

**Fact Sheet for Patients:
Understanding Results from the
Aptima® Zika Virus assay**

September 7, 2016

Dear Patient:

If you are pregnant, please ask your doctor for the *Fact Sheet for Pregnant Women: Understanding Results from the Aptima® Zika Virus assay.*

You are being given this Fact Sheet because your blood or urine has been tested for evidence of Zika virus infection. This testing is being done because your health care provider believes you may have been exposed to the virus. The test used on your sample(s) is called the Aptima® Zika Virus assay, which is a laboratory test designed to help detect Zika virus infections in humans.

This Fact Sheet contains information to help you understand the risks and benefits of using the Aptima® Zika Virus assay. If possible, you may want to discuss with your health care provider the benefits and risks described in this Fact Sheet and any additional questions you may have.

What is Zika virus Infection?

Zika virus infection is caused by the Zika virus, which is most often spread to people through mosquito bites. A woman infected with Zika virus during pregnancy can pass the virus to her developing baby. Zika virus can also be passed by an infected individual to their partner during sex. Since 2015, a large number of people infected with Zika virus have been reported in many South and Central American and Caribbean countries and Puerto Rico.

Most people who are infected with Zika virus do not have any symptoms. Those that do usually have mild illness with symptoms that may include fever, joint pain, rash, or redness of the eyes. These symptoms often resolve on their own within a week.

Infection with Zika virus during pregnancy can cause microcephaly (where the baby's head is smaller than expected, a sign of incomplete brain development) and other severe brain defects in babies. However, detection of Zika virus infection in the mother does not mean there is definite harm to the developing baby. Some women who had Zika virus infection during pregnancy have delivered apparently healthy babies. Women who are infected with Zika virus while pregnant should be monitored more closely by their health care providers throughout their pregnancy.

There have also been reports of a possible link between Zika virus infection and an illness that can cause temporary paralysis (Guillain-Barré syndrome).

What is the Aptima® Zika Virus assay?

The Aptima® Zika Virus assay is a laboratory test designed to detect Zika virus. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has not cleared or approved this test. No FDA-cleared or approved tests exist that can tell whether you have Zika virus infection. However, FDA has authorized the use of this test under an Emergency Use Authorization (EUA).

Why was my sample tested using the Aptima® Zika Virus assay?

Your blood or urine samples were tested because you have symptoms of Zika virus infection and because you live in or have traveled recently to a place where Zika virus infection is known to occur, and/or because you have another possible exposure to Zika virus. The sample(s) collected from you was/were tested using the Aptima® Zika Virus assay to help find out whether you were infected with Zika virus. The test results, along with other information, could help your health care provider make decisions about how to take care of you and may help limit the spread of Zika virus in your community.

What are the known and potential risks and benefits of the Aptima® Zika Virus assay?

Besides possible discomfort and other complications that can happen when your sample is collected, there is a risk that the test result will be incorrect (see next paragraphs for more information). The benefit of having this test is that the results of this test, along with other information, can help your health care provider make decisions about how to take care of you. Also, knowing your test results may help keep you from giving Zika virus to others (e.g., by allowing you to take measures to avoid sexual transmission of the virus to someone else).

If this test is positive for Zika virus, does it mean that I have Zika virus infection?

If you have a positive test result, it is very likely that you have a Zika virus infection. There is a very small chance that this test can give a positive result that is wrong; this is called a “false positive” result. If your result from this test is positive, your health care provider or health department will work with you to help you understand the steps you should take to care for yourself.

If you are male and have a positive test result for Zika virus and you have a pregnant partner or a partner who might become pregnant, you should either use a condom the right way every time while your partner is pregnant, or not have sex with your partner, to lessen the risk that you may pass Zika virus infection. If you are female and have a positive test result for Zika virus and you are considering becoming pregnant, then you should discuss the risks with your health care provider.

More information about Zika virus infection, steps to take if you are diagnosed with Zika virus infection including how to prevent sexual transmission of Zika virus and information for women and their partners who are thinking about pregnancy, is available at <http://www.cdc.gov/zika/index.html>.

If this test is negative, does it mean that I do not have Zika virus infection?

A negative test result means that Zika virus was not found in your sample. For Zika virus, a negative result for a sample collected less than a week after the start of illness usually means that Zika virus did not cause your recent illness.

It is possible for this test to give a negative result that is incorrect (false negative) in some people with a Zika virus infection. Most people with Zika virus infection have virus in their blood for up to a week following the start of illness. The length of time an infected person will have virus in his or her urine is not clearly known at this point. A negative result that is incorrect can happen if your body fights a Zika virus infection faster than most other people do. It can also

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Aptima® Zika Virus assay Emergency Use Authorization

happen if your illness/symptoms were very mild and/or started earlier than the date you first noticed them. In these cases, the virus may already be gone from your body before the sample is taken for testing.

If your result for the Aptima® Zika Virus assay is negative, you should ask your health care provider or health department if additional testing may be needed. It is important that you work with your health care provider or health department to help you understand the next steps you should take.

What is an Emergency Use Authorization (EUA)?

An EUA is a tool that FDA can use to allow the use of certain medical products for certain emergencies based on scientific data. The U.S. Secretary of Health and Human Services (HHS) has declared that circumstances exist to allow the emergency use of authorized diagnostic tests for Zika virus infection, such as the Aptima® Zika Virus assay, under an EUA.

At this time, there are no FDA approved/cleared alternative tests available that detect Zika virus. FDA has authorized the emergency use of the Aptima® Zika Virus assay to test for the presence of Zika virus in blood and urine specimens. Use of this test is authorized only for the duration of the threat of the emergency, unless it is terminated or revoked by FDA sooner.

How can I learn more?

Information about Zika virus is available at the CDC website:

<http://www.cdc.gov/zika/index.html>.

Any significant new findings that negatively impact the performance of the test and that are observed during the course of the emergency use of the Aptima® Zika Virus assay will be made available at the Hologic website: <http://www.hologic.com/>.

Please also contact your health care provider if you have any questions.