

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Prediction and evaluation of resting energy expenditure in a large group of obese outpatients

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BACKGROUND/OBJECTIVES: The aim of this study was to compare resting energy expenditure (REE) measured (MREE) by indirect calorimetry (IC) and REE predicted (PREE) from established predictive equations in a large sample of obese Caucasian adults.

SUBJECTS/METHODS: We evaluated 1851 obese patients (body mass index (BMI) $> 30 \text{ kg m}^{-2}$) aged between 18a and 65 years. Data were obtained by comparing MREE with PREE, derived from different equations, within and between normal weight and obese groups. The mean differences between PREE and MREE as well as the accuracy prediction within $\pm 10\%$ level were investigated in the whole sample and in three subgroups, classified by BMI (Group 1 = $30\text{--}39.9 \text{ kg m}^{-2}$; Group 2 = $40\text{--}49.9 \text{ kg m}^{-2}$; Group 3 $> 50 \text{ kg m}^{-2}$).

RESULTS: We observed that FAO, Henry and Muller3 (body composition (BC)) equations provided good mean PREE–MREE (bias -0.7 , -0.3 and 0.9% ; root mean standard error (RMSE) 273, 263 and 269 kcal per day, respectively); HB and Henry equations were more accurate individually (57 and 56.9%). Only the Muller1 (BC) equation gave the lowest PREE–MREE difference (bias -1.7% ; RMSE 228 kcal per day) in females, while Johnstone and De Lorenzo equations were the most accurate (55.1 and 54.8%). When the sample was split into three subgroups according to BMI, no differences were found in males; however, the majority of the equations included in this study failed to estimate REE in severely obese females (BMI $> 40 \text{ kg m}^{-2}$). Overall, prediction accuracy was low ($\sim 55\%$) for all predictive equations, regardless of BMI.

CONCLUSIONS: Different established equations can be used for estimating REE at the population level in both sexes. However, the accuracy was very low for all predictive equations used, particularly among females and when BMI was high, limiting their use in clinical practice. Our findings suggest that the validation of new predictive equations would improve the accuracy of REE prediction, especially for severely obese subjects (BMI $> 40 \text{ kg m}^{-2}$).

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INTRODUCTION

Obesity is a state of energy imbalance. As such, the assessment of resting energy expenditure (REE) provides useful information for body weight management. As a matter of fact, knowledge of the individual energy expenditure appears to be necessary for providing adequate dietary advice since REE generally contributes 60–70% of total energy expenditure.¹ In clinical practice, the evaluation of REE in obese subjects provides the background to prescribe appropriate energy-restricted diets,² thus improving long-term patient compliance.

REE can be measured by indirect calorimetry (IC) or estimated from predictive equations. The measurement of REE by IC is a non-invasive method that measures oxygen consumption and carbon dioxide production. IC is generally considered the gold standard in clinical practice. However, potential drawbacks such as the high cost of equipment, the time required to take correct measurements and the lack of qualified staff have prevented the widespread use of IC in most clinical settings.

Alternatively, predictive equations are widely used to estimate REE. These equations are typically based on anthropometric variables; however, many variables such as age, sex, weight, height and body composition (FM: fat mass and FFM: fat-free mass) as well as ethnicity, environmental temperature, drug treatment and so on can affect REE prediction.

Although several equations have been developed, data show conflicting results on which is the most appropriate to use for predicting REE in obese subjects, especially for severely obese people (body mass index (BMI) $> 40 \text{ kg m}^{-2}$). Some of the most commonly used predictive equations were generated in normal-weight populations^{3–5} that included few or no obese⁶ or severely obese subjects.⁷ It can be assumed that most of the established REE predictive equations do not accurately predict REE in obese subjects.⁸ For example, Horie *et al.*⁹ formulated a new equation specifically to estimate REE in 120 obese subjects (BMI $> 35 \text{ kg m}^{-2}$) as no published equation accurately predicted REE in this population when compared to REE measured by IC. Therefore, much research is still needed in this area.

It is also unclear whether body composition variables, such as FFM and FM, could enhance the accuracy of REE predictive equations in severely obese people. For example, when body composition variables were assessed by bioelectrical impedance analysis (BIA), the accuracy of REE was highly dependent on the equations used to calculate percent FFM.^{7,10}

Thus, in the present study, we sought to compare REE measured (MREE) by IC and REE predicted (PREE) by commonly cited predictive equations in a sample of 1851 obese, Caucasian adults. In addition to assessing the accuracy of these prediction equations in the entire sample, we also tested whether splitting our sample

2
into three subgroups according to BMI could improve the accuracy of REE prediction.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Patients

A group of 1851 Caucasian Italian obese patients, 1181 females and 670 males, aged between 18 and 65 years old with BMI > 30 kg m⁻² were recruited for the study. Exclusion criteria were as follows: current participation in a weight loss program, presence of metabolic, inflammatory and/or endocrine diseases, pregnancy, lactation or daily use of prescription medication or drugs known to influence energy metabolism.

