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## Rapid, early and accurate SARS-CoV-2 detection during a COVID-19 outbreak in Austria: Evidence of effective sentinel surveillance screening in primary care

Journal:	<i>BMJ Open</i>
Manuscript ID	bmjopen-2020-045225
Article Type:	Original research
Date Submitted by the Author:	30-Sep-2020
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Keywords:	PRIMARY CARE, COVID-19, Public health < INFECTIOUS DISEASES, VIROLOGY





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2     Austria: Evidence of effective sentinel surveillance screening in primary care

4     Date: September 30, 2020

6     Version: 1.0

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## ABSTRACT

**Objectives:** We explore the importance of SARS-CoV-2 sentinel surveillance testing in primary care during a regional COVID-19 outbreak in Austria.

**Design:** Prospective cohort study.

**Setting:** A single sentinel practice serving 22,829 people in the ski-resort of Schladming-Dachstein.

**Participants:** All 73 patients presenting with mild-to-moderate flu-like symptoms between 24 February and 03 April, 2020.

**Intervention:** Nasopharyngeal sampling to detect SARS-CoV-2 using real-time reverse transcriptase-polymerase chain reaction (RT-qPCR).

**Outcome measures:** We compared RT-qPCR at presentation with confirmed antibody status. We split the outbreak in two parts, by halving the period from the first to the last case, to characterise three cohorts of patients with confirmed infection: early acute (RT-qPCR reactive) in the first half; and late acute (reactive) and late convalescent (non-reactive) in the second half. For each cohort we report the number of cases detected, the accuracy of RT-qPCR, the duration and variety of symptoms, and the number of viral clades present.

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63     **Results:** Twenty-two patients were diagnosed with COVID-19 (8 early acute, 7 late acute and 7 late convalescent),  
64     44 patients tested SARS-CoV-2 negative, and 7 were excluded. The sensitivity of RT-qPCR was 100% among all  
65     acute cases, dropping to 68.1% when including convalescent. Test specificity was 100%. Mean duration of  
66     symptoms for each group were 2 days (range 1-4) among early acute, 4.4 days (1-7) among late acute and 8 days  
67     (2-12) among late convalescent. Confirmed infection was associated with loss of taste. Acute infection was  
68     associated with loss of taste, nausea/vomiting, breathlessness, sore throat and myalgia; but not anosmia, fever or  
69     cough. Transmission clusters of three viral clades (G, GR and L) were identified.

70     **Conclusions:** RT-qPCR testing in primary care can rapidly and accurately detect SARS-CoV-2 among people  
71     with flu-like illness in a heterogenous viral outbreak. Targeted testing in primary care can support national sentinel  
72     surveillance of coronavirus.

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74     **Strengths and limitations of this study**

- 75     • Our study was conducted in a state-of-the-art sentinel surveillance practice, participating in the Austrian  
76       National Influenza Screening Programme, covering the entire period of a regional COVID-19 outbreak.  
77     • Symptomatic patients received same-day appointments for nasopharyngeal swabs, and people testing RT-PCR  
78       reactive were notified within 24 hours.  
79     • Cases were confirmed using a combination of five different ELISA platforms and neutralising antibody assay.  
80     • The relatively small patient cohort from a single testing site limits conclusions on causality and  
81       generalisability.  
82     • Any difference in symptoms observed between study cohorts may be due to recall bias occurred, particularly  
83       among those people presenting late.

84  
85     **INTRODUCTION**

86     The coronavirus 2019 disease (COVID-19) pandemic, caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus  
87     2 (SARS-CoV-2), continues to spread globally with more than 25 million cases, and over 850,000 deaths reported  
88     as of August 31, 2020. Undetected infection and delays in implementing an effective test-trace-isolate (TTI)  
89     strategy have contributed to the spread of the virus becoming a pandemic. SARS-CoV-2 virus has a wide spectrum  
90     of manifestations including no symptoms (asymptomatic infection), mild to moderate to severe flu-like illness,  
91     loss of taste or smell, pneumonia and acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS), sepsis, multi-organ failure and  
92     death.<sup>1</sup> In studies to date, the reported time for the infection to become symptomatic (incubation period) varies  
93     among different cohorts and settings, with a median incubation period around 5.1 days,<sup>2</sup> infectivity starting 2.3  
94     days before symptom onset, peaking 1-2 days before that,<sup>3,4</sup> and gradually declining over 7-10 days.<sup>5,6</sup>

95  
96     SARS-CoV-2 has the potential for ‘superspreading’ events, resulting in clusters of disease outbreaks among a  
97     large number of people. Although most infections remain isolated cases, a small number of individuals (10%)  
98     may cause up to 80% of secondary transmissions.<sup>7</sup> Undocumented infection may constitute the majority of cases  
99     (86%), causing more than half (55%) of all documented infections.<sup>8</sup> Superspreading events have been reported  
100    from across the globe, and countries achieving early viral suppression took rapid and decisive action to implement

comprehensive case identification and testing, combined with contact tracing and isolation.<sup>9,10</sup> For epidemic control of COVID-19, the effective reproduction number,  $R_e$ , needs to be less than 1; the presence of undetected and persistent infection within the population, even if very small, can increase  $R_e$  and induce a secondary peak of infections. Therefore, rapid identification and containment of infection is a key factor for the prevention of onward transmission and controlling the virus to protect the public.<sup>11</sup>

In Austria, the first two COVID-19 cases were reported among travelers from Italy in the city of Innsbruck on February 25, 2020.<sup>12</sup> Multiple superspreading events then occurred among tourists visiting Austrian ski-resorts, including the town of Ischgl, that are believed to have led to further outbreaks in the tourists' home countries, including Germany, Denmark and Sweden.<sup>12,13</sup> Austria was one of the first countries to adopt comprehensive lockdown measures on March 16, 2020, including protection of vulnerable groups, penalty fees for breaching self-isolation, and a national health hotline to facilitate testing at acute care settings and *via* mobile units.<sup>14</sup> The first death from COVID-19 associated complications occurred on March 12, 2020, and as of August 31, 27,166 cases and 733 COVID-19 related deaths have been reported.

General practice (GP) is considered a key partner in case recording, managing high-risk groups and delivery of equitable care.<sup>15-17</sup> The European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC) recommended integration of "COVID-19 surveillance with sentinel surveillance of influenza-like illness or acute respiratory infection."<sup>18</sup> However, in some countries, like the UK and the USA, primary care has been largely excluded from the national TTI strategy.<sup>19</sup> In contrast, Austria additionally offered SARS-CoV-2 real-time reverse transcriptase-polymerase chain reaction (RT-qPCR) testing to people presenting with mild to moderate flu-like symptoms to any of the 92 sentinel surveillance sites (GPs and paediatric practices) beginning February 24, 2020.<sup>20</sup> The new service supplemented the existing national health hotline for people at risk of COVID-19.<sup>21</sup> RT-qPCR is an established technique to detect viral RNA from nasopharyngeal sampling used to diagnose COVID-19.<sup>22</sup> Early detection of SARS-CoV-2 is essential for effective contact tracing,<sup>23</sup> and whole genome sequencing may provide data on dynamics of transmission.<sup>13</sup>

The overall aim of this work is to test whether rapid early RT-qPCR testing in primary care can accurately and timely detect SARS-CoV-2, and inform outbreak surveillance. To attest this, we report the outcomes of SARS-CoV-2 RT-qPCR testing at a sentinel GP in the ski-resort of Schladming-Dachstein, Austria. We report a) the accuracy (via sensitivity and specificity) of rapidly deployed RT-qPCR testing in patients presenting with acute infection by comparing it to anti-SARS-CoV-2 antibody status during convalescence in the same geographically defined study cohort; b) the earliness of viral RNA detection by comparing the duration, number and type of symptoms among patients presenting during the first half (early presenters) and the second half (late presenters) of the outbreak, measured by the number of days from the first to the last case detected and dividing that period by two; c) the identification of key clinical symptoms of acute and convalescent disease and determine a correlation between these; and d) the number of SARS-CoV-2 clades implicated in the outbreak.



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**METHODS**

**Setting**

This study was set in a sentinel GP participating in the National Influenza Surveillance Network in the ski-resort of Schladming-Dachstein, political subdistrict of Groebming (population 22,829), Austria. The study was conducted during a local COVID-19 outbreak in March and April 2020, during which 29 cases were detected by RT-qPCR locally. The bulk of the outbreak occurred after a 3-day party (March 13-15) prior to implementation of the national lockdown policy on March 16, which led to premature termination of the skiing season. All patients presenting with mild to moderate flu-like illness were included. Following the report of the first cases in Austria, people with flu-like symptoms were advised to call the national health hotline instead of directly presenting to the hospital or GP. Patients were advised to phone the GP or receive in-home testing by mobile testing units, and home self-isolate and self-care.

**Design**

We conducted a longitudinal evaluation comprising a prospective cohort to examine the impact of SARS-Cov-2 RT-qPCR testing on COVID-19 case detection. Between February 24 and April 03, 2020, RT-qPCR testing and seropositivity data were collected to compare two groups within this cohort of patients:

- Patients testing RT-qPCR reactive at presentation with acute disease
- Patients confirmed anti-SARS-CoV-2 antibody positive during the convalescence phase (confirmed infection).

We define acute disease as the presence of flu-like symptoms combined with reactive SARS-CoV-2 RT-qPCR and positive serostatus; and confirmed infection as the presence of convalescent anti-SARS-CoV-2 antibody 3-6 weeks after the acute illness, irrespective of the RT-qPCR result.

**Intervention**

On February 24, 2020, one day before the first two cases were reported in Austria, the National Influenza Screening Network was enhanced to include SARS-CoV-2 RT-qPCR testing.

Patients with mild to moderate flu-like symptoms calling the study sentinel GP were offered same day appointments for SARS-CoV-2 RT-qPCR testing. RT-qPCR results were available within 24 hours, and those patients with a reactive outcome were immediately notified by a clinician and advised to self-isolate for a minimum of two weeks following national policy at that time. Repeat follow-up RT-qPCR was arranged by the local public health authority (District Commissioner of Liezen, Austria), and people testing non-reactive on repeat RT-qPCR were released from self-isolation. After 3-6 weeks, venous blood was obtained to confirm SARS-CoV-2 infection using ELISA IgG and neutralizing antibody assay. We defined the period of the outbreak as the number of days from the first patient to the last patient testing RT-qPCR reactive at the GP.

Since the winter season 2000/2001, the National Influenza Screening Network has conducted influenza screening for patients attending sentinel GPs and paediatric practices. Between November and March of each year,

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participating practices routinely collect nasopharyngeal swabs from patients presenting with flu-like symptoms. Specimens are sent to the Center for Virology, Medical University of Vienna, Austria, for virus isolation on tissue cultures and PCR detection. This surveillance programme allows for near real-time recording of seasonal influenza virus activity in the country.

## Outcome measures

We characterise the outbreak using the following four testing, clinical and viral genomic outcomes: A) The diagnostic accuracy (using sensitivity and specificity) of SARS-CoV-2 RT-qPCR among patients with mild to moderate flu-like symptoms at presentation by comparing molecular diagnosis with anti-SARS-CoV-2 antibody testing during convalescence, and hospital admission and death, including any alternative diagnoses for patients testing SARS-CoV-2 negative; B) The earliness of RT-qPCR testing by comparing the duration and number of symptoms during the first half of the outbreak (early presenters) and during the second half of the outbreak (late presenters); C) The key clinical symptoms associated with RT-qPCR reactivity (acute infection) and convalescent seropositivity (confirmed infection) to determine any potential correlation between these stages of disease; and D) the viral clades detected in the outbreak.

## Clinical data

We obtained anonymous patient data held within the GP computer system. The practice lead clinician (OL) generated a clinical master case report form before extracting pseudonymised patient records into an Excel spreadsheet. EMH and CH verified the accuracy of the data extraction for all patients. Data were stored on a secure computer at the Institute of General Practice and Evidence-based Health Services Research, University of Graz, Austria, before sharing it with the study statistician (JPG) using encrypted email and secure storage at the University of Oxford, UK.

## Testing

### RT-qPCR

SARS-CoV-2 RT-qPCR was performed in scope of the routine surveillance at the Center for Virology, Medical University of Vienna on a Roche LightCycler (<http://www.roche.com>; Switzerland) using a primer-set provided by TIB MOLBIOL (<https://www.tib-molbiol.com/>; Germany).<sup>22</sup> RT-qPCR targeting the E-gene was considered reactive at a cycle threshold (Ct) value of less than 40, and Ct values above 32 were confirmed by RNA-dependent RNA polymerase (RdRP) gene detection.

### Enzyme linked immune assays (ELISA)

IgG serostatus assays were performed according to the manufacturers' protocol using five different commercial test kits of Anti-SARS-CoV-2 IgG enzyme immune linked assays (ELISA) provided by the following companies: EUROIMMUN (EUROIMMUN Medizinische Labordiagnostika AG, [www.euroimmun.com](http://www.euroimmun.com)),<sup>24</sup> and EPITOPE DIAGNOSTICS (Immunodiagnostik AG [www.euroimmun.com](http://www.euroimmun.com)) respectively.<sup>25</sup> Reagent wells of the Anti-SARS-CoV-2 IgG ELISA are coated with recombinant antigen derived from the spike protein (S1 domain) of

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3 212 SARS-CoV-2. Reagent wells of the EDI™ Novel Coronavirus COVID-19 IgG ELISA are coated with COVID-  
4 213 19 recombinant full length nucleocapsid protein. ABBOTT performed on the Architect platform (ABBOTT  
5 214 LABORATORIES INC., [www.abbott.com](http://www.abbott.com)), DIASORIN (DIASORIN S.p.A, <https://www.diasorin.com/home>)  
6 215 performed on the LIAISON® platform and ROCHE performed on the cobas e 801 analyzer. The Abbott SARS-  
7 216 CoV-2 IgG assay is a chemiluminescent microparticle immunoassay (CMIA) for the qualitative detection of IgG  
8 217 against a recombinant SARS-CoV-2 nucleoprotein. Results are reported in form of an index value (S/C).  
9 218 LIAISON® SARS-CoV-2 S1/S2 IgG assay is a chemiluminescence immunoassay (CLIA) for the quantitative  
10 219 detection of IgG against the recombinant S1 and S2 domain of the spike protein. Results are reported in arbitrary  
11 220 units (AU/mL). Elecsys® Anti-SARS-CoV-2 assay (Roche Diagnostics) is a electrochemiluminescence  
12 221 immunoassay (ECLIA) for qualitative detection of CoV2 antibodies in human serum against a recombinant  
13 222 nucleocapsid protein of SARS-CoV-2. It is a total antibody assay not differentiating between IgA, IgM or IgG but  
14 223 detecting IgG predominantly. Results are reported as numeric values in form of signal sample/cutoff (COI).  
15  
16 224 Neutralising antibody assay  
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18 225 Samples with discordant antibody results (see below) were further evaluated using an in-house neutralising  
19 226 antibody assay as follows: Serial dilutions of heat-inactivated serum samples were incubated with 50-100 TCID50  
20 227 SARS-CoV-2 (hCoV-19/Austria/CeMM0360/2020; GISAID EPI\_ISL: 438123) for 1h at 37 °C. The mixture was  
21 228 added to Vero E6 (ATCC ® CRL-1586) cell monolayers and incubation was continued for two to three days. NT  
22 229 titers were expressed as the reciprocal of the serum dilution that protected against virus-induced cytopathic effects.  
23 230 NT titers ≥10 were considered positive. The study has been reported in accordance with STARI reporting  
24 231 guidelines for implementation studies.<sup>26</sup>  
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28 233 **Statistical analysis**  
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30 234 We present a descriptive statistics of patient demographics including age, gender and ethnicity; and the following  
31 235 four outcomes:  
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33 236 **Outcome A:** We tested the diagnostic accuracy of RT-qPCR, by determining its sensitivity and specificity. To do  
34 237 this, we stratified RT-qPCR results in four groups: true reactive (RT-qPCR reactive and confirmed antibody  
35 238 positive); false reactive (RT-qPCR reactive, antibody negative); true non-reactive (RT-qPCR non-reactive,  
36 239 antibody negative); and false non-reactive (RT-qPCR non-reactive, antibody positive).  
37  
38 240 **Outcome B:** We calculated the earliness of RT-qPCR testing by determining the mean duration of symptoms, in  
39 241 days (range), and mean number of symptoms (range), across the three cohorts of patients with confirmed infection:  
40 242 early acute, late acute and late convalescent. The three cohorts were obtained by stratifying people with confirmed  
41 243 infection according to the date of presentation to the GP during the outbreak as follows: people presenting with  
42 244 acute infection (RT-qPCR reactive, confirmed antibody positive) during the first half of the outbreak (early acute  
43 245 disease) vs. those people presenting during the second half of the outbreak (late acute); and those people presenting  
44 246 with previous disease (RT-qPCR non-reactive but confirmed antibody positive) in the second half of the outbreak  
45 247 (late convalescent).  
46  
47 248 **Outcome C:** Multivariate logistic regression tested the association of 15 clinical symptoms with RT-qPCR  
48 249 reactivity at presentation and among all patients with confirmed infection. We reported the odds ratios (ORs) and

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the significance value ( $p$ ) of each covariate on testing RT-qPCR reactive, and confirmed positive antibody status respectively. We quantified the association between patients with reactive RT-qPCR (and confirmed antibody positive) and all patients with confirmed infection by calculating the correlation coefficient  $r$ , and estimating the 95% CI.

**Outcome D:** For clade analysis, SARS-CoV-2 full genome sequencing was undertaken as part of a wider study covering the whole of Austria.<sup>13</sup> The full-length sequences were matched to patient records by an anonymized unique identifier and uploaded to the Global Initiative on Sharing All Influenza Data (GISAID) database (<http://gisaid.org>).<sup>27</sup> Sequences were aligned in MEGA7 and non-synonymous nucleotide variants were identified to determine the respective clades, following the GISAID classification scheme for lineages.<sup>28</sup>

## RESULTS

### Overall testing results

Baseline characteristics for confirmed cases were similar for sex, age, and ethnic origin (Table 1). All patients were local residents and no endemic cases were documented among tourists. Figure 1 shows the flow-chart for the patient cohorts of this study. 73 patients presented with mild to moderate flu-like illness, all of whom received SARS-CoV-2 RT-qPCR (and influenza qPCR). Of those, 16 (21.9%) tested RT-qPCR reactive and 57 (78.1%) tested non-reactive, including four that tested influenza PCR reactive. Due to lack of venous blood sampling (obtained 3-6 weeks after initial presentation), antibody data was not available for 7 patients (1 RT-qPCR reactive vs. 6 non-reactive) that were excluded from this analysis. Therefore, of the 66 patients included in this analysis, 22 patients (33.3%) had SARS-CoV-2 infection confirmed by antibody testing and 44 (66.7%) patients were confirmed seronegative. Of the former, eight patients (early acute presenters) presented in the first half of the outbreak (12 days from March 11 to 22, 2020) and 14 patients presented in the second half (March 23 to April 03, 2020); of the latter, seven patients were late acute and seven late convalescent (Figure 2A). Alternative diagnoses of the 44 patients who tested SARS-CoV-2 negative included: influenza and infectious mononucleosis (N=2, each); bacterial tonsillitis, bacterial pneumonia, bronchitis and exacerbation of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) (N=1, each) (see flow-chart, Figure 1). No hospital admissions or deaths were reported.

**Table 1: Summary of the demographic characteristics of COVID-19 cases.**

	People with confirmed infection (seropositive, any RT-qPCR result) (N=22)	People with acute infection (RT-qPCR reactive and seropositive) (N=15)
Sex		
Female	14 (63.6%)	9 (60%)
Male	8 (36.4%)	6 (40%)
Age (years)		
16-24	4 (26.7%)	3 (20%)

25-34	4 (26.7%)	2 (13.3%)(
35-49	6 (40%)	4 (26.7%)
>50	8 (36.4%)	6 (40%)
Ethnic origin		
White	22 (100%)	15 (100%)

**Specificity and sensitivity of RT-qPCR**

In the absence of a gold standard, we used a consensus statement on serostatus, irrespective of RT-qPCR outcomes, to establish whether an infection had occurred. We considered an infection as confirmed in any patient who tested IgG ELISA positive on all five screening platforms (concordant results) or in any patient with mismatch between ELISA test results (discordant results) but positive neutralising antibody assay (see flow-chart, Figure 1). Of the 15 patients with reactive RT-qPCR, sera from nine patients were concordant positive and six were discordant; and of the 53 patients with non-reactive RT-qPCR, sera from 41 patients were concordant negative, 5 were concordant positive, and three were discordant. Sera from two patients diagnosed with influenza who tested RT-qPCR non-reactive were concordant negative and included in this analysis. For the nine patients with discordant results, we used neutralising antibody assay to confirm infection status. All patients (N=6) with reactive RT-qPCR were neutralising antibody positive; and of the 3 patients with non-reactive RT-qPCR, two were neutralising antibody positive, and one was negative. Therefore, overall, when combining ELISA and neutralising antibody assay, 22 patients had confirmed infection, of whom 15 patients were RT-qPCR reactive (true reactive) and 7 were non-reactive (false non-reactive). There were no false reactive RT-qPCR results. Therefore, RT-qPCR correctly identified infection in 15/22 patients (overall sensitivity of 68.1%). Sensitivity of RT-qPCR among all acute (early and late) presenters and during the first half of the outbreak was high (100%), but dropped to 50% in the second half of the outbreak. RT-qPCR correctly identified absence of infection for all 44 patients testing antibody negative (true non-reactive) indicating specificity of 100%.

**Earliness of RT-qPCR testing**

The mean duration of symptoms was 2 days (range 1-4) among early acute presenters, 4.4 days (range 1-7) among late acute presenters, 8 days (range 2-12) among people with late convalescent infection, and 3.9 days (range 1-14) among non-COVID-19 controls (Figure 2B). The mean number of symptoms was 6.75 (range 4-9) among early acute presenters, 6.86 (3-12) among late acute presenters, 6.3 (1-11) among people with convalescent infection, and 5.23 (range 2-11) among non-COVID-19 controls (Figure 2C).

**Regression analysis on confirmed infection**

Multivariate regression on all 66 patients, including 22 (31.9%) with confirmed infection, suggested that loss of taste, but not loss of smell, was the key covariate significantly associated with positive serostatus (ORs=6.03;



p=0.047) (Table 2). Breathlessness (OR=6.9, p=0.054) and cough (OR=0.12, p=0.053) were also possible covariates of confirmed infection.

**Table 2: Regression analysis on symptoms reported by patients diagnosed with COVID-19.**

	People with confirmed infection (seropositive, any RT-qPCR result) (N=22)			People with acute disease (RT-qPCR reactive and seropositive) (N=15)		
Clinical symptom	Odds ratio	95% CI	p-value	Odds ratio	95% CI	p-value
Change in taste	6.02	(1.02,35.51)	0.047	571.72	(1.92,170629.2)	0.029
Nausea/vomiting	4.42	(0.748,26.09)	0.101	370.11	(2.71,50429.42)	0.018
Sore throat	0.36	(0.067,1.93)	0.233	0.002	(0.000006,0.74)	0.039
Myalgia	1.15	(0.24,5.51)	0.865	121.82	(1.52,9749.08)	0.032
Breathlessness	6.90	(0.96,49.40)	0.054	134.46	(1.02,17796.87)	0.049
Change in smell	0.77	(0.098,6.15)	0.811	0.37	(0.008,15.87)	0.607
Fever	2.97	(0.44,20.35)	0.266	1.44	(0.057,36.66)	0.825
Cough	0.12	(0.014,1.03)	0.053	0.011	(0.00008,1.42)	0.069

**Caption to Table 2:** Symptoms associated with confirmed SARS-CoV-2 infection (antibody confirmed positive, irrespective of RT-qPCR result) among 22 patients, and with acute infection (RT-qPCR reactive, antibody confirmed positive) among 15 patients respectively.

### Regression analysis on acute disease

All 15 patients with acute disease reported fatigue and therefore this covariate was removed from the analysis; and observations from two patients with non-reactive RT-qPCR, who did not report fatigue, were also removed (Table 2). The multivariate logistic regression on the remaining 66 patients showed that the following covariates were associated with acute disease: loss of taste (OR=571.72; p=0.029), nausea and vomiting (OR=370.11; p=0.018), breathlessness (OR=134.46; p=0.049), myalgia (OR=121.82; p=0.032) and sore throat (OR=0.002, p=0.039); and but not loss of smell (OR=0.37, p=0.607), fever (OR=1.44, p=0.825) or cough (OR=0.01, p=0.069).

### Correlation between acute and confirmed infection

Testing RT-qPCR reactive was correlated with testing seropositive for COVID-19 infection ( $r=0.77$ , 95%CI 0.65~0.89). Among early and acute presenters, the correlation between the two tests was perfect (green and amber in Figure 2D), irrespective of the stage of the outbreak; whereas in the second half of the outbreak, RT-qPCR did not detect any case with convalescent infection (red curve on Figure 2D).

Viral clade analysis

Thirteen of 15 full-length genome sequences were available for clade analysis via GISAID (Table 3); and two sequences were not available at the time of analysis. Lineages of SARS-CoV-2 have been identified based on mutations in key amino acid positions.<sup>28</sup> Clade G is defined by the mutations S-D614G, C241T, C3037T and A23403G in the Spike protein; and clade GR by additional RG203KR mutations in the Nucleocapsid protein N; clade L is most closely related to the Wuhan reference strain (NC\_045512.2).<sup>29</sup> Accordingly, among the 13 viral isolates, three different clades were identified, including clade L (N=2), GR (N=4) and L (N=7).

