Electronic Supplementary Material (ESI) for Analytical Methods.
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Electronic supporting information (ESI)

Synchronous analysis of acetaminophen, codeine, and caffeine in human fluids employing graphite screen-printed electrodes

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S1

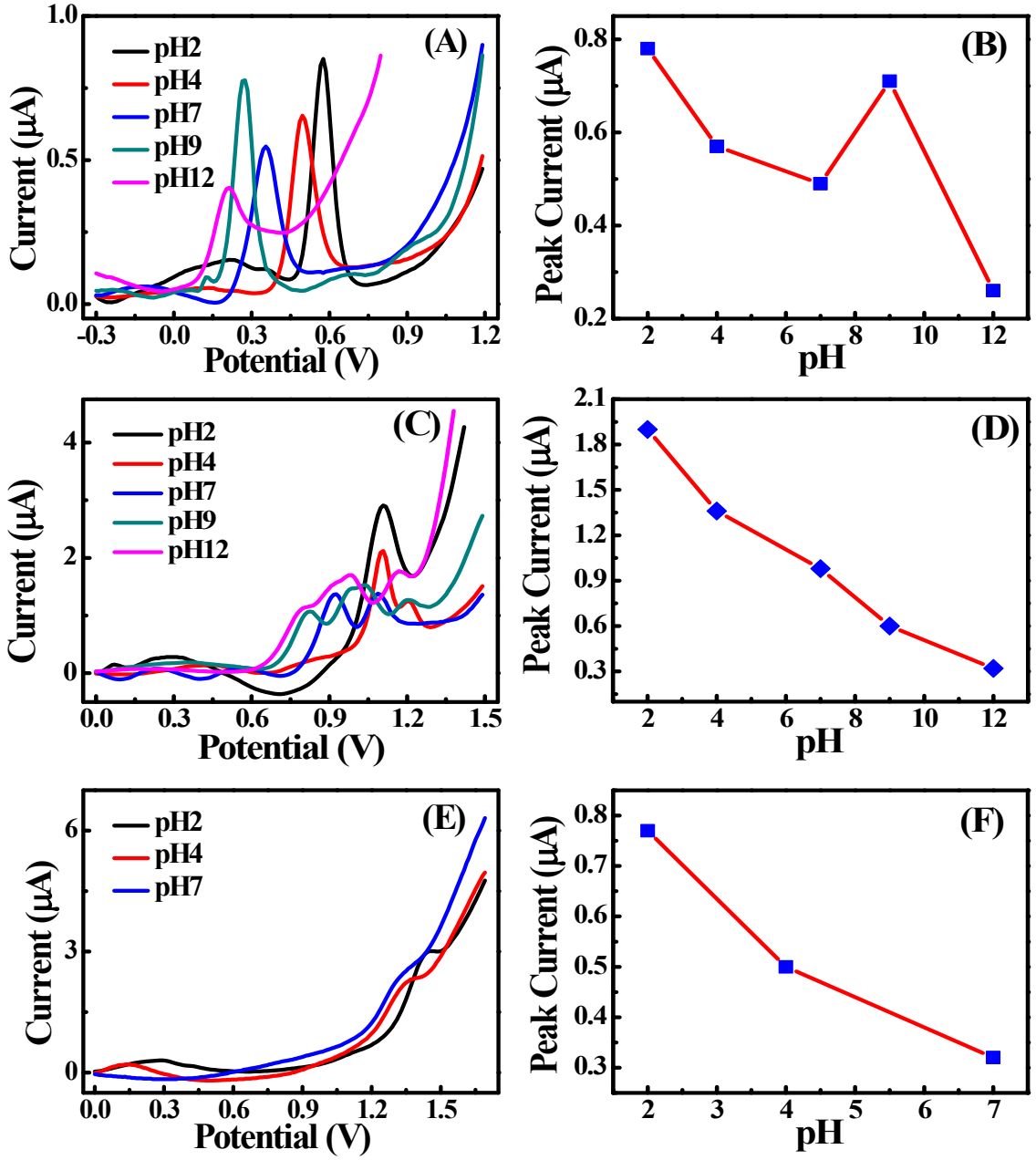

Figure S1 (A) Influence of solution pH on the oxidation peaks of 50 μM ACP, 100 μM COD and 100 μM CAF at unmodified-SPEs in 0.05 M B. R. buffer, (B) Analysis of the oxidation peak current of ACP, COD and CAF as a function of pHs.

