DAXOR CORP
Form 10-K
March 23, 2009

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

Form 10-K

x **ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES Exchange Act of 1934**

For the fiscal year ended: **December 31, 2008**

Or

o **TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number 0-12248

Daxor Corporation

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

New York	**13-2682108**
(State or Other Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Organization)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

350 5th Avenue, Suite 7120, New York, New York 10118
(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

Registrant s telephone number, including area code: **212-244-0555**

Name of each exchange on which registered: NYSE Amex

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act: NONE

Securities registered pursuant to section 12(g) of the Act:

COMMON STOCK, PAR VALUE $.01 PER SHARE
(Title of each class)

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.

o Yes x No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act.

o Yes x No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days

x Yes o No

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (§229.405 of this chapter) is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant s knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this form 10-K.

o Yes x No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See definitions of large accelerated filer, accelerated filer and smaller reporting company in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act (Check one):

Large accelerated filer o	Accelerated filer o
Non-accelerated filer o	Smaller reporting company x

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act

o Yes x No

The aggregate market value of the voting stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant, based upon the closing price of the registrant s common stock on June 30, 2008, the last day of the registrant s most recently completed second fiscal quarter was $18,355,365. As of February 28, 2009 there were 4,285,718 shares of the Registrant s common stock, par value $.01 per share, outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

The Registrant maintains an internet website at www.daxor.com for Daxor Corporation. For the Scientific Medical Systems subsidiary, the website is www.Idant.com. None of the information contained on this website is incorporated by reference into this Form 10-K or into any other document filed by the Registrant with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

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Introductory Note: Forward Looking Statements

This Form 10-K contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. These statements include statements regarding our plans, goals, strategies, intent, beliefs or current expectations. These statements are expressed in good faith and based upon reasonable assumptions when made, but there can be no assurance that these expectations will be achieved or accomplished. Sentences in this document containing verbs such as believe , plan , intend, anticipate target, estimate, expect, and the like, and/or future tense or conditional constructions (will , may, could, should, , etc.) constitute forw statements that involve risks and uncertainties. Items contemplating or making assumptions about, actual or potential future sales, market size, collaborations and trends or operating results also constitute such forward-looking statements. These statements are only predictions and actual results could differ materially. Certain factors that might cause such a difference are discussed throughout this Annual Report on Form 10-K, including the section entitled Risk Factors . Any forward-looking statement speaks only as of the date we made the statement, and we do not undertake to update the disclosures contained in this document or reflect events or circumstances that occur subsequently or the occurrence of unanticipated events.

PART I

Item 1. Business

Daxor Corporation is a medical device manufacturing company with additional biotechnology services. Daxor was originally founded in 1970 for cryobanking services and continues these services through its wholly owned subsidiary, Scientific Medical Systems. For the past 14 years, the Company s major focus has been on the development of the BVA-100® Blood Volume Analyzer, an instrument that rapidly and accurately measures human blood volume. The instrument is used in conjunction with Volumex®, a single-use radiopharmaceutical diagnostic injection and collection kit. The Company also performs cryobanking of blood through Scientific Medical Systems and of semen through Idant, a subdivision of Scientific Medical Systems. The Company maintains websites at www.daxor.com and www.idant.com that describe its operations.

BVA-100 BLOOD VOLUME ANALYZER

Blood volume measurement has a large potential market. Blood volume derangements are associated with a variety of medical conditions, and it is well established that clinical assessments of blood volume using physical examination or simple blood tests such as hematocrit testing are frequently inadequate to determine total blood volume. Previous methods of directly measuring blood volume have been extremely complex and time-consuming. The BVA-100 is a CLIA-rated medium complexity instrument that can measure blood volume with 98% accuracy within 60 to 90 minutes. Participating institutions utilize the BVA-100 for diagnosing and treating patients with heart failure, kidney failure, and syncope, and to aid in fluid and blood transfusion management in the critical care unit. The BVA-100 has also been used to aid in the diagnosis and treatment of polycythemia, hypertension, anemia, chronic fatigue, and to aid in presurgical evaluation. Additional possible uses include management of kidney dialysis, ultrafiltration, and blood optimization for elective surgery.

History and Development of the BVA-100

Blood volume measurement has been available for more than 60 years, although previous methods required as much as 4 to 8 hours of technician time with variable degrees of accuracy. Measurement of blood volume is achieved by infusing a radioisotope indicator, or tracer, into a patient s vein and then collecting timed blood samples after the tracer has distributed evenly throughout the circulatory system. The volume of blood in a patient is inversely proportional to the dilution of the tracer, which can be determined by measuring the level of radioactivity in the individual blood samples and applying the inverse proportion calculations. The measurement, while relatively simple in principle, has been difficult to perform accurately and rapidly because of the high degree of precision required in each step. Consequently, the technical complexity and significant time required for achieving an accurate blood volume result before the introduction of Daxor s BVA-100 Blood Volume Analyzer limited the use of blood volume measurements in most hospitals in the United States.

An alternative method used for blood volume measurement involves taking a sample of the patient s blood and incubating it with the radioisotope chromium-51 (Cr-51).. After a series of complex steps performed by a laboratory technician, the patient s chromated red blood cells are then re-transfused into the patient. This test is used by nuclear medicine departments to evaluate the red cell volume in polycythemia vera, a condition in which the patient may have too many red cells, which can predispose to thrombosis and other complications. Daxor s BVA-100 Blood Volume Analyzer system uses a kit which contains an injectable iodine-131 (I-131)-albumin tracer, which greatly simplifies this process, and eliminates the need to re-transfuse patient blood. Historically, it was thought that the chromated red blood cell method was a more accurate method to determine a patient s red blood cell volume. However, a recent publication in the *American Journal of Medical Sciences* [Am J Med Sci 2007;334(1):37-40] compared the Cr-51 method to Daxor s semi-automated method and found the two techniques to be equivalent, with significant time savings and ease of use benefits with Daxor s Blood Volume Analyzer BVA-100.

Blood volume measurement is an infrequently performed test. Instead of directly and objectively measuring blood volume, physicians who needed to assess volume status commonly relied upon clinical assessment with physical examination or surrogatetests such as hemoglobin and hematocrit measurements. However, these methods have frequently been shown to give inaccurate determinations of total blood volume. An additional problem has been the difficulty of determining the ideal blood volume for a specific individual. Daxor s Chief Scientific Officer, Dr. Joseph Feldschuh, and Dr. Yale Enson from Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons, published their research studies in *Circulation* in October 1977 and the *American Journal of Medical Sciences* in June 2007 which showed that normal blood volume varies as a function of the degree of deviation from ideal body weight. This research was conducted in the laboratory of Nobel Prize Winner Dr. Andre Cournand, and the results of that original and ongoing research have provided the basis for the proprietary calculation engine of the BVA-100 Blood Volume Analyzer s software.

Daxor s patented injection and collection kit(Volumex) utilizes Albumin I-131, a classic tracer used in blood volume measurement. This kit eliminates most of the previously time-consuming steps involved in preparation for a blood volume measurement. The BVA-100 software automatically calculates the blood volume, evaluates the statistical reliability of the measurement, and compares the results to the most accurate known predicted norm, which is a function of the patient s height, weight and gender. Results are available within 60 to 90 minutes. In emergency situations, preliminary results can be available within just 20 to 25 minutes.

The Company initially obtained marketing clearance from the FDA for the BVA-100 Blood Volume Analyzer in 1997, and for its Volumex specialized single use injection kit in 1998. The Company manufactures its own injection kit components and specialized collection kit, and injection kit filling is performed by an FDA-licensed radiopharmaceutical manufacturer. The Company can provide customized collection kits for customers with special needs.The Company has received United States, European Common Market, and Japanese patents for its Blood Volume Analyzer. In January 2007, the Company purchased two 10,000 square foot buildings in Oak Ridge, Tennessee to expand its research, development, and manufacturing capabilities

MARKET OPPORTUNITY

Utilization of the BVA-100

The Company believes that the most significant market for its blood volume measurement equipment consists of approximately 8,500 hospitals and Radiology Imaging Centers in the United States. The Company believes that there is an additional international market of 10,000-14,000 potential users of the BVA-100. This section describes some of the many widespread conditions in which blood volume measurement promises to improve diagnosis and treatment.

Blood volume measurement is an approved test with six separate CPT codes. Reimbursement has been received from a number of insurance companies, including Medicare, for measurement of blood volume using the BVA-100 Blood Volume Analyzer. Reimbursement is particularly important for hospitals because revenue from patients who are admitted to the hospital is based upon set amounts from the insurance companies. However, out-patients provide an additional stream of cash flow with well defined costs and the ability for the hospital to be profitable by providing such services.

Scientific Studies Utilizing the BVA-100

Since 2002, eighteen original research articles have been published utilizing data obtained from the BVA-100, one of which was cited in the American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association treatment guidelines for heart failure. Several clinical studies are ongoing or are in the final approval phase to investigate the clinical application of blood volume measurements in critical care, heart failure, ultrafiltration, and pre- and post-surgical applications, as outlined below. In addition, several studies are in the early approval phase to investigate the clinical application of blood volume measurement in hemodialysis, hypertension, subarachnoid hemorrhage and hyponatremia. Presentations from a recent symposium held at Vanderbilt University were published in the *American Journal of Medical Sciences* in June 2007 and featured the results of significant research involving current and potential clinical applications of blood volume measurement. Daxor has worked extensively with facilities that use the BVA-100 Blood Volume Analyzer in research studies, providing equipment, training, ongoing consultation, and assistance with interpretation and display of results. For some research projects, Daxor has also provided Volumex kits as well as direct financial support.

Heart Failure

Approximately five million individuals are treated annually in the United States for heart failure. It is estimated that $38 billion is spent each year on heart failure treatment, of which $23 billion is spent on hospital treatment. Heart failure is the number one reason for admission to hospitals in the US for patients over 65 years of age. The overwhelming majority of patients treated for heart failure must be treated with a combination of powerful drugs that may drastically change the patients blood volume. Three thousand patients annually receive heart transplants, and an increasing number are receiving left ventricular assist devices (LVAD), which is a type of mechanical heart.

In the May 2004 issue of the *American Journal of Cardiology*, Dr. Ana-Silvia Androne, Dr. Stuart Katz and their colleagues at Columbia Presbyterian Medical Center published a landmark study utilizing the BVA-100 to measure blood volume in NYHA Class III and IV heart failure patients. In this observational study, cardiologists treated the patients according to standard clinical guidelines without incorporating blood volume measurement which was performed on the patients. Patients were categorized as hypovolemic, normovolemic, or hypervolemic, and their outcomes over time were recorded. At the end of one year, 39% of the hypervolemic patients had died or received an urgent heart transplant. In contrast, *none* of the normovolemic or hypovolemic patients died or received an urgent transplant. At the end of two years, 55% of hypervolemic patients had died or received an urgent heart transplant, while the normovolemic patients continued to have a 0% mortality rate. This study showed a remarkable correlation between blood volume and outcome and suggests that effectively treating patients to normovolemia may dramatically improve outcomes.

The study also reported on the accuracy of clinical assessment of volume status in these patients. Physicians who were trained in cardiology assessed patients blood volume statuses using standard laboratory tools and physical examination. When choosing between three possible choices decreased, normal, or increased blood volume specialists were correct only 51% of the time in evaluating these severely ill cardiac patients when compared to the direct measurement results provided by the BVA-100. This study was cited in the most recent revision of the American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association 2005 guidelines for the treatment of chronic heart failure. These guidelines are updated once every 3 to 5 years. This landmark study highlights the importance of correcting a heart failure patient s expanded blood volume to normal and is the first to provide direct evidence that achievement of normovolemia is associated with improved outcomes, and that treating to normovolemia is a legitimate goal. As a result, the use of blood volume measurement in heart failure treatment may significantly prolong lives and reduce expensive and risky interventions.

Critical Care (Intensive Care Unit)

One of the essential components of critical care is the optimal management of fluid status. Correct interpretation of clinical signs and symptoms is essential for fluid resuscitation and fluid management in the critical care setting. Blood volume measurement promises to take the guesswork out of volume assessment and to enable more precise and appropriate treatment. Dr. Feldschuh published a chapter entitled Blood Volume Measurements in Critical Care in the 4th edition (2009) of *Critical Care* which reviews the importance of volume measurement in the critical care setting.

Dr. Mihae Yu and colleagues at The Queen s Medical Center in Honolulu, Hawaii, have been studying the use of blood volume measurement in the critical care unit. They have performed blood volume measurement in the surgical intensive care unit and recorded how results have influenced treatment decisions. Their most recent results were published in the February 2009 issue of the American Journal of Surgery. The findings were based on 86 data points from 40 patients, and showed that blood volume measurement results led to a change in treatment plan 36% of the time. Among patients who received a pulmonary artery catheter (PAC) for hemodynamic measurements, treatment would have been changed 50% of the time if blood volume data were available to treating physicians. Among patients who did not receive PAC measurement, treatment would have been changed 33% of the time if blood volume data had been available. In addition, Dr. Yu and her colleagues have presented their findings at the Society of Critical Care annual meetings from 2006-2009 and their studies were featured in the November 2005 issue of *Anesthesiology News,* the January 2008 *Hawaii Medical Journal* and the June 2008 *Anesthesia and Analgesia* These preliminary studies are being followed up by additional studies evaluating how incorporating blood volume measurement into critical care treatment affects outcomes.

Dr. Yu is now engaged in a major study, partially funded by Daxor, involving blood volume measurement in the intensive care unit. The purpose of the study will be to determine specifically whether clinical outcomes and length of hospital stays can be improved by incorporating blood volume measurement as a routine clinical tool in the intensive care unit.

Syncope

The Cleveland Clinic Cardiovascular Department is ranked first in the United States by the annual survey in *U.S. News & World Report*. There have been more blood volumes performed at the Cleveland Clinic to date than at any other hospital in the United States.

Syncope, or sudden loss of consciousness, has been estimated to be responsible for 3-5% of emergency department visits and 1- 6% of hospital admissions. As many as one million individuals per year experience an episode of syncope.

Since March 2000, the Syncope Clinic in the Cardiovascular Department of the Cleveland Clinic has been utilizing the BVA-100 to aid in diagnosing over 2000 syncope patients. These patients have presented with a wide range of blood volume derangements, including moderate to severe hypovolemia that would not have been detected without blood volume measurement. Results from blood volume measurement and tilt table testing (a standard test in syncope diagnosis) were published in June of 2007 in the *American Journal of Medical Sciences* by Dr. Fetnat Fouad-Tarazi, Head of the Hemodynamic and Neuroregulation Lab. Dr. Fouad-Tarazi s study demonstrated that blood volume derangements are a frequent finding in syncope patients and that blood volume measurements should be incorporated into the diagnostic work-up of a syncope patient to guide therapy.

Postural Orthostatic Tachycardia Syndrome (POTS) is a condition in which patients, primarily women, develop a rapid heart beat and symptoms suggesting impending fainting. POTS affects an estimated 500,000 people in the United States alone. POTS (an excessive increase in heart rate [>30 bpm] on standing, associated with orthostatic symptoms in the absence of orthostatic hypotension) can produce substantial disability among otherwise healthy people. Dr. Satish Raj and colleagues at the Vanderbilt University Medical School published a study in the April 2005 *Circulation* which utilized the blood volume analyzer.Patients with POTS - particularly those with rapid heart beats are sometimes diagnosed as having panic attacks and treated inappropriately with psychiatric medications. This study, using the BVA-100, demonstrated that many of these patients have a marked reduction in their plasma volume as well as a significant reduction in their red cell volume. This was the first study of its type to document that these patients have low blood volume as a cause of their condition and they could theoretically be treated with medications (such as epoietin alfa) to increase their blood volume and decrease these attacks. This is one of the first studies to provide clear evidence that low blood volume may play a major role in POTS and provides guidance for specific corrective therapy.

Anemia in Chronic Heart Failure

Anemia is frequently found in patients with chronic heart failure (CHF) and is associated with poor prognosis. Low hematocrit in CHF patients can result from either increased plasma volume (hemodilution) or from reduced red cell volume (true anemia). It is difficult, if not impossible, to distinguish dilutional anemia (pseudoanemia) from true anemia without performing a blood volume measurement. A study conducted by Ana-Silvia Androne and colleagues at the Columbia Presbyterian Medical Center published in the January 2003 issue of *Circulation* used the BVA-100 to show that patients with hemodilution experienced worse outcomes than did patients with true anemia. This suggests that volume overload may be a key mechanism which contributes to poor outcome in anemic CHF patients. The study also showed that anemic CHF patients experienced worse outcomes than did non-anemic CHF patients.

In another study by Dr. Mancini and colleagues from Columbia Presbyterian Medical Center which was also published in the January 2003 issue of *Circulation*, 26 patients with anemia and CHF were randomized to receive either erythropoietin or placebo for 3 months. CHF patients who received erythropoietin showed significant increases in red cell volume as measured by the BVA-100 and corresponding significant improvements in exercise capacity. This is one of the first studies to prove that correct treatment of anemia in CHF patients can significantly improve their heart failure status.

Transfusion Decisions in Surgery

Effective volume management in surgical situations requires accurate assessment of a patient s need for transfusions. Knowing whether and when to transfuse blood depends on effectively balancing the benefits vs. risks of transfusion for each patient at any given time. Under current transfusion practices, patients may undergo major surgery with just half the concentration of normal red cells. This degree of anemia has its own inherent risks. There was a report in the February 2001 issue of the *New England Journal of Medicine* that as many as 40 - 50% of patients undergoing cardiac bypass graft surgery (CABG) experience some degree of measurable permanent brain damage such as memory loss. In the journal *Transfusion*, Dr. Robert Valeri, a senior researcher at the Boston Naval Hospital, estimated that there may be as many as 40,000 heart attacks per one million operations due to undertransfusion. Blood volume measurement, by quantifying a patient s blood volume prior to surgery, can provide important information about how much blood loss a patient can safely sustain.

Dt. Ketan Shevde and colleagues at Maimonides Medical Center (Brooklyn, NY) published a study in the November 2002 issue of the *Journal of Clinical Anesthesia* which used the BVA-100 to show that there was a mean loss in red cell volume of 6.5% in females and 23.7% in males following coronary bypass graft (CABG) surgery. The mean number of intraoperative pRBC transfusions was 1.38 units for females and 0.39 units for males.

Daxor is currently sponsoring a study at the Virginia Commonwealth University which measures changes in blood volume before, during and after elective cardiac surgery (i.e. CABG or valve repair/replacement). Dr. Mark Nelson and colleagues have enrolled 30 patients in this study to date, which has shown greater than anticipated loss of red cells and total blood volume during and after surgery.

Clinical Validation of the BVA-100

In addition to examining the role of blood volume in relation to various medical conditions, some studies have examined how blood volume measurement with the BVA-100 compares to other measurement methods. These reports provide important validation for physicians to accept the use of the BVA-100 in clinical settings.

Dr. S. J. Alrawi and colleagues from the Lutheran Medical Center (New York) published an article in the November 2002 *Saudi Medical Journal* comparing the BVA-100 with pulmonary artery catheterization. The study found that pulmonary artery catheterization does not provide an accurate estimate of blood volume. Direct blood volume measurement is less invasive and more accurate.

Similarly, Dr. Yu and colleagues have given presentations at major medical conferences which compare the BVA-100 to a variety of surrogate volume measures including stroke volume variation, pulse pressure variation, right ventricular end diastolic volume, brain natriuretic peptide, PAC and peripheral hematocrit. Most of these surrogate volume measures showed poor correlation with intravascular volume status. Several publications which describe these findings in detail can be expected in the next two years.

Dr. Howard Dworkin and colleagues from William Beaumont Hospital compared blood volume measurement with the BVA-100 to the previous gold standard blood volume measurement method, which consists of simultaneous radioisotopic measurement of red cell and plasma volume. They found that results correlated very closely with each other, but measurement with the BVA-100 took 90 minutes as opposed to 3.5 hours required for the standard method. These results were published in the July 2007 issue of the *American Journal of Medical Sciences*.

Other Medical Conditions for Blood Volume Measurement Utilizing the BVA-100

There are several other major conditions for which blood volume measurement promises to improve diagnosis and treatment. While no research studies have been published yet which address the role of the BVA-100 in diagnosing and treating these conditions, some physicians have foundBVA-100 measurements useful for treating such patients, and the Company is currently exploring the potential for expanded use of blood volume measurement in the treatment protocols for these conditions at other facilities:

Ultrafiltration in Heart Failure

Alterations in blood volume are an intrinsic element of the pathophysiology and treatment of heart failure. Patients with decompensated heart failure typically experience volume overload, which can contribute to further morbidity and mortality. Ultrafiltration (UF) has been used in patients with decompensated heart failure with demonstrated diuretic resistance as an early alternative to diuresis with strong positive clinical results. Daxor is currently sponsoring a study led by Dr. Mitchell Saltzberg at the Christiana Care Medical Center (Wilmington, DE) to assess blood volumes before and after ultrafiltration, as well as at 30 and 90 day follow-ups. Study endpoints include mortality, all-cause rehospitalization rate, and need for long-term hemodialysis. To date, 5 out of a projected 50 patients with acute decompensated heart failure have been enrolled in this study.

In addition, Valley Hospital (Ridgewood, NJ) is currently conducting a retrospective study to examine whether blood volume analysis should become a standard of care in heart failure patients. Their findings will be published in the near future.

Hypertension

Hypertension can be induced by two primary physiological processes: expanded blood volume or constricted blood vessels. Similarly, anti-hypertensive therapy falls into two broad categories: diuretic therapy which leads to reductions in plasma volume, or vasodilator therapy which relaxed blood vessels. Daxor is currently in the early stages of developing a protocol with Dr. Elijah Saunders of the University of Maryland (Baltimore, MD) to use the BVA-100 to identify the presence or absence of blood volume expansion in hypertension patients and to evaluate whether they are being correctly treated with regard to the underlying mechanisms of hypertension.

Hemodialysis

Hemodialysis (HD) removes excess intravascular and extravascular volume as well as solutes that accumulate during end-stage renal disease (ESRD). An understanding of fluid changes that occur during HD with ultrafiltration (UF) is essential for determining the efficacy of HD, as well as for reducing complications: If an excessive volume of fluid is removed during HD, patients are more likely to experience complications such as hypotension, cramping and/or lightheadedness. In contrast, if patients are not dialyzed to their target weights, they are at risk of remaining in a state of chronic volume overload, which may lead to hypertension, left ventricular hypertrophy, and/or congestive heart failure.

Daxor is currently in the early stages of developing a proposal with Dr. David Goldfarb of the Dialysis Center at the Department of Veteran Affairs New York Harbor Healthcare System which will compare blood volumes before and after a hemodialysis session. Moreover, this study will explore how changes in blood volume in the course of a single hemodialysis session relate to patient outcomes particularly the occurrence of hypotensive episodes.

Blood Substitutes

BioPure Corporation develops and manufactures two proprietary blood substitutes one for human use and one for veterinary use. These hemoglobin-based products are administered intravenously to help transport oxygen to the body s tissues; BioPure has been seeking FDA approval for its human blood substitute HemoPure. It was in the process of conducting a trial with the US Naval Medical Research Center to see whether HemoPure could be used to treat casualties when traditional blood transfusions are not available. However, the FDA put a clinical hold on this trial due to high mortality rates in past trials with HemoPure. Given the unmet medical need for blood substitutes, and the close fit between this research and our long-term interest in blood products, Daxor recently explored the possibility of investing in BioPure to keep the company afloat until some of its ongoing clinical studies could be completed. However, after conducting extensive due diligence, the management of Daxor has decided not to invest in BioPure at this time. The company has, however, offered to assist BioPure with blood volume measurements for future studies.

SCIENTIFIC MEDICAL SYSTEMS SUBSIDIARY (wholly owned by Daxor)

Scientific Medical Systems is a subsidiary wholly owned by Daxor that engages in cryobanking of human blood. Idant, a division of Scientific Medical Systems, offers semen banking services.

Blood Banking

The blood banking industry is a group of for-profit and not-for-profit corporations whose total revenue is estimated to exceed $6 billion. Blood banking services are provided by a broad spectrum of organizations. Approximately one-half of the blood supply used for transfusions is supplied by the American Red Cross and its affiliates. The other portion is supplied by various other tax-exempt and for-profit organizations. Some hospitals operate their own donor services but require the services of outside vendors such as the Red Cross for adequate supplies of blood products.

There are approximately 15-18 million blood transfusions administered annually to 4 million patients. The present donor system of blood transfusions presents risks to individuals receiving blood, such as infectious disease transmission, under- or over-tranfusion, and pre- and post-surgical complications. Many risks from donor blood, such as the risks of infectious disease transmission, can be avoided by utilizing autologous (the patient s own) blood. Additionally, physicians who fear the complications of transfusion with donor blood may be more likely to transfuse autologous blood as soon as it is needed, rather than withholding transfusion until a patient is extremely anemic and at higher risk from blood-loss-related complications.

In 1985, the Company established the first facility in the United States for frozen, long-term autologous blood banking and maintains the only blood bank in New York that allows people to store their own blood for up to 10 years. Currently, the Company is in the process of developing partnership programs whereby corporations can provide frozen long-term blood storage as a benefit to their employees. Taglich Brothers is a full-service brokerage firm in New York City which has offered each of its employees the opportunity to store two units of autologous blood at Idant Laboratories free-of-charge.

Recent Improvements and Innovations

In 2005, the Company began using a recently available FDA-approved technology (manufactured by another company) that extends the shelf-life of thawed frozen blood from 24 hours to 14 days. This development greatly increases the flexibility with which frozen blood can be used and greatly increases the number of situations in which thawed frozen blood can be provided to patients as needed. As part of this program the company has also purchased new freezers and equipment that incorporate this technology. It has also installed a back-up liquid nitrogen system at its headquarters so that in the event of electrical failure, the stored blood can be maintained in a frozen state for 2 3 weeks.

The Company has recently received a trademark for a proposed program of Quality Assured Blood (QAB). This concept is similar to existing safety protocols used to ensure the safety of frozen donor semen (see Idant Semen Banking below) and is only possible because of the unique advantages of frozen blood storage. Infectious diseases such as HIV and Hepatitis have a window period of 3-6 months during which a donor may be infected but has not yet produced the antibodies that are required for the diseases to be detected. With Quality Assured Blood, a donor can be tested for infectious disease, and can donate blood to be frozen and placed in quarantine. The blood will then be retested after six months has elapsed, and the blood will be removed from quarantine if it re-tests free of infectious agents. This blood can then be used as donor blood with markedly reduced risk of infectious disease transmission.

The Company has also trademarked its Blood Optimization Program® (BOP) for maximizing blood safety during surgery. The BOP uses a combination of blood volume measurement, pre-surgical treatment of blood volume deficits, and frozen autologous blood transfusion to maximize patient outcomes following surgery. The Company has applied for and received trademark protection for the BOP name and filed in February of 2007 for a methods patent for the Blood Optimization Concept.

Under the Blood Optimization Program, a patient can donate blood well in advance of surgery and store it in a frozen state, leaving sufficient time to restore of the depleted blood before entering surgery. Frozen red blood cells can be stored for 10 years, and frozen plasma can be stored for 7 years. This lengthy storage time contrasts with the 42 day storage period for red blood cells that have been refrigerated. Once thawed, frozen blood remains fresh and highly oxygenated for 2 weeks, rather than just 24 hours. Additionally, blood volume measurement prior to surgery can identify patients with existing blood volume deficits such as reduced red cell volume, which can be treated with the medication erythropoietin.

The main elements of the Blood Optimization Program are (a) blood volume measurement to determine the current blood volume status of the patient and suitability for blood donation; (b) if the patient is anemic or red cell volume deficient, treatment with epoietin alfa (Procrit® and Epogen® manufactured by Amgen) to stimulate rapid red cell replacement; (c) if the patient is suitable for blood donation, remove one unit of blood and process for freezing of both red cells and plasma. Frozen blood requires special processing with a sterile cryopreservative agent to prevent destruction of the red cells during freezing; (d) treat the patient with epoietin alfa where appropriate to stimulate more rapid replacement of red cells; (e) repeat blood donation to provide enough blood availability at the time of surgery so the patient will not need to receive any blood but their own; and (f) quantify the amount of blood donated, where time permits, so that patients will have no more than a 20% red cell deficit at the end of the post operative period. At the present time, elderly patientsare sometimes permitted to remain with red cell volume deficits as great as 50% without receiving replacement transfusions.

In addition to the desire to provide improved patient care, hospitals may have a significant monetary incentive to participate in the Blood Optimization Program. Surgical patients who experience complications from undertransfusion or adverse donor transfusion reactions require extended hospital stays, for which the hospitals are often not reimbursed. Hospitals operate under a Diagnostic Regulatory Guideline (DRG) system for reimbursement, which means that a hospital will be reimbursed according to a diagnosis, not according to the number of days that a patient spends in the hospital. A low blood volume detection and treatment program could significantly reduce complications and enable shorter hospital stays, with corresponding financial rewards for the host hospital.

In 2005 the Company hired a part-time individual with marketing experience to work on the Blood Optimization Program (BOP). This program is intended to incorporate Daxor s BVA-100 Blood Volume Analyzer and its subsidiary s frozen autologous blood banking, increasing awareness and utilization of both these technologies. This individual has been meeting with administrative blood bank representatives to develop strategies that would enable hospitals to utilize these technologies to optimize blood volumes in patients undergoing surgery. The combination of blood volume measurement and frozen blood banking provides the unique opportunity to simultaneously minimize the consequences of blood loss by optimizing a patient s blood volume before surgery, and maximize transfusion safety by making sure that a patient s own blood is available if transfusion is required. While response to this program has been limited so far, the Company has signed agreements with four hospitals to participate in this program.

Idant Semen (Sperm) Banking

Idant, a subdivision of the wholly owned subsidiary Scientific Medical Systems, has been a pioneer in the technology and commercial application of long-term cryopreservation of human sperm. The division provides frozen semen services to physicians worldwide. Idant holds approximately 50,000 human semen units in long-term storage at its central New York City facility. The Company was a founding member of the American Association of Tissue Banks. The company stores semen from a large cross-section of anonymous donors and is able to offer semen from donors with varying physical characteristics that meet our clients needs. The Company maintains a complete physical description of each donor on file and, when needed, can match multiple physical characteristics and other desired special characteristics to those of the sterile father. The increased likelihood of a child who resembles his recipient father can make a child conceived via artificial insemination much more psychologically acceptable to the father.

The Company also provides cryostorage for later personal use. Semen storage may be desirable for men who have been found to be marginally fertile and who may therefore attain improved fertility with artificial insemination, who anticipate impaired fertility or sterility such as may occur with chemotherapy or radiation for cancer treatment, or who are undergoing a vasectomy but may nevertheless wish to father children in the future. Cancer patients who store semen are frequently in their teens or twenties; by utilizing cryopreservation they will be able to father their own children in later years, despite the high risk of sterility and birth defects associated with anti-cancer treatments. The Company receives referrals for these services from multiple sources, primarily physicians.

Idant has been a pioneer in the safety of anonymous semen donation. In 1985, Idant was the first semen bank to institute an AIDS quarantine period for frozen semen. Viruses such as HIV and Hepatitis B or C may be undetectable for up to six months in infected individuals. By testing the donor prior to and then again six months after donation, the risk of Hepatitis and HIV transmission can be virtually eliminated. Four years after Idant Laboratories pioneered this approach (in 1989), New York and a number of other states enacted laws requiring semen banks to quarantine frozen sperm for a minimum of six months.

In 2004 Idant received confirmation of two successful conceptions utilizing sperm stored at Idant for, respectively, 21 and 28 years. This was the longest successful cryopreservation of sperm in medical history, and these achievements were published in an October 2005 publication in *Fertility and Sterility*. The Company believes that its unique storage system for human sperm is responsible for this extraordinary success.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

As detailed in Item 2 Properties , in January of 2007 Daxor acquired additional space with the intention of being able to further expand our research and development and to be prepared, in the future, for increased demand for our products.

When Daxor Corporation developed the first semi-automated blood volume measurement system approved by the FDA, it encountered a generation of physicians who had little or no direct experience with blood volume measurements. The one exception was hematologists who used the test to diagnose a single condition, polycythemia vera (elevated red cell volume) and who preferred to use another method (Chromium 51) to measure red cell volume.

Daxor presumed that the benefits of an automated system which involved no transfusion risks and which measured both red cell count and plasma volume would be readily and widely accepted. However, key personnel at the first facilities to use the BVA-100 (Lutheran Medical Center, Maimonides Hospital, Englewood Hospital, Brooklyn Hospital, Coney Island Hospital, and Long Island Jewish Hospital) returned the system after performing beta testing because they could not convince their administrators that the test was cost-effective. A blood volume measurement can cost the hospital $450 - $600 to perform. In contrast, a surrogate test such as a hemoglobin or hematocrit, although it may be quite inaccurate, can be performed for just $5 - $10. The company therefore has to demonstrate that the savings obtained through increased lifespans and shortened hospital stays makes the test cost-effective.

Until mid-2002 the company employed a limited sales staff with heavy emphasis on scientific training. Management then began to recruit a professional sales and marketing team. By mid-2003, it became apparent from feedback acquired by the new sales team that in addition to cost concerns associated with the instrument, there were additional technical problems that needed to be overcome.

Among the major problems was that the blood volume analyzer was functioning on a DOS operating platform that dated from the mid-1980s. This placed a number of restrictions on the flexibility of the system. Another major problem was that all gamma counters in use at that time for clinical measurement were considered high complexity instruments under the Clinical Laboratory Improvement Act (CLIA). This meant that the instrument had to be used by a facility headed by an individual with advanced specialized background training.

By 2003 the company sold only five instruments despite the fact that it instituted trial agreements with a number of hospitals. It had become clear that major changes were needed. By early 2004 the company decided to expand its research and development facilities in Oak Ridge, Tennessee, to develop a more advanced version of the system which would run on a Windows operating platform. The Company developed a new network of subcontractors, including a group of specialized computer programmers, who were absorbed into the Company as full-time employees in January 2005. The Company also contracted with an original equipment manufacturer (OEM) to build the instrument and to retain for itself the final quality assurance testing operations.

A significant number of engineering changes were included in converting the BVA-100 DOS version into the BVA-100 Windows version. As a result of these improvements, the new BVA-100 system was categorized by CLIA as a medium complexity instrument, which made it accessible to a wider group of potential users. In addition, the many improvements allowed the system to better meet users needs. To the best of our knowledge, this is the only radioisotope nuclear medical instrument which has been designated as a medium complexity instrument because of the quality assurance controls that have been built into the instrument.

In addition to improving the BVA-100, the Company has dedicated considerable time and effort to physician education. A limited number of account representatives work primarily to educate physicians (clinicians) on how best to utilize the instrument. The company also offers unlimited clinical assistance through the services of its Chief Scientist and CEO, Joseph Feldschuh, M.D., as well as Gary Fischman, PhD, Dpm, Director of Research. Additional staff members, including John Reyes-Guerra, the Vice President of Sales and Marketing, and Sandra Gilbert, PhD, the Clinical Research Coordinator, devote part or all of their time to supporting the development, completion, and publication of clinical studies. In addition, the Company has four Medical Directors on staff: (1) Donald Margouleff, M.D., former Professor of Medicine at NYU School of Medicine and former Chief of the Division of Nuclear Medicine at North Shore University Hospital; (2) Ariel Distenfeld, M.D., former Director of the Blood Bank at Cabrini Medical Center, who established the second autologous blood bank in New York; (3) Robert Rosenthal, M.D., former hematologist and former Director of the Blood Bank for the Hospital for Joint Diseases; (4) Elena Agranovsky, Medical Director at Bayside Diagnostics Laboratory and former Chief of the Hematology Laboratory at Elmhurst General Medical Center. The Company also continues to provide financial and clinical support for studies at various institutions.

MARKETING

The Company s marketing of the blood volume analyzer can be divided roughly into three phases: initial beta testing at local facilities, late-stage beta testing at nationally recognized institutions with an emphasis on developing studies for publication, and marketing of the instrument for clinical use. During late-stage beta testing and the marketing phase, the instrument continued to experience a number of major technical improvements and alternations.

Initial Beta Testing (1999-2000)

After obtaining FDA approval for the instrument and the accompanying Volumex kit, the Company began beta testing the BVA-100 at local hospitals in 1999. The Company had no prior experience in marketing a medical instrument or device and relied on a limited number of sales staff who had specialized technical knowledge and a background in physiology. From 1999 to 2000, the Company loaned the instrument and provided associated kits to a number of local hospitals free of charge. In some cases, these hospitals also received direct financial support for performing research studies. The participating facilities at that time included Lutheran Medical Center, Maimonides Hospital, Brooklyn Hospital, Coney Island Hospital, and Long Island Jewish Hospital.

Some hospitals, such as Lutheran Medical Center, were able to publish their findings in peer-reviewed clinical journals. Some of these early studies clearly demonstrated that invasive techniques such as pulmonary artery catheterization (PAC) were not nearly as accurate as direct measurement of blood volume in assessing a patient s volume status. In some cases, the hospitals performed studies but were unsuccessful in publishing their results.

After these facilities completed their studies, they returned the BVA-100 instruments to the Company because they could not convince their respective administrators that the test was cost-effective. During this time, the Company sold only a single Blood Volume Analyzer.

Late Stage Beta Testing (2000-2002)

As a result of feedback from the initial beta testing, the Company recognized that it was essential for the instrument to be placed in nationally recognized facilities. These facilities, because they worked with more complex medical conditions and had wider name recognition, were more likely to recognize the benefits of blood volume measurement and to publish their results. Additionally, studies from these prestigious institutions were more likely to be highly regarded by other facilities. The Company arranged for the loan of an instrument to the Cleveland Clinic, the Mayo Clinic, and the NYU Medical Center. *US News & World Report* publishes an annual ranking of 6200 hospitals in the United States. At the time, the Mayo Clinic and The Cleveland Clinic ranked respectively #2 and #3 in the annual ranking of hospitals, while the Cleveland Clinic Cardiovascular Department ranked # 1 in the U.S. After trial agreements lasting more than 1 year, these facilities purchased their instruments and paid for Volumex kits as they continued to utilize the Blood Volume Analyzer.

Despite the positive response from these facilities, it became increasingly apparent that the company needed significantly more clinical studies to support the reliability, utility, and cost-effectiveness of blood volume measurement with the BVA-100. It also became clear that the original version of the BVA-100, which was based on a DOS platform, needed to be changed in order to provide adequate features and flexibility to meet users needs (see Research and Development section above).

It has been an ongoing goal of the Company to partner with medical facilities to develop studies that will result in publications in peer-reviewed journals, with the intent of increasing awareness and acceptance of the need for accurate, rapid blood volume measurement. A number of studies initiated between 2000 and 2002 were eventually published in 2004 and later. This time lag in publishing clinical study results reflects both the time needed to complete the study itself, as well as the fact that it can take a year or more from submission of a manuscript to its final publication.

Marketing Phase (2002-present)

By 2002, the Company recognized that it needed to recruit an experienced medical device marketing staff. In September 2002 the Company hired a National Sales Manager and three Regional Sales Managers with extensive experience in the medical device and nuclear medicine field. Subsequently, several different sales programs were tested. It was believed that the best program format consisted of a National Sales Manager supported by regional sales representatives. John Reyes-Guerra, one of the original regional vice presidents, was made Vice President of Sales and Marketing.

The marketing team has made great progress in identifying which facilities and departments are most able to utilize the BVA-100 in a cost-effective manner and has developed a repertoire of educational and marketing material. Depending on a facility s needs and its ability to perform studies that are likely to increase widespread acceptance of the BVA-100, the Company offers the Blood Volume Analyzer to potential users on a sale, lease, or loan basis. Facilities that receive a loan of the instrument for research pay for the Volumex kits that are not used purely for research purposes, which can provide a source of ongoing revenue for the Company. These users include hospitals, surgery centers, intensive care units, and imaging centers (radiology). The Company also has been demonstrating its equipment at major trade shows such as nuclear medicine, surgical anesthesiology, and trauma conferences. In 2007 the Company exhibited at a total of 20 national, local and regional trade shows, and in 2008 it exhibited at 31 national and regional trade shows.

Despite its success at a few key institutions, the BVA-100 continues to encounter some significant obstacles to widespread acceptance. The Company has attempted to balance sales efforts with education and the development and support of continued clinical research. Towards this goal, the following eighteen original research articles have been published since 2002 which utilize blood volume data obtained from the BVA-100:

1. Kalra P, Anagnostopoulos C, Bolger AP et al. The Regulation and Measurement of Plasma Volume in Heart Failure. *JACC*. 2002; 391: 1901-1908.

2. Shevde K, Pagala M, Tyagaraj C et al. Preoperative Blood Volume Deficit Influences Blood Transfusion Requirements in Females and Males Undergoing Coronary Bypass Graft Surgery. *J Clin Anesth*. 2002; 14:512-517.

3. Alrawi SJ, Miranda LS, Cunningham JN et al. Correlation of Blood Volume Values and Pulmonary Artery Catheter Measurements. *Saudi Med J*. 2002; 23:1367-1372.

4. Androne AS, Katz SD, Lund L et al. Hemodilution is Common in Patients with Advanced Heart Failure. *Circulation*. 2003; 107:226-229.

5. James KB, Stelmach K, Armstrong R et al. Plasma Volume and Outcome in Pulmonary Hypertension. *Tex Heart Inst J*. 2003; 30:305-307.

6. Mancini DM, Katz SD, Lang CC et al. Effect of Erythropoietin on Exercise Capacity in Patients with Moderate to Severe Chronic Heart Failure. *Circulation*. 2003; 107:294-299.

7. Katz SD, Mancini D, Androne AS et al. Treatment of Anemia in Patients with Chronic Heart Failure. *J Card Fail*. 2004; 10 (Suppl 1): S13-S16.

8. Androne AS, Hryniewicz K, Hudaihed A et al. Relation of Unrecognized Hypervolemia in Chronic Heart Failure to Clinical Status, Hemodynamics, and Patient Outcomes. *Am J Cardiol*. 2004; 93:1254-1259.

9. James KB, Troughton RW, Feldschuh J et al. Blood Volume and Brain Natriuretic Peptide in Congestive Heart Failure: A Pilot Study. *Am Heart J*, 2005; 150:984.e1-984.e6.

10. Jacob G, Raj S, Ketch T et al. Postural Pseudoanemia: Posture-Dependent Change in Hematocrit. *Mayo Clin Proc*. 2005; 80:611-614.

11. Raj SR, Biaggioni I, Yamhure PC et al. Renin-Aldosterone Paradox and Perturbed Blood Volume Regulation Underlying Postural Tachycardia Syndrome. *Circulation*. 2005; 111:1574-1582.

12. Dworkin HJ, Premo M, Dees S. Comparison of Red Cell and Whole Blood Volume as Performed Using Both Chromium-51 Tagged Red Cells and Iodine-125 Tagged Albumin and Using I-131 Tagged Albumin and Extrapolated Red Cell Volume. *Am J Med Sci*, 2007; 334:37-40.

13. Feldschuh J and Katz S. The Importance of Correct Norms in Blood Volume Measurement. *Am J Med Sci*, 2007; 334:41-46.

14. Fouad-Tarazi F, Calcatti J, Christian R et al. Blood Volume Measurement as a Tool in Diagnosing Syncope. *Am J Med Sci*. 2007; 334:53-56.

15. Abramov D, Cohen RS, Katz SD et al. Comparison of Blood Volume Characteristics in Anemic Patients with Low Versus Preserved Left Ventricular Ejection Fractions. *Am J Cardiol*. 2008; 102:1069-1072.

16. Yamauchi H, Buik-Aghai EN, Yu M et al. Circulating Blood Volume Measurements Correlate Poorly with Pulmonary Artery Catheter Measurements. *Hawai I Medical Journal*. 2008; 67:8-11.

17. Takanishi DM, Yu M, Lurie F et al. Peripheral Blood Hematocrit in Critically Ill Surgical Patients: An Imprecise Surrogate of True Red Blood Cell Volume. *Anesth Analg*. 2008; 106:1808-1812.

18. Takanishi DM, Biuk-Aghai EN, Yu M et al. The Availability of Circulating Blood Volume Values Alters Fluid Management in Critically Ill Surgical Patients. *Am J Surg*. 2009; 197:232-237.

In addition, the following presentations which were made at major medical conferences may be published in the near future:

1. 2006 Heart Failure Society of America Poster Presentations - Columbia Presbyterian College of Surgeons and Physicians, New York, NY -The Administration of Subcutaneous Erythropoietin in Elderly Patients with Heart Failure and Normal Ejection Fraction Over Three Months is Safe and Effective

2. 2006 Society of Critical Care Medicine Poster Presentation - The Queen s Medical Center, Honolulu, HI Blood Volume Measurements: Impact on Fluid Management

3. 2007 Society of Critical Care Medicine Poster Presentation The Queen s Medical Center, Honolulu, HI Does Blood Volume and Brain Natriuretic Peptide Correlate?

4. 2008 Society of Critical Care Medicine Poster Presentation The Queen s Medical Center, Honolulu, HI Right Ventricular End Diastolic Volume and Brain Natriuretic Peptide May Not Reflect Intravascular Volume Status in Critically Ill Patients.

5. 2008 Society of Critical Care Medicine Poster Presentation The Queen s Medical Center, Honolulu, HI Stroke Volume Variation as a Marker of Intravascular Volume Compared to Blood Volume Measurement

6. 2009 Society of Critical Care Medicine Poster Presentation The Queen s Medical Center, Honolulu, HI A Comparison of Pulse Pressure Variation and Blood Volume Measurement

PATENT AND COPYRIGHT PROTECTION

Existing Patents

The Company owns separate United States patents on its Blood Volume Analyzer BVA-100 and on its Volumex injection kit. These are the only U.S. patents ever issued for an automated instrument dedicated to the measurement of total human blood volume for a specific individual. The Company also received a European patent covering 12 countries and received the first patent ever issued in Japan for an instrument to measure human blood volume.

The instrument is designed to work with the Volumex injection kit, which is manufactured by the Company. It is theoretically possible to use the Blood Volume Analyzer without the kit by preparing the reagents used for the test. However, the cost and time for such preparations would be non economical and it is unlikely that a purchaser of the instrument would use it without purchasing the reagent kit. This is the first U.S. patent ever issued for a system that permits a fixed quantified amount of isotope to be injected for diagnostic purposes. The injection system was specifically designed for use with the BVA-100. However, it can be used for other diagnostic test purposes where a precise complete quantitative injection of a diagnostic reagent is required.

The blood bank has received two recent trademarks: one is for Quality Assured Blood and the other is for the Blood Optimization Program (BOP). The Company has applied for and received trademark protection for the BOP name.

In February, 2007 the company s patent attorneys filed a methods patent for the Company s Blood Optimization Program (BOP). The program is designed to ensure, where possible, that patients undergoing surgery enter surgery with a normal amount of blood, both plasma volume and red cell volume. It is also designed to enable patients to have their own autologous blood available to them to replace blood lost during surgery and in the post-operative period.

The Blood Optimization Methods Program Patent is designed to eliminate, where possible, the types of medical and surgical situations which can result in stroke, heart attack, or even death. The use of frozen blood as opposed to refrigerated blood eliminates many of the aging effects which have been demonstrated in refrigerated blood.

Future Projects and Potential Patents

The Company expects to file additional patents for tests associated with the BVA-100 in the near future to provide additional applications, as outlined below:

Glomerular Filtration Rate

The Company is working on an instrument that will automate the measurement of glomerular filtration rate (GFR), whichis a very important and sensitive test of kidney function. At present, this test is performed infrequently because of the difficulty in the current methodology. The Company believes that it can automate the glomerular filtration rate test, which will make it more feasible for regular medical use.

Measurement of Total Body Albumin

The Company is planning to file a patent for the measurement of total body albumin using measurements from the Blood Volume Analyzer. Albumin is a major carrier of hundreds of vital components within the circulatory system and is a key molecule responsible for maintaining oncotic pressure. Abnormal total body albumin is common in many disease states, such as heart failure, cancer, and diabetes. Burn patients in particular experience serious loss of albumin, and replacement quantities may be difficult to calculate. The ability to measure total body albumin accurately would be expected to facilitate more precise albumin replacement therapy.

Needleless Injection System

The Company is reviewing an alternative injection kit system that can be used without a needle. Some intensive care units emphasize an elimination of needles wherever possible. The Volumex kit is injected into an intravenous system flowing into the patient s vein, rather than through a direct needle stick. Thus, a person using a kit who accidentally stuck himself would not be exposed to the patient s blood. Nevertheless, we think it would be an advantage if we can develop a needleless system.

UL and CE Mark

In March, 2007, Daxor finished the final phase, inspection, to receive U.L. (Underwriters Laboratory) approval. The process consisted of Daxor submitting the complete BVA-100 and associated panel P.C. for physical inspection and testing, including the strenuous electrical inspection safety examination. Blood volume analyzers shipped after April 2007 bear the U.L. mark.

Daxor is in the process of achieving the CE mark. CE is a self-certification mark for which the manufacturer must possess proof of compliance with the standards. Daxor s immediate goal is to pass the U.S. and Canadian standards for CE. As part of the UL testing, Daxor has passed the electrical safety part and possesses its verification from the UL for this component. The second component is EMC (electromagnetic compatibility). For Daxor to be able to market and distribute the instrument in countries other than the U.S. and Canada, it would need to pass those country s specific requirements, which may or may not have been met by the EMC and electrical testing, and would be required in many countries to translate existing documentation into that country s primary language.

Idant Semen Storage Client Identification

The Company is also exploring the submission of a patent for methodology of improving client identification in its semen bank. It is introducing additional patient protection for stored donor semen, which may be eligible for patent protection. In the 34 years of Idant Semen Bank operations, there has never been a mix-up in any stored specimen.

COMPETITION

BVA-100 Blood Volume Analyzer

The medical technology market is intensely competitive. However, there are no direct competing instruments manufactured or marketed that perform rapid, accurate semi-automated blood volume analysis, similar to the BVA-100. The Company believes that its receipt of United States, European and Japanese patents for its Blood Volume Analyzer provides significant protection against any future potential competition in the blood volume analysis field.

The receipt of the U.S. patent for the injection kit system provides significant additional protection, as the Company believes that the kits will be a major source of ongoing revenue. The Company believes that its main hindrance to market acceptability, rather than any specific competition, will be the need to demonstrate that its blood volume measurement equipment is capable of producing accurate data in a cost-effective manner.

Blood Banking

The Scientific Medical System s frozen blood bank is the only facility that provides long-term personal frozen blood storage in the Northeastern United States. Multiple companies that previously attempted to provide long-term personal blood storage to members of the public were unsuccessful.

To date, the Company has not made a profit from its blood banking services. However, the Company believes that its acquisition of new FDA-approved technology (see above) may enable frozen blood banking services to eventually become financially self-sustaining and profitable. This technology also opens up the potential for paid, double-tested donors, who are tested before blood storage, then placed in quarantine for 6 months, and then tested again.

In the past, the Company has experienced significant opposition from some non-profit blood banking organizations that viewed frozen autologous blood as a potential competitive threat to their operations. It is the Company s intention to form alliances with hospitals utilizing the Blood Optimization Program. The Company views personal blood storage as a supplement to and not as competition to other existing blood donor services. The Company will initially focus its attention on facilities within a 200 mile radius of New York City. If the Program proves successful, the Company will then develop satellite facilities in conjunction with other medical partners in other parts of the United States. For further discussion, please see the patent and copyright section above.

Semen Banking

There are at least 300 sperm banks in the United States operated either by commercial entities or by academic institutions. The Company believes that its unique storage system, coupled with clear documentation of successful conception from the longest-term frozen stored semen in medical history, will help to expand its marketing efforts. The Company s use of straws for semen storage, and the unique carousel storage system which keeps the frozen semen straws continuously submerged in liquid nitrogen, avoids any type of cross contamination with other samples. The Company has also developed a web site (www.Idant.com) that will be helpful for marketing purposes.

WARRANTIES

The Company recognizes warranty and indemnification obligations under SFAS No.5 (As Amended), Accounting for Contingencies (SFAS 5), FASB Interpretation No. 45, Guarantor s Accounting and Disclosure Requirements for Guarantees, Including Indirect Guarantees of Indebtedness of Others and FASB Concepts Statement (SFAC) No.7 (As Amended), Using Cash Flow Information and Present Value in Accounting Measurements. These pronouncements require a guarantor to recognize and disclose a liability for obligations it has undertaken in relation to the issuance of the guarantee.

The Company warrants that its products are free from defects in material and workmanship for a period of one year from the date of initial acceptance by our customers. The warranty does not cover any losses or damage that occurs as a result of improper installation, misuse or neglect and repair or modification by anyone other than the Company or its authorized repair agent. The Company s policy is to accrue anticipated warranty costs based upon historical percentages of items returned for repair within one year of the initial sale. The Company s repair rate of product under warranty has been minimal and a historical percentage has not been established. The Company has not provided for any reserves for such warranty liability.

The Company generally warrants its Blood Volume Analyzers against defects in material and workmanship for a period of up to one year from the date of shipment, plus any extended warranty period purchased by the consumer. With respect to semen banking and blood banking, the Company warrants that its methods of storage are in compliance with all existing federal and state regulations.

GOVERNMENT REGULATION

The development, testing, production and marketing of medical devices are subject to regulation by the FDA under the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, and may be subject to regulation by similar agencies in various states and foreign countries.

The governing statutes and regulations generally require manufacturers to comply with regulatory requirements designed to assure the safety and effectiveness of medical devices. The FDA clearance for marketing of the Blood Volume Analyzer, BVA-100, and the associated quantitative injection kit marks one of the most important milestones in the history of Daxor. The products manufactured by and for the Company with regard to the BVA-100 are subject to continuing FDA regulations and inspections.

The New York State Department of Health regulates the Company s Idant Semen and Blood Banks within New York State. The Idant Semen Bank and Blood Bank are divisions of Scientific Medical Systems, which is a subsidiary wholly owned by the Daxor Corporation. Scientific Medical Systems has its own separate directors. These facilities are licensed and annually inspected by the New York State Department of Health.

PRODUCT LIABILITY EXPOSURE

The Company s business involves the inherent risk of product liability claims. The Company currently maintains general product liability insurance and an umbrella liability policy, which the Company believes are sufficient to protect the Company from any potential liability risks to which it may be subject. However, there can be no assurances that product liability insurance coverage will continue to be available or, if available, that it can be obtained in sufficient amounts or at a reasonable cost.

ENVIRONMENTAL

The Company believes it is in compliance with the current laws and regulations governing the protection of the environment and that continued compliance would not have a material adverse effect on the Company or require any material capital expenditures. Compliance with local codes for the installation and operation of the Company s products is the responsibility of the end user.

EMPLOYEES

On February 24, 2009, the Company had a labor force of thirty six, all of which were leased through ADP Total Source. The Company maintains a work force at its main headquarters in the Empire State Building in New York City, as well as a manufacturing division and a technology support group in Oak Ridge, Tennessee, and a technology support group. The Company believes that its labor force relations are good.

Item 1A: Risk Factors

The Company has incurred substantial operating losses over the past five years. These losses have mainly resulted from steadily increasing expenses for marketing and research and development as the Company attempts to build a market for its products. During this time, the Company has relied on income from investments to partially cover operating losses and provide the necessary funds for expanded research and

development and marketing.

In the Company s fiscal year ended December 31, 2008, the sale of Blood Volume Kits accounted for 57.1% of the Company s total consolidated sales. There were three customers (hospitals) that accounted for 49.5% of the Company s sale of Blood Volume Kits. Management believes that the loss of any one customer would have an adverse effect on the Company s consolidated business for a short period of time. All three of these hospitals have purchased their BVA-100 equipment. The Company has not had any situations in which a hospital, after having purchased a blood volume analyzer, discontinued purchasing Volumex kits. This suggests that, when more hospitals purchase equipment, they will continue with ongoing purchase of Volumex kits. The Company continues to seek new customers, so that any one hospital will represent a smaller percentage of overall sales.

As disclosed in our Form 10-Q for the period ended September 30, 2008, the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) implemented a significant policy change affecting the reimbursement for all diagnostic radiopharmaceutical products and contrast agents which was effective as of January 1, 2008. Diagnostic radiopharmaceuticals such as Daxor s Volumex will not be separately reimbursable by Medicare for outpatient services. At this time, it is unclear if this policy change will also be implemented by private third party health insurance companies.

The reimbursement policy for hospital outpatients through December 31, 2007 included payment for both the cost of the procedure to perform a blood volume analysis (BVA) and the radiopharmaceutical (Daxor s Volumex radiopharmaceutical). CMS s new policy only includes the reimbursement for the procedure and would require the hospital to absorb the cost of the radiopharmaceutical. There will be an upward adjustment for the procedure code to include some of the costs of the radiopharmaceutical. However, this upward adjustment does not entirely cover the costs associated with the procedure and the radiopharmaceutical.

In response to Medicare s change in its reimbursement policy for diagnostic radiopharmaceuticals, Daxor has lobbied CMS both individually and as a member of the Society of Nuclear Medicine s APC Task Force, which is a select group of representatives from industry and healthcare that represents the more than 16,000 nuclear medicine professionals in the United States. One of the missions of the APC Task Force is to work directly with the CMS in an attempt to amend the current policy limiting the reimbursement of diagnostic radiopharmaceuticals for outpatient diagnostic services.

Daxor has also begun to concentrate its marketing and sales effort on inpatient diagnostic services by demonstrating the cost savings associated with the use of the blood volume analysis in the care of critically ill patients.

At December 31, 2008, approximately 80% of the fair market value of the Company s investment portfolio consisted of utility stocks whose market price can be sensitive to rising interest rates. There is a risk that in an environment of rising interest rates that the market value of these stocks could decline and the utilities could reduce their dividend payments to compensate for increased interest expense. This could have an adverse effect on the Company s ability to fund research and development and marketing efforts necessary to build a market for their products.

At December 31, 2008, the Company s investment portfolio consisted of 104 separate stocks. The top three holdings at December 31, 2008 comprised approximately 35% of the value of the investment portfolio. These same three holdings accounted for approximately 36% of the dividend income for the year ended December 31, 2007. A reduction in dividend payments by these companies could have a material effect on the Company s dividend income.

The Company also receives significant income from option sales related to its investment portfolio. The income from options is variable, and less predictable than income from dividends from the Company s portfolio, which have minor variations.

The Company has a significant dependence on a single individual, Dr. Joseph Feldschuh, who is the CEO of the Company. Dr. Feldschuh is the Chief Scientist of the Company and is believed to have more experience with blood volume measurement than any other physician in the United States. He is involved in assisting and advising various physician groups that are conducting research. His scientific knowledge would be difficult to replace. Dr. Feldschuh is also the sole individual responsible for investment decisions with respect to the Company s investment portfolio. Loss of his part time services in this area would be expected to result in a material reduction in return on the Company s assets.

The Company s Volumex syringes are filled by an FDA approved radio pharmaceutical manufacturer. This manufacturer is the only one approved by the FDA in the United States to manufacture Volumex for interstate commerce. If this manufacturer were to cease filling the Volumex syringes for Daxor before the Company had a chance to make alternative arrangements, the effect on Daxor s business could be material.

Item 2: Properties

In December 2002, the Company signed a twelve year lease extension commencing January 1, 2003, for its existing facility at the Empire State Building. The Company has occupied this space since January 1992. The Company currently occupies approximately 7,200 square feet. The lease has a two year option for renewal after ten years. There are options for an additional 18,000 square feet of space. The Company has a pilot manufacturing facility in Oak Ridge, Tennessee which is currently manufacturing the BVA-100 Blood Volume Analyzers, and where R&D activities are performed.

On January 3, 2007, Daxor closed on the purchase of 3.5 acres of land at 107 and 109 Meco Lane, Oak Ridge, Tennessee that contains two separate 10,000 sq. ft. buildings. The buildings were constructed in 2004; each structure is a single story steel frame with metal shell and roof constructed on a concrete slab. The total purchase price for the land and property was $775,000 plus closing fees. Daxor financed the purchase with a $500,000 10-year mortgage, with the first five years fixed at 7.49%, and the second 5 years to be reset in 2012. For the years ending December 31, 2008 through December 31, 2011, principal and interest payments will total $71,190 per year.

All Warehousing and Distribution for the BVA-100 takes place along with related software support and development at the facility located at 107 Meco Lane. Most of the Company s Research and Development (R&D) and Verification and Validation (V&V) functions are also fulfilled at this location. The Management Information Support Function and Hardware Disaster Relief Center which mirrors and backs up all computer activity in the New York City Headquarters is also located at 107 Meco Lane.

The building at 109 Meco Lane is currently being used for radiopharmaceutical distribution. In order to be able to use the facility for this type of distribution, we have obtained our licenses from the Federal Nuclear Regulatory Commission and the State of Tennessee for nuclear capability. The Company subsequently obtained a license from the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to become a re-shipper. This license enables Daxor to receive batches of Volumex from our third party manufacturer and to ship the doses to our clients.

In November of 2008, a construction project commenced at 109 Meco Lane. Management expects the project to be completed by the end of March 2009 and the total cost to be approximately $1,500,000. The project involves the construction of laboratory and office space.

The Company subleases a small portion of its New York City office space to the President of the Company for five hours per week. This sublease agreement has no formal terms and is executed on a month to month basis. The annual amount of rental income received from the President of the Company in each of the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006 was $11,478, $11,022 and $10,646. For the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006 the Company had sublease income from non-affiliated third parties of $0, $0 and $3,000. The sublease income is shown on the Income Statement as part of other revenues.

Item 3: Legal Proceedings

The Company has one pending legal action which covers the normal range of it s business. It is the opinion of management that the Company has substantial legal and factual defenses to contest this action. The Company intends to aggressively and vigorously defend this action.

Item 4: Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders.

No matters were submitted to a vote of the stockholders during the fourth quarter of the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008.

PART II

Item 5: Market for Registrant s Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities.

The common stock is traded on the American Stock Exchange under the symbol DXR.

2008	High	Low
First Quarter	$ 14.75	$ 8.51
Second Quarter	$ 19.00	$ 11.55
Third Quarter	$ 18.53	$ 14.99
Fourth Quarter	$ 16.98	$ 13.47

2007	High	Low
First Quarter	$ 14.65	$ 12.75
Second Quarter	$ 15.75	$ 12.96
Third Quarter	$ 16.99	$ 14.02
Fourth Quarter	$ 18.30	$ 12.75

On February 20, 2009, the Company had approximately 143 holders of record of the Common Stock. The Company believes there are approximately 900 beneficial holders of their Common Stock.

For the Year Ended December 31, 2008, the Company paid total dividends of $6,452,502 or $1.50 per share on its Common Stock. The dividend of $1.50 per share was paid as follows: $0.25 per share on August 26th, $0.25 per share on November 26th and a special dividend of $1.00 per share on December 30, 2008.

This is the first time the Company has paid dividends since a single cash dividend of $0.50 per share on the Common Stock in 1997. No dividends have been declared or paid in 2009 and any future dividends will be dependent upon the Company s earnings, financial condition and other relevant factors.

Item 6: Selected Financial Data.

The following table sets forth certain selected financial data with respect to the Company. The consolidated statements of operations data for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007, 2006 and 2005 are derived from our audited consolidated financial statements that are included in this Form 10-K. The consolidated statements of operations data for the year ended December 31, 2004 has been derived from audited consolidated financial statements that are not included in this report.

Operations Data:

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
Operating revenues	$ 1,761,055	$ 1,869,779	$ 1,486,449	$ 1,343,538	$ 1,066,314
Total revenues	$ 1,761,055	$ 1,869,779	$ 1,486,449	$ 1,343,538	$ 1,066,314
Costs and expenses:					
Operations of laboratories & costs of production	717,278	682,786	631,567	565,742	251,622
Research and development	2,438,423	2,576,708	2,332,399	2,152,261	1,566,115
Selling, general and administrative	3,812,506	4,041,155	3,947,404	3,528,560	2,790,444
Total costs and expenses	6,968,207	7,300,649	6,911,370	6,246,563	4,608,181
Loss from operations	(5,207,152)	(5,430,870)	(5,424,921)	(4,903,025)	(3,541,867)
Other income and expenses:					
Dividend income	2,509,966	2,419,476	2,273,737	2,511,054	1,990,669
Gains on sale of investments	17,249,716	14,853,934	3,316,710	1,515,653	989,599
Mark to market of short positions	5,364,215	357,337	(544,629)	(204,225)	266,807
Other revenues	11,924	11,112	13,838	14,686	15,245
Investment recovery				75,000	
Admin expense relating to portfolio investments	(99,935)	(55,538)	(44,564)	(36,842)	(1,126)
Interest expense, net of interest Income	(147,501)	(197,211)	(363,952)	(296,114)	(108,949)
Total other income and expenses	24,888,385	17,389,110	4,651,140	3,579,212	3,152,245
Income (loss) before income taxes	19,681,233	11,958,240	(773,781)	(1,323,813)	(389,622)
Provision for income taxes	4,557,964	1,311,024	11,750	12,168	
Net Income (loss)	$ 15,123,269	$ 10,647,216	$ (785,531)	$ (1,335,981)	$ (389,622)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding - basic	4,350,951	4,572,119	4,625,168	4,638,384	4,615,993

Weighted average number of common shares outstanding - diluted	4,375,623	4,572,119	4,625,168	4,638,384	4,615,993
Income (loss) per common equivalent share - basic	$ 3.48	$ 2.33	$ (0.17)	$ (0.29)	$ (0.08)
Income (loss) per common equivalent share - diluted	$ 3.46	$ 2.33	$ (0.17)	$ (0.29)	$ (0.08)
Dividends paid per common share	$ 1.50				

Selected Balance Sheet Data:

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
Total assets	$ 76,824,181	$ 102,560,500	$ 78,166,312	$ 59,565,053	$ 55,746,607
Total liabilities*	$ 33,363,540	$ 47,644,615	$ 32,528,520	$ 20,820,252	$ 15,493,319
Stockholders equity	$ 43,460,641	$ 54,915,885	$ 45,637,792	$ 38,744,801	$ 40,253,288
Return on equity**	30.74%	21.18%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

* Total liabilities include deferred taxes on unrealized gains.

** Return on equity is calculated by dividing the Company s net income or loss for the period by the average stockholders equity for the period.

Item 7: Management s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Operating Revenues

In 2008 revenue from operations was $1,761,055.vs. 2007 revenue from operations of $ 1,869,779 for a decrease of 6%. In 2006, operating revenues were $1,486,449.

Equipment sales and kit sales decreased from $1,453,201 in 2007 to $1,381,105 in 2008. In 2008 the Company sold four blood volume analyzers for a total of $260,000 versus six in 2007 for $390,500. Kit sales increased by 4% in 2008 over 2007 and by 15% in 2007 over 2006. Kit sales increased by 35% in 2006 over 2005 and by 53% in 2005 over 2004. 3,113 patients, utilizing the BVA-100, had blood volume measurements in 2008 vs. 3,015 in 2007, 2,886 in 2006 and 2,132 in 2005. For the year ended December 31, 2008 the Company provided 472 Volumex doses free of charge to facilities utilizing the BVA-100 for research versus 328 in 2007, 194 in 2006,95 in 2005 and 83 in 2004.

The major reasons for the current year increase in kit sales are an increase in utilization of existing instruments along with 53 Blood Volume Analyzers placed in service at December 31, 2008 versus 50 placed in service at December 31, 2007. Effective February 1, 2007, the Company raised prices by approximately 5% on Blood Volume Kits which was the first price increase in two years. The Company did not raise prices on Blood Volume Kits in 2008.

The decrease in Gross Profit Percentage on Kit Sales for the year ended December 31, 2008 is mainly due to the aforementioned increase in Volumex doses provided free of charge to facilities using the BVA-100 for research. The main reason for the decrease in Gross Profit Percentage for Equipment Sales and Related Services from 56.3% for the year ended December 31, 2007 to 51.2% for the year ended December 31, 2008 is that six blood volume analyzers were sold in 2007 versus four in 2008. The gross margin on the blood volume analyzer is substantially higher than the gross margin on Volumex Kits.

The following table provides gross margin information on Equipment Sales & Related Services for the years ended December 31, 2008 and December 31, 2007:

Equipment Sales and Related Services:	Kit Sales Year Ended December 31, 2008	Equipment Sales and Other Year Ended December 31, 2008	Total Year Ended December 31, 2008
Revenue	$ 1,005,981	$ 375,124	$ 1,381,105
Cost of Goods Sold	516,054	158,522	674,576
Gross Profit	489,927	216,602	706,529
Gross Profit Percentage	48.7%	57.7%	51.2%

Equipment Sales and Related Services:	Kit Sales Year Ended December 31, 2007	Equipment Sales and Other Year Ended December 31, 2007	Total Year Ended December 31, 2007
Revenue	$ 963,318	$ 489,883	$ 1,453,201
Cost of Goods Sold	475,811	159,127	634,938
Gross Profit	487,507	330,756	818,263
Gross Profit Percentage	50.6%	67.5%	56.3%

Operating revenues from Cryobanking and related services decreased in 2008 by $36,628 or 8.8% from 2007. This was due mainly to revenue from semen storage decreasing by $19,392 or 6.9% to $262,675 versus $282,067 in the year ended December 31, 2007. There was also a decrease of $14,743 in semen analysis and other lab services. The Company s Idant Laboratories subsidiary contributed 21.6%, 22.3%, and 29.0% of operating revenues in 2008, 2007 and 2006 respectively.

Operating Expenses

For 2008, consolidated expenses from operations including cost of sales totaled $6,968,207 and the loss from operations was $5,207,152. In 2007, expenses from operations including cost of sales totaled $7,300,649; the loss from operations was $ 5,430,870. In 2006, expenses from operations including cost of sales totaled $6,911,370; the loss from operations totaled $5,424,921.

Total Operating costs including cost of sales for Daxor and the BVA segment were $6,017,752 for the year ended December 31, 2008 versus $6,351,501 for the year ended December 31, 2007 for a decrease of $ 333,749 or 5.2%. The main reason for this decrease is a reduction of $278,489 in payroll and related expenses.

Research and Development expenses for Daxor and the BVA segment decreased in 2008 by $132,751 or 5.5% to $2,257,601 from $2,390,352 in 2007. However, Daxor remains committed to making Blood Volume Analysis a standard of care in at least three disease states. In order to achieve this goal, we are continuing to spend time and money in research and development in order to get the best product to market. We are still working on the following three projects: 1) GFR: Glomeril Filtration Rate, 2) Total Body Albumin Analysis, and 3) Wipe Tests for radiation contamination and detection. We are also progressing on the next version of the delivery device for the radioactive dose Volumex. The current version is the Max-100 which has a patent. The next version, the Max-200 will be without a needle and should give the company extended protection with a second patent when it is completed.

Total Operating Costs including cost of sales for the Cryobanking segment were $950,455 for the year ended December 31, 2008 versus $949,148 for the year ended December 31, 2007 for an increase of $1,307 or 0.1%.

Dividend Income

Dividend income earned in 2008 was $2,509,966 vs. $2,419,476 in 2007, for an increase of $90,490, or 3.7%. In 2006, dividend income was $2,273,737.

Investment Gains

Gains on the sale of investments were $17,249,716 in 2008 vs. $14,853,934 in 2007, and $3,316,710 in 2006. A major reason for the increase in Gains on the sale of investments in 2008 is that the Company realized $1,173,622 in gains on a security that was sold as the result of a merger. This stock would not have otherwise been sold but would have been held by the Company as of December 31, 2008.

The sum of dividend income plus investment gain from sale of securities was $19,759,682 in 2008, $17,273,410 in 2007, and $5,590,447 in 2006.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

The Company s management has pursued a policy of maintaining sufficient liquidity and capital resources in order to assure continued availability of necessary funds for the viability and projected growth of all ongoing projects.

At December 31, 2008, the Company had $32,973,248 in short-term debt versus $47,214,047 at December 31, 2007. The following amounts are included in short-term debt at December 31, 2008 and December 31, 2007: Income Taxes Payable of $2,643,958 and $1,295,668 respectively, Deferred Tax Liability of $8,066,823 and $15,726,213 respectively, and Securities borrowed at fair market value of $107,871 and $20,362,259. The Deferred Tax Liability represents taxes due on the unrealized gain of the investment portfolio and Securities borrowed at fair market value represent short positions in common stock.

At December 31, 2008, stockholders equity was $43,460,641 vs. $54,915,885 at December 31, 2007. At December 31, 2008 the Company s security portfolio had a market value of $68,339,143 versus $74,919,193 at December 31, 2007. At December 31, 2008, the Company s total liabilities and stockholders equity were $76,824,181 versus $102,560,500 at December 31, 2007.

Income from the Company s security portfolio is a major asset for the Company as it conintues its efforts in research and marketing staff. At December 31, 2008, the Company is in a satisfactory financial position with adequate funds available for its immediate and anticipated needs. The Company plans its budgetary outlays on the assumption that the raising of additional financial capital may be difficult in the next 2 to 4 years. The Company believes that its present liquidity and assets are adequate to sustain the expenses associated with its sales and marketing program.

The following table shows the Cost, Market Value, Net Unrealized Gain, Unrealized Gain and Loss at December 31st from 2004 through 2008.

Valuation Date:	Cost	Fair Market Value	Net Unrealized Gain	Unrealized Gains	Unrealized Losses
December 31, 2008	$ 50,709,601	$ 68,339,143	$ 17,629,542	$ 28,469,540	$ (10,839,998)
December 31, 2007	29,987,157	74,919,193	44,932,036	47,386,399	(2,454,363)
December 31, 2006	23,307,390	66,968,446	43,661,056	43,927,770	(266,714)
December 31, 2005	25,649,467	57,246,006	31,596,539	32,440,131	(843,592)
December 31, 2004	22,907,780	54,806,400	31,898,620	32,133,292	(234,672)

The Company s invested capital has increased over the past 5 years, going from $22,907,780 in 2004 to $50,709,601 in 2008. The value of the Company s investments increased from $54,806,400 in 2004 to $68,339,143 during this 5 year period. The Company has been able to partially offset the continuing operating losses which in 2007 were the highest in the Company s history. The increase in value of the Company s assets provides an underpinning for the Company s expanding activities. While there can be no assurance that these assets will not decrease in value, it is unlikely, at the present time, that they will go back to historical cost. The Company feels, however, that with respect to the Blood Volume Analyzer and the Blood Optimization Program, it is undercapitalized. Recent inquiries have indicated that additional capital is not available on reasonable terms without great dilution to existing shareholders. The Company believes that if the blood volume analyzer becomes a standard of care in any one of the areas described in this 10-K filing, it will then have much easier access to additional capital.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Available for Sale Securities

Available-for-sale securities represent investments in debt and equity securities (primarily common and preferred stock of utility companies)that management has determined meet the definition of available-for-sale under SFAS No. 115, Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities. Accordingly, these investments are stated at fair market value and all unrealized holding gains or losses are recorded in the Stockholders Equity section as Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss). Conversely, all realized gains, losses and earnings are recorded in the Statement of Operations under Other Income (Expense).

The company will also engage in the short selling of stock. When this occurs, the short position is marked to the market and this adjustment is recorded in the Statement of Operations. Any gain or loss is recorded for the period presented

Historical cost is used by the Company to determine all gains and losses, and fair market value is obtained by readily available market quotes on all securities.

The Company s investment goals, strategies and policies are as follows:

1. The Company s investment goals are capital preservation and maintaining returns on this capital with a high degree of safety.

2. The Company maintains a diversified securities portfolio comprised primarily of electric utility preferred and common stocks. The Company also sells covered calls on portions of its portfolio and also sells puts on stocks it is willing to own. It also sells uncovered calls and will engage in short positions up to 15% of the value of its portfolio. The Company s short position may temporarily rise to 20% of the Company s portfolio without any specific action because of changes in valuation, but should not exceed this amount. The Company s investment policy is to maintain approximately of 80% of its portfolio in electric utilities. Investments in utilities are primarily in electric companies. Investments in non-utility stocks will not exceed 15% of the portfolio.

3. Investment in speculative issues, including short sales, maximum of 15%.

4. Limited use of options to increase yearly investment income.

    a. The use of Call Options. Covered options can be sold up to a maximum of 20% of the value of the portfolio. This provides extra income in addition to dividends received from the company s investments. The risk of this strategy is that investments the company may have preferred to retain can be called away. Therefore, a limitation of 20% is placed on the amount of stock on which options which can be written. The amount of the portfolio on which options are actually written is usually between 3-10% of the portfolio. The actual turnover of the portfolio is such that the average holding period is in excess of 5 years for available for sale securities.

    b. The use of Put options. Put options are written on stocks which the company is willing to purchase. While the company does not have a high rate of turnover in its portfolio, there is some turnover; for example, due to preferred stocks being called back by the issuing company, or stocks being called away because call options have been written. If the stock does not go below the put exercise price, the company records the proceeds from the sale as income. If the put is exercised, the cost basis is reduced by the proceeds received from the sale of the put option. There may be occasions where the cost basis of the stock is lower than the market price at the time the option is exercised.

    c. Speculative Short Sales/Short Options. The company limits its speculative transactions to no more than 15% of the value of the portfolio. The company may sell uncovered calls on certain stocks. If the stock price does not rise to the price of the calls, the option is not exercised, and the company records the proceeds from the sale of the call as income. If the call is exercised, the company will have a short position in the related stock. The company then has the choice of covering the short position or selling a put against it. If the put is exercised, the short position is covered. The company s current accounting policy is to mark to the market at the end of each quarter any short positions, and include it in the income statement. While the company may have so-called speculative positions equal to 15% of its accounts, in actual practice the average short stock positions usually account for less than 10% of the assets of the company.

5. In the event of a merger, the Company will elect to receive shares in the new company. In the event of a cash only offer, the Company will receive cash and be forced to sell its stock.

Management s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations discuss the Company s condensed consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with US GAAP. The Company considers the following accounting policies to be critical accounting policies.

Revenue Recognition

The Company recognizes operational revenues from several sources. The first source is the outright sale of equipment, the Blood Volume Analyzer, to customers. The second source is the sale and associated shipping revenues of single-use radioisotope doses (Volumex) that are injected into the patient and measured by the Blood Volume Analyzer. The third source of revenue is service contracts on the Blood Volume Analyzer, after it has been sold to a customer. The fourth source of revenue is the storage fees associated with cryobanked blood and semen specimens. The fifth is lab revenues from laboratory services, and the sixth is revenue from semen sales.

The Company currently offers three different methods of purchasing the Blood Volume Analyzer equipment. A customer may purchase the equipment directly, lease the equipment, or rent the equipment on a month-to-month basis. The revenues generated by a direct sale or a monthly rental are recognized as revenue in the period in which the sale or rental occurred. If a customer is to select the lease option, the Company refers its customer to a third party finance company with which it has established a relationship, and if the lease is approved, the Company receives 100% of the sales proceeds from the finance company and recognizes 100% of the revenue. The finance company then deals directly with the customer with regard to lease payments and related collections. Daxor Corporation does not guarantee payments to the leasing company.

The sales of the single-use radioisotope doses (Volumex) that are used in conjunction with the Blood Volume Analyzer are recognized as revenue in the period in which the sale occurred.

When Blood Volume Analyzer equipment has been sold to a customer, the Company offers a one year warranty on the product, which covers all mechanical failures. This one year warranty is effective on the date of sale of the equipment. After the one year period expires, customers may purchase a service contract through the Company. Historically, service contracts were recorded by the Company as deferred revenue and were amortized into income in the period in which they were earned. Effective January 1, 2006, the Company began offering service contracts priced on an annual basis which are billed annually or quarterly depending upon the contractual arrangement with the customer. There were four hospitals that the Company billed during the year ended December 31, 2008 for the entire amount of their annual service contract. At December 31, 2008 and December 31, 2007, deferred revenue pertaining to the historical service contracts was $17,042 and $7,417 respectively.

The storage fees associated with the cryobanked blood and semen samples are recognized as income in the period for which the fee applies. The Company invoices customers for storage fees for various time periods. These time periods range from one month up to one, two or three years. The Company will only recognize revenue for those storage fees that are earned in the current reporting period, and will defer the remaining revenues to the period in which they are earned. Effective October, 2005, the Company has altered our billing procedure as such that clients will only be billed on a quarterly basis. Therefore, future revenue recognition will not include deferred revenue on the storage fees, but rather will be earned in the same period in which the invoices are generated.

Comprehensive Income (Loss)

The Company reports components of comprehensive income under the requirements of SFAS No. 130, Reporting Comprehensive Income. This statement establishes rules for the reporting of comprehensive income and requires certain transactions to be presented as separate components of stockholders equity. The Company currently reports the unrealized holding gains and losses on available-for-sale securities, net of deferred taxes, as accumulated other comprehensive income (loss).

Product Warrantees and Related Liabilities

The Company offers a one year warranty on the Blood Volume Analyzer equipment. This warranty is effective on the date of sale and covers all mechanical failures of the equipment. All major components of the equipment are purchased and warranted by the original third party manufacturers.

Once the initial one year warranty period has expired, customers may purchase annual service contracts for the equipment. These service contracts warranty the mechanical failures of the equipment that are not associated with normal wear-and-tear of the components.

To date, the Company has not experienced any major mechanical failures on any equipment sold. In addition, the majority of the potential liability would revert to the original manufacturer. Due to this history, a liability has not been recorded with respect to product / warranty liability.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with US GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities as of the dates of the financial statements and the results of operations during the reporting periods.. Although these estimates are based upon management s best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results could differ from those estimates

Income Taxes

The Company accounts for income taxes under the provisions of SFAS No. 109, Accounting for Income Taxes. This pronouncement requires recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities for the estimated future tax consequences of event attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases and operating loss and tax credit carry forwards. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates in effect for the year in which the differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of changes in tax rates is recognized in the statement of operations in the period in which the enactment rate changes. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are reduced through the establishment of a valuation allowance at such time as, based on available evidence, it is more likely than not that the deferred tax assets will not be realized.

Contractual Obligations

In December 2002, the Company signed a lease which commenced on January 1, 2003, for its existing facility at the Empire State Building. The lease expires on December 31, 2015. The Company has occupied this space since January 1992. The company currently occupies approximately 7,200 square feet. There are options for an additional 18,000 square feet of space. The Company has acquired a 20,000 square foot manufacturing facility in Oak Ridge, Tennessee which is currently manufacturing the BVA-100 Blood Volume Analyzers, and where R&D activities are performed. The Company s Volumex syringes are filled by an FDA approved radio pharmaceutical manufacturer. The manufacturer has worked with Daxor since 1987. The manufacturer s prices are reviewed annually.

