

Reliability of 3D laser-based Anthropometry and Comparison with Classical Anthropometry

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Epidemiology

Anthropometric quantities as possible confounders, risk factors, or outcomes

Children: assess growth kinetics as indicator of proper development

Adults: observed associations with health risks, morbidity, and mortality

- **Body mass index identified as risk factor for cardiovascular diseases, diabetes, and different neoplastic diseases**
- **Abdominal fat (operationalized as waist-to-hip ratio) likely associated with coronary heart disease**
- **Assess obesity**



SECA 201



SECA 701



SECA 220

Figure SECA 701: https://www.kpzwaagen.ch/_images/prodbig/saeulenwaage701.jpg

Figure SECA 201: https://www.sellesmedical.co.uk/system/images/data/000/022/669/original/seca_201_with_band_RGB.jpg?1401015436

Figure SECA 220: http://www.protec-medical-supplies.co.uk/images/Upload/Products/Height_Measurement/Seca_220_2.jpg?scale=both&width=330&height=330

Body Scanner

Vitus Smart XXL
Human Solutions
Kaiserslautern, Germany

Optical triangulation
8 lasers (class 1)
10 seconds

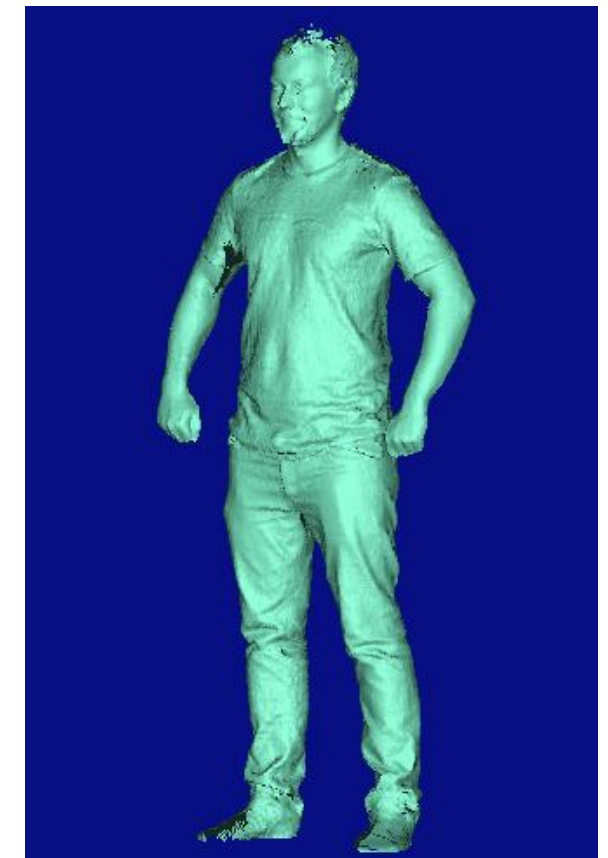


Figure Body scanner: <https://scientificservices.eu/item/959/image/picture324.jpg>



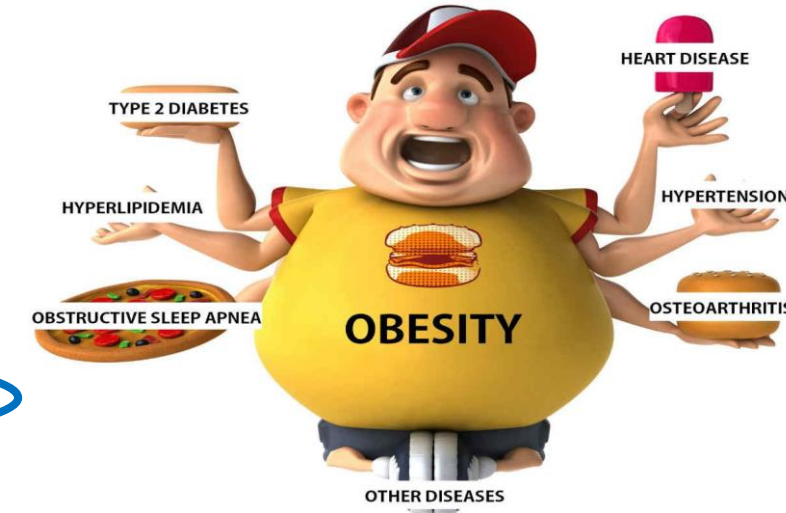
Aims

Time and satisfaction of probands

Intra-/inter-rater reliability of classical anthropometry (CA)
and body scanner measurement (BS) and comparison

Comparison of CA measurements and corresponding BS measurements

Effect of obesity on validity and reliability of CA and BS



Methods

Study sample

108 probands in preparation of
LIFE-Adult (convenience sample)

