



## NOTE

1. A proportional variation of the reaction volumes does not change the result.
2. We suggest do not mix Reagents from different Production lots.
3. For concentrations of Salicylate > 120 mg/dL(8.7 mmol/L), dilute the sample 1:5 with saline sol., repeat the determination and multiply the result x 5.
4. Very deep attention must be given to interfering substances: certain drugs and other substances are able to influence levels of Salicylate (see References 1. - 2.).
5. PAY ATTENTION!  
Applications on routine Analyzers may be totally different from what we developed as manual determination, and also from themselves.
6. The reagent must be used only for the intended destinations, by expert people and in the due lab. conditions.
7. The clinical diagnosis cannot be done using the result of only one test, but have to be done integrating different lab. and clinical data.

## REFERENCES

1. Textbook of Clinical Chemistry, Ed. by N.W. Tietz, W.B. Saunders Co., Philadelphia (1999).
2. Young D.S. et al., Clin. Chem. 21, 302D (1975).
3. Trinder, P., Biochem. J., 57, 301 (1954)

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