

The invention relates to medicine, namely to a method for identifying the anti-SARS-CoV-2 IgG marker in blood serum and can be used for diagnosing COVID-19 infection.

Summary of the invention consists in studying the blood serum by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) using a microplate adsorbed with specific SARS-CoV-2 antigen and determining the optical density values of samples by the photometric method at a wavelength of 450 nm, then the average optical density value of negative control samples is determined using the formula: the average optical density value of negative control samples  $+0,250$ , then the ratio between the average optical density value of patient's serum and the average optical density value of negative control samples  $+0,250$  is determined, and if the ratio is up to  $0,9$ , the result is considered to be negative, if it is higher than  $1,1$  the result is positive; samples with the result of  $0,9$  are treated with 20% suspension of kaolin of the formula  $Al_2O_3 \cdot 2SiO_2 \cdot 2H_2O$ , then the mentioned enzyme immunoassay is repeated, by subsequently determining the ratio between the average optical density value of patient's serum and the average optical density value of negative control samples  $+0,250$ , if the ratio is up to  $0,9$ , the result is considered to be negative, and if it is higher than  $1,1$ , the result is positive.

Claims: 1