S2

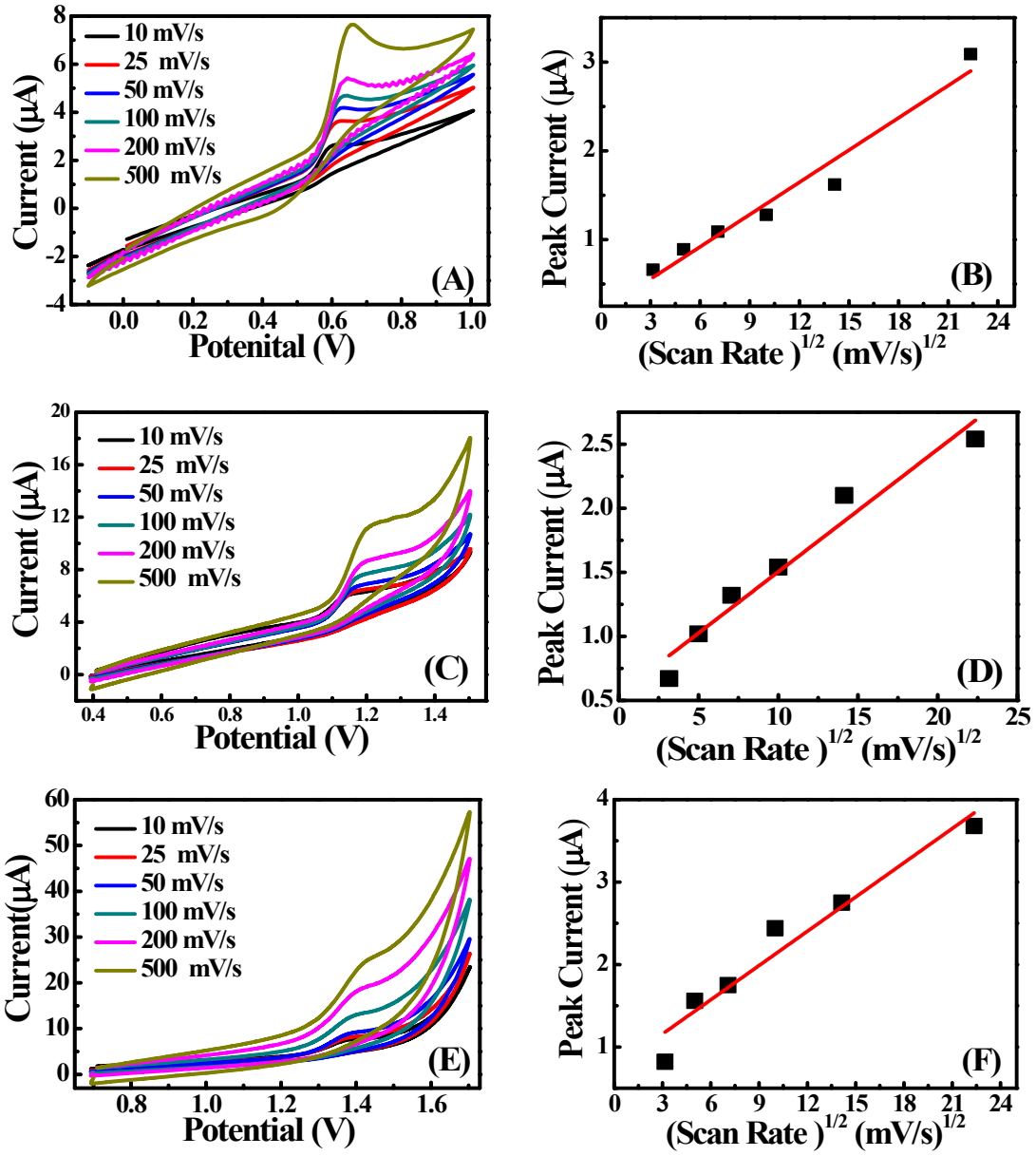

Figure S2. Effect of scan rates on cyclic voltammetric curves of 200 µM of ACP (A, Band B), 200 µM of COD (C and D) and 200 µM CAF (E and F) observed on unmodified- SPEs in 0.05 M H_2SO_4.

