11-10

WASSERMANN TECHNIQUE.

- , 1- Reagents are standardized on each testing day with the proper controls for each reagent.
- 2- Each specimen is tested with the most sensitive antigen the cholesterinized alcoholic extract of a human heart.
- 3- All specimens showing the inhibition of hemolysis are repeated with the same antigen and two others one a cholesterinized alcoholic extract of a human heart from another source, and a local extract of a foetal syphilitic liver. In this way the attention is focalized on presumptive positive cases. Controls are made for each case showing inhibition of hemolysis to exclude the possibility of natural inhibitory substances.

Positive equals inhibition of both tests with all antigens.

Doubtful squals positive with cholesterinized antigen and negative with syphilitic liver antigen.

Tests showing no discrepancies are repeated to exclude the possibility of technical error. If an unsatisfactory result is obtained on repetition a new specimen is requested.