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The invention relates to medicine and can be used for testing donor blood for viral hepatitis B markers in order to prevent infection in the case of blood transfusion.

Summary of the invention consists in that the presence of HBsAg antigen, total anti-HBcor, anti-HBcor IgM and anti-HBs antibodies is sequentially determined in the blood, and for the blood with an anti-HBs titer greater than 100 mIU/ml, a hepatitis B virus DNA test is additionally performed and in the case of a positive test, the presence of viral hepatitis B markers in the donor blood is determined.

Claims: 1

Fig.: 1