

[ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE]

An electrochemical measurement method is provided in which a working electrode that supplies or receives electrons to or from a measurement target to cause an oxidation-reduction reaction and a counter electrode are provided in an electrolytic solution containing the measurement target and a measuring voltage is applied between the working electrode and the counter electrode to measure a current flowing between the working electrode and the counter electrode in proportion to the amount of the measurement target. The working electrode is provided on a bottom of an electrolytic solution well and a measurement target eliminating thin-wire electrode made of thin wire stretched in such a shape that extends from one point on the bottom into space in the electrolytic solution well and back to another point on the bottom is provided. The electrochemical measurement method performs a measurement target elimination step of eliminating the measurement target by applying an eliminating voltage having the same polarity as the measuring voltage between the measurement target eliminating thin-wire electrode and the counter electrode to oxidize or reduce the measurement target, a measurement target diffusion step of diffusing a new measurement target after stopping the application of the eliminating voltage, and an electrochemical measurement step of measuring the current by applying the measuring voltage between the working electrode and the counter electrode after the new measurement target is diffused.