

## Aims and Purpose of testing

- To **find** people who have the virus, trace their contacts and ensure both self-isolate to **prevent onward spread**
- **Surveillance**, including identification for vaccine-evasive disease and new strains
- To investigate and **manage** outbreaks
- To **enable** safer re-opening of the economy

### Pillar 1 (NHS Settings)

PCR swab testing and LFD antigen testing in PHE and NHS labs (RT-qPCR, LAMP & quicker testing)

- Symptomatic patients that arrive in a hospital setting
- Asymptomatic patients to support infection prevention & control e.g. elective care, inpatient care, mental health, maternity and discharge planning
- Symptomatic NHS frontline staff and in an outbreak situation and household members
- Routine testing of asymptomatic NHS staff and contractors
- Intermittent testing of non-symptomatic NHS staff e.g. as part of SIREN study

### Pillar 2 (Mass Population/Community)

Mass symptomatic PCR swab testing (RT-qPCR) and asymptomatic VOC surge testing

- 5 Drive-thru Regional Test Sites
- 28 MTUs and 8 reserves available across London for routine testing and surge capacity deployment
- 86 LTS across 32 Boroughs
- Home Testing Kits
- Regular whole care home asymptomatic testing; weekly for staff, every 4 weeks for residents
- CQC-registered domiciliary care provider weekly staff testing

### Pillar 2 (Mass Population/Community) Asymptomatic rapid antigen testing (Lateral Flow Device tests)

- LFD tests delivered through 1,239 asymptomatic testing sites
- New Community Collect programme launches 1 March
- Focus first on parents and bubbles of secondary school children

#### Other settings:

- National pilots/programmes
- Workplaces
- FE students
- NHS staff
- Private sector testing
- Adult social care:
  - Visitors
  - Visiting professionals
  - Rapid outbreak testing
  - Domiciliary care
  - Extra Care and supported living
  - Personal assistants employed by someone who needs care