- 39 males / 69 females
- 31.5% < 60 years
- 34.3% BMI >= 30

9 CA measurements

Measure of agreement

Overall Concordance
Correlation Coefficient (OCCC)

$$\text{OCCC} = \frac{2 \sum_{j=1}^{J-1} \sum_{k=j+1}^J \text{Cov}(M_j, M_k)}{(J-1) \sum_{j=1}^J \text{Var}(M_j) + \sum_{j=1}^{J-1} \sum_{k=j+1}^J [\text{E}(M_j) - \text{E}(M_k)]^2}$$

154 BS measurements



Results: Feasibility

Time from instruction until documentation

$\emptyset(\text{CA}) = 3.10 (\pm 0.97) \text{ min}$
 $\text{Min}(\text{CA}) = 1 \text{ min}$
 $\text{Max}(\text{CA}) = 8 \text{ min}$

$\emptyset(\text{BS}) = 4.08 (\pm 1.43) \text{ min}$
 $\text{Min}(\text{BS}) = 1 \text{ min}$
 $\text{Max}(\text{BS}) = 9 \text{ min}$

$\emptyset(\text{BS}) > \emptyset(\text{CA}) (p < 0.001)$



Satisfaction by Likert scale (5 = 😊, ..., 1 = 😞)

$\text{CA}(5 \ \& \ 4) = 86.5\%$

$\text{BS}(5 \ \& \ 4) = 92.3\%$

$\text{Satisfaction}(\text{BS}) > \text{Satisfaction}(\text{CA}) (p = 0.0029)$

Results: CA Measurements

Trait	Intra			Inter		
	OCCC	95%-CI of OCCC		OCCC	95%-CI of OCCC	
<i>Body height</i>	0.998	0.995	0.999	0.998	0.996	0.999
<i>Body weight</i>	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.999	0.999	0.999
<i>Upper arm length</i>	0.989	0.971	0.996	0.924	0.873	0.955
<i>Upper arm girth</i>	0.997	0.993	0.998	0.978	0.943	0.991
<i>Waist girth</i>	0.996	0.991	0.998	0.993	0.988	0.995
<i>Hip girth</i>	0.991	0.873	0.999	0.996	0.989	0.998
<i>Thigh length</i>	0.959	0.895	0.985	0.819	0.686	0.899
<i>Thigh girth</i>	0.994	0.991	0.996	0.974	0.935	0.989
<i>Calf girth</i>	0.995	0.991	0.997	0.992	0.983	0.996