Data were collected between 2005 and 2015 from outpatients undergoing routine procedures to evaluate nutritional status (including full biochemistry, bio-impedance analysis and IC) at the Internal Medicine and Clinical Nutrition Unit of the Federico II University Hospital in Naples, Italy. The study was conducted in according to the Declaration of Helsinki and received the approval of the Local Ethical Committee; in addition, informed consent was obtained from all patients.

All measurements were performed early in the morning after a fasting period of 10–12 h according to standardized conditions, that is, abstention from alcohol, smoking and rigorous physical activity for 24 h prior to the assessment. According to the protocol, smoking was not allowed for occasional smokers on the day of the test; however, to avoid any confounding factors, current smokers asked to keep their current smoking habits.¹¹

Data were excluded from analysis if the respiratory quotient was outside the expected physiological range (0.71–1.00), when measured REE was ± 3 s.d.'s outside the mean REE or in the presence of peripheral oedema.

Anthropometry

Body weight and height were measured to the nearest 0.1 kg and 0.5 cm, respectively. Measurements were taken while the subject wore light clothes and no shoes using a platform beam scale with a built-in stadiometer (Seca 709; Seca, Hamburg, Germany). BMI was calculated as body weight expressed as kilograms divided by squared height reported in meters.

Body composition

Body composition (BC) was evaluated by bioelectrical impedance analysis (BIA)¹² performed at 50 kHz (Human Im Plus II, DS Medica, Milan, Italy) at room temperature (22–25 °C). Measurements were carried out on the non-dominant side of the body, in the post-absorptive state, and after being in the supine position for 20 min. Subjects voided prior to measurements. The measured BIA variables were resistance (R) and reactance (Xc),¹³ while

FFM and FM were estimated using the predictive equation developed by Kushner.¹⁴

Indirect calorimetry

REE was measured by IC¹⁵ using a canopy system (V max29, Sensor Medics, Anaheim, CA, USA) at an ambient temperature of 23–25 °C. The instrument was checked by burning ethanol, while oxygen and carbon dioxide analyzers were calibrated using nitrogen and standardized gases (mixtures of nitrogen, carbon dioxide and oxygen) on test day. Women were evaluated in the follicular phase to avoid any potential effects of the menstrual cycle on REE. Subjects lay down on the bed, in a quiet environment for a 15-min adaptation period. Afterwards, oxygen consumption and carbon dioxide production were measured for 45 min. The interday coefficient of variation (as determined in six obese individuals on consecutive days) was less than 3%. Energy expenditure was calculated using the abbreviated Weir's formula, neglecting protein oxidation.¹⁶

REE predictive equations

The majority of REE prediction equations commonly used for adults (15 based on anthropometric parameters and 10 on BC) were selected as follows: predictive equations for normal-weight subjects (Harris and Benedict,³ Schofield,⁴ FAO/WHO/UNU,⁵ Henry¹⁷ and Muller et al.¹⁸), for both normal-weight and obese subjects (Mifflin et al.,⁶ Muller et al.,¹⁸ De Lorenzo et al.,¹⁹ Owen et al.,^{20,21} Korth et al.,²² Johnstone et al.²³ and Livingstone and Kohlstadt²⁴) and for obese subjects only (Lizzer et al.,⁷ Muller et al.,¹⁸ Huang et al.²⁵ and Bernstein et al.²⁶; see Supplementary Appendix). We applied all the equations, regardless of the weight status of the patient.

Data analysis

All data are presented as means ± s.d.'s. Statistical significance is defined as P < 0.05. One-way analysis of variance was used to compare data between sexes. Accuracy of the predictive equations at both the population and individual levels were calculated. Bias, or the average percent difference between the PREE and MREE, was defined at ± 5% and used as a measure of accuracy at the group level.^{27,28}

The percentage of patients with a predicted REE within 90–110% of the measured REE was used as a measure of accuracy at the individual level. Specifically, values lower than 90% were classified as under-predictions, and values higher than 110% as overpredictions. The root mean squared error (RMSE) was used to define the predictions obtained with this model. Comparisons of measured versus calculated REE were performed while taking into account the Bland–Altman plots to estimate limits of agreement.²⁹ All statistical analyses were performed using SPSS IBM ver.18 (Chicago, IL, USA).

