What is an antigen test?

- **Antigen tests** detect the presence of a specific viral protein in a collected sample. This protein is known as an antigen and is on the surface of the COVID-19 virus.
- **Antigen tests** perform best when the person is tested in the early stages of infection with COVID-19.

What is the difference between an antigen test and a PCR test?

- A **PCR** (polymerase chain reaction) is a molecular test for COVID-19 that is performed in a laboratory and detects a virus's genetic material.
- **Antigen tests** for COVID-19 are generally less able to detect the virus than a **PCR** test.

What does it mean if my antigen test is negative?

- A negative test result means that antigen for COVID-19 was not detected in the specimen.
- A negative antigen test does not definitively rule out infection with the virus.
- CDC recommends confirming negative antigen test results with a PCR test especially if you are symptomatic or had a known exposure to a person confirmed to have COVID-19.

What do I do if my antigen test is negative?

- If you have symptoms, isolate yourself from others until your symptoms have been gone for 24 hours.
- If your symptoms continue, obtain a PCR test for confirmation.
- If you develop symptoms or your symptoms get worse, you should contact your health care provider and consider getting a PCR test.
- If you are at high risk for complications from COVID-19 or will be in contact with someone who is, then consider getting a PCR test to confirm that you are negative.

Practice Healthy Habits

- Wear a mask.
- Practice social distancing whenever possible.
- Cover your cough or sneeze into your elbow or a tissue.
- Wash your hands often with soap and water for ≥ 20 seconds or use alcohol-based hand sanitizer.
- Clean and disinfect objects and surfaces regularly, including your phone.

Learn More

- Tennessee Department of Health: [https://www.tn.gov/health/cedep/ncov.html](https://www.tn.gov/health/cedep/ncov.html)