WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A method for evaluating the risk of developing a drug hypersensitivity reaction in a patient of Asian ancestry, comprising the step of detecting the presence of HLA-B*1301 allele, wherein the presence of the HLA-B*1301 allele indicates the patient has a higher risk of developing drug hypersensitivity reaction compared to a subject without the HLA-B*1301 allele, wherein the drug is sulfamethoxazole and the drug hypersensitivity reaction is Stevens-Johnson syndrome (SJS), toxic epidermal necrolysis (TEN) or drug rash with eosinophilia and systemic symptoms (DRESS).

2. The method according to claim 1, wherein the presence of HLA-B*1301 is detected in the DNA, RNA, proteins, cells or serum from the peripheral blood of the patient.

3. The method according to claim 1, wherein the drug further comprises trimethoprim.

4. The use of a reagent for detecting the presence of HLA-B*1301 allele in the manufacture of a kit to evaluate the risk of developing a drug hypersensitivity reaction induced by antibiotics sulfamethoxazole or sulfamethoxazole and trimethoprim, wherein the presence of the HLA-B*1301 allele indicates a patient has a higher risk of developing drug hypersensitivity reaction compared to a subject without the HLA-B*1301 allele, wherein the drug is antibiotic sulfamethoxazole and/or trimethoprim and the drug hypersensitivity reaction is Stevens-Johnson syndrome (SJS), toxic epidermal necrolysis (TEN) or drug rash with eosinophilia and systemic symptoms (DRESS).

5. The use of claim 4, wherein the reagent comprises an oligonucleotide specifically hybridizes to the HLA-B*1301 allele.

6. A method for evaluating the risk of developing a drug hypersensitivity reaction in a patient not of European or African ancestry, comprising the step of detecting the presence of HLA-B*1301 allele, wherein the presence of the HLA-B*1301 allele indicates the patient has a higher risk of developing drug hypersensitivity reaction compared to a subject without the HLA-B*1301 allele, wherein the drug is sulfamethoxazole and the drug hypersensitivity reaction is Stevens-Johnson syndrome (SJS), toxic epidermal necrolysis (TEN) or drug rash with eosinophilia and systemic symptoms (DRESS).

7. The method according to claim 6, wherein the presence of HLA-B*1301 is detected in the DNA, RNA, proteins, cells or serum from the peripheral blood of the patient.

8. The method according to claim 6, wherein the drug further comprises trimethoprim.