TABULAR DISCLOSURE OF CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

		Payments Due By Period			
Contractual Obligations	**Total**	**Less Than 1 Year**	**1 3 Years**	**3 5 Years**	**More Than 5 years**
(Long-Term Debt Obligations)[1]	**$ 515,542**	**$ 71,190**	**$ 142,380**	**$ 301,972**	**0**
(Capital Lease Obligations)	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
(Operating Lease Obligations)[2]	**$ 2,205,588**	**$ 315,084**	**$ 630,168**	**$ 630,168**	**$ 630,168**
(Purchase Obligations)	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
(Other Long-Term Liabilities Reflected on the Registrant s Balance Sheet under GAAP)	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Total	**$ 2,721,130**	**$ 386,274**	**$ 772,548**	**$ 932,140**	**$ 630,168**

1 This amount represents the total monthly mortgage payment of $5,932 which includes principal and interest for the property purchased at 107 and 109 Meco Lane in Oak Ridge, Tennessee. There is a monthly payment of $5,932 through December of 2011. The Company has the option of making a balloon payment of $301,972 in January of 2012 or refinancing the remaining amount of the mortgage.

2 This amount represents a total monthly rental payment of $26,257 which consists of base rent of $25,535 and $722 for two separate spaces at 350 5th Avenue.

Summary of Actual Portfolio Investments

The company s portfolio value is exposed to fluctuations in the general value of utilities. An increase of interest rates could affect the company in two ways: one would be to put downward pressure on the valuation of utility stocks as well as increase the company s cost of borrowing.

Because of the size of the unrealized gains in the company s portfolio, the company does not anticipate any changes which could reduce the value of the company s utility portfolio below historical cost. Utilities operate in an environment of federal, state and local regulations, and they may disproportionately affect an individual utility. The company s exposure to regulatory risk is mitigated due to it s diversity of holdings. At December 31, 2008 and 2007, the company held 104 and 63 separate stocks, respectively.

Puts and calls are marked to market for each reporting period and any gain or loss is recognized through the Statement of Operations and labeled as Mark to market of short positions .

December 31, 2008

The following is summary information on the actual Securities Portfolio held by Daxor Corporation during the year ended and as at December 31, 2008:

Description	Percent of Portfolio Cost	Cost	Market Value	Unrealized Gains	Unrealized Losses	Dividends and Interest
Utilities-Common Stock	63.25%	$ 32,074,124	$ 53,875,289	$ 27,660,548	$ (5,859,383)	$ 2,096,733
Non-Utilities Common	30.95%	15,692,238	12,035,699	610,069	(4,266,608)	124,453
Total Common Stock	94.20%	47,766,362	65,910,988	28,270,617	(10,125,991)	2,221,186
Mutual Funds-Non-Utilities	0.34%	172,710	165,500	0	(7,210)	
Utilities-Preferred Stock	0.53%	270,498	438,884	173,317	(4,931)	26,523
Non-Utilities- Preferred	4.87%	2,467,026	1,823,771	25,606	(668,861)	123,134
Total Preferred Stock	5.40%	2,737,524	2,262,655	198,923	(673,792)	149,657
Total Equities	99.94%	50,676,596	68,339,143	28,469,540	(10,806,993)	2,370,843
Utilities-Bonds	.06%	33,005	0	0	(33,005)	0
Total Portfolio	100.00%	$ 50,709,601	$ 68,339,143	$ 28,469,540	$ (10,839,998)	$ 2,370,843

During the year ended December 31, 2008, the Company received $ 87,465 of dividends on stocks that were not in the Securities Portfolio at December 31, 2008 and was charged $32,483 for dividends on short positions. The Company also received $84,141 in money market dividends.

Summary of Put and Call Options at December 31, 2008

Description	**Proceeds Received**	**Market Value**	**Unrealized Gains**	**Unrealized Losses**
Puts	$ 7,125,645	$ 7,118,277	$ 2,364,802	$ (2,357,434)
Calls	$ 6,686,330	$ 1,306,082	$ 5,575,222	$ (194,974)
Total Puts and Calls	$ 13,811,975	$ 8,424,359	$ 7,940,024	$ (2,552,408)

December 31, 2007

The following is summary information on the actual Securities Portfolio held by Daxor Corporation during the year ended and as at December 31, 2007:

Description	Percent of Portfolio Cost	Cost	Market Value	Unrealized Gains	Unrealized Losses	Dividends and Interest
Utilities-Common Stock	86.51%	$ 25,941,264	$ 70,550,992	$ 46,696,888	(2,087,160)	$ 1,957,012
Non-Utilities Common	9.68%	2,903,548	2,770,677	226,645	(359,516)	4,640
Total Common Stock	96.19%	28,844,812	73,321,669	46,923,533	(2,446,676)	1,961,652
Utilities-Preferred Stock	2.25%	673,367	968,869	295,502	0	47,594
Non-Utilities-Preferred	.95%	284,332	282,105	5,460	(7,687)	9,444
Total Preferred Stock	3.20%	957,699	1,250,974	300,962	(7,687)	57,038
Total Equities	99.39%	29,802,511	74,572,643	47,224,495	(2,454,363)	2,018,690

Utilities-Bonds	.51%	151,881	289,550	137,669	0	0
Non-Utilities-Bonds	.10%	32,765	57,000	24,235	0	3,687
Total Bonds	.61%	184,646	346,550	161,904	0	3,687
Total Portfolio	100.00%	$ 29,987,157	$ 74,919,193	$ 47,386,399	$ (2,454,363)	$ 2,022,377

During the year ended December 31, 2007, the Company received $381,578 of dividends on stocks that were not in the Securities Portfolio at December 31, 2007 and was charged $74,427 for dividends on short positions. The Company also received $93,635 in money market dividends.

Summary of Put and Call Options at December 31, 2007

Description	Proceeds Received	Market Value	Unrealized Gains	Unrealized Losses
Puts	$ 1,545,102	$ 2,172,670	$ 360,565	$ (988,133)
Calls	$ 6,100,731	$ 3,799,962	$ 3,602,061	$ (1,301,292)
Total Puts and Calls	$ 7,645,833	$ 5,972,632	$ 3,962,626	$ (2,289,425)

Item 7A: Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk.

In light of the Safe Harbor provisions so that a company could not be considered an investment company, we have done an analysis of what would have occurred if the company had elected to use a Safe Harbor provision instead of the cash management program that it developed which utilizes dividend paying utilities combined with option sales. It should be noted that it is not mandatory to utilize T-bills, only that it is a Safe Harbor provision, where one is not required to explain or justify that one is an operating company rather than in investment company. We elected to augment the company s revenue rather than accept the Safe Harbor T-bill scenario. We understood that there were risks, and the concept was approved by the Board of Directors of Daxor before this policy was inaugurated.

The Board of Directors reviews and approves the investment policy at least once a year. The current policy is: 1) the primary investments are in electric utilities; no more than 20% of the company s assets can be in shorts at any one time; 2)the company can continue to sell covered call options; sell naked put options on securities it is willing to own; 3) concentration of no more than 10% of any one stock in the portfolio; 4) if a stock were to grow to more than 10% due to natural increase in value, it is exempt from the 10% concentration rule. The Company has always had on its Board of Directors, for the last twenty years, at least one person who could be considered an expert on investing accounting policy with Wall Street experience.

In 1985, the Company had a secondary offering which raised approximately $7.1 million. In 1984, prior to clearance by the SEC of the underwriting, the Company had its cash management policy of investing in electric utilities reviewed by the SEC. The SEC reviewed the policy and the Company s operations, and permitted the secondary offering to proceed without any alterations. In 1992, the Company had its cash management investment policies questioned by the SEC and no action was taken against the Company. The following graphs illustrate what would have happened to the company if the Company had chosen at that time, beginning in 1993, to undertake a so-called Safe Harbor policy. Two separate T-bill rates were used for this analysis; one for an average rate of approximately 2%, and one for an average rate of approximately 3%. The 2% and 3% scenarios are reasonable approximations of which the Company might have encountered during this time. During the 16 year period of 1993-2008 which is covered in this analysis, the annual yield on U.S. Treasuries at a one year constant maturity varied from 1.24% to 6.11%.

In November 2005, the Company s cash policy was again questioned by the SEC and a formal response was provided by the Company on January 13, 2006. The following additional information is provided to illustrate what the Company s current financial position would have been had it followed a simple policy of investing its cash in treasury securities. The Company also is providing a graph adapted from information provided on the Federal Reserve website at www.federalreserve.gov. The company provided similar information in an amended 10-K filed on November 9, 2006. The current graphs include the year ended December 31, 2008.

Graph 1 illustrates three sets of data from 1993 to 2008: 1) the company s reported net income from all sources, 2) the company s operation income minus operating expenses, and 3) a hypothetical net income calculated assuming that, rather than following its existing investment policy, the Company had invested in Treasury Bills and received an interest rate of 2%.

Graph 1: Comparison of Net Earnings with Hypothetical Earnings That Would Have Resulted Had the Company Invested in Treasury Bills from 1993 to 2008 and Received a 2% Interest Rate

For the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, the Company had net income of $15,123,269 and $10,647,216 respectively. However, for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, the company recorded losses of $785,531, $1,335,981 and $389,622 despite supplemental revenue from investments. For the years ended December 31, 1996 through December 31,2002, the company sustained heavy operating losses but was close to breaking even due to supplemental income. From 1993 to 1995, the company reported a net profit despite increasing losses from operations. As can be seen, from 1993 through 1995, the company also sustained operating losses.

Had the company invested in Treasury Bills and received a 2% interest rate, the annual losses for 2005 through 2008 would have been approximately $5 million. In 2004, the loss would have been over $3 million and in 2003 close to $3 million. From 1996-2002, the company would have lost approximately $2 million each year.

Graph 2: Comparison of Net Earnings with Hypothetical Earnings That Would Have Resulted Had the Company Invested in Treasury Bills from 1993 to 2008 and Received a 3% Interest Rate

Graph 2 shows the same basic scenario as Graph 1, except that the hypothetical net income was calculated assuming a 3% interest rate from Treasury Bills. The results are similar to those from Graph 1, but the loss is slightly lower because of the 1% higher interest rate.

Graph 3: Hypothetical Change in Company Assets that Would Have Occurred Had Persistent Losses from Investment in Treasury Bills with a 2% Rate of Interest Forced the Company to Cover Losses by Liquidating Sections of its Portfolio

Graph 3 compares the Company s marketable securities at cost with a hypothetical value of securities. This hypothetical value was calculated assuming that the Company had begun investing in Treasury Bills in 1993 and received a 2% interest rate. The marketable securities at cost approximately represent the amount of money the Company has available, or its approximate assets. Using our existing investment policy, the cost of the Company s marketable securities has gradually increased from approximately $28 million at December 31, 1993 to approximately $50 million at December 31, 2008.

Had the company invested in Treasury Bills, because of the continuing net loss (as demonstrated in Graph 1), the Company would have been forced to steadily sell investment capital to cover those losses. The calculations take this dwindling supply of capital into account. Lost capital would only have been partially replaced by interest on the Treasury Bills, and the amount of investment income would have declined as the amount of capital decreased. By year end 2004, the value of the Company s securities would have dwindled to approximately $7 million, from a starting point of over $27 million. By year end 2005, the estimated value of the securities would have fallen to approximately $2 million and the Company would likely have faced likely bankruptcy by the end of 2006.

Graph 4: Hypothetical Change in Company Assets that Would Have Occurred Had Persistent Losses from Investment in Treasury Bills a 3% Rate of Interest Forced the Company to Cover Losses by Liquidating Sections of its Portfolio

Graph 4 illustrates the same scenario as Graph 3, but assuming a 3% interest rate from Treasury Bills. The loss is somewhat less in this scenario, but by year end 2004, securities would have fallen to approximately $10 million, and the estimated value of the securities by 2005 would have been approximately $5 million by the end of 2005. Under this scenario, the Company would have been facing bankruptcy by the end of 2007.

Graph 5: Loans Payable per Year

Graph 5 illustrates the Company s loans payable at December 31 from 1993 to 2008. From 1993 to 1995, the amount of loans payable decreased sharply, and then stayed in a narrow range from 1995 to 2001, remaining below $3 million and reaching a low of $1 million at December 31, 2001. After 2001, because of the company s expanded research and development, the amount of loans began to increase steadily until December 31, 2005, when they exceeded the 1993 amount. By December 31, 2007, the amount of loans returned somewhat to 2004 levels. The increase in the loan balance at December 31, 2008 is mainly a result of the increased cost of the investment portfolio.

Graph 6: Operating Revenues and Total Expenses from 1993 to 2008

Graph 6 illustrates operational revenues and total expenses from 1993 to 2008. Operational revenues dropped sharply between 1995 and 1996. Between 1998 and 1999, operational revenues began to recover, and reached pre-1995 levels in 2007. Expenses were fairly constant between 1993 and 2001, but they have increased since 2001 because of the expansion in research, development, and marketing. Throughout the entire sixteen year period of 1993-2008, operating expenses have exceeded operating revenues each year.

Graph 7: Marketable Securities at Cost Compared to the Rate of Return

Graph 7 shows the cost of securities compared with rate of return (investment income/cost of securities) from 1993 to 2008. The rate of return includes dividends and net profits from security sales, but it does not include unrealized profits. If unrealized profits had been included, the rate of return would have been higher.

The actual rate of return is more than three times the rate of return that the company would have received if the Company had invested exclusively in Treasury Bills. The Company, therefore, has benefited from the cash management policy of the past 16 years.

Graph 8: Portfolio of Treasury Securities at One Year constant maturity from 1993 -2008 from Federal Reserve Bank Data.

Graph 8 shows the market yield for the past 15 years on U.S Government Treasury securities at a one year constant maturity. The yields have ranged from a high of 6.11% in 2000 down to a low of 1.24% in 2003. The average yield for the past sixteen years is 4.10%, and the average interest rate for the past five years is 3.36%.

Graph 9: Comparison of Net Earnings with Hypothetical Earnings That Would Have Resulted Had the Company Invested in Treasury Bills with Yields reported by the Federal Reserve Bank from 1993-2008.

Graph 9 illustrates the same three sets of data as graphs 1 and 2, utilizing interest rates from Graph 8. The results are similar to those from the previous two graphs, validating the accuracy of those hypothetical predictions. Had the company invested in these or similar Treasury Bills, the company would have faced persistent losses over this 16 year period.

Graph 10: Hypothetical Change in Company Assets that Would Have Occurred Had Persistent Losses from Investment in Treasury Bills with Yields Reported by the Federal Reserve Bank Forced the Company to Cover Losses by Liquidating Sections of its Portfolio

Graph 10 illustrates the same scenario as Graphs 3 and 4, utilizing the interest rates from Graph 8. Again, the results are very similar to those from graphs 4 and 5, providing validation for the hypothetical predictions. By year end 2004, securities would have fallen to approximately $15 million, and securities by year end 2005 to been approximately $10 million. Had the company invested in these or similar Treasury Bills, by year end 2006, the value of the securities would have fallen to $5 million and the Company would likely have faced bankruptcy in 2007.

Item 8: Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

Index to Consolidated Financial Statements

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Stockholders and Board of Directors of Daxor Corporation

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Daxor Corporation and subsidiary (the Company) as of December 31, 2008 and 2007, and the related consolidated statements of operations, stockholders equity and comprehensive income (loss), and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2008. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. Our audits included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company s internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Daxor Corporation and subsidiary as of December 31, 2008 and 2007, and the consolidated results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2008, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

/s/ Rotenberg Meril Solomon Bertiger & Guttilla, P.C.

Saddle Brook, NJ

March 20, 2009

DAXOR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DAXOR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	December 31, 2008	December 31, 2007
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents, including $1,994,558 of Treasury Bills in 2008 and $1,970,872 at 2007	$ 2,545,040	$ 2,029,834
Receivable from broker(held in money market accounts)	2,829,979	10,495,417
Available-for-sale securities, at fair value	68,339,143	74,919,193
Securities sold, not received, at fair value		12,404,409
Accounts receivable, net of reserve of $88,645 in 2007 and $57,655 in 2007	205,568	214,334
Inventory	426,826	255,834
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	131,912	145,827
Total Current Assets	74,478,468	100,464,848
Property and equipment, net	2,308,555	2,058,494
Other assets	37,158	37,158
Total Assets	$ 76,824,181	$ 102,560,500
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY		
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$ 604,420	$ 498,212
Loans payable	13,052,162	3,314,303
Income taxes payable	2,643,958	1,295,668
Mortgage payable, current portion	40,306	37,313
Puts and calls, at fair value	8,424,359	5,972,632
Securities borrowed, at fair value	107,871	20,362,259
Deferred revenue	33,349	7,417
Deferred income taxes	8,066,823	15,726,213
Total Current Liabilities	32,973,248	47,214,017
LONG TERM LIABILITIES		
Mortgage payable, less current portion	390,292	430,598
Total Liabilities	33,363,540	47,644,615

COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES		
STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY		
Common stock, $.01 par value		
Authorized - 10,000,000 shares		
Issued - 5,316,550 shares		
Outstanding 4,289,118 and 4,468,618 shares, respectively	53,165	53,165
Additional paid in capital	10,660,547	10,594,161
Accumulated other comprehensive income	11,459,203	29,205,823
Retained earnings	32,158,138	23,487,371
Less: cost of common stock held in treasury, at cost, 1,027,432 shares in 2008 and 847,932 in 2007	(10,870,412)	(8,424,635)
Total Stockholders Equity	43,460,641	54,915,885
Total Liabilities and Stockholders Equity	$ 76,824,181	$ 102,560,500

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

DAXOR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31

REVENUES:	2008	2007	2006
Operating revenues - equipment sales and related services	$ 1,381,105	$ 1,453,201	$ 1,055,706
Operating revenues - cryobanking and related services	379,950	416,578	430,743
Total Revenues	1,761,055	1,869,779	1,486,449
Costs of Sales:			
Costs of equipment sales and related services	674,576	634,938	585,742
Costs of cryobanking and related services	42,702	47,848	45,825
Total Costs of Sales	717,278	682,786	631,567
Gross Profit	1,043,777	1,186,993	854,882
OPERATING EXPENSES:			
Research and development expenses:			
Research and development-equipment sales and related services	2,257,601	2,390,352	2,195,371
Research and development-cryobanking and related services	180,822	186,356	137,028
Total Research and Development Expenses	2,438,423	2,576,708	2,332,399
Selling, General & Administrative Expenses:			
Selling, general, and administrative; equipment sales and related services	3,085,575	3,326,211	3,645,655
Selling, general & administrative; cryobanking and related services	726,931	714,944	301,749
Total Selling, General & Administrative Expenses	3,812,506	4,041,155	3,947,404
Total Operating Expenses	6,250,929	6,617,863	6,279,803
Loss from Operations	(5,207,152)	(5,430,870)	(5,424,921)
Other income (expenses):			
Dividend income-investment portfolio	2,509,966	2,419,476	2,273,737
Realized gains on sale of securities, net	17,249,716	14,853,934	3,316,710
Mark to market of short positions	5,364,215	357,337	(544,629)
Other revenues	11,924	11,112	13,838
Interest expense, net of interest income of $37,408,$12,838 and $3,699	(147,501)	(197,211)	(363,952)
Administrative expenses relating to portfolio investments	(99,935)	(55,538)	(44,564)

Total Other income, net	24,888,385	17,389,110	4,651,140
Income (Loss) before income taxes	$ 19,681,233	$ 11,958,240	$ (773,781)
Provision for income taxes	4,557,964	1,311,024	11,750
Net Income (Loss)	$ 15,123,269	$ 10,647,216	$ (785,531)
Weighted average number of shares outstanding - basic	4,350,951	4,572,119	4,625,168
Net income (loss) per common equivalent share - basic	$ 3.48	$ 2.33	$ (0.17)
Weighted average number of shares outstanding - diluted	4,375,623	4,572,119	4,625,168
Net income (loss) per common equivalent share - diluted	$ 3.46	$ 2.33	$ (0.17)

DAXOR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY
STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

	Common Stock							
	Number of Shares Outstanding	Amount	Additional Paid in Capital	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Retained Earnings	Treasury Stock	Total	Comprehensive Income (Loss)
Balances, December 31, 2005	4,630,426	$ 53,165	$ 10,303,902	$ 20,537,750	$ 13,625,686	$ (5,775,702)	$ 38,744,801	
Change in unrealized gain on securities, net of$4,222,581deferred taxes				7,841,937			7,841,937	$ 7,841,937
Option based compensation expense			77,980				77,980	
Net loss					(785,531)		(785,531)	(785,531)
Purchase of treasury stock	(15,100)					(241,395)	(241,395)	
Comprehensive Income								$ 7,056,406
Balances, December 31, 2006	4,615,326	$ 53,165	$ 10,381,882	$ 28,379,687	$ 12,840,155	$ (6,017,097)	$ 45,637,792	
Change in unrealized gain on securities, net of$444,843 deferred taxes				826,136			826,136	$ 826,136
Option based compensation expense			43,937				43,937	
Net income					10,647,216		10,647,216	10,647,216
Treasury stock issued upon exercise of stock options	17,100		168,342			91,578	259,920	
Purchase of treasury stock	(163,808)					(2,499,116)	(2,499,116)	
Comprehensive Income								$ 11,473,352
Balances, December 31, 2007	4,468,618	$ 53,165	$ 10,594,161	$ 29,205,823	$ 23,487,371	$ (8,424,635)	$ 54,915,885	
Change in unrealized gain on securities, net of $9,555,873 deferred taxes				(17,746,620)			(17,746,620)	$ (17,746,620)