**Table 3: Genomic sequences accessed via GISAID listing key amino acid locations used for SARS-CoV-2 classification.**

Disease Classification	Virus Name (GISAID)	EPI_ISL_#	Date of RT-qPCR	Lineage	ORF 8: 84	ORF3a: 57	S:614*	N:203**	N:204**
Early acute	hCoV-19/Austria/CeMM0191/2020	438032	13/03/2020	B(L)	L	Q	D	R	G
Early acute	hCoV-19/Austria/CeMM0248/2020	438078	21/03/2020	B (L)	L	Q	D	R	G
Early acute	hCoV-19/Austria/CeMM0018/2020	419671	19/03/2020	B.1.1 (GR)	L	Q	G	K	R
Early acute	hCoV-19/Austria/CeMM0228/2020	438061	18/03/2020	B.1.1 (GR)	L	Q	G	K	R
Early acute	hCoV-19/Austria/CeMM0235/2020	438066	19/03/2020	B.1.1 (GR)	L	Q	G	K	R
Early acute	hCoV-19/Austria/CeMM0250/2020	438080	21/03/2020	B.1.1 (GR)	L	Q	G	K	R
Early acute	hCoV-19/Austria/CeMM0222/2020	438056	17/03/2020	B.1.8 (G)	L	Q	G	R	G
Early acute	hCoV-19/Austria/CeMM0249/2020	438079	21/03/2020	B.1.8 (G)	L	Q	G	R	G
Late acute	hCoV-19/Austria/CeMM0267/2020	438096	24/03/2020	B.1.8 (G)	L	Q	G	R	G
Late acute	hCoV-19/Austria/CeMM0276/2020	438103	25/03/2020	B.1.8 (G)	L	Q	G	R	G
Late acute	hCoV-19/Austria/CeMM0303/2020	475778	29/03/2020	B.1.8 (G)	L	Q	G	R	G
Late acute	hCoV-19/Austria/CeMM0324/2020	475794	01/04/2020	B.1.8 (G)	L	Q	G	R	G
Late acute	hCoV-19/Austria/CeMM0337/2020	475800	03/04/2020	B.1.8 (G)	L	Q	G	R	G

**Caption Table 3:** SARS-CoV-2 clades are classified by The Global Initiative on Sharing All Influenza Data (GISAID) using specific non-synonymous mutations in the viral genome. Clade G is defined by the mutations D614G, C241T, C3037T and A23403G in the Spike protein; and clade GR by additional RG203KR mutations in the Nucleocapsid protein N; clade L is most closely related to the Wuhan reference strain (NC\_045512.2).<sup>29</sup> Whole genome data were available for 13/15 sequences; data for two sequences were not available at the time of analysis. Accordingly, among the 13 sequences analysed, three different clades were identified, including clades L (N=2), GR (N=4) and G (N=7). All three clades were detected in early acute infection, and clade G was additionally detected in late acute infection. \*For simplicity reasons, only mutation D614G (grey background) in the Spike protein defining clade G is shown. \*\*Additional mutations R203K and G204R in the Nucleocapsid protein N defining clade GR are also shown in grey. ORF, open reading frame.

DISCUSSION

Our results demonstrate that SARS-CoV-2 RT-qPCR testing, when added to a national influenza surveillance programme in primary care, can rapidly, early and accurately diagnose COVID-19 during an outbreak. Of the 73

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patients presenting to the sentinel GP, 22 were diagnosed with COVID-19, including 15 patients with acute disease and 7 with late convalescent infection respectively. The sensitivity and specificity of RT-qPCR were 68.1% and 100%, but testing RT-qPCR reactive showed perfect correlation with seropositivity during the first half of the outbreak and among early acute (N=8 patients) and late acute presenters (N=7). Strikingly, the mean duration of symptoms of early presenters (2 days) was less than half of late acute presenters (4.4 days) and a quarter of late convalescent presenters (8 days). These findings highlight the need to undertake RT-qPCR testing rapidly and early as soon as symptoms occur. Acute infection was strongly associated with multiple symptoms, including loss of taste, nausea and vomiting, breathlessness, myalgia and sore throat; but loss of smell, fever and cough were not. Surprisingly, loss of taste, but not any other clinical symptom, was significantly associated with convalescent infection. Finally, viral genome analysis demonstrated the presence of three major SARS-CoV-2 clades during the outbreak, suggesting that the outbreak was the result of independent transmission chains.

Overall our findings help untangle COVID-19 infection during an outbreak in a ski-resort in Austria. Our results suggest that acute COVID-19 may be associated with a spectrum of symptoms and presence of multiple strains within one setting. This highlights the heterogeneity of coronavirus and the importance in containing outbreaks early before spread. While effective test-trace-isolate (TTI) strategies have been suggested as the key to containing the outbreak without intermittent lockdowns,<sup>30</sup> we suggest that systemic changes may also be needed. For example, behavioral changes, such as large-scale gathering of people in closed spaces has to be avoided as they may trigger emergence of individual clusters to form a superspreading event. Keeping a level of compliance to social distancing and reduced physical contacts is necessary as we move away from the first and potentially towards the second COVID-19 wave. Enhanced testing is an important factor, and our study suggests that testing in primary care at symptom onset is highly accurate and should be something that governments should consider as an additional strategy.

Loss of taste of smell has been recognised as an important marker of COVID-19;<sup>1</sup> however, more than half of patients reported olfactory dysfunction after the onset of other symptoms when sensitivity of RT-qPCR may be reduced.<sup>31</sup> Furthermore, loss of taste could not be objectively confirmed in one third of people<sup>31</sup> suggesting self-assessment using a mobile phone application may not be as accurate as clinician-initiated RT-qPCR testing of people presenting with acute disease.<sup>32</sup> Timely and accurate testing is also a prerequisite for effective contact tracing.<sup>23</sup>

The outbreak we explored occurred after a three-day party (March 13-15) just before the skiing season was brought to a premature end due to the Austrian national lockdown measures on March 16. The index case was diagnosed on March 11 and the first secondary cases were reported two days after the celebrations. Therefore, it is possible that the outbreak we are describing here could be a possible superspreading event. Superspreading events have been associated with high intensity aerosol producing activities (shouting, singing) in confined spaces and potentially, the lockdown party might have triggered the local outbreak. The two acute disease clusters observed in this study may represent different types of viral exposure. First, inhalation of high density aerosols at the party causing acute illness among early presenters and second, low level home transmission of party goers to (late presenting) friends and family during the lockdown. No further endemic cases were detected after the



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3 393 outbreak. This suggests that combination prevention including rapid testing and case notification in primary care,  
4 394 contact tracing and isolation, and lockdown measures can effectively terminate an outbreak. To our knowledge,  
5 395 our study is the first to demonstrate that the ECDC policy of additional COVID-19 screening at national influenza  
6 396 screening sites can effectively detect and control a regional outbreak.<sup>18</sup>  
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11 398 Our study has many strengths. Our study was enabled by data from a well-established sentinel GP, participating  
12 399 in the National Influenza Screening Programme, covering the entire area of the outbreak. Importantly, national  
13 400 SARS-CoV-2 screening was adopted early, starting the day before the first two cases were reported in Austria;  
14 401 and 16 of 29 cases documented in the Schladming-Dachstein region, including the first and the last case, were  
15 402 detected at the sentinel GP. RT-qPCR testing was rapidly deployed by offering same day GP appointments, and  
16 403 result reporting and case notification within 24 hours. Rapid adoption of new commercial antibody platforms (Lab  
17 404 Mustafa, Salzburg) and in-house neutralising antibody testing assay (Medical University of Vienna) enabled  
18 405 accurate interpretation of RT-qPCR results.  
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25 407 There are some limitations of our study. We used a relatively small patient cohort from a single sentinel GP,  
26 408 potentially limiting conclusions on causality and generalisability of our finding to other areas excluding seven  
27 409 patients for whom COVID-19 serostatus were not available. Lack of association with high fever and cough in our  
28 410 COVID-19 cohort may be due to the national health hotline directing patients with more severe disease to attend  
29 411 emergency service. Therefore, people with these symptoms might have preferred to attend acute services rather  
30 412 than the GP. Although we collected data prospectively, recall bias cannot be excluded. This could be suggested  
31 413 by the lack of association of symptoms of acute infection (nausea and vomiting, breathless and myalgia) among  
32 414 all people confirmed with infection (when including those with negative RT-qPCR), compared to those people  
33 415 presenting early (reactive RT-qPCR). Specific recall bias of taste is less likely, as it featured in both groups and  
34 416 data collection was completed prior to publication of the first systematic review of altered taste and smell in the  
35 417 media.<sup>33</sup> The presence of three viral clades within the outbreak suggests heterogeneity of the virus, but we have  
36 418 not explored this aspect in great details in this study, as this was beyond the scope of this work. In fact, the data  
37 419 presented here is part of the ongoing work untangling the phylogeny of SARS-CoV-2 clades in Austria and their  
38 420 worldwide spread.<sup>13</sup>  
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48 422 To our knowledge, this is the first study to show that primary care can contribute to early case detection and  
49 423 termination of a SARS-CoV-2 outbreak in the community. Our study has important implications for patients,  
50 424 public health, and health systems; nationally and internationally for outbreak epidemiology and control. As  
51 425 countries enter the viral suppression phase, early detection will be crucial in the prevention and control of the  
52 426 disease. Early testing at onset of disease, followed by timely contact tracing and case isolation of secondary cases  
53 427 should prevent onward transmission and reduce the reproduction number  $R_e$  below 1. Austria has increased the  
54 428 number of its sentinel sites from 91 to 231 due to COVID-19, indicating that primary care has become an essential  
55 429 partner in a comprehensive surveillance strategy for disease prevention and control. Clade analysis could greatly  
56 430 enhance public health surveillance in the UK where only three quarters of contact tracing is being completed.<sup>34</sup>  
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Key priorities for future research include systematic prospective quantitative and qualitative evaluation of the Austrian National SARS-CoV-2 screening programme during the seasonal influenza season, and generalisability of the intervention in multi-ethnic inner-city settings including genomic analysis using deep viral genome sequencing to support complex contact tracing.

## CONCLUSIONS

RT-qPCR testing in primary care can rapidly and accurately detect SARS-CoV-2 among people presenting with mild-to-moderate illness in a heterogenous viral community outbreak. This study demonstrates high rates of accurate and early viral detection associated with symptomatic testing in primary care during a COVID-19 outbreak, which is required for an effective TTI strategy. Targeted testing in primary care can support national sentinel surveillance of coronavirus.

**Authors' Contributions:** WL, OL, MRF, MEMK, EMH, CH and JPG contributed to the design of the study. OL and EMH took nasopharyngeal swabs. OL, EMH and CH maintained the clinical data base. AS and RG submitted the ethics application. MRF provided RT-qPCR data; BA, AL, AMP, JWG, TP, SA, CB and AB; and JVC conducted clade analysis, MEMK produced ELISA data, KS performed the neutralising antibody assay. JPG and WL conducted the statistical analysis. WL and JPG wrote the manuscript with contributions from OL, MRF, MEMK, RCG, JVC, CB, AB, KS, EMH, CH, AS and CG. All authors read and approved the final version.

**Acknowledgments:** We thank Evelyn Marktl for daily updates on the Christian Drosten's COVID-19 podcast (<https://www.ndr.de/nachrichten/info/podcast4684.html>). We are grateful to the team of Praxis Dr Lammel for their contributions, and in particular to the nurse Sabine Roiderer for providing direct patient care and help with administration. We thank the patients of Schladming-Dachstein for participating in the study.

**Funding:** This research was self-funded by each individual co-author. This project received funding from the Vienna Science and Technology Fund (WWTF) as part of the WWTF COVID-19 Rapid Response Funding 2020. Award/Grant number is not applicable.

**Ethics approval:** The study used secondary anonymised data for which approval was granted by the University of Graz Research Ethics Committee, Austria (reference number: 32-429 ex 19/20).

**Patient consent for publication:** Consent may not be required as no identifiable details on individuals are reported in this manuscript.

**Patient and public involvement:** No patient involvement.

**Data availability statement:** The datasets used and/or analysed during the current study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

**Competing Interests:** None declared.

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FIGURE LEGENDS

Figure 1: Flow-chart. Twenty-two patients had COVID-19 infection confirmed by antibody testing, including 15 patients diagnosed with acute disease (reactive RT-qPCR) and 7 with convalescent disease (non-reactive RT-qPCR); among the former, 9 patients tested concordant antibody positive and 6 patients tested neutralizing antibody positive following discordant ELISA result; and among the latter, 5 patients tested concordant antibody positive and 2 patients tested neutralizing antibody positive following discordant ELISA result. 44 patients with non-reactive RT-qPCR tested antibody negative, including 41 with concordant negative ELISA, 1 patient with negative neutralizing antibody after discordant ELISA result and 2 patients diagnosed with Influenza. Antibody status was not available for 7 patients. \*\*Final clinical diagnoses included infectious mononucleosis (N=2); bacterial tonsillitis, bacterial pneumonia, and bronchitis and exacerbation of COPD (N=1, each). \*\*\*No concordant negatives.

Figure 2: (A) Cumulative COVID-19 diagnosis in the ski-resort Schladming-Dachstein over time. The main outbreak occurred after a three-day party event (March 13 to 15) celebrating the early termination of the skiing season due to National lockdown commencing on March 16. Between March 11 (index case) and April 03 (last endemic case), 8 people were diagnosed with acute infection (RT-qPCR-reactive, confirmed antibody positive) in the first half (12 days from March 11 to 22, 2020) of the outbreak (green colour), and 7 people with late acute infection (amber) and 7 people with convalescent infection (red) were detected during the second half; (B)

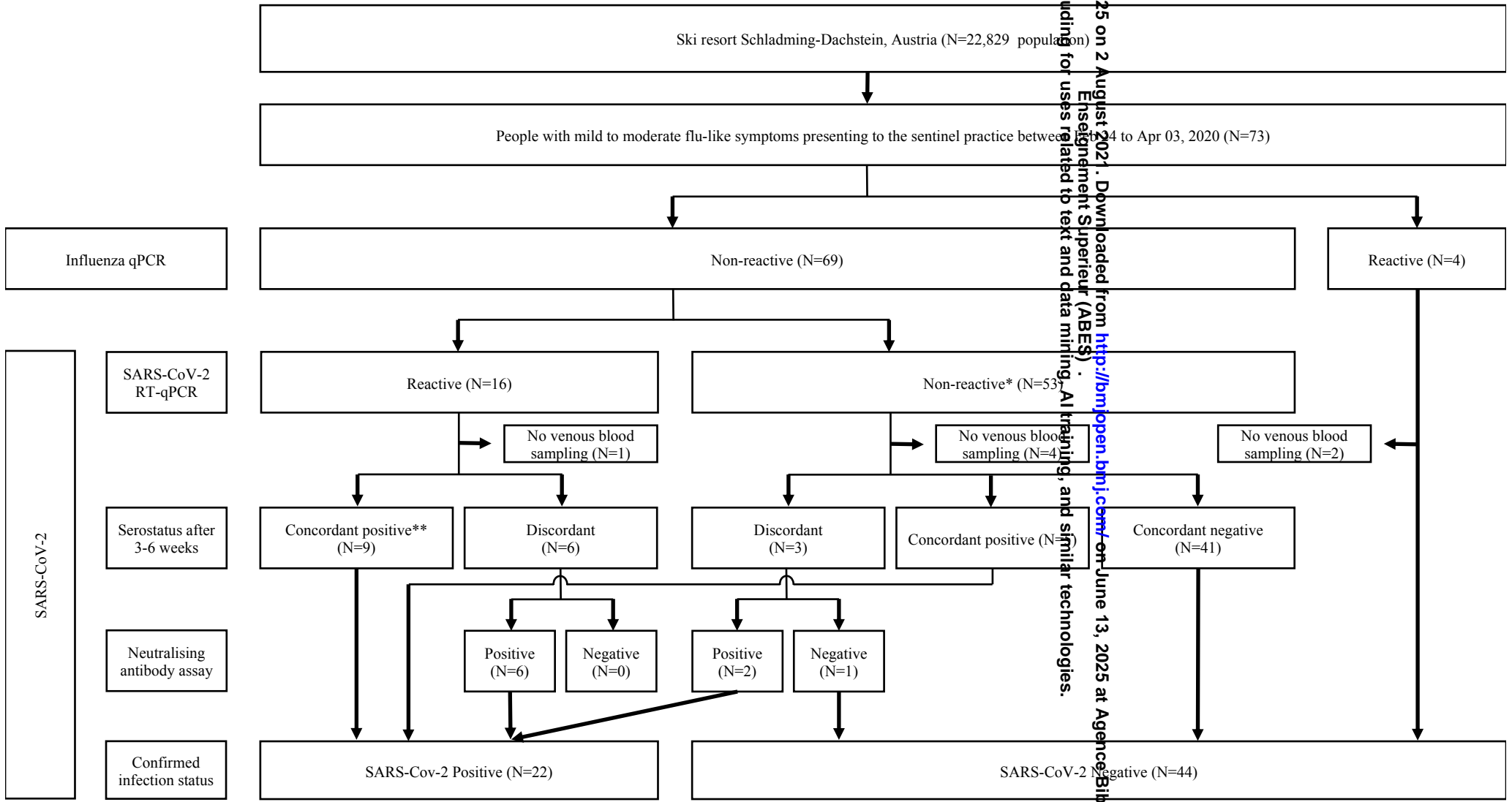
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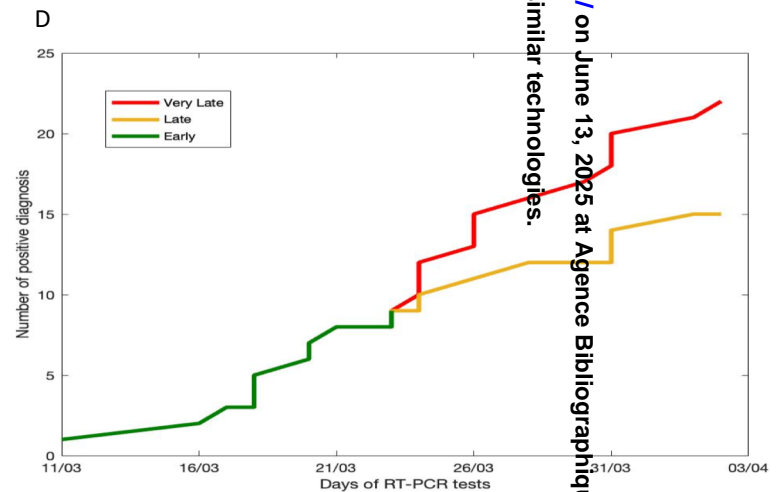
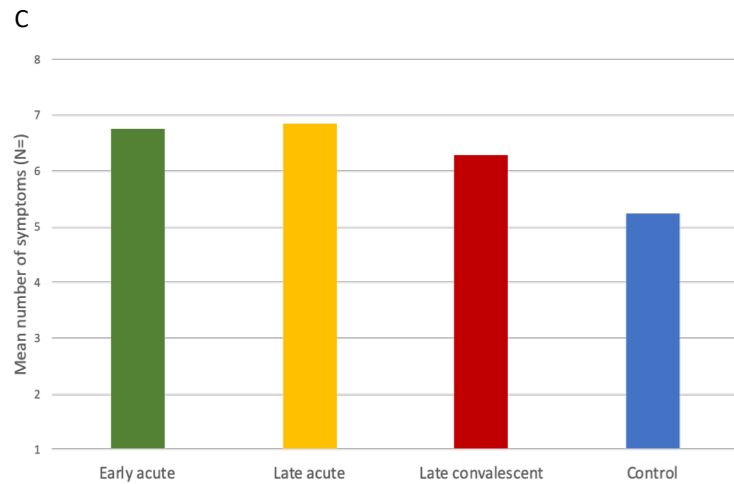
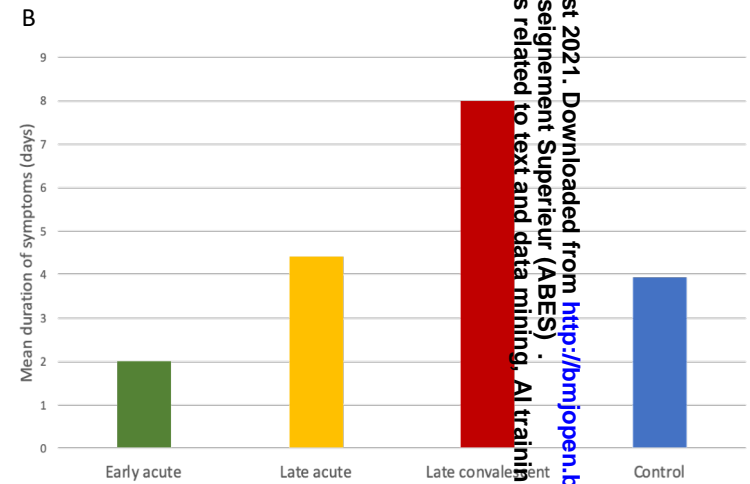
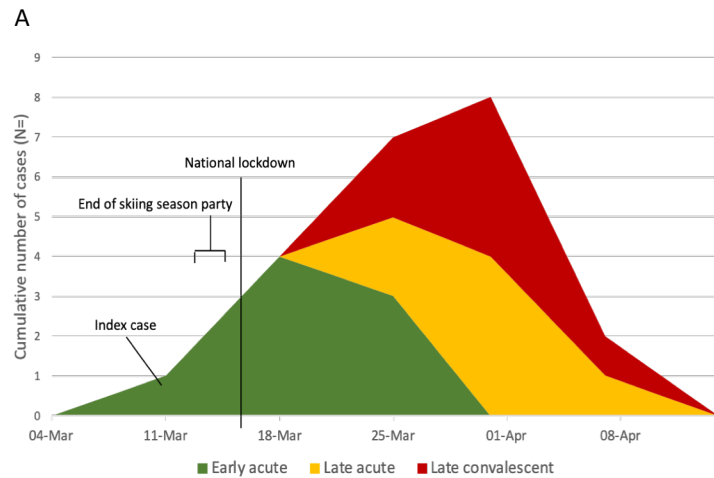
572 Cumulative weekly numbers of confirmed COVID-19 cases during the outbreak. RT-qPCR was 100% sensitive  
573 among all early acute and late acute presenters. RT-qPCR did not detect any of the late convalescent presenters;  
574 (C) Mean duration of symptoms; and (D): Mean number of symptoms.

575

For peer review only









STROBE 2007 (v4) Statement—Checklist of items that should be included in reports of cohort studies

Section/Topic	Item #	Recommendation	Reported on page #
Title and abstract	1	(a) Indicate the study’s design with a commonly used term in the title or the abstract	2
		(b) Provide in the abstract an informative and balanced summary of what was done and what was found	2,3
Introduction			
Background/rationale	2	Explain the scientific background and rationale for the investigation being reported	3,4
Objectives	3	State specific objectives, including any prespecified hypotheses	4
Methods			
Study design	4	Present key elements of study design early in the paper	5
Setting	5	Describe the setting, locations, and relevant dates, including periods of recruitment, exposure, follow-up, and data collection	5
Participants	6	(a) Give the eligibility criteria, and the sources and methods of selection of participants. Describe methods of follow-up	5
		(b) For matched studies, give matching criteria and number of exposed and unexposed	NA
Variables	7	Clearly define all outcomes, exposures, predictors, potential confounders, and effect modifiers. Give diagnostic criteria, if applicable	6
Data sources/ measurement	8*	For each variable of interest, give sources of data and details of methods of assessment (measurement). Describe comparability of assessment methods if there is more than one group	6,7
Bias	9	Describe any efforts to address potential sources of bias	6
Study size	10	Explain how the study size was arrived at	5
Quantitative variables	11	Explain how quantitative variables were handled in the analyses. If applicable, describe which groupings were chosen and why	5,6,7
Statistical methods	12	(a) Describe all statistical methods, including those used to control for confounding	7,8
		(b) Describe any methods used to examine subgroups and interactions	7,8
		(c) Explain how missing data were addressed	8
		(d) If applicable, explain how loss to follow-up was addressed	8
		(e) Describe any sensitivity analyses	NA
Results			

Participants	13*	(a) Report numbers of individuals at each stage of study—eg numbers potentially eligible, examined for eligibility, confirmed eligible, included in the study, completing follow-up, and analysed	8
		(b) Give reasons for non-participation at each stage	8
		(c) Consider use of a flow diagram	8
Descriptive data	14*	(a) Give characteristics of study participants (eg demographic, clinical, social) and information on exposures and potential confounders	8
		(b) Indicate number of participants with missing data for each variable of interest	8
		(c) Summarise follow-up time (eg, average and total amount)	8
Outcome data	15*	Report numbers of outcome events or summary measures over time	8
Main results	16	(a) Give unadjusted estimates and, if applicable, confounder-adjusted estimates and their precision (eg, 95% confidence interval). Make clear which confounders were adjusted for and why they were included	9,10
		(b) Report category boundaries when continuous variables were categorized	NA
		(c) If relevant, consider translating estimates of relative risk into absolute risk for a meaningful period	NA
Other analyses	17	Report other analyses done—eg analyses of subgroups and interactions, and sensitivity analyses	9,11
<b>Discussion</b>			
Key results	18	Summarise key results with reference to study objectives	11,12
<b>Limitations</b>			
Interpretation	20	Give a cautious overall interpretation of results considering objectives, limitations, multiplicity of analyses, results from similar studies, and other relevant evidence	12
Generalisability	21	Discuss the generalisability (external validity) of the study results	13
<b>Other information</b>			
Funding	22	Give the source of funding and the role of the funders for the present study and, if applicable, for the original study on which the present article is based	14

\*Give information separately for cases and controls in case-control studies and, if applicable, for exposed and unexposed groups in cohort and cross-sectional studies.

**Note:** An Explanation and Elaboration article discusses each checklist item and gives methodological background and published examples of transparent reporting. The STROBE checklist is best used in conjunction with this article (freely available on the Web sites of PLoS Medicine at <http://www.plosmedicine.org/>, Annals of Internal Medicine at <http://www.annals.org/>, and Epidemiology at <http://www.epidem.com/>). Information on the STROBE Initiative is available at [www.strobe-statement.org](http://www.strobe-statement.org).

# BMJ Open

## Rapid, early and accurate SARS-CoV-2 detection during a COVID-19 outbreak in Austria: Evidence of effective sentinel surveillance screening in primary care (REAP-1)

Journal:	<i>BMJ Open</i>
Manuscript ID	bmjopen-2020-045225.R1
Article Type:	Original research
Date Submitted by the Author:	27-Jan-2021
Complete List of Authors:	<p>Leber, Werner; Queen Mary University of London, Centre for Primary Care and Public Health  Lammel, Oliver; Praxis Dr Lammel  Redlberger-Fritz, Monika; Medical University of Vienna  Mustafa-Korninger, Maria Elisabeth; 4 Medizinisch-chemisches Labor Dr. Mustafa, Dr. Richter OG  Glehr, Reingard Christina; Medical University of Graz  Camp, Jeremy; Medical University of Vienna  Agerer, Benedikt; Research Center for Molecular Medicine of the Austrian Academy of Sciences  Lercher, Alexander; Research Center for Molecular Medicine of the Austrian Academy of Sciences  Papa, Alexandra; Research Center for Molecular Medicine of the Austrian Academy of Sciences  Genger, Jakob-Wendelin; Research Center for Molecular Medicine of the Austrian Academy of Sciences  Penz, Thomas; Research Center for Molecular Medicine of the Austrian Academy of Sciences  Aberle, Stephan; Medical University of Vienna  Bock, Christoph; Research Center for Molecular Medicine of the Austrian Academy of Sciences  Bergthaler, Andreas; Research Center for Molecular Medicine of the Austrian Academy of Sciences  Stiasny, Karin; Medical University of Vienna  Hochstrasser, Eva-Maria; Praxis Dr Lammel  Hoellinger, Christian; Paracelsus Medical Private University  Siebenhofer, Andrea; Institute of General Practice and Evidence-based Health Services Research, Medical University Graz; Institute for General Practice, Goethe University  Griffiths, Chris; Barts and The London School of Medicine and Dentistry, Panovska-Griffiths, Jasmina; NIHR CLAHRC North Thames, Department of Applied Health Research, University College London, London, United Kingdom, ; Department of Global Health and Development, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, 15-17 Tavistock Place, WC1H 9SH,</p>
<b>Primary Subject Heading</b>:	General practice / Family practice

Secondary Subject Heading:	Infectious diseases, Public health
Keywords:	PRIMARY CARE, COVID-19, Public health < INFECTIOUS DISEASES, VIROLOGY

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Title: Rapid, early and accurate SARS-CoV-2 detection during a COVID-19 outbreak in Austria: Evidence of effective sentinel surveillance screening in primary care (REAP-1)

Date: January 22, 2021

Version: 2.0

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## ABSTRACT

**Objectives:** We explore the importance of SARS-CoV-2 sentinel surveillance testing in primary care during a regional COVID-19 outbreak in Austria.

