1	Clinical utility of urinary ratio of free cortisol to aldosterone as an index
2	for inflammatory and metabolic dysregulation.
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4	Yuki Otsuka <sup>1</sup> , Yasuhiro Nakano <sup>1</sup> , Kazuki Tokumasu <sup>1</sup> , Hiroyuki Honda <sup>1</sup> , Mikako Obika <sup>1</sup> ,
5	Kou Hasegawa <sup>1</sup> , Yoshihisa Hanayama <sup>1</sup> , Koichi Itoshima <sup>2</sup> and Fumio Otsuka <sup>1,2</sup>
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7	<sup>1</sup> Department of General Medicine, Okayama University Graduate School of Medicine,
8	Dentistry and Pharmaceutical Sciences, 2-5-1 Shikata-cho, Kitaku, Okayama 700-8558,
9	Japan; and <sup>2</sup> Department of Laboratory Medicine, Okayama University Hospital, 2-5-1
10	Shikata-cho, Kitaku, Okayama 700-8558, Japan.
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17	Corresponding Author: Fumio OTSUKA, M.D., Ph.D.
18	Department of General Medicine, Okayama University Graduate School of Medicine,
19	Dentistry and Pharmaceutical Sciences, Okayama, Japan.
20	Mailing address: 2-5-1 Shikata-cho, Kita-ku, Okayama 700-8558, Japan
21	Phone number: +81-86-235-7342, Fax number: +81-86-235-7345
22	E-mail address: <u>fumiotsu@md.okayama-u.ac.jp</u>
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## Abstract

25	<b>Background:</b> Urinary free cortisol (UFC) is a reliable marker to avoid cortisol fluctuation
26	and effects of binding proteins. However, UFC levels are affected by fluid intake or
27	urine volume, and the normal levels range widely. Methods: To know the utility of the
28	ratio of urinary cortisol to aldosterone excretions, 246 patients in whom daily excretions
29	of UFC and aldosterone (UAC) were measured were retrospectively analyzed. <b>Results:</b>
30	UFC/UAC ratio showed significant positive and negative correlations with the levels of
31	serum cortisol ( $R=0.287$ ) and aldosterone ( $R=-0.762$ ), respectively. UFC/UAC ratio
32	increased with aging in female patients, while that was not altered by the levels of BMI
33	in either gender. Markers for metabolic and inflammatory status including hemoglobin
34	A1c ( $R=0.327$ ), albumin ( $R=-0.331$ ), C-reactive protein ( $R=0.317$ ), ferritin ( $R=0.473$ ),
35	and D-dimer ( $R=0.569$ ) showed correlations to the ratio of UFC/UAC that were more
36	significant than the correlations to the serum level of cortisol or UFC alone. Of note,
37	the UFC/UAC ratio was shown as an indicator for risks of diabetes (AUC: 0.765),
38	hypoalbuminemia (0.839), hyper-CRPemia (0.748), and thrombophilia (0.824), in which
39	the cut-off levels of UFC/UAC ratios were around 12. Conclusions: The UFC/UAC
40	ratio is a variable for detecting metabolic and inflammatory complications related to
41	adrenocortical dysfunction. (200 words).