S3

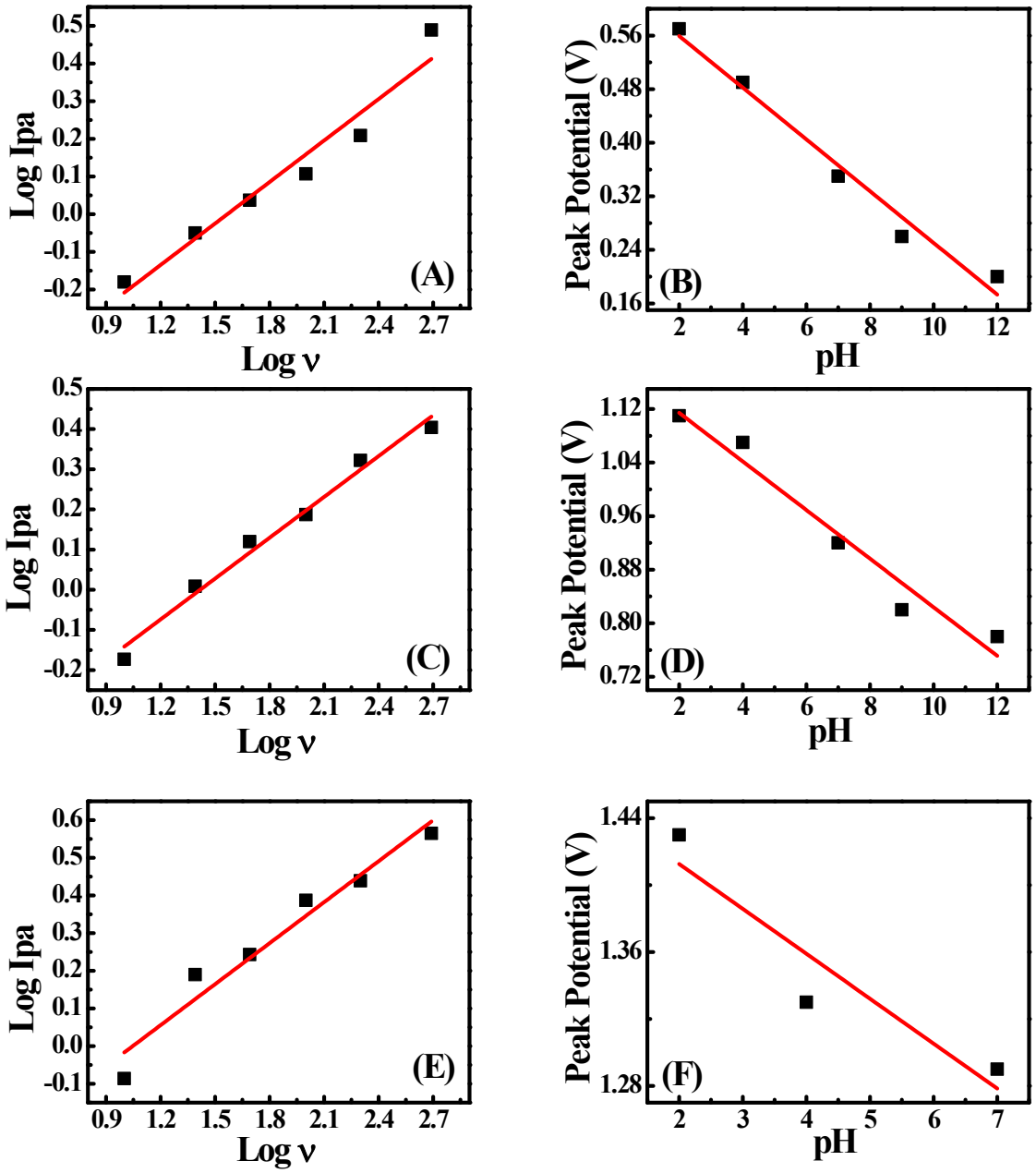

Figure S3. (A, C and E) Relation between peak currents and different scan rates of ACP, COD and CAF and (B, D and F) Plot of the Peak Potential (E_p) against different pH values of ACP, COD and CAF at unmodified- SPEs in 0.05 M H_2SO_4.

S4

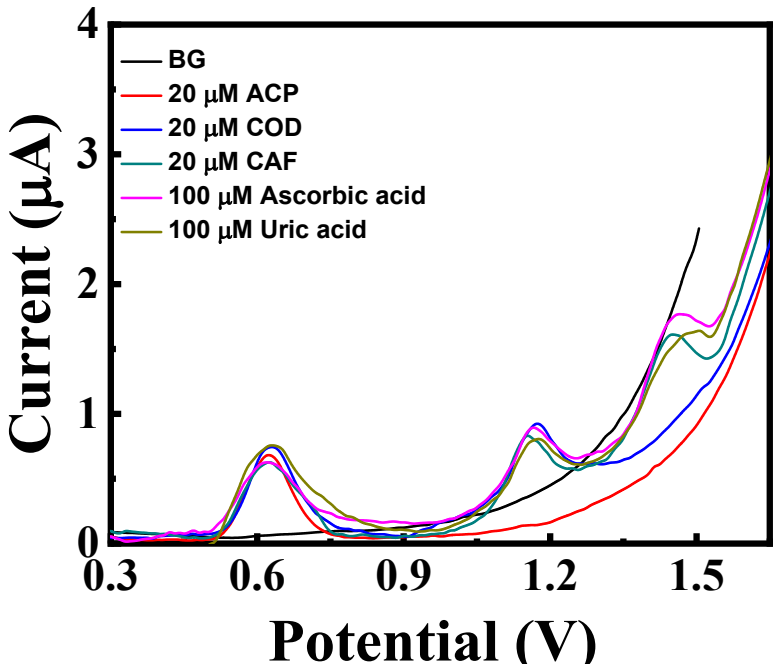

Figure S4. DPV of consecutive additions of ACP, COD, CAF, ascorbic acid and uric acid in 0.05 M M H_2SO_4 at unmodified- SPEs.