**Design:** Prospective cohort study.

**Setting:** A single sentinel practice serving 22,829 people in the ski-resort of Schladming-Dachstein.

**Participants:** All 73 patients presenting with mild-to-moderate flu-like symptoms between 24 February and 03 April, 2020.

**Intervention:** Nasopharyngeal sampling to detect SARS-CoV-2 using real-time reverse transcriptase-polymerase chain reaction (RT-qPCR).

**Outcome measures:** We compared RT-qPCR at presentation with confirmed antibody status. We split the outbreak in two parts, by halving the period from the first to the last case, to characterise three cohorts of patients with confirmed infection: early acute (RT-qPCR reactive) in the first half; and late acute (reactive) and late convalescent (non-reactive) in the second half. For each cohort we report the number of cases detected, the accuracy of RT-qPCR, the duration and variety of symptoms, and the number of viral clades present.

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63     **Results:** Twenty-two patients were diagnosed with COVID-19 (8 early acute, 7 late acute and 7 late convalescent),  
64     44 patients tested SARS-CoV-2 negative, and 7 were excluded. The sensitivity of RT-qPCR was 100% among all  
65     acute cases, dropping to 68.1% when including convalescent. Test specificity was 100%. Mean duration of  
66     symptoms for each group were 2 days (range 1-4) among early acute, 4.4 days (1-7) among late acute and 8 days  
67     (2-12) among late convalescent. Confirmed infection was associated with loss of taste. Acute infection was  
68     associated with loss of taste, nausea/vomiting, breathlessness, sore throat and myalgia; but not anosmia, fever or  
69     cough. Transmission clusters of three viral clades (G, GR and L) were identified.

70     **Conclusions:** RT-qPCR testing in primary care can rapidly and accurately detect SARS-CoV-2 among people  
71     with flu-like illness in a heterogenous viral outbreak. Targeted testing in primary care can support national sentinel  
72     surveillance of coronavirus.

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74     **Strengths and limitations of this study**

75     • Our study was conducted in a state-of-the-art sentinel surveillance practice, participating in the Austrian  
76       National Influenza Screening Programme, covering the entire period of a regional COVID-19 outbreak.  
77     • Symptomatic patients received same-day appointments with a clinician for nasopharyngeal swabs, and people  
78       testing RT-qPCR reactive were notified within 24 hours.  
79     • Cases were confirmed using a combination of five different ELISA platforms and neutralising antibody assay.  
80     • The relatively small patient cohort from a single testing site limits conclusion on causality and generalisability.  
81     • Any difference in symptoms observed between study cohorts may be due to recall bias occurred, particularly  
82       among those people presenting late.

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84     **INTRODUCTION**

85     The coronavirus 2019 disease (COVID-19) pandemic, caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus  
86     2 (SARS-CoV-2), continues to spread globally with more than 96 million cases, and over two million deaths  
87     reported as of January 22, 2021. Undetected infection and delays in implementing an effective test-trace-isolate  
88     (TTI) strategy have contributed to the spread of the virus becoming a pandemic. SARS-CoV-2 virus has a wide  
89     spectrum of manifestations including no symptoms (asymptomatic infection), mild to moderate to severe flu-like  
90     illness, loss of taste or smell, pneumonia and acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS), sepsis, multi-organ  
91     failure and death.<sup>1</sup> In studies to date, the reported time for the infection to become symptomatic (incubation period)  
92     varies among different cohorts and settings, with a median incubation period around 5.1 days,<sup>2</sup> infectivity starting  
93     2.3 days before symptom onset, peaking 1-2 days before that,<sup>3,4</sup> and gradually declining over 7-10 days.<sup>5,6 7</sup>

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95     SARS-CoV-2 has the potential for ‘superspreading’ events, resulting in clusters of disease outbreaks among a  
96     large number of people. Most infections remain isolated cases, but a small number of individuals (10%) may  
97     cause up to 80% of secondary transmissions.<sup>8</sup> Although symptomatic infection is common (17 %, range 4-41%),  
98     the relative risk for symptomatic transmission may be up to six times higher than for asymptomatic infection.<sup>9-11</sup>  
99     Undocumented infection may constitute the majority of cases (86%), causing more than half (55%) of all  
100    documented infections.<sup>12</sup> Superspreading events have been reported from across the globe, and countries



achieving early viral suppression took rapid and decisive action to implement comprehensive case identification and testing, combined with contact tracing and isolation.<sup>13,14</sup> For epidemic control of COVID-19, the effective reproduction number,  $R_e$ , needs to be less than 1; the presence of undetected and persistent infection within the population, even if very small, can increase  $R_e$  and induce a secondary peak of infections. Therefore, rapid identification and containment of infection is a key factor for the prevention of onward transmission and controlling the virus to protect the public.<sup>15</sup>

In Austria, the first two COVID-19 cases were reported among travelers from Italy in the city of Innsbruck on February 25, 2020.<sup>16</sup> Multiple superspreading events then occurred among tourists visiting Austrian ski-resorts, including the town of Ischgl, that are believed to have led to further outbreaks in the tourists' home countries, including Germany, Denmark and Sweden.<sup>16,17</sup> Austria was one of the first countries to adopt comprehensive lockdown measures on March 16, 2020, including protection of vulnerable groups, penalty fees for breaching self-isolation, and a national health hotline to facilitate testing at acute care settings and *via* mobile units.<sup>18</sup> The first death from COVID-19 associated complications occurred on March 12, 2020, and as of January 21, 403.512 cases and 7.389 COVID-19 related deaths have been reported.

General practice (GP) is considered a key partner in case recording, managing high-risk groups and delivery of equitable care.<sup>19-21</sup> The European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC) recommended integration of "COVID-19 surveillance with sentinel surveillance of influenza-like illness or acute respiratory infection."<sup>22</sup> However, in some countries, like the UK and the USA, primary care has been largely excluded from the national TTI strategy.<sup>23</sup> In contrast, Austria additionally offered SARS-CoV-2 real-time reverse transcriptase-polymerase chain reaction (RT-qPCR) testing to people presenting with mild to moderate flu-like symptoms to any of the 92 sentinel surveillance sites (GPs and paediatric practices) beginning February 24, 2020.<sup>24</sup> The new service supplemented the existing national health hotline for people at risk of COVID-19.<sup>25</sup> RT-qPCR is an established technique to detect viral RNA from nasopharyngeal sampling used to diagnose COVID-19.<sup>26</sup> Early detection of SARS-CoV-2 is essential for effective contact tracing,<sup>27</sup> and whole genome sequencing may provide data on dynamics of transmission.<sup>17,28</sup>

The overall aim of this work is to test whether rapid early RT-qPCR testing in primary care can accurately and timely detect SARS-CoV-2, and inform outbreak surveillance. To attest this, we report the outcomes of SARS-CoV-2 RT-qPCR testing at a sentinel GP in the ski-resort of Schladming-Dachstein, Austria. We report a) the accuracy (via sensitivity and specificity) of rapidly deployed RT-qPCR testing in patients presenting with acute infection by comparing it to anti-SARS-CoV-2 antibody status during convalescence in the same geographically defined study cohort; b) the earliness of viral RNA detection by comparing the duration, number and type of symptoms among patients presenting during the first half (early presenters) and the second half (late presenters) of the outbreak, measured by the number of days from the first to the last case detected and dividing that period by two; c) the identification of key clinical symptoms of acute and convalescent disease and determine a correlation between these; and d) the number of SARS-CoV-2 clades implicated in the outbreak.

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**METHODS**  
**Setting**  

This study was set in a sentinel GP participating in the National Influenza Surveillance Network in the ski-resort of Schladming-Dachstein, political subdistrict of Groebming (population 22,829), Austria. The study was conducted during a local COVID-19 outbreak in March and April 2020, during which 29 cases were detected by RT-qPCR locally. The bulk of the outbreak occurred after a 3-day party (March 13-15) prior to implementation of the national lockdown policy on March 16, which led to premature termination of the skiing season. All patients presenting with mild to moderate flu-like illness were included. Following the report of the first cases in Austria, people with flu-like symptoms were advised to call the national health hotline instead of directly presenting to the hospital or GP. Patients were advised to phone the GP or receive in-home testing by mobile testing units, and home self-isolate and self-care. Asymptomatic people were excluded from this study.

**Design**  

We conducted a longitudinal evaluation comprising a prospective cohort to examine the impact of SARS-Cov-2 RT-qPCR testing on COVID-19 case detection. Between February 24 and April 03, 2020, RT-qPCR testing and seropositivity data were collected to compare two groups within this cohort of patients:

- Patients testing RT-qPCR reactive at presentation with acute disease
- Patients confirmed anti-SARS-CoV-2 antibody positive during the convalescence phase (confirmed infection).

We define acute disease as the presence of flu-like symptoms combined with reactive SARS-CoV-2 RT-qPCR and positive serostatus; and confirmed infection as the presence of convalescent anti-SARS-CoV-2 antibody 3-6 weeks after the acute illness, irrespective of the RT-qPCR result.

**Intervention**  

On February 24, 2020, one day before the first two cases were reported in Austria, the National Influenza Screening Network was enhanced to include SARS-CoV-2 RT-qPCR testing.

Patients with mild to moderate flu-like symptoms calling the study sentinel GP were offered same day appointments for SARS-CoV-2 RT-qPCR testing. RT-qPCR results were available within 24 hours, and those patients with a reactive outcome were immediately notified by a clinician and advised to self-isolate for a minimum of two weeks following national policy at that time. Repeat follow-up RT-qPCR was arranged by the local public health authority (District Commissioner of Liezen, Austria), and people testing non-reactive on repeat RT-qPCR were released from self-isolation. After 3-6 weeks, venous blood was obtained to confirm SARS-CoV-2 infection using ELISA IgG and neutralizing antibody assay. We defined the period of the outbreak as the number of days from the first patient to the last patient testing RT-qPCR reactive at the GP.

Since the winter season 2000/2001, the National Influenza Screening Network has conducted influenza screening for patients attending sentinel GPs and paediatric practices. Between November and March of each year, participating practices routinely collect nasopharyngeal swabs from patients presenting with flu-like symptoms. Specimens are sent to the Center for Virology, Medical University of Vienna, Austria, for virus isolation on tissue cultures and PCR detection. This surveillance programme allows for near real-time recording of seasonal influenza virus activity in the country.

### Clinical data

We obtained anonymous patient data held within the GP computer system. The practice lead clinician (OL) generated a clinical master case report form before extracting pseudonymised patient records into an Excel spreadsheet. EMH and CH verified the accuracy of the data extraction for all patients. Data were stored on a secure computer at the Institute of General Practice and Evidence-based Health Services Research, University of Graz, Austria, before sharing it with the study statistician (JPG) using encrypted email and secure storage at the University of Oxford, UK.

### Testing

#### RT-qPCR

SARS-CoV-2 RT-qPCR was performed in scope of the routine surveillance at the Center for Virology, Medical University of Vienna on a Roche LightCycler (<http://www.roche.com>; Switzerland) using a primer-set provided by TIB MOLBIOL (<https://www.tib-molbiol.com/>; Germany).<sup>26</sup> RT-qPCR targeting the E-gene was considered reactive at a cycle threshold (Ct) value of less than 40, and Ct values above 32 were confirmed by RNA-dependent RNA polymerase (RdRP) gene detection.

#### Enzyme linked immune assays (ELISA)

IgG serostatus assays were performed according to the manufacturers' protocol using five different commercial test kits of Anti-SARS-CoV-2 IgG enzyme immune linked assays (ELISA) provided by the following companies: EUROIMMUN (EUROIMMUN Medizinische Labordiagnostika AG, [www.euroimmun.com](http://www.euroimmun.com)),<sup>29</sup> and EPITOPE DIAGNOSTICS (Immunodiagnostik AG [www.euroimmun.com](http://www.euroimmun.com)) respectively.<sup>30</sup> Reagent wells of the Anti-SARS-CoV-2 IgG ELISA are coated with recombinant antigen derived from the spike protein (S1 domain) of SARS-CoV-2. Reagent wells of the EDI<sup>TM</sup> Novel Coronavirus COVID-19 IgG ELISA are coated with COVID-19 recombinant full length nucleocapsid protein. ABBOTT performed on the Architect platform (ABBOTT LABORATORIES INC., [www.abbott.com](http://www.abbott.com)), DIASORIN (DIASORIN S.p.A, <https://www.diasorin.com/home>) performed on the LIAISON® platform and ROCHE performed on the cobas e 801 analyzer. The Abbott SARS-CoV-2 IgG assay is a chemiluminescent microparticle immunoassay (CMIA) for the qualitative detection of IgG against a recombinant SARS-CoV-2 nucleoprotein. Results are reported in form of an index value (S/C). LIAISON® SARS-CoV-2 S1/S2 IgG assay is a chemiluminescence immunoassay (CLIA) for the quantitative detection of IgG against the recombinant S1 and S2 domain of the spike protein. Results are reported in arbitrary units (AU/mL). Elecsys® Anti-SARS-CoV-2 assay (Roche Diagnostics) is a electrochemiluminescence immunoassay (ECLIA) for qualitative detection of SARS-CoV-2 antibodies in human serum against a recombinant nucleocapsid protein of SARS-CoV-2. It is a total antibody assay not differentiating between IgA,

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3 212 IgM or IgG but detecting IgG predominantly. Results are reported as numeric values in form of signal  
4 213 sample/cutoff (COI).  
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6 214 Neutralising antibody assay  
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8 215 Samples with discordant antibody results (see below) were further evaluated using an in-house neutralising  
9 216 antibody assay as follows: Serial dilutions of heat-inactivated serum samples were incubated with 50-100 TCID<sub>50</sub>  
10 217 SARS-CoV-2 (hCoV-19/Austria/CeMM0360/2020; GISAID EPI\_ISL: 438123) for 1h at 37 °C. The mixture was  
11 218 added to Vero E6 (ATCC ® CRL-1586) cell monolayers and incubation was continued for two to three days. NT  
12 219 titers were expressed as the reciprocal of the serum dilution that protected against virus-induced cytopathic effects.  
13 220 NT titers ≥10 were considered positive. The study has been reported in accordance with STARI reporting  
14 221 guidelines for implementation studies.<sup>31</sup>  
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19 223 **Outcome measures and statistical analysis**

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21 224 We present a descriptive statistics of patient demographics including age, gender and ethnicity; and the following  
22 225 four testing, viral and genomic outcomes:

23 226 **Outcome A:** The diagnostic accuracy (using sensitivity and specificity) of SARS-CoV-2 RT-qPCR among  
24 227 patients with mild to moderate flu-like symptoms at presentation by comparing molecular diagnosis with anti-  
25 228 SARS-CoV-2 antibody testing during convalescence, and hospital admission and death, including any alternative  
26 229 diagnoses for patients testing SARS-CoV-2 negative. To determine the accuracy of RT-qPCR, we stratified RT-  
27 230 qPCR results in four groups: true reactive (RT-qPCR reactive and confirmed antibody positive); false reactive  
28 231 (RT-qPCR reactive, antibody negative); true non-reactive (RT-qPCR non-reactive, antibody negative); and false  
29 232 non-reactive (RT-qPCR non-reactive, antibody positive).

30 233 **Outcome B:** The earliness of RT-qPCR testing by comparing the duration and number of symptoms during the  
31 234 first half of the outbreak (early presenters) and during the second half of the outbreak (late presenters). We  
32 235 calculated the earliness of RT-qPCR testing by determining the mean duration of symptoms, in days (range), and  
33 236 mean number of symptoms (range), across the three cohorts of patients with confirmed infection: early acute, late  
34 237 acute and late convalescent. The three cohorts were obtained by stratifying people with confirmed infection  
35 238 according to the date of presentation to the GP during the outbreak as follows: people presenting with acute  
36 239 infection (RT-qPCR reactive, confirmed antibody positive) during the first half of the outbreak (early acute  
37 240 disease) vs. those people presenting during the second half of the outbreak (late acute); and those people presenting  
38 241 with previous disease (RT-qPCR non-reactive but confirmed antibody positive) in the second half of the outbreak  
39 242 (late convalescent).

40 243 **Outcome C:** The key clinical symptoms associated with RT-qPCR reactivity (acute infection) and convalescent  
41 244 sero-positivity (confirmed infection) to determine any potential correlation between these stages of disease. We  
42 245 used multivariate logistic regression tested the association of 15 clinical symptoms with RT-qPCR reactivity at  
43 246 presentation and among all patients with confirmed infection. We reported the odds ratios (ORs) and the  
44 247 significance value (*p*) of each covariate on testing RT-qPCR reactive, and confirmed positive antibody status  
45 248 respectively. We quantified the association between patients with reactive RT-qPCR (and confirmed antibody

positive) and all patients with confirmed infection by calculating the correlation coefficient  $r$ , and estimating the 95% CI.

**Outcome D:** The number of viral clades implicated in the outbreak. To do this, SARS-CoV-2 full genome sequencing was undertaken as part of a wider study covering the whole of Austria.<sup>17,28</sup> The full-length sequences were matched to patient records by an anonymized unique identifier and uploaded to the Global Initiative on Sharing All Influenza Data (GISAID) database (<http://gisaid.org>).<sup>32</sup> Sequences were aligned in MEGA7 and non-synonymous nucleotide variants were identified to determine the respective clades, following the GISAID classification scheme for lineages.<sup>33</sup>

## RESULTS

### Overall testing results

Baseline characteristics for confirmed cases were similar for sex, age, and ethnic origin (Table 1). All patients were local residents and no endemic cases were documented among tourists. Figure 1 shows the flow-chart for the patient cohorts of this study. 73 patients presented with mild to moderate flu-like illness, all of whom received SARS-CoV-2 RT-qPCR (and influenza qPCR). Of those, 16 (21.9%) tested RT-qPCR reactive and 57 (78.1%) tested non-reactive, including four that tested influenza PCR reactive. Due to lack of venous blood sampling (obtained 3-6 weeks after initial presentation), antibody data was not available for 7 patients (1 RT-qPCR reactive vs. 6 non-reactive) that were excluded from this analysis. Therefore, of the 66 patients included in this analysis, 22 patients (33.3%) had SARS-CoV-2 infection confirmed by antibody testing and 44 (66.7%) patients were confirmed seronegative. Of the former, eight patients (early acute presenters) presented in the first half of the outbreak (12 days from March 11 to 22, 2020) and 14 patients presented in the second half (March 23 to April 03, 2020); of the latter, seven patients were late acute and seven late convalescent (Figure 2A). Alternative diagnoses of the 44 patients who tested SARS-CoV-2 negative included: influenza and infectious mononucleosis (N=2, each); bacterial tonsillitis, bacterial pneumonia, bronchitis and exacerbation of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) (N=1, each) (see flow-chart, Figure 1). No hospital admissions or deaths were reported.

**Table 1: Summary of the demographic characteristics of COVID-19 cases.**

	People with confirmed infection (seropositive, any RT-qPCR result) (N=22)	People with acute infection (RT-qPCR reactive and seropositive) (N=15)
Sex		
Female	14 (63.6%)	9 (60%)
Male	8 (36.4%)	6 (40%)
Age (years)		
16-24	4 (26.7%)	3 (20%)



25-34	4 (26.7%)	2 (13.3%)(
35-49	6 (40%)	4 (26.7%)
>50	8 (36.4%)	6 (40%)
Ethnic origin		
White	22 (100%)	15 (100%)

**Specificity and sensitivity of RT-qPCR**

In the absence of a gold standard, we used a consensus statement on serostatus, irrespective of RT-qPCR outcomes, to establish whether an infection had occurred. We considered an infection as confirmed in any patient who tested IgG ELISA positive on all five screening platforms (concordant results) or in any patient with mismatch between ELISA test results (discordant results) but positive neutralising antibody assay (see flow-chart, Figure 1). Of the 15 patients with reactive RT-qPCR, sera from nine patients were concordant positive and six were discordant; and of the 53 patients with non-reactive RT-qPCR, sera from 41 patients were concordant negative, 5 were concordant positive, and three were discordant. Sera from two patients diagnosed with influenza who tested RT-qPCR non-reactive were concordant negative and included in this analysis. For the nine patients with discordant results, we used neutralising antibody assay to confirm infection status. All patients (N=6) with reactive RT-qPCR were neutralising antibody positive; and of the three patients with non-reactive RT-qPCR, two were neutralising antibody positive, and one was negative. Therefore, overall, when combining ELISA and neutralising antibody assay, 22 patients had confirmed infection, of whom 15 patients were RT-qPCR reactive (true reactive) and seven were non-reactive (false non-reactive). There were no false reactive RT-qPCR results. Therefore, RT-qPCR correctly identified infection in 15/22 patients (overall sensitivity of 68.1%). Sensitivity of RT-qPCR among all acute (early and late) presenters and during the first half of the outbreak was high (100%), but dropped to 50% in the second half of the outbreak. RT-qPCR correctly identified absence of infection for all 44 patients testing antibody negative (true non-reactive) indicating specificity of 100%.

**Earliness of RT-qPCR testing**

The mean duration of symptoms was 2 days (range 1-4) among early acute presenters, 4.4 days (range 1-7) among late acute presenters, 8 days (range 2-12) among people with late convalescent infection, and 3.9 days (range 1-14) among non-COVID-19 controls (Figure 2B). The mean number of symptoms was 6.75 (range 4-9) among early acute presenters, 6.86 (3-12) among late acute presenters, 6.3 (1-11) among people with convalescent infection, and 5.23 (range 2-11) among non-COVID-19 controls (Figure 2C).

**Regression analysis on confirmed infection**

Multivariate regression on all 66 patients, including 22 (31.9%) with confirmed infection, suggested that loss of taste, but not loss of smell, was the key covariate significantly associated with positive serostatus (ORs=6.03;

p=0.047) (Table 2). Breathlessness (OR=6.9, p=0.054) and cough (OR=0.12, p=0.053) were also possible covariates of confirmed infection.

**Table 2: Regression analysis on symptoms reported by patients diagnosed with COVID-19.**

	People with confirmed infection (seropositive, any RT-qPCR result) (N=22)			People with acute disease (RT-qPCR reactive and seropositive) (N=15)		
Clinical symptom	Odds ratio	95% CI	p-value	Odds ratio	95% CI	p-value
Change in taste	6.02	(1.02,35.51)	0.047	571.72	(1.92,170629.2)	0.029
Nausea/vomiting	4.42	(0.748,26.09)	0.101	370.11	(2.71,50429.42)	0.018
Sore throat	0.36	(0.067,1.93)	0.233	0.002	(0.000006,0.74)	0.039
Myalgia	1.15	(0.24,5.51)	0.865	121.82	(1.52,9749.08)	0.032
Breathlessness	6.90	(0.96,49.40)	0.054	134.46	(1.02,17796.87)	0.049
Change in smell	0.77	(0.098,6.15)	0.811	0.37	(0.008,15.87)	0.607
Fever	2.97	(0.44,20.35)	0.266	1.44	(0.057,36.66)	0.825
Cough	0.12	(0.014,1.03)	0.053	0.011	(0.00008,1.42)	0.069

**Caption to Table 2:** Symptoms associated with confirmed SARS-CoV-2 infection (antibody confirmed positive, irrespective of RT-qPCR result) among 22 patients, and with acute infection (RT-qPCR reactive, antibody confirmed positive) among 15 patients respectively.

### Regression analysis on acute disease

All 15 patients with acute disease reported fatigue and therefore this covariate was removed from the analysis; and observations from two patients with non-reactive RT-qPCR, who did not report fatigue, were also removed (Table 2). The multivariate logistic regression on the remaining 66 patients showed that the following covariates were associated with acute disease: loss of taste (OR=571.72; p=0.029), nausea and vomiting (OR=370.11; p=0.018), breathlessness (OR=134.46; p=0.049), myalgia (OR=121.82; p=0.032) and sore throat (OR=0.002, p=0.039); and but not loss of smell (OR=0.37, p=0.607), fever (OR=1.44, p=0.825) or cough (OR=0.01, p=0.069).

### Correlation between acute and confirmed infection

Testing RT-qPCR reactive was correlated with testing seropositive for COVID-19 infection ( $r=0.77$ , 95%CI 0.65~0.89). Among early and acute presenters, the correlation between the two tests was perfect (green and amber in Figure 2D), irrespective of the stage of the outbreak; whereas in the second half of the outbreak, RT-qPCR did not detect any case with convalescent infection (red curve on Figure 2D).

Viral clade analysis

Thirteen of 15 full-length genome sequences were available for clade analysis via GISAID (Table 3); and two sequences were not available at the time of analysis. Lineages of SARS-CoV-2 have been identified based on mutations in key amino acid positions.<sup>33</sup> Clade G is defined by the mutations D614G, C241T, C3037T and A23403G in the Spike protein; and clade GR by additional RG203KR mutations in the Nucleocapsid protein N; clade L is most closely related to the Wuhan reference strain (NC\_045512.2).<sup>34</sup> Accordingly, among the 13 viral isolates, three different clades were identified, including clade L (N=2), GR (N=4) and L (N=7).

Table 3: Genomic sequences accessed via GISAID listing key amino acid locations used for SARS-CoV-2 classification.

