



# InBody770s

#### Signature Body Composition Analyzer

Remarkable reliability and performance in body composition analysis

#### **In-depth Health Consults**

130+ health data in 30 seconds for deeper insights

#### A Timeless Research Icon

Standard clinical-grade body composition analyzer for professionals

## InBody Technology

InBody uses Bioelectrical Impedance Analysis (BIA) technology to measure human body composition. Impedance is the resistance of the human body generated when a micro alternating current flows through the human body. The human body is made of water that conducts electricity well, and the resistance varies depending on the amount of water. BIA is a technology that quantitatively measures body water through impedance that occurs when an electric current flows through the human body. InBody provides diverse information on body composition based on the measured body water.

#### **Direct Segmental Measurement-BIA**

The human body exhibits varying lengths and cross-sectional areas for each body segments. Arms and legs, characterized by narrow cross-sectional areas and length, exhibit higher impedance values and lower muscle mass. Conversely, the trunk, with its broader cross-sectional area, yields lower impedance values and higher muscle mass. Even the slightest change in trunk impedance can significantly influence the total muscle mass. Therefore, it is essential to separately measure trunk impedance for precise total muscle mass assessment. InBody conducts separate measurements for arms, legs, and the trunk, ensuring the utmost accuracy in the analysis.

#### 8-Point Tactile Electrodes Utilizing Thumb Electrodes

Using the structural features of the human body, InBody pioneered '8-Point Tactile electrode with Thumb Electrodes'. This ensures InBody measurements start at the same location on the wrists and ankles, guaranteeing reliable and reproducible results.

#### Simultaneous Multi-Frequency Impedance Measurement

InBody introduced a technology in body composition analyzers to transmit multiple frequencies at once, obtaining specific impedance data for each for the first time. This reduces measurement time and error, leading to more accurate body water and fluid balance measurements.

#### No Estimations or Empirical Estimation on Measured Values

InBody does not rely on empirical estimations based on age, gender, and more to ensure the accuracy of the measured data. In the past, empirical estimations were applied to the equations to ensure accuracy due to technological limitations. However, this resulted in lower accuracy when the measured population group changes. InBody overcame these limitations with technological developments such as direct segmental measurement-BIA to measure and analyze accurate body composition without applying empirical estimation. Therefore, InBody devices can provide data regardless of population and can reflect changes in the body with higher sensitivity.









#### Study 1 HIGH ACCURACY AND REPRODUCIBILITY OF FAT FREE MASS & PERCENT BODY FAT MEASUREMENTS COMPARED WITH DEXA

The measurement (mean ± SD) for FFM with DXA was 52.8 ± 11.0, and BIA was 53.6 ± 11.0. Delta (S-MFBIA vs DXA) was  $0.8 \pm 2.2$  (5 % limits of agreement –3.5 to +5.2), and concordance correlation coefficient (CCC) was 0.98 (95 % CI, 0.97-0.98).

The measurements (mean ± SD) for PBF with DXA was 37.5 ± 10.6 % and S-MFBIA was  $36.6 \pm 11.3$  %. Delta (S-MFBIA vs DXA) was -0.9  $\pm 2.6$  (5 % limits of agreement 6.0 to +4.2), and CCC was 0.97 (95 % CI, 0.96-0.98).

Hurt, Ryan T., et al. "The Comparison of Segmental Multifrequency Bioelectrical Impedance Analysis and Dual-Energy X-ray Absorptiometry for Estimating Fat Free Mass and Percentage Body Fat in an Ambulatory Population.," Journal of Parenteral and Enteral Nutrition (2020).

#### Study 2 HIGH CORRELATION WITH D20 DILUTION METHOD FOR TOTAL BODY WATER

The study concluded that the BIA device InBodyS10 showed good test-retest precision (%CV = 5.2 raw; 1.1 after outlier removal) and high accuracy to D<sub>2</sub>O for Total Body Water[TBWD<sub>2</sub>O = 0.956 TBWBIA, R<sup>2</sup>= 0.92, root mean squared error(RMSE) = 2.2 kg]. %Fat estimates from DXA, ADP, D<sub>2</sub>O, and BIA all showed high correlation with the Lohman model.

Ng, Bennett K., etal. "Validation of rapid 4-component body composition assessment with the use of dual-energy X-ray absorptiometry and bioelectrical impedance analysis.," The American journal of clinical nutrition 108.4 (2018) :708-715.

#### Study 3 HIGH ACCURACY WITH COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY FOR MUSCLE MASS

It was suggested that estimating muscle mass using DXA and BIA(InBody770S) is a preferred method for diagnosis of sarcopenia in kidney transplant recipients. Both DXA and InBody showed high correlation with CT.

Yanishi, M., etal. "Dual energy X-ray absorptiometry and bioimpedance analysis are clinically useful for measuring muscle mass in kidney transplant recipients with sarcopenia.,"

Transplantation proceedings.Vol.50.No.1.Elsevier, 2018.

#### Study 4 HIGH CORRELATION OF FAT FREE MASS BETWEEN DEXA AND INBODY770S

Total of 150 results were analyzed, excluding duplicate data from the same subject. Fat Free Mass measured by InBody770S had a very high correlation with DEXA of R<sup>2</sup> = 0.983 or higher. (P value < 0.05)



### InBody770S Application

#### Nutrition

Monitor body composition change for nutritional evaluation.

Kim, H.S., Lee, E.S., Lee, Y.J., Jae Ho Lee, C. T.L., & Cho, Y.J (2015) Clinical Application of Bioelectrical Impedance Analysis and its Phase Angle For Nutritional Assessment of Critically III Patients. Journal of the Korean Society for Parenteral and Enteral Nutrition, 7(2), 54-61

#### Endocrinology

### Monitor body composition to evaluate the risk factors of Diabetes.

Low S, Pek S, Liu YL, Moh A, Ang K, Tang WE, Lim Z, Subramaniam T, Sum CF, Lim CL, Ali Y, Lim SC. (2021) Higher extracellular water to total body water ratio was associated with chronic kidney disease progression in type 2 diabetes. Journal of Diabetes and its Complications, 35(7):107930

#### Cardiology

### Monitor body water balance to improve clinical outcomes.

Min-Hui Liu, Chao-Hung Wang, Yu-Yen Huang, Tao-Hsin Tung, Chii-Ming Lee, Ning-I Yang, Jong-Shyan Wang, Li-Tang Kuo, Wen-Jin Cherng (2012) Edema index-guided disease management improves 6-month outcomes of patients with acute heart failure. International Heart Journal 53:11-17

#### Rehabilitation

### Track nutritional status and monitor the recovery progress.

Yoshimura, Y., Bise, T., Nagano, F., Shimazu, S., Shiraishi, A., Yamaga, M., & Koga, H., (2018). Systemic inflammation in the recovery stage of stroke: its association with sarcopenia and poor functional rehabilitation outcomes. Progress in Rehabilitation Medicine, 3, 20180011.