Option based compensation expense			66,386				66,386	
Net income					15,123,269		15,123,269	15,123,269
Common Stock Dividends					(6,452,502)		(6,452,502)	
Purchase of treasury stock	(179,500)					(2,445,777)	(2,445,777)	
Comprehensive Loss								$ (2,623,351)
Balances, December 31, 2008	4,289,118	$ 53,165	$ 10,660,547	$ 11,459,203	$ 32,158,138	$ (10,870,412)	$ 43,460,641	

DAXOR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31

	2008	2007	2006
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Net income (loss)	$ 15,123,269	$ 10,647,216	$ (785,531)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash used in operating activities:			
Depreciation & amortization	288,748	229,929	166,399
Deferred Income Taxes	1,896,483		
Provision for bad debts	30,990	23,492	(7,137)
Gain on sale of fixed assets	(213,814)	(151,016)	(29,802)
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	81,315	73,384	
Non-cash consideration received on instrument sale (1)		(65,000)	
Stock dividend income received on investments			(4,326)
Stock based compensation associated with employee stock option plans	66,386	43,937	77,980
Non-cash research and development Expense (1)		65,000	
Gains on sale of investments, net	(17,249,716)	(14,853,934)	(3,316,710)
Marked to market adjustments on options and shorts	(5,364,215)	(357,337)	544,629
Change in operating assets and operating liabilities:			
Increase in accounts receivable	(22,224)	(63,717)	(35,380)
(Increase) decrease in prepaid expenses & other current assets	13,915	(30,716)	115,521
(Increase) decrease in inventory	(170,992)	(84,838)	20,865
Increase in other assets		(5,000)	
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	106,208	99,071	(99,057)
Increase in Income Taxes Payable	1,348,290	1,281,842	
Increase(decrease) in deferred income	25,932	4,662	(87,713)
Net cash used in operating activities	(4,039,425)	(3,143,025)	(3,440,262)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of property and equipment	(666,310)	(1,642,489)	(344,534)
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets	260,000	195,500	65,000
(Decrease) increase in securities sold, not received	12,404,409	(5,301,646)	(6,083,827)
(Decrease) increase in securities borrowed	(20,254,388)	9,696,537	9,362,925
Purchases of put and call options	(430,233)	(772,799)	(224,165)
Sale of put and call options	34,377,992	18,662,703	6,710,808
Purchase of investments	(72,322,528)	(31,263,920)	(13,697,234)
Sales of investments	42,717,984	25,195,606	14,238,819
Net cash provided by (used in)investing activities	(3,913,074)	14,769,492	10,027,792
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Proceeds from bank loan	1,225,000	1,400,000	
Repayment of bank loan	(1,690,000)	(1,400,000)	
Proceeds from margin loans	94,420,864	40,045,820	23,902,822
Repayment of margin loans	(76,552,567)	(50,710,095)	(27,503,033)
Proceeds from mortgage		500,000	
Dividends paid	(6,452,502)		
Repayment of mortgage	(37,313)	(32,089)	
Purchase of treasury stock	(2,445,777)	(2,499,116)	(241,395)
Proceeds from sale of treasury Stock		259,920	
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	8,467,705	(12,435,560)	(3,841,606)

Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	515,206	(809,093)	2,745,924
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	2,029,834	2,838,927	93,003
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	$ 2,545,040	$ 2,029,834	$ 2,838,927

1. The Company owed a hospital $65,000 of credits for Volumex Kits that were paid for and used in a research study.

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

DAXOR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(1) BUSINESS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Business

Daxor Corporation is a medical device manufacturing company that offers additional biotech services, such as cryobanking, through its wholly owned subsidiary Scientific Medical Systems Corp. The main focus of Daxor Corporation has been the development and marketing of an instrument that rapidly and accurately measures human blood volume. This instrument is used in conjunction with a single use diagnostic injection and collection kit that the Company also sells to its customers.

Significant Accounting Policies

Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Daxor Corporation and Scientific Medical Systems Corp, a wholly-owned subsidiary. All significant intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated in consolidation.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Reclassifications

Reclassifications occurred to certain prior year amounts in order to conform to the current year classifications. The reclassifications have no effect on the reported net loss.

Segment Information

The Company has two operating segments: Equipment Sales and Related Services, and Cryobanking and Related Services.

The Equipment Sales and Related Services segment comprises the Blood Volume Analyzer equipment and related activity. This includes equipment sales, equipment rentals, equipment delivery fees, BVA-100 kit sales and service contract revenues.

The Cryobanking and Related Services segment is comprised of activity relating to the storage of blood and semen, and related laboratory services and handling fees.

Although not deemed an operating segment, the Company reports a third business segment; Investment activity. This segment reports the activity of the Company s Investment Portfolio. This includes all earnings, gains and losses, and expenses relating to these investments.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers cash equivalents to be all highly liquid investments purchased with an original maturity of 90 days or less. Normally, these consist of U.S. Treasury Bills. At December 31, 2008 and 2007 there were $1,994,558 and $1,970,872 of U.S. Treasury Bills included in Cash and Cash Equivalents.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The carrying amounts of financial instruments, including cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable and payable, accrued liabilities, deferred option premiums and loans payable approximate fair value because of their short maturities. The carrying amount of the mortgage payable is estimated to approximate fair value as the mortgage was closed in 2007 at a current interest rate.

Fair Value Measurements

Effective January 1, 2008, we adopted SFAS No. 157, Fair Value Measurements (SFAS 157). SFAS 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value under GAAP and enhances disclosures about fair value measurements. Fair value is defined under SFAS 157 as the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. SFAS 157 establishes a fair value hierarchy which requires an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. The standard describes three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair values which are discussed below. The adoption of SFAS 157 had no impact on our financial statements other than the disclosures presented herein.

Level 1- Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 - Observable inputs other than Level 1 prices such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities; quoted prices in markets that are not active; or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data for substantially the full term of the assets or liabilities. Level 2 assets include corporate-owned key person life insurance policies.

Level 3 - Unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity and that are significant to the fair value of the assets or liabilities. Level 3 assets and liabilities include financial instruments whose value is determined using pricing models, discounted cash flow methodologies, or similar techniques, as well as instruments for which the determination of fair value requires significant management judgment or estimation. This category includes auction rate securities where independent pricing information was not able to be obtained.

The Company s marketable securities are valued using Level 1 observable inputs utilizing quoted market prices in active markets. These marketable securities are summarized in footnote 2, Fair Value Measurements.

Puts and Calls at Fair Value

As part of the company s investment strategy, put and call options are sold on various stocks the company is willing to buy or sell. The premiums received are deferred until such time as they are exercised or expire. In accordance with SFAS No. 133 - *Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities,* these options are marked to market for each reporting period using readily available market quotes, and this fair value adjustment is recorded as a gain or loss in the Statement of Operations.

Upon exercise, the value of the premium will adjust the basis of the underlying security bought or sold. Options that expire are recorded as income in the period they expire.

Receivable from Broker

The Receivable from Broker represents cash proceeds from sales of securities and dividends. These proceeds are kept in interest bearing money market accounts.

Available for Sale Securities

Available-for-sale securities represent investments in debt and equity securities (primarily common and preferred stock of utility companies)that management has determined meet the definition of available-for-sale under SFAS No. 115, Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities. Accordingly, these investments are stated at fair market value and all unrealized holding gains or losses are recorded in the Stockholders Equity section as Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss). Conversely, all realized gains, losses and earnings are recorded in the Statement of Operations under Other Income (Expense).

The company will also engage in the short selling of stock. When this occurs, the short position is marked to the market and this adjustment is recorded in the Statement of Operations. Any gain or loss is recorded for the period presented

The Company s investment goals, strategies and policies are as follows:

1. The Company s investment goals are capital preservation and maintaining returns on this capital with a high degree of safety.

2. The Company maintains a diversified securities portfolio comprised primarily of electric utility preferred and common stocks. The Company also sells covered calls on portions of its portfolio and also sells puts on stocks it is willing to own. It also sells uncovered calls and will engage in short positions up to 15% of the value of its portfolio. The Company s short position may temporarily rise to 20% of the Company s portfolio without any specific action because of changes in valuation, but should not exceed this amount. The Company s

investment policy is to maintain approximately of 80% of its portfolio in electric utilities. Investments in utilities are primarily in electric companies. Investments in non-utility stocks will not exceed 15% of the portfolio.

3. Investment in speculative issues, including short sales, maximum of 15%.

4. Limited use of options to increase yearly investment income.

a. The use of Call Options. Covered options can be sold up to a maximum of 20% of the value of the portfolio. This provides extra income in addition to dividends received from the company s investments. The risk of this strategy is that investments the company may have preferred to retain can be called away. Therefore, a limitation of 20% is placed on the amount of stock on which options which can be written. The amount of the portfolio on which options are actually written is usually between 3-10% of the portfolio. The actual turnover of the portfolio is such that the average holding period is in excess of 5 years for available for sale securities.

d. The use of Put options. Put options are written on stocks which the company is willing to purchase. While the company does not have a high rate of turnover in its portfolio, there is some turnover; for example, due to preferred stocks being called back by the issuing company, or stocks being called away because call options have been written. If the stock does not go below the put exercise price, the company records the proceeds from the sale as income. If the put is exercised, the cost basis is reduced by the proceeds received from the sale of the put option. There may be occasions where the cost basis of the stock is lower than the market price at the time the option is exercised.

e. Speculative Short Sales/Short Options. The company limits its speculative transactions to no more than 15% of the value of the portfolio. The company may sell uncovered calls on certain stocks. If the stock price does not rise to the price of the calls, the option is not exercised, and the company records the proceeds from the sale of the call as income. If the call is exercised, the company will have a short position in the related stock. The company then has the choice of covering the short position or selling a put against it. If the put is exercised, the short position is covered. The company s current accounting policy is to mark to the market at the end of each quarter any short positions, and include it in the income statement. While the company may have so-called speculative positions equal to 15% of its accounts, in actual practice the average short stock positions usually account for less than 10% of the assets of the company.

5. In the event of a merger, the Company will elect to receive shares in the new company. In the event of a cash only offer, the Company will receive cash and be forced to sell its stock.

Securities borrowed at fair value

When a call option that has been sold short is exercised, a short position is created in the related common stock. The recorded cost of these short positions is the amount received on the sale of the stock plus the proceeds received from the underlying call option. These positions are shown on the Balance Sheet as Securities borrowed at fair value and the carrying value is reduced or increased at the end of each quarter by the mark to market adjustment which is recorded in accordance with SFAS No. 115 *Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities.*

Securities sold, not received at fair value

As of December 31, 2007, some of the financial institutions who held our securities did not increase our account with the cash proceeds on a short sale of stock. In lieu of cash, some of our accounts received a credit for the proceeds of the short sale. Cash was added or subtracted to these accounts weekly based on the market value of these short positions. These securities were recorded by the Company as received but not delivered and were valued at their quoted market price.

The short positions where the Company did not receive cash proceeds were closed out during 2008.

Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable are reviewed by the Company at the end of each reporting period to determine the collectability based upon the aging of the balances and the history of the customer.

Inventory

Inventory is stated at the lower of cost or market, using the first-in, first-out method (FIFO), and consists primarily of finished goods.

Prepaid Expenses and Other Current Assets

Prepaid expenses and other current assets generally consist of prepayments for future services and corporate capital base/personal holding taxes. Prepayments are expensed when the services are received or as the prepaid capital base/personal holding taxes are offset by the related tax liability. All prepaid expenses and taxes are expensed within one year of the Balance Sheet date and are thus classified as Current Assets.

Property and Equipment

Property and Equipment is stated at cost and consists of BVA equipment loaned on a trial basis, laboratory and office equipment, furniture and fixtures, and leasehold improvements. These assets are depreciated under the straight-line method, over their estimated useful lives, which range from 5 to 39 years.

Amounts spent to repair or maintain these assets arising out of the normal course of business are expensed in the period incurred. The cost of betterments and additions are capitalized and depreciated over the life of the asset. The cost of assets disposed of or determined to be non-revenue producing, together with the related accumulated depreciation applicable thereto, are eliminated from the accounts, and any gain or loss is recognized.

In accordance with SFAS No. 144, Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets, management reviews long-lived assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Currently, management does not believe there is any impairment of any long-lived assets.

Revenue Recognition

The Company recognizes operational revenues from several sources. The first source is the sale of equipment, the Blood Volume Analyzer, to customers. The second source is the sale of single use tracer doses supplied as Volumex kits that are injected into the patient and measured by the Blood Volume Analyzer. The third source of revenue is service contracts on the Blood Volume Analyzer, after it has been sold to a customer. The fourth source of revenue is the storage fees associated with cryobanked blood and semen specimens, and associated laboratory tests.

The Company currently offers three different methods of purchasing the Blood Volume Analyzer equipment. A customer may purchase the equipment directly, lease the equipment, or rent the equipment on a month-to-month basis. The revenues generated by a direct sale or a monthly rental are recognized as revenue in the period in which the sale or rental occurred. If a customer is to select the lease option, the Company refers its customer to a third party finance company with which it has established a relationship, and if the lease is approved, the Company receives 100% of the sales proceeds from the finance company and recognizes 100% of the revenue. The finance company then deals directly with the customer with regard to lease payments and related collections.

The sales of the single-use radioisotope doses (Volumex) that are used in conjunction with the Blood Volume Analyzer are recognized as revenue in the period in which the doses are shipped.

When Blood Volume Analyzer equipment has been sold to a customer, the Company offers a one year warranty on the product, which covers all mechanical failures. This one year warranty is effective on the date of sale of the equipment. After the one year period expires, customers may purchase a service contract through the Company, which is usually offered in one-year increments. These service contracts are recorded by the Company as deferred revenue and are amortized into income in the period in which they apply.

As at December 31, 2008 and December 31, 2007, deferred revenue pertaining to the kit sales and historical service contracts was $31,706 and $7,417 respectively. Deferred revenue related to the storage fees was $1,643 and $0, respectively. The total deferred revenues were $33,349 and $7,417 respectively.

The storage fees associated with the cryobanked blood and semen samples are recognized as income in the period for which the fee applies. Although the Company historically offered annual storage fee contracts, effective October 1, 2005, the Company only offers three month storage terms.

Income Taxes

The Company accounts for income taxes under the provisions of SFAS No. 109, *Accounting for Income Taxes*. This pronouncement requires recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities for the estimated future tax consequences of events attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases and operating loss and tax credit carry forwards. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates in effect for the year in which the differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of changes in tax rates is recognized in the statement of operations in the period in which the enactment rate changes. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are reduced through the establishment of a valuation allowance at such time as, based on available evidence, it is more likely than not that the deferred tax assets will not be realized.

In June 2006, the FASB issued FASB Interpretation No. 48 (FIN 48) Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes (an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109) which became effective in 2007. This interpretation was issued to clarify the accounting for uncertainty in the amount of income taxes recognized in the financial statements by prescribing a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. For those benefits to be recognized, a tax position must be more likely than not to be sustained upon examination by the taxing authorities. The amount recognized is measured as the largest amount of benefit that is greater than 50 percent likely of being realized upon ultimate settlement. The provisions of FIN 48 were adopted by the Company on January 1, 2007 and had no effect on the Company s financial statements upon adoption. The Company also evaluated its tax positions as of December 31, 2008 and 2007 and reached the same conclusion.

Comprehensive Income (Loss)

The Company reports components of comprehensive income under the requirements of SFAS No. 130, Reporting Comprehensive Income. This statement establishes rules for the reporting of comprehensive income and requires certain transactions to be presented as separate components of stockholders equity. The Company currently reports the unrealized holding gains and losses on available-for-sale securities, net of deferred taxes, as accumulated other comprehensive income (loss).

Warranties and Indemnification Obligations

The Company recognizes warranty and indemnification obligations under SFAS No.5 (As Amended), Accounting for Contingencies (SFAS 5), FASB Interpretation No. 45, Guarantor s Accounting and Disclosure Requirements for Guarantees, Including Indirect Guarantees of Indebtedness of Others and FASB Concepts Statement (SFAC) No.7 (As Amended), Using Cash Flow Information and Present Value in Accounting Measurements. These pronouncements require a guarantor to recognize and disclose a liability for obligations it has undertaken in relation to the issuance of the guarantee.

The Company warrants that its products are free from defects in material and workmanship for a period of one year from the date of initial acceptance by our customers. The warranty does not cover any losses or damage that occurs as a result of improper installation, misuse or neglect and repair or modification by anyone other than the Company or its authorized repair agent. The Company s policy is to accrue anticipated warranty costs based upon historical percentages of items returned for repair within one year of the initial sale. The Company s repair rate of product under warranty has been minimal, and a historical percentage has not been established. The Company has not provided for any reserves for such warranty liability.

When a Blood Volume Analyzer has been sold to a customer, the Company offers a one year warranty on the product, which covers all mechanical failures. This one year warranty is effective on the date of sale of the unit. All major components of the equipment are purchased and warranted by the original third party manufacturers. After the one year period expires, customers may purchase a service contract through the Company, which is usually offered in one-year increments. To date, the Company has not experienced any major mechanical failures on any equipment sold. In addition, the majority of the potential liability would revert to the original manufacturer. Due to this history, a liability has not been recorded with respect to product or warranty liability.

Research and Development

Costs associated with the development of new products are charged to operations as incurred. Research and development costs for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006 were $2,438,423, $2,576,708 and $2,332,399. These amounts have been calculated according to the criteria specified in SFAS No. 2 *Accounting for Research and Development Costs*

Advertising Costs

Advertising expenditures relating to the advertising and marketing of the Company s products and services are expensed in the period incurred. Advertising Expenses for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006 amounted to $ 14,020, $18,050 and $17,943.

Earnings Per Share

The Company computes earnings per share in accordance with SFAS No. 128, Earnings per Share. Basic earnings per common share is computed by dividing income or loss available to common stockholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted earnings per common share are based on the average number of common shares outstanding during each period, adjusted for the effects of outstanding stock options.

In 2008, stock options were included in the computation of earnings per common share due to their dilutive effect. The number of dilutive stock options included in the computation of diluted earnings per common share was 25,100.

In 2007 and 2006, stock options were not included in the computation of earnings per common share due to their anti-dilutive effect. The number of anti-dilutive stock options excluded from the computation of diluted earnings per common share was 90,000 and 96,500, respectively.

The basic weighted average number of shares for 2008, 2007 and 2006 was 4,350,951, 4,572,119 and 4,625,168 respectively.

Leased Employees

The Company has entered into an agreement with ADP Total Source, whereby the Company leases its employees from ADP. The agreement requires the Company to reimburse ADP for all employee wages, related taxes, employee benefit costs and human resource fees.

The Company records these payments using the same classifications for which the reimbursement is made (i.e. wage reimbursements are recorded as wage expense).

Stock Based Compensation

The Company records compensation expense associated with stock options and other forms of equity compensation in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123 (revised 2004) or SFAS123R , Share-Based Payment . The Company recognizes in the income statement the grant-date fair value of stock options and other equity-based compensation issued to employees. In adopting SFAS No. 123R, the Company used the modified prospective transition method, as of January 1, 2006, the first day of the Company s fiscal year 2006.

Under the modified prospective transition method, awards that are granted, modified or settled after the date of adoption will be measured and accounted for in accordance with SFAS 123R. Compensation cost for awards granted prior to, but not vested, as of the date SFAS 123R is adopted would be based on the grant date attributes originally used to value those awards for pro forma purposes under SFAS 123. The Company s condensed consolidated financial statements as of, and for the year ended December 31, 2008, reflect the impact of SFAS No. 123R. In accordance with the modified prospective transition method, the Company s consolidated financial statements for periods prior to January 1, 2006 have not been restated to reflect, and do not include, the impact of SFAS 123R.

SFAS 123R also requires the tax benefits associated with these share-based payments to be classified as financing activities in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, rather than as operating cash flows as required under previous regulations.