Disease Classification	Virus Name (GISAID)	EPI_ISL_#	Date of RT-qPCR	Lineage	ORF 8: 84	ORF3a: 57	S:614*	N:203**	N:204**
Early acute	hCoV-19/Austria/CeMM0191/2020	438032	13/03/2020	B(L)	L	Q	D	R	G
Early acute	hCoV-19/Austria/CeMM0248/2020	438078	21/03/2020	B (L)	L	Q	D	R	G
Early acute	hCoV-19/Austria/CeMM0018/2020	419671	19/03/2020	B.1.1 (GR)	L	Q	G	K	R
Early acute	hCoV-19/Austria/CeMM0228/2020	438061	18/03/2020	B.1.1 (GR)	L	Q	G	K	R
Early acute	hCoV-19/Austria/CeMM0235/2020	438066	19/03/2020	B.1.1 (GR)	L	Q	G	K	R
Early acute	hCoV-19/Austria/CeMM0250/2020	438080	21/03/2020	B.1.1 (GR)	L	Q	G	K	R
Early acute	hCoV-19/Austria/CeMM0222/2020	438056	17/03/2020	B.1.8 (G)	L	Q	G	R	G
Early acute	hCoV-19/Austria/CeMM0249/2020	438079	21/03/2020	B.1.8 (G)	L	Q	G	R	G
Late acute	hCoV-19/Austria/CeMM0267/2020	438096	24/03/2020	B.1.8 (G)	L	Q	G	R	G
Late acute	hCoV-19/Austria/CeMM0276/2020	438103	25/03/2020	B.1.8 (G)	L	Q	G	R	G
Late acute	hCoV-19/Austria/CeMM0303/2020	475778	29/03/2020	B.1.8 (G)	L	Q	G	R	G
Late acute	hCoV-19/Austria/CeMM0324/2020	475794	01/04/2020	B.1.8 (G)	L	Q	G	R	G
Late acute	hCoV-19/Austria/CeMM0337/2020	475800	03/04/2020	B.1.8 (G)	L	Q	G	R	G

**Caption Table 3:** SARS-CoV-2 clades are classified by The Global Initiative on Sharing All Influenza Data (GISAID) using specific non-synonymous mutations in the viral genome. Clade G is defined by the mutations D614G, C241T, C3037T and A23403G in the Spike protein; and clade GR by additional RG203KR mutations in the Nucleocapsid protein N; clade L is most closely related to the Wuhan reference strain (NC\_045512.2).<sup>34</sup> Whole genome data were available for 13/15 sequences; data for two sequences were not available at the time of analysis. Accordingly, among the 13 sequences analysed, three different clades were identified, including clades L (N=2), GR (N=4) and G (N=7). All three clades were detected in early acute infection, and clade G was additionally detected in late acute infection. \*For simplicity reasons, only mutation D614G (grey background) in the Spike protein defining clade G is shown. \*\*Additional mutations R203K and G204R in the Nucleocapsid protein N defining clade GR are also shown in grey. ORF, open reading frame.

DISCUSSION

Our results demonstrate that SARS-CoV-2 RT-qPCR testing, when added to a national influenza surveillance programme in primary care, can rapidly, early and accurately diagnose COVID-19 during an outbreak. Of the 73

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patients presenting to the sentinel GP, 22 were diagnosed with COVID-19, including 15 patients with acute disease and seven with late convalescent infection respectively. The sensitivity and specificity of RT-qPCR were 68.1% and 100%, but testing RT-qPCR reactive showed perfect correlation with seropositivity during the first half of the outbreak and among early acute (N=8 patients) and late acute presenters (N=7). Strikingly, the mean duration of symptoms of early presenters (2 days) was less than half of late acute presenters (4.4 days) and a quarter of late convalescent presenters (8 days). These findings highlight the need to undertake RT-qPCR testing rapidly and early as soon as symptoms occur. Acute infection was strongly associated with multiple symptoms, including loss of taste, nausea and vomiting, breathlessness, myalgia and sore throat; but loss of smell, fever and cough were not. Surprisingly, loss of taste, but not any other clinical symptom, was significantly associated with convalescent infection. Finally, viral genome analysis demonstrated the presence of three major SARS-CoV-2 clades during the outbreak, suggesting that the outbreak was the result of independent transmission chains.

Overall our findings help untangle COVID-19 infection during an outbreak in a ski-resort in Austria. Our results suggest that acute COVID-19 may be associated with a spectrum of symptoms and presence of multiple strains within one setting. This highlights the heterogeneity of coronavirus and the importance in containing outbreaks early before spread. While effective test-trace-isolate (TTI) strategies have been suggested as the key to containing the outbreak without intermittent lockdowns,<sup>35</sup> we suggest that systemic changes may also be needed. For example, behavioral changes, such as large-scale gathering of people in closed spaces has to be avoided as they may trigger emergence of individual clusters to form a superspreading event. Keeping a level of compliance to social distancing and reduced physical contacts is necessary to prevent any future wave. Enhanced testing is an important factor, and our study suggests that testing in primary care at symptom onset is highly accurate and should be something that governments should consider as an additional strategy.

Loss of taste of smell has been recognised as an important marker of COVID-19;<sup>36,37</sup> however, more than half of patients reported olfactory dysfunction after the onset of other symptoms when sensitivity of RT-qPCR may be reduced.<sup>38</sup> Furthermore, loss of taste could not be objectively confirmed in one third of people<sup>38</sup> suggesting self-assessment using a mobile phone application may not be as accurate as clinician-initiated RT-qPCR testing of people presenting with acute disease.<sup>39</sup> Timely and accurate testing is also a prerequisite for effective contact tracing.<sup>27</sup>

The outbreak we explored occurred after a three-day party (March 13-15) just before the skiing season was brought to a premature end due to the Austrian national lockdown measures on March 16. The index case was diagnosed on March 11 and the first secondary cases were reported two days after the celebrations. Therefore, it is possible that the outbreak we are describing here could be a possible superspreading event. Superspreading events have been associated with high intensity aerosol producing activities (shouting, singing) in confined spaces and potentially, the lockdown party might have triggered the local outbreak. The two acute disease clusters observed in this study may represent different types of viral exposure. First, inhalation of high-density aerosols at the party causing acute illness among early presenters and second, low level home transmission of party goers to (late presenting) friends and family during the lockdown. In our study, no COVID-19 cases were observed among children (persons <18 years of age), suggesting that any infected children may have remained asymptomatic or

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3 391 did not attend the practice because of mild disease.<sup>40</sup> No further endemic cases were detected after the outbreak.  
4 392 This suggests that combination prevention including rapid testing and case notification in primary care, contact  
5 393 tracing and isolation, and lockdown measures can effectively terminate an outbreak. To our knowledge, our study  
6 394 is the first to demonstrate that the ECDC policy of additional COVID-19 screening at national influenza screening  
7 395 sites can effectively detect and control a regional outbreak.<sup>22</sup>  
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13 397 Our study has many strengths. Our study was enabled by data from a well-established sentinel GP, participating  
14 398 in the National Influenza Screening Programme, covering the entire area of the outbreak. Importantly, national  
15 399 SARS-CoV-2 screening was adopted early, starting the day before the first two cases were reported in Austria;  
16 400 and 16 of 29 cases documented in the Schladming-Dachstein region, including the first and the last case, were  
17 401 detected at the sentinel GP. RT-qPCR testing was rapidly deployed by offering same day GP appointments, and  
18 402 result reporting and case notification within 24 hours. Rapid adoption of new commercial antibody platforms (Lab  
19 403 Mustafa, Salzburg) and in-house neutralising antibody testing assay (Medical University of Vienna) enabled  
20 404 accurate interpretation of RT-qPCR results.  
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27 406 There are some limitations of our study. We used a relatively small patient cohort from a single sentinel GP,  
28 407 potentially limiting conclusions on causality and generalisability of our finding to other areas excluding seven  
29 408 patients for whom COVID-19 serostatus were not available. Lack of association with high fever and cough in our  
30 409 COVID-19 cohort may be due to the national health hotline directing patients with more severe disease to attend  
31 410 emergency service. Therefore, people with these symptoms might have preferred to attend acute services rather  
32 411 than the GP. Although we collected data prospectively, recall bias cannot be excluded. This could be suggested  
33 412 by the lack of association of symptoms of acute infection (nausea and vomiting, breathless and myalgia) among  
34 413 all people confirmed with infection (when including those with negative RT-qPCR), compared to those people  
35 414 presenting early (reactive RT-qPCR). Specific recall bias of taste is less likely, as it featured in both groups and  
36 415 data collection was completed prior to publication of the first systematic review of altered taste and smell in the  
37 416 media.<sup>41</sup> However, change or loss in smell/taste were not quantified using an established tool such as the visual  
38 417 analogue scale (VAS),<sup>42,43</sup> but rather assessed by simple “yes” and “no” answers using a standard clinical  
39 418 questionnaire, potentially leading to response style bias. Although asymptomatic infection is common,<sup>10</sup>  
40 419 asymptomatic people were excluded from this study as we were focusing on symptom-driven presentation. This  
41 420 potentially excludes an important segment of the infected population and future studies will focus on exploring  
42 421 this further. The presence of three viral clades within the outbreak suggests heterogeneity of the virus, but we  
43 422 have not explored this aspect in great details in this study, as this was beyond the scope of this work. In fact, the  
44 423 data presented here is part of the ongoing work untangling the phylogeny of SARS-CoV-2 clades in Austria and  
45 424 their worldwide spread.<sup>28</sup>  
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56 426 To our knowledge, this is the first study to show that primary care can contribute to early case detection and  
57 427 termination of a SARS-CoV-2 outbreak in the community. Our study has important implications for patients,  
58 428 public health, and health systems; nationally and internationally for outbreak epidemiology and control. As  
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countries enter the viral suppression phase, early detection will be crucial in the prevention and control of the disease. Early testing at onset of disease, followed by timely contact tracing and case isolation of secondary cases should prevent onward transmission and reduce the reproduction number  $R_e$  below 1. Austria has increased the number of its sentinel sites from 91 to 231 due to COVID-19, indicating that primary care has become an essential partner in a comprehensive surveillance strategy for disease prevention and control. Clade analysis could greatly enhance public health surveillance in the UK where only three quarters of contact tracing is being completed.<sup>44</sup> Key priorities for future research include systematic prospective quantitative and qualitative evaluation of the Austrian National SARS-CoV-2 screening programme during the seasonal influenza season, and generalisability of the intervention in multi-ethnic inner-city settings including genomic analysis using deep viral genome sequencing to support complex contact tracing, and adaption of the REAP-1 protocol to include SARS-CoV-2 lateral flow antigen testing.

## CONCLUSIONS

RT-qPCR testing in primary care can rapidly and accurately detect SARS-CoV-2 among people presenting with mild-to-moderate illness in a heterogeneous viral community outbreak. This study demonstrates high rates of accurate and early viral detection associated with symptomatic testing in primary care during a COVID-19 outbreak, which is required for an effective TTI strategy. Targeted testing in primary care can support national sentinel surveillance of coronavirus.

**Authors' Contributions:** WL, OL, MRF, MEMK, EMH, CH and JPG contributed to the design of the study. OL and EMH took nasopharyngeal swabs. OL, EMH and CH maintained the clinical data base. AS and RG submitted the ethics application. MRF provided RT-qPCR data; BA, AL, AMP, JWG, TP, SA, CB and AB; and JVC conducted clade analysis, MEMK produced ELISA data, KS performed the neutralising antibody assay. JPG and WL conducted the statistical analysis. WL and JPG wrote the manuscript with contributions from OL, MRF, MEMK, RCG, JVC, CB, AB, KS, EMH, CH, AS and CG. All authors read and approved the final version.

**Acknowledgments:** We thank Evelyn Marktl for daily updates on the Christian Drosten's COVID-19 podcast (<https://www.ndr.de/nachrichten/info/podcast4684.html>). We are grateful to the team of Praxis Dr Lammel for their contributions, and in particular to the nurse Sabine Roiderer for providing direct patient care and help with administration. We thank the patients of Schladming-Dachstein for participating in the study.

**Funding:** This research was self-funded by each individual co-author. This project received funding from the Vienna Science and Technology Fund (WWTF) as part of the WWTF COVID-19 Rapid Response Funding 2020. Award/Grant number is not applicable.

**Ethics approval:** The study used secondary anonymised data for which approval was granted by the University of Graz Research Ethics Committee, Austria (reference number: 32-429 ex 19/20).

**Patient consent for publication:** Consent may not be required as no identifiable details on individuals are reported in this manuscript.

**Patient and public involvement:** No patient involvement.

**Data availability statement:** The datasets used and/or analysed during the current study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

**Competing Interests:** None declared.

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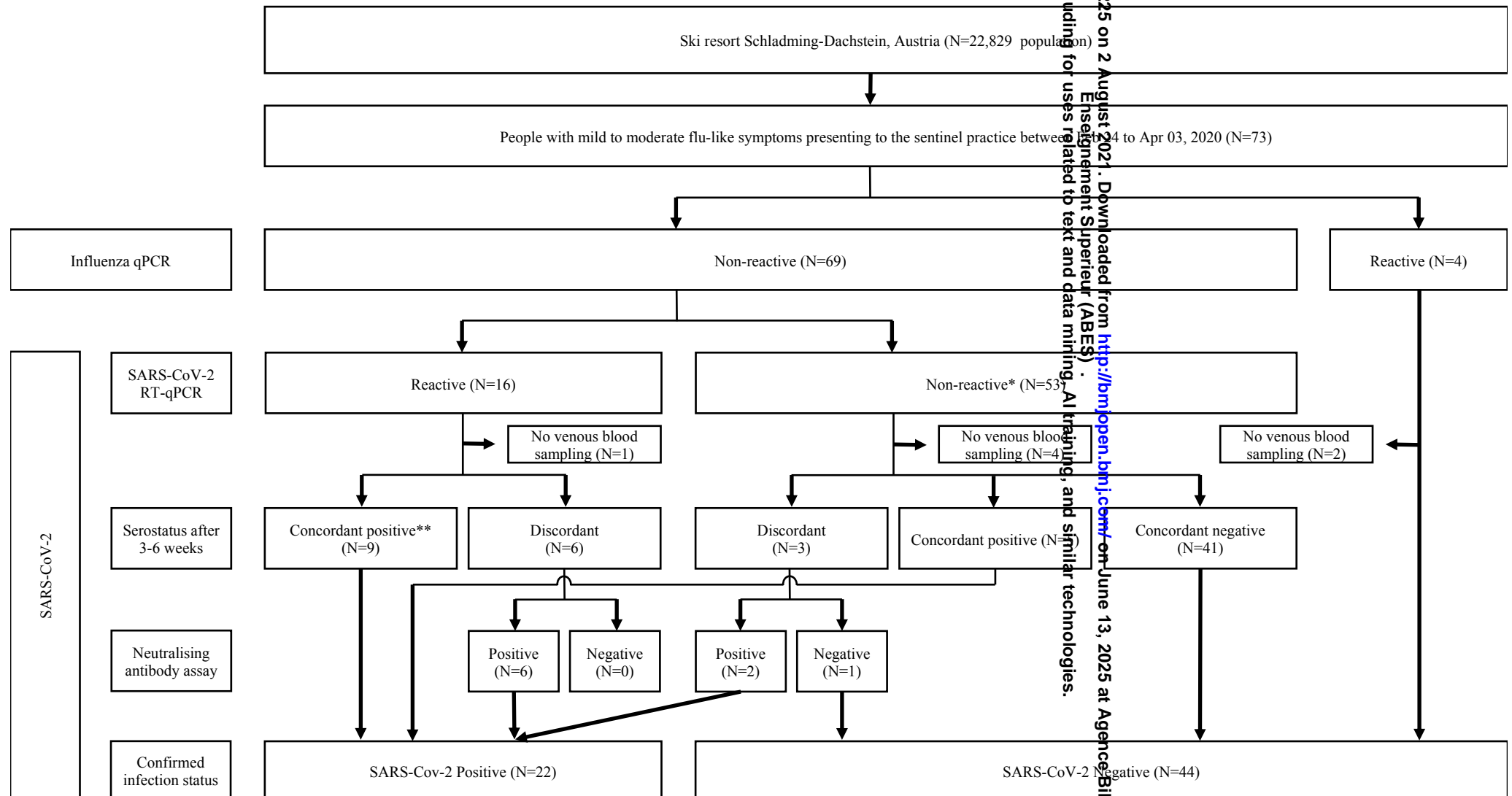
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**FIGURE LEGENDS**

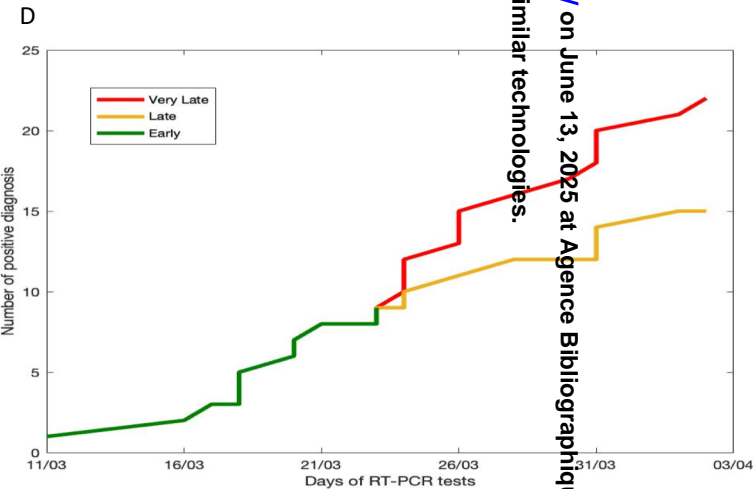
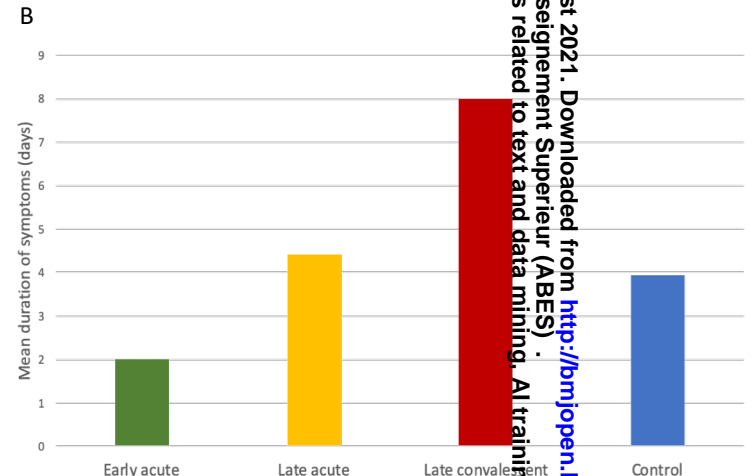
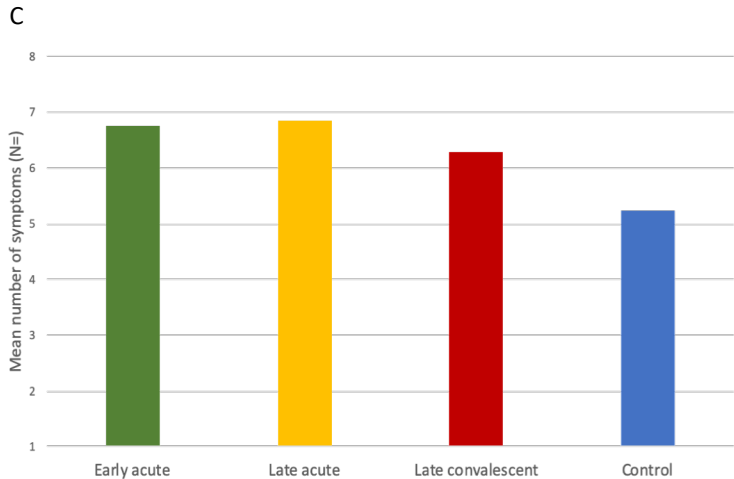
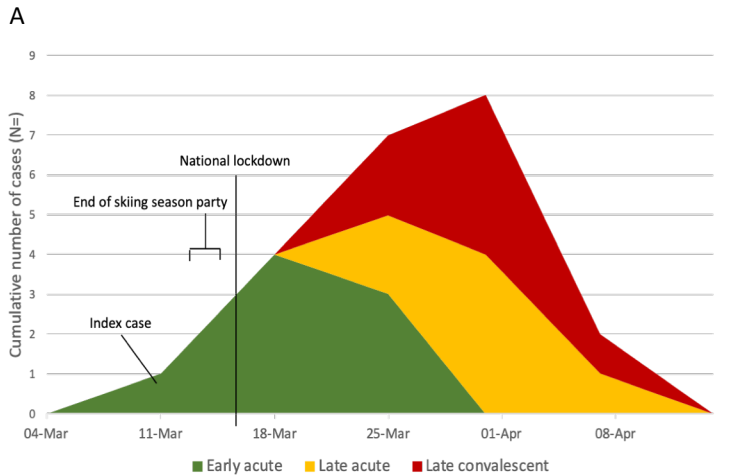
Figure 1: Flow-chart. Twenty-two patients had COVID-19 infection confirmed by antibody testing, including 15 patients diagnosed with acute disease (reactive RT-qPCR) and 7 with convalescent disease (non-reactive RT-qPCR); among the former, 9 patients tested concordant antibody positive and 6 patients tested neutralizing antibody positive following discordant ELISA result; and among the latter, 5 patients tested concordant antibody positive and 2 patients tested neutralizing antibody positive following discordant ELISA result. 44 patients with non-reactive RT-qPCR tested antibody negative, including 41 with concordant negative ELISA, 1 patient with negative neutralizing antibody after discordant ELISA result and 2 patients diagnosed with Influenza. Antibody status was not available for 7 patients. \*\*Final clinical diagnoses included infectious mononucleosis (N=2); bacterial tonsillitis, bacterial pneumonia, and bronchitis and exacerbation of COPD (N=1, each). \*\*\*No concordant negatives.

Figure 2: (A) Cumulative COVID-19 diagnosis in the ski-resort Schladming-Dachstein over time. The main outbreak occurred after a three-day party event (March 13 to 15) celebrating the early termination of the skiing season due to National lockdown commencing on March 16. Between March 11 (index case) and April 03 (last endemic case), 8 people were diagnosed with acute infection (RT-qPCR-reactive, confirmed antibody positive) in the first half (12 days from March 11 to 22, 2020) of the outbreak (green colour), and 7 people with late acute infection (amber) and 7 people with convalescent infection (red) were detected during the second half; (B) Cumulative weekly numbers of confirmed COVID-19 cases during the outbreak. RT-qPCR was 100% sensitive among all early acute and late acute presenters. RT-qPCR did not detect any of the late convalescent presenters; (C) Mean duration of symptoms; and (D): Mean number of symptoms.

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# STROBE 2007 (v4) Statement—Checklist of items that should be included in reports of cohort studies

Section/Topic	Item #	Recommendation	Reported on page #
Title and abstract	1	(a) Indicate the study's design with a commonly used term in the title or the abstract	2
		(b) Provide in the abstract an informative and balanced summary of what was done and what was found	2,3
Introduction			
Background/rationale	2	Explain the scientific background and rationale for the investigation being reported	3,4
Objectives	3	State specific objectives, including any prespecified hypotheses	4
Methods			
Study design	4	Present key elements of study design early in the paper	5
Setting	5	Describe the setting, locations, and relevant dates, including periods of recruitment, exposure, follow-up, and data collection	5
Participants	6	(a) Give the eligibility criteria, and the sources and methods of selection of participants. Describe methods of follow-up	5
		(b) For matched studies, give matching criteria and number of exposed and unexposed	NA
Variables	7	Clearly define all outcomes, exposures, predictors, potential confounders, and effect modifiers. Give diagnostic criteria, if applicable	7,8
Data sources/measurement	8*	For each variable of interest, give sources of data and details of methods of assessment (measurement). Describe comparability of assessment methods if there is more than one group	6,7
Bias	9	Describe any efforts to address potential sources of bias	6,13
Study size	10	Explain how the study size was arrived at	5
Quantitative variables	11	Explain how quantitative variables were handled in the analyses. If applicable, describe which groupings were chosen and why	7,8
Statistical methods	12	(a) Describe all statistical methods, including those used to control for confounding	7,8
		(b) Describe any methods used to examine subgroups and interactions	7,8
		(c) Explain how missing data were addressed	8
		(d) If applicable, explain how loss to follow-up was addressed	8
		(e) Describe any sensitivity analyses	NA
Results			

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Participants	13*	(a) Report numbers of individuals at each stage of study—eg numbers potentially eligible, examined for eligibility, confirmed eligible, included in the study, completing follow-up, and analysed	8
		(b) Give reasons for non-participation at each stage	8
		(c) Consider use of a flow diagram	Figure 1 attached
Descriptive data	14*	(a) Give characteristics of study participants (eg demographic, clinical, social) and information on exposures and potential confounders	8
		(b) Indicate number of participants with missing data for each variable of interest	8
		(c) Summarise follow-up time (eg, average and total amount)	8
Outcome data	15*	Report numbers of outcome events or summary measures over time	8
Main results	16	(a) Give unadjusted estimates and, if applicable, confounder-adjusted estimates and their precision (eg, 95% confidence interval). Make clear which confounders were adjusted for and why they were included	9,10
		(b) Report category boundaries when continuous variables were categorized	NA
		(c) If relevant, consider translating estimates of relative risk into absolute risk for a meaningful period	NA
Other analyses	17	Report other analyses done—eg analyses of subgroups and interactions, and sensitivity analyses	9,10
Discussion			
Key results	18	Summarise key results with reference to study objectives	11,12
Limitations			13
Interpretation	20	Give a cautious overall interpretation of results considering objectives, limitations, multiplicity of analyses, results from similar studies, and other relevant evidence	12,13
Generalisability	21	Discuss the generalisability (external validity) of the study results	13
Other information			
Funding	22	Give the source of funding and the role of the funders for the present study and, if applicable, for the original study on which the present article is based	14

\*Give information separately for cases and controls in case-control studies and, if applicable, for exposed and unexposed groups in cohort and cross-sectional studies.

**Note:** An Explanation and Elaboration article discusses each checklist item and gives methodological background and published examples of transparent reporting. The STROBE checklist is best used in conjunction with this article (freely available on the Web sites of PLoS Medicine at <http://www.plosmedicine.org/>, Annals of Internal Medicine at <http://www.annals.org/>, and Epidemiology at <http://www.epidem.com/>). Information on the STROBE Initiative is available at [www.strobe-statement.org](http://www.strobe-statement.org).

