Body Composition Laboratory

Children's Nutrition Research Centre

Average percentage of clientele

- * 37% Research subjects
- e.g. Eat Smart or Inflammatory Bowel Disease study * 63% Clinical patients
- e.g. children with eating disorders or liver disease

Average percentage of tests conducted:

* 45% TBK * 14% BodPod® * 30% REE * 11% BIA

Total Body Potassium (TBK)

What is a TBK Test?

- A TBK test measures the amount of potassium in the body
- TBK is found by measuring the naturally occurring radioactive part of potassium in the body (K⁴⁰). · Potassium is found in the body cell mass, that is the
- body's active cells.
- A TBK test DOES NOT involve a radiation dose.

Why Measure TBK?

- · To determine body cell mass.
- · To research conditions where body cell mass is affected.
- To monitor growth, nutritional status and rehabilitation in clinical settings.



Pre test requirements: Jewellery should be removed Staff need to be

informed of any nuclear medicine tests undergone is the past week. The patient is required

to lie still on a bed which passes under

the detectors

- The detectors count the naturally occurring radioactive emissions from the potassium in the body.
- Total test time is 40 minutes: 2 x 20 minute scans.



What is REE?

carbon dioxide production.

Why Measure REE?

REE Test Protocol

· Pre test requirements:

canopy over their head.

Total test time is 35 minutes.

• no food for 3-6 hrs prior.

• no exercise for 24 hrs prior.

affected

· To assess energy requirements at rest.

To monitor nutritional rehabilitation.

To determine optimal nutrition in clinical conditions.

• To research conditions where energy utilisation is

. The patient is required to lay in a rested state with a clear

 Room air is drawn through the canopy at a fixed rate. while the air flowing out of the canopy is collected and analysed for oxygen and carbon dioxide levels.

Resting Energy Expenditure (REE)

REE is the amount of energy used while in a rested state.

• It is calculated through the measurement of gas

exchange, that is the body's oxygen consumption and

Body Compartments

- . The body can be divided into two major compartments: fat and fat-free mass.
- These body compartments can be affected by various clinical conditions, nutrition or physical activity,
- The tests in the Body Composition Lab assess the body compartments and how they are affected by clinical conditions.

Bioelectrical Impedance (BIA)



- · To research clinical conditions where fluid volumes or fat

BIA Test Protocol

- · Pre test requirements:
- No food for 5 hrs prior.
- No exercise for 12 hrs prior.
- The patient is required to lie still with electrodes placed on their hands and feet.

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- · Leads are connected to the electrodes and a small current is passed through the body.
- · Total test time is 10 minutes

Body Composition Assessment



3C: three compartment model total body water 4C: four compartment model

BodPod®

What is the BodPod®?

- The BodPod® uses air displacement to measure the volume of the body.
- · From the measurement, fat and fat free mass can be determined.

Why Use the BodPod®?

- To monitor nutritional status in clinical conditions.
- · To research conditions where the body compartments are affected.
- · It is a quick and easy method.

BodPod® Test Protocol

- · Pre test requirements:
- No food or exercise for 3 hrs prior.
- All jewellery needs to be removed.
- · Dressed in swim togs and cap.
- The patient is required to sit still in the BodPod® for 2 x 1 minute periods.
- . This is followed by a lung volume measurement in the BodPod®, where the patient is required to breath into a tube for 1 minute.
- · Total test time is 10 minutes.



World Class Research into Children's Nutrition



Children's Nutrition Research Centre Brisbane, Australia



- Why Use BIA? free mass is disturbed.
 - and extracellular water.

- - To measure total body water.

- To calculate fat free mass from total body water volumes.
- · BIA is inexpensive and easy to administer and transport.

What is BIA?

electrical

measures

tissues to the flow of a small

current depends upon the

amount of water in the body.

From BIA measurements we

are able to determine total

body water as well as intra

current.

resistance of the

current can not be felt.

The resistance to

the

body

This

the

• BIA