## Preventive examination as a tool for primary prevention

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## Preventive examination in primary prevention (intervention to reducing the risks)

## Examination of an individual (retrieval of information)

## Primarily:

Favourable changes in behaviour (= lifestyle)

Results evaluation, indivudual risk profile description (=„diagnosis")

Secoondarily: 】

Favourable changes in clinical parameters

And as a final $\quad\}$
Lower risk of disease

## Content of examination

## A. Anamnestical part

Retrospective (questionnaire) assessment of lifestyle factors + some others

- Basic personal data
- Dietary habits
- Physical activity
- Alcohol
- Smoking
- Psychosocial stress
- Family history
- Personal history


## B. Clinical part

Direct measurement of physical, physiological and biochemical parameters

- Nutritional anthropometry
(Weight, Height, BMI, Body fat, Body composition, Obesity
- Blood Pressure
- Biochemical plasmatic values (blood lipids, glycemia...)
- Fittness testing (ergometry)
- Respiratory functions


## Dietary Assesment - Basic Principles - Food Pyramide



Specification of usual serving sizes - in food groups

| Food group | Specification of 1 standard serving | Your usual serving size in comparison with standard size |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Half | Equal | $\begin{array}{\|c} 1.5 \\ \text { times } \\ \text { larger } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2 \\ \text { times } \\ \text { larger } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3 \\ \text { times } \\ \text { larger } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4 \\ \text { times } \\ \text { larger } \end{gathered}$ |
| Cereals (breads, rolls, pasta, rice) | 1 slice of bread ( 60 g ); 1 roll; $1 / 2$ cup of cooked rice or pasta ( 125 g ) | $\square 0,5$ | $\square 1$ | $\square 1,5$ | $\square 2$ | $\square 3$ | $\square 4$ |
| Potatoes | $1 / 2$ plate of potatoes ( 100 g ) | $\square 0,5$ | $\square 1$ | $\square 1,5$ | $\square 2$ | $\square 3$ | $\square 4$ |
| Vegetables (except potatoes) | 1 pepper, carrot or 2 pomatoes; a small bowl ( 1 cup) of raw leafy vegetables or mixed vegetable salad | $\square 0,5$ | $\square 1$ | $\square 1,5$ | $\square 2$ | $\square 3$ | $\square 4$ |
| Fruits | 1 apple, orange, banana (100g); <br> 1 cup of strawberries, currants, blueberries or raspberries; 1 glass of $100 \%$ fruit juice | $\square 0,5$ | $\square 1$ | $\square 1,5$ | $\square 2$ | $\square 3$ | $\square 4$ |
| Milk and dairy products | 1 glass of milk ( 250 ml ); 1 yogurt ( 200 ml ); <br> a piece of chesse $(50 \mathrm{~g})$ | $\square 0,5$ | $\square 1$ | $\square 1,5$ | $\square 2$ | $\square 3$ | $\square 4$ |
| Meat, poultry, fish, eggs, legumes | 85 g of cooked lean meat, poultry or fish; 1 egg; <br> $1 / 2$ cup of dry beans | $\square 0,5$ | $\square 1$ | $\square 1,5$ | $\square 2$ | $\square 3$ | $\square 4$ |
| Processed meat | 2 sausages; 100 g of salami, paté, mince/meatloaf | $\square 0,5$ | $\square 1$ | $\square 1,5$ | $\square 2$ | $\square 3$ | $\square 4$ |
| Fats | 10 g of butter or margarine, lard, bacon 2 table spoons of vegetable oil; | $\square 0,5$ | $\square 1$ | $\square 1,5$ | $\square 2$ | $\square 3$ | $\square 4$ |
| Sweets | 3 lumps of sugar; 3 sweet drops; 25 g of chocolate 1 dessert ; 2 table spoons of jam | $\square 0,5$ | $\square 1$ | $\square 1,5$ | $\square 2$ | $\square 3$ | $\square 4$ |

## Daily consumption of food groups - frequency

## How often do you eat. . . .

## Food Frequency:

Now, as a next step, try to recall what you had usually for the daily meals (breakfast, lunch, dinner and snacks) in terms of different food groups. In other words, try to estimate how often your meals included different food groups. Consider the period of past 1-2 months, approximately.

