 Serum digoxin was measured by RIA method using Phadebas Digoxin Kit to evaluate its clinical application. The measurement of the known doses revealed that recovery rate of digoxin was 98.8% and dilution rate was significantly linear. Furthermore, on the double determination of digoxin, r coefficient indicated 0.986 (p 0.001).

Five patients of cardiac valve disease, 20 patients of chronic renal failure and, as a control, 5 healthy volunteers were examined. In the group of cardiac valve disease, serum concentration of digoxin was proportionate to the findings on ECG and UCG. The chronic renal failure group received digoxin demonstrated the inverse correlation between serum digoxin and creatinine clearance (r=0.933, P 0.001). On hemodialysis digoxin was not dialysed into dialysate and no significant correlation was noted between serum digoxin and serum albumin, serum K.

It was confirmed from the above results that this Kit was beneficial for the clinical examination of cardiac patients.

Confirmation test for HBsAg was performed by two methods; INHIBITION TEST "H" and CONFRIMENTARY TEST "A" by ABBOTT. Former is a method developed at our laboratory. The procedure of "H" is as follows: 1) Disperse 50μl of samples to a pair of reaction tray wells. 2) Add 200μl of Anti-HBs(human) to the one, add normal saline to the other. 3) Incubate at 45°C 1hour. 4) Add beads coated with HBsAb(guinea pig) to each wells. 5) Following procedure is the same as AUSRIA IL --- If Inhibition Ratio is 0.5 or less, the sample is confirmed positive for HBsAg.

Results; 1) All of the tested samples(A:33, H:121, including those from healthy carrires, and those which are positive for both HBsAg and HBsAb) are confirmed positive. 2) No false positive cases were found even among the weakly reactive samples by RIA method. 3) The procedure of "H" is simple and it requires small amount of samples while in the case of a strongly reactive sample, dilution may be necessary. 4) The confirmation tests require continuous supply of stable and high-titer HBsAb which contains every subtype in it. 5) HBsAg false positive case derived from technical failures can be also detected by these confirmation tests.