

Collecting Salivary Uric Acid

Sample Collection Method Overview

- ✓ **Passive Drool**
- ✓ **SalivaBio Swabs**

+ Special Considerations

High consumption of alcohol beverages (particularly beer), fructose and diets high in purine-rich foods can alter Uric Acid levels.

Several drugs may alter Uric Acid levels ([Moriwaki, 2014](#)) e.g. Antihyperuricemic agents (allopurinol, peglase, febuxostat, rasburicase); Diuretics (loop and thiazide-type); Pyrazinamide and nicotinamide; Lactate; Cyclosporine; Testosterone; Fructose; Xylitol; Theophylline; Cytotoxic; Estrogen; Antihypertensives (Sartans, calcium channel blockers); Fenofibrate; Statins and Salicylic acid

+ Sample Collection (General Procedure)

Before Sample Collection

- Avoid foods with high sugar, acidity, or caffeine immediately before sample collection.
- Document consumption of alcohol, caffeine, nicotine, and prescription/over-the-counter medications within the prior 12 hours.
- Document vigorous physical activity and the presence of oral disease, injury or inflammation.
- Do not brush teeth or eat a major meal within 60 minutes of sample collection.
- Rinse mouth with water to remove food residue and then **wait at least 10 minutes** before collecting saliva.

During Sample Collection

- **Required Sample Volume (for testing in duplicate): 25 µl***
- Use a collection device that has been validated for the measurement of this analyte.
- Follow your selected sample collection device/method protocol.

*Add 300 µl to the total volume of all tests for liquid handling

After Sample Collection

- Record the time and date of specimen collection.
- Refrigerate samples immediately (if possible) and freeze at or below -20°C (household freezer) as soon as possible (within 6 hours of sample collection)
- Samples visibly contaminated with blood should be recollected.
- Do not add preservatives to saliva samples unless it has been previously validated with the assay.