In each line, check the square $\boxtimes$ that best describes the composition of your diet Fill in all lines. If you do not eat some food or meal at all, check "Less than once a MONTH".

| I. Breakfast | Less than once a MONTH | 1-2 <br> times <br> per povth <br> молтн |  | $\begin{gathered} 1-2 \\ \text { times } \\ \text { per } \\ \text { WEEK } \end{gathered}$ | 3-4 times per <br> WEEK | 5-6 <br> times <br> per <br> WEEK | $\begin{gathered} \text { Once } \\ \text { a DAY } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Breads, rolls, cereals, pasta, rice, cakes | $\square 1$ | $\square 2$ | $\square 3$ | $\square 4$ | $\square 5$ | $\square 6$ | $\square 7$ |
| Potatoes | $\square 1$ | $\square 2$ | $\square 3$ | $\square 4$ | $\square 5$ | $\square 6$ | $\square 7$ |
| Vegetables (except potatoes) | $\square 1$ | $\square 2$ | $\square 3$ | $\square 4$ | $\square 5$ | $\square 6$ | $\square 7$ |
| Fruits | $\square 1$ | $\square 2$ | $\square 3$ | $\square 4$ | $\square 5$ | $\square 6$ | $\square 7$ |
| Milk and dairy products | $\square 1$ | $\square 2$ | $\square 3$ | $\square 4$ | $\square 5$ | $\square 6$ | $\square 7$ |
| Meat, poultry, fish, eggs, legumes | $\square 1$ | $\square 2$ | $\square 3$ | $\square 4$ | $\square 5$ | $\square 6$ | $\square 7$ |
| Processes meat (sausages, salami, patés...) | $\square 1$ | $\square 2$ | $\square 3$ | $\square 4$ | $\square 5$ | $\square 6$ | $\square 7$ |
| Fats and high-fat foods | $\square 1$ | $\square 2$ | $\square 3$ | $\square 4$ | $\square 5$ | $\square 6$ | $\square 7$ |
| Sweets | $\square 1$ | $\square 2$ | $\square 3$ | $\square 4$ | $\square 5$ | $\square 6$ | $\square 7$ |

## Dietary habits

- Low-fat dairy products preference

Do you prefer skimmed dairy products if you can decide between low-fat and high-fat products?

| No, I do not differentiate among them | Most frequently I don't, only sometimes | In about $50 \%$ of cases I do | I mostly do | I definitely do, I always try to get them | I don't drink milk or eat dairy products |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\square 1$ | $\square 2$ | $\square 3$ | $\square 4$ | $\square 5$ | $\square 0$ |

- "High-fat spreads" consumption

When you eating bread and rolls, do you spread them usually with some spreadable fat?

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Less than } \\ \text { once } \\ \text { a MONTH } \end{gathered}$ | 1-2 <br> times <br> per <br> MONTH | 3-4 <br> times per MONTH | 1-2 <br> times <br> per <br> WEEK | 3-4 <br> times per WEEK | 5-6 <br> times <br> per <br> WEEK | Once $a D A Y$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{2} \\ \text { times } \\ \text { per } \\ \mathbf{D A Y} \end{gathered}$ | 3+ <br> times <br> per <br> DAY |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\square 1$ | $\square 2$ | $\square 3$ | $\square 4$ | $\square 5$ | $\square 6$ | $\square 7$ | $\square 8$ | $\square 9$ |

- High-fat (mayonnaise) salads

How often do you eat salads rich in mayonnaise and fat?

| Less than once a MONTH | 1-2 <br> times <br> per <br> MONTH | 3-4 <br> times per MONTH | 1-2 <br> times <br> per <br> WEEK | 3-4 <br> times <br> per <br> WEEK | 5-6 <br> times <br> per <br> WEEK | Once a DAY | $\begin{gathered} \text { 2 } \\ \text { times } \\ \text { per } \\ \boldsymbol{D A Y} \end{gathered}$ | 3+ <br> times <br> per <br> DAY |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\square 1$ | $\square 2$ | $\square 3$ | $\square 4$ | $\square 5$ | $\square 6$ | $\square 7$ | $\square 8$ | $\square 9$ |

- Whole-grain products consumption

How often do you consume high-fibre food, i.e. whole-grain bread, muesli, porridge, cereals etc. ?

