



Questions About Testing

What kinds of COVID-19 test are offered at XpresCheck?

We use a **polymerase chain reaction (PCR)** test and a **blood antibody** test. These tests are provided by GABISA Medical, PLLC. We may add more types of tests as they become available.

- ◇ With the PCR test (also called a nasal swab test), a sterile swab is inserted into your nose to take a sample. This is usually not painful, but it can be uncomfortable.
- ◇ Using a blood draw or a small prick of your finger, this test looks for markers in the blood (called antibodies) that show you are infected or have been infected in the past—even if you don't have symptoms.

Who can be tested?

XpresCheck is open to travelers and airport and airline employees. If you are an airport or airline employee and have questions, contact your Human Resources department. Travelers who have questions can call 1-844-XPRESCK (1-844-977-3725).

Who pays for the tests?

Travelers should check with their insurance company to see if COVID-19 testing is covered. Employees should check with their employers to see if testing is required or recommended, and how the cost will be covered.

Can I go to XpresCheck without an appointment and be tested?

It's recommended that you schedule your test in advance at [XpresCheck.com](https://www.xprescheck.com), but walk-ins are accepted.

Can I get tested at XpresCheck if I feel ill or have symptoms?

If you are having symptoms that you think may be related to COVID-19, you may still get tested at XpresCheck. However, if you feel that you are seriously ill, please seek immediate medical care from a healthcare professional.

How do I get my results?

When your test results are available, you will get an email letting you know that you can view them on a secure website. It is best to speak with your employer about your company's guidelines for COVID-19 testing before you get tested. This will prepare you to take the right course of action once you get your results.

What if I test positive?

If you test positive for COVID-19, call your doctor as soon as possible. If you are an airport or airline employee, let your employer know you have tested positive, and ask about your company's guidelines for workers infected with COVID-19. Everyone is encouraged to visit [coronavirus.gov](https://www.coronavirus.gov) for more information.

What if I test negative?

If you test negative for COVID-19, you probably were not infected at the time the test was done. However, this does not mean you will not get sick. It is even possible that you were very early in your infection and that you could test positive later. Or you could be exposed to the virus later and then get sick.

For Airport and Airline Employees

Why is testing being offered to me?

Getting tested is very important because COVID-19 is highly contagious and you can have it without even knowing it. People who work in places like airports are especially at risk. Ask your employer if getting tested is required or recommended for your job.

How often do I have to get tested?

Ask your employer how often you need to be tested. A single negative test means that you most likely were not infected at the time the test was done. However, a negative test does not rule out the possibility of getting infected at later time. Regular testing is the best way to stay on top of your health during the COVID-19 pandemic.

What if I've already been tested elsewhere?

If you recently tested negative for COVID-19, be sure to tell your employer. You may need to be tested again.

Questions about COVID-19

What is COVID-19?

COVID-19 is a respiratory illness. That means it affects parts of the body used for breathing, such as the lungs. The main symptoms are fever or chills, cough, shortness of breath or difficulty breathing, fatigue, muscle or body aches, headache, new loss of taste or smell, sore throat, congestion or runny nose, nausea or vomiting, and diarrhea. These symptoms may be mild or severe, and can even result in death.

Is COVID-19 the same as coronavirus?

COVID-19 is a type of virus called a coronavirus. In fact, the name "COVID" is short for **CO**rona**VI**rus **D**isease, and **19** refers to the year in which it was identified, 2019. There are other coronaviruses, such as those that cause common cold symptoms, that do not have such serious effects in people

Can anyone become infected with COVID-19?

Anyone can get and spread COVID-19, even if he or she has no symptoms. That's why everyone has a role to play in slowing the spread and protecting themselves, their family, and their community. The risk for severe illness from COVID-19 may be higher among older adults (65+ years) and people of all ages with serious long-term medical conditions.

What are the symptoms?

COVID-19 symptoms include fever or chills, cough, shortness of breath or difficulty breathing, fatigue, muscle or body aches, headache, new loss of taste or smell, sore throat, congestion or runny nose, nausea or vomiting, and diarrhea. These symptoms can be mild or severe, and can even cause death.

Get medical attention immediately if you develop any of these emergency warning signs:

- ◇ Trouble breathing
- ◇ Persistent pain or pressure in the chest
- ◇ New confusion or trouble becoming alert
- ◇ Bluish lips or face

Always call your doctor for any other symptoms that are severe or concerning to you.

If you have a medical emergency, call 911. Tell the operator that you have, or think you might have, COVID-19. If possible, put on a cloth face covering before medical help arrives.

How does COVID-19 spread?

When a person infected with COVID-19 coughs or sneezes, small droplets are released into the air which may contain the COVID-19 virus. These droplets can enter the mouths or noses of people nearby and make them sick. It's also possible to get COVID-19 by touching something that has the virus on it, and then touching your own mouth, nose, or eyes.

How can I reduce my risk for getting COVID-19?

The steps below can help reduce your risk of getting sick. They are especially important for older adults and people who have serious, long-term medical conditions.

- ◇ Avoid close contact with people who are sick
- ◇ Stay home when you are sick, except to get medical care
- ◇ Cover your coughs and sneezes with a tissue and throw the tissue in the trash
- ◇ Wash your hands often with soap and water for at least 20 seconds, especially after blowing your nose, coughing, or sneezing; going to the bathroom; and before eating or preparing food
- ◇ If soap and water are not readily available, use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer with at least 60% alcohol. Always wash hands with soap and water if hands are visibly dirty
- ◇ Clean and disinfect frequently touched surfaces and objects (such as tables, countertops, light switches, doorknobs, and cabinet handles)
- ◇ Launder items, including washable plush toys, as appropriate and in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions