

ABSTRACT

Disclosed is a method for identifying causative bacteria of sepsis, the method comprising: a step of performing a PCR method using a sample collected from a subject and a combination of sets of primers each specific to the full-length or a partial region of each of *gyrB* gene of *Escherichia coli*, *nuc* gene of *Staphylococcus aureus*, *atlE* gene of *Staphylococcus epidermidis*, *gyrB* gene of *Klebsiella pneumoniae* and *rpoB* gene of *Enterococcus* spp.; and a step of detecting the presence or absence of amplification of the full-length or the partial region of each of the genes by using a combination of probes each specific to DNA of the full-length or the partial region.