#### Geriatric

Monitor muscle mass and muscle imbalance to screen sarcopenia with SMI, which are related to risks of fall and frailty.

Yoshimura, Y., Wakabayashi, H., Bise, T., & Tanoue, M., (2018). Prevalence of sarcopenia and its association with activities of daily living and dysphagia in convalescent rehabilitation ward inpatients. Clinical Nutrition, 37(6), 2022-2028.







## InBody770S Highlights

#### Innovative Body Composition Measurement Technology

InBody's exclusive microprocessor is a suitable term if you're referring to a specialized or custom-designed chip used in your devices. This term effectively conveys that the chip is unique to InBody and emphasizes its role as the central processing unit within your system.

#### **Maximized Inclusivity**

The flexible wire electrodes allow users to hold the handles in a comfortable and natural position.

This enhances both visual clarity and ergonomic comfort for a seamless health assessment experience.

#### 130+ different Parameters for In-depth Analysis

Access 130+ health data in 30 seconds in 3 different Result Sheets: Body Composition Result Sheet, Body Water Result Sheet, Result Sheet for Children



### Comprehensive Parameters for Professionals

#### **Body Water Balance**

#### ECW Ratio Analysis

Whole Body ECW (Extracellular Water) Ratio and Segmental ECW Ratio offer a precise assessment of health status regarding the body water balance. This ratio is calculated by dividing Total Body Water (TBW) into Extracellular Water (ECW). And only in a healthy population, a balanced ratio between ECW and Intracellular Water (ICW) is maintained. When health issues arise, this ratio can become imbalanced, indicating potential health concerns.

#### **Cellular Integrity Check**

#### Phase Angle

The human body comprises 36 trillion cells, and understanding cell health is crucial for overall well-being. The Phase Angle is a key parameter in assessing cell health and overall physiological status. It reflects the relationship between resistance in total body water and reactance in cell membrane. A higher Phase Angle indicates better cell membrane integrity, and well-balanced fluid, suggesting healthier cells. Last but not least, with the addition of Whole Body Phase Angle History, users can intuitively track and monitor their health trends over time.

#### Sarcopenia Assessment

#### SMI(Skeletal Muscle Mass Index)

Sarcopenia, assigned the diagnosis code M62.84 by the WHO, is recognized as a disease rather than just a natural phenomenon. It can be easily assessed and evaluated using the Skeletal Muscle Mass Index (SMI)\* and Hand Grip Strength\*\*, allowing for comprehensive evaluation and personalized consultations.

- \* Skeletal Muscle Mass Index (SMI) calculated by taking the sum of the Appendicular Muscle Mass (in kilograms) and dividing it by the square of the person's height (in meters).
- \*\* Hand Grip Strength is available with connections to the InBody Handgrip Dynamometer (IB-HGS, optional).

## **InBody Result Sheet**

Provides reference parameters to thoroughly evaluate patients' conditions across various medical practices.

	<u>ly</u>		[In]	Body770S]	InBody
ID Jane Doe	Height 156.8cm	Age Gende	er   Test Date le   05.30.20	/ Time 025 11 : 13	inbody.com
Body Composi	tion Analysis			141 · 1 ·	
Total Body Water(L)	27.8 27.8 27.8 27.8	8	Fat Free Mass	Weight	7 InBody Score
Protein (kg)	6.9 ~ 32.9)       7.3       7.2 ~ 8.8 )	35.5 (34.6 ~ 42.2)	37.7 (36.6 ~ 44.8)	59.1 (45.0 ~ 60.8)	69/100 Points * Total score that reflects the evaluation of body
Minerals (kg) (2	2.65 .49 ~ 3.05)				100 points.
Body Fat Mass (kg) (1	21.4 0.6~16.9)				VISCERAL FAT Area
Muscle-Fat An	alysis				200 -
Weight (kg)	Under Norr 55 70 85 10	nal <sup>0 115 130 145</sup> 59.1	Over 160 175	190 205 %	150- 100- +123.1
SMM Skeletal Muscle Mass (kg)	<sup>70</sup> 80 90 10	J 110 120 130	140 150	160 170 %	50-
Body Fat Mass (kg)	40 60 80 10	21.4	340 400 4	460 520 %	
Obesity Analys	is			i	20 40 60 80 Age
DMI 1	Under Norr	mal	Over	50.0 55.0	Target Weight 52.9 kg
BMI Body Mass Index (kg/m <sup>2</sup> )		<u>24.0</u>	42.0 48.0	52.0 58.0	Weight Control - 6.2 kg Fat Control - 9.2 kg
PBF (%) Percent Body Fat	.0 13.0 18.0 23.	<u> </u>	1	55.0 56.0	Muscle Control + 3.0 kg
Segmental Lea	n Analysis	Based on ideal weight	Based on curre	ent weight	0 Segmental Fat Analysis — ▲
Right Arm (kg) (%)	Under Nori	nal Ove 3 120 140 160 = 2.01 100 2	r 180 200 <sup>%</sup>	0.380	Right Arm $(1.5 kg)$ 170.1%         Left Arm $(1.6 kg)$ 176.3%         Trunk $(11.4 kg)$ 229.3%
Left Arm (kg) (%)	40 60 80 10	1.92 1.92 1.92	180 200 %	0.382	Right Leg $(2.9kg)$ $127.7\%$ Left Leg $(2.9kg)$ $127.2\%$
Trunk (kg)	0 80 90 10	2 110 120 130 17.7 97.7	140 150 %	0.398	Research Parameters
(%)		//./		0.000	-
Right Leg (kg) (%)	<sup>70</sup> 80 90 5.23 10	0 110 120 130	140 150 %	0.398	Intracellular Water 16.8 L (16.6~20.4) Extracellular Water 11.0 L (10.3~12.5) Basal Metabolic Rate 1185 kcal (1255~145)
Right Leg     (%)       Left Leg     (kg)	<sup>20</sup> 80 90 5.23 82.7 <sup>20</sup> 80 90 10 5.16 81.6	o 110 120 130	140 150 <sup>%</sup>	6         0.398           6         0.399	Intracellular Water         16.8 L         (16.6~20.4)           Extracellular Water         11.0 L         (10.3~12.5)           Basal Metabolic Rate         1185 kcal         (1255~1451)           Whole Body Phase Angle
Right Leg (kg) (%) Left Leg (kg) (%) ECW Ratio An	<sup>70</sup> 80 90 5.23 82.7 <sup>70</sup> 80 5.16 81.6 <b>alysis</b>	0 110 120 130 0 110 120 130	140 150 <sup>%</sup>	0.398	Intracellular Water 16.8 L (16.6~20.4) Extracellular Water 11.0 L (10.3~12.5) Basal Metabolic Rate 1185 kcal (1255~1451) Whole Body Phase Angle $\phi(°)50 \text{ kHz}$ 4.3°
Right Leg (kg) (%) Left Leg (kg) (%) ECW Ratio An	ro 80 90 5.23 82.7 ro 80 90 10 81.6 alysis Under Norr 320 0.340 0.360 0.38	0 110 120 130 0 110 120 130 mal	140 150 %	0.398 0.399 0.340 0.450	Intracellular Water       16.8 L       (16.6~20.4)         Extracellular Water       11.0 L       (10.3~12.5)         Basal Metabolic Rate       1185 kcal       (1255~1451)         Whole Body Phase Angle $\phi(^{\circ})50 \text{ kHz}$ 4.3°         Sarcopenia Parameters       SMI       5.8 kg/m² (       5.7 )
Right Leg (kg) (%) Left Leg (kg) (%) ECW Ratio An	ro 80 90 5.23 82.7 ro 80 90 10 5.16 81.6 alysis Under Norr 320 0.340 0.360 0.34	0 110 120 130 0 110 120 130 mal 30 0.390 0.400 0.410 	140         150         %           140         150         %           0ver         0.420         0.430         0	0.398 0.399 0.440 0.450	Intracellular Water       16.8 L $(16.6 \sim 20.4)$ Extracellular Water       11.0 L $(10.3 \sim 12.5)$ Basal Metabolic Rate       1185 kcal $(1255 \sim 1451)$ <b>Whole Body Phase Angle</b> $\phi(^{\circ})50 \text{ kHz}$ 4.3° <b>Sarcopenia Parameters</b> SMI       5.8 kg/m² (       5.7 )         HGS       15.8 kg (       18.0 )       15.8 kg
Right Leg (%) Left Leg (%) ECW Ratio An ECW Ratio	80       90       5.23         82.7       82.7         80       5.16         81.6       81.6         alysis       0.340         Under       Norr         320       0.340       0.360         ion History       5.3       62.0	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	140         150         %           140         150         %           0ver         0.420         0.430         0	0.398 0.399 0.440 0.450	Intracellular Water       16.8 L $(16.6 \sim 20.4)$ Extracellular Water       11.0 L $(10.3 \sim 12.5)$ Basal Metabolic Rate       1185 kcal $(1255 \sim 1451)$ <b>11 11</b> <
Right Leg (kg) (%) Left Leg (kg) (%) ECW Ratio An ECW Ratio	x0       80       90       5.23         82.7       82.7         x0       5.16         81.6       81.6         alysis       Norr         320       0.340       0.360       0.340         55.3       63.9       62         20.1       20.0       0.0       0.0	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	140         150         %           140         150         %           0ver         0.420         0.430         0           60.9         60         60	0.398 0.399 0.440 0.450	Intracellular Water       16.8 L       (16.6~20.4)         Extracellular Water       11.0 L       (10.3~12.5)         Basal Metabolic Rate       1185 kcal       (1255~1451) <b>12</b> Whole Body Phase Angle $\phi(^{\circ}) 50 \text{ kHz}$ 4.3° <b>3</b> Sarcopenia Parameters       SMI       5.8 kg/m² (<<5.7)
Right Leg     (%)       Right Leg     (%)       Left Leg     (%)       ECW Ratio     0.       Body Compositi       Weight     (kg)       Steletal Muscle Mass     (kg)	ro       80       90       5.23       10         82.7       82.7       82.7       10         80       90       10       10         81.6       81.6       81.6         alysis       Norr         320       0.340       0.360       0.34         55.3       63.9       62         20.1       20.0       19         10       10       10	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	140     150     %       140     150     %       0ver     0.420     0.430     0       60.9     60       19.7     19	0.398 0.399 0.440 0.450 0.440 0.450	Intracellular Water       16.8 L       (16.6~20.4)         Extracellular Water       11.0 L       (10.3~12.5)         Basal Metabolic Rate       1185 kcal       (1255~1451) <b>12</b> Whole Body Phase Angle $\phi(^{\circ})50 \text{ kHz}$ 4.3° <b>13</b> Sarcopenia Parameters       SMI       5.8 kg/m² (<<5.7)
Right Leg       (%)         Right Leg       (%)         Left Leg       (%)         ECW Ratio       •         Body Compositi       •         Weight       (kg)         SMM Skeletal Muscle Mass       (kg)         PBF Percent Body Fat       (%)		$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} 0.398 \\ \hline 0.398 \\ \hline 0.399 \\ \hline 0.399 \\ \hline 0.440 \\ 0.450 \\ \hline 0.450 \\ \hline 0.450 \\ \hline 0.399 \\ \hline 0$	Intracellular Water       16.8 L $(16.6 \sim 20.4)$ Extracellular Water       11.0 L $(10.3 \sim 12.5)$ Basal Metabolic Rate       1185 kcal $(1255 \sim 1451)$ 12       Whole Body Phase Angle $\phi(°) 50 \text{ kHz}$ 4.3°         13       Sarcopenia Parameters       SMI       5.8 kg/m² (       5.7 )         HGS       15.8 kg       (       < 18.0 )
Right Leg       (%)         Right Leg       (%)         Left Leg       (%)         ECW Ratio       0         Body Compositi         Weight       (kg)         SMM       (kg)         Skeletal Muscle Mass       (kg)         PBF       (%)         PccW Ratio       0         ECW Ratio       0         Body Compositi       0         Skeletal Muscle Mass       (kg)         CW Ratio       0         ECW Ratio       0	$     \begin{array}{ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	140       150       %         140       150       %         140       150       %         0.420       0.430       0         60.9       60         19.7       19         38.6       37         0.396       0.3	$\begin{array}{c} 0.398 \\ \hline 0.398 \\ \hline 0.399 \\ \hline 0.399 \\ \hline 0.440 \\ \hline 0.450 \\ \hline 0.450 \\ \hline 0.450 \\ \hline 0.399 \\ \hline 0.396 \\ \hline$	Intracellular Water 16.8 L (16.6~20.4) Extracellular Water 11.0 L (10.3~12.5) Basal Metabolic Rate 1185 kcal (1255~1451) Whole Body Phase Angle $\phi(^{\circ})50 \text{ kHz}$ 4.3° Sarcopenia Parameters SMI 5.8 kg/m <sup>2</sup> (<5.7) HGS 15.8 kg (<5.7) HGS (5.8 kg (<5.7)) HGS 15.8 kg (<5.7) HGS

### **Result Sheet Interpretation**

#### 1 Body Composition Analysis

Body weight is the sum of Total Body Water, Protein, Minerals, and Body Fat Mass. Maintain a balanced body composition to stay healthy.

#### 2 Muscle-Fat Analysis

The balance between Skeletal Muscle Mass and Body Fat Mass is a key health indicator. Muscle-Fat Analysis shows this balance by comparing the length of the bars for Weight, Skeletal Muscle Mass, and Body Fat Mass.

#### Obesity Analysis

For a more accurate evaluation of obesity, BMI alone is not sufficient. Use Percent Body Fat for a more precise assessment in clinical obesity analysis. The InBody can detect hidden health risks like Sarcopenic Obesity, in which a person appears slim on the outside but has a high Percent Body Fat.

#### **4** Segmental Lean Analysis

Analyzing the lean mass in each segment helps identify imbalances and insufficiently developed lean mass, which can be used to develop targeted exercise programs. The lean mass of the arms, trunk, and legs, are represented by two bars. The top bar shows the amount of lean mass in a segment compared to the ideal weight, while the bottom bar indicates how sufficient the lean mass is to support your current weight.

#### **5** ECW Ratio Analysis

The Extracellular Water Ratio shows the balance status of body water. The ratio between intracellular and extracellular water remains consistent at about 3:2 in healthy individuals. When this balance is disrupted, edema may occur.

#### **6** Body Composition History

Customize your user's journey by selecting from 19 parameters to track the Body Composition History, including Body Weight, Skeletal Muscle Mass, Body Fat Mass, Percent Body Fat, and ECW Ratio. Regularly assessing on InBody to monitor progress is a great step toward a healthier life.

#### InBody Score

The InBody Score is a unique index created by InBody to provide a snapshot of ones overall body composition health. The standard range is between 70-90 points, and points will be added or subtracted depending on the need of control of fat and muscle mass.

#### 8 Visceral Fat Area

Visceral Fat Level is an indicator based on the estimated amount of fat surrounding internal organs in the abdomen.

### Weight Control

Use the Target Weight, Weight Control, Fat Control, Muscle Control to set your own goal.

#### 🔟 Segmental Fat Analysis

Evaluate whether the fat is adequately distributed across the segments of the body. Each bar shows fat mass in comparison to the ideal amount.

#### Research Parameters

Various research parameters such as Basal Metabolic Rate, Waist-Hip Ratio, Obesity Degree, Skeletal Muscle Mass Index (SMI), Body Cell Mass, and more are provided.

### Whole Body Phase Angle

Phase Angle is related to the health status of the cell membrane. Strengthening of the cellular membrane and structural function will increase the Phase Angle. In contrast, impairments to the cellular membrane can lead to a decreased Phase Angle.

#### B Sarcopenia Parameters

Sarcopenia is now recognized as a disease. Skeletal Muscle Mass Index (SMI) and Hand Grip Strength (HGS) measurements provide precise assessments for sarcopenia patients, enabling healthcare professionals to develop tailored care plans for effective management.

### 14 Impedance

Impedance is the resistance that occurs when micro-alternating current is applied to the human body. InBody visualizes the impedance with the graph. You can easily detect if there is a reversed impedance error by checking crossed lines in the impedance graph. Below the impedance graph, you can also check the error codes.

ID Jane Doe	Height	m Age	Gend   Fema	ler   Test D Ile   05.30	ate / Ti .2025	me 11:13	inbo	dy.com	
Body Water C	Composition								
		Normal	120 130	0ver	160	170 %	6 Body Water Comp	osition —	
TBW (L) Total Body Water		27.8	120 100	140 100	, 100	110	Iotal Body Water	27.8 L	$(26.3 \sim 31.4)$
	70 80 90	100 110	120 130	140 150	) 160	170 %	Extracellular Water	10.8 L 11 O I	$(10.3 \sim 19.9)$ $(10.0 \sim 12.2)$
Intracellular Water (L)		16.8						11.0 L	(10.0** 12.2)
ECW (L)	70 80 90	100 110	120 130	140 150	) 160	170 %	<b>7</b> Body Composition	Analysis	
Extracellular Water		11.0					Protein	7.3 kg	(7.2~8.8)
							Minerals	2.65 kg	(2.49~3.05)
ECW Ratio A	nalysis						Body Fat Mass	21.4 kg	(10.6~16.9)
	Under	Normal	0.400 0.410	Over	0 0 440	0.450	Fat Free Mass	5/./ kg	$(36.6 \sim 44.8)$
ECW Ratio	0.320 0.340 0.360	0.380 0.390	■ 0 396	0.420 0.43	0 0.440	0.450	Bone Mineral Content	2.24 kg	(2.05~2.51)
			0.070				8 Muscle-Fat Analys	is ———	
Segmental Bo	dy Water A	nalysis					Weight	59.1 kg	(45.0~60.8)
	Under	Normal		Over			Skeletal Muscle Mass	19.9 kg	(20.0~24.4)
	40 60 80	100 120	140 160	180 200	) 220	240 %	Soft Lean Mass	35.5 kg	(34.6~42.2)
Right Arm (L)		1.56					Body Fat Mass	21.4 kg	(10.6~16.9)
Left Arm (L)	40 60 80		140 160	180 200	) 220	240 %	Obesity Analysis -		
		1.50				04	BMI	24.0 kg/m	$^{2}(18.5 \sim 25.0)$
Trunk (L)	70 80 90	100 110	120 130	140 150	) 160	170 %	PBF	36.1 %	(18.0~28.0)
1	70 80 90	100 110	120 130	140 150	160	170 %			
Right Leg (L)	4.1	0	120 130	140 150	0 100	170	Research Paramet	ers ——	(1255 1451)
	70 80 90	100 110	120 130	140 150	0 160	170 %	Waist Hin Patio	0.06	$(1255 \sim 1451)$
Left Leg (L)	4.04	1					Waist-Tip Natio	0.90 87.0	(0.75~0.85)
							Viscoral Eat Area	123.1 cm <sup>2</sup>	
Segmental EC	CW Ratio Ar	alysis					Obesity Degree	123.1 cm <sup>2</sup>	$(-90 \sim 110)$
							Body Cell Mass	24.1 kg	$(23.9 \sim 29.3)$
-	-0.43 -0.42						Arm Circumference	29.9 cm	(23.) - 29.3)
Over	-0.41						Arm Muscle Circumference	25.5  cm	
	-0.41		0 208	0.200	. (	399	TBW/FFM	73.6 %	
Slightly Over	-0.40		0.398	0.390	)	<u></u>	FFMI	15.3 kg/m	2
olightay over	-0.39	0.000					FMI	8.7 kg/m	2
	0.380	0.382					~	0	
Normai	-0.37						Whole Body Phase	e Angle —	
	-0.36						<b>Ø</b> (°) 50 kHz	4.3°	
	Right Arm	Left Arm	Trunk	Right Le	eg L	eft Leg	•		
		***							
Body Water C	omposition	History					5		, <b>1</b> , <b>.</b>
Weight (kg)	65 <u>.3</u> 63.9	62.4 61	.8 62.3	60.9	60.5	591	50	I.	
	28.2 20.0				•		250		
TBW (L)	20.3 28.0	28.0 27	.9 27.9	27.6	27.8	27.8	• 230		
ICW Intracellular Water (L)	17.0 16.9	16.9 16	.8 16.8	16.7	16.7	16.8	1000 kHz	$\checkmark$	
ECW Extracellular Water (L)	11.3 11.1	11.1 11	.0 11.1	10.9	11.1	11.0	<b>Ζ</b> (Ω) <b>RA</b> LA T [000/000/000]	R RL	LL TR
	0.399 0.398	0.306.0.3	06 0 39	7 0 206	0.398	0.200			

