

SUMMARY

To estimate the level of TSH in serum, the standard McKenzie's bioassay method was followed. The experiment design to remove the factors of animal and day variation and also residual effect adapted after the Australian workers, Good and Stenhouse, was described. Sera of normal, hypothyroid and hyperthyroid cases were subjected to the assay, giving discriminative values for hypothyroidism, in which cases there was definite elevation of circulating TSH. In contrast, the hyperthyroid serum showed values within normal ranges. The result of normal serum TSH values of the present series compared very favorably with those reported elsewhere, using the same McKenzie's method. The values of the assay in clinical problem cases are documented.
