Limitations for Urinalysis:

1. Abnormally colored urine, very dark urine, or grossly bloody urine may interfere with testing

2. Protein:
   a. False positive protein results may occur with highly buffered or alkaline urines
   b. Contamination of the specimen with quaternary ammonium compounds (from antiseptics and detergents) or with skin cleaners containing chlorhexidine may cause false positive protein results

3. Glucose:
   a. Ascorbic acid concentrations of 25 mg/dL or greater may cause false negative glucose results for specimens containing small amounts of glucose (75-125 mg/dL)

4. Ketone:
   a. False positive ketone results may occur with highly pigmented specimens or those containing large amounts of levodopa metabolites
   b. False or atypical ketone reactions may occur with compounds that contain sulphydryl groups

5. Bilirubin:
   a. Indican may interfere with the interpretation of the bilirubin reading
   b. Metabolites of Lodine may cause false or atypical bilirubin results
   c. Metabolites of Pyridium and Serenium may mask the reaction of small amounts of bilirubin
   d. Chlorpromazine in large amounts may give false positive bilirubin results

6. Blood:
   a. Elevated specific gravity may reduce the reactivity of the occult blood test
   b. Captopril may cause decreased reactivity of the occult blood test
   c. Certain oxidizing contaminants, such as hypochlorite, may produce false positive occult blood results
   d. Microbial peroxidase associated with urinary tract infection may cause false positive occult blood reactions
   e. The occult blood test is equally sensitive to myoglobin as to hemoglobin

7. Nitrite:
   a. Ascorbic acid concentrations of 25 mg/dL or greater may cause false negative nitrite results with specimens containing small amounts of nitrite
   b. The presence of colored precipitates may cause false positive nitrite results

8. Leukocyte esterase:
   a. Positive leukocyte esterase results from females may be due to contamination of the specimen by vaginal discharge