

TEST	INTERFERENCE	DETAILS	PLAN OF ACTION
GENPROBE APTIMA HPV			
	POLYQUATERNIUM 15	PERSONAL LUBRICANTS CONTAIN CONCENTRATIONS GREATER THAN 0.025%	USE SHOULD BE AVOIDED BEFORE COLLECTION OF SPECIMEN
	TIOCONAZOLE	ANTI-FUNGAL CREAM CONTAINING CONCENTRATIONS GREATER THAN 0.075%	
GENPROBE APTIMA COMBO 2(CT/GC)			
	NO INTERFERING SUBSTANCES		
FOCUS HERPES SELECT 1 AND 2 IGG			
	HYPERLIPEMIC HEAT-INACTIVATED HEMOLYZED CONTAMINATED SERA		USE SHOULD BE AVOIDED USE SHOULD BE AVOIDED USE SHOULD BE AVOIDED USE SHOULD BE AVOIDED
HIV			
	NO INTERFERING SUBSTANCES		
HERPES CULTURE			
	CREAMS OINTMENTS LOTIONS ICE ALCOHOL BETADINE SOLUTION ZINC SITZ BATH	REDUCE VIRAL YIELD SIGNIFICANTLY REDUCE VIRAL YIELD SIGNIFICANTLY REDUCE VIRAL YIELD SIGNIFICANTLY REDUCE VIRAL YIELD SIGNIFICANTLY REDUCE VIRAL YIELD SIGNIFICANTLY REDUCE VIRAL YIELD SIGNIFICANTLY REDUCE VIRAL YIELD SIGNIFICANTLY REDUCE VIRAL YIELD SIGNIFICANTLY	AVOID PRIOR TO COLLECTION OR REPORT TO PHYSICIAN WHEN THE LESION IS SAMPLED DO NOT DRAW BLOOD B/C ANTIBODIES PRESENT IN PLASMA MAY INHIBIT VIRAL REPLICATION IN CELL CULT.
COLORZYME ANA, DSDNA, AND ENA SCREEN			
	HEMOLYSIS ICTERIC LIPEMIA MICROBIAL GROWTH	MAY CAUSE ABERRANT RESULTS MAY CAUSE ABERRANT RESULTS MAY CAUSE ABERRANT RESULTS MAY CAUSE ABERRANT RESULTS	SPECIMENS CONTAINING VISIBLE PARTICULATES SHOULD BE CENTRIFUGED BEFORE TESTING
HEMA-SCREEN SPECIFIC			
	CERTAIN MEDICATIONS	MAY CAUSE GASTROINTESTINAL IRRITATION RESULTING IN OCCULT BLEEDING (FALSE POSITIVES)	NOT CONCLUSIVE DIAGNOSIS FOR GASTRO BLEEDING

PT	CLOT		RECOLLECT SAMPLE
	LIPEMIA HYPERBILIRUBINEMIA TRUBIDITY		MANUAL PROTOME BY TILT TUBE METHOD
	ORAL ANTICOAGULANTS	DEPRESS THE PRODUCTION OF FACTORS II, VII, IX, X	FOLLOWED BY COAG STUDY
	COMMONLY ADMIN DRUGS	MAY AFFECT PT RESULTS	CONSIDERED WHEN UNSUAL OR UNEXPECTED ABNORMAL RESULTS ARE OBTAINED
	IMPROPER STORAGE TEMP	MAY AFFECT PT RESULTS	
PTT	ESTROGEN THERAPY	CONJUGATED ESTROGEN THERAPY IN MALES CAUSE SHORT APTT	UNEXPECTED ABNORMAL APTT RESULTS SHOULD BE FOLLOWED BY
	ORAL CONTRACEPTION	IN FEMALES CAUSE SHORT APTT	ADDITIONAL COAGULATION
	DIPHENYLHYDANTOIN	MAY INCREASE APTT	STUDIES TO DETERMINE THE
	HEPARIN	MAY INCREASE APTT	CAUSE OF ABNORMAL
	WARFARIN	MAY INCREASE APTT	RESULTS.
	NALOXONE	MAY INCREASE APTT	
	RADIOGRAPHIC AGENTS	MAY INCREASE APTT	
	HEMOLYZED	MAY AFFECT RESULTS	
	LIPEMIC	MAY AFFECT RESULTS	
	CHROMOGENIC	MAY AFFECT RESULTS	
	BLOOD CLOTTING FACTOR DEFICIENCIES	PRODUCE PROLONGED APTT VALUES MAY BE COMPENSATED & APPEAR NORMAL BY ELVATED LEVELS OF ONE OR MORE DIFFERENT CLOTTING FACTORS	
IMPROPER STORAGE TEMP	MAY AFFECT PTT RESULTS		
XN-1000 CBC	CLOTS/FIBRIN STRANDS		
	LOW SODIUM	MAY CAUSE CELLS TO SHRINK	
	ELEVATED GLUCOSE	MAY CAUSE CELLS TO SHRINK	
	RED CELL FRAGMENTS	INTERFERE WITH AUTOMATED PLT COUNT	RUN FLUORESCENT PLT
	MICROCYTIC RBCS	INTERFERE WITH AUTOMATED PLT COUNT	RUN FLUORESCENT PLT
	WHITE CELL	INTERFERE WITH AUTOMATED PLT COUNT	RUN FLUORESCENT PLT
	CYTOPLASMIC FRAGMENTS		
	COLD AGGLUTININS	MACROCYTOSIS, ELEVATED MCH'S, MCHC'S FALSELY DECREASED RBC COUNTS AND HCT'S	WARM SAMPLE
	EXTREMELY HIGH WBC	MAY CAUSE TURBIDITY & FALSELY INCREASE HGB, RBC, AND HCT VALUES	
	SEVERELY HEMOLYZED	DECREASE RBC AND HCT	RECOLLECT SAMPLE

	GIANT PLTS	MAY FALSELY ELEVATE WBC AND DECREASE PLT	
	PLT CLUMPS	MAY FALSELY ELEVATE WBC AND DECREASE PLT	VORTEX AND REANALYZE
	PLT SATELLITISM	MAY FALSELY ELEVATE WBC AND DECREASE PLT	VORTEX AND REANALYZE
	ABN PARAPROTEINS	PATIENTS WITH MULTIPLE MYELOMA CAN FALSELY INCREASE HGB	PERFORM PLASMA REPLACEMENT
	SEVERELY ICTERIC	FALSELY ELEVATE HGB AND RELATED INDICES	MAKE 1:5 DILUTION WITH CELLPACK
	MEGAKARYOCYTES	MAY FALSELY INCREASE WBC COUNTS	
HCG URINE			
	BIOTIN	MAY CAUSE INVALID TEST RESULTS	NO SAMPLE TAKEN UNTIL 8 HRS AFTER LAST ADMIN
ATLAS URINE			
	VISIBLE LEVELS OF BLD OR BILIRUBIN	MAY CAUSE FALSE POSITIVE/FALSE NEGATIVE RESULTS WHEN PRESENT	
	DRUGS CONTAINING DYES	MAY CAUSE FALSE POSITIVE/FALSE NEGATIVE RESULTS WHEN PRESENT	
	NITROFURANTOIN	MAY CAUSE FALSE POSITIVE/FALSE NEGATIVE RESULTS WHEN PRESENT	
	RIBOFLAVIN	MAY CAUSE FALSE POSITIVE/FALSE NEGATIVE RESULTS WHEN PRESENT	
ATLAS GLUCOSE			
	ASCORBIC ACID >30MG/DL	(VIT C) FALSELY DECREASE GLUCOSE	
	HIGH SPECIFIC GRAVITY	FALSELY DECREASE GLUCOSE	
	TEMPERATURE	FALSELY INCREASE/DECREASE GLUCOSE	
ATLAS BILIRUBIN			
	IODINE(ETODOLAC)	FALSELY INCREASE BILIRUBIN	
	ASCORBIC ACID >15MG/DL	(VIT C) FALSELY DECREASE BILIRUBIN	
ATLAS PROTEIN			
	HIGHLY BUFFERED	FALSELY INCREASE PROTEIN	
	ALKALINE URINES	FALSELY INCREASE PROTEIN	
	QUATERNARY AMMONIUM COMPOUNDS	FROM SOME ANTISEPTICS & DETERGENTS CAN FALSELY INCREASE PROTEIN	
	CHLORHEXIDINE	FROM SOME SKIN CLEANERS AND PRESERVATIVES CAN FALSELY INCREASE PROTEIN	
ATLAS BLOOD			
	OXIDIZING COMPOUNDS	EX BLEACH CAN FALSELY INCREASE OCC BLD	
	MICROBIAL PEROXIDASE	FROM UTI INFECTIONS CAN FALSELY INCREASE OCC BLD	
	HIGH SPECIFIC GRAVITY	FALSELY DECREASE OCCULT BLD	

