Test items	Determination method	Current state	Problems, trends in development
B-4. anticipated Fructosamine	Colorimetry	Colorimetry (automation possible)	An increase in specimens is with automation.
B-5. 1.5-AG	Column	Determination time, 3 hours with manual method	Automation is a problem
C. Items related to liver disease			
C-1. Guanase	Colorimetry	Reagents for automation are on the market	Increase in specimens is proceeding with automation
C-2. ADA	UV method, rate	Automation is proceeding with UV-rate	An increase in specimens is proceeding
C-3. LCAT	Colorimetry	Endpoint colorimetry	Rate assay, automation assay, Development of new synthetic substrate (Daiichi Chemicals)
C-4 Hepatitis C virus	Enzyme antibody method	Enzyme antibody method, 40 to 50% positive rate with acute, chronic hepatitis-C	Kits for screening, improvement in positive rate
D. Items related to kidney disease			
D-1. NAG	Colorimetry	Automation possible (rate assay)	Increase in the number of specimens is expected to proceed with automation
D-2. AAP	Colorimetry	Manual end-point method	Automation and popularity of clinical significance
E. Others			
E-1. Immune complexes	EIA micro-plate	At the current time, self-adjusting reagents are often used	MBL is expected to be a new entry
E-2. Interferon	RIA (alpha, gamma) EIA (beta)	INF-alpha, gamma with RIA beads INF-beta with EIA solid phase method.	Establishment of clinical significance, NONRIA kit
E-3. Interleukin	EIA	EIA solid phase method, determination time of 5 hours	Establishment of clinical significance, curtailment of determination time.