



The impact of patient demographics on the third lumbar vertebral skeletal muscle index (L3SMI) of patients with obesity

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Background

Sarcopoenia in the context of Obesity is associated with poor health

Skeletal Muscle Index (SMI) is a surrogate marker for sarcopoenia

SMI is calculated using Computer Tomography (CT) at a specific vertebral level



Objectives & Methods

 Objectives: Determine whether patient demographics (age, gender, ASA, ethnicity) impacts SMI score in patients living with Obesity



Methods:

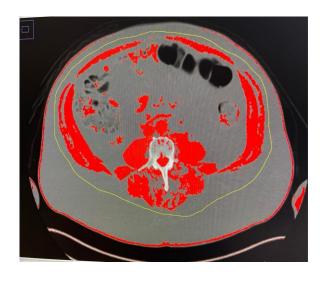
- Patients with Obesity due to undergo Bariatric surgery who had a CT Abdomen/Pelvis for any reason within 2 years
- SMI calculated using the validated L3SMI (L3 Vertebra) level technique
- Comparisons between different patient groups





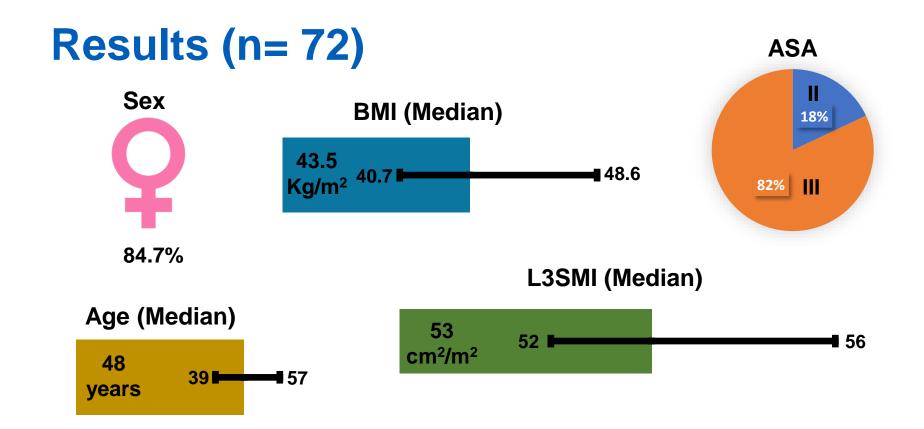
CT Measurement

- Software to measure Skeletal Muscle Index at L3 vertebra (L3SMI)
- Total muscle surface area @ L3/squared height
- Reported as cm²/m²



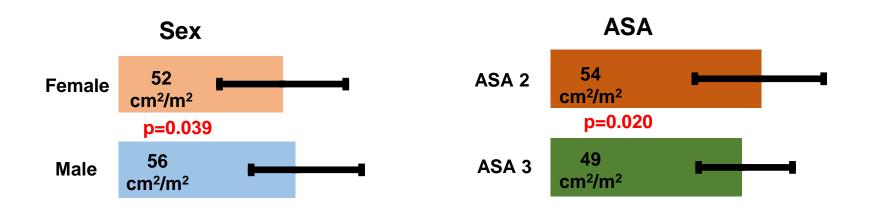
Skeletal Muscle Index = <u>Total Muscle Surface Area (at L3 vertebra)</u> Height in m²







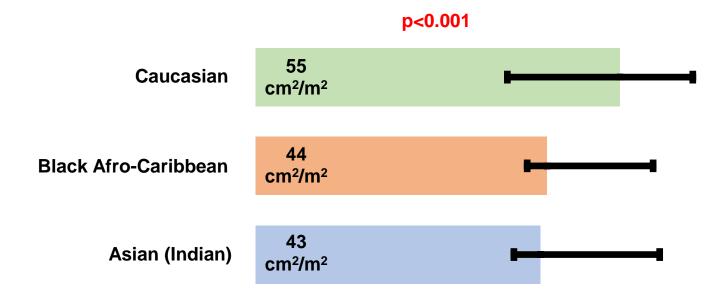
Results: Sex and ASA



Age: no statistical difference



Results: Ethnicity



Conclusion

- There are differences in SMI amongst patient groups based on Sex, ASA Grade and Ethnicity
- Females, patients with higher ASA Grade and those of Black Afro-Caribbean and South Asian (Indian) had a lower baseline SMI
- However, older age does not necessarily signify a lower SMI compared to younger age groups
- Further work in exploring this differences is required to guide preoperative interventions such as exercise and physiotherapy programs in patients with lower SMI









Thank You

