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The invention relates to medicine, namely to a method for identifying the anti-HVE IgG marker in the blood serum and can be used for the diagnosis of viral hepatitis E in persons in the food industry.

Summary of the invention consists in examining the blood serum in the enzyme immunoassay using a microplate with adsorbed AgHVE and determining the optical density values of the samples by a photometric method at a wavelength of 450…620 nm, then determining the average optical density value of the samples with negative control according to the formula: average of the optical densities of the samples with negative control + 0.350, then determining the ratio of the average optical density value of the patient's serum and the average optical density value of the samples with negative control and if the ratio is up to 0.9, it is considered that the result is negative, if more than 1.1 it is positive, and samples with a result of 0.9…1.1 are treated with a 20% slurry of kaolin of the formula $Al_2O_3 \cdot 2SIO_2 \cdot 2H_2O$, then the said enzyme immunoassay is repeated, followed by the determination of the ratio of the average optical density value of the patient's serum and the average optical densities value with negative control + 0.350, if the ratio is up to 0.9, it is considered that the result is negative, and if more than 1.1 the result is positive.

Claims: 1