

TEST	INTERFERENCE	DETAILS	PLAN OF ACTION
ANATOMIC LABORATORY			
IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL TESTING			
AUTOMATED IHC STAINING			
	NON-SPECIFIC CK AE1/3 STAINING	EXTRAFOLLICULAR RETICULUM CELLS STAINING MAY BE EXPECTED. WEAK NUCLEAR STAINING CAN BE IGNORED AS IT IS QUITE COMMON WHEN SENSITIVITY OF THE STAIN IS MAXIMIZED. RETICULAR CELL STAINING ALSO OCCURS AND IS TYPICALLY WEAK, ATTENUATED, AND MAINLY ALONG THE MEMBRANE. THESE CELLS HAVE SMALL INNOCENT NUCLEI. METASTATIC CELLS SHOW DIFFUSE CYTOPLASMIC STAINING, USUALLY INTENSE AND GRANULAR, AND MAY SHOW MEMBRANE ENHANCEMENT. THE NUCLEI ARE LARGE AND ATYPICAL (MALIGNANT).	CUSTOMER MAY TRY ALTERNATE TARGET RETRIEVAL CONDITION (I.E. LOW PH, PROTEINASE K) TO MINIMIZE NON-SPECIFIC STAINING IF SPECIFIC STAINING IS NOT COMPROMISED.
	HEPATITIS B VIRUS, HEPATITIS B SURFACE AG	MAY EXHIBIT NONSPECIFIC STAINING WITH HORSERADISH PEROXIDASE.	
	EXCESS RBCs OR WBCs (E.G. BONE MARROW), FROZEN SECTIONS EMBEDDED IN OCT	EXCESSIVE ENDOGENOUS PEROXIDASE ACTIVITY WITH VIOLENT REACTIONS WITH HYDROGEN PEROXIDE WHICH DISTORTS CELL MORPHOLOGY.	AN ALTERNATE PEROXIDASE METHOD CAN BE USED (E.G. METHANOL-PEROXIDE FIXATIVE). MIX 2.5 MLS OF 3% HYDROGEN PEROXIDE (H2O2) WITH 50 MLS OF METHANOL. MAKE FRESH. INCUBATE 20 MINS. RINSE IN DH20.
	AREAS OF NECROSIS	STAIN FALSE POSITIVE	
CLINICAL LABORATORY			
VIROLOGY & SPECIAL CHEMISTRY TESTING			
THERMO FISHER/QUANT STUDIO TAQPATH COVID 19			
	NEISSERIA ELONGATA	SHOWED HOMOLOGY FOR THE FORWARD AND REVERSE PRIMERS AND PROBE FOR THE N GENE. THE FORWARD PRIMER SHOWED \geq 80% HOMOLOGY, WHILE THE REVERSE PRIMER SHOWED 36% HOMOLOGY. THE N GENE REVERSE PRIMER AND PROBE SHOW LOW HOMOLOGY; THEREFORE, RISK OF THE NON-SPECIFIC AMPLIFICATION IS LOW.	
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	

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		GREATER THAN 0.075%	
GENPROBE APTIMA HPV GENOTYPE 16, 18/45			
	POLYQUATERNIUM 15	PERSONAL VAGINAL LUBRICANTS AT 1%	USE SHOULD BE AVOIDED BEFORE COLLECTION OF SPECIMEN
	TIOCONAZOLE AT 0.03%	ANTI FUNGAL CREAM	
	MUCUS AT 0.3%		
	PROGESTERONE AT 1%	INTRAVAGINAL HORMONES	
GENPROBE APTIMA MYCOPLASMA GENITALIUM			
	MUCUS AT 0.3%	MAY INTERFERE WITH ASSAY RESULTS	AVOID PRIOR TO COLLECTION
HSV-1/2 DNA AMPLIFIED			
	ZINCUM GLUCONICUM CASEIN (PROTEIN)	MAY CAUSE ABERRANT RESULTS	AVOID PRIOR TO COLLECTION
KALLESTAD HEP-2 IFA ANA/DSDNA BIORAD AUTOIMMUNE EIA/ENA			
	HEMOLYSIS	MAY CAUSE ABERRANT RESULTS	SPECIMENS CONTAINING VISIBLE PARTICULATES SHOULD BE CENTRIFUGED BEFRE TESTING
	LIPEMIA	MAY CAUSE ABERRANT RESULTS	
	HYDRALAZINE	MAY INDUCE ANA	
	PROCAINAMIDE	MAY INDUCE ANA	
MICROBIOLOGY TESTING			
HEMASCREEN SPECIFIC FECAL OCCULT BLOOD			
	CERTAIN MEDICATIONS	MAY CAUSE GASTROINTESTINAL IRRITATION RESULTING IN OCCULT BLEEDING (FALSE POSITIVES)	NOT CONCLUSIVE DIAGNOSIS FOR GASTRO BLEEDING
BD MAX ASSAYS			
C. DIFFICILE	EXOGENOUS SUBSTANCES		
	TUMS®		
	MAALOX® (LIQUID)		
	MESALAMINE RECTAL SUSPENSION ENEMA	SLIGHT INHIBITION (DELAY OF SECOND DERIVATIVE PEAK ABSCISSA) IN BD MAX C. DIFFICILE ASSAY	EXPECTED ASSAY RESULTS MAY STILL BE OBTAINED
	GYNOL II® VAGINAL CONTRACEPTIVE (W/NONOXYNOL-9)	SLIGHT INHIBITION (DELAY OF SECOND DERIVATIVE PEAK ABSCISSA) IN BD MAX C. DIFFICILE ASSAY	EXPECTED ASSAY RESULTS MAY STILL BE OBTAINED
GROUP B STREP (GBS)	EXOGENOUS SUBSTANCES		
	BODY POWDER	CAN POTENTIALLY INHIBIT DETECTION OF GBS AT LOW CONCENTRATION LEVELS	AVOID PRIOR TO COLLECTION
	ENDOGENOUS SUBSTANCES		
	FECES	CAN POTENTIALLY INHIBIT DETECTION OF GBS AT LOW CONCENTRATION LEVELS	
	MICROORGANISMS		
	<i>Corynebacterium xerosis</i>	CAN POTENTIALLY INHIBIT DETECTION OF GBS AT LOW	

