Table 2. Association between urinary biomarkers of circadian hormone dichotomized by medians and the presence of prostate cancer

Variables		Controls n=240	Patients n=180	OR	95%CI	aOR[a]	95%CI
		n (%)					
Melatonin[b]							
Low		108(45.0)	109 (60.5)	1.0	(ref)	1.0	(ref)
High		132(55.0)	71 (39.4)	0.52	0.29-0.79	0.61	0.34-0.98
Cortisol[b]							
Low		129(53.7)	75 (41.7)	1.0	(ref)	1.0	(ref)
High		111(46.3)	105 (58.3)	1.74	1.11-2.61	1.43	0.85-2.32
MT/C[c]							
Low		106(44.2)	112 (62.2)	1.0	(ref)	1.0	(ref)
High		134(55.8)	68 (37.8)	0.51	0.28-0.69	0.51	0.31-0.81
MT/C	**PSA[d]**						
High	<10	63 (26.3)	15 (8.3)	1.0	(ref)	1.0	(ref)
Low	<10	57 (23.7)	24 (13.3)	1.79	0.81–4.41	1.89	0.81–4.58
High	≥10	61 (25.4)	51 (28.3)	3.49	1.59-7.69	3.58	1.58-8.12
Low	≥10	48 (24.6)	90 (50.0)	8.11	3.69-17.29	8.79	4.01–18.97

[a]Adjusting for age(<65 vs.≥65 yr), personal habits of smoking, alcohol, betel nut, family history of prostate cancer, and prostatespecific antigen level (<10 vs. ≥10 ng/mL). [b]Medians of 42.83 ng/mg creatinine for melatonin, 23.92 ng/mg. creatinine for cortisol, and 1.81 for MT/C ratio. [c]Melatonin/Cortisol; [d]Prostate-specific antigen.