ATLAS KETONES	CAPOTEN (CAPTOPRIL)	FALSELY DECREASE OCCULT BLD
	HIGHLY PIGMENTED URINE	FALSELY INCREASE KETONES
	LEVODOPA (L-DOPA)	LARGE AMOUNTS OF THESE METABOLITES CAN FALSELY INCREASE KETONES
	SULFHYDRYL GROUPS	FALSELY INCREASE KETONES
	HIGH SPECIFIC GRAVITY	FALSELY INCREASE KETONES
ATLAS UROBILINOGEN	LOW PH	FALSELY INCREASE KETONES
	FORMALIN	FALSELY DECREASE UROBILINOGEN
	P-AMINOSALICYLIC ACID (PAS)	FALSELY INCREASE UROBILINOGEN
	SULFONAMIDES	FALSELY INCREASE UROBILINOGEN
	TEMPERATURE	>79 DEGREE F FALSELY INCREASE UROBILINOGEN
ATLAS NITRITE	TEMPERATURE	< 72 DEGREE F FALSELY DECREASE UROBILINOGEN
	COLORED PRECIPITATES	FALSELY INCREASE NITRITE
	REDUCTASE	INFECTIONS CAUSE BY ORGANISMS THAT DON'T CONTAIN REDUCTASE CAN FALSELY DECREASE NITRITE
	BLADDER TIME	URINE NOT IN THE BLADDER AT LEAST 4 HOURS CAN FALSELY DECREASE NITRITE
	DIETARY NITRATE	ABSENCE OF DIETARY NITRATE CAN FALSELY DECREASE NITRITE
ATLAS LEUKOCYTES	ASCORBIC ACID >75MG/DL (VIT C)	FALSELY DECREASE NITRITE
	GLUCOSE >3 G/DL	FALSELY DECREASE LEUKOCYTES
	CEPHALEXIN (KEFLEX)	FALSELY DECREASE LEUKOCYTES
	CEPHALOTHIN (KEFLIN)	FALSELY DECREASE LEUKOCYTES
	OXALIC ACID	HIGH CONCENTRATIONS FALSELY DECREASE LEUKOCYTES
ATLAS SPECIFIC GRAVITY	TETRACYCLINE	FALSELY DECREASE LEUKOCYTES
	PYRIDIUM	FALSELY INCREASE/DECREASE SPECIFIC GRAVITY
ATLAS COLOR	CONCENTRATION	FALSELY INCREASE/DECREASE COLOR
	FOOD PIGMENTS	FALSELY INCREASE/DECREASE COLOR
	DYES	FALSELY INCREASE/DECREASE COLOR
	BLOOD	FALSELY INCREASE/DECREASE COLOR
	VARIOUS PATHOLOGICAL CONDITIONS	FALSELY INCREASE/DECREASE COLOR

ATLAS CLARITY			
	PARTICULATE MATTER	PARTICULATE MATTER THAT SETTLES CAN FALSELY DECREASE CLARITY	
IFE			
	HIGH IMMUNOGLOBULIN	ANTIGEN EXCESS	ADJUST PROTEIN CONTENT OF SAMPLE BY DILUTION
	EXCESSIVE AMOUNT OF ANTIGEN	DECREASES RESOLUTION & REQUIRES HIGER CONCENTRATIONS OF ANTIBODY	ADJUST ANTIBODY CONTENT SAMPLE CONCENTRATION TIME AND VOLTAGE
	MONOCLONAL PROTEINS	MAY ADHERE TO GEL MATRIX, ESP IGM WILL APPEAR IN ALL 5 ANTISERA REACTION AREAS WHERE THE BAND REACTS WITH THE SPECIFIC ANTISERA FOR ITS HEAVY CHAIN & LIGHT CHAIN THERE WILL BE MARKED INCREASE IN SIZE AND STAINING ACTIVITY, ALLOWING THE BAND TO BE ID	
SPE			
	HEMOLYSIS	MAY CAUSE FALSE ELEVATION IN THE ALPHA 2 AND BETA FRACTIONS	NOTATION OF DEGREE OF HEMOLYSIS IS MADE IN COMMENTS WHEN REPORTING RESULTS
	UNCOVERED	SPECIMENS LEFT UNCOVERED MAY YIELD INACCURATE RESULTS DUE TO EVAPORATION	KEEP CAPPED
HGB			
	ABNORMAL HEMOGLOBINS	HAVE SIMILAR ELECTROPHORETIC MOBILITIES AND MUST BE DIFFERENTIATED BY OTHER METHODOLOGIES	CITRATE AGAR ELECTROPHORESIS GLOBIN CHAIN ANALYSIS(ACID/ALKALINE) ANION EXCHANGE COLUMN CHROMATOGRAPHY FOR HBA2 RADIAL IMMUNODIFFUSION FOR LOW LEVELS OF HBF
COBAS 6000			
AFP			
	BIOTIN >5MG/DAY	CAUSE INTERFERENCE	NO SAMPLE TAKEN UNTIL 8 HRS AFTER LAST ADMIN
	STREPTAVIDIN	EXTREMELY HIGH TITERS OF ANTIBODIES, THE TEST CONTAINS ADDITIVES WHICH MINIMIZE THESE	

	RUTHENIUM	EFFECTS EXTREMELY HIGH TITERS OF ANTIBODIES CAN OCCUR	
ALBUMIN			
	GAMMOPATHY IGM	WALDENSTROM'S MACROGLOBULINEMIA MAY CAUSE UNRELIABLE RESULTS.	
ALP			
	GAMMOPATHY IGM	WALDENSTROM'S MACROGLOBULINEMIA MAY CAUSE UNRELIABLE RESULTS.	
ALT			
	ERYTHROCYTES LIPEMIC	CONTAMINATION WILL ELEVATE RESULTS >ABS FLAGGING	CHOOSE DILUTED SAMPLE TREATMENT/AUTO RERUN
	CALCIUM DOBESILATE ISONIAZID	FALSE LOW RESULTS FALSE LOW RESULTS	
	GAMMOPATHY IGM	WALDENSTROM'S MACROGLOBULINEMIA MAY CAUSE UNRELIABLE RESULTS.	
AMMONIA			
	ERYTHROCYTES	CONTAMINATION WILL ELEVATE RESULTS	
	GAMMA-GLOBULIN	INCREASES AMMONIA CONC WHEN 3G/DL IS ADDED TO HUMAN PLASMA POOL	
	CEFOXITIN	ARTIFICIALLY HIGH & LOW AMMONIA RESULTS AT THE THERAPEUTIC DRUG LEVEL	
	INTRALIPID	ARTIFICIALLY HIGH & LOW AMMONIA RESULTS AT THE THERAPEUTIC DRUG LEVEL	
	GAMMOPATHY IGM	WALDENSTROM'S MACROGLOBULINEMIA MAY CAUSE UNRELIABLE RESULTS IN VERY RARE CASES	
AMPHETAMINE			
	SEE APPLICATION SHEET		
AMYLASE			
	LIPEMIC	MAY CAUSE ABS FLAGS	
	ICODEXTRIN-BASED DRUGS	MAY LEAD TO DECREASED AMYLASE RESULTS	
	GAMMOPATHY IGM	WALDENSTROM'S MACROGLOBULINEMIA MAY CAUSE UNRELIABLE RESULTS IN VERY RARE CASES	
ANTI-CCP			
	BIOTIN >5MG/DAY		NO SAMPLE TAKEN UNTIL 8 HRS AFTER LAST ADMIN
	RHEUMATOID FACTOR	CONCENTRATIONS > 150 U/ML	
	HYPERGAMMAGLOBULIN- AEMIA	RESULTS CAN BE FALSE NEGATIVE IN THESE PATIENTS	NOT USED FOR DIAGNOSTIC PURPOSES
	STREPTAVIDIN	RARE CASES, EXTREMELY HIGH TITERS OF ABS	

ANTI-HAV IGM	RUTHENIUM	RARE CASES, EXTREMELY HIGH TITERS OF ABS	
	BIOTIN >5MG/DAY		NO SAMPLE TAKEN UNTIL 8 HRS AFTER LAST ADMIN
	STREPTAVIDIN	HIGH TITERS OF ABS TO IMMUNOLOGICAL COMPONENTS	
	RUTHENIUM	HIGH TITERS OF ABS TO IMMUNOLOGICAL COMPONENTS	
	EARLY/LATE DETECTION	LEVELS MAY BE BELOW CUTOFF	REACTIVE DOES NOT RULE OUT OTHER HEPATITIS INFECTIONS
ANTI-HBC IGM	BIOTIN >5MG/DAY		NO SAMPLE TAKEN UNTIL 8 HRS AFTER LAST ADMIN
	STREPTAVIDIN	RARE CASES, EXTREMELY HIGH TITERS OF ABS	
	RUTHENIUM	RARE CASES, EXTREMELY HIGH TITERS OF ABS	
	SEE APPLICATION SHEET FOR ENDOGENOUS INTERFERENCES		
ANTI-HBS	TURBIDITY	MAY AFFECT ASSAY RESULTS	
	BIOTIN >5MG/DAY		NO SAMPLE TAKEN UNTIL 8 HRS AFTER LAST ADMIN
	STREPTAVIDIN	RARE CASES, EXTREMELY HIGH TITERS OF ABS	
	RUTHENIUM	RARE CASES, EXTREMELY HIGH TITERS OF ABS	
ANTI-HCV	HEMOGLOBIN 0.1 G/DL	REDUCED RECOVERY OF ANTI-HCV	
	HEMOLYSIS	SHOULD NOT BE ANALYZED	RECOLLECT
	BIOTIN >5MG/DAY		NO SAMPLE TAKEN UNTIL 8 HRS AFTER LAST ADMIN
	SODIUM CITRATE PLASMA	SHOULD NOT BE ANALYZED	
	HEPATITIS D VIRUS	POTENTIAL FOR CROSS-REACTIVITY	
	HEPATITIS E VIRUS	POTENTIAL FOR CROSS-REACTIVITY	
AST	ERYTHROCYTES (RBC'S)	CONTAMINATION W/RBC'S WILL ELEVATE RESULTS	
	LIPEMIA	LIPEMIC SPECIMENS MAY CAUSE >ABS FLAGGING	CHOOSE DILUTED SAMPLE TREATMENT FOR AUTOMATIC RERUN
	ISONIAZID	CAUSES ARTIFICIALLY LOW AST RESULTS	
	CYANOKIT	(HYDROXOCOBALAMIN) MAY CAUSE UNRELIABLE RESULTS	
	GAMMOPATHY IGM	WALDENSTROM'S MACROGLOBULINEMIA MAY CAUSE UNRELIABLE RESULTS IN VERY RARE CASES	
BARBITUATE	SEE APPLICATION SHEET		

BENZODIAZEPINE			
	SEE APPLICATION SHEET		
BNP			
	HEMOLYSIS	SEVERLY HEMOLIZED SPECIMENS SHOULD BE AVOIDED	RECOLLECT
TOTAL BILIRUBIN			
	MULTIPLE MYELOMA	PATIENTS MAY SHOW A POSITIVE BIAS IN RECOVERY	
	GAMMOPATHY IGM	WALDENSTROM'S MACROGLOBULINEMIA MAY CAUSE UNRELIABLE RESULTS IN VERY RARE CASES	
	INDOCYANINE GREEN (ICG)	FALSELY ELEVATED RESULTS	
C3			
	GAMMOPATHY IGM	WALDENSTROM'S MACROGLOBULINEMIA MAY CAUSE UNRELIABLE RESULTS IN VERY RARE CASES	
C4			
	GAMMOPATHY IGM	WALDENSTROM'S MACROGLOBULINEMIA MAY CAUSE UNRELIABLE RESULTS IN VERY RARE CASES	
CA 125			
	BIOTIN >5MG/DAY	NO SAMPLE TAKEN UNTIL 8 HRS AFTER LAST ADMIN	
	MONOCLONAL MOUSE ABS	PATIENTS TREATED WITH MAY HAVE ERRONEOUS FINDINGS	
	RUTHENIUM	RARE CASES EXTREMELY HIGH TITERS OF ABS	
	STREPTAVIDIN	RARE CASES EXTREMELY HIGH TITERS OF ABS	
CALCIUM			
	GAMMOPATHY IGM	WALDENSTROM'S MACROGLOBULINEMIA MAY CAUSE UNRELIABLE RESULTS IN VERY RARE CASES	
CARBAMEZAPINE			
	HAMA	HUMAN ANTI-MOUSE ABS CAUSE FALSELY ELEVATED RESULTS	
	ABS TO E. COLI BETA-GALACTOSIDASE	CAN RESULT IN ARTIFICIALLY HIGH RESULTS	CONTACT CUSTOMER TECH SUPPORT
CEA			
	BIOTIN >5MG/DAY	NO SAMPLE TAKEN UNTIL 8 HRS AFTER LAST ADMIN	
	MONOCLONAL MOUSE ABS	PATIENTS TREATED WITH MAY HAVE ERRONEOUS FINDINGS	
	RUTHENIUM	RARE CASES EXTREMELY HIGH TITERS OF ABS	THE TEST CONTAINS ADDITIVES THAT MINIMIZE THESE EFFECTS
	STREPTAVIDIN	RARE CASES EXTREMELY HIGH TITERS OF ABS	
CHOLESTEROL			

CK	GAMMOPATHY IGM	WALDENSTROM'S MACROGLOBULINEMIA MAY CAUSE UNRELIABLE RESULTS IN VERY RARE CASES	
	LIPEMIA	HIGHLY LIPEMIC SPECIMENS MAY CAUSE HIGH ABSORBANCE FLAGGING	CHOOSE DILUTED SAMPLE TREATMENT FOR AUTOMATIC RERUN
	CYANOKIT	(HYDROXYCOBALAMIN) AT THERAPEUTIC CONCENTRATIONS INTERFERES WITH THE TEST	
CO2			
	GAMMOPATHY IGM	WALDENSTROM'S MACROGLOBULINEMIA MAY CAUSE UNRELIABLE RESULTS IN VERY RARE CASES	
COCAINE			
	SEE APPLICATION SHEET		
CORTISOL			
	BIOTIN >5MG/DAY		NO SAMPLE TAKEN UNTIL 8 HRS AFTER LAST ADMIN
	RUTHENIUM	RARE CASES EXTREMELY HIGH TITERS OF ABS	THE TEST CONTAINS ADDITIVES
	STREPTAVIDIN	RARE CASES EXTREMELY HIGH TITERS OF ABS	THAT MINIMIZE THESE EFFECTS
	PREGNANCY	GIVE RISE TO CORTISOL CONCENTRATIONS	
	CONTRACEPTIVES	GIVE RISE TO CORTISOL CONCENTRATIONS	
	ESTROGEN THERAPY	GIVE RISE TO CORTISOL CONCENTRATIONS	
	PREDNISOLONE	FALSELY ELEVATE CONCENTRATIONS OF CORTISOL	
	METHYLPREDNISOLONE	FALSELY ELEVATE CONCENTRATIONS OF CORTISOL	
	PREDNISON	FALSELY ELEVATE CONCENTRATIONS OF CORTISOL	
	METYPAPON TESTS	11-DEOXYCORTISOL LEVELS ARE ELEVATED	
	21-HYDROXYLASE DEFICIENCY	EXHIBIT ELEVATED 21-DEOXYCORTISOL LEVELS, CAN ALSO GIVE RISE TO ELEVATED CORTISOL LEVELS	
	SEVERE STRESS	CAN GIVE RISE TO ELEVATED CORTISOL LEVELS	
	TIME OF DAY	WHEN INTERPRETING RESULTS DUE TO THE CORTISOL SECRETION CIRCADIAN RHYTHM	
CREATININE			
	CEFOXITIN	ARTIFICIALLY HIGH CREATINE LEVELS	
	CYANOKIT	(HYDROXYCOBALAMIN) MAY CAUSE INTERFERENCE WITH RESULTS. VALUES <15UMOL/L(<0.17MG/DL) OR NEGATIVE RESULTS ARE REPORTED IN RARE CASES IN CHILDREN <3 AND IN ELDERLY PATIENTS.	USE THE CREATININE PLUS TEST TO ASSAY THE SAMPLE
	GAMMOPATHY IGM	WALDENSTROM'S MACROGLOBULINEMIA MAY CAUSE UNRELIABLE RESULTS IN VERY RARE CASES	

CRPHS			
	GAMMOPATHY IGM	WALDENSTROM'S MACROGLOBULINEMIA MAY CAUSE UNRELIABLE RESULTS IN VERY RARE CASES	
	MONOCLONAL MOUSE ABS	PATIENTS TREATED WITH MAY HAVE ERRONEOUS FINDINGS	
CRPL3			
	GAMMOPATHY IGM	WALDENSTROM'S MACROGLOBULINEMIA MAY CAUSE UNRELIABLE RESULTS IN VERY RARE CASES	
	MONOCLONAL MOUSE ABS	PATIENTS TREATED WITH MAY HAVE ERRONEOUS FINDINGS	
DIRECT BILIRUBIN			
	ASCORBIC ACID	CAUSE ARTIFICALLY HIGH BILIRUBIN RESULTS	
	INTRALIPID (2000MG/L)	CAUSE ARTIFICALLY HIGH BILIRUBIN RESULTS	
	RIFAMPICIN	CAUSE ARTIFICALLY HIGH BILIRUBIN RESULTS	
	PHENYLBUTAZONE	CAUSE ARTIFICALLY LOW BILIRUBIN RESULTS AT THE THERAPEUTIC DRUG LEVEL	
	GAMMOPATHY IGM	WALDENSTROM'S MACROGLOBULINEMIA MAY CAUSE UNRELIABLE RESULTS IN VERY RARE CASES	
	INDOCYANINE GREEN (ICG)	FALSELY ELEVATED RESULTS	
DHEAS			
	BIOTIN >5MG/DAY		NO SAMPLE TAKEN UNTIL 8 HRS AFTER LAST ADMIN
	RUTHENIUM STREPTAVIDIN	RARE CASES EXTREMELY HIGH TITERS OF ABS RARE CASES EXTREMELY HIGH TITERS OF ABS	THE SUITBALE TEST DESIGN MINIMIZE THESE EFFECTS
DIGOXIN			
	DIGIBIND THERAPY	FOR DIGOXIN TOXICITY WILL INTERFERE WITH DIGOXIN MEASUREMENT BY THIS ASSAY	
	HAMA	HUMAN ANTI-MOUSE ANTIBODIES MAY INTERFERE	TEST BY ALTERNATE METHOD
ESTRADIOL			
	BIOTIN >5MG/DAY		NO SAMPLE TAKEN UNTIL 8 HRS AFTER LAST ADMIN
	RABBITS	PATIENTS WHO HAVE RECEIVED VACCINES WITH RABBIT SERUM OR HAVE RABBITS AS PETS ERRONEOUS TEST RESULTS MAY BE OBTAINED	
	RUTHENIUM STREPTAVIDIN	RARE CASES EXTREMELY HIGH TITERS OF ABS RARE CASES EXTREMELY HIGH TITERS OF ABS	THE TEST CONTAINS ADDITIVES THAT MINIMIZE THESE EFFECTS
	FULVESTRANT	FALSE INCREASE OF RESULTS	SENT LETTER TO CLIENTS AND ADDED A CANNED MESSAGE TO RESULTS
ETHANOL			

	GAMMOPATHY IGM	WALDENSTROM'S MACROGLOBULINEMIA MAY CAUSE UNRELIABLE RESULTS IN VERY RARE CASES	
	URINE CONTAINING SUGARS	MAY YIELD A FALSE POSITIVE RESULT DUE TO FERMENTATION OF SUGAR TO ALCOHOL	
	URINE CONTAINING MICROORGANISMS	MAY YIELD A FALSE POSITIVE RESULT DUE TO FERMENTATION OF SUGAR TO ALCOHOL	
	VOLATILE SOLVENTS	DO NOT USE IN THE WORK AREA WHEN PERFORMING ASSAYS	
	LDH	NO SIGNIFICANT INTERFERENCE AT APPROXIMATELY 2000 U/L LDH. SIGNIFICANT POSITIVE INTERFERENCE AT APPROXIMATELY 8000 U/L LDH.	
	POST MORTEM SAMPLES	OTHER SIMILAR ALCOHOL REAGENTS MAY GIVE FALSELY ELEVATED RESULTS WITH SAMPLES CONTAINING HIGH LEVELS OF BOTH LD & LACTIC ACID	
FERRITIN			
	BIOTIN >5MG/DAY		NO SAMPLE TAKEN UNTIL 8 HRS AFTER LAST ADMIN
	MONOCLONAL MOUSE ABS	PATIENTS TREATED WITH MAY HAVE ERRONEOUS FINDINGS	TEST CONTAINS ADDITIVES WHICH MINIMIZE THESE EFFECTS
	RUTHENIUM STREPTAVIDIN	RARE CASES EXTREMELY HIGH TITERS OF ABS RARE CASES EXTREMELY HIGH TITERS OF ABS	THE TEST CONTAINS ADDITIVES THAT MINIMIZE THESE EFFECTS
FOLATE			
	BIOTIN >5MG/DAY		NO SAMPLE TAKEN UNTIL 8 HRS AFTER LAST ADMIN
	METHOTREXATE	CONTRAINDICATED BECAUSE OF CROSS-REACTIVITY OF FOLATE BINDING PROTEIN WITH THESE COMPOUNDS.	
	LEUCOVORIN	CONTRAINDICATED BECAUSE OF CROSS-REACTIVITY OF FOLATE BINDING PROTEIN WITH THESE COMPOUNDS.	
	RUTHENIUM STREPTAVIDIN	RARE CASES EXTREMELY HIGH TITERS OF ABS RARE CASES EXTREMELY HIGH TITERS OF ABS	THE TEST CONTAINS ADDITIVES THAT MINIMIZE THESE EFFECTS
FREE T3			
	BIOTIN >5MG/DAY		NO SAMPLE TAKEN UNTIL 8 HRS AFTER LAST ADMIN
	NON-THYROID ILLNESS	AFFECT THE BINDING BEHAVIOR OF BINDING PROTEINS WHICH CAN ALTER THE RESULTS	