# BMJ Open

## Rapid, early and accurate SARS-CoV-2 detection using RT-PCR in primary care: A prospective cohort study (REAP-1)

Journal:	BMJ Open
Manuscript ID	bmjopen-2020-045225.R2
Article Type:	Original research
Date Submitted by the Author:	18-Mar-2021
Complete List of Authors:	<p>Leber, Werner; Queen Mary University of London, Institute of Population Health Sciences, Centre for Clinical Effectiveness and Health Data Science</p> <p>Lammel, Oliver; Praxis Dr Lammel</p> <p>Redlberger-Fritz, Monika; Medical University of Vienna, Center for Virology</p> <p>Mustafa-Korninger, Maria Elisabeth; 4 Medizinisch-chemisches Labor Dr. Mustafa, Dr. Richter OG</p> <p>Glehr, Reingard Christina; Medical University of Graz, Institute of General Practice and Evidence-based Health Services Research</p> <p>Camp, Jeremy; Medical University of Vienna, Center for Virology</p> <p>Agerer, Benedikt; Research Center for Molecular Medicine of the Austrian Academy of Sciences</p> <p>Lercher, Alexander; Research Center for Molecular Medicine of the Austrian Academy of Sciences</p> <p>Popa, Alexandra; Research Center for Molecular Medicine of the Austrian Academy of Sciences</p> <p>Genger, Jakob-Wendelin; Research Center for Molecular Medicine of the Austrian Academy of Sciences</p> <p>Penz, Thomas; Research Center for Molecular Medicine of the Austrian Academy of Sciences</p> <p>Aberle, Stephan; Medical University of Vienna, Center for Virology</p> <p>Bock, Christoph; Research Center for Molecular Medicine of the Austrian Academy of Sciences</p> <p>Bergthaler, Andreas; Research Center for Molecular Medicine of the Austrian Academy of Sciences</p> <p>Stiasny, Karin; Medical University of Vienna, Center for Virology</p> <p>Hochstrasser, Eva-Maria; Praxis Dr Lammel</p> <p>Hoellinger, Christian; Paracelsus Medical Private University</p> <p>Siebenhofer, Andrea; Institute of General Practice and Evidence-based Health Services Research, Medical University Graz; Institute for General Practice, Goethe University Frankfurt</p> <p>Griffiths, Chris; Queen Mary University of London, Institute of Population Health Sciences</p> <p>Panovska-Griffiths, Jasmina; NIHR CLAHRC North Thames, Department of Applied Health Research, University College London, London, United Kingdom; University of Oxford, Wolfson Centre for Mathematical Biology &amp; The Queen's College</p>
<b>Primary Subject Heading</b>:	General practice / Family practice

Secondary Subject Heading:	Infectious diseases, Public health
Keywords:	PRIMARY CARE, COVID-19, Public health < INFECTIOUS DISEASES, VIROLOGY

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Title: Rapid, early and accurate SARS-CoV-2 detection using RT-PCR in primary care: A prospective cohort study (REAP-1)

Date: March 17, 2021

Version: 3.0

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## ABSTRACT

**Objectives:** We explore the importance of SARS-CoV-2 sentinel surveillance testing in primary care during a regional COVID-19 outbreak in Austria.

**Design:** Prospective cohort study.

**Setting:** A single sentinel practice serving 22,829 people in the ski-resort of Schladming-Dachstein.

**Participants:** All 73 patients presenting with mild-to-moderate flu-like symptoms between 24 February and 03 April, 2020.

**Intervention:** Nasopharyngeal sampling to detect SARS-CoV-2 using real-time reverse transcriptase-polymerase chain reaction (RT-qPCR).

**Outcome measures:** We compared RT-qPCR at presentation with confirmed antibody status. We split the outbreak in two parts, by halving the period from the first to the last case, to characterise three cohorts of patients with confirmed infection: early acute (RT-qPCR reactive) in the first half; and late acute (reactive) and late convalescent (non-reactive) in the second half. For each cohort we report the number of cases detected, the accuracy of RT-qPCR, the duration and variety of symptoms, and the number of viral clades present.

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**Results:** Twenty-two patients were diagnosed with COVID-19 (8 early acute, 7 late acute and 7 late convalescent), 44 patients tested SARS-CoV-2 negative, and 7 were excluded. The sensitivity of RT-qPCR was 100% among all acute cases, dropping to 68.1% when including convalescent. Test specificity was 100%. Mean duration of symptoms for each group were 2 days (range 1-4) among early acute, 4.4 days (1-7) among late acute and 8 days (2-12) among late convalescent. Confirmed infection was associated with loss of taste. Acute infection was associated with loss of taste, nausea/vomiting, breathlessness, sore throat and myalgia; but not anosmia, fever or cough. Transmission clusters of three viral clades (G, GR and L) were identified.

**Conclusions:** RT-qPCR testing in primary care can rapidly and accurately detect SARS-CoV-2 among people with flu-like illness in a heterogenous viral outbreak. Targeted testing in primary care can support national sentinel surveillance of coronavirus.

**Strengths and limitations of this study**

- Our study was conducted in a state-of-the-art sentinel surveillance practice, participating in the Austrian National Influenza Screening Programme, covering the entire period of a regional COVID-19 outbreak.
- Symptomatic patients received same-day appointments with a clinician for nasopharyngeal swabs, and people testing RT-qPCR reactive were notified within 24 hours.
- Cases were confirmed using a combination of five different ELISA platforms and neutralising antibody assay.
- The relatively small patient cohort from a single testing site limits conclusion on causality and generalisability.
- Any difference in symptoms observed between study cohorts may be due to recall bias occurred, particularly among those people presenting late.

**INTRODUCTION**

The coronavirus 2019 disease (COVID-19) pandemic, caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2), continues to spread globally with more than 96 million cases, and over two million deaths reported as of January 22, 2021. Undetected infection and delays in implementing an effective test-trace-isolate (TTI) strategy have contributed to the spread of the virus becoming a pandemic. SARS-CoV-2 virus has a wide spectrum of manifestations including no symptoms (asymptomatic infection), mild to moderate to severe flu-like illness, loss of taste or smell, pneumonia and acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS), sepsis, multi-organ failure and death.<sup>1</sup> In studies to date, the reported time for the infection to become symptomatic (incubation period) varies among different cohorts and settings, with a median incubation period around 5.1 days,<sup>2</sup> infectivity starting 2.3 days before symptom onset, peaking 1-2 days before that,<sup>3,4</sup> and gradually declining over 7-10 days.<sup>5,6 7</sup>

SARS-CoV-2 has the potential for ‘superspreading’ events, resulting in clusters of disease outbreaks among a large number of people. Most infections remain isolated cases, but a small number of individuals (10%) may cause up to 80% of secondary transmissions.<sup>8</sup> Although symptomatic infection is common (17 %, range 4-41%), the relative risk for symptomatic transmission may be up to six times higher than for asymptomatic infection.<sup>9-11</sup> Undocumented infection may constitute the majority of cases (86%), causing more than half (55%) of all documented infections.<sup>12</sup> Superspreading events have been reported from across the globe, and countries

achieving early viral suppression took rapid and decisive action to implement comprehensive case identification and testing, combined with contact tracing and isolation.<sup>13,14</sup> For epidemic control of COVID-19, the effective reproduction number,  $R_e$ , needs to be less than 1; the presence of undetected and persistent infection within the population, even if very small, can increase  $R_e$  and induce a secondary peak of infections. Therefore, rapid identification and containment of infection is a key factor for the prevention of onward transmission and controlling the virus to protect the public.<sup>15</sup>

In Austria, the first two COVID-19 cases were reported among travelers from Italy in the city of Innsbruck on February 25, 2020.<sup>16</sup> Multiple superspreading events then occurred among tourists visiting Austrian ski-resorts, including the town of Ischgl, that are believed to have led to further outbreaks in the tourists' home countries, including Germany, Denmark and Sweden.<sup>16,17</sup> Austria was one of the first countries to adopt comprehensive lockdown measures on March 16, 2020, including protection of vulnerable groups, penalty fees for breaching self-isolation, and a national health hotline to facilitate testing at acute care settings and *via* mobile units.<sup>18</sup> The first death from COVID-19 associated complications occurred on March 12, 2020, and as of January 21, 403.512 cases and 7.389 COVID-19 related deaths have been reported.

General practice (GP) is considered a key partner in case recording, managing high-risk groups and delivery of equitable care.<sup>19-21</sup> The European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC) recommended integration of "COVID-19 surveillance with sentinel surveillance of influenza-like illness or acute respiratory infection."<sup>22</sup> However, in some countries, like the UK and the USA, primary care has been largely excluded from the national TTI strategy.<sup>23</sup> In contrast, Austria additionally offered SARS-CoV-2 real-time reverse transcriptase-polymerase chain reaction (RT-qPCR) testing to people presenting with mild to moderate flu-like symptoms to any of the 92 sentinel surveillance sites (GPs and paediatric practices) beginning February 24, 2020.<sup>24</sup> The new service supplemented the existing national health hotline for people at risk of COVID-19.<sup>25</sup> RT-qPCR is an established technique to detect viral RNA from nasopharyngeal sampling used to diagnose COVID-19.<sup>26</sup> Early detection of SARS-CoV-2 is essential for effective contact tracing,<sup>27</sup> and whole genome sequencing may provide data on dynamics of transmission.<sup>17,28</sup>

The overall aim of this work is to test whether rapid early RT-qPCR testing in primary care can accurately and timely detect SARS-CoV-2, and inform outbreak surveillance. To attest this, we report the outcomes of SARS-CoV-2 RT-qPCR testing at a sentinel GP in the ski-resort of Schladming-Dachstein, Austria. We report a) the accuracy (via sensitivity and specificity) of rapidly deployed RT-qPCR testing in patients presenting with acute infection by comparing it to anti-SARS-CoV-2 antibody status during convalescence in the same geographically defined study cohort; b) the earliness of viral RNA detection by comparing the duration, number and type of symptoms among patients presenting during the first half (early presenters) and the second half (late presenters) of the outbreak, measured by the number of days from the first to the last case detected and dividing that period by two; c) the identification of key clinical symptoms of acute and convalescent disease and determine a correlation between these; and d) the number of SARS-CoV-2 clades implicated in the outbreak.

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**METHODS**  
**Setting**  

This study was set in a sentinel GP participating in the National Influenza Surveillance Network in the ski-resort of Schladming-Dachstein, political subdistrict of Groebming (population 22,829), Austria. The study was conducted during a local COVID-19 outbreak in March and April 2020, during which 29 cases were detected by RT-qPCR locally. The bulk of the outbreak occurred after a 3-day party (March 13-15) prior to implementation of the national lockdown policy on March 16, which led to premature termination of the skiing season. All patients presenting with mild to moderate flu-like illness were included. Following the report of the first cases in Austria, people with flu-like symptoms were advised to call the national health hotline instead of directly presenting to the hospital or GP. Patients were advised to phone the GP or receive in-home testing by mobile testing units, and home self-isolate and self-care. Asymptomatic people were excluded from this study.

**Design**  

We conducted a longitudinal evaluation comprising a prospective cohort to examine the impact of SARS-Cov-2 RT-qPCR testing on COVID-19 case detection. Between February 24 and April 03, 2020, RT-qPCR testing and seropositivity data were collected to compare two groups within this cohort of patients:

- Patients testing RT-qPCR reactive at presentation with acute disease
- Patients confirmed anti-SARS-CoV-2 antibody positive during the convalescence phase (confirmed infection).

We define acute disease as the presence of flu-like symptoms combined with reactive SARS-CoV-2 RT-qPCR and positive serostatus; and confirmed infection as the presence of convalescent anti-SARS-CoV-2 antibody 3-6 weeks after the acute illness, irrespective of the RT-qPCR result.

**Intervention**  

On February 24, 2020, one day before the first two cases were reported in Austria, the National Influenza Screening Network was enhanced to include SARS-CoV-2 RT-qPCR testing.

Patients with mild to moderate flu-like symptoms calling the study sentinel GP were offered same day appointments for SARS-CoV-2 RT-qPCR testing. RT-qPCR results were available within 24 hours, and those patients with a reactive outcome were immediately notified by a clinician and advised to self-isolate for a minimum of two weeks following national policy at that time. Repeat follow-up RT-qPCR was arranged by the local public health authority (District Commissioner of Liezen, Austria), and people testing non-reactive on repeat RT-qPCR were released from self-isolation. After 3-6 weeks, venous blood was obtained to confirm SARS-CoV-2 infection using ELISA IgG and neutralizing antibody assay. We defined the period of the outbreak as the number of days from the first patient to the last patient testing RT-qPCR reactive at the GP.

Since the winter season 2000/2001, the National Influenza Screening Network has conducted influenza screening for patients attending sentinel GPs and paediatric practices. Between November and March of each year, participating practices routinely collect nasopharyngeal swabs from patients presenting with flu-like symptoms. Specimens are sent to the Center for Virology, Medical University of Vienna, Austria, for virus isolation on tissue cultures and PCR detection. This surveillance programme allows for near real-time recording of seasonal influenza virus activity in the country.

### Clinical data

We obtained anonymous patient data held within the GP computer system. The practice lead clinician (OL) generated a clinical master case report form before extracting pseudonymised patient records into an Excel spreadsheet. EMH and CH verified the accuracy of the data extraction for all patients. Data were stored on a secure computer at the Institute of General Practice and Evidence-based Health Services Research, University of Graz, Austria, before sharing it with the study statistician (JPG) using encrypted email and secure storage at the University of Oxford, UK.

### Testing

#### RT-qPCR

SARS-CoV-2 RT-qPCR was performed in scope of the routine surveillance at the Center for Virology, Medical University of Vienna on a Roche LightCycler (<http://www.roche.com>; Switzerland) using a primer-set provided by TIB MOLBIOL (<https://www.tib-molbiol.com/>; Germany).<sup>26</sup> RT-qPCR targeting the E-gene was considered reactive at a cycle threshold (Ct) value of less than 40, and Ct values above 32 were confirmed by RNA-dependent RNA polymerase (RdRP) gene detection.

#### Enzyme linked immune assays (ELISA)

IgG serostatus assays were performed according to the manufacturers' protocol using five different commercial test kits of Anti-SARS-CoV-2 IgG enzyme immune linked assays (ELISA) provided by the following companies: EUROIMMUN (EUROIMMUN Medizinische Labordiagnostika AG, [www.euroimmun.com](http://www.euroimmun.com)),<sup>29</sup> and EPITOPE DIAGNOSTICS (Immunodiagnostik AG [www.euroimmun.com](http://www.euroimmun.com)) respectively.<sup>30</sup> Reagent wells of the Anti-SARS-CoV-2 IgG ELISA are coated with recombinant antigen derived from the spike protein (S1 domain) of SARS-CoV-2. Reagent wells of the EDI<sup>TM</sup> Novel Coronavirus COVID-19 IgG ELISA are coated with COVID-19 recombinant full length nucleocapsid protein. ABBOTT performed on the Architect platform (ABBOTT LABORATORIES INC., [www.abbott.com](http://www.abbott.com)), DIASORIN (DIASORIN S.p.A, <https://www.diasorin.com/home>) performed on the LIAISON® platform and ROCHE performed on the cobas e 801 analyzer. The Abbott SARS-CoV-2 IgG assay is a chemiluminescent microparticle immunoassay (CMIA) for the qualitative detection of IgG against a recombinant SARS-CoV-2 nucleoprotein. Results are reported in form of an index value (S/C). LIAISON® SARS-CoV-2 S1/S2 IgG assay is a chemiluminescence immunoassay (CLIA) for the quantitative detection of IgG against the recombinant S1 and S2 domain of the spike protein. Results are reported in arbitrary units (AU/mL). Elecsys® Anti-SARS-CoV-2 assay (Roche Diagnostics) is a electrochemiluminescence immunoassay (ECLIA) for qualitative detection of SARS-CoV-2 antibodies in human serum against a recombinant nucleocapsid protein of SARS-CoV-2. It is a total antibody assay not differentiating between IgA,



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3 212 IgM or IgG but detecting IgG predominantly. Results are reported as numeric values in form of signal  
4 213 sample/cutoff (COI).  
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6 214 Neutralising antibody assay  
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8 215 Samples with discordant antibody results (see below) were further evaluated using an in-house neutralising  
9 216 antibody assay as follows: Serial dilutions of heat-inactivated serum samples were incubated with 50-100 TCID<sub>50</sub>  
10 217 SARS-CoV-2 (hCoV-19/Austria/CeMM0360/2020; GISAID EPI\_ISL: 438123) for 1h at 37 °C. The mixture was  
11 218 added to Vero E6 (ATCC ® CRL-1586) cell monolayers and incubation was continued for two to three days. NT  
12 219 titers were expressed as the reciprocal of the serum dilution that protected against virus-induced cytopathic effects.  
13 220 NT titers ≥10 were considered positive. The study has been reported in accordance with STARI reporting  
14 221 guidelines for implementation studies.<sup>31</sup>  
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19 223 **Outcome measures and statistical analysis**

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21 224 We present a descriptive statistics of patient demographics including age, gender and ethnicity; and the following  
22 225 four testing, viral and genomic outcomes:

23 226 **Outcome A:** The diagnostic accuracy (using sensitivity and specificity) of SARS-CoV-2 RT-qPCR among  
24 227 patients with mild to moderate flu-like symptoms at presentation by comparing molecular diagnosis with anti-  
25 228 SARS-CoV-2 antibody testing during convalescence, and hospital admission and death, including any alternative  
26 229 diagnoses for patients testing SARS-CoV-2 negative. To determine the accuracy of RT-qPCR, we stratified RT-  
27 230 qPCR results in four groups: true reactive (RT-qPCR reactive and confirmed antibody positive); false reactive  
28 231 (RT-qPCR reactive, antibody negative); true non-reactive (RT-qPCR non-reactive, antibody negative); and false  
29 232 non-reactive (RT-qPCR non-reactive, antibody positive).

30 233 **Outcome B:** The earliness of RT-qPCR testing by comparing the duration and number of symptoms during the  
31 234 first half of the outbreak (early presenters) and during the second half of the outbreak (late presenters). We  
32 235 calculated the earliness of RT-qPCR testing by determining the mean duration of symptoms, in days (range), and  
33 236 mean number of symptoms (range), across the three cohorts of patients with confirmed infection: early acute, late  
34 237 acute and late convalescent. The three cohorts were obtained by stratifying people with confirmed infection  
35 238 according to the date of presentation to the GP during the outbreak as follows: people presenting with acute  
36 239 infection (RT-qPCR reactive, confirmed antibody positive) during the first half of the outbreak (early acute  
37 240 disease) vs. those people presenting during the second half of the outbreak (late acute); and those people presenting  
38 241 with previous disease (RT-qPCR non-reactive but confirmed antibody positive) in the second half of the outbreak  
39 242 (late convalescent).

40 243 **Outcome C:** The key clinical symptoms associated with RT-qPCR reactivity (acute infection) and convalescent  
41 244 sero-positivity (confirmed infection) to determine any potential correlation between these stages of disease. We  
42 245 used multivariate logistic regression tested the association of 15 clinical symptoms with RT-qPCR reactivity at  
43 246 presentation and among all patients with confirmed infection. We reported the odds ratios (ORs) and the  
44 247 significance value (*p*) of each covariate on testing RT-qPCR reactive, and confirmed positive antibody status  
45 248 respectively. We quantified the association between patients with reactive RT-qPCR (and confirmed antibody

positive) and all patients with confirmed infection by calculating the correlation coefficient  $r$ , and estimating the 95% CI.

**Outcome D:** The number of viral clades implicated in the outbreak. To do this, SARS-CoV-2 full genome sequencing was undertaken as part of a wider study covering the whole of Austria.<sup>17,28</sup> The full-length sequences were matched to patient records by an anonymized unique identifier and uploaded to the Global Initiative on Sharing All Influenza Data (GISAID) database (<http://gisaid.org>).<sup>32</sup> Sequences were aligned in MEGA7 and non-synonymous nucleotide variants were identified to determine the respective clades, following the GISAID classification scheme for lineages.<sup>33</sup>

## RESULTS

### Overall testing results

Baseline characteristics for confirmed cases were similar for sex, age, and ethnic origin (Table 1). All patients were local residents and no endemic cases were documented among tourists. Figure 1 shows the flow-chart for the patient cohorts of this study. 73 patients presented with mild to moderate flu-like illness, all of whom received SARS-CoV-2 RT-qPCR (and influenza qPCR). Of those, 16 (21.9%) tested RT-qPCR reactive and 57 (78.1%) tested non-reactive, including four that tested influenza PCR reactive. Due to lack of venous blood sampling (obtained 3-6 weeks after initial presentation), antibody data was not available for 7 patients (1 RT-qPCR reactive vs. 6 non-reactive) that were excluded from this analysis. Therefore, of the 66 patients included in this analysis, 22 patients (33.3%) had SARS-CoV-2 infection confirmed by antibody testing and 44 (66.7%) patients were confirmed seronegative. Of the former, eight patients (early acute presenters) presented in the first half of the outbreak (12 days from March 11 to 22, 2020) and 14 patients presented in the second half (March 23 to April 03, 2020); of the latter, seven patients were late acute and seven late convalescent (Figure 2A). Alternative diagnoses of the 44 patients who tested SARS-CoV-2 negative included: influenza and infectious mononucleosis (N=2, each); bacterial tonsillitis, bacterial pneumonia, bronchitis and exacerbation of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) (N=1, each) (see flow-chart, Figure 1). No hospital admissions or deaths were reported.

**Table 1: Summary of the demographic characteristics of COVID-19 cases.**

	People with confirmed infection (seropositive, any RT-qPCR result) (N=22)	People with acute infection (RT-qPCR reactive and seropositive) (N=15)
Sex		
Female	14 (63.6%)	9 (60%)
Male	8 (36.4%)	6 (40%)
Age (years)		
16-24	4 (26.7%)	3 (20%)



25-34	4 (26.7%)	2 (13.3%)(
35-49	6 (40%)	4 (26.7%)
>50	8 (36.4%)	6 (40%)
Ethnic origin		
White	22 (100%)	15 (100%)

**Specificity and sensitivity of RT-qPCR**

In the absence of a gold standard, we used a consensus statement on serostatus, irrespective of RT-qPCR outcomes, to establish whether an infection had occurred. We considered an infection as confirmed in any patient who tested IgG ELISA positive on all five screening platforms (concordant results) or in any patient with mismatch between ELISA test results (discordant results) but positive neutralising antibody assay (see flow-chart, Figure 1). Of the 15 patients with reactive RT-qPCR, sera from nine patients were concordant positive and six were discordant; and of the 53 patients with non-reactive RT-qPCR, sera from 41 patients were concordant negative, 5 were concordant positive, and three were discordant. Sera from two patients diagnosed with influenza who tested RT-qPCR non-reactive were concordant negative and included in this analysis. For the nine patients with discordant results, we used neutralising antibody assay to confirm infection status. All patients (N=6) with reactive RT-qPCR were neutralising antibody positive; and of the three patients with non-reactive RT-qPCR, two were neutralising antibody positive, and one was negative. Therefore, overall, when combining ELISA and neutralising antibody assay, 22 patients had confirmed infection, of whom 15 patients were RT-qPCR reactive (true reactive) and seven were non-reactive (false non-reactive). There were no false reactive RT-qPCR results. Therefore, RT-qPCR correctly identified infection in 15/22 patients (overall sensitivity of 68.1%). Sensitivity of RT-qPCR among all acute (early and late) presenters and during the first half of the outbreak was high (100%), but dropped to 50% in the second half of the outbreak. RT-qPCR correctly identified absence of infection for all 44 patients testing antibody negative (true non-reactive) indicating specificity of 100%.

**Earliness of RT-qPCR testing**

The mean duration of symptoms was 2 days (range 1-4) among early acute presenters, 4.4 days (range 1-7) among late acute presenters, 8 days (range 2-12) among people with late convalescent infection, and 3.9 days (range 1-14) among non-COVID-19 controls (Figure 2B). The mean number of symptoms was 6.75 (range 4-9) among early acute presenters, 6.86 (3-12) among late acute presenters, 6.3 (1-11) among people with convalescent infection, and 5.23 (range 2-11) among non-COVID-19 controls (Figure 2C).

**Regression analysis on confirmed infection**

Multivariate regression on all 66 patients, including 22 (31.9%) with confirmed infection, suggested that loss of taste, but not loss of smell, was the key covariate significantly associated with positive serostatus (ORs=6.03;

p=0.047) (Table 2). Breathlessness (OR=6.9, p=0.054) and cough (OR=0.12, p=0.053) were also possible covariates of confirmed infection.

**Table 2: Regression analysis on symptoms reported by patients diagnosed with COVID-19.**

	People with confirmed infection (seropositive, any RT-qPCR result) (N=22)			People with acute disease (RT-qPCR reactive and seropositive) (N=15)		
Clinical symptom	Odds ratio	95% CI	p-value	Odds ratio	95% CI	p-value
Change in taste	6.02	(1.02,35.51)	0.047	571.72	(1.92,170629.2)	0.029
Nausea/vomiting	4.42	(0.748,26.09)	0.101	370.11	(2.71,50429.42)	0.018
Sore throat	0.36	(0.067,1.93)	0.233	0.002	(0.000006,0.74)	0.039
Myalgia	1.15	(0.24,5.51)	0.865	121.82	(1.52,9749.08)	0.032
Breathlessness	6.90	(0.96,49.40)	0.054	134.46	(1.02,17796.87)	0.049
Change in smell	0.77	(0.098,6.15)	0.811	0.37	(0.008,15.87)	0.607
Fever	2.97	(0.44,20.35)	0.266	1.44	(0.057,36.66)	0.825
Cough	0.12	(0.014,1.03)	0.053	0.011	(0.00008,1.42)	0.069

**Caption to Table 2:** Symptoms associated with confirmed SARS-CoV-2 infection (antibody confirmed positive, irrespective of RT-qPCR result) among 22 patients, and with acute infection (RT-qPCR reactive, antibody confirmed positive) among 15 patients respectively.

### Regression analysis on acute disease

All 15 patients with acute disease reported fatigue and therefore this covariate was removed from the analysis; and observations from two patients with non-reactive RT-qPCR, who did not report fatigue, were also removed (Table 2). The multivariate logistic regression on the remaining 66 patients showed that the following covariates were associated with acute disease: loss of taste (OR=571.72; p=0.029), nausea and vomiting (OR=370.11; p=0.018), breathlessness (OR=134.46; p=0.049), myalgia (OR=121.82; p=0.032) and sore throat (OR=0.002, p=0.039); and but not loss of smell (OR=0.37, p=0.607), fever (OR=1.44, p=0.825) or cough (OR=0.01, p=0.069).

### Correlation between acute and confirmed infection

Testing RT-qPCR reactive was correlated with testing seropositive for COVID-19 infection ( $r=0.77$ , 95%CI 0.65~0.89). Among early and acute presenters, the correlation between the two tests was perfect (green and amber in Figure 2D), irrespective of the stage of the outbreak; whereas in the second half of the outbreak, RT-qPCR did not detect any case with convalescent infection (red curve on Figure 2D).

Viral clade analysis

Thirteen of 15 full-length genome sequences were available for clade analysis via GISAID (Table 3); and two sequences were not available at the time of analysis. Lineages of SARS-CoV-2 have been identified based on mutations in key amino acid positions.<sup>33</sup> Clade G is defined by the mutations D614G, C241T, C3037T and A23403G in the Spike protein; and clade GR by additional RG203KR mutations in the Nucleocapsid protein N; clade L is most closely related to the Wuhan reference strain (NC\_045512.2).<sup>34</sup> Accordingly, among the 13 viral isolates, three different clades were identified, including clade L (N=2), GR (N=4) and L (N=7).

