

COMPARISON OF COST BENEFIT BETWEEN  
TRADITIONAL PATERNITY SYSTEMS AND RFLP  
ANALYSIS. A pilot study.

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As the basis for a cost/benefit analysis,  
we have used a material including 20  
paternity cases each including mother,  
child, putative father and two randomly  
chosen non-fathers.

Complete typing was performed in our  
basal paternity diagnostics set-up including  
ABO, Rh, MN, K, Gc (subt.), C3, Hp (subt.), GLO, ESD,  
GPT, ACP and PGM (subt.) systems.

The material was also typed with  
restriction fragment length polymorphisms  
(RFLP) analysis with combined XBaI/BglII  
restriction enzyme digestion and  
hybridization with C4 and HLA-DR probes.  
Estimation of costs included technician's  
wages and cost of necessary reagents  
etc. By comparison, the protein typing  
set-up is two to three times more cost-  
consuming than the RFLP analysis. The  
efficiency of the two procedures were  
about equal. The main conclusion is that  
RFLP analysis using a proper choice of  
probes, is extremely promising for use  
in future paternity diagnostics.

Preliminary results of DNA fingerprinting  
with M13 probe (Hinf1 digestion) in the  
same material are included.