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	<i>Serratia marcescens</i>	CONCENTRATION LEVELS	
	EBV		
VAGINAL PANEL	EXOGENOUS SUBSTANCES		
	CLOTRIMAZOLE VAGINAL CREAM, USP 2%	MAY RESULT IN POTENTIALLY UNRESOLVED, INDETERMINATE, OR FALSE NEGATIVE RESULTS.	AVOID PRIOR TO COLLECTION
	CONTRACEPTOL VAGINAL CONTRACEPTIVE GEL	MAY RESULT IN POTENTIALLY UNRESOLVED, INDETERMINATE, OR FALSE NEGATIVE RESULTS.	AVOID PRIOR TO COLLECTION
	KY JELLY PERSONAL LUBRICANT	MAY RESULT IN POTENTIALLY UNRESOLVED, INDETERMINATE, OR FALSE NEGATIVE RESULTS.	AVOID PRIOR TO COLLECTION
	METRONIDAZOLE 0.75% GEL	MAY RESULT IN POTENTIALLY UNRESOLVED, INDETERMINATE, OR FALSE NEGATIVE RESULTS.	AVOID PRIOR TO COLLECTION
	MONISTAT 3 CREAM, MICONAZOLE NITRATE, 4%	MAY RESULT IN POTENTIALLY UNRESOLVED, INDETERMINATE, OR FALSE NEGATIVE RESULTS.	AVOID PRIOR TO COLLECTION
	PREPARATION H, HEMORRHOIDAL CREAM	MAY RESULT IN POTENTIALLY UNRESOLVED, INDETERMINATE, OR FALSE NEGATIVE RESULTS.	AVOID PRIOR TO COLLECTION
	VAGISIL, BENZOCAINE 20%, RESORCINOL 3%	MAY RESULT IN POTENTIALLY UNRESOLVED, INDETERMINATE, OR FALSE NEGATIVE RESULTS.	AVOID PRIOR TO COLLECTION
	VCF CONTRACEPTIVE FOAM	MAY RESULT IN POTENTIALLY UNRESOLVED, INDETERMINATE, OR FALSE NEGATIVE RESULTS.	AVOID PRIOR TO COLLECTION
	ZOVIRAX, ACYCLOVIR 5% CREAM	MAY RESULT IN POTENTIALLY UNRESOLVED, INDETERMINATE, OR FALSE NEGATIVE RESULTS.	AVOID PRIOR TO COLLECTION
	ENDOGENOUS SUBSTANCES		
	WHOLE BLOOD	MAY RESULT IN POTENTIALLY UNRESOLVED, INDETERMINATE, OR FALSE NEGATIVE RESULTS.	
	LEUKOCYTES	MAY RESULT IN POTENTIALLY UNRESOLVED, INDETERMINATE, OR FALSE NEGATIVE RESULTS.	
	MICROORGANISMS (MAY BE USED IN PROBIOTICS)		
	<i>Lactobacillus delbrueckii</i> subsp. <i>bulgaricus</i>	FALSE NEGATIVE BV RESULTS	
	<i>Lactobacillus amylovorus</i>	FALSE NEGATIVE BV RESULTS	
	<i>Lactobacillus helveticus</i>	FALSE NEGATIVE BV RESULTS	
	<i>Lactobacillus kefirgranum</i>	FALSE NEGATIVE BV RESULTS	
ENTERIC PARASITE PANEL	EXOGENOUS SUBSTANCES		
	VAGISIL (>9%)	MAY RESULT IN POTENTIALLY UNRESOLVED, INDETERMINATE, OR FALSE NEGATIVE RESULTS.	AVOID PRIOR TO COLLECTION
	ENDOGENOUS SUBSTANCES		
	WHOLE BLOOD (>25%)	MAY RESULT IN POTENTIALLY UNRESOLVED, INDETERMINATE, OR FALSE NEGATIVE RESULTS.	
	GROSSLY BLOODY STOOL	MAY RESULT IN POTENTIALLY UNRESOLVED, INDETERMINATE, OR FALSE NEGATIVE RESULTS.	

