Abstract

The present invention relates to a rapid, high-throughput detection method for screening of potential casualties exposed to a cholinesterase inhibitor. A kit is provided for conducting the method that requires only a small volume of sample such as blood for detection and has a rapid screening throughput for multiple casualties. The kit is able to detect both free and protein-bound-cholinesterase inhibitors. The method should be able to differentiate asymptomatic exposure from the mass psychogenic illness cases.

Figure 15