**Table 3: Genomic sequences accessed via GISAID listing key amino acid locations used for SARS-CoV-2 classification.**

Disease Classification	Virus Name (GISAID)	EPI_ISL_#	Date of RT-qPCR	Lineage	ORF 8: 84	ORF3a: 57	S:614*	N:203**	N:204**
Early acute	hCoV-19/Austria/CeMM0191/2020	438032	13/03/2020	B(L)	L	Q	D	R	G
Early acute	hCoV-19/Austria/CeMM0248/2020	438078	21/03/2020	B (L)	L	Q	D	R	G
Early acute	hCoV-19/Austria/CeMM0018/2020	419671	19/03/2020	B.1.1 (GR)	L	Q	G	K	R
Early acute	hCoV-19/Austria/CeMM0228/2020	438061	18/03/2020	B.1.1 (GR)	L	Q	G	K	R
Early acute	hCoV-19/Austria/CeMM0235/2020	438066	19/03/2020	B.1.1 (GR)	L	Q	G	K	R
Early acute	hCoV-19/Austria/CeMM0250/2020	438080	21/03/2020	B.1.1 (GR)	L	Q	G	K	R
Early acute	hCoV-19/Austria/CeMM0222/2020	438056	17/03/2020	B.1.8 (G)	L	Q	G	R	G
Early acute	hCoV-19/Austria/CeMM0249/2020	438079	21/03/2020	B.1.8 (G)	L	Q	G	R	G
Late acute	hCoV-19/Austria/CeMM0267/2020	438096	24/03/2020	B.1.8 (G)	L	Q	G	R	G
Late acute	hCoV-19/Austria/CeMM0276/2020	438103	25/03/2020	B.1.8 (G)	L	Q	G	R	G
Late acute	hCoV-19/Austria/CeMM0303/2020	475778	29/03/2020	B.1.8 (G)	L	Q	G	R	G
Late acute	hCoV-19/Austria/CeMM0324/2020	475794	01/04/2020	B.1.8 (G)	L	Q	G	R	G
Late acute	hCoV-19/Austria/CeMM0337/2020	475800	03/04/2020	B.1.8 (G)	L	Q	G	R	G

**Caption Table 3:** SARS-CoV-2 clades are classified by The Global Initiative on Sharing All Influenza Data (GISAID) using specific non-synonymous mutations in the viral genome. Clade G is defined by the mutations D614G, C241T, C3037T and A23403G in the Spike protein; and clade GR by additional RG203KR mutations in the Nucleocapsid protein N; clade L is most closely related to the Wuhan reference strain (NC\_045512.2).<sup>34</sup> Whole genome data were available for 13/15 sequences; data for two sequences were not available at the time of analysis. Accordingly, among the 13 sequences analysed, three different clades were identified, including clades L (N=2), GR (N=4) and G (N=7). All three clades were detected in early acute infection, and clade G was additionally detected in late acute infection. \*For simplicity reasons, only mutation D614G (grey background) in the Spike protein defining clade G is shown. \*\*Additional mutations R203K and G204R in the Nucleocapsid protein N defining clade GR are also shown in grey. ORF, open reading frame.

DISCUSSION

Our results demonstrate that SARS-CoV-2 RT-qPCR testing, when added to a national influenza surveillance programme in primary care, can rapidly, early and accurately diagnose COVID-19 during an outbreak. Of the 73

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patients presenting to the sentinel GP, 22 were diagnosed with COVID-19, including 15 patients with acute disease and seven with late convalescent infection respectively. The sensitivity and specificity of RT-qPCR were 68.1% and 100%, but testing RT-qPCR reactive showed perfect correlation with seropositivity during the first half of the outbreak and among early acute (N=8 patients) and late acute presenters (N=7). Strikingly, the mean duration of symptoms of early presenters (2 days) was less than half of late acute presenters (4.4 days) and a quarter of late convalescent presenters (8 days). These findings highlight the need to undertake RT-qPCR testing rapidly and early as soon as symptoms occur. Acute infection was strongly associated with multiple symptoms, including loss of taste, nausea and vomiting, breathlessness, myalgia and sore throat; but loss of smell, fever and cough were not. Surprisingly, loss of taste, but not any other clinical symptom, was significantly associated with convalescent infection. Finally, viral genome analysis demonstrated the presence of three major SARS-CoV-2 clades during the outbreak, suggesting that the outbreak was the result of independent transmission chains.

Overall our findings help untangle COVID-19 infection during an outbreak in a ski-resort in Austria. Our results suggest that acute COVID-19 may be associated with a spectrum of symptoms and presence of multiple strains within one setting. This highlights the heterogeneity of coronavirus and the importance in containing outbreaks early before spread. While effective test-trace-isolate (TTI) strategies have been suggested as the key to containing the outbreak without intermittent lockdowns,<sup>35</sup> we suggest that systemic changes may also be needed. For example, behavioral changes, such as large-scale gathering of people in closed spaces has to be avoided as they may trigger emergence of individual clusters to form a superspreading event. Keeping a level of compliance to social distancing and reduced physical contacts is necessary to prevent any future wave. Enhanced testing is an important factor, and our study suggests that testing in primary care at symptom onset is highly accurate and should be something that governments should consider as an additional strategy.

Loss of taste of smell has been recognised as an important marker of COVID-19;<sup>36,37</sup> however, more than half of patients reported olfactory dysfunction after the onset of other symptoms when sensitivity of RT-qPCR may be reduced.<sup>38</sup> Furthermore, loss of taste could not be objectively confirmed in one third of people<sup>38</sup> suggesting self-assessment using a mobile phone application may not be as accurate as clinician-initiated RT-qPCR testing of people presenting with acute disease.<sup>39</sup> Timely and accurate testing is also a prerequisite for effective contact tracing.<sup>27</sup>

The outbreak we explored occurred after a three-day party (March 13-15) just before the skiing season was brought to a premature end due to the Austrian national lockdown measures on March 16. The index case was diagnosed on March 11 and the first secondary cases were reported two days after the celebrations. Therefore, it is possible that the outbreak we are describing here could be a possible superspreading event. Superspreading events have been associated with high intensity aerosol producing activities (shouting, singing) in confined spaces and potentially, the lockdown party might have triggered the local outbreak. The two acute disease clusters observed in this study may represent different types of viral exposure. First, inhalation of high-density aerosols at the party causing acute illness among early presenters and second, low level home transmission of party goers to (late presenting) friends and family during the lockdown. In our study, no COVID-19 cases were observed among children (persons <18 years of age), suggesting that any infected children may have remained asymptomatic or

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3 391 did not attend the practice because of mild disease.<sup>40</sup> No further endemic cases were detected after the outbreak.  
4 392 This suggests that combination prevention including rapid testing and case notification in primary care, contact  
5 393 tracing and isolation, and lockdown measures can effectively terminate an outbreak. To our knowledge, our study  
6 394 is the first to demonstrate that the ECDC policy of additional COVID-19 screening at national influenza screening  
7 395 sites can effectively detect and control a regional outbreak.<sup>22</sup>  
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13 397 Our study has many strengths. Our study was enabled by data from a well-established sentinel GP, participating  
14 398 in the National Influenza Screening Programme, covering the entire area of the outbreak. Importantly, national  
15 399 SARS-CoV-2 screening was adopted early, starting the day before the first two cases were reported in Austria;  
16 400 and 16 of 29 cases documented in the Schladming-Dachstein region, including the first and the last case, were  
17 401 detected at the sentinel GP. RT-qPCR testing was rapidly deployed by offering same day GP appointments, and  
18 402 result reporting and case notification within 24 hours. Rapid adoption of new commercial antibody platforms (Lab  
19 403 Mustafa, Salzburg) and in-house neutralising antibody testing assay (Medical University of Vienna) enabled  
20 404 accurate interpretation of RT-qPCR results.  
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27 406 There are some limitations of our study. We used a relatively small patient cohort from a single sentinel GP,  
28 407 potentially limiting conclusions on causality and generalisability of our finding to other areas excluding seven  
29 408 patients for whom COVID-19 serostatus were not available. Lack of association with high fever and cough in our  
30 409 COVID-19 cohort may be due to the national health hotline directing patients with more severe disease to attend  
31 410 emergency service. Therefore, people with these symptoms might have preferred to attend acute services rather  
32 411 than the GP. Although we collected data prospectively, recall bias cannot be excluded. This could be suggested  
33 412 by the lack of association of symptoms of acute infection (nausea and vomiting, breathless and myalgia) among  
34 413 all people confirmed with infection (when including those with negative RT-qPCR), compared to those people  
35 414 presenting early (reactive RT-qPCR). Specific recall bias of taste is less likely, as it featured in both groups and  
36 415 data collection was completed prior to publication of the first systematic review of altered taste and smell in the  
37 416 media.<sup>41</sup> However, change or loss in smell/taste were not quantified using an established tool such as the visual  
38 417 analogue scale (VAS),<sup>42,43</sup> but rather assessed by simple “yes” and “no” answers using a standard clinical  
39 418 questionnaire, potentially leading to response style bias. Although asymptomatic infection is common,<sup>10</sup>  
40 419 asymptomatic people were excluded from this study as we were focusing on symptom-driven presentation. This  
41 420 potentially excludes an important segment of the infected population and future studies will focus on exploring  
42 421 this further. The presence of three viral clades within the outbreak suggests heterogeneity of the virus, but we  
43 422 have not explored this aspect in great details in this study, as this was beyond the scope of this work. In fact, the  
44 423 data presented here is part of the ongoing work untangling the phylogeny of SARS-CoV-2 clades in Austria and  
45 424 their worldwide spread.<sup>28</sup>  
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56 426 To our knowledge, this is the first study to show that primary care can contribute to early case detection and  
57 427 termination of a SARS-CoV-2 outbreak in the community. Our study has important implications for patients,  
58 428 public health, and health systems; nationally and internationally for outbreak epidemiology and control. As  
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countries enter the viral suppression phase, early detection will be crucial in the prevention and control of the disease. Early testing at onset of disease, followed by timely contact tracing and case isolation of secondary cases should prevent onward transmission and reduce the reproduction number  $R_e$  below 1. Austria has increased the number of its sentinel sites from 91 to 231 due to COVID-19, indicating that primary care has become an essential partner in a comprehensive surveillance strategy for disease prevention and control. Clade analysis could greatly enhance public health surveillance in the UK where only three quarters of contact tracing is being completed.<sup>44</sup> Key priorities for future research include systematic prospective quantitative and qualitative evaluation of the Austrian National SARS-CoV-2 screening programme during the seasonal influenza season, and generalisability of the intervention in multi-ethnic inner-city settings including genomic analysis using deep viral genome sequencing to support complex contact tracing, and adaption of the REAP-1 protocol to include SARS-CoV-2 lateral flow antigen testing.

## CONCLUSIONS

RT-qPCR testing in primary care can rapidly and accurately detect SARS-CoV-2 among people presenting with mild-to-moderate illness in a heterogeneous viral community outbreak. This study demonstrates high rates of accurate and early viral detection associated with symptomatic testing in primary care during a COVID-19 outbreak, which is required for an effective TTI strategy. Targeted testing in primary care can support national sentinel surveillance of coronavirus.

**Authors' Contributions:** WL, OL, MRF, MEMK, EMH, CH and JPG contributed to the design of the study. OL and EMH took nasopharyngeal swabs. OL, EMH and CH maintained the clinical data base. AS and RG submitted the ethics application. MRF provided RT-qPCR data; BA, AL, AMP, JWG, TP, SA, CB and AB; and JVC conducted clade analysis, MEMK produced ELISA data, KS performed the neutralising antibody assay. JPG and WL conducted the statistical analysis. WL and JPG wrote the manuscript with contributions from OL, MRF, MEMK, RCG, JVC, CB, AB, KS, EMH, CH, AS and CG. All authors read and approved the final version.

**Acknowledgments:** We thank Evelyn Marktl for daily updates on the Christian Drosten's COVID-19 podcast (<https://www.ndr.de/nachrichten/info/podcast4684.html>). We are grateful to the team of Praxis Dr Lammel for their contributions, and in particular to the nurse Sabine Roiderer for providing direct patient care and help with administration. We thank the patients of Schladming-Dachstein for participating in the study.

**Funding:** This research was self-funded by each individual co-author. This project received funding from the Vienna Science and Technology Fund (WWTF) as part of the WWTF COVID-19 Rapid Response Funding 2020. Award/Grant number is not applicable.

**Ethics approval:** The study used secondary anonymised data for which approval was granted by the University of Graz Research Ethics Committee, Austria (reference number: 32-429 ex 19/20).

**Patient consent for publication:** Verbal consent was received from patients for study participation.



**Patient and public involvement:** No patient involvement.

**Data availability statement:** The datasets used and/or analysed during the current study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

**Competing Interests:** None declared.

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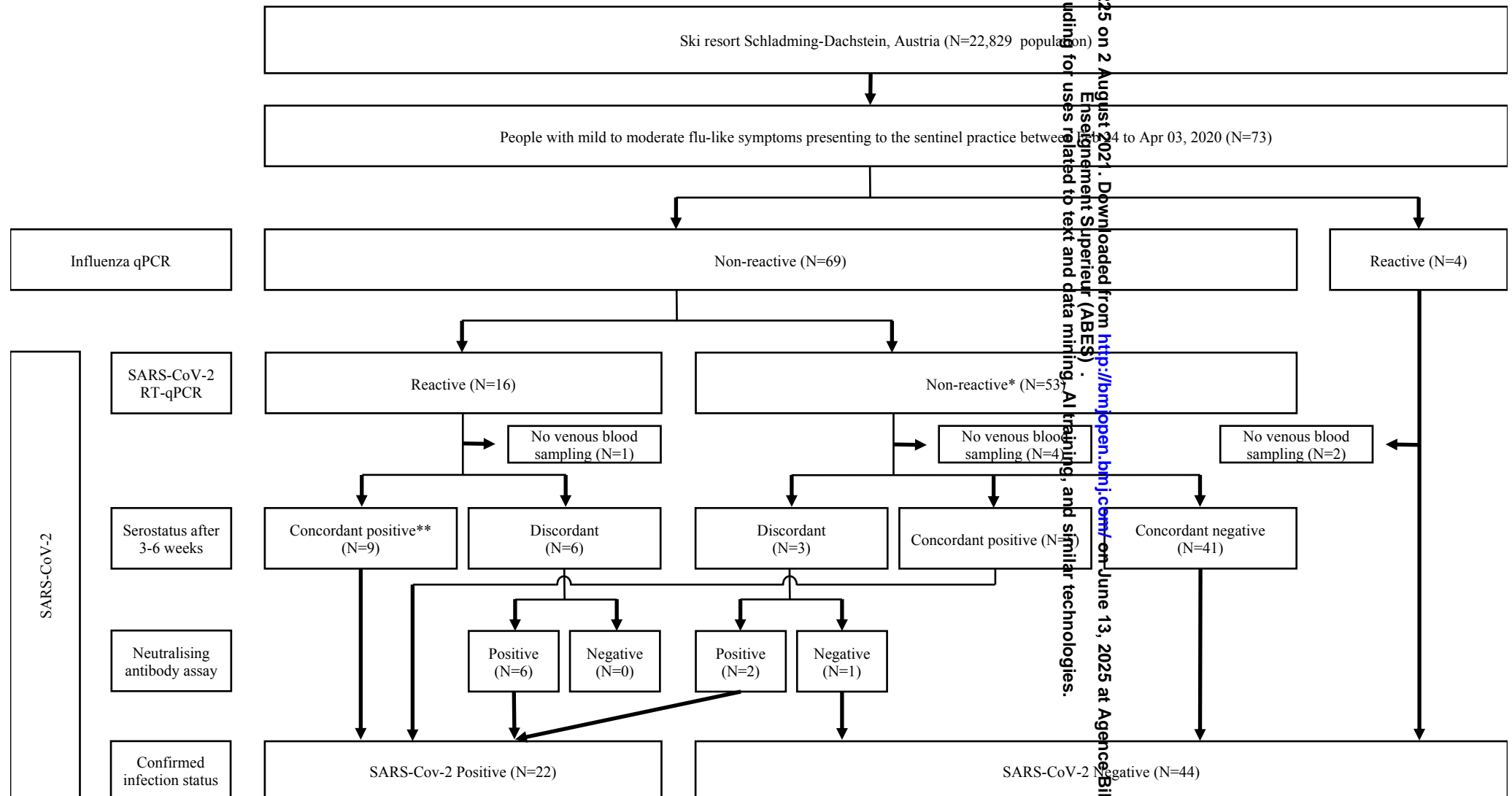
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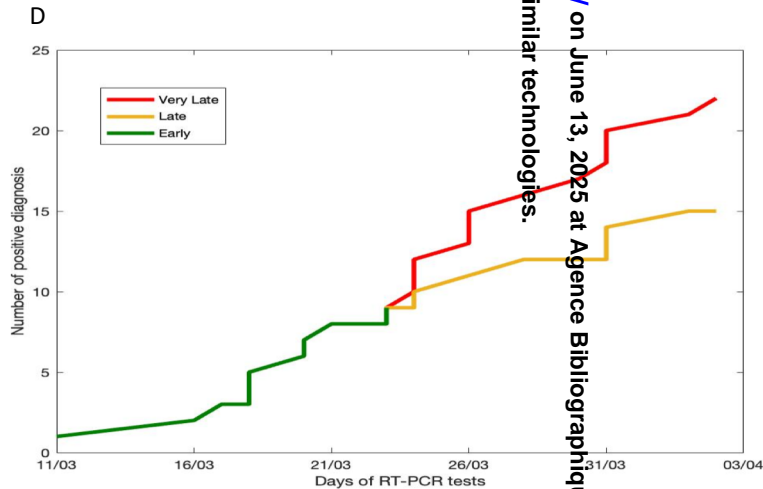
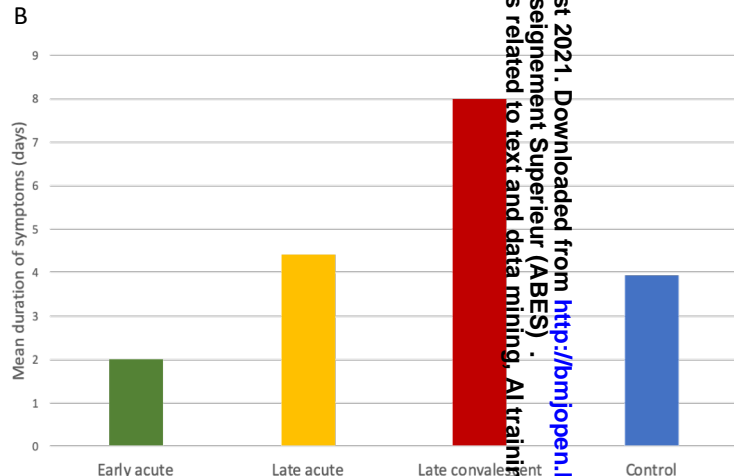
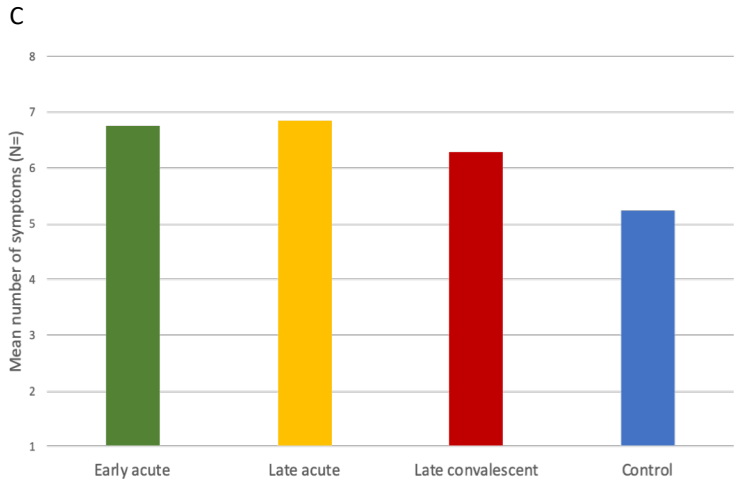
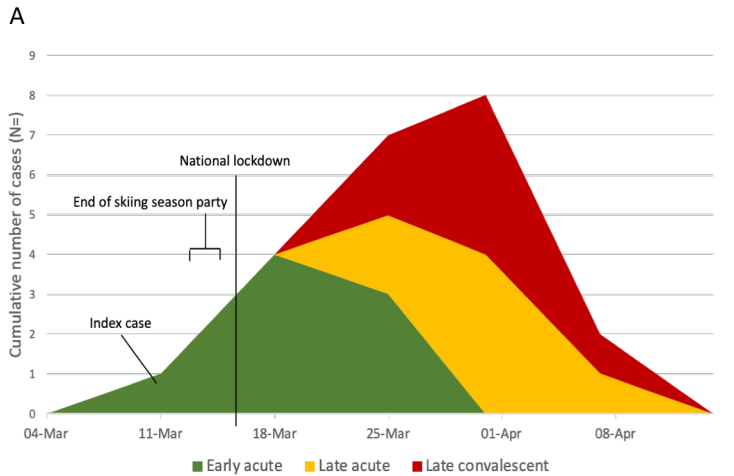
**FIGURE LEGENDS**

Figure 1: Flow-chart. Twenty-two patients had COVID-19 infection confirmed by antibody testing, including 15 patients diagnosed with acute disease (reactive RT-qPCR) and 7 with convalescent disease (non-reactive RT-qPCR); among the former, 9 patients tested concordant antibody positive and 6 patients tested neutralizing antibody positive following discordant ELISA result; and among the latter, 5 patients tested concordant antibody positive and 2 patients tested neutralizing antibody positive following discordant ELISA result. 44 patients with non-reactive RT-qPCR tested antibody negative, including 41 with concordant negative ELISA, 1 patient with negative neutralizing antibody after discordant ELISA result and 2 patients diagnosed with Influenza. Antibody status was not available for 7 patients. \*\*Final clinical diagnoses included infectious mononucleosis (N=2); bacterial tonsillitis, bacterial pneumonia, and bronchitis and exacerbation of COPD (N=1, each). \*\*\*No concordant negatives.

Figure 2: (A) Cumulative COVID-19 diagnosis in the ski-resort Schladming-Dachstein over time. The main outbreak occurred after a three-day party event (March 13 to 15) celebrating the early termination of the skiing season due to National lockdown commencing on March 16. Between March 11 (index case) and April 03 (last endemic case), 8 people were diagnosed with acute infection (RT-qPCR-reactive, confirmed antibody positive) in the first half (12 days from March 11 to 22, 2020) of the outbreak (green colour), and 7 people with late acute infection (amber) and 7 people with convalescent infection (red) were detected during the second half; (B) Cumulative weekly numbers of confirmed COVID-19 cases during the outbreak. RT-qPCR was 100% sensitive among all early acute and late acute presenters. RT-qPCR did not detect any of the late convalescent presenters; (C) Mean duration of symptoms; and (D): Mean number of symptoms.

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## STROBE 2007 (v4) Statement—Checklist of items that should be included in reports of cohort studies

Section/Topic	Item #	Recommendation	Reported on page #
Title and abstract	1	(a) Indicate the study's design with a commonly used term in the title or the abstract	2
		(b) Provide in the abstract an informative and balanced summary of what was done and what was found	2,3
Introduction			
Background/rationale	2	Explain the scientific background and rationale for the investigation being reported	3,4
Objectives	3	State specific objectives, including any prespecified hypotheses	4
Methods			
Study design	4	Present key elements of study design early in the paper	5
Setting	5	Describe the setting, locations, and relevant dates, including periods of recruitment, exposure, follow-up, and data collection	5
Participants	6	(a) Give the eligibility criteria, and the sources and methods of selection of participants. Describe methods of follow-up	5
		(b) For matched studies, give matching criteria and number of exposed and unexposed	NA
Variables	7	Clearly define all outcomes, exposures, predictors, potential confounders, and effect modifiers. Give diagnostic criteria, if applicable	7,8
Data sources/measurement	8*	For each variable of interest, give sources of data and details of methods of assessment (measurement). Describe comparability of assessment methods if there is more than one group	6,7
Bias	9	Describe any efforts to address potential sources of bias	6,13
Study size	10	Explain how the study size was arrived at	5
Quantitative variables	11	Explain how quantitative variables were handled in the analyses. If applicable, describe which groupings were chosen and why	7,8
Statistical methods	12	(a) Describe all statistical methods, including those used to control for confounding	7,8
		(b) Describe any methods used to examine subgroups and interactions	7,8
		(c) Explain how missing data were addressed	8
		(d) If applicable, explain how loss to follow-up was addressed	8
		(e) Describe any sensitivity analyses	NA
Results			



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Participants	13*	(a) Report numbers of individuals at each stage of study—eg numbers potentially eligible, examined for eligibility, confirmed eligible, included in the study, completing follow-up, and analysed	8
		(b) Give reasons for non-participation at each stage	8
		(c) Consider use of a flow diagram	Figure 1 attached
Descriptive data	14*	(a) Give characteristics of study participants (eg demographic, clinical, social) and information on exposures and potential confounders	8
		(b) Indicate number of participants with missing data for each variable of interest	8
		(c) Summarise follow-up time (eg, average and total amount)	8
Outcome data	15*	Report numbers of outcome events or summary measures over time	8
Main results	16	(a) Give unadjusted estimates and, if applicable, confounder-adjusted estimates and their precision (eg, 95% confidence interval). Make clear which confounders were adjusted for and why they were included	9,10
		(b) Report category boundaries when continuous variables were categorized	NA
		(c) If relevant, consider translating estimates of relative risk into absolute risk for a meaningful period	NA
Other analyses	17	Report other analyses done—eg analyses of subgroups and interactions, and sensitivity analyses	9,10
Discussion			
Key results	18	Summarise key results with reference to study objectives	11,12
Limitations			13
Interpretation	20	Give a cautious overall interpretation of results considering objectives, limitations, multiplicity of analyses, results from similar studies, and other relevant evidence	12,13
Generalisability	21	Discuss the generalisability (external validity) of the study results	13
Other information			
Funding	22	Give the source of funding and the role of the funders for the present study and, if applicable, for the original study on which the present article is based	14

\*Give information separately for cases and controls in case-control studies and, if applicable, for exposed and unexposed groups in cohort and cross-sectional studies.

**Note:** An Explanation and Elaboration article discusses each checklist item and gives methodological background and published examples of transparent reporting. The STROBE checklist is best used in conjunction with this article (freely available on the Web sites of PLoS Medicine at <http://www.plosmedicine.org/>, Annals of Internal Medicine at <http://www.annals.org/>, and Epidemiology at <http://www.epidem.com/>). Information on the STROBE Initiative is available at [www.strobe-statement.org](http://www.strobe-statement.org).