### The InBody Body Water Result Sheet

For a More Detailed Body The Water Analysis

#### 1 Body Water Composition

50-70 % of our body is composed of water. Body water is distributed between all the cells and fluids in our body. Most of it is present in the cells while the rest is in the form of blood and interstitial fluid. The water inside the cell membrane is called Intracellular Water, and the water outside the cell membrane is called Extracellular Water.

#### 2 ECW Ratio Analysis

The ratio between Intracellular and Extracellular water remains constant at approximately a 3:2 ratio in healthy individuals. When this balance is disrupted, edema may occur.

#### **3** Segmental Body Water Analysis

Segmental Body Water Analysis helps to understand the water balance by analyzing the Total Body Water in each part of the body. Changes in body water corresponds to the changes in muscle mass. However, in the case of a subject who has health issue, the amount of body water may increase even if there is no increase in muscle mass. Therefore, it is necessary to check whether Extracellular Water Ratio is normal in segments.

#### 4 Segmental ECW Ratio Analysis

Segmental ECW Ratio is displayed in a graph so you can easily determine if the ICW and ECW are balanced. By analyzing the ECW Ratio, you can assess if there is a problem with body water circulation. This can help monitor the recovery of post-surgery or hemodialysis patients.

#### 5 Body Water Composition History

Body Water History provides the changes in Weight, Skeletal Muscle Mass, Intracellular Water, Extracellular Water, Extracellular Water Ratio. Take the BWA2.0S test periodically to monitor your progress.

#### 6 Body Water Composition

Compare your Total Body Water, Extracellular Water, and Intracellular Water amount with the normal range.

#### Pody Composition Analysis

Body composition is a method used to describe the components that make up the body. InBody770S offers quantitative values and normal ranges for four core body components: Body Water, Protein, Minerals, and Fat.

#### 8 Muscle-Fat Analysis

The balance between Skeletal Muscle Mass and Body Fat mass is a key health indicator. Muscle-Fat Analysis shows this balance by comparing the length of the bars for Weight, Skeletal Muscle Mass, and Body Fat Mass.

#### Obesity Analysis

Accurate obesity analysis cannot be performed using BMI, but the ratio of body fat compared to the weight, which is called the Percent Body Fat, must be assessed. The InBody770S can detect hidden health risks like Sarcopenic Obesity, in which a person appears slim on the outside but has a high Percent Body Fat.

#### 🔟 Research Parameters

Various nutritional outputs are provided, including Fat Free Mass, Basal Metabolic Rate, Visceral Fat Level, Recommended Calorie Intake per day and more.

#### Whole Body Phase Angle

Phase Angle is related to the health status of the cell membrane. Strengthening of the cellular membrane and structural function will increase the Phase Angle, while damage or a decrease in function will result in a decrease in the Phase Angle.

#### Impedance

Impedance is the resistance that occurs when weak alternating current is applied to the human body. BWA2.0S visualizes the impedance with the graph, so you can easily detect if there is reversed impedance error by checking crossed lines in the impedance graph. Below the impedance graph, you can also check the error codes.

### **Body Composition Result Sheet for Children**

# InBody

	<u>y</u>			[InBody770S]
ID	Height	Age	Gende	er   Test Date / Time
John Doe Jr.	139.3cm	10	Male	07.24.2025 09:50
<b>Body Composition</b>	1 Analysis			
Total amount of water in m	ny body <b>Tota</b>	I Body Wate	er (L)	19.1 (18.0 ~ 22.0)
What I need to build musc	les <b>Prot</b>	ein	(kg)	$5.0 (4.9 \sim 5.9)$
What I need for strong bor	nes Mine	erals	(kg)	1.91 (1.66 ~ 2.04)
Where my excess energy	is stored <b>Bod</b>	y Fat Mass	(kg)	$9.0~(-3.8\sim7.7~)$
Sum of the above	Wei	ght	(kg)	35.0 (27.2 ~ 36.8)
Sum of the above	Wei	ght	(kg)	35.0 (27.2 ~ 36.8)

#### **Muscle-Fat Analysis**

		U	nder		Normal				Over				
Weight	(kg)	55	70	85	100	<sup>115</sup> 35.	.0 <sup>130</sup>	145	160	175	190	205	-96
SMM Skeletal Muscle Mass	(kg)	70	80	90	1 <sup>100</sup>	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	-96
Body Fat Mass	(kg)	40	60	80	100	160	<sup>220</sup> 9.0	280	340	400	460	520	%

#### **Obesity Analysis**

	U	nder		Norma				Ove			
BMI Body Mass Index (kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	7.9	10.9	13.9	16.4	<sup>18.6</sup>	020.2	22.2	24.2	26.2	28.2	30.2
PBF (%) Percent Body Fat	0.0	5.0	10.0	15.0	20.0	25.0	<sup>30.0</sup> 25.7	35.0	40.0	45.0	50.0

#### **Growth Graph**



#### **Body Composition History**

Height (cm)	134.5 1	35.2	136.4	137.2	137.9	138.5	139.0	<u>13</u> 9.3
Weight (kg)	30.8 3	31.3	32.0	32.8	33.5	34.0	34.4	35.0
SMM Skeletal Muscle Mass (kg)	12.5 1	2.7	12.8	13.0	13.1	13.1	13.2	13.3
PBF (%) Percent Body Fat	20.4 2	20.7	21.6	22.3	23.1	24.3	25.1	25.7
Recent 🗆 Total	07.15.23 11 14:22 (	.19.23 )9:30	01.29.24 15:18	03.15.24 11:00	06.21.24 15:00	09.19.24 14:52	12.20.24 15:12	07.24.25 09:50