In December 2007, the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) issued Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 110 (SAB *110*). SAB 110 amends and replaces Question 6 of Section D.2 of Topic 14, *Share-Based Payment* of the Staff Accounting Bulletin series. Question 6 of Section D.2 of Topic 14 expresses the views of the staff regarding the use of the simplified method in developing an estimate of expected term of plain vanilla share options and allows usage of the simplified method for share option grants prior to January 1, 2008. SAB 110 allows public companies which do not have historically sufficient experience to provide a reasonable estimate to continue use of the simplified method for estimating the expected term of plain vanilla share option grants after January 1, 2008. We currently use the simplified method to estimate the expected term for share option grants as we do not have enough historical experience to provide a reasonable estimate. We will continue to use the simplified method until we have enough historical experience to provide a reasonable estimate of expected term in accordance with SAB 110. SAB 110 is effective for the Company on January 1, 2008.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 141(R), Business Combinations (revised 2007). SFAS No. 141(R) applies the acquisition method of accounting for business combinations established in SFAS No. 141 to all acquisitions where the acquirer gains a controlling interest, regardless of whether consideration was exchanged. Consistent with SFAS No. 141, SFAS No. 141(R) requires the acquirer to fair value the assets and liabilities of the acquiree and record goodwill on bargain purchases, with main difference the application to all acquisitions where control is achieved. SFAS No. 141(R) is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008 and will be adopted by the Company in the first quarter of fiscal year 2009. The Company does not expect that the adoption of SFAS No. 141(R) will have a material impact on our financial condition or results of operation.

In February 2008, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position 157-2, Effective Date of FASB Statement No. 157, which delays the effective date of SFAS No. 157 until January 1, 2009 for all nonfinancial assets and nonfinancial liabilities, except for items that are recognized or disclosed at fair value in the financial statements on a recurring basis (at least annually). The Company believes the adoption of the delayed items of SFAS No. 157 will not have a material impact on its financial statements.

In March 2008, the FASB issued SFAS No. 161, Disclosures about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities an amendment of FASB Statement No. 133 . The use and complexity of derivative instruments and hedging activities have increased significantly over the past several years. Constituents have expressed concerns that the existing disclosure requirements in FASB Statement No. 133, Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities, do not provide adequate information about how derivative and hedging activities affect an entity s financial position, financial performance, and cash flows. Accordingly, this Statement requires enhanced disclosures about an entity s derivative and hedging activities and thereby improves the transparency of financial reporting. This Statement is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years and interim periods beginning after November 15, 2008, with early application encouraged. This Statement encourages, but does not require, comparative disclosures for earlier periods at initial adoption. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of the provisions of SFAS No. 161 on its financial position, results of operations and cash flows and does not believe the impact of the adoption will be material. SFAS No. 161 is effective for the Company on January 1, 2009.

In May 2008, the FASB issued SFAS No. 162, The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (SFAS No. 162). SFAS No. 162 identifies the sources of accounting principles and the framework for selecting the principles to be used in the preparation of financial statements of nongovernmental entities that are presented in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States (commonly referred to as the GAAP hierarchy). The statement is effective 60 days following the SEC s approval of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board amendments to AU Section 411, The Meaning of Present Fairly in Conformity With Generally Accepted Accounting Principles. The Company is currently evaluating the potential impact, if any, the adoption of SFAS No. 162 will have on its financial position, results of operations, cash flows, and disclosures.

In June 2008, the FASB issued FSP No. EITF 03-6-1, Determining Whether Instruments Granted in Share-Based Payment Transactions Are Participating Securities (FSP EITF 03-6-1). FSP EITF 03-6-1 concludes that unvested share-based payment awards that contain rights to receive nonforfeitable dividends or dividend equivalents are participating securities, and thus, should be included in the two-class method of computing earnings per share (EPS). FSP EITF 03-6-1 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008, and interim periods within those years. Early application of EITF 03-6-1 is prohibited. This FSP also requires that all prior-period EPS data be adjusted retrospectively. The Company is currently evaluating the impact FSP EITF 03-6-1 will have on its consolidated financial statements.

Management does not believe that any other recently issued, but not yet effective, accounting standard if currently adopted would have a material effect on the accompanying financial statements.

(2) FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

The Company uses the historical cost method in the determination of its realized and unrealized gains and losses. The following tables summarize the Company s investments and short positions:

Summary of Available for Sale Securities at December 31,2008

Type of Security	Cost	Market Value	Unrealized Gains	Unrealized Losses
Equity	$ 50,676,596	$ 68,339,143	$ 28,469,540	$ (10,806,993)
Debt	$ 33,005	$ 0	$ 0	$ (33,005)
Total Securities	$ 50,709,601	$ 68,339,143	$ 28,469,540	$ (10,839,998)

Summary of Put and Call Options at December 31, 2008

Description	Proceeds Received	Market Value	Unrealized Gains	Unrealized Losses
Puts	$ 7,125,645	$ 7,118,277	$ 2,364,802	$ (2,357,434)
Calls	$ 6,686,330	$ 1,306,082	$ 5,575,222	$ (194,974)
Total Puts and Calls	$ 13,811,975	$ 8,424,359	$ 7,940,024	$ (2,552,408)

Summary of Securities Borrowed at Fair Value at December 31, 2008

Type of Security	Proceeds Received	Market Value	Unrealized Gains	Unrealized Losses
Equity	$ 108,287	$ 107,871	$ 544	$ (128)

Summary of Available for Sale Securities at December 31,2007

Type of Security	Cost	Market Value	Unrealized Gains	Unrealized Losses
Equity	$ 29,802,511	$ 74,572,643	$ 47,224,495	$ (2,454,363)
Debt	$ 184,646	$ 346,550	$ 161,904	$ (0)
Total Securities	$ 29,987,157	$ 74,919,193	$ 47,386,399	$ (2,454,363)

Summary of Put and Call Options at December 31, 2007

Description	Proceeds Received	Market Value	Unrealized Gains	Unrealized Losses
Puts	$ 1,545,102	$ 2,172,670	$ 360,565	$ (988,133)
Calls	$ 6,100,731	$ 3,799,962	$ 3,602,061	$ (1,301,292)
Total Puts and Calls	$ 7,645,833	$ 5,972,632	$ 3,962,626	$ (2,289,425)

Summary of Securities Borrowed at Fair Value at December 31, 2007

Type of Security	Proceeds Received	Market Value	Unrealized Gains	Unrealized Losses
Equity	$ 18,712,876	$ 20,362,259	$ 101,313	$ (1,750,696)

At December 31, 2008, the securities held by the Company had a market value of $68,339,143 and a cost basis of $50,709,601 resulting in a net unrealized gain of $17,629,542 or 34.77% of cost.

At December 31, 2007, the securities held by the Company had a market value of $74,919,193 and a cost basis of $29,987,157 resulting in a net unrealized gain of $44,932,036 or 149.84% of cost.

At December 31, 2008 and December 31, 2007, marketable securities, primarily consisting of preferred and common stocks of utility companies, are valued at fair value. Debt securities consist of one Corporate Bond at December 31, 2008.

(3) Valuation and Qualifying Accounts

The allowance for doubtful accounts for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007, and 2006 were as follows:

Classifications	Balance at Beginning of Year	Charged to Costs and Expenses	Deductions From Reserves	Balance at End of Year
Year ended December 31, 2006				
Allowance for Doubtful Accounts	$ 41,300	$	$ 7,137	$ 34,163
Year ended December 31, 2007				
Allowance for Doubtful Accounts	$ 34,163	$ 23,492	$	$ 57,655
Year ended December 31, 2008				
Allowance for Doubtful Accounts	$ 57,655	$ 36,000	$ 5,010	$ 88,645

The Company has reviewed its inventory valuation and does not believe a reserve for slow moving or obsolete inventory is required as of December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006.

(4) PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

Property and equipment as at December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively, consists of:

	2008	2007
Machinery and equipment	$ 1,431,842	$ 1,161,413
BVA Equipment on trial	578,000	782,000
Land and Land Improvements	196,991	196,991
Buildings	598,422	598,422
Furniture and fixtures	364,732	352,972
Construction in progress	311,152	
Leasehold improvements	611,565	591,866
	4,092,704	3,683,664
Accumulated depreciation	(1,784,149)	(1,625,170)
Property and equipment, net	$ 2,308,555	$ 2,058,494

For the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, depreciation expense for the above listed assets was $ 288,748 and $229,929.

On January 3, 2007, Daxor closed on the purchase of 3.5 acres of land at 107 and 109 Meco Lane, Oak Ridge, Tennessee that contains two separate 10,000 square foot buildings. The buildings were constructed in 2004 and each structure is a single story steel frame with metal shell and roof constructed on a concrete slab. The total purchase price for the land and buildings including closing costs was $784,064.

All Warehousing and Distribution for the BVA-100 takes place along with related software support and development at the facility located at 107 Meco Lane. Most of the Company s Research and Development (R&D) and Verification and Validation (V&V) functions are also fulfilled at this location. The Management Information Support Function and Hardware Disaster Relief Center which mirrors and backs up all computer activity in the New York City Headquarters is also located at 107 Meco Lane.

The building at 109 Meco Lane is currently being used for radiopharmaceutical distribution. In order to be able to use the facility for this type of distribution, we have obtained our licenses from the Federal Nuclear Regulatory Commission and the State of Tennessee for nuclear capability. The Company subsequently obtained a license from the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to become a re-shipper. This license enables Daxor to receive batches of Volumex from our third party manufacturer and to ship the doses to our clients.

In November of 2008, a construction project commenced at 109 Meco Lane. Management expects the project to be completed by the end of March 2009 and the total cost to be approximately $1,500,000. The project involves the construction of laboratory and office space.

(5) OTHER ASSETS

In accordance with SFAS No. 142, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets, management periodically reviews any goodwill or intangible assets for potential impairment. At December 31, 2008 and 2007, the Company had no intangible assets.

(6) LOANS AND MORTGAGE PAYABLE

LOANS PAYABLE

As at December 31, 2008 and 2007 the Company has a note payable of $1,035,000 and $1,500,000 respectively, with a bank. The note matures on May 27, 2009 and is classified as short term. The note balance is an aggregate of borrowings (loans) that was renewed as one note. The interest rate on the note payable is the Bank s Prime Interest rate less 1.50%. The interest rate on the total amount due resets whenever the Prime Interest rate changes.

Interest expense on the note payable was $33,698 for the year ended December 31, 2008 and $82,669 for the year ended December 31, 2007.

The loans bear interest at approximately 1.75% at December 31, 2008 and 5.75% at December 31, 2007. These loans are secured by certain marketable securities of the Company.

Short term margin debt due to brokers is secured by the Company s marketable securities and totaled $12,017,162 at December 31, 2008 and $1,814,303 at December 31, 2007.

Interest expense on short term margin debt was $117,335 for the year ended December 31, 2008 and $94,211 for the year ended December 31, 2007.

SHORT-TERM BORROWINGS
Years Ended December 31, 2008 and 2007.

Column A	Column B	Column C	Column D	Column E	Column F
Category of aggregate short-term borrowings	Balance at the end of period	Weighted average interest rate at end of the period	Maximum amount outstanding during this period	Average amount outstanding during the period	Weighted average interest rates during the period
2008					
Banks	$ 1,035,000	1.75%	$ 1,500,000	$ 872,500	3.86%
Brokers	$ 12,017,162	2.35%	$ 12,017,162	$ 3,389,129	3.46%
All Categories	$ 13,052,162	2.30%	$ 13,517,162	$ 4,261,629	3.54%
2007					
Banks	$ 1,500,000	5.75%	$ 1,500,000	$ 1,200,000	6.89%
Brokers	$ 1,814,303	5.89%	$ 2,914,807	$ 1,341,343	7.02%
All Categories	$ 3,314,303	5.83%	$ 4,414,807	$ 2,541,343	6.96%

The average borrowings were determined on the basis of the amounts outstanding at each month-end. The weighted interest rate during the year was computed by dividing actual interest expense in each year by average short-term borrowings in such year.

MORTGAGE PAYABLE

Daxor financed the purchase of the land and buildings in Oak Ridge, Tennessee with a $500,000 10-year mortgage, with the first five years fixed at 7.49%. On January 2, 2012 there is a single payment of $301,972 for the remaining principal and interest on the mortgage. The Company has the option of making this payment or refinancing the mortgage for an additional five year term at a fixed rate of interest that would be set on January 2, 2012.

The future payments of principal on the mortgage for each of the next four years are as follows:

12/31/09	12/31/10	12/31/11	12/31/12
$40,306	43,431	46,798	300,063

At December 31, 2008, the remaining principal due on the mortgage for the land and buildings in Oak Ridge, Tennessee is $ 430,598. Of this amount, $40,306 is due before December 31, 2009 and the remaining $390,292 is due after that date.

(7) SECURITIES BORROWED AT FAIR VALUE

At December 31, 2008 and 2007 the Company maintained short positions in certain marketable securities. The liability for short sales of securities is included in Securities borrowed, at fair value in the accompanying balance sheets. The cost basis of these positions or proceeds for these short sales were $108,288 and $18,712,876 at December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively, and had respective market values of $107,871 and $20,362,259 resulting in mark to market adjustments of $417 and $(1,649,383) at December 31, 2008 and 2007.

(8) PUTS AND CALLS, AT FAIR VALUE

At December 31, 2008 and 2007 the Company had open positions of put and call options on various stocks the company is willing to buy or sell.

The following summarizes the Company s Put and Call Options as of December 31, 2008 and December 31, 2007.

Put and Call Options	**Selling price**	**Fair value**	**Mark to Market Adjustment**
December 31, 2008	13,811,975	8,424,359	5,387,616
December 31, 2007	7,645,833	5,972,632	1,673,201

(9) STOCK OPTIONS

In June 2004, the Company created the 2004 Stock Option Plan in an effort to provide incentive to employees, officers, agents, consultants, and independent contractors through proprietary interest. The Board of Directors shall act as the Plan Administrator, and may issue these options at its discretion. The maximum number of shares that may be issued under this Plan is 200,000 or 5% of the Company s outstanding shares, whichever is greater. Prior to June 2004, the Company issued options to various employees under the previous Stock Option Plan that was also administered by the Board of Directors. All issuances have varying vesting and expiration timelines. As at December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, 85,200, 59,800 and 62,800 of the outstanding options were exercisable, respectively.

At December 31, 2008, the Company has one stock-based compensation plan, the 2004 Stock Option Plan. This Plan allows for the issuance of a maximum of 200,000 shares of common stock or 5% of the outstanding balance of shares of the Company on the date of grant, whichever is greater. Under the provisions of the Option Plan, the exercise price of any stock options issued is a minimum of 110% of the closing market price of the Company s stock on the grant date of the option.

At December 31, 2008, there is a total unvested stock-based compensation expense of $14,846 and a total weighted average remaining service term of 0.51 years. Total share-based compensation expense recognized in the Statement of Operations aggregated $66,386 for the year ended December 31, 2008 and $43,937 for the year ended December 31, 2007.

To calculate the option-based compensation under SFAS 123R, the Company used the Black-Scholes option-pricing model, which it had previously used for the valuation of option-based awards for its pro-forma information required under SFAS 123 for periods prior to fiscal 2006. The Company s determination of fair value of option-based awards on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes model is affected by the Company s stock price as well as assumptions regarding a number of subjective variables. These variables include, but are not limited to, the Company s expected stock price volatility over the term of the awards, risk-free interest rate, and the expected life of the options. The risk-free interest rate is based on a treasury instrument whose term is consistent with the expected life of the stock options. The expected volatility, holding period, and forfeitures of options are based on historical experience.

In 2008, 2007 and 2006 a total of 28,100, 30,200 and 36,900, respectively, of stock options were issued to various employees under the 2004 Stock Option Plan. The weighted-average fair value per stock option granted in 2008, 2007 and 2006 was $1.81, $2.65 and $2.95 respectively. The fair value of each option grant is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model with the following

weighted-average assumptions used for grants in 2008, 2007 and 2006: no dividend yield, expected volatility of 29.27%, 24.14% and 24.62%, respectively, risk-free interest rates of 2.89%, 4.14% and 4.34%, respectively and an expected life of 3.00 years for 2008, 3.00 years for 2007 and 2.67 years for 2006.

Details of employee option activity are as follows:

	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding, December 31, 2005	78,100	$ 17.64
Granted	36,900	19.47
Exercised		
Cancelled/Expired	(18,500)	19.92
Outstanding, December 31, 2006	96,500	$ 19.36
Granted	30,200	16.84
Exercised	(17,100)	15.20
Cancelled/Expired	(19,600)	21.06
Outstanding, December 31, 2007	90,000	$ 18.93
Granted	28,100	13.13
Cancelled/Expired	(4,800)	19.55
Outstanding, December 31, 2008	113,300	$ 17.47
Outstanding - exercisable, December 31, 2008	85,200	$ 18.90

The following table summarizes information concerning currently outstanding and exercisable options at December 31, 2008:

	Options Outstanding			Options Exercisable	
Range of Exercise Prices	Number Outstanding at December 31, 2008	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Life	Weighted-Average Exercise Price	Number Exercisable December 31, 2008	Weighted-Average Exercise Price
Below - $16.00	38,700	2.83 years	$ 13.23	16,700	$ 15.64
$16.01 - $18.00	33,000	2.60 years	$ 16.99	33,000	$ 16.99
$18.01 - $20.00	6,100	4.57 years	$ 19.40	0	
$20.01 - $22.00	21,500	0.97 years	$ 21.44	21,500	$ 21.44
$22.01 - $25.00	10,000	0.98 years	$ 22.68	10,000	$ 22.63
$25.01 above	4,000	1.12 years	$ 25.20	4,000	$ 25.20
	113,300	2.28 years	$ 17.47	85,200	$ 18.90

On October 1, 2002 the Company granted options to an Officer of the Corporation giving him the right to purchase 20,000 shares of Daxor Common Stock at a price of $15.20. During the year ended December 31, 2007, the employee exercised 17,100 options and the remaining 2,900 expired without being exercised.

1,000 options were granted to a member of the Board of Directors of the Company on July 5, 2006 at an exercise price of $19.44. This member of the Board of Directors received a grant of an additional 1,000 options on October 26, 2007 at an exercise price of $17.47.These options are reflected in the schedule shown above.

Another member of the Board of Directors received a grant of 2,000 options on April 12, 2007 at an exercise price of $15.11. These options are reflected in the schedule shown above.

On March 7, 2008, the President and Chief Executive Officer and a member of the Board of Directors received grants of 20,000 and 2,000 options respectively at an exercise price of $11.39. These options are reflected in the schedule shown above.

On September 24, 2008, three new members of the Board of Directors each received grants of 1,000 options with an exercise price of $19.11. These options are reflected in the schedule shown above.

(10) CURRENT INCOME TAXES

The tax provision for income taxes is comprised of the following:

	2008	2007	2006
Federal			
Regular Tax	$ 901,380	$	$
Undistributed PHC tax	1,165,733	1,021,164	
AMT Tax	576,845	219,977	
State Franchise taxes	17,523	69,883	11,750
Total Current Income Tax Provision	2,661,481	1,311,024	11,750
Deferred taxes	1,896,483		
Total Tax Provision	$ 4,557, 964	$ 1,311,024	$ 11,750

The current federal income tax is comprised of a regular tax, the personal holding company (PHC) income tax assessment and the Alternative Minimum Tax (AMT).

Daxor has utilized all of its net operating loss carry forwards of $9,798,000 in 2008 resulting in regular taxable income of approximately $2,651,000 and approximately $901,000 of regular tax.

Under Internal revenue code section 542 a company is defined as a PHC if it meets both an ownership test and an income test. The ownership test is met if a company has five or fewer shareholders that own more than 50% of the company, which is applicable to Daxor. The income test is met if PHC income items such as dividends, interest and rents exceed 60% of adjusted ordinary gross income. Adjusted ordinary income is defined as all items of income except capital gains. For the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, more than 60% of Daxor s adjusted gross income came from items defined as PHC income.

Determining the PHC tax liability requires computing Daxor s undistributed PHC income and taxing such PHC income at the statutory rate of 15%. Undistributed PHC income is current year taxable income of the Company, exclusive of the net operating loss carry forward deduction that is allowed for regular tax purposes. Undistributed PHC income for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007 was $14,224,000 and $11,097,000, respectively. The calculation does allow for certain deductions and the most significant of these deductions are long-term capital gains, and dividends paid. In 2008 Daxor had no long-term capital gains but did pay dividends of $6,453,000. In 2007 it paid no dividends but did have long-term capital gains of $3,960,000. In 2008 and 2007 the Company had a large amount of short-term capital gains totaling $17,350,000 and $10,258,000 respectively. Short term capital gains are not a deduction for PHC tax purposes, and therefore the Company had undistributed PHC income in 2008 and 2007 of and $7,772,000 and $6,808,000, respectively, that gave rise to the PHC tax liability.

The AMT liability arises because the income tax statute limits AMT NOL carry forwards to 90% of AMT taxable income, leaving 10% to be taxed at AMT rates.

The federal tax liability for 2008 and 2007 was paid in full on the statutory due date which is 75 days after the end of the calendar year.

The long and short term capital gains are shown on the Income Statement as part of Gains on sales of securities, net .

State franchise taxes are based on the company s net worth.