# BMJ Open

## Rapid, early and accurate SARS-CoV-2 detection using RT-PCR in primary care: A prospective cohort study (REAP-1)

Journal:	<i>BMJ Open</i>
Manuscript ID	bmjopen-2020-045225.R3
Article Type:	Original research
Date Submitted by the Author:	12-May-2021
Complete List of Authors:	<p>Leber, Werner; Queen Mary University of London, Institute of Population Health Sciences, Centre for Clinical Effectiveness and Health Data Science</p> <p>Lammel, Oliver; Praxis Dr Lammel</p> <p>Redlberger-Fritz, Monika; Medical University of Vienna, Center for Virology</p> <p>Mustafa-Korninger, Maria Elisabeth; 4 Medizinisch-chemisches Labor Dr. Mustafa, Dr. Richter OG</p> <p>Glehr, Reingard Christina; Medical University of Graz, Institute of General Practice and Evidence-based Health Services Research</p> <p>Camp, Jeremy; Medical University of Vienna, Center for Virology</p> <p>Agerer, Benedikt; Research Center for Molecular Medicine of the Austrian Academy of Sciences</p> <p>Lercher, Alexander; Research Center for Molecular Medicine of the Austrian Academy of Sciences</p> <p>Popa, Alexandra; Research Center for Molecular Medicine of the Austrian Academy of Sciences</p> <p>Genger, Jakob-Wendelin; Research Center for Molecular Medicine of the Austrian Academy of Sciences</p> <p>Penz, Thomas; Research Center for Molecular Medicine of the Austrian Academy of Sciences</p> <p>Aberle, Stephan; Medical University of Vienna, Center for Virology</p> <p>Bock, Christoph; Research Center for Molecular Medicine of the Austrian Academy of Sciences</p> <p>Bergthaler, Andreas; Research Center for Molecular Medicine of the Austrian Academy of Sciences</p> <p>Stiasny, Karin; Medical University of Vienna, Center for Virology</p> <p>Hochstrasser, Eva-Maria; Praxis Dr Lammel</p> <p>Hoellinger, Christian; Paracelsus Medical Private University</p> <p>Siebenhofer, Andrea; Institute of General Practice and Evidence-based Health Services Research, Medical University Graz; Institute for General Practice, Goethe University Frankfurt</p> <p>Griffiths, Chris; Queen Mary University of London, Institute of Population Health Sciences</p> <p>Panovska-Griffiths, Jasmina; NIHR CLAHRC North Thames, Department of Applied Health Research, University College London, London, United Kingdom; University of Oxford, Wolfson Centre for Mathematical Biology &amp; The Queen's College</p>
<b>Primary Subject Heading</b>:	General practice / Family practice

Secondary Subject Heading:	Infectious diseases, Public health
Keywords:	PRIMARY CARE, COVID-19, Public health < INFECTIOUS DISEASES, VIROLOGY

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1 Title: Rapid, early and accurate SARS-CoV-2 detection using RT-PCR in primary care: A  
2 prospective cohort study (REAP-1)

4 Date: May 09, 2021

6 Version: 3.0

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## ABSTRACT

**Objectives:** We explore the importance of SARS-CoV-2 sentinel surveillance testing in primary care during a regional COVID-19 outbreak in Austria.

**Design:** Prospective cohort study.

**Setting:** A single sentinel practice serving 22,829 people in the ski-resort of Schladming-Dachstein.

**Participants:** All 73 patients presenting with mild-to-moderate flu-like symptoms between 24 February and 03 April, 2020.

**Intervention:** Nasopharyngeal sampling to detect SARS-CoV-2 using real-time reverse transcriptase-polymerase chain reaction (RT-qPCR).

**Outcome measures:** We compared RT-qPCR at presentation with confirmed antibody status. We split the outbreak in two parts, by halving the period from the first to the last case, to characterise three cohorts of patients with confirmed infection: early acute (RT-qPCR reactive) in the first half; and late acute (reactive) and late convalescent (non-reactive) in the second half. For each cohort we report the number of cases detected, the accuracy of RT-qPCR, the duration and variety of symptoms, and the number of viral clades present.



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**Results:** Twenty-two patients were diagnosed with COVID-19 (8 early acute, 7 late acute and 7 late convalescent), 44 patients tested SARS-CoV-2 negative, and 7 were excluded. The sensitivity of RT-qPCR was 100% among all acute cases, dropping to 68.1% when including convalescent. Test specificity was 100%. Mean duration of symptoms for each group were 2 days (range 1-4) among early acute, 4.4 days (1-7) among late acute and 8 days (2-12) among late convalescent. Confirmed infection was associated with loss of taste. Acute infection was associated with loss of taste, nausea/vomiting, breathlessness, sore throat and myalgia; but not anosmia, fever or cough. Transmission clusters of three viral clades (G, GR and L) were identified.

**Conclusions:** RT-qPCR testing in primary care can rapidly and accurately detect SARS-CoV-2 among people with flu-like illness in a heterogenous viral outbreak. Targeted testing in primary care can support national sentinel surveillance of coronavirus.

**Strengths and limitations of this study**

- Our study was conducted in a state-of-the-art sentinel surveillance practice, participating in the Austrian National Influenza Screening Programme, covering the entire period of a regional COVID-19 outbreak.
- Symptomatic patients received same-day appointments with a clinician for nasopharyngeal swabs, and people testing RT-qPCR reactive were notified within 24 hours.
- Cases were confirmed using a combination of five different ELISA platforms and neutralising antibody assay.
- The relatively small patient cohort from a single testing site limits conclusion on causality and generalisability.
- Any difference in symptoms observed between study cohorts may be due to recall bias occurred, particularly among those people presenting late.

**INTRODUCTION**

The coronavirus 2019 disease (COVID-19) pandemic, caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2), continues to spread globally with more than 96 million cases, and over two million deaths reported as of January 22, 2021. Undetected infection and delays in implementing an effective test-trace-isolate (TTI) strategy have contributed to the spread of the virus becoming a pandemic. SARS-CoV-2 virus has a wide spectrum of manifestations including no symptoms (asymptomatic infection), mild to moderate to severe flu-like illness, loss of taste or smell, pneumonia and acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS), sepsis, multi-organ failure and death.<sup>1</sup> In studies to date, the reported time for the infection to become symptomatic (incubation period) varies among different cohorts and settings, with a median incubation period around 5.1 days,<sup>2</sup> infectivity starting 2.3 days before symptom onset, peaking 1-2 days before that, and gradually declining over 7-10 days.<sup>3-6</sup>

SARS-CoV-2 has the potential for ‘superspreading’ events, resulting in clusters of disease outbreaks among a large number of people. Most infections remain isolated cases, but a small number of individuals (10%) may cause up to 80% of secondary transmissions.<sup>7</sup> Although symptomatic infection is common (17 %, range 4-41%), the relative risk for symptomatic transmission may be up to six times higher than for asymptomatic infection.<sup>8-10</sup> Undocumented infection may constitute the majority of cases (86%), causing more than half (55%) of all documented infections.<sup>11</sup> Superspreading events have been reported from across the globe, and countries

achieving early viral suppression took rapid and decisive action to implement comprehensive case identification and testing, combined with contact tracing and isolation.<sup>12,13</sup> For epidemic control of COVID-19, the effective reproduction number,  $R_e$ , needs to be less than 1; the presence of undetected and persistent infection within the population, even if very small, can increase  $R_e$  and induce a secondary peak of infections. Therefore, rapid identification and containment of infection is a key factor for the prevention of onward transmission and controlling the virus to protect the public.<sup>14</sup>

In Austria, the first two COVID-19 cases were reported among travelers from Italy in the city of Innsbruck on February 25, 2020.<sup>15</sup> Multiple superspreading events then occurred among tourists visiting Austrian ski-resorts, including the town of Ischgl, that are believed to have led to further outbreaks in the tourists' home countries, including Germany, Denmark and Sweden.<sup>15,16</sup> Austria was one of the first countries to adopt comprehensive lockdown measures on March 16, 2020, including protection of vulnerable groups, penalty fees for breaching self-isolation, and a national health hotline to facilitate testing at acute care settings and *via* mobile units.<sup>17</sup> The first death from COVID-19 associated complications occurred on March 12, 2020, and as of January 21, 403.512 cases and 7.389 COVID-19 related deaths have been reported.

General practice (GP) is considered a key partner in case recording, managing high-risk groups and delivery of equitable care.<sup>18-20</sup> The European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC) recommended integration of "COVID-19 surveillance with sentinel surveillance of influenza-like illness or acute respiratory infection."<sup>21</sup> However, in some countries, like the UK and the USA, primary care has been largely excluded from the national TTI strategy.<sup>22,23</sup> In contrast, Austria additionally offered SARS-CoV-2 real-time reverse transcriptase-polymerase chain reaction (RT-qPCR) testing to people presenting with mild to moderate flu-like symptoms to any of the 92 sentinel surveillance sites (GPs and paediatric practices) beginning February 24, 2020.<sup>24</sup> The new service supplemented the existing national health hotline for people at risk of COVID-19.<sup>25</sup> RT-qPCR is an established technique to detect viral RNA from nasopharyngeal sampling used to diagnose COVID-19.<sup>26</sup> Early detection of SARS-CoV-2 is essential for effective contact tracing,<sup>27</sup> and whole genome sequencing may provide data on dynamics of transmission.<sup>28</sup>

The overall aim of this work is to test whether rapid early RT-qPCR testing in primary care can accurately and timely detect SARS-CoV-2, and inform outbreak surveillance. To attest this, we report the outcomes of SARS-CoV-2 RT-qPCR testing at a sentinel GP in the ski-resort of Schladming-Dachstein, Austria. We report a) the accuracy (via sensitivity and specificity) of rapidly deployed RT-qPCR testing in patients presenting with acute infection by comparing it to anti-SARS-CoV-2 antibody status during convalescence in the same geographically defined study cohort; b) the earliness of viral RNA detection by comparing the duration, number and type of symptoms among patients presenting during the first half (early presenters) and the second half (late presenters) of the outbreak, measured by the number of days from the first to the last case detected and dividing that period by two; c) the identification of key clinical symptoms of acute and convalescent disease and determine a correlation between these; and d) the number of SARS-CoV-2 clades implicated in the outbreak.

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**METHODS**

**Setting**

This study was set in a sentinel GP participating in the National Influenza Surveillance Network in the ski-resort of Schladming-Dachstein, political subdistrict of Groebming (population 22,829), Austria. The study was conducted during a local COVID-19 outbreak in March and April 2020, during which 29 cases were detected by RT-qPCR locally. The bulk of the outbreak occurred after a 3-day party (March 13-15) prior to implementation of the national lockdown policy on March 16, which led to premature termination of the skiing season. All patients presenting with mild to moderate flu-like illness were included. Following the report of the first cases in Austria, people with flu-like symptoms were advised to call the national health hotline instead of directly presenting to the hospital or GP. Patients were advised to phone the GP or receive in-home testing by mobile testing units, and home self-isolate and self-care. Asymptomatic people were excluded from this study.

**Design**

We conducted a longitudinal evaluation comprising a prospective cohort to examine the impact of SARS-Cov-2 RT-qPCR testing on COVID-19 case detection. Between February 24 and April 03, 2020, RT-qPCR testing and seropositivity data were collected to compare two groups within this cohort of patients:

- Patients testing RT-qPCR reactive at presentation with acute disease
- Patients confirmed anti-SARS-CoV-2 antibody positive during the convalescence phase (confirmed infection).

We define acute disease as the presence of flu-like symptoms combined with reactive SARS-CoV-2 RT-qPCR and positive serostatus; and confirmed infection as the presence of convalescent anti-SARS-CoV-2 antibody 3-6 weeks after the acute illness, irrespective of the RT-qPCR result.

**Intervention**

On February 24, 2020, one day before the first two cases were reported in Austria, the National Influenza Screening Network was enhanced to include SARS-CoV-2 RT-qPCR testing.

Patients with mild to moderate flu-like symptoms calling the study sentinel GP were offered same day appointments for SARS-CoV-2 RT-qPCR testing. RT-qPCR results were available within 24 hours, and those patients with a reactive outcome were immediately notified by a clinician and advised to self-isolate for a minimum of two weeks following national policy at that time. Repeat follow-up RT-qPCR was arranged by the local public health authority (District Commissioner of Liezen, Austria), and people testing non-reactive on repeat RT-qPCR were released from self-isolation. After 3-6 weeks, venous blood was obtained to confirm SARS-CoV-2 infection using ELISA IgG and neutralizing antibody assay. We defined the period of the outbreak as the number of days from the first patient to the last patient testing RT-qPCR reactive at the GP.

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Since the winter season 2000/2001, the National Influenza Screening Network has conducted influenza screening for patients attending sentinel GPs and paediatric practices. Between November and March of each year, participating practices routinely collect nasopharyngeal swabs from patients presenting with flu-like symptoms. Specimens are sent to the Center for Virology, Medical University of Vienna, Austria, for virus isolation on tissue cultures and PCR detection. This surveillance programme allows for near real-time recording of seasonal influenza virus activity in the country.

## Clinical data

We obtained anonymous patient data held within the GP computer system. The practice lead clinician (OL) generated a clinical master case report form before extracting pseudonymised patient records into an Excel spreadsheet. EMH and CH verified the accuracy of the data extraction for all patients. Data were stored on a secure computer at the Institute of General Practice and Evidence-based Health Services Research, University of Graz, Austria, before sharing it with the study statistician (JPG) using encrypted email and secure storage at the University of Oxford, UK.

## Testing

### RT-qPCR

SARS-CoV-2 RT-qPCR was performed in scope of the routine surveillance at the Center for Virology, Medical University of Vienna on a Roche LightCycler (<http://www.roche.com>; Switzerland) using a primer-set provided by TIB MOLBIOL (<https://www.tib-molbiol.com/>; Germany).<sup>26</sup> RT-qPCR targeting the E-gene was considered reactive at a cycle threshold (Ct) value of less than 40, and Ct values above 32 were confirmed by RNA-dependent RNA polymerase (RdRP) gene detection.

### Enzyme linked immune assays (ELISA)

IgG serostatus assays were performed according to the manufacturers' protocol using five different commercial test kits of Anti-SARS-CoV-2 IgG enzyme immune linked assays (ELISA) provided by the following companies: EUROIMMUN (EUROIMMUN Medizinische Labordiagnostika AG, [www.euroimmun.com](http://www.euroimmun.com)),<sup>29</sup> and EPITOPE DIAGNOSTICS (Immunodiagnostik AG [www.euroimmun.com](http://www.euroimmun.com)) respectively.<sup>30</sup> Reagent wells of the Anti-SARS-CoV-2 IgG ELISA are coated with recombinant antigen derived from the spike protein (S1 domain) of SARS-CoV-2. Reagent wells of the EDI<sup>TM</sup> Novel Coronavirus COVID-19 IgG ELISA are coated with COVID-19 recombinant full length nucleocapsid protein. ABBOTT performed on the Architect platform (ABBOTT LABORATORIES INC., [www.abbott.com](http://www.abbott.com)), DIASORIN (DIASORIN S.p.A, <https://www.diasorin.com/home>) performed on the LIAISON® platform and ROCHE performed on the cobas e 801 analyzer. The Abbott SARS-CoV-2 IgG assay is a chemiluminescent microparticle immunoassay (CMIA) for the qualitative detection of IgG against a recombinant SARS-CoV-2 nucleoprotein. Results are reported in form of an index value (S/C). LIAISON® SARS-CoV-2 S1/S2 IgG assay is a chemiluminescence immunoassay (CLIA) for the quantitative detection of IgG against the recombinant S1 and S2 domain of the spike protein. Results are reported in arbitrary units (AU/mL). Elecsys® Anti-SARS-CoV-2 assay (Roche Diagnostics) is a electrochemiluminescence immunoassay (ECLIA) for qualitative detection of SARS-CoV-2 antibodies in human serum against a recombinant nucleocapsid protein of SARS-CoV-2. It is a total antibody assay not differentiating between IgA,

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3 212 IgM or IgG but detecting IgG predominantly. Results are reported as numeric values in form of signal  
4 213 sample/cutoff (COI).  
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6 214 Neutralising antibody assay  
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8 215 Samples with discordant antibody results (see below) were further evaluated using an in-house neutralising  
9 216 antibody assay as follows: Serial dilutions of heat-inactivated serum samples were incubated with 50-100 TCID<sub>50</sub>  
10 217 SARS-CoV-2 (hCoV-19/Austria/CeMM0360/2020; GISAID EPI\_ISL: 438123) for 1h at 37 °C. The mixture was  
11 218 added to Vero E6 (ATCC ® CRL-1586) cell monolayers and incubation was continued for two to three days. NT  
12 219 titers were expressed as the reciprocal of the serum dilution that protected against virus-induced cytopathic effects.  
13 220 NT titers ≥10 were considered positive. The study has been reported in accordance with STARI reporting  
14 221 guidelines for implementation studies.<sup>31</sup>  
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19 223 **Outcome measures and statistical analysis**  
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21 224 We present a descriptive statistics of patient demographics including age, gender and ethnicity; and the following  
22 225 four testing, viral and genomic outcomes:  
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24 226 **Outcome A:** The diagnostic accuracy (using sensitivity and specificity) of SARS-CoV-2 RT-qPCR among  
25 227 patients with mild to moderate flu-like symptoms at presentation by comparing molecular diagnosis with anti-  
26 228 SARS-CoV-2 antibody testing during convalescence, and hospital admission and death, including any alternative  
27 229 diagnoses for patients testing SARS-CoV-2 negative. To determine the accuracy of RT-qPCR, we stratified RT-  
28 230 qPCR results in four groups: true reactive (RT-qPCR reactive and confirmed antibody positive); false reactive  
29 231 (RT-qPCR reactive, antibody negative); true non-reactive (RT-qPCR non-reactive, antibody negative); and false  
30 232 non-reactive (RT-qPCR non-reactive, antibody positive).  
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32 233 **Outcome B:** The earliness of RT-qPCR testing by comparing the duration and number of symptoms during the  
33 234 first half of the outbreak (early presenters) and during the second half of the outbreak (late presenters). We  
34 235 calculated the earliness of RT-qPCR testing by determining the mean duration of symptoms, in days (range), and  
35 236 mean number of symptoms (range), across the three cohorts of patients with confirmed infection: early acute, late  
36 237 acute and late convalescent. The three cohorts were obtained by stratifying people with confirmed infection  
37 238 according to the date of presentation to the GP during the outbreak as follows: people presenting with acute  
38 239 infection (RT-qPCR reactive, confirmed antibody positive) during the first half of the outbreak (early acute  
39 240 disease) vs. those people presenting during the second half of the outbreak (late acute); and those people presenting  
40 241 with previous disease (RT-qPCR non-reactive but confirmed antibody positive) in the second half of the outbreak  
41 242 (late convalescent).  
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43 243 **Outcome C:** The key clinical symptoms associated with RT-qPCR reactivity (acute infection) and convalescent  
44 244 sero-positivity (confirmed infection) to determine any potential correlation between these stages of disease. We  
45 245 used multivariate logistic regression tested the association of 15 clinical symptoms with RT-qPCR reactivity at  
46 246 presentation and among all patients with confirmed infection. We reported the odds ratios (ORs) and the  
47 247 significance value (*p*) of each covariate on testing RT-qPCR reactive, and confirmed positive antibody status  
48 248 respectively. We quantified the association between patients with reactive RT-qPCR (and confirmed antibody  
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positive) and all patients with confirmed infection by calculating the correlation coefficient  $r$ , and estimating the 95% CI.

**Outcome D:** The number of viral clades implicated in the outbreak. To do this, SARS-CoV-2 full genome sequencing was undertaken as part of a wider study covering the whole of Austria.<sup>28</sup> The full-length sequences were matched to patient records by an anonymized unique identifier and uploaded to the Global Initiative on Sharing All Influenza Data (GISAID) database (<http://gisaid.org>).<sup>32</sup> Sequences were aligned in MEGA7 and non-synonymous nucleotide variants were identified to determine the respective clades, following the GISAID classification scheme for lineages.<sup>33</sup>

## RESULTS

### Overall testing results

Baseline characteristics for confirmed cases were similar for sex, age, and ethnic origin (Table 1). All patients were local residents and no endemic cases were documented among tourists. Figure 1 shows the flow-chart for the patient cohorts of this study. 73 patients presented with mild to moderate flu-like illness, all of whom received SARS-CoV-2 RT-qPCR (and influenza qPCR). Of those, 16 (21.9%) tested RT-qPCR reactive and 57 (78.1%) tested non-reactive, including four that tested influenza PCR reactive. Due to lack of venous blood sampling (obtained 3-6 weeks after initial presentation), antibody data was not available for 7 patients (1 RT-qPCR reactive vs. 6 non-reactive) that were excluded from this analysis. Therefore, of the 66 patients included in this analysis, 22 patients (33.3%) had SARS-CoV-2 infection confirmed by antibody testing and 44 (66.7%) patients were confirmed seronegative. Of the former, eight patients (early acute presenters) presented in the first half of the outbreak (12 days from March 11 to 22, 2020) and 14 patients presented in the second half (March 23 to April 03, 2020); of the latter, seven patients were late acute and seven late convalescent (Figure 2A). Alternative diagnoses of the 44 patients who tested SARS-CoV-2 negative included: influenza and infectious mononucleosis (N=2, each); bacterial tonsillitis, bacterial pneumonia, bronchitis and exacerbation of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) (N=1, each) (see flow-chart, Figure 1). No hospital admissions or deaths were reported.

**Table 1: Summary of the demographic characteristics of COVID-19 cases.**

	People with confirmed infection (seropositive, any RT-qPCR result) (N=22)	People with acute infection (RT-qPCR reactive and seropositive) (N=15)
Sex		
Female	14 (63.6%)	9 (60%)
Male	8 (36.4%)	6 (40%)
Age (years)		
16-24	4 (26.7%)	3 (20%)



25-34	4 (26.7%)	2 (13.3%)(
35-49	6 (40%)	4 (26.7%)
>50	8 (36.4%)	6 (40%)
Ethnic origin		
White	22 (100%)	15 (100%)

**Specificity and sensitivity of RT-qPCR**

In the absence of a gold standard, we used a consensus statement on serostatus, irrespective of RT-qPCR outcomes, to establish whether an infection had occurred. We considered an infection as confirmed in any patient who tested IgG ELISA positive on all five screening platforms (concordant results) or in any patient with mismatch between ELISA test results (discordant results) but positive neutralising antibody assay (see flow-chart, Figure 1). Of the 15 patients with reactive RT-qPCR, sera from nine patients were concordant positive and six were discordant; and of the 53 patients with non-reactive RT-qPCR, sera from 41 patients were concordant negative, 5 were concordant positive, and three were discordant. Sera from two patients diagnosed with influenza who tested RT-qPCR non-reactive were concordant negative and included in this analysis. For the nine patients with discordant results, we used neutralising antibody assay to confirm infection status. All patients (N=6) with reactive RT-qPCR were neutralising antibody positive; and of the three patients with non-reactive RT-qPCR, two were neutralising antibody positive, and one was negative. Therefore, overall, when combining ELISA and neutralising antibody assay, 22 patients had confirmed infection, of whom 15 patients were RT-qPCR reactive (true reactive) and seven were non-reactive (false non-reactive). There were no false reactive RT-qPCR results. Therefore, RT-qPCR correctly identified infection in 15/22 patients (overall sensitivity of 68.1%). Sensitivity of RT-qPCR among all acute (early and late) presenters and during the first half of the outbreak was high (100%), but dropped to 50% in the second half of the outbreak. RT-qPCR correctly identified absence of infection for all 44 patients testing antibody negative (true non-reactive) indicating specificity of 100%.

**Earliness of RT-qPCR testing**

The mean duration of symptoms was 2 days (range 1-4) among early acute presenters, 4.4 days (range 1-7) among late acute presenters, 8 days (range 2-12) among people with late convalescent infection, and 3.9 days (range 1-14) among non-COVID-19 controls (Figure 2B). The mean number of symptoms was 6.75 (range 4-9) among early acute presenters, 6.86 (3-12) among late acute presenters, 6.3 (1-11) among people with convalescent infection, and 5.23 (range 2-11) among non-COVID-19 controls (Figure 2C).

**Regression analysis on confirmed infection**

Multivariate regression on all 66 patients, including 22 (31.9%) with confirmed infection, suggested that loss of taste, but not loss of smell, was the key covariate significantly associated with positive serostatus (ORs=6.03;

p=0.047) (Table 2). Breathlessness (OR=6.9, p=0.054) and cough (OR=0.12, p=0.053) were also possible covariates of confirmed infection.

**Table 2: Regression analysis on symptoms reported by patients diagnosed with COVID-19.**

	People with confirmed infection (seropositive, any RT-qPCR result) (N=22)			People with acute disease (RT-qPCR reactive and seropositive) (N=15)		
Clinical symptom	Odds ratio	95% CI	p-value	Odds ratio	95% CI	p-value
Change in taste	6.02	(1.02,35.51)	0.047	571.72	(1.92,170629.2)	0.029
Nausea/vomiting	4.42	(0.748,26.09)	0.101	370.11	(2.71,50429.42)	0.018
Sore throat	0.36	(0.067,1.93)	0.233	0.002	(0.000006,0.74)	0.039
Myalgia	1.15	(0.24,5.51)	0.865	121.82	(1.52,9749.08)	0.032
Breathlessness	6.90	(0.96,49.40)	0.054	134.46	(1.02,17796.87)	0.049
Change in smell	0.77	(0.098,6.15)	0.811	0.37	(0.008,15.87)	0.607
Fever	2.97	(0.44,20.35)	0.266	1.44	(0.057,36.66)	0.825
Cough	0.12	(0.014,1.03)	0.053	0.011	(0.00008,1.42)	0.069

**Caption to Table 2:** Symptoms associated with confirmed SARS-CoV-2 infection (antibody confirmed positive, irrespective of RT-qPCR result) among 22 patients, and with acute infection (RT-qPCR reactive, antibody confirmed positive) among 15 patients respectively.

### Regression analysis on acute disease

All 15 patients with acute disease reported fatigue and therefore this covariate was removed from the analysis; and observations from two patients with non-reactive RT-qPCR, who did not report fatigue, were also removed (Table 2). The multivariate logistic regression on the remaining 66 patients showed that the following covariates were associated with acute disease: loss of taste (OR=571.72; p=0.029), nausea and vomiting (OR=370.11; p=0.018), breathlessness (OR=134.46; p=0.049), myalgia (OR=121.82; p=0.032) and sore throat (OR=0.002, p=0.039); and but not loss of smell (OR=0.37, p=0.607), fever (OR=1.44, p=0.825) or cough (OR=0.01, p=0.069).

### Correlation between acute and confirmed infection

Testing RT-qPCR reactive was correlated with testing seropositive for COVID-19 infection ( $r=0.77$ , 95%CI 0.65~0.89). Among early and acute presenters, the correlation between the two tests was perfect (green and amber in Figure 2D), irrespective of the stage of the outbreak; whereas in the second half of the outbreak, RT-qPCR did not detect any case with convalescent infection (red curve on Figure 2D).