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EXTENDED ENTERIC BACTERIAL PANEL	EXOGENOUS SUBSTANCES		
	HYDROCORTISONE CREAM	POTENTIAL INTERFERENCE WITH ASSAY RESULTS.	AVOID PRIOR TO COLLECTION
	NYSTATIN CREAM	POTENTIAL INTERFERENCE WITH ASSAY RESULTS.	AVOID PRIOR TO COLLECTION
	SPERMICIDAL LUBRICANT	POTENTIAL INTERFERENCE WITH ASSAY RESULTS.	AVOID PRIOR TO COLLECTION
	VAGISIL	POTENTIAL INTERFERENCE WITH ASSAY RESULTS.	AVOID PRIOR TO COLLECTION
SARS COV 2	For BD MAX™ TNA extraction: Tobramycin at 1.1x10 ⁻³ g/Sample Buffer Tube interferes with the assay. Lower concentrations of Tobramycin have not been evaluated.		
COAGULATION TESTING			
PT			
	CLOT		RECOLLECT SAMPLE
	LIPEMIA		MANUAL PROTINE BY TILT TUBE METHOD
	HYPERBILIRUBINEMIA		
	TRUBIDITY		
	ORAL ANTICOAGULANTS COMMONLY ADMINISTERED DRUGS	DEPRESS THE PRODUCTION OF FACTORS II, VII, IX, X MAY AFFECT PT RESULTS	FOLLOWED BY COAG STUDY CONSIDERED WHEN UNSUAL OR UNEXPECTED ABNORMAL RESULTS ARE OBTAINED
	IMPROPER STORAGE TEMP	MAY AFFECT PT RESULTS	
	aPTT		
	ESTROGEN THERAPY	CONJUGATED ESTROGEN THERAPY IN MALES CAUSE SHORT APTT	UNEXPECTED ABNORMAL APTT RESULTS SHOULD BE FOLLOWED BY ADDITIONAL COAGULATION STUDIES TO DETERMINE THE CAUSE OF ABNORMAL RESULTS.
	ORAL CONTRACEPTION	CAUSE SHORT APTT IN FEMALES	
	DIPHENYLHYDANTOIN	MAY INCREASE APTT	
	HEPARIN	MAY INCREASE APTT	
	WARFARIN	MAY INCREASE APTT	
	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 THAT MAY BE COMPENSATED & APPEAR NORMAL BY ELEVATED LEVELS OF ONE OR MORE DIFFERENT CLOTTING FACTORS	
	IMPROPER STORAGE TEMP	MAY AFFECT PTT RESULTS	
HEMATOLOGY TESTING			
SYSMEX XN-1000 CBC			
	CLOTS/FIBRIN STRANDS		

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	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 CYTOPLASMIC FRAGMENTS	INTERFERE WITH AUTOMATED PLT COUNT	RUN FLUORESCENT PLT
	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	
URINE PREGNANCY TESTING			
QUICKVUE HCG URINE			
	BIOTIN	MAY CAUSE INVALID TEST RESULTS	NO SAMPLE TAKEN UNTIL 8 HRS AFTER LAST ADMIN
URINALYSIS TESTING			
ROCHE COBAS u411 URINE			
	VISIBLE LEVELS OF BLOOD 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	
GLUCOSE			
	ASCORBIC ACID >30MG/DL	(VIT C) FALSELY DECREASE GLUCOSE	
	STRONGLY OXIDIZING CHEMICAL AGENTS OR MERCETRONIUM ETILSULFATE IN URINE CONTAINER	FALSELY INCREASE GLUCOSE	

