

The invention relates to medicine, namely to the field of public health care and can be used to prevent infection with hepatitis B virus by blood transfusion.

According to the invention, the method consists in that in the donor blood is determined the HBs antigen, then in case of a positive result the blood cannot be used for transfusions, and if the result is negative the blood is tested for summary Anti-HBcore markers, in case of a negative result the donor blood can be used for transfusions, and if the result is positive in the blood are determined the Anti-HBcoreIgM markers, in case of a positive result the blood cannot be used for transfusions, and in the case of a negative result in the blood are determined the Anti-HBs markers, where the concentration of antibodies is less than 100 mIU/ml the blood cannot be transfused and where the concentration of antibodies is greater than 100 mIU/ml the blood can be used for transfusions.

Claims: 1