

Validity of Four-Compartment Models when Estimating Bone Mineral Content and Total Body Water with Single-Frequency Bioimpedance

KASSANDRA A. JARAMILLO¹, ALEXANDRA LOREDO¹, GRANT M. TINSLEY², and BRETT S. NICKERSON¹

¹Exercise Physiology Laboratory; Department of Professional Programs; Texas A&M International University; Laredo, TX

²Department of Kinesiology and Sport Management; Texas Tech University; Lubbock, TX

Category: Undergraduate

Advisor / Mentor: Nickerson, Brett (brett.nickerson@tamui.edu)

ABSTRACT

Bone mineral content (BMC) and total body water (TBW) are commonly assessed via dual energy X-ray absorptiometry (DXA) and bioimpedance spectroscopy (BIS), respectively, for a criterion 4-compartment body composition model ($4C_{\text{CRITERION}}$). However, single-frequency bioelectrical impedance analysis (SF-BIA) has been proposed as an alternative for calculating BMC and TBW. **PURPOSE:** The purpose of this study was to compare 4C models for body fat percent (BF%), fat-free mass (FFM), and fat mass (FM) when using SF-BIA individually for the estimation of BMC ($4C_{\text{BMC}}$) and TBW ($4C_{\text{TBW}}$) or in combination ($4C_{\text{BMC+TBW}}$). **METHODS:** Seventy-one men and seventy women ($n=141$) participated in this study ($\text{age}=23\pm 5$ years). $4C_{\text{CRITERION}}$ was derived using underwater weighing (UWW) for body volume (BV), BIS for TBW, and DXA for BMC. 4C prediction models were as follows: $4C_{\text{BMC}} = \text{UWW for BV, BIS for TBW, and SF-BIA for BMC}$; $4C_{\text{TBW}} = \text{UWW for BV, DXA for BMC, and SF-BIA for TBW}$; $4C_{\text{BMC+TBW}} = \text{UWW for BV and SF-BIA for BMC and TBW}$. **RESULTS:** The standard error of estimate (SEE) and total error (TE) was smallest for $4C_{\text{BMC}}$ in men (BF% = 0.53 and 0.60%; FFM = 0.42 and 0.48kg; FM = 0.43 and 0.48kg, respectively) and women (BF% = 0.48 and 0.50%; FFM = 0.27 and 0.28kg; FM = 0.27 and 0.29kg, respectively). However, $4C_{\text{TBW}}$ and $4C_{\text{BMC+TBW}}$ also produced acceptable individual error in both sexes (SEEs = 1.19-1.37% and TEs = 1.44-1.83% for BF%; SEEs = 0.73-0.96kg and TEs = 1.09-1.36kg for FFM; SEEs = 0.79-1.00kg and TEs = 1.10-1.36kg for FM). **CONCLUSIONS:** $4C_{\text{BMC}}$ produced the smallest individual error of all the 4C prediction models when using SF-BIA. However, $4C_{\text{TBW}}$ and $4C_{\text{BMC+TBW}}$ also produced acceptable SEEs and TEs. This indicates that a 4C model could potentially be utilized with only 2 methods (UWW and SF-BIA).