Results: BS Measurements

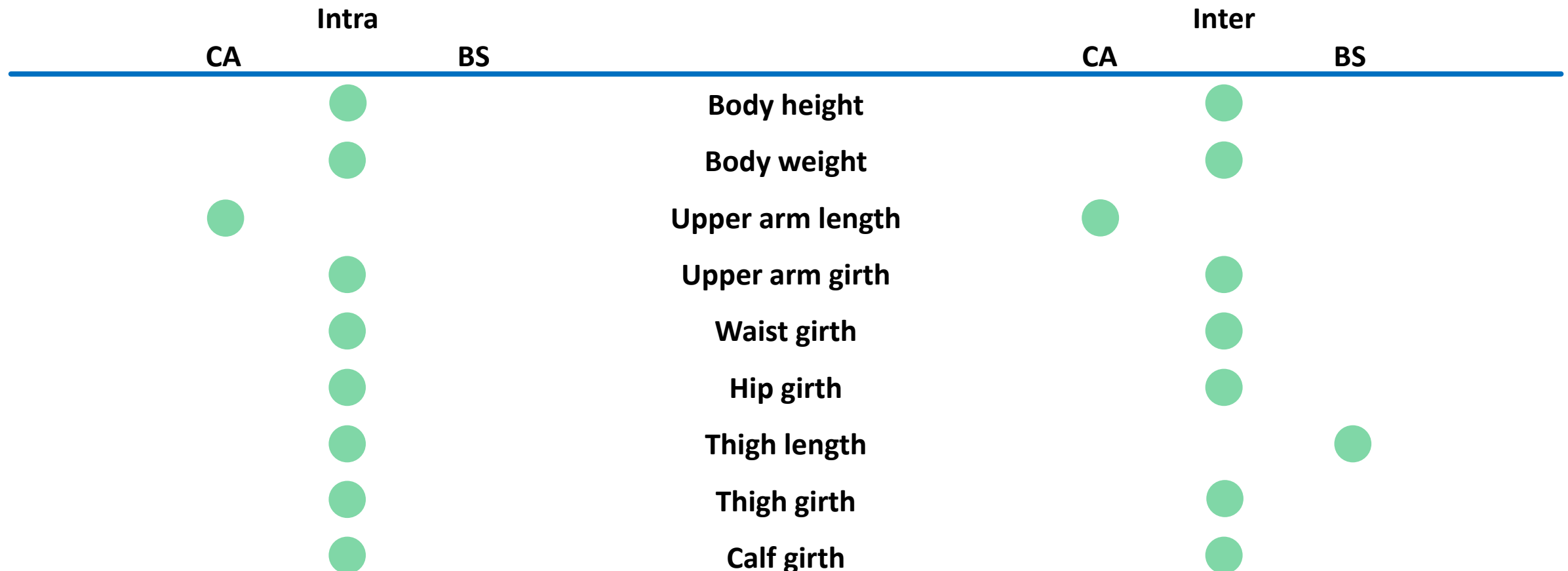
Intra

Inter

Trait	OCCC	95%-CI of OCCC	
<i>Calf girth</i>	0.999	0.998	0.999
<i>Neck height</i>	0.998	0.997	0.999
<i>Minimum leg girth</i>	0.997	0.993	0.998
<i>Body height</i>	0.997	0.990	0.999
<i>Scapula height</i>	0.997	0.989	0.999
...	...	...	...
<i>Distance waistband high hip back</i>	0.683	0.462	0.825
<i>Across front width</i>	0.674	0.478	0.806
<i>Shoulder angle</i>	0.628	0.392	0.786
<i>Side upper torso length</i>	0.559	0.315	0.734
<i>Shoulder width</i>	0.353	0.035	0.605

Trait	OCCC	95%-CI of OCCC	
<i>Calf girth</i>	0.999	0.998	0.999
<i>Buttock girth</i>	0.999	0.997	0.999
<i>Neck height</i>	0.998	0.997	0.999
<i>Body height</i>	0.998	0.996	0.999
<i>Scapula height</i>	0.998	0.996	0.999
...	...	...	...
<i>Upper torso torsion</i>	0.695	0.540	0.805
<i>Shoulder angle</i>	0.651	0.451	0.788
<i>Distance buttock to vertical</i>	0.643	0.365	0.816
<i>Shoulder width</i>	0.548	0.128	0.801
<i>Neck height front</i>	0.458	-0.323	0.868

Results: Comparison of CA and BS Reliabilities



Results: Validity (One-to-One)

Classical anthropometry	Body scanner	Uncorrected OCCC	Offset	OCCC	95%-CI of OCCC	
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<i>Body height</i>	<i>Body height</i>	0.995	−0.61	0.997	0.996	0.998
<i>Body weight</i>	<i>Body weight</i>	1.000	−0.23	1.000	0.999	1.000
<i>Upper arm length</i>	<i>Upper arm length</i>	0.183	+5.73	0.769	0.680	0.835
<i>Upper arm girth</i>	<i>Upper arm girth</i>	0.720	+2.18	0.862	0.820	0.894

<i>Thigh girth</i>	<i>Thigh girth</i>	0.557	−6.30	0.928	0.894	0.951
<i>Calf girth</i>	<i>Calf girth</i>	0.984	−0.30	0.988	0.981	0.992

Results: Validity (Alternatives)

Classical anthropometry	Body scanner	Uncorrected OCCC	Offset	OCCC	95%-CI of OCCC	
Waist girth	Waist girth	0.982	−1.51	0.987	0.981	0.991
	High waist girth	0.984	+1.09	0.986	0.980	0.991
	Waist band	0.924	−2.17	0.935	0.907	0.956
	3D waist band	0.924	−2.16	0.936	0.907	0.956
	Belly circumference	0.929	−4.39	0.973	0.961	0.981
	Maximum belly circumference	0.894	−5.66	0.963	0.944	0.975
Hip girth	Middle hip girth	0.910	−0.28	0.910	0.850	0.947
	High hip girth	0.832	+2.76	0.853	0.771	0.908
	Buttock girth	0.969	−2.14	0.986	0.979	0.990
	Hip girth	0.938	−3.19	0.976	0.964	0.984
	Hip/thigh girth	0.510	+7.22	0.659	0.557	0.742

Results: Validity (Derivatives)

Classical anthropometry	Body scanner	Uncorrected OCCC	Offset	OCCC	95%-CI of OCCC	
<i>Thigh length</i>	<i>TL1</i> = Buttock height – Knee height	0.311	+4.70	0.778	0.678	0.849
	<i>TL2</i> = Hip height – Knee height	0.156	+6.26	0.407	0.252	0.541
	<i>TL3</i> = Crotch height – Knee height	0.031	+17.77	0.606	0.481	0.706
	<i>TL4</i> = Inseam length – Knee height	0.035	+16.47	0.580	0.446	0.689
	<i>TL5</i> = Side seam length – Knee height	0.079	−8.30	0.381	0.218	0.523
	<i>TL6</i> = (<i>TL1</i> + <i>TL5</i>) / 2	0.542	−1.80	0.671	0.550	0.764
	<i>TL7</i> = (<i>TL2</i> + <i>TL5</i>) / 2	0.528	−1.02	0.565	0.409	0.689