TEST	INTERFERENCE	DETAILS	PLAN OF ACTION
	2-MERCAPTOETHANESULPHONATE (MESNA)	FALSELY INCREASE GLUCOSE	
	MEDICATIONS WITH NITROFURANTOIN	FALSELY DECREASE GLUCOSE	
BILIRUBIN			
	HIGHLY BASIC URINE (PH>9)	FALSELY INCREASE BILIRUBIN	
	2-MERCAPTOETHANESULPHONATE(MESNA)	FALSELY DECREASE BILIRUBIN	
	CONTAMINATION OF URINE CONTAINER WITH HYDROCHLORIC ACID	FALSELY INCREASE BILIRUBIN	
	IMIPENEM, PENICILLIN AND P-AMIONSALICYLIC ACID	FALSELY INCREASE BILIRUBIN	
	ASCORBIC ACID >15MG/DL	(VIT C) FALSELY DECREASE BILIRUBIN	
PROTEIN			
	ACETAMINOPHEN, CHLOROQUINE, LEVODOPA OR NITROFURANTOIN	FALSELY INCREASE PROTEIN	
BLOOD			
	FORMALIN	FALSELY INCREASE BLOOD	
	MEDICATIONS WITH NITROFURANTOIN & QUINIDINES	FALSELY INCREASE BLOOD	
	HIGH PH, LOWERED SPECIFIC GRAVITY	FALSELY INCREASE BLOOD	
	HIGH LEUKOCYTES(500 LEU/UL)	FALSELY INCREASE BLOOD	
	PHENAZOPYRIDINE MEDICATIONS,	FALSELY INCREASE BLOOD	
	MEDICATIONS WITH 2-MERCAPTOETHANESULPHONATE(MESNA)	FALSELY INCREASE OR DECREASE BLOOD	
	CONTAMINATION OF URINE CONTAINER WITH HYDROCHLORIC ACID	FALSELY INCREASE BLOOD	
KETONES			
	RED-ORANGE TO RED COLOR SHADES	CAN BE PRODUCED BY PTHALEIN COMPOUNDS AND MAY CAUSE INTERFERENCE	

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	CATOPRIL, CURCUMIN, IMIPENEM AND 2-MERCAPTOETHANESULPHONATE(MESNA) OR OTHER SULFHYDRYL-CONTAINING COMPOUNDS	FALSELY INCREASE KETONES	
	FORMALDEHYDE	FALSELY INCREASE KETONES	
UROBILINOGEN			
	NITRITE CONCENTRATIONS >0.6 MG/DL & FORMALIN CONCENTRATIONS >200 MG/DL	FALSELY DECREASE UROBILINOGEN	
	P-AMINOSALICYLIC ACID OR SULFAMETHOXAZOL	FALSELY INCREASE UROBILINOGEN	
	HIGH PH (>9)	FALSELY INCREASE UROBILINOGEN	
NITRITE			
	COLORED PRECIPITATES	FALSELY INCREASE NITRITE	
	MEDICATIONS WITH 2-MERCAPTOETHANESULPHONATE(MESNA)	FALSELY DECREASE NITRITE	
LEUKOCYTES			
	GLUCOSE >5 G/DL	FALSELY DECREASE LEUKOCYTES	
	CATOPRIL	FALSELY DECREASE LEUKOCYTES	
	FORMALDEHYDE & MEDICATION WITH GENTAMICIN, IMIPENEM OR MEROPENEM	FALSELY INCREASE LEUKOCYTES	
	CEFOTOXIN, CURCUMIN, LEVODOPA, N-ACETYL CYSTEIN, P-AMINOSALICYLIC ACID OR TETRACYCLINE	FALSELY INCREASE LEUKOCYTES	
	HIGH PH, LOWERED SPECIFIC GRAVITY	FALSELY INCREASE LEUKOCYTES	
ELECTROPHORESIS TESTING			
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

TEST	INTERFERENCE	DETAILS	PLAN OF ACTION
	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	TIME AND VOLTAGE
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
SEROLOGY TESTING			
SYPHILIS NONTREPONEMAL (RPR)			
	LIPEMIC	POSSIBILITY OF NONSPECIFIC REACTION	
	GROSS HEMOLYSIS	POSSIBILITY OF NONSPECIFIC REACTION	
SICKLE CELL (SICKLEDEX)			
	ERYTHROCYTOSIS, HYPERGLOBULINEMIA, EXTREME LEUKOCYTOSIS, OR HYPERLIPIDEMIA	FALSE POSITIVES AND COARSE FLOCCULATION MAY OCCUR IN THESE PATIENT SAMPLES DUE TO ELEVATED LEVELS OF TOTAL SERUM PROTEIN.	PATIENT SAMPLES MAY BE WASHED IN NORMAL PHYSIOLOGIC SALINE, CENTRIFUGED AND 10uL OF THE PACKED CELLS USED FOR TESTING.
	SEVERE ANEMIA ($\leq 15\%$ HCT)	FALSE POSITIVE OR FALSE NEGATIVE	ALL POSITIVE TEST RESULTS
	INFANTS <6 MONTHS	FALSE NEGATIVE DUE TO ELEVATED LEVELS OF HGB F	SHOULD BE FURTHER
	RECENT BLOOD	FALSE POSITIVE OR FALSE NEGATIVE	EVALUATED BY HGB ELECTROPH

TEST	INTERFERENCE	DETAILS	PLAN OF ACTION
	TRANSFUSION HGB C HARLEM, HGB C GEORGETOWN	POSITIVE RESULTS MAY OCCUR IN PATIENTS WITH RARE SICKLING SUBTYPES, SUCH AS HGB C HARLEM OR HGB C GEORGETOWN.	WHEN USED FOR PATIENT TESTING. THIS DOES NOT APPLY TO BLOOD DONOR SCREENING TESTS.
SPECIAL IMMUNOLOGY TESTING			
PHADIA 250			
CELIAC TESTING (ELIA)			
	LIPEMIA	MAY GIVE POOR RESULTS	SHOULD NOT BE USED
	HEMOLYSIS	MAY GIVE POOR RESULTS	SHOULD NOT BE USED
	MICROBIAL CONTAMINATION	MAY GIVE POOR RESULTS	SHOULD NOT BE USED
CHEMISTRY TESTING			
ROCHE COBAS 8000			
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 EFFECTS.	
	RUTHENIUM	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	CONTAMINATION WILL ELEVATE RESULTS	
	LIPEMIC	>ABS FLAGGING	CHOOSE DILUTED SAMPLE TREATMENT/AUTO RERUN
	CALCIUM DOBESILATE	FALSE LOW RESULTS	
	ISONIAZID	FALSE LOW RESULTS	
	GAMMOPATHY IGM	WALDENSTROM'S MACROGLOBULINEMIA MAY CAUSE UNRELIABLE RESULTS.	
AMMONIA			
	ERYTHROCYTES	CONTAMINATION WILL ELEVATE RESULTS	AVOID HEMOLYSIS
	CEFOXITIN	ARTIFICIALLY HIGH RESULTS AT THE THERAPEUTIC DRUG LEVEL	
	INTRALIPID	ARTIFICIALLY HIGH AMMONIA RESULTS AT THE THERAPEUTIC DRUG LEVEL	

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	SULFASALAZINE	MAY LEAD TO FALSE RESULTS	
	TEMOZOLOMIDE	MAY LEAD TO ERRONEOUS RESULTS	
	GAMMOPATHY IGM	WALDENSTROM'S MACROGLOBULINEMIA MAY CAUSE UNRELIABLE RESULTS IN VERY RARE CASES	
	SMOKING	CONTAMINATION WILL ELEVATE RESULTS	AVOID SMOKING PRIOR TO SPECIMEN COLLECTION
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	
	RUTHENIUM	RARE CASES, EXTREMELY HIGH TITERS OF ABS	
ANTI-HAV IGM			
	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			

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ANTI-HCV	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	
AST	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		
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT	SEE APPLICATION SHEET		
BILIRUBIN, TOTAL	ASCORBIC ACID	CAUSE ARTIFICIALLY HIGH BILIRUBIN RESULTS	
	INTRALIPID (2000MG/L)	CAUSE ARTIFICIALLY HIGH BILIRUBIN RESULTS	
	RIFAMPICIN	CAUSE ARTIFICIALLY HIGH BILIRUBIN RESULTS	
	PHENYLBUTAZONE	CAUSE ARTIFICIALLY 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	
BILIRUBIN, TOTAL	MULTIPLE MYELOMA	PATIENTS MAY SHOW A POSITIVE BIAS IN RECOVERY	
	GAMMOPATHY IGM	WALDENSTROM'S MACROGLOBULINEMIA MAY CAUSE UNRELIABLE RESULTS IN VERY RARE CASES	

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BNP	INDOCYANINE GREEN (ICG)	FALSELY ELEVATED RESULTS No significant interference from immunoglobulins up to a concentration of 28 g/L (187 umol/L) (simulated by human immunoglobulin G).	
	IMMUNOGLOBULINS		
BUN	HEMOLYSIS	SEVERELY HEMOLYZED SPECIMENS SHOULD BE AVOIDED	RECOLLECT
	AMMONIUM IONS	MAY CAUSE ERRONEOUSLY ELEVATED RESULTS	
C3	GAMMOPATHY IGM	WALDENSTROM'S MACROGLOBULINEMIA MAY CAUSE UNRELIABLE RESULTS IN VERY RARE CASES	
	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	
	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	
	GAMMOPATHY IGM	WALDENSTROM'S MACROGLOBULINEMIA MAY CAUSE UNRELIABLE RESULTS IN VERY RARE CASES	
CARBAMEZAPINE	HUMAN ANTI-MOUSE ABS (HAMA)	CAUSE FALSELY ELEVATED RESULTS	
	ABS TO E.COLI BETA-GALACTOSIDASE	CAN RESULT IN ARTIFICIALLY HIGH RESULTS	CONTACT CUSTOMER TECH SUPPORT
	RUTHENIUM	RARE CASES EXTREMELY HIGH TITERS OF ABS	
CEA	BIOTIN >5MG/DAY		NO SAMPLE TAKEN UNTIL 8 HRS AFTER LAST ADMIN
	MONOCLONAL MOUSE ABS	PATIENTS TREATED WITH MAY HAVE ERRONEOUS FINDINGS	
	STREPTAVIDIN	RARE CASES EXTREMELY HIGH TITERS OF ABS	THE TEST CONTAINS ADDITIVES THAT MINIMIZE THESE EFFECTS