| Less than <br> once <br> a MONTH | 1-2 <br> times <br> per <br> MONTH | 3-4 <br> times <br> per MONTH | 1-2 <br> times <br> per <br> WEEK | 3-4 <br> times <br> per <br> WEEK | 5-6 <br> times <br> per <br> WEEK | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Once } \\ & \text { a DAY } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{2} \\ \text { times } \\ \text { per } \\ \mathbf{D A Y} \end{gathered}$ | 3+ times per DAY |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\square 1$ | $\square 2$ | $\square 3$ | $\square 4$ | $\square 5$ | $\square 6$ | $\square 7$ | $\square 8$ | $\square 9$ |

## Nutrition assesment - results

## Detayasessient-food/yrarid



| Hoolgap | Senving consumed | Recont nembd | Pacertage reacked | - |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cereas, lread, pesta rice | 3,3 | 4,0 | 82\% | Raseintae |
| Vegetades | 3,5 | 50 | 70\% | Raseintak |
| Frits | 20 | 4,0 | 50\% | Riseintak |
| Milkandmilkproduts | 1,5 | 30 | 50\% | Raseintae |
| Met, paltry, fish eggs | 23 | 1,0 | 27\% | Lomerintae |
| Cher (fas andsweets) | 26 | 1,0 | 200\% | Lemerintae |

## Alcohol consumption evaluation

## Alcohol

- Frequency: How often do you drink any alcohol (beer, wine, spirits)?

| Never | Several <br> times a <br> YEAR | 1-2x <br> per <br> MONTH | 3-4x <br> per <br> MONTH | $1-2 x$ <br> per <br> WEEK | 3-4x <br> per <br> WEEK | 5-6x <br> per <br> WEEK | 1x <br> per <br> DAY | 2x <br> per <br> DAY | 3x <br> per <br> DAY | $>3 x$ <br> per <br> DAY |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\square 0$ | $\square 1$ | $\square 2$ | $\square 3$ | $\square 4$ | $\square 5$ | $\square 6$ | $\square 7$ | $\square 8$ | $\square 9$ | $\square 10$ |

- Quantification of weekly consumption: Number of units per week (only for regular consumption at least $l x$ a week):

|  | 1 unit approximately | 1 unit - more exactly ( 10 g of $100 \%$ alcohol) | Units weekly: |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Beer (3.5-5.5\% alcohol) | 1 glass | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Beer labelled } 12^{\circ}: 1 \text { unit }=\mathbf{2 5 0} \mathbf{m l} \quad(0.5 l=2 \text { units }) \\ & \text { Beer labelled } 10^{\circ} \text { : } 1 \text { unit }=\mathbf{3 3 0} \mathbf{m l} \quad(0.5 l=1.5 \text { units }) \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Wine (10-13\% alcohol) | 1 wine glass | 100 ml |  |
| Spirits (40\% alcohol) | 1 small glass (for spirits) | $\begin{gathered} 25 \mathrm{ml} \text { (small tot) } \\ \text { bigger measure } 50 \mathrm{ml}=2 \text { units } \end{gathered}$ |  |

## Alcohol consumption evaluation

## ACOH:



## CNCLBUN Sitelelint exceded Kisktorneath!

| Alcohol intake <br> (units / week) |  | Assessment: |
| :---: | :---: | :--- |
| Women | Men |  |
| $<7$ | $<11$ | Moderate |
| $7-14$ | $11-21$ | Rather high |
| $14-21$ | $21-35$ | High (the safe limit exceeded) |
| $21-35$ | $35-49$ | Very high |
| $>35$ | $>49$ | Exceptionally high |

## Smoking

## Smoking

- Do you smoke ?

- Passive smoking: do you often in a room where somebody else is smoking?

| No <br> (practically never) | Seldom <br> (< 1x weekly) | Quite often <br> (1-3x weekly) | Very often <br> (> 3x weekly) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\square 1$ | $\square 2$ | $\square 3$ | $\square 4$ |

