration



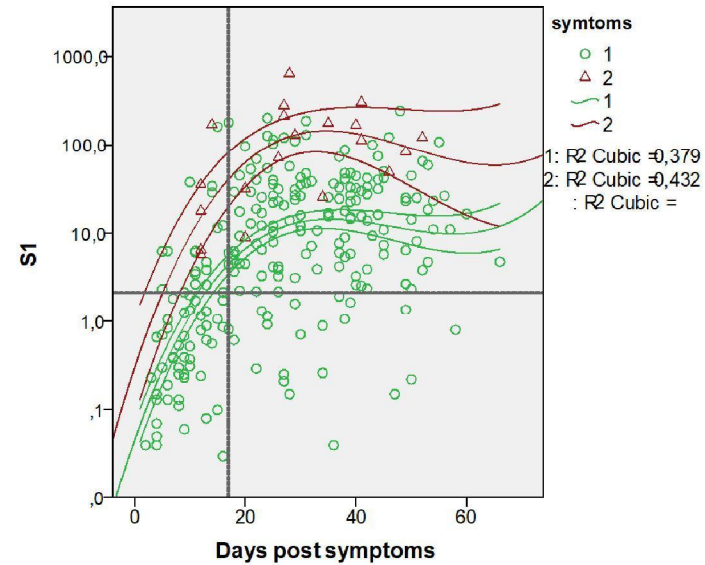
S1	Hospitalized	
	No	Yes
Slope	3.64	51.1
$R^2$	0.293	0.753
<i>P</i> value	<0,0001	



## 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

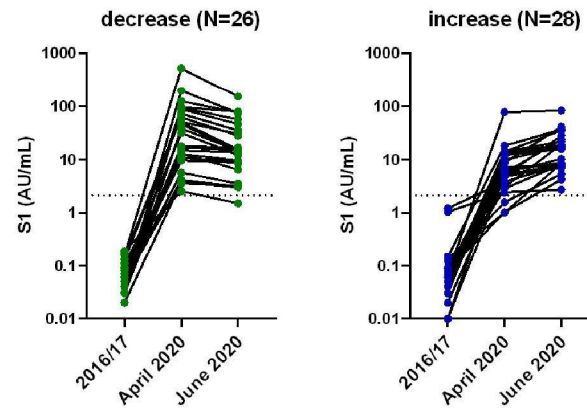
	Age group		Significance
	1-16	17 >	
	Mean	Count	Mean
Age	12		42
Sex			
male		14 (47%)	33 (37%)
Days post symptoms	10		12
Index case		0	55
Symptoms			
Asymptomatic		9 (30%)	2 (2.5%)
Non-hospitalized		21 (70%)	71 (88.8%)
Hospitalized		0 (0%)	7 (8.8%)





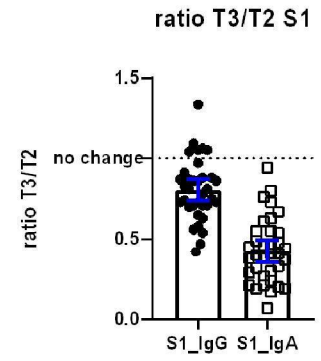
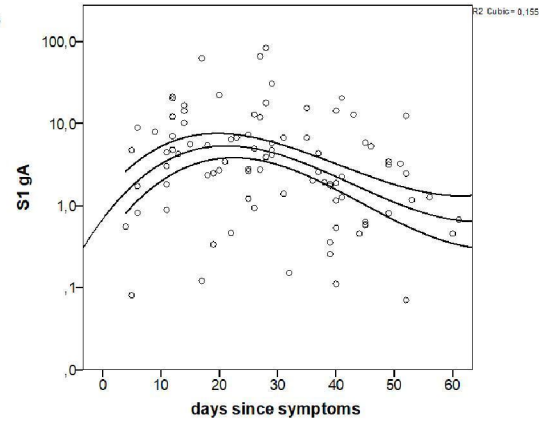
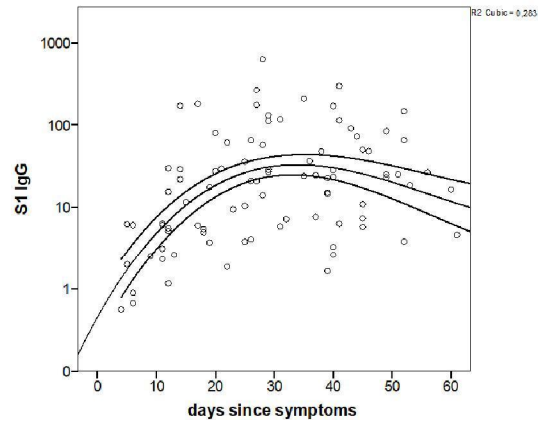
## Pieter-Corona cross-sectional nationwide antibody kinetics

- Sampling
  - Serum from fingerstickblood (self-sampling)
  - T1 (pre) 2016/2017
  - T2 1<sup>st</sup> week of April 2020 (n=3207)
  - T3 2<sup>nd</sup> 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