

## Overview

### Useful For

Measurement of copper concentration of a part of the investigation of Wilson disease and obstructive liver disease using a random urine specimen

### Special Instructions

- [Metals Analysis Specimen Collection and Transport](#)

### Method Name

Only orderable as part of a profile. For more information see CURCU / Copper/Creatinine Ratio, Random, Urine.

Triple-Quadrupole Inductively-Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry (ICP-MS/MS)

### NY State Available

Yes

## Specimen

### Specimen Type

Urine

### Specimen Required

Only orderable as part of a profile. For more information see CURCU / Copper/Creatinine Ratio, Random, Urine.

**Patient Preparation:** High concentrations of barium are known to interfere with most metal tests. If barium-containing contrast media has been administered, the specimen should not be collected for at least 96 hours.

**Supplies:** Urine Tubes, 10 mL (T068)

**Collection Container/Tube:** Clean, plastic urine collection container with no metal cap or glued insert

**Submission Container/Tube:** Plastic, 10-mL urine tube or a clean, plastic aliquot container with no metal cap or glued insert

**Specimen Volume:** 3 mL

**Collection Instructions:**

1. Collect a random urine specimen.
2. See [Metals Analysis Specimen Collection and Transport](#) for complete instructions.

### Specimen Minimum Volume

2 mL

### Reject Due To

All specimens will be evaluated at Mayo Clinic Laboratories for test suitability.

### Specimen Stability Information

Specimen Type	Temperature	Time	Special Container
Urine	Refrigerated (preferred)	28 days	
	Ambient	28 days	
	Frozen	28 days	

### Clinical & Interpretive

#### Clinical Information

The biliary system is the major pathway of copper excretion. Biliary excretion of copper requires an adenosine triphosphate (ATP)-dependent transporter protein. Variants in the gene for the transporter protein cause hepatolenticular degeneration (Wilson disease). Ceruloplasmin, the primary copper-carrying protein in the blood, is also reduced in Wilson disease. Urine copper excretion is increased in Wilson disease due to a decreased serum binding of copper to ceruloplasmin or due to allelic variances in cellular metal ion transporters.

Hypercupriuria (increased urinary copper) is also found in hemochromatosis, biliary cirrhosis, thyrotoxicosis, various infections, and a variety of other acute, chronic, and malignant diseases (including leukemia). Urine copper concentrations are also elevated during pregnancy and in patients taking contraceptives or estrogens.

Low urine copper levels are seen in malnutrition, hypoproteinemia, malabsorption, and nephrotic syndrome. Increased zinc consumption interferes with normal copper absorption from the gastrointestinal tract causing hypocupremia.

#### Reference Values

Only orderable as part of a profile. For more information see CURCU / Copper/Creatinine Ratio, Random, Urine.

Males:

0-17 years: Not established

> or =18 years: 9-43 mcg/g creatinine

Females:

0-17 years: Not established

> or =18 years: 7-72 mcg/g creatinine

#### Interpretation

Humans normally excrete less than 60 mcg/24 hour in the urine.

Urinary copper excretion greater than 60 mcg/24 hour may be seen in:

-Wilson disease

-Obstructive biliary disease (eg, primary biliary cirrhosis, primary sclerosing cholangitis)

-Nephrotic syndrome (due to leakage through the kidney)

-Chelation therapy

-Estrogen therapy

-Mega dosing of zinc-containing vitamins

Because ceruloplasmin is an acute phase reactant, urine copper is elevated during acute inflammation. During the recovery phase, urine copper is usually below normal, reflecting the expected physiologic response to replace the copper that was depleted during inflammation.

**Cautions**

No significant cautionary statements

**Clinical Reference**

1. Zorbas YG, Kakuris KK, Deogenov VA, Yerullis KB. Copper homeostasis during hypokinesia in healthy subjects with higher and lower copper consumption. *Tr Elem Electro*. 2008;25:169-178
2. Lech T, Sadlik JK. Contribution to the data on copper concentration in blood and urine in patients with Wilson's disease and in normal subjects. *Biol Trace Elel Res*. 2007;118(1):16-20
3. Czlonkowska A, Litwin T, Dusek P, et al. Wilson disease. *Nat Rev Dis Primers*. 2018;4(1):21. doi: 10.1038/s41572-018-0018-3
4. Rifai N, Horwath AR, Wittwer CT, eds. *Tietz Textbook of Clinical Chemistry and Molecular Diagnostics*. 6th ed. Elsevier; 2018

**Performance****Method Description**

The metal of interest is analyzed by triple-quadrupole inductively-coupled plasma mass spectrometry. (Unpublished Mayo method)

**PDF Report**

No

**Day(s) Performed**

Monday, Thursday

**Report Available**

2 to 5 days

**Specimen Retention Time**

14 days

**Performing Laboratory Location**

Mayo Clinic Laboratories - Rochester Superior Drive

**Fees & Codes****Fees**

- Authorized users can sign in to [Test Prices](#) for detailed fee information.

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- Clients without access to Test Prices can contact [Customer Service](#) 24 hours a day, seven days a week.
- Prospective clients should contact their account representative. For assistance, contact [Customer Service](#).

**Test Classification**

This test was developed and its performance characteristics determined by Mayo Clinic in a manner consistent with CLIA requirements. It has not been cleared or approved by the US Food and Drug Administration.

**CPT Code Information**

82525

**LOINC® Information**

Test ID	Test Order Name	Order LOINC® Value
CURC	Copper/Creat Ratio, U	13829-7

Result ID	Test Result Name	Result LOINC® Value
615258	Copper/Creat Ratio, U	13829-7