TEST	INTERFERENCE	DETAILS	PLAN OF ACTION
CHOLESTEROL	SEE APPLICATION SHEET		
	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 THAT MINIMIZE THESE EFFECTS
	STREPTAVIDIN	RARE CASES EXTREMELY HIGH TITERS OF ABS	
	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	
	PREDNISONE	FALSELY ELEVATE CONCENTRATIONS OF CORTISOL	
	METYRAPON 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	

TEST	INTERFERENCE	DETAILS	PLAN OF ACTION
	PYRUVATE	No significant interference from pyruvate up to a concentration of 0.3 mmol/L (2.3 mg/dL).	Interference with glucose, pyruvate, and ascorbate was observed for creatinine (Jaffe'), with deviations up to +16% (glucose), 12.8% (pyruvate), and -10.1 % (ascorbate) occurring. The issue can lead to an under- or overestimation of creatinine. In general, erroneous elevated/decreased creatinine result can affect interpretation of the GFR and depending on results, lead to unnecessary additional testing/examinations (in the case of overestimation) or missed further examinations (in case of underestimation). Considering the extent of the observed deviations, medical risk due to the issue is most unlikely. Roche Bulletin - TP-00523 12/26/2018.
	GLUCOSE	No significant interference from glucose up to a concentration of 25 mmol/L (450 mg/dL).	
	ASCORBIC ACID	No significant interference from ascorbic acid up to a concentration of 5 mmol/L (88mg/dL).	
	METHYLDOPA	CAUSES ARTIFICIALLY LOW CREATININE RESULTS.	
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	
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

TEST	INTERFERENCE	DETAILS	PLAN OF ACTION
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	RARE CASES EXTREMELY HIGH TITERS OF ABS	THE TEST CONTAINS ADDITIVES THAT MINIMIZE THESE EFFECTS
	STREPTAVIDIN	RARE CASES EXTREMELY HIGH TITERS OF ABS	
	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	RARE CASES EXTREMELY HIGH TITERS OF ABS	THE TEST CONTAINS ADDITIVES THAT MINIMIZE THESE EFFECTS
	STREPTAVIDIN	RARE CASES EXTREMELY HIGH TITERS OF ABS	
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.	

TEST	INTERFERENCE	DETAILS	PLAN OF ACTION
FREE T3	LEUCOVORIN	CONTRAINDICATED BECAUSE OF CROSS-REACTIVITY OF FOLATE BINDING PROTEIN WITH THESE COMPOUNDS.	
	RUTHENIUM	RARE CASES EXTREMELY HIGH TITERS OF ABS	THE TEST CONTAINS ADDITIVES THAT MINIMIZE THESE EFFECTS
	STREPTAVIDIN	RARE CASES EXTREMELY HIGH TITERS OF ABS	
	HEMOLYSIS	Hemolysis may significantly increase folate values due to high concentrations of folate in red blood cells. Therefore, hemolyzed samples are not suitable for use in this assay.	HEMOLYSIS WILL BE NOTED ON REPORTS.
	HYPERPROTEINEMIA	Sample with high levels of protein are not suitable for this assay.	May cause a protein gel formation in the assay cup and therefore run abort.
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	
	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	RARE CASES EXTREMELY HIGH TITERS OF ABS	THE SUITBALE TEST DESIGN MINIMIZE THESE EFFECTS
	STREPTAVIDIN	RARE CASES EXTREMELY HIGH TITERS OF ABS	
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	

TEST	INTERFERENCE	DETAILS	PLAN OF ACTION
	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	RARE CASES EXTREMELY HIGH TITERS OF ABS	THE SUITBALE TEST DESIGN
	STREPTAVIDIN	RARE CASES EXTREMELY HIGH TITERS OF ABS	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	RARE CASES EXTREMELY HIGH TITERS OF ABS	TEST CONTAINS ADDITIVES
	STREPTAVIDIN	RARE CASES EXTREMELY HIGH TITERS OF ABS	THAT 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	
	RECEIVED ON CELLS	FALSELY DECREASE	CENTRIFUGE PROMPTLY
HBSAG II			
	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
	RECENTLY VACCINATED FOR HEP B	MAY GIVE A TRANSIENT POSITIVE RESULT FOR HBSAG	
HCG			
	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
	STREPTAVIDIN	RARE CASES EXTREMELY HIGH TITERS OF ABS	THAT MINIMIZE THESE EFFECTS
HDL			
	ELEVATED FREE FATTY ACIDS	MAY CAUSE FALSELY ELEVATED HDL RESULTS	
	ELEVATED DENATURED PROTEINS	MAY CAUSE FALSELY ELEVATED HDL RESULTS	

