

Abstract

An object of the present invention is to solve the problem of preventing the occurrence of infectious disease clusters by providing a testing method that determines the potential of infection of residents without performing regular PCR tests on residents of generating facilities. A mode of the present invention is an infectious disease testing method that includes; a collecting step for collecting a sample from sewage during a collecting period from a channel up to where the sewage, which is discharged from a facility, flows into a public sewer pipe; an analyzing step for analyzing the sample to obtain information relating to the presence of an infectious pathogen in the sample; and a notifying step for notifying the facility of the information and of the collecting period, where the reported information and collecting period show that a person infected with the infectious pathogen was a resident of the facility at least during the collecting period.