## Smoking - evaluation

## SMWING

reglar snakng a agaettes in any anout repeserts a vey sgnticat reath nsk, whd supesses nos of thed er instsadnuear, sigificatly gad te the regtiveeffeds

 snoke This repesentsthesare(andthsvey sigificat) heetthisk esativesneking

## Physical activity - I

## A. Frequency assessment

How frequently did you practice following recreational and sporting activities? (in the past 1-2 months)

|  | Never | Irregularly | $\begin{gathered} 1-2 x \\ a \text { month } \end{gathered}$ | $3-4 x$ <br> a month | $\begin{gathered} \text { 1-2x } \\ \text { a week } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3-4 x \\ \text { a week } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5-6 x \\ \text { a week } \end{gathered}$ | Daily |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Brisk walk at long distances, hiking | $\square 0$ | $\square 1$ | $\square 2$ | $\square 3$ | $\square 4$ | $\square 5$ | $\square 6$ | $\square 7$ |
| Running, jogging | $\square 0$ | $\square 1$ | $\square 2$ | $\square 3$ | $\square 4$ | $\square 5$ | $\square 6$ | $\square 7$ |
| Cycling, including stationary exercise cycle | $\square 0$ | $\square 1$ | $\square 2$ | $\square 3$ | $\square 4$ | $\square 5$ | $\square 6$ | $\square 7$ |
| Aerobic | $\square 0$ | $\square 1$ | $\square 2$ | $\square 3$ | $\square 4$ | $\square 5$ | $\square 6$ | $\square 7$ |
| Strength exercise | $\square 0$ | $\square 1$ | $\square 2$ | $\square 3$ | $\square 4$ | $\square 5$ | $\square 6$ | $\square 7$ |
| Tenis, squash, badminton.. $=$,rracket sports, ${ }^{\text {, }}$ ) | $\square 0$ | $\square 1$ | $\square 2$ | $\square 3$ | $\square 4$ | $\square 5$ | $\square 6$ | $\square 7$ |
| Volleyball, football, handball... (ball games) | $\square 0$ | $\square 1$ | $\square 2$ | $\square 3$ | $\square 4$ | $\square 5$ | $\square 6$ | $\square 7$ |
| Swimming | $\square 0$ | $\square 1$ | $\square 2$ | $\square 3$ | $\square 4$ | $\square 5$ | $\square 6$ | $\square 7$ |
| Others: (specify, please) | $\square 0$ | $\square 1$ | $\square 2$ | $\square 3$ | $\square 4$ | $\square 5$ | $\square 6$ | $\square 7$ |
| Seasonal winter sports: <br> (Data concerning only the last 1-2 months!) | Never | Irregularly | $\begin{gathered} 1-2 x \\ a \text { month } \end{gathered}$ | $3-4 x$ $a$ month | $\begin{gathered} 1-2 x \\ \text { a week } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3-4 x \\ \text { a week } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5-6 x \\ \text { a week } \end{gathered}$ | Daily |
| Cross-country skiing | $\square 0$ | $\square 1$ | $\square 2$ | $\square 3$ | $\square 4$ | $\square 5$ | $\square 6$ | $\square 7$ |
| Downhill skiing | $\square 0$ | $\square 1$ | $\square 2$ | $\square 3$ | $\square 4$ | $\square 5$ | $\square 6$ | $\square 7$ |
| Skating | $\square 0$ | $\square 1$ | $\square 2$ | $\square 3$ | $\square 4$ | $\square 5$ | $\square 6$ | $\square 7$ |

## Physical activity - II

## B. Quantitative assessment using SPORTINDEX score:

Sportindex calculation is made only for activities carried out on a regular basis, i.e. at least once a week. For Intensity estimation, use the auxiliary table below.

| Sport No. 1 ( namely): <br> How many times a week: | minutes | Sport No. 2 : <br> How many times a week: <br> Duration (of 1 exercise): | minutes | Sport No. 3 : <br> How many times a week: <br> Duration (of 1 exercise): |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Duration (of 1 exercise): |  |  |  |  | minutes |
| Intensity: |  | Intensity: |  | Intensity: |  |

Auxiliary table for estimation of intensity of physical activity

| Verbal description | Rest | Very, <br> very <br> light | Very <br> light | Light | Mode- <br> rate | Some- <br> what <br> hard | Heavy | Very <br> heavy | Very, <br> very <br> heavy | Maxi- <br> mum |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Numeric rating (score) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |

## Physical activity - evaluation

## HHSCAL ACIMIY

## HF(leNCY(Honnayytues...)



Ihe score represats a amlative smforall adivitiesindudngthosethat arundatakenrady (4 timesaved).

