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Section headings should not be used in the body of the Brief Communications, and the methods, results, and discussion should be combined in a single section. Methods should be described in the text, neither in the table footnotes, nor in the figure legends in the case of Brief Communications. Acknowledgments should be presented similar to that in full-length papers. The number of tables and figures should also be kept to a minimum in the case of Brief Communications.

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[Example 3] Heparin-induced thrombocytopenia/thrombosis (HITT)

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[Example 4] Coulter STKS (Coulter Electronics Inc., Hialeah, FL., USA), vancomycin (Sigma Chemical Company, St. Louis, MO, USA)

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(Example) World Health Organization. WHO recommendations on the use of rapid testing for influenza diagnosis. https://www.who.int/influenza/resources/documents/rapid_testing/en/ (Updated on Jul 2005).

(Example) Epitope Diagnostics, Inc.. Quantitative fecal calprotectin ELISA kit <http://www.epitopediagnostics.com/kt849> (Last accessed on May 2019).

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ria for identification of bacteria and fungi by targeted DNA sequencing. 2nd ed. CLSI guideline MM18. Wayne, PA: Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute, 2018.

(Example) Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute. Performance standards for antimicrobial susceptibility testing. 28th ed. CLSI supplement M100. Wayne PA: Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute, 2018.

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(Example) U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Food and Drug Administrations. Bioanalytical method validation; Guidance for industry. Docket no. FDA-2013-D-1020. Silver Spring, MD: Center for Drug Evaluation and Research, Food and Drug Administrations, 2013.

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- Explanations below should be in the order of superscripts and abbreviations. There should be a linebreak between the explanations of each superscript and/or abbreviations.

[Example of Table]

Table 2. Distribution of serum FLC and kappa/lambda ratio in patients with renal dysfunction

Groups	Kappa FLC (mg/L)	Lambda FLC (mg/L)	Kappa/lambda ratio
Total (N=92)	42.2 (15.9–277.0)*	30.8 (12.8–202.0)*	1.41 (0.66–2.90)*
G2 (mild kidney dysfunction) (N=25)	24.0 (15.9–108.0)*	18.0 (12.8–164.0)*	1.32 (0.66–1.93)*
G3 (moderate kidney dysfunction) (N=44)	42.4 (22.3–94.2)*	30.2 (14.1–73.3)*	1.40 (0.73–2.90)*
G4 (severe kidney dysfunction) (N=14)	84.7 (36.5–165.9)*	51.3 (30.9–77.0)*	1.77 (0.91–2.46)*
G5 (kidney failure) (N=9)	119.7 (63.3–277.0)*	58.5 (39.9–202.0)*	1.86 (1.21–2.55)*
Reference interval [Katzmann et al. [10]]	3.3–19.4 [†]	5.7–26.3 [†]	0.59 (0.26–1.65)*
Renal reference interval [Hutchison et al. [9]]	43.8 (3.0–251.0)*	38.0 (1.0–251.0)*	1.1 (0.37–3.1)*

*Data are medians (min-max); [†]Data are central 95% intervals. Abbreviation: FLC, free light chain.

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