	FDH	(FAMILIAL DYSALBUMINEMIC HYPERTHROXINEMIA) AFFECT THE BINDING BEHAVIOR OF BINDING PROTEINS WHICH CAN ALTER THE RESULTS	
	FUROSEMIDE	CAUSE ELEVATED FREE T3 FINDINGS AT THE DAILY THERAPEUTIC DOSAGE LEVEL	
	LEVOTHYROXINE	CAUSE ELEVATED FREE T3 FINDINGS AT THE DAILY THERAPEUTIC DOSAGE LEVEL	
	RUTHENIUM STREPTAVIDIN	RARE CASES EXTREMELY HIGH TITERS OF ABS RARE CASES EXTREMELY HIGH TITERS OF ABS	THE SUITBALE TEST DESIGN MINIMIZE THESE EFFECTS
FREE T4			
	BIOTIN >5MG/DAY		NO SAMPLE TAKEN UNTIL 8 HRS AFTER LAST ADMIN
	NON-THYROID ILLNESS	AFFECT THE BINDING BEHAVIOR OF BINDING PROTEINS WHICH CAN ALTER THE RESULTS	
	FDH	(FAMILIAL DYSALBUMINEMIC HYPERTHROXINEMIA) AFFECT THE BINDING BEHAVIOR OF BINDING PROTEINS WHICH CAN ALTER THE RESULTS	
	TBG IN PREGNANCY	AFFECT THE BINDING BEHAVIOR OF BINDING PROTEINS WHICH CAN ALTER THE RESULTS	
	LIPID LOWING AGENTS CONTAINING D-T4	THE TEST CANNOT BE USED IN PATIENTS RECEIVING TREATMENT	DISCONTINUE THERAPY FOR 4-6 WEEKS
	AUTOANTIBODIES TO THYROID HORMONES	CAN INTEREFERE WITH THE ASSAY	
	FUROSEMIDE	CAUSE ELEVATED FREE T4 FINDINGS AT THE DAILY THERAPEUTIC DOSAGE LEVEL	
	LEVOTHYROXINE	CAUSE ELEVATED FREE T4 FINDINGS AT THE DAILY THERAPEUTIC DOSAGE LEVEL	
	RUTHENIUM STREPTAVIDIN	RARE CASES EXTREMELY HIGH TITERS OF ABS RARE CASES EXTREMELY HIGH TITERS OF ABS	THE SUITBALE TEST DESIGN MINIMIZE THESE EFFECTS
FSH			
	BIOTIN >5MG/DAY		NO SAMPLE TAKEN UNTIL 8 HRS AFTER LAST ADMIN
	MONOCLONAL MOUSE ABS	PATIENTS TREATED WITH MAY HAVE ERRONEOUS FINDINGS	TEST CONTAINS ADDITIVES WHICH MINIMIZE THESE EFFECTS
	RUTHENIUM STREPTAVIDIN	RARE CASES EXTREMELY HIGH TITERS OF ABS RARE CASES EXTREMELY HIGH TITERS OF ABS	TEST CONTAINS ADDITIVES WHICH MINIMIZE THESE EFFECTS
GGT			

	GAMMOPATHY IGM	WALDENSTROM'S MACROGLOBULINEMIA MAY CAUSE UNRELIABLE RESULTS IN VERY RARE CASES	
GLUCOSE			
	GAMMOPATHY IGM	WALDENSTROM'S MACROGLOBULINEMIA MAY CAUSE UNRELIABLE RESULTS IN VERY RARE CASES	
HBSAG	RECEIVED ON CELLS	FALSELY DECREASE	CENTRIFUGE PROMPTLY
	BIOTIN >5MG/DAY		NO SAMPLE TAKEN UNTIL 8 HRS AFTER LAST ADMIN
	RUTHENIUM STREPTAVIDIN	RARE CASES EXTREMELY HIGH TITERS OF ABS RARE CASES EXTREMELY HIGH TITERS OF ABS	THE SUITABLE TEST DESIGN MINIMIZE THESE EFFECTS
HCG	RECENTLY VACCINATED FOR HEP B	MAY GIVE A TRANSIENT POSITIVE RESULT FOR HBSAG	
	BIOTIN >5MG/DAY		NO SAMPLE TAKEN UNTIL 8 HRS AFTER LAST ADMIN
	MONOCLONAL MOUSE ABS	PATIENTS TREATED WITH MAY HAVE ERRONEOUS FINDINGS	
	RUTHENIUM	RARE CASES EXTREMELY HIGH TITERS OF ABS	TEST CONTAINS ADDITIVES WHICH MINIMIZE THESE EFFECTS
HDL	STREPTAVIDIN	RARE CASES EXTREMELY HIGH TITERS OF ABS	TEST CONTAINS ADDITIVES WHICH MINIMIZE THESE EFFECTS
	ELEVATED FREE FATTY ACIDS	MAY CAUSE FALSELY ELEVATED HDL RESULTS	
	ELEVATED DENATURED PROTEINS	MAY CAUSE FALSELY ELEVATED HDL RESULTS	
	ELEVATED IMMUNOGLOBULIN CONCENTRATIONS	CAN LEAD TO ARTIFICIALLY INCREASED HDL RESULTS	
	ABNORMAL LIVER FUNCTION	HDL RESULTS ARE OF LIMITED DIAGNOSTIC VALUE	
HGBA1C	GAMMOPATHY IGM	WALDENSTROM'S MACROGLOBULINEMIA MAY CAUSE UNRELIABLE RESULTS IN VERY RARE CASES	
	HEMOLYTIC ANEMIA	CAUSE DECREASE IN HGBA1C VALUE, EVEN THOUGH THE TIME AVERAGED BLOOD GLUCOSE LEVEL MAY BE ELEVATED.	CAUTION SHOULD BE USED WHEN INTERPRETING