Conclusion

BS assessment feasible: slightly more time consuming but better accepted

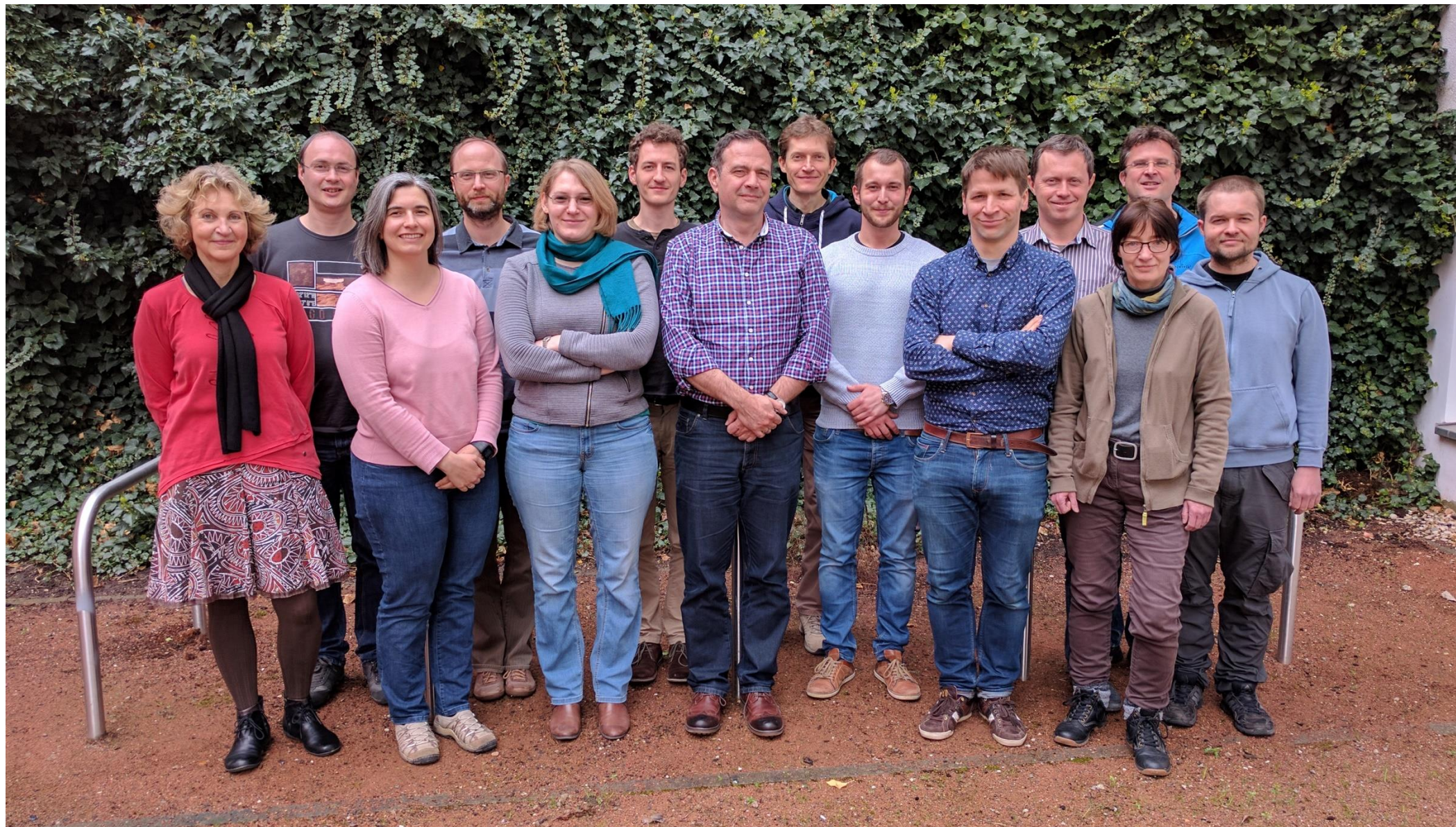
BS yields 17 times as much measurements as CA within almost the same time

BS reliability generally excellent/good with few exceptions

BS proxies for all CA measurements (offset correction)

BS and CA reliabilities comparable

Reliabilities slightly reduced in obese subgroup



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