Table 2. relative advantages and disadvantages of commonly used diagnostic methods

Method	Assay attributes					Resources required			
	Specialty	Sensitivity	Robustness	Human competencies[1]	Data output	Cost per individual test	Cost for initial set up[2]	Equipment required[3]	Time required[4]
Host indexing	☆☆	☆☆	☆☆	☆☆☆	☆☆☆	☆☆☆	☆☆	☆☆☆	☆
Elisa	☆☆☆	☆☆	☆☆☆☆	☆☆☆☆	☆☆	☆☆☆☆	☆☆☆☆	☆☆☆☆	
Conventional PCR	☆☆☆	☆☆☆	☆☆☆	☆☆	☆☆	☆☆☆	☆☆☆	☆☆☆	☆☆☆
Real-time PCR	☆☆☆☆	☆☆☆☆☆☆	☆☆☆☆	☆☆☆☆	☆☆	☆☆☆	☆☆	☆☆	☆☆☆☆
LAMP	☆☆☆	☆☆☆☆	☆☆☆	☆☆☆	☆☆	☆☆☆	☆☆☆☆	☆☆☆☆	☆☆☆☆
NASH	☆☆☆	☆☆☆	☆☆	☆☆	☆☆	☆☆☆	☆☆☆	☆☆☆	☆☆☆
Microarray	☆☆☆	☆☆☆	☆☆	☆☆	☆☆☆☆	☆☆☆	☆☆☆	☆☆☆☆	☆☆☆
Sequencing	☆☆☆☆☆☆	☆☆☆☆	☆☆☆	☆☆☆☆	☆☆	☆☆☆☆	☆☆		☆☆☆
Next generation sequencing	☆☆☆☆☆☆☆	☆☆☆	☆	☆☆☆☆☆☆	☆	☆	☆	☆	☆☆☆☆

Notes.
1. Relative skill level required to undertake test
2. Includes training, laboratory set, purchase of equipment and validation
3. Cost of capital equipment and continued maintenance of equipment required
4. Time taken for test to take relative to data output