	HEMOLYTIC DISEASES	CAUSE DECREASE IN HGBA1C VALUE, EVEN THOUGH THE TIME AVERAGED BLOOD GLUCOSE LEVEL MAY BE ELEVATED.	CAUTION SHOULD BE USED WHEN INTERPRETING
	HOMOZYGOUS SICKLE CELL TRAIT	CAUSE DECREASE IN HGBA1C VALUE, EVEN THOUGH THE TIME AVERAGED BLOOD GLUCOSE LEVEL MAY BE ELEVATED.	CAUTION SHOULD BE USED WHEN INTERPRETING
	PREGNANCY	CAUSE DECREASE IN HGBA1C VALUE, EVEN THOUGH THE TIME AVERAGED BLOOD GLUCOSE LEVEL MAY BE ELEVATED.	CAUTION SHOULD BE USED WHEN INTERPRETING
	BLOOD LOSS	CAUSE DECREASE IN HGBA1C VALUE, EVEN THOUGH THE TIME AVERAGED BLOOD GLUCOSE LEVEL MAY BE ELEVATED.	CAUTION SHOULD BE USED WHEN INTERPRETING
IGA			
IGE			
	ANTIGEN EXCESS	ARTIFICALLY LOW RESULTS DUE TO ANITGEN EXCESS MAY OCCUR AT 100 G/L(625UMOL/L, 10000MG/DL) IN POLYCLONAL SPECIMENS	
	HEMOLYSIS		DO NOT ANALYZE
	BIOTIN >5MG/DAY		NO SAMPLE TAKEN UNTIL 8 HRS AFTER LAST ADMIN
	RUTHENIUM STREPTAVIDIN	RARE CASES EXTREMELY HIGH TITERS OF ABS RARE CASES EXTREMELY HIGH TITERS OF ABS	THE SUITBALE TEST DESIGN MINIMIZE THESE EFFECTS
	XOLAIR (Omalizumab) OR SIMILAR DRUGS CONTAINING ANTI-IGE AB	FORMS SOLUBLE COMPLEXES WITH IGE AB LEADING TO REDUCED RECOVERY. IGE MEAUREMENTS ARE TYPICALLY PERFORMED PRIOR TO TREATMENT.	DO NOT ANALYZE
IGG			
	ANTIGEN EXCESS	ARTIFICALLY LOW RESULTS DUE TO ANTIGEN EXCESS MAY OCCUR AT 400G/L(2668UMOL/L, 40000MG/DL) IN POLYCLONAL SPECIMENS	
	MONOCLONAL GAMMOPATHY	MAY NOT PROVIDE ACCURATE RESULTS	ASSESS BY ELECTROPHORESIS
IGM			
	ANTIGEN EXCESS	ARTIFICALLY LOW RESULTS DUE TO ANTIGEN EXCESS MAY OCCUR AT 100G/L(103UMOL/L, 10000MG/DL) IN POLYCLONAL SPECIMENS	
INSULIN			

	BIOTIN >5MG/DAY	NO SAMPLE TAKEN UNTIL 8 HRS AFTER LAST ADMIN
	BOVINE	CONTAIN ANTI-INSULIN ANTIBODIES WICH CAN AFFECT TEST RESULTS
	PORCINE	CONTAIN ANTI-INSULIN ANTIBODIES WICH CAN AFFECT TEST RESULTS
	HUMAN INSULIN	CONTAIN ANTI-INSULIN ANTIBODIES WICH CAN AFFECT TEST RESULTS
	MONOCLONAL MOUSE ABS	PATIENTS TREATED WITH MAY HAVE ERRONEOUS FINDINGS TEST CONTAINS ADDITIVES WHICH MINIMIZE THESE EFFECTS
	RUTHENIUM	RARE CASES EXTREMELY HIGH TITERS OF ABS TEST CONTAINS ADDITIVES WHICH MINIMIZE THESE EFFECTS
	STREPTAVIDIN	RARE CASES EXTREMELY HIGH TITERS OF ABS
IRON		
	>125 UMOL/L(200MG/DL) HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATIONS	LEAD TO ARTIFICIALLY INCREASED VALUES DUE TO CONTAMINATION OF THE SAMPLE WITH HEMOGLOBIN-BOUND IRON
	IRON SUPPLEMENTS	THE DRUG-BOUND IRON MAY NOT PROPERLY REACT IN THE TEST RESULTING IN ARTIFICIALLY LOW VALUES
	METAL-BINDING DRUGS	THE DRUG-BOUND IRON MAY NOT PROPERLY REACT IN THE TEST RESULTING IN ARTIFICIALLY LOW VALUES
	GAMMOPATHY IGM	WALDENSTROM'S MACROGLOBULINEMIA MAY CAUSE UNRELIABLE RESULTS IN VERY RARE CASES
ISE (NA,K,CL)		
	K+ HGB LEVELS >90MG/DL(50 UMOL/L)	INCREASE THE APPARENT K+ CONCENTRATIONS SIGNIFICANTLY
	HEMOLYSIS	AVOID HEMOLYZED SPECIMENS
	LIPEMIC SPECIMENS	PSEUDOHYPONATREMIA AS A RESULT OF FLUID DISPLACEMENT
	Received on Cells	Falsely elevate the potassium
	HEMOLYSIS	Falsely elevate the potassium
LDH		
	ERYTHROCYTES	CONTAMINATION WILL ELEVATE RESULTS
	GAMMOPATHY IGM	WALDENSTROM'S MACROGLOBULINEMIA MAY CAUSE UNRELIABLE RESULTS IN VERY RARE CASES
	HEMOLYSIS	FALSELY ELEVATE RESULT

LDL DIRECT			
	INTRALIPID	CAUSES ARTIFICIALLY HIGH LDL RESULTS	
	ABNORMAL LIVER FUNCTION	LDL RESULTS ARE OF LIMITED DIAGNOSTIC VALUE	
	GAMMOPATHY IGM	WALDENSTROM'S MACROGLOBULINEMIA MAY CAUSE UNRELIABLE RESULTS IN VERY RARE CASES	
	HDL-C	NO SIGNIFICANT INTERFERENCE \leq 117 MG/DL	
LH			
	BIOTIN >5MG/DAY		NO SAMPLE TAKEN UNTIL 8 HRS AFTER LAST ADMIN
	RUTHENIUM	RARE CASES EXTREMELY HIGH TITERS OF ABS	THE SUITBALE TEST DESIGN
	STREPTAVIDIN	RARE CASES EXTREMELY HIGH TITERS OF ABS	MINIMIZE THESE EFFECTS
LIPASE			
	CALCIUM DOBESILATE	CAUSES ARTIFICIALLY LOW LIPASE RESULTS	
	GAMMOPATHY IGM	WALDENSTROM'S MACROGLOBULINEMIA MAY CAUSE UNRELIABLE RESULTS IN VERY RARE CASES	
MAGNESIUM			
	HEMOLYSIS	ELEVATES RESULTS	
	GAMMOPATHY IGM	WALDENSTROM'S MACROGLOBULINEMIA MAY CAUSE UNRELIABLE RESULTS IN VERY RARE CASES	
MICROALBUMIN			
	MODULAR P ANTIGEN	UNDETECTED HIGH-DOSE HOOK EFFECT MAY OCCUR AT ALBUMIN CONCENTRATIONS ABOVE 2500 MG/L(38.0 UMOL/L)	FLAGGED "P"
METHADONE			
	SEE APPLICATION SHEET		
METHAQUALONE			
	SEE APPLICATION SHEET		
OPIATE			
	SEE APPLICATION SHEET		
PCP			
	SEE APPLICATION SHEET		
PHENYTOIN			
	HUMAN ANTI-MOUSE ANTIBODIES (HAMA)	COULD CAUSE FALSELY LOW RESULTS	
PHOSPHORUS			
	HEMOLYSIS	SIGNIFICANT POSITIVE INTERFERENCE AT AN H INDEX >300	
	LIPOSOMAL DRUG FORMULATIONS	EX AMBISOME LEAD TO ELEVATED PHOSPHATE RESULTS	

