ABSTRACT

An object is to provide a test device and a test method by immunochromatography that can quickly and simply determine the efficacy of vaccination against a predetermined virus, for example, a novel coronavirus.

A test device (10) by immunochromatography includes a first test piece (11), a second test piece (12) separate from the first test piece (11), and a case (13) configured to integrally accommodate the first test piece (11) and the second test piece (12). The case (13) includes a dropping window (103) on which a specimen is dropped, a first detection window (131) through which a part of the first test piece (11) can be visually observed from the outside, and a second detection window (132) through which a part of the second test piece (12) can be visually observed from the outside. The first test piece (11) can detect the presence of a first antibody in the specimen, and the second test piece (12) can detect the presence of a second antibody different from the first antibody in the specimen. The result from the first test piece (11) visually observed through the first detection window (131) and the result from the second test piece (12) visually observed through the second detection window (132) can be determined in parallel and at the same time.

ABSTRACT

An object is to provide a test device and a test method by immunochromatography that can quickly and simply determine the efficacy of vaccination against a predetermined virus, for example, a novel coronavirus.

A test device (10) by immunochromatography comprising a case (13) including a dropping window (130) on which a specimen is dropped and a detection window (131,132), and a test piece (11,12) accommodated in the case (13). The test piece (11,12) includes a first detection portion (113),a second detection portion (123), and a dropping area (111) common to the first detection portion (113) and the second detection portion (123).The test device (10) is configured so that, when the specimen is dropped on the dropping area (111) through the dropping window (131,132), the specimen is caused to migrate downstream and the same specimen is allowed to reach both the first detection portion (113) and the second detection portion (123). The first detection portion (113) can trap a complex of a first labeled body and a first antibody contained in the specimen. The second detection portion (123) can trap a complex of a second labeled body and a second antibody contained in the specimen. The first antibody is an antibody produced by vaccination or infection with a predetermined virus. The second antibody is an antibody produced by infection with the virus. The test device (10) is

configured so that a test result from the first detection portion (113) and a test result from the second detection portion (123), both visually observed through the detection window (131,132), can be determined in parallel and at the same time.