Viral clade analysis

Thirteen of 15 full-length genome sequences were available for clade analysis via GISAID (Table 3); and two sequences were not available at the time of analysis. Lineages of SARS-CoV-2 have been identified based on mutations in key amino acid positions.<sup>33</sup> Clade G is defined by the mutations D614G, C241T, C3037T and A23403G in the Spike protein; and clade GR by additional RG203KR mutations in the Nucleocapsid protein N; clade L is most closely related to the Wuhan reference strain (NC\_045512.2).<sup>34</sup> Accordingly, among the 13 viral isolates, three different clades were identified, including clade L (N=2), GR (N=4) and L (N=7).

Table 3: Genomic sequences accessed via GISAID listing key amino acid locations used for SARS-CoV-2 classification.

Disease Classification	Virus Name (GISAID)	EPI_ISL_#	Date of RT-qPCR	Lineage	ORF 8: 84	ORF3a: 57	S:614*	N:203**	N:204**
Early acute	hCoV-19/Austria/CeMM0191/2020	438032	13/03/2020	B(L)	L	Q	D	R	G
Early acute	hCoV-19/Austria/CeMM0248/2020	438078	21/03/2020	B (L)	L	Q	D	R	G
Early acute	hCoV-19/Austria/CeMM0018/2020	419671	19/03/2020	B.1.1 (GR)	L	Q	G	K	R
Early acute	hCoV-19/Austria/CeMM0228/2020	438061	18/03/2020	B.1.1 (GR)	L	Q	G	K	R
Early acute	hCoV-19/Austria/CeMM0235/2020	438066	19/03/2020	B.1.1 (GR)	L	Q	G	K	R
Early acute	hCoV-19/Austria/CeMM0250/2020	438080	21/03/2020	B.1.1 (GR)	L	Q	G	K	R
Early acute	hCoV-19/Austria/CeMM0222/2020	438056	17/03/2020	B.1.8 (G)	L	Q	G	R	G
Early acute	hCoV-19/Austria/CeMM0249/2020	438079	21/03/2020	B.1.8 (G)	L	Q	G	R	G
Late acute	hCoV-19/Austria/CeMM0267/2020	438096	24/03/2020	B.1.8 (G)	L	Q	G	R	G
Late acute	hCoV-19/Austria/CeMM0276/2020	438103	25/03/2020	B.1.8 (G)	L	Q	G	R	G
Late acute	hCoV-19/Austria/CeMM0303/2020	475778	29/03/2020	B.1.8 (G)	L	Q	G	R	G
Late acute	hCoV-19/Austria/CeMM0324/2020	475794	01/04/2020	B.1.8 (G)	L	Q	G	R	G
Late acute	hCoV-19/Austria/CeMM0337/2020	475800	03/04/2020	B.1.8 (G)	L	Q	G	R	G

**Caption Table 3:** SARS-CoV-2 clades are classified by The Global Initiative on Sharing All Influenza Data (GISAID) using specific non-synonymous mutations in the viral genome. Clade G is defined by the mutations D614G, C241T, C3037T and A23403G in the Spike protein; and clade GR by additional RG203KR mutations in the Nucleocapsid protein N; clade L is most closely related to the Wuhan reference strain (NC\_045512.2).<sup>34</sup> Whole genome data were available for 13/15 sequences; data for two sequences were not available at the time of analysis. Accordingly, among the 13 sequences analysed, three different clades were identified, including clades L (N=2), GR (N=4) and G (N=7). All three clades were detected in early acute infection, and clade G was additionally detected in late acute infection. \*For simplicity reasons, only mutation D614G (grey background) in the Spike protein defining clade G is shown. \*\*Additional mutations R203K and G204R in the Nucleocapsid protein N defining clade GR are also shown in grey. ORF, open reading frame.

DISCUSSION

Our results demonstrate that SARS-CoV-2 RT-qPCR testing, when added to a national influenza surveillance programme in primary care, can rapidly, early and accurately diagnose COVID-19 during an outbreak. Of the 73

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patients presenting to the sentinel GP, 22 were diagnosed with COVID-19, including 15 patients with acute disease and seven with late convalescent infection respectively. The sensitivity and specificity of RT-qPCR were 68.1% and 100%, but testing RT-qPCR reactive showed perfect correlation with seropositivity during the first half of the outbreak and among early acute (N=8 patients) and late acute presenters (N=7). Strikingly, the mean duration of symptoms of early presenters (2 days) was less than half of late acute presenters (4.4 days) and a quarter of late convalescent presenters (8 days). These findings highlight the need to undertake RT-qPCR testing rapidly and early as soon as symptoms occur. Acute infection was strongly associated with multiple symptoms, including loss of taste, nausea and vomiting, breathlessness, myalgia and sore throat; but loss of smell, fever and cough were not. Surprisingly, loss of taste, but not any other clinical symptom, was significantly associated with convalescent infection. Finally, viral genome analysis demonstrated the presence of three major SARS-CoV-2 clades during the outbreak, suggesting that the outbreak was the result of independent transmission chains.

Overall our findings help untangle COVID-19 infection during an outbreak in a ski-resort in Austria. Our results suggest that acute COVID-19 may be associated with a spectrum of symptoms and presence of multiple strains within one setting. This highlights the heterogeneity of coronavirus and the importance in containing outbreaks early before spread. While effective test-trace-isolate (TTI) strategies have been suggested as the key to containing the outbreak without intermittent lockdowns,<sup>35</sup> we suggest that systemic changes may also be needed. For example, behavioral changes, such as large-scale gathering of people in closed spaces has to be avoided as they may trigger emergence of individual clusters to form a superspreading event. Keeping a level of compliance to social distancing and reduced physical contacts is necessary to prevent any future wave. Enhanced testing is an important factor, and our study suggests that testing in primary care at symptom onset is highly accurate and should be something that governments should consider as an additional strategy.

Loss of taste of smell has been recognised as an important marker of COVID-19;<sup>36,37</sup> however, more than half of patients reported olfactory dysfunction after the onset of other symptoms when sensitivity of RT-qPCR may be reduced.<sup>38</sup> Furthermore, loss of taste could not be objectively confirmed in one third of people<sup>38</sup> suggesting self-assessment using a mobile phone application may not be as accurate as clinician-initiated RT-qPCR testing of people presenting with acute disease.<sup>39</sup> Timely and accurate testing is also a prerequisite for effective contact tracing.<sup>27</sup>

The outbreak we explored occurred after a three-day party (March 13-15) just before the skiing season was brought to a premature end due to the Austrian national lockdown measures on March 16. The index case was diagnosed on March 11 and the first secondary cases were reported two days after the celebrations. Therefore, it is possible that the outbreak we are describing here could be a possible superspreading event. Superspreading events have been associated with high intensity aerosol producing activities (shouting, singing) in confined spaces and potentially, the lockdown party might have triggered the local outbreak. The two acute disease clusters observed in this study may represent different types of viral exposure. First, inhalation of high-density aerosols at the party causing acute illness among early presenters and second, low level home transmission of party goers to (late presenting) friends and family during the lockdown. In our study, no COVID-19 cases were observed among children (persons <18 years of age), suggesting that any infected children may have remained asymptomatic or

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3 391 did not attend the practice because of mild disease.<sup>40</sup> No further endemic cases were detected after the outbreak.  
4 392 This suggests that combination prevention including rapid testing and case notification in primary care, contact  
5 393 tracing and isolation, and lockdown measures can effectively terminate an outbreak. To our knowledge, our study  
6 394 is the first to demonstrate that the ECDC policy of additional COVID-19 screening at national influenza screening  
7 395 sites can effectively detect and control a regional outbreak.<sup>21</sup>  
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12 397 Our study has many strengths. Our study was enabled by data from a well-established sentinel GP, participating  
13 398 in the National Influenza Screening Programme, covering the entire area of the outbreak. Importantly, national  
14 399 SARS-CoV-2 screening was adopted early, starting the day before the first two cases were reported in Austria;  
15 400 and 16 of 29 cases documented in the Schladming-Dachstein region, including the first and the last case, were  
16 401 detected at the sentinel GP. RT-qPCR testing was rapidly deployed by offering same day GP appointments, and  
17 402 result reporting and case notification within 24 hours. Rapid adoption of new commercial antibody platforms (Lab  
18 403 Mustafa, Salzburg) and in-house neutralising antibody testing assay (Medical University of Vienna) enabled  
19 404 accurate interpretation of RT-qPCR results.  
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23 406 There are some limitations of our study. We used a relatively small patient cohort from a single sentinel GP,  
24 407 potentially limiting conclusions on causality and generalisability of our finding to other areas excluding seven  
25 408 patients for whom COVID-19 serostatus were not available. Lack of association with high fever and cough in our  
26 409 COVID-19 cohort may be due to the national health hotline directing patients with more severe disease to attend  
27 410 emergency service. Therefore, people with these symptoms might have preferred to attend acute services rather  
28 411 than the GP. Although we collected data prospectively, recall bias cannot be excluded. This could be suggested  
29 412 by the lack of association of symptoms of acute infection (nausea and vomiting, breathless and myalgia) among  
30 413 all people confirmed with infection (when including those with negative RT-qPCR), compared to those people  
31 414 presenting early (reactive RT-qPCR). Specific recall bias of taste is less likely, as it featured in both groups and  
32 415 data collection was completed prior to publication of the first systematic review of altered taste and smell in the  
33 416 media.<sup>41</sup> However, change or loss in smell/taste were not quantified using an established tool such as the visual  
34 417 analogue scale (VAS),<sup>42,43</sup> but rather assessed by simple “yes” and “no” answers using a standard clinical  
35 418 questionnaire, potentially leading to response style bias. Although asymptomatic infection is common,<sup>9</sup>  
36 419 asymptomatic people were excluded from this study as we were focusing on symptom-driven presentation. This  
37 420 potentially excludes an important segment of the infected population and future studies will focus on exploring  
38 421 this further. The presence of three viral clades within the outbreak suggests heterogeneity of the virus, but we  
39 422 have not explored this aspect in great details in this study, as this was beyond the scope of this work. In fact, the  
40 423 data presented here is part of the ongoing work untangling the phylogeny of SARS-CoV-2 clades in Austria and  
41 424 their worldwide spread.<sup>28</sup>  
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45 426 To our knowledge, this is the first study to show that primary care can contribute to early case detection and  
46 427 termination of a SARS-CoV-2 outbreak in the community. Our study has important implications for patients,  
47 428 public health, and health systems; nationally and internationally for outbreak epidemiology and control. As

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countries enter the viral suppression phase, early detection will be crucial in the prevention and control of the disease. Early testing at onset of disease, followed by timely contact tracing and case isolation of secondary cases should prevent onward transmission and reduce the reproduction number  $R_e$  below 1. Austria has increased the number of its sentinel sites from 91 to 231 due to COVID-19, indicating that primary care has become an essential partner in a comprehensive surveillance strategy for disease prevention and control. Clade analysis could greatly enhance public health surveillance in the UK where only three quarters of contact tracing is being completed.<sup>44</sup> Key priorities for future research include systematic prospective quantitative and qualitative evaluation of the Austrian National SARS-CoV-2 screening programme during the seasonal influenza season, and generalisability of the intervention in multi-ethnic inner-city settings including genomic analysis using deep viral genome sequencing to support complex contact tracing, and adaption of the REAP-1 protocol to include SARS-CoV-2 lateral flow antigen testing.

## CONCLUSIONS

RT-qPCR testing in primary care can rapidly and accurately detect SARS-CoV-2 among people presenting with mild-to-moderate illness in a heterogeneous viral community outbreak. This study demonstrates high rates of accurate and early viral detection associated with symptomatic testing in primary care during a COVID-19 outbreak, which is required for an effective TTI strategy. Targeted testing in primary care can support national sentinel surveillance of coronavirus.

**Authors' Contributions:** WL, OL, MRF, MEMK, EMH, CH and JPG contributed to the design of the study. OL and EMH took nasopharyngeal swabs. OL, EMH and CH maintained the clinical data base. AS and RG submitted the ethics application. MRF provided RT-qPCR data; BA, AL, AMP, JWG, TP, SA, CB and AB; and JVC conducted clade analysis, MEMK produced ELISA data, KS performed the neutralising antibody assay. JPG and WL conducted the statistical analysis. WL and JPG wrote the manuscript with contributions from OL, MRF, MEMK, RCG, JVC, CB, AB, KS, EMH, CH, AS and CG. All authors read and approved the final version.

**Acknowledgments:** We thank Evelyn Marktl for daily updates on the Christian Drosten's COVID-19 podcast (<https://www.ndr.de/nachrichten/info/podcast4684.html>). We are grateful to the team of Praxis Dr Lammel for their contributions, and in particular to the nurse Sabine Roiderer for providing direct patient care and help with administration. We thank the patients of Schladming-Dachstein for participating in the study.

**Funding:** This research was self-funded by each individual co-author. This project received funding from the Vienna Science and Technology Fund (WWTF) as part of the WWTF COVID-19 Rapid Response Funding 2020. Award/Grant number is not applicable.

**Ethics and consent:** The Medical University of Graz Research Ethics Committee (reference number: 32-429 ex 19/20) approved collection of anonymised RT-PCR and antibody status data, and the Medical University of Vienna Research Ethics Committee (reference number: EK1339/2017) additionally approved usage of anonymised RT-PCR data collected as part of the National Influenza Surveillance Network including generation



of secondary genomic data. Written consent was obtained from all participating patients agreeing on anonymised data collection for data validation, quality control and research purposes.

**Patient and public involvement:** No patient involvement.

**Data availability statement:** The datasets used and/or analysed during the current study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

**Competing Interests:** None declared.

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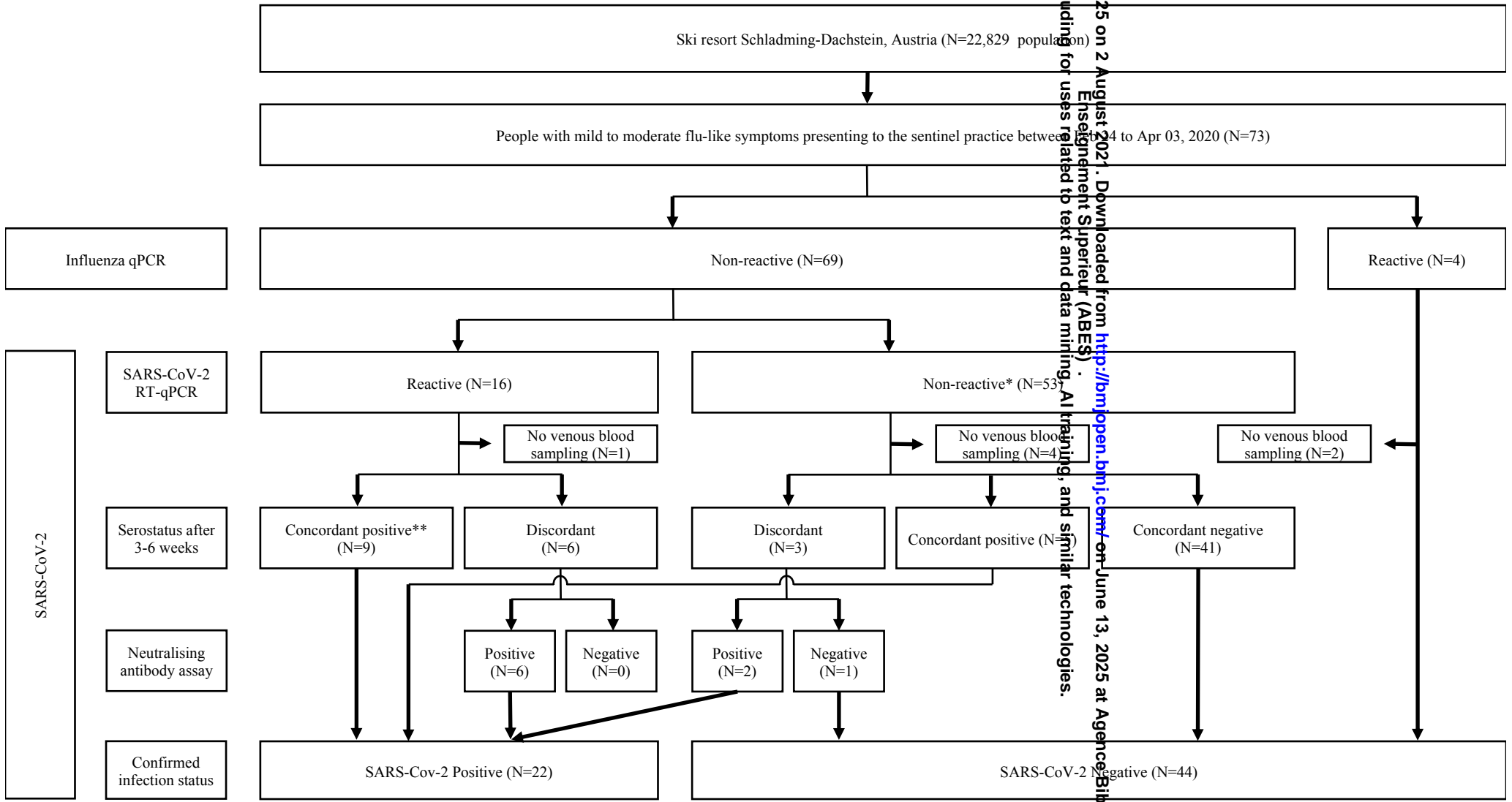
42 591 **FIGURE LEGENDS**

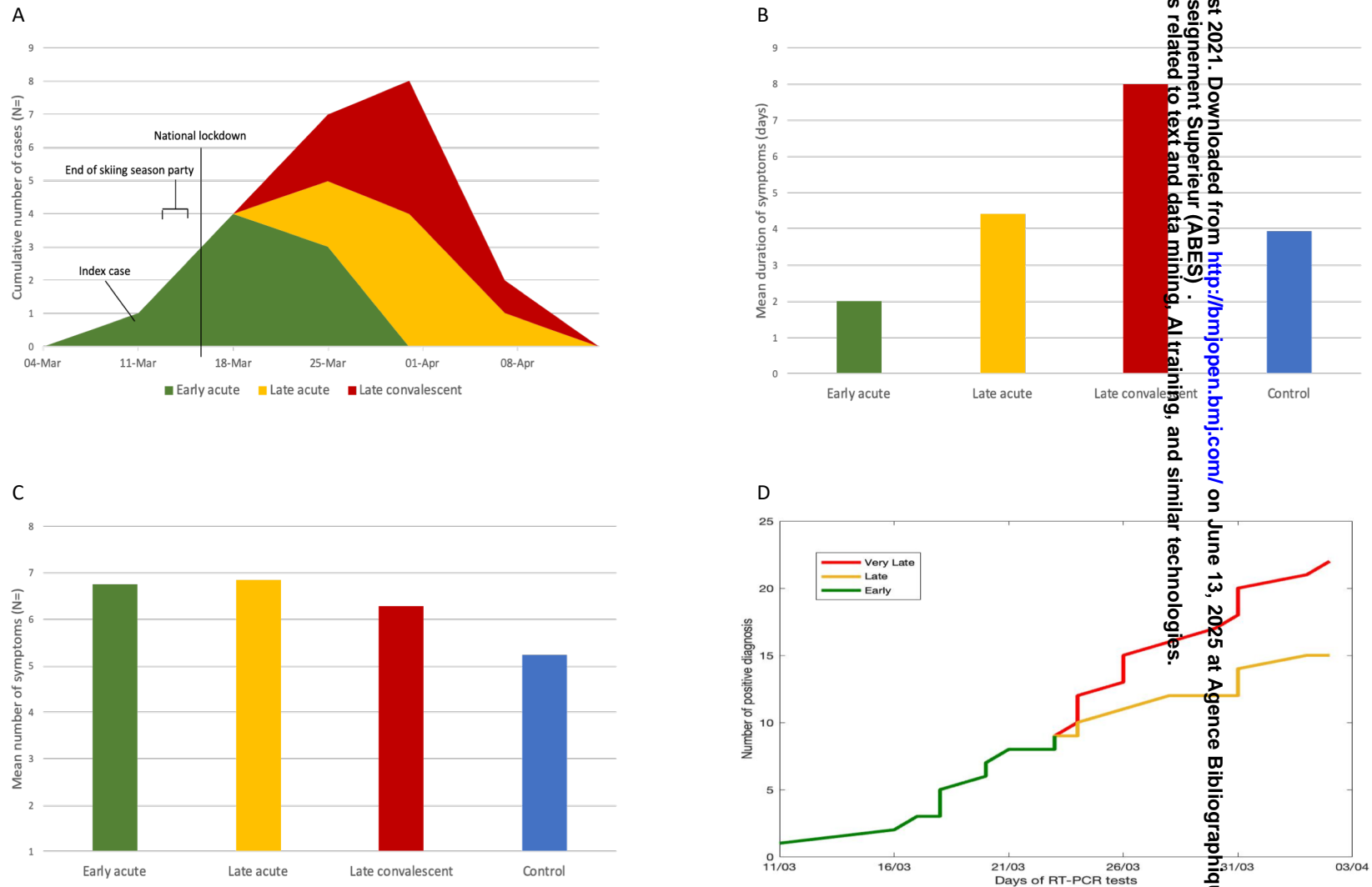
44 592 Figure 1: Flow-chart. Twenty-two patients had COVID-19 infection confirmed by antibody testing, including 15  
45 593 patients diagnosed with acute disease (reactive RT-qPCR) and 7 with convalescent disease (non-reactive RT-  
46 594 qPCR); among the former, 9 patients tested concordant antibody positive and 6 patients tested neutralizing  
47 595 antibody positive following discordant ELISA result; and among the latter, 5 patients tested concordant  
48 596 antibody positive and 2 patients tested neutralizing antibody positive following discordant ELISA result. 44  
49 597 patients with non-reactive RT-qPCR tested antibody negative, including 41 with concordant negative ELISA, 1  
50 598 patient with negative neutralizing antibody after discordant ELISA result and 2 patients diagnosed with  
51 599 Influenza. Antibody status was not available for 7 patients. \*\*Final clinical diagnoses included infectious  
52 600 mononucleosis (N=2); bacterial tonsillitis, bacterial pneumonia, and bronchitis and exacerbation of COPD  
53 601 (N=1, each). \*\*\*No concordant negatives.  
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Figure 2: (A) Cumulative COVID-19 diagnosis in the ski-resort Schladming-Dachstein over time. The main outbreak occurred after a three-day party event (March 13 to 15) celebrating the early termination of the skiing season due to National lockdown commencing on March 16. Between March 11 (index case) and April 03 (last endemic case), 8 people were diagnosed with acute infection (RT-qPCR-reactive, confirmed antibody positive) in the first half (12 days from March 11 to 22, 2020) of the outbreak (green colour), and 7 people with late acute infection (amber) and 7 people with convalescent infection (red) were detected during the second half; (B) Cumulative weekly numbers of confirmed COVID-19 cases during the outbreak. RT-qPCR was 100% sensitive among all early acute and late acute presenters. RT-qPCR did not detect any of the late convalescent presenters; (C) Mean duration of symptoms; and (D): Mean number of symptoms.

For peer review only







STROBE 2007 (v4) Statement—Checklist of items that should be included in reports of cohort studies

Section/Topic	Item #	Recommendation	Reported on page #
Title and abstract	1	(a) Indicate the study’s design with a commonly used term in the title or the abstract	2
		(b) Provide in the abstract an informative and balanced summary of what was done and what was found	2,3
Introduction			
Background/rationale	2	Explain the scientific background and rationale for the investigation being reported	3,4
Objectives	3	State specific objectives, including any prespecified hypotheses	4
Methods			
Study design	4	Present key elements of study design early in the paper	5
Setting	5	Describe the setting, locations, and relevant dates, including periods of recruitment, exposure, follow-up, and data collection	5
Participants	6	(a) Give the eligibility criteria, and the sources and methods of selection of participants. Describe methods of follow-up	5
		(b) For matched studies, give matching criteria and number of exposed and unexposed	NA
Variables	7	Clearly define all outcomes, exposures, predictors, potential confounders, and effect modifiers. Give diagnostic criteria, if applicable	7,8
Data sources/ measurement	8*	For each variable of interest, give sources of data and details of methods of assessment (measurement). Describe comparability of assessment methods if there is more than one group	6,7
Bias	9	Describe any efforts to address potential sources of bias	6,13
Study size	10	Explain how the study size was arrived at	5
Quantitative variables	11	Explain how quantitative variables were handled in the analyses. If applicable, describe which groupings were chosen and why	7,8
Statistical methods	12	(a) Describe all statistical methods, including those used to control for confounding	7,8
		(b) Describe any methods used to examine subgroups and interactions	7,8
		(c) Explain how missing data were addressed	8
		(d) If applicable, explain how loss to follow-up was addressed	8
		(e) Describe any sensitivity analyses	NA
Results			

Participants	13*	(a) Report numbers of individuals at each stage of study—eg numbers potentially eligible, examined for eligibility, confirmed eligible, included in the study, completing follow-up, and analysed	8
		(b) Give reasons for non-participation at each stage	8
		(c) Consider use of a flow diagram	Figure 1 attached
Descriptive data	14*	(a) Give characteristics of study participants (eg demographic, clinical, social) and information on exposures and potential confounders	8
		(b) Indicate number of participants with missing data for each variable of interest	8
		(c) Summarise follow-up time (eg, average and total amount)	8
Outcome data	15*	Report numbers of outcome events or summary measures over time	8
Main results	16	(a) Give unadjusted estimates and, if applicable, confounder-adjusted estimates and their precision (eg, 95% confidence interval). Make clear which confounders were adjusted for and why they were included	9,10
		(b) Report category boundaries when continuous variables were categorized	NA
		(c) If relevant, consider translating estimates of relative risk into absolute risk for a meaningful period	NA
Other analyses	17	Report other analyses done—eg analyses of subgroups and interactions, and sensitivity analyses	9,10
<b>Discussion</b>			
Key results	18	Summarise key results with reference to study objectives	11,12
<b>Limitations</b>			13
Interpretation	20	Give a cautious overall interpretation of results considering objectives, limitations, multiplicity of analyses, results from similar studies, and other relevant evidence	12,13
Generalisability	21	Discuss the generalisability (external validity) of the study results	13
<b>Other information</b>			
Funding	22	Give the source of funding and the role of the funders for the present study and, if applicable, for the original study on which the present article is based	14

\*Give information separately for cases and controls in case-control studies and, if applicable, for exposed and unexposed groups in cohort and cross-sectional studies.

**Note:** An Explanation and Elaboration article discusses each checklist item and gives methodological background and published examples of transparent reporting. The STROBE checklist is best used in conjunction with this article (freely available on the Web sites of PLoS Medicine at <http://www.plosmedicine.org/>, Annals of Internal Medicine at <http://www.annals.org/>, and Epidemiology at <http://www.epidem.com/>). Information on the STROBE Initiative is available at [www.strobe-statement.org](http://www.strobe-statement.org).