	<b>л</b> р		
	inbo	ody dy.com	
Growth S	Score —		
	05		
* If tall and the growth	within great	/ 100 Points body compari surpass 100 po	s son standards, ints.
Nutrition	Evaluati	on	
Protein	Mormal	□ Deficient	
Minerals	Mormal	□ Deficient	
Fat Mass	□Normal	□ Deficient	Excessive 🗹
Obesity I	Evaluatio	n	
BMI	Normal	□ Under	Slightly □ Over □ Over
PBF	□ Normal	$\Box_{\rm Over}^{\rm Slightly}$	Over
Body Ba	lance Eva	aluation	
Upper	Balanced	□ Slightly Unbalance	d □ Extremely Unbalanced
Lower	Balanced	□ Slightly Unbalance	d Extremely d Unbalanced
Upper-Lowe	er 🗹 Balanced	□ Slightly Unbalance	d Extremely Unbalanced
Segment	al Lean A	Analysis –	
- Right Arm		0.95 kg	
Left Arm		0.94 kg	
Trunk		10.8 kg	
Right Leg		3.38 kg	
сеп сед		3.35 kg	
Research	h Parame	eters —	(11.2 12.6
Extracellula	r Water	11.7 L 7.4 T	$(11.2 \sim 13.6)$ $(6.8 \sim 8.4)$
Basal Metal	olic Rate	932 kcal	(948~1077)
Child Obesi	ty Degree	109 %	(90~110)
Bone Miner	al Content	1.57 kg	(1.37~1.67)
Body Cell N	lass	10./ kg	(16.0~19.6)
Results I	nterpreta	tion QR C	ode ——
Scan the QI	≺ Code to se ore detail	ee 📕	ren -
		243 NG	
			54B
Impedan	ice —		
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• <u>50</u>			<b>₹</b>
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• <u>500</u>	1		
• <u>1000</u> kHz		¥	
$\overline{\mathbf{Z}}_{(\Omega)}$ $\overline{\mathbf{R}}$	A LA 7	FR RL	LL TR
[000/000/000	]		
	Copyrigh	t©1996~by InBody C	o.,Ltd. All rights reserved

**50**9

### **InBody Data Integration Solution**

Manage and utilize your InBody data in various settings.



#### InBody Data Comprehension

Provide a health report to monitor your customers' body composition goals.

#### Analytical Dashboard and Report

Get an intuitive analysis of your InBody data on the dashboard and see how your facility is performing with InBody.

#### **Monitor Lifestyle Habits**

Integrate InBody devices to monitor lifestyle habits and provide remote health management.

#### Access InBody Results Anywhere, Anytime

Through PC, tablet and smartphones, access your customer's InBody results anywhere, anytime.

#### **API Integration**

Upon customer consent, utilize InBody data through API and SDK.

#### Various File Formats

Print InBody data as an image, excel file etc.

## Specifications

### InBody770S Body Composition Analyzer

Bioelectrical Impedance Analysis	Impedance (Z)	25 Impedance Measurements by Using 5 Different Frequencies (5 kHz, 50 kHz, 250 kHz, 500 kHz, 1000 kHz) at Each of 5 Segments (Right Arm, Left Arm, Trunk, Right Leg, and Left Leg)						
(BIA) Measurement Outputs	Phase Angle (Ø)	5 Phase Angle Measurements by Using 1 Different Frequencies (50 kHz) at Each of 5 Segments (Right Arm, Left Arm, Trunk, Right Leg, and Left Leg)						
	ZO	At zero frequency, the current does not pass through the cell membrane, so the impedance at zero frequency can be considered to reflect Extracellular Water.						
Measurement Method	<ul> <li>Direct Segn</li> <li>Simultaneo</li> </ul>	nental Multi-frequency Bioelectrical Impedance Analysis Method (DSM-BIA) us Multi-frequency Impedance Measurement (SMFIM)						
Electrode Method	Tetrapolar 8-P	oint Tactile Electrodes						
Body Composition Calculation Method	No use of Emp	virical Estimation						
Types of Result Sheet	InBody Test Re	esults Sheet, InBody Test Results Sheet for Children, Body Water Results Sheet						
Digital Results	LCD Screen, Lo	pokinBody Web, LookinBody120						
Data Storage	Test results car	be saved if the member ID is utilized. The InBody can save up to 100,000 results.						
Test Mode	Self Mode, Pro	fessional Mode						
Test Duration	About 30 Seco	nds	0					
Weight Range	2 - 270 kg (4.4	- 595.2 lb)	(InBody					
Height Range	95 - 220 cm (3	ft 1.40 in - 7 ft 2.61 in)	Result					
Age Range	3+ years		Childre					
Administrator Menu	· Setup: Setti · Troublesho	ngs Configuration and Data Management oting: Additional Guidance for Using the InBody						
USB Thumb Drive	Copy, Back Up LookinBody d	o, or Restore the InBody Test Data (which can be viewed in Excel or with lata management software).						
Backup Data	Backup data fro	m the device using an InBody USB or a USB thumb drive, and restore results as needed.						
Dimensions	526 (W) × 854 20.7 (W) × 33.6	(L) × 1175 (H): mm (L) × 46.3 (H): inch						
Device Weight	35.7 kg (78.7 lk	(0						
Applied Rating Current	300 μA (± 30 μ	A)						
Operation Environment	t 10 - 40 °C (50 -	104 °F), 30 - 75 % RH, 70 - 106 kPa	Output					
Storage Environment	−10 - 70 °C (14	- 158 °F), 10 - 80 % RH, 50 - 106 kPa (No Condensation)	(Body					
Display Type	800 × 480 10.2	inch Color TFT LCD	Water Result					
Internal Interface	Touchscreen, I	Keypad	Sheet)					
External Interface	RS-232C 4 EA, U	SB HOST 2 EA, USB SLAVE 1 EA, LAN (10/100 T) 1 EA, Bluetooth 1 EA, Wi-Fi (2.4 G/5 G) 1 EA						
Adapter	DELTA	Power Input AC 100 - 240 V, 50 - 60 Hz, 1.5 A - 0.75 A						
		Power Output DC 12 V = , 5.0 A						
	Mean Well	Power Input AC 100 - 240 V, 50 / 60 Hz, 1.0 A - 0.5 A						
	(GSM 40A12)	Power Output DC 12 V = , $3.34$ A						
Wireless Connection	Bluetooth, Wi-	Fi						
Compatible Items	Stadiometer, B	lood Pressure Monitor, InGrip						
Compatible Printer	Laser/Inkjet P	CL 3 or above and SPL						
Notification Sounds and Voice Guidance	Notification so guidance duri	Notification sounds (test in progress, saving settings, personal information, etc.) and voice auidance during the test						
Logo Display	Name, Address	and Content Information can be shown on the Result Sheet						
QR Code	By scanning C	R codes, you can send and verify the InBody results.						
Language Support	InBody suppo	orts over 30 languages.						
3	) pp c							

The above content is subject to change without prior notice for the purpose of improving device appearance and performance

\* Note that this is a medical device, and use it with proper care and knowledge of its precautions and instructions.
\* The results about Blood Pressure or Hand Grip Stength are only available when integrated with InBody Blood Pressure Monitor.

