

The invention relates to medicine, in particular to a method for identifying the IgG anti-HVE marker in the blood serum in persons with an increased risk of infection.

Summary of the invention consists in the study of blood serum in the enzyme immunoassay using a microplate with adsorbed AgHVE and determination of optical density values at a wavelength of 450...620 nm with the identification of serum samples positive and negative to IgG anti-HVE with an optical density of over 1,000 and less than 0.100 respectively, at the same time in the case of samples with an undetermined result the serum is treated at a temperature of 56°C, for 30 minutes and mixed in equal volumes with 0.05 M sodium periodate solution, after 2 hours 5% glucose solution is added in a ratio of 1:1, then the enzyme immunoassay is repeated for the samples with treated serum, diluted in a ratio of 1:4 using a standard reagent check serum sample negative to IgG anti-HVE with an optical density of less than 0.100 and a neutralizing check serum sample positive to IgG anti-HVE with an optical density of more than 1,000 and are determined the values of optical densities, which are calculated by the formula: optical density of the reagent check sample / optical density of the neutralizing check sample, and if the ratio is less than 2 the sample to IgG anti-HVE is considered to be negative, and if it is more than 2 - positive.

Claims: 1

Fig.: 1