1106-16-2002 **Najmeh Dehghani*** (n.dehghani@math.iut.ac.ir), Department of Mathematics, The Ohio State University-Lima, 4240 Campus Drive, Lima, OH 45804, **Fatma Azmy Ebrahim** (ebrahim.10@osu.edu), Department of Mathematics, The Ohio State University-Lima, 4240 Campus Drive, Lima, OH 45804, and **S. Tariq Rizvi** (rizvi.1@osu.edu), Deapartment of Mathematics, The Ohio State University-Lima, 4240 Campus Dr, Lima, OH 45804. *On an analogue of Schröder-Bernstein theorem.* Preliminary report.

For a ring R, we call two R-modules M and N *subisomorphic to each other* if there exist monomorphisms between each other. Analogous to Schröder-Bernstein Theorem, the question of whether two subisomorphic modules are always isomorphic, has been studied by several authors. In general the answer is in the negative. On the other hand, an affirmative answer was given for the class of (quasi-)injective modules by Bumby and for the class of continuous modules by Müller and Rizvi. It is known that one cannot weaken this beyond taking one module to be quasi-continuous while the other to be continuous. A related analogous question is that of *d-subisomorphic* modules. We say that two R-modules M and N are *direct summand subisomorphic* (or *d-subisomorphic*) if there exist R-monomorphisms $\alpha : M \rightarrowtail N$ and $\beta : N \rightarrowtail M$ such that $\mathrm{Im}\alpha$ and $\mathrm{Im}\beta$ are direct summands of N and M respectively. We study the question: when are two d-subisomorphic modules, isomorphic? We prove that if M and N are d-subisomorphic R-modules and one of them is either quasi-continuous or directly finite, then M and N are isomorphic. Related results, applications and examples will be provided. (Received September 15, 2014)