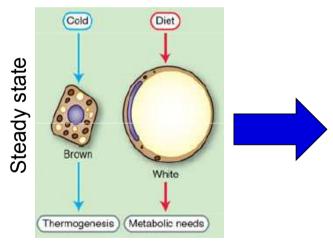


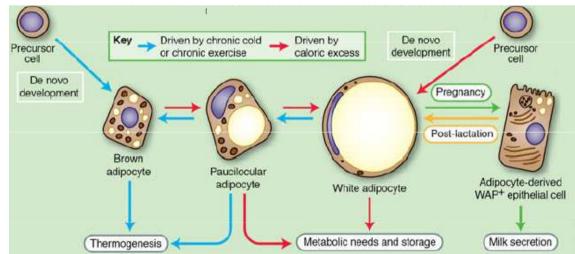
### **Evaluation of the nutrition state**

### **Adipose tissue**

- White (for storing dietary energy as TAGs)
- Brown (for ability to convert chemical energy into heat)

Beige = harbored







### **Fat tissue functions**

- Thermogenesis
- Lactation
- Immune responses
- Fuel for metabolism



## Structure of adipose tissue

- Adipocytes
- Non-fat cells:
  - inflammatory cells (macrophages)
  - immune cells
  - preadipocytes
  - fibroblasts
- Connective tissue matrix
- Vascular tissue
- Neural tissue



### **Abdominal fat**

The abdominal fat is present in two main depots:

- Subcutaneous (80% of all body fat)
- Intra-abdominal (10–20% of total fat in men and 5–8% in women)



## **Adipocytes**

- New smaller adipocytes act as a buffers. They are more insulinsensitive and have high avidity for FFAs and TGs uptake, preventing their deposition in non-adipose tissue (SCAT)
- Large adipocytes are insulinresistant, hyperlipolytic and resistant to anti-lipolytic effect of insulin (VAT)



## Clinical and prognostic differences

- Metabolic risks
- Metabolic syndrome
- Vascular risk and cardiovascular events
- Prediction of mortality



# Anthropometric indexes of abdominal adipose tissue mass

- WHR
- Waist circumference
- Abdominal sagittal diameter\*



Waist circumference (cm)			
Category	Men	Women	
Normal value	≤ 94	≤ 80	
Necessity to decrease body mass	95–102	81–90	
Medical assistance with decreasing of body mass necessary	> 102	> 90	

WHR: for women < 0.80 for men < 1.00



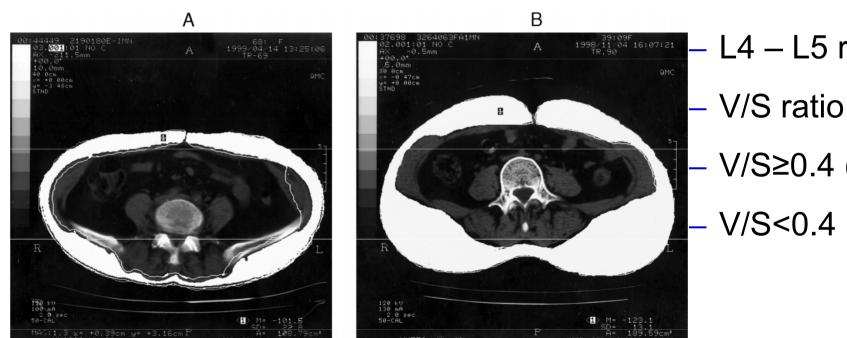
# **Imaging techniques**

- Computed tomography (CT)
- Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)
- Ultrasound (US)\*



# **Imaging techniques**

Computed tomography (CT)



L4 – L5 region

V/S≥0.4 (V group)

V/S<0.4 (SC group)

Computed tomography showing cross-sectional abdominal areas at umbilicus level in two patients demonstrating variation in fat distribution. A, Visceral type (49-yr-old female, 23.1 of BMI, visceral fat area: 146 cm<sup>2</sup>; subcutaneous fat area, 115 cm<sup>2</sup>; V/S ratio, 1.27). B, Subcutaneous type (40-yr-old female, 24.0 of BMI, visceral fat area: 60 cm<sup>2</sup>; subcutaneous fat area, 190 cm<sup>2</sup>; V/S ratio, 0.31).

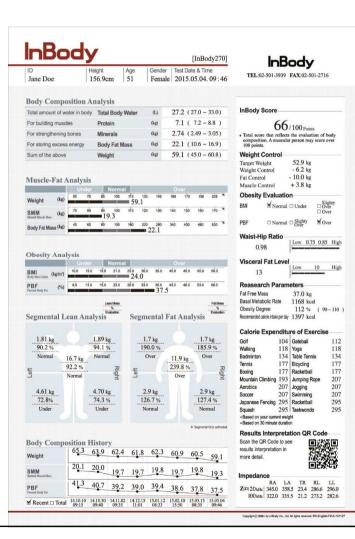


## **Bioimpedance measuring**

- Bioimpedance spectroscopy (BIS)
- Bioelectrical impedance analysis (BIA)







# Indexes calculated from anthropometric parameters

#### Broca's index (ideal body mass):

-  $\bigcirc$ : height in cm - 100 or (height in m)<sup>2</sup> × 23 -  $\bigcirc$ : (height in cm - 100) - 10 % or (height in m)<sup>2</sup> × 21

Obesity degree	% ideal body mass
mild	115–129
moderate	130–149
severe	150–199
morbid	> 200

### – Quetelet's index or body mass index (BMI):

$$-BMI = \frac{body \ weight \ (kg)}{height \ (m)^2}$$

BMI (kg.m <sup>-2</sup> )			
Category	Men	Women	
Underweight	< 20	< 19	
Healthy	20–24,9	19–23,9	
Overweight	25–29,9	24–28,9	
Obesity	30–39,9	29–38,9	
Morbid obesity	> 40	> 39	

