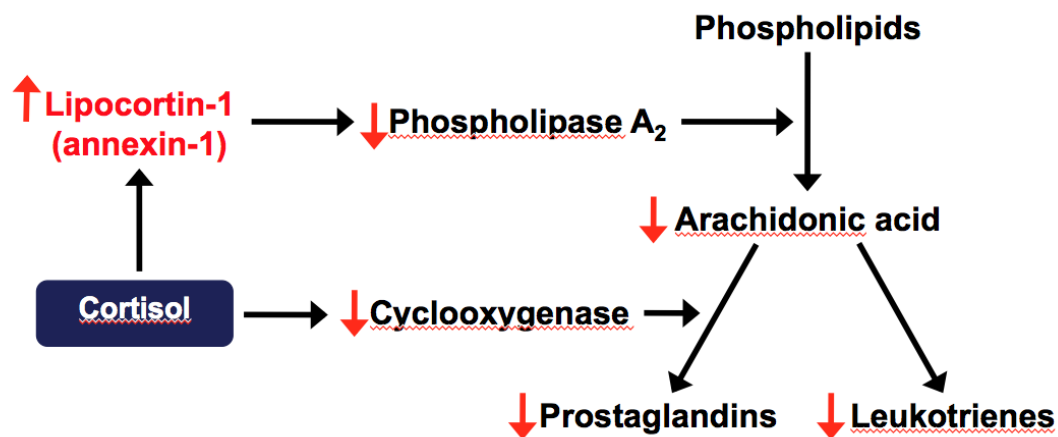


- Inhibits bone formation
- Leads to loss of collagen and connective tissue
- Can modulate behaviour and cognitive function
- Inhibits release of testosterone, oestrogen and prostaglandins
- Anti-inflammatory and immunosuppression
- Inhibits cytokine production and thus T cell proliferation
- Inhibits prostaglandin and leukotriene production



- Cortisol has appreciable affinity for mineralocorticoid receptors. Plasma (cortisol) has around 100X more than that of aldosterone
- Mineralocorticoid effects of cortisol would be greater if not for the action of **11 β - hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase** in aldosterone responsive cells