TEST	INTERFERENCE	DETAILS	PLAN OF ACTION
	ELEVATED IMMUNOGLOBULIN CONCENTRATIONS	CAN LEAD TO ARTIFICIALLY INCREASED HDL RESULTS	
	ABNORMAL LIVER FUNCTION	HDL RESULTS ARE OF LIMITED DIAGNOSTIC VALUE	
	GAMMOPATHY IGM	WALDENSTROM'S MACROGLOBULINEMIA MAY CAUSE UNRELIABLE RESULTS IN VERY RARE CASES	
HERPES 1/2 IgG "ECLIA"			
	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
HGBA1C			
	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		
	HOMOZYGOUS SICKLE CELL TRAIT		
	PREGNANCY		
	BLOOD LOSS		
HIV 1/2 AB 4TH GEN			
	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
	ACETYLCYSTEINE	IF DRUG IS TAKEN 3-10 TIMES THE MAX DAILY DOSAGE, MAY CAUSE INTERFERENCE WITH ACCURATE RESULTS.	ALWAYS ASSESS HIV RESULTS IN CONJUNCTION WITH PATIENT'S MEDICAL HISTORY, CLINICAL EXAMINATION AND OTHER FINDINGS ALL POSITIVE HIV RESULTS ARE SENT FOR CONFIRMATION TESTING.
	AMPICILLIN-NA		
	ASCORBIC ACID		
	CYCLOSPORINE		
	CEFOXITIN		
	HEPARIN		
	LEVODOPA		
	METHYLDOPA		
	METRONIDAZOLE		
	PHENYLBUTAZONE		
DOXYCYCLINE			
ACETYLSALICYLIC ACID			
RIFAMPICIN			
ACETAMINOPHEN			
IBUPROFEN			
THEOPHYLLINE			

TEST	INTERFERENCE	DETAILS	PLAN OF ACTION
IGA	TETRACYCLINE CA-DOBESILATE		
	SEE APPLICATION SHEET		
IGE	ANTIGEN EXCESS	ARTIFICIALLY 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
	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	ARTIFICIALLY 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	ARTIFICIALLY 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 WHICH CAN AFFECT TEST RESULTS	
	PORCINE		
	HUMAN INSULIN		
	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 THAT 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	

TEST	INTERFERENCE	DETAILS	PLAN OF ACTION
	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	FALSLEY ELEVATE THE POTATSSIUM	AVOID HEMOLYZED SPECIMENS
	RECEIVED ON CELLS	FALSLEY ELEVATE THE POTATSSIUM	
	LIPEMIC SPECIMENS	PSEUDOHYPONATREMIA AS A RESULT OF FLUID DISPLACEMENT	
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"

TEST	INTERFERENCE	DETAILS	PLAN OF ACTION
METHADONE			
		SEE APPLICATION SHEET	
METHAQUALONE			
		SEE APPLICATION SHEET	
OPIATE			
		SEE APPLICATION SHEET	
OXYCODONE			
		SEE APPLICATION SHEET	
PCP			
		SEE APPLICATION SHEET	
PHENYTOIN			
		SEE APPLICATION SHEET	
PHOSPHORUS	HUMAN ANTI-MOUSE ABS (HAMA)	COULD CAUSE FALSELY LOW RESULTS	
PROGESTERONE	HEMOLYSIS	SIGNIFICANT POSITIVE INTERFERENCE AT AN H INDEX >300	
	LIPOSOMAL DRUG FORMULATIONS	EX AMBISOME LEAD TO ELEVATED PHOSPHATE RESULTS	
	GAMMOPATHY IGM	WALDENSTROM'S MACROGLOBULINEMIA MAY CAUSE UNRELIABLE RESULTS IN VERY RARE CASES	
PROLACTIN	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 THAT MINIMIZE THESE EFFECTS
	RUTHENIUM	RARE CASES EXTREMELY HIGH TITERS OF ABS	TEST CONTAINS ADDITIVES THAT MINIMIZE THESE EFFECTS
	STREPTAVIDIN	RARE CASES EXTREMELY HIGH TITERS OF ABS	TEST CONTAINS ADDITIVES THAT MINIMIZE THESE EFFECTS
PROLACTIN	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 THAT MINIMIZE THESE EFFECTS
	RUTHENIUM	RARE CASES EXTREMELY HIGH TITERS OF ABS	TEST CONTAINS ADDITIVES THAT MINIMIZE THESE EFFECTS
	STREPTAVIDIN	RARE CASES EXTREMELY HIGH TITERS OF ABS	TEST CONTAINS ADDITIVES THAT MINIMIZE THESE EFFECTS
	ENDOCRINOLOGICAL DISEASE	PRESENCE OF MACROPROLACTIN IN THE SERUM OF FEMALE PATIENTS	COULD MAKE THE DETECTION OF HYPERPROLACTINEMIA DEPENDENT ON THE IMMUNOASSAY USED.