PROGESTERONE	GAMMOPATHY IGM	WALDENSTROM'S MACROGLOBULINEMIA MAY CAUSE UNRELIABLE RESULTS IN VERY RARE CASES	
	BIOTIN >5MG/DAY		NO SAMPLE TAKEN UNTIL 8 HRS AFTER LAST ADMIN
	PHENYLBUTAZONE	AT THERAPEUTIC DOSAGE DECREASE RESULTS	
	MONOCLONAL MOUSE ABS	PATIENTS TREATED WITH MAY HAVE ERRONEOUS FINDINGS	TEST CONTAINS ADDITIVES WHICH MINIMIZE THESE EFFECTS
	RUTHENIUM	RARE CASES EXTREMELY HIGH TITERS OF ABS	TEST CONTAINS ADDITIVES WHICH MINIMIZE THESE EFFECTS
PROLACTIN	STREPTAVIDIN	RARE CASES EXTREMELY HIGH TITERS OF ABS	
	BIOTIN >5MG/DAY		NO SAMPLE TAKEN UNTIL 8 HRS AFTER LAST ADMIN
	MONOCLONAL MOUSE ABS	PATIENTS TREATED WITH MAY HAVE ERRONEOUS FINDINGS	TEST CONTAINS ADDITIVES WHICH MINIMIZE THESE EFFECTS
	RUTHENIUM	RARE CASES EXTREMELY HIGH TITERS OF ABS	TEST CONTAINS ADDITIVES WHICH MINIMIZE THESE EFFECTS
	STREPTAVIDIN	RARE CASES EXTREMELY HIGH TITERS OF ABS	
	ENDOCRINOLOGICAL DISEASE	PRESENCE OF MACROPROLACTIN IN THE SERUM OF FEMALE PATIENTS	COULD MAKE THE DETECTION OF HYPERPROLACTINEMIA DEPENDENT ON THE IMMUNOASSAY USED.
	PREGNANCY	PRESENCE OF MACROPROLACTIN IN THE SERUM OF FEMALE PATIENTS	COULD MAKE THE DETECTION OF HYPERPROLACTINEMIA DEPENDENT ON THE IMMUNOASSAY USED.
PROPOXYPHENE	SEE APPLICATION SHEET		
PSA, TOTAL	BIOTIN >5MG/DAY		NO SAMPLE TAKEN UNTIL 8 HRS AFTER LAST ADMIN
	MONOCLONAL MOUSE ABS	PATIENTS TREATED WITH MAY HAVE ERRONEOUS FINDINGS	
	RUTHENIUM	RARE CASES EXTREMELY HIGH TITERS OF ABS	THE SUITBALE TEST DESIGN
	STREPTAVIDIN	RARE CASES EXTREMELY HIGH TITERS OF ABS	MINIMIZE THESE EFFECTS

PTH	HEMOLYSIS	DO NOT ANALYZE	RECOLLECT	
	BIOTIN >5MG/DAY		NO SAMPLE TAKEN UNTIL 8 HRS AFTER LAST ADMIN	
	RUTHENIUM	RARE CASES EXTREMELY HIGH TITERS OF ABS	THE SUITBALE TEST DESIGN	
	STREPTAVIDIN	RARE CASES EXTREMELY HIGH TITERS OF ABS	MINIMIZE THESE EFFECTS	
RF	GAMMOPATHY IGM	WALDENSTROM'S MACROGLOBULINEMIA MAY CAUSE UNRELIABLE RESULTS IN VERY RARE CASES		
RUBELLA	ACUTE PHASE OF INFECTION	ANTIBODY CONCENTRATION <10 IU/ML MAY NOT CONTAIN DETECTABLE AMOUNTS OF RUBELLA IGG ABS		
	HIV PATIENTS	INTERPRET WITH CAUTION		
	IMMUNOSUPPRESSIVE THERAPY	INTERPRET WITH CAUTION		
	NEONATES	HAVE NOT BEEN TESTED		
	CORD BLOOD	HAVE NOT BEEN TESTED		
	PRETRANSPLANT PATIENTS	HAVE NOT BEEN TESTED		
	BODY FLUIDS OTHER THAN SERUM/PLASMA	HAVE NOT BEEN TESTED		
	BIOTIN >5MG/DAY		NO SAMPLE TAKEN UNTIL 8 HRS AFTER LAST ADMIN	
	RUBELLA-SPECIFIC IMMUNOGLOBULIN M	MAY CAUSE INTERFERENCE		
	IMMUNOGLOBULIN G	ELEVATED LEVELS MAY CAUSE INTERFERENCE		
	MONOCLONAL MOUSE ABS	PATIENTS TREATED WITH MAY HAVE ERRONEOUS FINDINGS		
	T3	BIOTIN >5MG/DAY		NO SAMPLE TAKEN UNTIL 8 HRS AFTER LAST ADMIN
		AMIODARONE	CAN LEAD TO DECREASED T3 VALUES	
	PHENYTOIN	CAUSE RELEASE OF T3 FROM THE BINDING PROTEINS, THUS LEADING TO A REDUCTION IN THE TOTAL T3 HORMONE LEVEL AT NORMAL FT3 LEVELS		
	PHENYLBUTAZONE	CAUSE RELEASE OF T3 FROM THE BINDING PROTEINS, THUS LEADING TO A REDUCTION IN THE TOTAL T3 HORMONE LEVEL AT NORMAL FT3 LEVELS		

	SALICYLATES	CAUSE RELEASE OF T3 FROM THE BINDING PROTEINS, THUS LEADING TO A REDUCTION IN THE TOTAL T3 HORMONE LEVEL AT NORMAL FT3 LEVELS	
	ANTIBODIES TO THYROID HORMONES	CAN INTERFERE WITH ASSAY	
	FAMILIAL DYSALBUMINEMIC HYPERTHYROXINEMIA(FDH)	MAY CAUSE VALUES TO DEVIATE FROM THE EXPECTED RESULT	
	NTI-PATIENTS	CAN LEAD TO TOTAL T3 VALUES OUTSIDE THE NORMAL RANGE BEING FOUND DESPITE A EUTHYROID METABOLIC STATE	FT3 OR FT4 DETERMINATION IS INDICATED
	PREGNANCY	CAN LEAD TO TOTAL T3 VALUES OUTSIDE THE NORMAL RANGE BEING FOUND DESPITE A EUTHYROID METABOLIC STATE	FT3 OR FT4 DETERMINATION IS INDICATED
	ORAL CONTRACEPTIVES	CAN LEAD TO TOTAL T3 VALUES OUTSIDE THE NORMAL RANGE BEING FOUND DESPITE A EUTHYROID METABOLIC STATE	FT3 OR FT4 DETERMINATION IS INDICATED
	RUTHENIUM	RARE CASES EXTREMELY HIGH TITERS OF ABS	THE SUITBALE TEST DESIGN
	STREPTAVIDIN	RARE CASES EXTREMELY HIGH TITERS OF ABS	MINIMIZE THESE EFFECTS
T4			
	BIOTIN >5MG/DAY		NO SAMPLE TAKEN UNTIL 8 HRS AFTER LAST ADMIN
	LIPID-LOWERING AGENTS CONTAINING D-T4	TEST CANNOT BE USED IN PATIENTS RECEIVING TREATMENT	THERAPY DISCONTINUED FOR 4-6 WEEKS
	AUTOANTIBODIES TO THYROID HORMONES	CAN INTERFERE WITH THE ASSAY	
	FAMILIAL DYSALBUMINEMIC HYPERTHYROXINEMIA(FDH)	MAY CAUSE VALUES TO DEVIATE FROM THE EXPECTED RESULT	
	RUTHENIUM	RARE CASES EXTREMELY HIGH TITERS OF ABS	TEST CONTAINS ADDITIVES WHICH MINIMIZE THESE EFFECTS
	STREPTAVIDIN	RARE CASES EXTREMELY HIGH TITERS OF ABS	
TESTOSTERONE			
	BIOTIN >5MG/DAY		NO SAMPLE TAKEN UNTIL 8 HRS AFTER LAST ADMIN