To emsure that exacise has the desined effect it mit be pafomec reglaty, at leat thre times a ved, preferatynneoffen


SHRHIVEX


Inesespatingadintresexerase wesevaluted
Bisk walling at long dstames, Gding exacise-cyde, Finess certre (strenghtraining)
spat-linex represents comphensive asessunt of the leve of spoting adivitiesexacise It induted an aseessuert of frequenc, drationandintersity. All spats whid areundtakenreglaty (at leat ame a ved) areasessedandthe score is ther attedup. Váles $>700$ nay be regrac assfficient.

## Stress I

## Psychosocial stress

- Do you think that you are often exposed to stress situations?

| NO, I don't | Seldom | Quite frequently | YES, very <br> frequently |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\square_{1}$ | $\square_{2}$ | $\square 3$ | $\square 4$ |

- How do you manage to cope with the stress?

| Very we | Quite well | Not very well | Poorly |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\square_{1}$ | $\square_{2}$ | $\square_{3}$ | $\square_{4}$ |

- Try to score your overall stress on a 1 to 10 scale:
( $1=$ no or little stress, $10=$ exceptionally heavy stress load)
$\square$


## Psychosocial stress evaluation



Bortner scale

| $\mathbf{1 .}$ | You are never late |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{2 .}$ | You avoid competing with others |
| 3. | You speed up a conversation (e.g. finish <br> sentences for others) and answer once you <br> have guessed the meaning |
| 4. | You live in a rush |
| $\mathbf{5 .}$ | You have the patience to wait |
| $\mathbf{6 .}$ | You put a lot of effort in anything you do |
| $\mathbf{8 .}$ | You do everything fast (e.g. eating or <br> walking) |
| $\mathbf{1 1 .}$ | You like to take the lead and assert your <br> views |
| $\mathbf{1 2 .}$ | You feel self-conscious amongst others, <br> particularly amongst those you do not <br> know |

Lype Abehaxior- thebdaniar of this typeis -9, dracterised by a high leve of anhtion, competitiveness assative power, agessiveness fedings of constat lad of time, continnos tine plamingandagnising inpatieme Intemal ner to adive nore and nore resits in shater an shatertime intervals Hgh leve of activation of the nervos system Type A bedevior incease theriskof cadowanar ceseases
Initability-incexed initability of the navor systém high sarsitivity tovaros initaion The bedavior denunstrates inadequte rexpone to vaiousstimli. Negtive enotions passt a long time

Iènsion - fedings of imor tension pessure, axiety, lak of afility to redax both misdes anc sal. The tension nay narifes itself throug deteioration in nertal functions, eg nenory, atertion etc


Hstility - hostile, spitefil appoad to othas sonetimes to coedf. The betaviour of hotile indriduls induds sigs of animosity, agessivenessanddestrudiveness
Intepasomal sensitivity - inneexsec perceptiveness sersitivity to social situations patdogically increxsedovessertitiveness in interpascona redationships - both in fanily and other gops Sgs indute, anongothas uwillingess to get innolved in social adivities These nay offencarestress
liteenent-sbjectiveparcetionofevats with animmedatengegtiveinflueme on the indvidal. Their impat on nertal heath nay be highly stresfili andnay cortribteto annter of mina ornajordseases


Ihustration- ary failueto neet a specific need Sate of agnism cased by postponing of $\alpha$ failue to neet a paticialar need The bed havioul pattem dsplays sigs of enotional tension an freart anxias reatian Cowno feding of


Physical examination
Anthropometry


BODYSTAT - body composition by bioimpedance measurement:

> Impedance value:
$\square$
$\square$


Body composition (results acquired by processing with special software "Bodystat")

| Component: | \% of weight: |
| :---: | :---: |
| Fat |  |
| Active body mass <br> (muscles + water + bones) <br> Water |  |

Blood pressure and pulse


## Physical examination

## Anthropometry



Anthropometry


## Antroponety

## Karheightis 176omandyorveightis8Ikg

## BWD

BM (Bedy nass Incex) is amently the nost widly wedindex to assess adkqute veight. It ha a cetain shatooning nandy that it does not reflect the dfferemes in body composition For a dtailed assessnent therefore, it is advisabe tc consider alsotheresits of skin fold neasurenent, impednee neasurener, sonatic type detemination, etc.