TEST	INTERFERENCE	DETAILS	PLAN OF ACTION
PROPOXYPHENE	PREGNANCY	PRESENCE OF MACROPROLACTIN IN THE SERUM OF FEMALE PATIENTS	COULD MAKE THE DETECTION OF HYPERPROLACTINEMIA DEPENDENT ON THE IMMUNOASSAY USED.
	SEE APPLICATION SHEET		
PSA, TOTAL			
PTH	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
RF	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
RUBELLA	GAMMOPATHY IGM	WALDENSTROM'S MACROGLOBULINEMIA MAY CAUSE UNRELIABLE RESULTS IN VERY RARE CASES	
	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	

TEST	INTERFERENCE	DETAILS	PLAN OF ACTION
SARS-COV-2 ANTIBODY	MONOCLONAL MOUSE ABS	PATIENTS TREATED WITH MAY HAVE ERRONEOUS FINDINGS	
	HEMOLYSIS	MAY CAUSE INTERFERENCE	HAVE NOT BEEN TESTED
	BILIRUBIN	MAY CAUSE INTERFERENCE	HAVE NOT BEEN TESTED
	RF	MAY CAUSE INTERFERENCE	HAVE NOT BEEN TESTED
	BIOTIN	UP TO SERUM CONCENTRATION 1200 NG/ML	NO INTERFERENCE
	RUTHENIUM	RARE CASES EXTREMELY HIGH TITERS OF ABS	THE SUITBALE TEST DESIGN
	STREPTAVIDIN	RARE CASES EXTREMELY HIGH TITERS OF ABS	MINIMIZE THESE EFFECTS
SYPHILIS, TOTAL AB BY ECLIA	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
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	
	PHENYLBUTAZONE	PROTEINS, THUS LEADING TO A REDUCTION IN THE	
	SALICYLATES	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	FT3 OR FT4 DETERMINATION IS
	PREGNANCY	NORMAL RAGE BEING FOUND DESPITE A EUTHYROID	INDICATED
	ORAL CONTRACEPTIVES	METABOLIC STATE	
	RUTHENIUM	RARE CASES EXTREMELY HIGH TITERS OF ABS	THE SUITBALE TEST DESIGN
	STREPTAVIDIN	RARE CASES EXTREMELY HIGH TITERS OF ABS	MINIMIZE THESE EFFECTS
	T3 UPTAKE	LIPID-LOWERING AGENTS CONTAINING D-T4	TEST CANNOT BE USED IN PATIENTS RECEIVING TREATMENT
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 THAT
STREPTAVIDIN		RARE CASES EXTREMELY HIGH TITERS OF ABS	MINIMIZE THESE EFFECTS

TEST	INTERFERENCE	DETAILS	PLAN OF ACTION
T4	BIOTIN >5MG/DAY		NO SAMPLE TAKEN UNTIL 8 HRS AFTER LAST ADMIN
	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 THAT MINIMIZE THESE EFFECTS
	STREPTAVIDIN	RARE CASES EXTREMELY HIGH TITERS OF ABS	MINIMIZE THESE EFFECTS
TESTOSTERONE			
TESTOSTERONE	BIOTIN >5MG/DAY		NO SAMPLE TAKEN UNTIL 8 HRS AFTER LAST ADMIN
	FEMALE DIALYSIS PATIENTS	ELEVATED TESTOSTERONE LEVELS WERE SEEN	
	RUTHENIUM	RARE CASES EXTREMELY HIGH TITERS OF ABS	TEST CONTAINS ADDITIVES THAT MINIMIZE THESE EFFECTS
	STREPTAVIDIN	RARE CASES EXTREMELY HIGH TITERS OF ABS	MINIMIZE THESE EFFECTS
THC			
SEE APPLICATION SHEET			
TOTAL PROTEIN, SERUM			
TOTAL PROTEIN, URINE	GAMMOPATHY IGM	WALDENSTROM'S MACROGLOBULINEMIA MAY CAUSE UNRELIABLE RESULTS IN VERY RARE CASES	
TOTAL PROTEIN, URINE	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	
	EXTREMELY HIGH SAMPLES	OUTSIDE THE MEASURING RANGE MAY GIVE FALSE-LOW RESULTS	
TRIGLYCERIDES			
TRIGLYCERIDES	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	

TEST	INTERFERENCE	DETAILS	PLAN OF ACTION
	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			
	AUTOANTIBODIES	May induce high weight molecular TSH complexes (macroTSH)	May cause high value TSH results
	RUTHENIUM	RARE CASES EXTREMELY HIGH TITERS OF ABS	THE SUITBALE TEST DESIGN
	STREPTAVIDIN	RARE CASES EXTREMELY HIGH TITERS OF ABS	MINIMIZE THESE EFFECTS
UIBC			
	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	
	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	
	URIC ACID, SERUM		
	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	
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	

TEST	INTERFERENCE	DETAILS	PLAN OF ACTION
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 DII	HEMOLYSIS	MAY CAUSE INTERFERENCE	RECOLLECT
	HGB CONCENTRATIONS >2 G/L (>0.124 MMOL/L)	MAY LEAD TO ELEVATED RESULTS	
	BIOTIN >5MG/DAY		NO SAMPLE TAKEN UNTIL 8 HRS AFTER LAST ADMIN
	BIOTIN >20 MG/DAY	MAY LEAD TO ELEVATED RESULTS	SHOULD WAIT >8HRS
	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