	FEMALE DIALYSIS PATIENTS	ELEVATED TESTOSTERONE LEVELS WERE SEEN	
			TEST CONTAINS ADDITIVES WHICH MINIMIZE THESE EFFECTS
	RUTHENIUM	RARE CASES EXTREMELY HIGH TITERS OF ABS	
	STREPTAVIDIN	RARE CASES EXTREMELY HIGH TITERS OF ABS	
THC	SEE APPLICATION SHEET		
TOTAL PROTEIN	SEE APPLICATION SHEET		
	GAMMOPATHY IGM	WALDENSTROM'S MACROGLOBULINEMIA MAY CAUSE UNRELIABLE RESULTS IN VERY RARE CASES	
TOTAL PROTEIN URINE	SEE APPLICATION SHEET		
	LEVODOPA	CAUSE ARTIFICIALLY HIGH TOTAL PROTEIN RESULTS	
	METHYLDOPA	CAUSE ARTIFICIALLY HIGH TOTAL PROTEIN RESULTS	
	NA2-CEFOXITIN	CAUSE ARTIFICIALLY HIGH TOTAL PROTEIN RESULTS	
	CALCIUM DOBESILATE	CAUSE ARTIFICIALLY LOW PROTEIN RESULTS	
	GELATIN-BASED PLASMA REPLACEMENTS	CAN LEAD TO INCREASED URINE PROTEIN VALUES OUTSIDE THE MEASURING RANGE MAY GIVE FALSE-EXTREMELY HIGH SAMPLES LOW RESULTS	
TRIGLYCERIDES	SEE APPLICATION SHEET		
	LIPEMIC SAMPLES	TRIG >3000 MG/DL CAN PRODUCE NORMAL RESULTS DURING ASSAY REACTION CAN YIELD FALSE NORMAL RESULTS	
	OXYGEN DEPLETION		
	ENDOGENOUS UNESTERIFIED GLYCEROL	FALSELY ELEVATE SERUM TRIGLYCERIDES	
	ASCORBIC ACID	CAUSE ARTIFICIALLY LOW TRIGLYCERIDE RESULTS	
	CALCIUM DOBESILATE	CAUSE ARTIFICIALLY LOW TRIGLYCERIDE RESULTS	
	INTRALIPID	LEADS TO HIGH TRIGLYCERIDE RESULTS	
	GAMMOPATHY IGM	WALDENSTROM'S MACROGLOBULINEMIA MAY CAUSE UNRELIABLE RESULTS IN VERY RARE CASES	
TSH	SEE APPLICATION SHEET		
	BIOTIN >5MG/DAY		NO SAMPLE TAKEN UNTIL 8 HRS AFTER LAST ADMIN
	RUTHENIUM	RARE CASES EXTREMELY HIGH TITERS OF ABS	THE SUITBALE TEST DESIGN MINIMIZE THESE EFFECTS
	STREPTAVIDIN	RARE CASES EXTREMELY HIGH TITERS OF ABS	THE SUITBALE TEST DESIGN MINIMIZE THESE EFFECTS

T3 UPTAKE	HUMAN ANTI-MOUSE ANTIBODIES (HAMA)	RARE CASES EXTREMELY HIGH TITERS OF ABS	THE SUITBALE TEST DESIGN MINIMIZE THESE EFFECTS
	LIPID-LOWERING AGENTS CONTAINING D-T4	TEST CANNOT BE USED IN PATIENTS RECEIVING TREATMENT	THERAPY DISCONTINUED FOR 4-6 WEEKS
	AUTOANTIBODIES TO THYROID HORMONES	CAN INTERFERE WITH THE ASSAY	
	FAMILIAL DYSALBUMINEMIC HYPERTHYROXINEMIA(FDH)	MAY CAUSE VALUES TO DEVIATE FROM THE EXPECTED RESULT	
	RUTHENIUM	RARE CASES EXTREMELY HIGH TITERS OF ABS	TEST CONTAINS ADDITIVES WHICH MINIMIZE THESE EFFECTS
UIBC	STREPTAVIDIN	RARE CASES EXTREMELY HIGH TITERS OF ABS	
	BIOTIN >5MG/DAY		NO SAMPLE TAKEN UNTIL 8 HRS AFTER LAST ADMIN
	RBC CONTAMINATION	WILL ELEVATE RESULTS	RECOLLECT
	EDTA	MUST NOT BE USED	RECOLLECT
	OXALATE	MUST NOT BE USED	RECOLLECT
	CITRATE	MUST NOT BE USED	RECOLLECT
	OXYTETRACYCLINE	CAUSES ARTIFICIALLY HIGH UIBC VALUES AT THE TESTED DRUG LEVEL	
BUN	ALBUMIN (7G/DL)	PATHOLOGICALLY HIGH LEVELS DECREASE THE UIBC VALUE SIGNIFICANTLY	
	IRON SUPPLEMENTS	THE DRUG-BOUND IRON MAY NOT PROPERLY REACT RESULTING IN FALSELY LOW VALUES	
	METAL-BINDING DRUGS	THE DRUG-BOUND IRON MAY NOT PROPERLY REACT RESULTING IN FALSELY LOW VALUES	
	GAMMOPATHY IGM	WALDENSTROM'S MACROGLOBULINEMIA MAY CAUSE UNRELIABLE RESULTS IN VERY RARE CASES	
	AMMONIUM IONS	MAY CAUSE ERRONEOUSLY ELEVATED RESULTS	
URIC ACID	GAMMOPATHY IGM	WALDENSTROM'S MACROGLOBULINEMIA MAY CAUSE UNRELIABLE RESULTS IN VERY RARE CASES	
	CALCIUM DOBESILATE	CAUSES ARTIFICIALLY LOW URIC ACID RESULTS	
	URICASE	REACTS SPECIFICALLY WITH URIC ACID	
	PURINE DERIVATIVES	CAN INHIBIT THE URIC ACID REACTION	

	GAMMOPATHY IGM	WALDENSTROM'S MACROGLOBULINEMIA MAY CAUSE UNRELIABLE RESULTS IN VERY RARE CASES	
URIC ACID URINE			
	CALCIUM DOBESILATE	CAN CAUSE ARTIFICALLY LOW URIC ACID RESULTS	
	LEVODOPA	CAN CAUSE ARTIFICALLY LOW URIC ACID RESULTS	
	METHYLDOPA	CAN CAUSE ARTIFICALLY LOW URIC ACID RESULTS	
VALPROIC ACID			
	NONE		
VANCOMYCIN			
	HUMAN ANTI-MOUSE ANTIBODIES (HAMA)	COULD CAUSE FALSELY LOW RESULTS	
	GAMMOPATHY IGM	WALDENSTROM'S MACROGLOBULINEMIA MAY CAUSE UNRELIABLE RESULTS IN VERY RARE CASES	
	GLUCOSE-6-PHOSPHATE DEHYDROGENASE	UNSPECIFIC BINDING OF HETEROPHILIC AB FROM THE SAMPLE MAY LEAD TO FALSELY LOWER RESULTS IN VERY RARE CASES	
VITAMIN B12			
	BIOTIN >5MG/DAY		NO SAMPLE TAKEN UNTIL 8 HRS AFTER LAST ADMIN
	RUTHENIUM	RARE CASES EXTREMELY HIGH TITERS OF ABS	
	STREPTAVIDIN	RARE CASES EXTREMELY HIGH TITERS OF ABS	
VITAMIN D			
	HEMOLYSIS HGB CONCENTRATIONS >2 G/L (>0.124 MMOL/L)	MAY CAUSE INTERFERENCE MAY LEAD TO ELEVATED RESULTS	RECOLLECT
	BIOTIN >5MG/DAY		NO SAMPLE TAKEN UNTIL 8 HRS AFTER LAST ADMIN
	RUTHENIUM	RARE CASES EXTREMELY HIGH TITERS OF ABS	THE SUITBALE TEST DESIGN MINIMIZE THESE EFFECTS
	STREPTAVIDIN	RARE CASES EXTREMELY HIGH TITERS OF ABS	THE SUITBALE TEST DESIGN MINIMIZE THESE EFFECTS