## Reommendedneigtrage:

Ine dagamshows the redation between you actual veight andreocmmendedveight, expessec in kilograns The reoomended range (showa hatchedrectangle) has besestadisnedonthe basis of yor height, sex andreaommendedrage of BM. The reoommendtions have simila limtations $x$ theBM.

BM(body weight $/ k g /$ /bodyhaight ${ }^{2}$ [m] ):

| 261 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Undiveigt | Desiralle | Uerneight | Unesity |
| 15 | 10 |  |  |

Loverbandry. 3 Mg , Lpperbandry. 7 lkg .


## Physical examination

## Anthropometry



## Anthropometry

## Waist / Hip Ratio evaluation

## Index WHR

Not only appearance but also the health risk to an individual is, apart from the total amount of body fat, influenced by its distribution, i.e. the type of depositing. There are two major types: the male type (android, apple, central) with fat depositing in abdominal area which is less favourable in terms of health than the female type (gynoid, pear) with fat depositing rather in the gluteofemoral area, i.e. at buttocks and thighs. WHR (Waist/Hip Ratio) is the most widely used indicator of fat distribution. The diagram shows the position of your WHR value - the depicted categories and their borders correspond with your sex (different
 criteria for men and women).


| Risky WHR |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Women | $>0.85$ |
| Men | $>1.0$ |


| Waist <br> circumference | Normal | Moderate <br> risk | High risk |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Women | $<80$ | $80-87$ | $>87$ |
| Men | $<94$ | $94-101$ | $>101$ |

## Physical examination

## Anthropometry

Circumferences:


Anthropometry


## Evaluation of 4 skinfolds measurement



Measuenent ot skintolds is one ot the nost commonly usednethods of ectadishing the anount ot body tat. It has certair dsadvantages especially that only shataneas fat isncesured The resit usally well cordates withthe overall fat anourt at nay not gue ancompletely acarate assessment interns of visceral fat anout. For that reason it is best to conbine it with: impedncencasuenent.

| Body fat \% | Low | Normal | Overweight | Obesity |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :--- |
| Women | $<20$ | $20-26$ | $26-30$ | $>30$ |
| Men | $<12$ | $12-18$ | $18-25$ | $>25$ |

## BODYSTAT measurement

BODYSTAT - body composition by bioimpedance measurement:

Body composition (results acquired by processing with special software "Bodystat")

Anthropometry - Bodystat


Anthropometry - Bodystat


## Anthropometry - Bodystat

POLOHA V LEŽE


Oon 6: Umistěni clektrod

## Umístění elektrod na ruce

 červená - za kloubem prostředníku černá - na zápěstí

Umístění elektrod na noze
červená - na kloubem ukazováku černá - na úrovni kotníku


## Bodvcomposilionbvinpedmenerswenert.

Composition of the body is a very impartant indcator of the actual state of human agmismand its physical condtion Theimportant factorsaretheanouts of fat andactive body nass(ABM, which together repesent the body veight. The total veight aloneis lesssigificat - eg amsalar indvidal nay appear, aceordngto hisher veigt, haigh andassociatec indees (BM) as dese while in reality hesse nay have a pafeet body composition Andon the other hand a indvidal witt standrdveigt, axcordngtotadesandindces, nay betndy dese (i.e. have toomd fat andtoolittlemzde tisses). Anegtive signnay bent onlyan excessive bit also too low $\%$ of body fat (exageratedfear of desity, nertal ancrexia). The inpedane neasurnent is extrendy important for nonitaingdnangs over a periodof tine - eg a veidt loss as a resit of a det nat only refleat a loss of veter anourt, on the other hand under catain ciranstames it is possife to giin veight as a resut of exerciseandsbsequently loseit agan-if the capaios fat tisse is beingreplawedby the less capacion, bat heavier active body nass


## Physical examination

## Anthropometry

Circumferences:

## Skinfolds:

$$
2^{n d} \text { part: }
$$

$\square$
Triceps: $\quad \mathrm{mm}$


## Supraspinal:

$\square$ $m m$
$3^{\text {rd }}$ part:
"Somatotype"


## Somatotype evaluation

## Santatye

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54: 4,

1. Indomophy-chracterises the level of tatner accordngtoshantaneasfat
II. Msommphy- expesses the leved of msde andsketanderdopnert
III. Kkamphy - deemines the leved of simmess frailnessandrdativelenghof lints

The first twocomponats nay be influmed thethirdisgentic.

