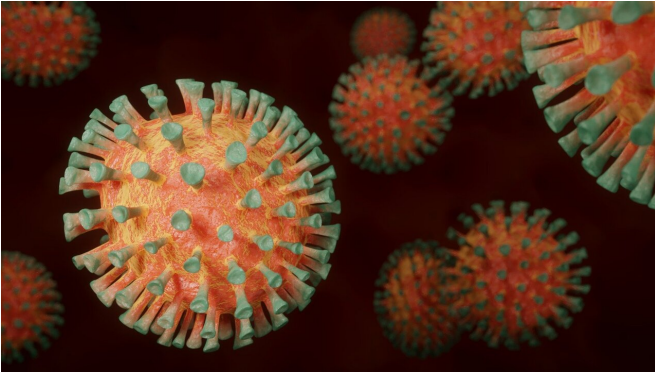


Repeated testing for COVID-19 is vital, economic and public health analysis shows

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As a new presidential administration takes steps to examine options to control the spread of COVID-19 through increased testing, epidemiologists at The University of Texas at Austin and other institutions have a new analysis that shows the value of having all people in the U.S. tested on a regular, rotating basis to slow the spread of the novel coronavirus and the loss of life from COVID-19. The team's model is outlined in a paper published online today in *The Lancet Public Health*.

With the introduction of accurate and inexpensive rapid tests, researchers say there is an optimal testing schedule that minimizes costs as well as the loss of life and [economic damage](#) from hospitalizations and quarantine in different regions, based on the rate at which the virus is spreading.

"The question is, how do the costs and benefits play out?" said Lauren Ancel Meyers, director of the UT Austin COVID-19 Modeling Consortium and the corresponding author of the paper. "So, we built this model that incorporates not just the epidemiology, but also the economic implications."

For areas where the virus is spreading quickly, the

model found that testing everyone in the community once a week and requiring those who [test](#) positive to isolate for two weeks had the greatest benefit to public health and economic considerations.

For communities with moderate transmission rates, the model suggests testing everyone every two weeks and isolating positive cases for one week. For communities with low spread, testing could be conducted monthly and positive cases could isolate for one week.

"Almost across the board, it makes sense to be ramping up our testing efforts in the United States, even though there may be intimidating upfront costs," Meyers said. "We will save enough lives and prevent enough hospitalizations that economically, in the big picture, we will be better off."

The new model does not explicitly include the introduction of vaccines, which are becoming available across the US. But Meyers notes that as segments of a community become vaccinated, the spread of the disease may slow and the population of people that can become seriously ill will drop.

"The [model](#) does consider different rates of transmission and adherence to isolation guidance," Meyers said. "In general, the faster the virus is spreading, the more frequently we should be testing, and the longer we should stay in isolation. The slower it's spreading, the less testing we have to do, and the faster we can get out of isolation and quarantine."

Just as vaccinations are important for getting the pandemic under control, testing is critical, especially with the spread of new highly transmissible variants of the virus, the researchers indicated. Although this is not the first study to suggest that ramping up rapid testing is essential to slowing transmission, it is the first to examine from a high level the cost-benefit economic analysis.

More information: *The Lancet Public Health*
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