(BPBIO Series) or InBody Handgrip Dynamometer (InGrip). \* "QR Code" is registered trademark of DENSO WAVE INCORPORATED.

InBody

#### InBody HQ [KOREA]

InBody Co., Ltd. InBody Bldg., 625, Eonju-ro, Gangnam-gu, Seoul 06106 Republic of Korea TEL: +82-2-501-3939 FAX: +82-2-6919-2417 Website: inbody.com E-mail: info@inbody.com

#### InBody China [CHINA]

Biospace China Co., Ltd. Room 306b, 307a, 307b, 308, MT2 Office Building, No. 3999 Hongxin Road, Minhang District, Shanghai TEL: +86-21-6443-9705 FAX: +86-21-6443-9706 Website: inbodychina.com E-mail: info@inbodychina.com

#### InBody Oceania [AUSTRALIA]

InBody Oceania Pty Ltd. U2/82-86 Minnie Street, Southport, Queensland TEL: +61-7-5681-1900 Website: au.inbody.com Email: oceania@inbody.com

#### Certificates

CE1639

CE 1639 ΝΔ\//

SGS ISO13485 ISO9001

For more details about the patents that we acquired, please visit our website or refer to the patent gazette of intellectual property office of each country. (Korea, U.S, China, Japan)

MDSAP

#### InBody USA [USA] Biospace Inc. dba InBody

13850 Cerritos Corporate Dr. Unit C Cerritos, CA 90703 USA TEL: +1-323-932-6503 FAX: +1-323-952-5009 Website: inbodyusa.com E-mail: info.us@inbodv.com

#### InBody Europe B.V. [NETHERLANDS]

InBody Europe B.V. Gyroscoopweg 122, 1042 AZ, Amsterdam, The Netherlands TEL: +31-20-238-6080 FAX: +31-6-5734-1858 Website: nl.inbody.com E-mail: info.eu@inbody.com

#### **Biospace Latin America [MÉXICO]**

(GMP)

GMP

Biospace Latin America S. de R.L. de C.V. Insurgentes Sur 1457, Piso 15 Int.2. Col. Insurgentes Mixcoac, Alcaldia Benito Juarez, C.P. 03920, Ciudad de México, México TEL: +52-55-5025-0147 Website: inbodymexico.com E-mail: info.mx@inbody.com

Awards

ME

iF Design Award

#### InBody BWA Inc. [USA] InBody BWA Inc.

Unit: mm

Outputs (InBody

Result

Sheet)

Results and Interpretations

SMI (History) Visceral Fat Area (Graph)

Trunk, Right Leg, Left Leg)

SMI (History)

Growth Score

Ratio)

Body Composition Analysis (Total Body Water, Protein,

Obesity Analysis (Body Mass Index, Percent Body Fat)

Obesity Analysis (Body Mass Index, Percent Body Fail, Segmental Lean Analysis (Based on ideal weight/ Based on current weight: Right Arm, Left Arm, Trunk, Right Leg, Left Leg, ECW Ratio) ECW Ratio Analysis (ECW Ratio) Body Composition History (Weight, Skeletal Muscle Mass, Percent Body Fat, ECW Ratio) InBody Score Whole Body Phase Angle (History) Stuff (History)

Visceral Fat Area (Graph) Body Type (Based on BMI/Percent Body Fat: Athletic Shape, Slightly Obese, Obesity, Muscular, Slim Sracoperic Obesity, Thin, Slightly Thin) Weight Control (Target Weight, Weight Control, Fat Control (Target Weight, Weight Control, Fat

Control, Muscle Control) Nutrition Evaluation (Protein, Minerals, Fat Mass)

Segmental Body Water Analysis (Right Arm, Left Arm,

Results and Interpretations Body Composition Analysis (Total Body Water, Protein, Minerals, Body Fat Mass, Weight) Muscle-Fat Analysis (Weight, Skeletal Muscle Mass, Body Fat Mass)

Body Fat Mass) Obesity Analysis (Body Mass Index, Percent Body Fat) Growth Graph (Height, Weight, BMI) Body Composition History (Height, Weight, Skeletal Muscle Mass, Percent Body Fat) Whole Body Phase Angle (History)

Weight Control (Target Weight, Weight Control, Fat Control, Muscle Control) Nutrition Evaluation (Protein, Minerals, Fat Mass) Obesity Evaluation (BMI, Percent Body Fat)

r c-wr radio Arianysis (E-LW KABIO) Segmental Body Water Analysis (Graph, Right Arm, Left Arm, Trunk, Right Leg, Left Leg) Segmental ECW Ratio Analysis (Right Arm, Left Arm, Trunk, Right Leg, Left Leg) Body Water Composition History (Weight, Total Body Water, Intracellular Water, Extracellular Water, ECW Ratio)

Whole Body Phase Angle (History)
 SMI (History)
 Visceral Fat Area (Graph)
 Body Type (Based on BMI/Percent Body Fat:
 Athletic Shape, Slighty Obese, Obesity, Muscular Shape, Average, Slighty Obese, Obesity, Muscular Sim
 Sarcopenic Obesity, Thin, Slighty Thin)
 Weight Control (Target Weight, Weight Control, Fat
 Control, Muscle Control, Nutrition Evaluation (Protein,
 Mingrafe Fat Masc)

Minerals, Fat Mass) Obesity Evaluation (BMI, Percent Body Fat) Body Balance Evaluation (Upper, Lower, Upper-Lower) Segmental Fat Analysis (Right Arm, Left Arm, Trunk,

Ang accuman water, Extra definitian Water) Segmental Body Water Analysis (Right Arm, Left Arm, Trunk, Right Leg, Left Leg) Segmental ICW Analysis (Right Arm, Left Arm, Trunk, Right Leg, Left Leg)

Body Water Composition (Total Body Water, Intracellular Water, Extracellular Water)

Body Balance (Upper, Lower, Upper-Lower)

Results and Interpretations Body Water Composition (Total Body Water, Intracellular Water, Extracellular Water)

ECW Ratio Analysis (ECW Ratio)

InBody Score Whole Body Phase Angle (History)

Soft Lean Mass, Minerals, Fat Free Mass, Body Fat Mass, Weight) Muscle-Fat Analysis (Weight, Skeletal Muscle Mass, Body Fat Mass)

2550 Eisenhower Avenue, Suite C 209, Audubon, PA 19403 TEL: +1-610-348-7745 Website: inbodybwa.com E-mail: bwainquiries@inbody.com