Fad indvidal has a dffferer ratio of these threcomponets Thir values ae expessedby neansof annericratioofthrequatities


Ihetypeot booy buidandtheindvidall'sappearamearesitt of contrmationot all thre. Inetriange dagamwill showya whichoomponentsprevail foryou(yor sonatictype isnarkedbyanaterisk).

Peaple with prevailing endamplic elenat easily gin fat, people with previling mesomoply easily giin msdes an people withprevailingectommpicdenert easily keepsim

Condyles (elbow and knee width

Physical examination
Anthropometry


BODYSTAT - body composition by bioimpedance measurement:
Impedance value:


Body composition (results acquired by processing with special software "Bodystat")

| Component: | \% of weight: |
| :---: | :---: |
| Fat |  |
| Active body mass <br> (muscles + water + bones) <br> Water |  |

BP


## Blood Pressure + Pulse

| BLOOD PRESSURE |
| :--- |
| Systolic BP: $\sqrt{138} \mathrm{mmHg}$ |
| Diastolic BP: $\sqrt{88} \mathrm{mmHg}$ |
| Pulse: $\sqrt{72}$ beats / minute |
| < BACK |

## SISICICbloodpessue



## LASIUICbloodpesue



## Fitness assessment - ergometry

Protocol used:

| $\square$ - Bruce | $\square$ - Naughton |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\square$ - Astrand | $\square$ - Accelerated Naughton |
| $\square$ - Heart trainer |  |

Perceived exertion (Borg scale)


## Basic spirometry



REFLOTRON


# ACCU-CHEK Safe-T-Pro Plus 

##  with oberits silincs



Consult the instructions for use / Consulter les instructions d'utilisation / Lea las instrucciones de uso / Consultar as instruções de uso / Se brugsanvisningen / Se bruksanvisningen / Se brukermanualen / Lue käyttöohjeet / Raadpleeg de gebruiksaanwijzing / Leggere le


Gauge / Diamètre de l'aiguille / Diámetro de la aguja / Diâmetro da agulha / Nålens diameter / Läpimitta / Diameter van de naald / Diametro dell'ago / Durchmesser der Nadel / Średnica ostrza / Átmérō / Díव́uctpoç aixuņ̃: 23 G, 0.65 mm

Depth / Profondeur de piqûre / Profundidad / Graus de profundidade / Indstiksdybde / Stickdjup / Dybde / Pistosyvyydet / Prikdiepte /






## Biochemical blood examination

## IUALCHIEIHU:



## HLCHUESITK:



H1thotd chalestend ratio


UL-HUSIHU:


## Ergometry

## Fitness assessment - ergometry

Protocol used:

| $\square$ - Bruce | $\square$ - Naughton |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\square$ - Astrand | $\square$ - Accelerated Naughton |
| $\square$ - Heart trainer |  |

Perceived exertion (Borg scale):

| Minute: | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rating: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



Ergometry


HASCLLHINESSIESIING-Bgdetignety

## Idal tine dratior LBninUs

## IEHL(FIUADAUHEYH)(Bueprotod):


'Ihehighest wakload dungthenexamationwas 201W Wit, which is $247 \mathrm{Witt} / \mathrm{kg}$

## HINESEVALUIICNACCHUNGIOTM年



## ACHVEDHRCENTAIECFMAXMALIARIRAIE

Yar heat ratereadhedthe value 181 beats perminte dringexamnation on eqgoneter. Iheoretical naximmvalue för your aqeis 197 beatsparminte Reachedpreatage:


## Spirometry

## Basic spirometry

|  | $1^{\text {st }}$ <br> measurement | $2^{\text {nd }}$ <br> measurement | $3^{\text {rd }}$ <br> measurement |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{FEV}_{1}:$ |  |  |  |
| $\mathrm{FVC}:$ |  |  |  |

## SPIROHETRY <br> 区 <br> FEV1: 2.8 litres <br> FVC: $\longdiv { 3 . 6 }$ lites <br> < BACK END ENTER

Spirometry


## Spirometry

## HESHRA/URYHNCIIUS

## HM:

Mesuredvatue 28iltres Appopiatemin 80\%ofFlC $\quad 90 \%$


Fl:
Mesuredvalue 36ilites
Apprquitevalue: 3,6itites
100\%/c


