choice of a method of detection used in a subsequent assay may be contingent on the results of a prior assay. In embodiments, the choice of whether or not to use a second biological sample in a subsequent assay may be contingent on the results of a prior assay in which a first biological sample was assayed. In embodiments, the choice of whether or not to obtain a second biological sample may be contingent on the results of a prior assay of a first biological sample. In embodiments, the choice of whether or not to obtain a second biological sample for use in a subsequent assay may be contingent on the results of a prior assay of a first biological sample.

[0005] In embodiments, analysis of a biological sample may comprise assaying the sample, or a portion of the sample, for the presence of an analyte. An analyte is the subject of an analysis. An analyte may be a natural constituent of a biological sample, or may be an element, compound, material, or cell not normally found in a biological sample that may be the subject of analysis. An analyte may comprise a chemical compound, e.g., a small molecule, a protein, a nucleic acid, or other compound, present in the sample. An analyte may comprise a physical or chemical characteristic of a sample, or of a portion of the sample. An analyte may comprise a marker or physical or chemical characteristic of a cell or virus in a sample, or in a portion of the sample. An analyte may comprise a cell or virus, or portion thereof, in a sample, or in a portion of the sample.

[0006] Accordingly, methods, devices, and systems are disclosed herein. In embodiments, a method of testing a biological sample comprises:

performing an initial assay for the presence of an analyte in said biological sample, whereby an initial result is obtained, wherein said initial assay may provide a negative result indicating that the presence of said analyte is not detected in the biological sample, or may provide a positive result indicating that the presence of the analyte is detected in the biological sample; and

determining further testing of said biological sample contingent on said initial result, wherein if the initial result is negative, then no further assay is performed on said biological sample; and wherein if the initial result is positive, then a further assay is performed on said biological sample.

[0007] ~~In embodiments~~According to a first aspect of the present invention, a method of testing a biological sample in a device comprises:

performing an initial assay in a device for an analyte in said biological sample, whereby an initial result is obtained, wherein said initial assay may provide a negative result