### InBody Europe B.V. Niederlassung Deutschland [GERMANY]

Right Leg. Left Leg)

InBody Europe B.V. Mergenthalerallee 15-21, 65760 Eschborn Germany TEL: +49-6196-76-916-62 FAX: +49-6196-76-916-11 Webseite: de.inbody.com E-mail: erfolg@inbody.com

#### InBody Asia [MALAYSIA & SINGAPORE] InBody Asia Sdn. Bhd. Unit 3A-11, Oval Damansara, 685 Jalan Damansara Kuala Lumpur, WP KL 60000 Malaysia TEL: +60-3-7732-0790 FAX: +60-3-7733-0790 Website: inbodyasia.com E-mail: info@inbodyasia.com

Segmental ICW Analysis (Right Arm, Left Arm, Trunk, Segmential ICW / egu Right Leg, Left Leg) Segmental ECW Analysis (Right Arm, Left Arm, Trunk,

- Ngin League Segmental ECW Änalysis (Kignt Artin, Leasue Right Leg, Left Leg) Body Composition Analysis (Total Body Water, Protein, Mineral, Body Fat Mass, Weight) Muscle-Fat Analysis (Weight, Skeletal Muscle Mass, Dedv: Fat Mass)

Muscle-Fat Analysis (Weight, Skeletal Muscle Mass, Body Fat Mass)
 Doesity Analysis (Body Mass Index, Percent Body Fat)
 Segmental Circumference (Neck, Chest, Abdomen, Hip, Right Amu, Left Arm, Right Thigh, Left Thigh)
 Visceral Fat Level (Graph)
 Research Parameters (Intracellular Water, Extracellular Water, Skeletal Muscle Mass, Fat Free Mass, Basal Metabolic Rate, Walst-Hip Ratio, Waist Circumference, Visceral Fat Level (Sceral Fat Area, Obesity Degree, Bone Mineral Content, Body Cell Mass, Arm Circumference, Arm Muscle Circumference, TBW/ FFM, FFMI, FMI, SMI, SMM/WT, Recommended calorie intake per day
 Calorie Expenditure of Exercise
 Sarcopenia Parameter (SMI, HGS)
 Blood Pressure (Systolic, Diatolic, Pulse, Mean Artery Pressure, Pulse Pressure, Rate Pressure Product)
 OR code
 Whole Body Phase Angle (S0 kHz)
 Segmental Phase Angle (S0 kHz)
 Segmental Phase Angle (S0 kHz)
 Segmental Phase Angle (S0 kHz)
 Impedance (Z0)

- Nutrition Evaluation (Protein, Minerais, Fat Mass) Obesity Evaluation (BMI, Percent Body Fat) Body Balance Evaluation (Upper, Lower, Upper-Lower) Segmental Fat Analysis (Right Arm, Left Arm, Trunk, Right Leg, Left Leg) Body Water Composition (Total Body Water, Intracellular Water, Extracellular Water) Segmental Pack Water, Aprici, Glinbt Arm, Left Arm,

  - Impedance (Each segment and each frequency)

- Segmental Lean Analysis (Right Arm, Left Arm, Trunk, Right Leg, Left Leg) Segmental Body Water Analysis (Right Arm, Left Arm,
- Trunk, Right Leg, Left Leg) Research Parameters (Intracellular Water, Extracellular
- Research Parameters (Intracellular Water, Extracellular) Water, Skeletal Muscle Mass, Faf Free Mass, Basal Metabolic Rate, Child Obesity Degree, Bone Mineral Content, Body Cell Mass, FFMI, FMI, SMI, SMI/WHY Sarcopenia Parameter (SMI, HGS) Blood Pressure (Systolic, Diastolic, Pulse, Mean Artery Descure, Pulse Thermore, Descharter Denote Network)
- Pressure, Pulse Pressure, Rate Pressure Product) OR code

- Ricode Results Interpretation QR code Whole Body Phase Angle (50 kHz) Segmental Phase Angle (50 kHz: Right Arm, Left Arm, Trunk, Right Leg. Left Leg) Impedance (Z0)
- Impedance (Each segment and each frequency)

- Segmental ECW Analysis (Right Arm, Left Arm, Trunk, Right Leg, Left Leg) Body Composition Analysis (Protein, Minerals, Body Fat Mass, Soft Lean Mass, Bone Mineral Content)
- Fat mass, sonceal mass, bother kinneral contention Muscle-rat Analysis (Weight, Skeletal Muscle Mass, Soft Lean Mass, Body Fat Mass) Obesity Analysis (Body Mass Index, Percent Body Fat) Segmental Circumference (Neck, Chest, Abdomen, Hip, Right Arm, Left Arm, Right Thigh, Left Thigh) Waist-Hip Ratio (Graph) Research Parameters (Intracellular Water Extracellular
- Research Parameters (Intracellular Water, Extracellular
- Research Parameters juftraceilular water, Extraceilular Water, Skeletal Muscle Mass, Faf Free Mass, Basal Metabolic Rate, Waist-Hip Ratio, Waist Circumference, Visceral Fat Level, Visceral Fat Area, Obesity Degree, Bone Mineral Content, Body Cell Mass, Arm Circumference, Arm Muscle Circumference, TBW/ FFM, FFMI, FMI, SMI, SMM/WT, Recommended calorie intaka per dray.
- intake per dav) Calorie Expenditure of Exercise

- Calorie Expenditure of Exercise Sarcopenia Parameter (SMI, HGS) Blood Pressure (Systolic, Diastolic, Pulse, Mean Artery Pressure, Pulse Pressure, Rate Pressure Product) QR code Results Interpretation QR code Whole Body Phase Angle (50 KHz) Segmental Phase Angle (50 KHz) Segmental Phase Angle (50 KHz) BIVA (Bioelectrical Impedance Vector Analysis) Impedance (Z0) Impedance (Z0)

#### InBody Japan [JAPAN] InBody Japan Inc.

Tani Bldg., 1-28-6, Kameido, Koto-ku, Tokyo 136-0071 Japan TEL: +81-3-5875-5780 FAX: +81-3-5875-5781 Website: inbody.co.jp E-mail: inbody@inbody.co.jp

InBody UK [UNITED KINGDOM] Orega, Belmont Road, Uxbridge, UB8 1HE, United Kingdom TEL: +44-1530-569620 Website: uk.inbody.com E-mail: uk@inbody.com

#### InBody India [INDIA]

InBody India Pvt.Ltd. 57/57 A,1st Floor, Raj Industrial Complex, Military Road, Marol, Andheri (East). Mumbai- 400059, Maharashtra, India TEL: +91-22-6223-1911 Website: inbody.in E-mail: india@inbody.com