The following is reconciliation between the federal statutory rate of 35% and the effective rate:

	2008	2008	2007	2007
Computed expected provision (benefit)	6,874,902	35.0%	3,726,525	35.00%
at the Statutory rates				
Non-deductible items		0.00%	459,110	4.31%
Undistributed PHC tax	1,165,733	5.93%	69,883	0.66%
AMT Tax	576,845	2.94%	1,021,164	9.59%
Franchise tax, net of tax benefit	11,390	0.06%	219,977	2.07%
Dividends Deduction	(614,942)	-3.13%	(592,771)	-5.57%
NOL Utilization	(3,429,272)	-17.46%	(3,592,864)	-33.74%
Tax Bracket benefit	(26,692)	-0.14%		
	4,557,964	23.20%	1,311,024	12.32%

By statute, the tax years ended December 31, 2004 through December 31, 2007 remain open to examination by the major taxing jurisdictions to which we are subject to tax.

11) DEFERRED INCOME TAXES

Deferred income taxes result from differences in the recognition of gains and losses on marketable securities, as well as operating loss carry forwards, for tax and financial statement purposes. The deferred income tax results in a liability for the marketable securities, while the operating loss carry forwards result in a deferred tax asset.

As of December 31, 2007 a valuation allowance had been established equal to the full amount of the deferred tax assets as the Company believed that it was more likely than not that these tax benefits would not be realized. However during 2008 the Company realized unexpected large profits on its portfolio investment and if fact has utilized the full amount of these benefits.

The deferred tax liability that results from the net unrealized gain on the marketable securities does not flow through the Statement of Operations due to the classification of the marketable securities as available-for-sale. Instead, the deferred tax liability is recorded in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income, in the Stockholders Equity section of the Balance Sheet.

The deferred tax expense that results from the mark-to-market adjustment for book purposes on the short sales for 2008 is $1,896,483 and is reported in the Statement of Operations.

The deferred tax liability, computed at federal statutory rates of 35% in 2008 and 2007, is composed of the following items:

	2008	2007
Deferred tax assets:		
Net Operating loss carry forwards	$	$ 3,410,396
Valuation allowance		(3,410,396)
Deferred tax Liabilities:		
Fair market value adjustment for available -for -sale securities	$ 6,170,340	$ 15,726,213
Mark to market short positions	1,896,483	
	8,066,823	15,726,213

As a result of the implementation of FIN 48, we recognized no material adjustment to unrecognized tax benefits. At the adoption date of January 1, 2007, we had $3,410,396 of unrecognized tax benefits, all of which would affect our effective tax rate if recognized.

(12) CERTAIN CONCENTRATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES

Financial instruments which potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk consist primarily of the common stock of marketable electric utilities. At December 31, 2008, stocks representing 96.46% of the market value of common stocks held by the Company were listed on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE). The Company maintains its investments in seven different brokerage accounts, five at UBS, one at Merrill Lynch and one at JP Morgan Chase. The limits of this insurance which is offered by the Securities Investor Protection Corporation (SIPC) is up to $100,000 for the total amount of cash on deposit and up to $500,000 for the total amount of securities held at Merrill Lynch and JP Morgan Chase. UBS provides supplemental insurance up to the face value of the securities in excess of the SIPC limit of $500,000.

Each of these brokerage houses is well known in the industry and management does not believe that these securities bear any risk of loss over and above the basic risk that a security bears through the normal activity of the securities markets. However, as at December 31, 2008, the fair market value of securities in excess of the insured limits is $17,215,801 and the cash on deposit in excess of the insured limit is $1,829,916.

The Company s Volumex syringes are filled by an FDA approved radio pharmaceutical manufacturer. This manufacturer is the only one approved by the FDA in the United States to manufacture Volumex for interstate commerce. If this manufacturer were to cease filling the Volumex syringes for Daxor before the Company had a chance to make alternative arrangements, the effect on Daxor s business could be material.

In the Company s fiscal year ended December 31, 2008, the sale of Blood Volume Kits accounted for 57.12% of the Company s total consolidated sales. There were three customers (hospitals) that accounted for 49.52% of the Company s sale of Blood Volume Kits. Management believes that the loss of any one customer would have an adverse effect on the Company s consolidated business for a short period of time. All three of these hospitals have purchased their BVA-100 equipment. The Company has not had any situations in which a hospital, after having purchased a blood volume analyzer, discontinued purchasing Volumex kits. This suggests that, when more hospitals purchase equipment, they will continue with ongoing purchase of Volumex kits. The Company continues to seek new customers, so that any one hospital will represent a smaller percentage of overall sales.

As disclosed in our Form 10-Q for the period ended September 30, 2008, the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) implemented a significant policy change affecting the reimbursement for all diagnostic radiopharmaceutical products and contrast agents which was effective as of January 1, 2008. Diagnostic radiopharmaceuticals such as Daxor s Volumex will not be separately reimbursable by Medicare for outpatient services. At this time, it is unclear if this policy change will also be implemented by private third party health insurance companies.

In response to Medicare s change in its reimbursement policy for diagnostic radiopharmaceuticals, Daxor has lobbied CMS both individually and as a member of the Society of Nuclear Medicine s APC Task Force, which is a select group of representatives from industry and healthcare that represents the more than 16,000 nuclear medicine professionals in the United States. One of the missions of the APC Task Force is to work directly with the CMS in an attempt to amend the current policy limiting the reimbursement of diagnostic radiopharmaceuticals for outpatient diagnostic services.

Daxor has also begun to concentrate its marketing and sales effort on inpatient diagnostic services by demonstrating the cost savings associated with the use of the blood volume analysis in the care of critically ill patients.

The Company has one pending legal action which covers the normal range of it s business. It is the opinion of management that the Company has substantial legal and factual defenses to contest this action. The Company intends to aggressively and vigorously defend this action.

(13) RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company subleases a portion of its New York City office space to the President of the Company for five hours per week. This sublease agreement has no formal terms and is executed on a month to month basis. The annual amount of rental income received from the President of the Company in the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006 was $11,478, $11,022 and $10,646.

Jonathan Feldschuh is the co-inventor of the BVA-100 Blood Volume Analyzer and is the son of Dr. Joseph Feldschuh. In 2007 and 2008 he provided specialized consulting services with respect to the blood volume analyzer for which he received a salary each year of $18,720 plus benefits. He is expected to provide a limited amount of consultative help in the filing of the additional patents in 2009.

(14) RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT EXPENSES

All research and development costs are expensed in the period they are incurred. Research and development costs for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006 were $2,438,423, $2,576,708 and $2,332,339. These amounts have been classified according to the criteria specified in SFAS No. 2 *Accounting for Research and Development Costs*.

(15) INTEREST EXPENSE AND INCOME

Interest expense was $184,909, $210,049, and $367,651 and interest income was $37,408, $12,838, and $3,699 in 2008, 2007, and 2006- respectively.

(16) COMMITMENTS

(A) Operating Leases

The Company leases office and laboratory space in New York City. The lease agreement for the New York City facility is a non-cancelable lease, subject to annual increases based on the Consumer Price Index, and will expire on December 31, 2015.

The Company subleased space in its New York facility to a related party only in 2008 and 2007 and a related party and a third party in 2008, 2007 and 2006. The amount of rental income received for the year ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006 was $11,478, $11,022 and $13,646 and is classified as other income in the Statement of Operations.

Future minimum rental payments under the non-cancelable operating lease, exclusive of future cost of living and tax escalation increases, are as follows:

2009	$	306,420
2010	$	306,420
2011	$	306,420
2012	$	306,420
2013	$	306,420
Thereafter	$	919,260

Rent expense for all non-cancelable operating leases was $323,287, $371,561, and $352,560 for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006 respectively.

(17) SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

There were no subsequent events which took place after December 31, 2008 which required disclosure in this Form 10-K.

(18) SEGEMENT REPORTING

The Company has two operating segments: the sale of blood volume analysis equipment and related services, and cryobanking services which encompasses blood and semen storage and related services. In addition, the Company reports an additional segment, Investment Activity, although it is not deemed to be an operating segment.

The following tables summarize the results of each segment described above for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006.

	December 31, 2008			
	Equipment Sales & Related Services	Cryobanking & Related Services	Investment Activity	Total
Revenues	$ 1,381,105	$ 379,950		$ 1,761,055
Expenses				
Cost of sales	674,576	42,702		717,278
Research and Development	2,257,601	180,822		2,438,423
Selling, general and administrative expenses	3,085,575	726,931		3,812,506
Total Costs and Expenses	6,017,752	950,455		6,968,207
Operating loss	(4,636,647)	(570,505)		(5,207,152)
Investment income, net				
Dividends			2,509,966	2,509,966
Gain on sales of securities, net			17,249,716	17,249,716
Mark to market of short positions			5,364,215	5,364,215
Administrative expenses relating to portfolio investments			(99,935)	(99,935)
Total Investment income, net			25,023,962	25,023,962
Interest expense, net, of interest income of $37,408	(33,877)		(113,624)	(147,501)
Other income	11,478	446		11,924
Income (loss) before income taxes	(4,659,046)	(570,059)	24,910,338	19,681,233
Income tax expense	(30,242)	(133)	4,588,339	4,557,964
Net income (loss)	$ (4,628,804)	$ (569,926)	$ 20,321,999	$ 15,123,269
Total assets	$ 5,449,389	$ 205,670	$ 71,169,122	$ 76,824,181

	December 31, 2007			
	Equipment Sales & Related Services	Cryobanking & Related Services	Investment Activity	Total
Revenues	$ 1,453,201	$ 416,578		$ 1,869,779
Expenses				
Cost of sales	634,938	47,848		682,786
Research and Development	2,390,352	186,356		2,576,708
Selling, general and administrative expenses	3,326,211	714,944		4,041,155
Total Costs and Expenses	6,351,501	949,148		7,300,649
Operating loss	(4,898,300)	(532,570)		(5,430,870)
Investment income, net				
Dividends			2,419,476	2,419,476
Gain on sales of securities, net			14,853,934	14,853,934
Mark to market of short positions			357,337	357,337
Administrative expenses relating to portfolio investments			(55,538)	(55,538)
Total Investment income, net			17,575,209	17,575,209
Interest expense, net, of interest income of $12,838	(33,169)		(164,042)	(197,211)
Other income	11,022	90	0	11,112
Income (loss) before income taxes	(4,920,447)	(532,480)	17,411,167	11,958,240
Income tax expense	56,328	563	1,254,133	1,311,024
Net income (loss)	$ (4,976,775)	$ (533,043)	$ 16,157,034	$ 10,647,216
Total assets	$ 4,594,491	$ 146,990	$ 97,819,019	$ 102,560,500

	December 31, 2006			
	Equipment Sales & Related Services	Cryobanking & Related Services	Investment Activity	Total
Revenues	$ 1,055,706	$ 430,743	$	$ 1,486,449
Expenses	585,742	45,825		631,567
Cost of sales				
Research and Development	2,195,371	137,028		2,332,399
Selling, general and administrative expenses	3,645,655	301,749		3,947,404
Total Costs and Expenses	6,426,768	484,602		6,911,370
Operating loss	(5,371,062)	(53,859)		(5,424,921)
Investment income				
Dividends			2,273,737	2,273,737
Gain on sales of securities, net			3,316,710	3,316,710
Mark to market of short positions			(544,629)	(544,629)
Administrative expenses relating to portfolio investments			(44,564)	(44,564)
Total				
Investment income, net			5,001,254	5,001,254
Interest income (expense), net of interest income of $3,699		(258)	(363,694)	(363,952)
Other income	13,652	186		13,838
Income (loss) before income taxes	(5,357,410)	(53,931)	4,637,560	(773,781)
Income tax expense	11,350	400		11,750
Net income (loss)	$ (5,368,760)	$ (54,331)	$ 4,637,560	$ (785,531)
Total assets	$ 3,978,385	$ 116,718	74,071,209	$ 78,166,312

(19) SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

Summary of Quarterly Financial Data (Unaudited) for the Year Ended December 31, 2008

Description	Quarter ended 03/31/08	Quarter ended 06/30/08	Quarter ended 09/30/08	Quarter ended 12/31/08
Operating Revenues	$ 420,913	$ 556,587	$ 451,253	$ 332,302
Operating Expenses including Cost of Sales	$ 1,689,714	$ 1,780,838	$ 1,672,976	$ 1,824,679
Other Income	$ 8,589,809	$ 3,129,093	$ 9,948,065	$ 3,221,418
Income Taxes		$ 400,000	$ 2,325,000	$ 1,832,964
Net Income(Loss)	$ 7,321,008	$ 1,504,842	$ 6,401,342	$ (103,923)
Income(Loss) Per Share-Basic	$ 1.66	$ 0.35	$ 1.48	($0.01)
Income(Loss)Per Share-Diluted	$ 1.66	$ 0.34	$ 1.47	($0.01)

Summary of Quarterly Financial Data (Unaudited) for the Year Ended December 31, 2007

Description	Quarter ended 03/31/07	Quarter ended 06/30/07	Quarter ended 09/30/07	Quarter ended 12/31/07
Operating Revenues	$ 505,882	$ 545,318	$ 349,547	$ 469,032
Operating Expenses including Cost of Sales	$ 1,711,749	$ 1,779,579	$ 1,918,386	$ 1,890,935
Other Income	$ 4,265,861	$ 3,574,176	$ 3,524,442	$ 6,024,631
Income Taxes				$ 1,311,024
Net Income	$ 3,059,994	$ 2,339,915	$ 1,955,603	$ 3,291,704
Income Per Share-Basic	$ 0.66	$ 0.51	$ 0.43	$ 0.73
Income Per Share-Diluted	$ 0.66	$ 0.51	$ 0.43	$ 0.73

The consolidated statements of operations data for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007, 2006 and 2005 are derived from our audited consolidated financial statements that are included herein. The consolidated statements of operations data for the year ended December 31, 2004 has been derived from audited consolidated financial statements that are not included in this report.. Operations Data:

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
Operating revenues	$ 1,761,055	$ 1,869,779	$ 1,486,449	$ 1,343,538	$ 1,066,314
Total revenues	1,761,055	1,869,779	1,486,449	1,343,538	1,066,314
Costs and expenses:					
Operations of laboratories & costs of production	717,278	682,786	631,567	565,742	251,622
Research and Development	2,438,423	2,576,708	2,332,399	2,152,261	1,566,115
Selling, general and administrative	3,812,506	4,041,155	3,947,404	3,528,560	2,790,444
Total costs and expenses	6,968,207	7,300,649	6,911,370	6,246,563	4,608,181
Loss from operations	(5,207,152)	(5,430,870)	(5,424,921)	(4,903,025)	(3,541,867)
Other Income and Expenses:					
Dividend income	2,509,966	2,419,476	2,273,737	2,511,054	1,990,669
Gains on sale of investments	17,249,716	14,853,934	3,316,710	1,515,653	989,599
Mark to Market of Short Positions	5,364,215	357,337	(544,629)	(204,225)	266,807
Other revenues	11,924	11,112	13,838	14,686	15,245
Investment Recovery				75,000	
Admin Expense relating to portfolio investments		(99,935)	(55,538)	(44,564)	(1,126)
				(36,842)	
Interest expense, net of Interest Income	(147,501)	(197,211)	(363,952)	(296,114)	(108,949)
Total Other Income and Expenses	24,888,385	17,389,110	4,651,140	3,579,212	3,152,245
Income (Loss) before income taxes	19,681,233	11,958,240	(773,781)	(1,323,813)	(389,622)
Provision for income taxes	4,557,964	1,311,024	11,750	12,168	
Net Income (Loss)	$ 15,123,269	$ 10,647,216	$ (785,531)	$ (1,335,981)	$ (389,622)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding - basic	4,350,951	4,572,119	4,625,168	4,638,384	4,615,993
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding- basis	4,375,623	4,572,119	4,625,168	4,638,384	4,615,993
	$ 3.48	$ 2.33	$ (0.17)	$ (0.29)	$ (0.08)

Income (Loss) per common equivalent share - basic					
Income (Loss) per common equivalent share - diluted	$ 3.46	$ 2.33	$ (0.17)	$ (0.29)	$ (0.08)
Dividends Per Common Share	$ 1.50				

For the Year Ended December 31, 2008, the Company paid total dividends of $6,452,502 or $1.50 per share on its Common Stock. The dividend of $1.50 per share was paid as follows: $0.25 per share on August 26th, $0.25 per share on November 26th and a special dividend of $1.00 per share on December 30, 2008.

This is the first time the Company has paid dividends since a single cash dividend of $0.50 per share on the Common Stock in 1997. No dividends have been declared or paid in 2009 and any future dividends will be dependent upon the Company s earnings, financial condition and other relevant factors.

Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure.

None to report.

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Item 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

(a) Evaluation a/Disclosure Controls and Procedures:

We maintain disclosure controls and procedures, as such term is defined in Rule 13a-15(e) and Rule 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the Exchange Act), that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in reports we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in Securities and Exchange Commission rules and forms, and that such information is collected and communicated to management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

In designing and evaluating our disclosure controls and procedures, management recognized that no matter how well conceived and operated, disclosure controls and procedures can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the disclosure controls and procedures are met. Our disclosure controls and procedures have been designed, and management believes that they meet, reasonable assurance standards. Based on their evaluation as of the end of the period covered by this Annual Report on Form 10-K, the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer have concluded that, subject to the limitations noted above, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective.

(b) Management s Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

The management of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. Our internal control system was designed to provide reasonable assurance to our management and board of directors regarding the preparation and fair presentation of published financial statements. All internal control systems, no matter how well designed, have inherent limitations. Therefore, even those systems determined to be effective can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation and presentation.

Our management assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2008. In making this assessment, we used the criteria set forth in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on our assessment, we believe that, as of December 31, 2008, the company s internal control over financial reporting was effective based on those criteria. This annual report does not include an attestation report of the Company s registered public accounting firm pursuant to temporary rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission that permit the Company to provide only management s report in this annual report

(c) Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

As of the year ended December 31, 2008, there were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 13a-15(J) under the Exchange Act) that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART III

Item 10. Directors and Executive Officers of the Registrant.

The information required by item 10 is incorporated by reference to our proxy statement for our 2009 Annual Meeting of Shareholders, which will be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission within 120 days after the close of our 2008 year end.

Item 11. Executive Compensation.

The information required by item 11 is incorporated by reference to our proxy statement for our 2009 Annual Meeting of Shareholders, which will be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission within 120 days after the close of our 2008 year end.

Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters.

This information required by item 12 is incorporated by reference to our proxy statement for our 2009 Annual Meeting of Shareholders, which will be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission within 120 days after the close of our 2008 year end.

Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions.

There are no relationships or related transactions beyond those which have been disclosed in the 10-K.

Item 14. Principal Accounting Fees and Services.

For the years ended December 31, 2008 and December 31, 2007, the Company paid (or will pay) the following fees to Rotenberg Meril Solomon Bertiger & Guttilla, PC, its independent registered accounting firm, for services rendered during the year or for the audit in respect of those years:

Fee Type	**2008**	**2007**
Audit Fees (1)	$ 125,650	$ 104,863
Tax Fees (2)	19,066	10,346
All Other Fees	3,630	2,565
Total	$ 148,346	$ 117,774

(1) Fees paid for professional services rendered in connection with the audit of the annual financial statements and review of the quarterly financial statements for each fiscal year.

(2) Represents fees paid for tax compliance, tax planning and related tax services.

Audit Committee Pre-Approval of Audit and Permissible Non-Audit Services of Independent Auditors

The Audit Committee pre-approves all audit and permissible non-audit services provided by the independent auditors. These services may include audit services, audit-related services, tax services and other services. The Audit Committee has adopted a policy for the pre-approval of services provided by the independent auditors.

PART IV

Item 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereto duly authorized.

DAXOR CORPORATION

by: /s/ Joseph Feldschuh

Joseph Feldschuh, M.D
President and Chief
Executive Officer
Chairman of the Board

Dated: March 19, 2009

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the Registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

Signature	*Title*	*Date*
/s/ Joseph Feldschuh	President and Director	March 19, 2009
Joseph Feldschuh, M.D.	Chief Executive Officer	
/s/ Stephen Feldschuh	Chief Operating Officer	March 19, 2009
Stephen Feldschuh		
/s/ David Frankel	Chief Financial Officer	March 19, 2009
David Frankel		
/s/ Diane M. Meegan	Corporate Secretary	March 19, 2009
Diane M. Meegan		
/s/ Robert Willens	Director	March 19, 2009
Robert Willens		
/s/ James Lombard	Director	March 19, 2009
James Lombard		
/s/ Martin Wolpoff	Director	March 19, 2009
Martin Wolpoff		
/s/ Mario Biaggi	Director	March 19, 2009
Mario Biaggi, ESQ		
/s/ Bernhard Saxe	Director	March 19, 2009
Bernhard Saxe, ESQ		

/s/ Stanley Epstein	Director	March 19, 2009
Stanley Epstein, M.D.		

Board of Directors:

Name	Title
Dr. Joseph Feldschuh	Chairman, President, & CEO
James Lombard	Director
Martin Wolpoff	Director
Robert Willens	Director
Mario Biaggi, ESQ	Director
Bernhard Saxe, ESQ	Director
Dr. Stanley Epstein, M.D.	Director