Table 1. Patient characteristics according to sex and BMI

	Group 1		Group 2		Group 3		All	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
N	249	494	282	498	139	189	670	1181
Age (y)	36.5 ± 11.2	34.9 ± 12.5	34.1 ± 10.7	34.9 ± 11.7	33.8 ± 10.0 ^a	36.9 ± 10.2	34.9 ± 10.8	35.2 ± 11.8
Weight (kg)	111 ± 12 ^a	92.0 ± 10.5	137 ± 13 ^a	116 ± 12	166 ± 18 ^a	144 ± 16	133 ± 25 ^a	111 ± 22
Height (cm)	176 ± 7 ^a	162 ± 6	175 ± 7 ^a	162 ± 6	173 ± 7 ^a	160 ± 6	175 ± 7 ^a	161 ± 6
BMI (kg m ⁻²)	35.7 ± 2.9 ^a	35.2 ± 2.90	44.8 ± 2.9	44.5 ± 2.8	55.5 ± 4.5	55.8 ± 5.4	43.6 ± 8.0 ^a	42.4 ± 8.0
MREE (kcal d ⁻¹)	2291 ± 334 ^a	1757 ± 247	2651 ± 401 ^a	2125 ± 302	2998 ± 356	2484 ± 343	2589 ± 452 ^a	2028 ± 388
RQ	0.860 ± 0.068	0.855 ± 0.063	0.848 ± 0.066	0.844 ± 0.074	0.850 ± 0.06	0.837 ± 0.078	0.852 ± 0.067	0.847 ± 0.070
FFM (kg)	69.5 ± 8.40 ^a	50.6 ± 6.5	77.6 ± 10.3 ^a	57.5 ± 6.7	86.2 ± 12.4 ^a	65.9 ± 8.3	76.6 ± 12.1 ^a	55.9 ± 8.7
FM (kg)	41.0 ± 9.7	41.5 ± 7.6	59.2 ± 10.0	58.8 ± 8.6	77.8 ± 14.2	78.0 ± 12.1	56.6 ± 18.0 ^a	54.6 ± 15.7
FM (%)	36.8 ± 6.7 ^a	44.9 ± 5.4	43.2 ± 5.7 ^a	50.5 ± 4.3	47.3 ± 6.27 ^a	54.1 ± 4.3	41.7 ± 7.4 ^a	48.7 ± 5.9

Abbreviations: BMI, body mass index; F, female; FFM, fat-free mass; FM, fat mass; M, male; MREE, measured resting energy expenditure; RQ, respiratory quotient. Data are expressed as mean ± s.d. Group 1 = BMI 30–39.9 kg m⁻²; Group 2 = BMI 40–49.9 kg m⁻²; Group 3 = BMI > 50. ^aP < 0.05 between sexes.

Table 2a. Evaluation of REE with different predictive equations in 670 males based on differences predicted–measured, bias and RMSE

REE predictive equations	Diff predicted–measured kcal per day		Mean			
	Mean	s.d.	Bias ^a %	Max negative error %	Max positive error %	RMSE kcal per day
<i>Equation for normal-weight subjects</i>						
HB	–76	317	–1.7	–31.1	32.4	257
Henry	–38	331	–0.3	–30.8	36.7	263
Muller1	–394	373	–13.2	–40.8	27.1	434
Muller1 (BC)	–195	349	–5.6	–36	35.1	311
Schofield	–75	344	–1.6	–32	37.8	276
FAO	–52	343	–0.7	–31.4	38.8	273
<i>Equation for both normal weight and obese subjects</i>						
Muller2	28.5	331	3	–292	45.9	271
Muller2 (BC)	–231	349	–7	–36.4	33.1	326
Mifflin	–342	321	–11.9	–38.9	20.6	377
Mifflin (BC)	–668	383	–24.4	–50.4	10.5	672
De Lorenzo	–102	316	–2.7	–32	31.0	261
Owen	–352	324	–12.1	–38.1	19.8	383
Owen (BC)	–592	385	–21.5	–48.7	15.5	604
Korth	–116	323	–2.9	–32.8	35.0	268
Korth (BC)	–318	390	–10.7	–41.7	31.4	400
Johnstone (BC)	–228	331	–7.6	–35.8	25.8	316
Livingstone	–370	335	–12.7	–39.3	22.9	402
<i>Equation for obese subjects</i>						
Lazzer	–169	317	–5.0	–32.5	28.9	280
Lazzer (BC)	–343	377	–11.5	–40.4	27.6	402
Muller3	96	327	5.5	–27.3	48.9	282
Muller3 (BC)	–22	331	0.9	–31.1	42.9	269
Huang	–265	322	–8.8	–35.1	25.5	326
Huang (BC)	–288	320	–9.8	–36.4	22.5	338
Bernstein	–568	322	–21.1	–46.3	7.3	572
Bernstein (BC)	–740	349	–27.5	–50.8	0.2	740

Abbreviations: BC, body composition; Max, maximum; REE, resting energy expenditure; RMSE, root mean square error. Average REE measured with indirect calorimetry = 2589 ± 452 kcal per day. ^aMean percentage error between predictive equations and measured value.

Table 2b. Evaluation of REE with different predictive equations in 1181 females based on differences predicted–measured, bias and RMSE

REE predictive equations	Diff predicted–measured kcal per day		Mean			
	Mean	s.d.	BIAS ^a %	Max negative error %	Max positive error %	RMSE kcal per day
<i>Equation for normal-weight subjects</i>						
HB	–181	258	–7.2	–32.9	40.5	243
Henry	–169	265	–6.8	–34.9	42.5	243
Muller1	–230	307	–9.0	–37.8	38.1	299
Muller1 (BC)	–81	281	–1.7	–30.8	47.0	228
Schofield	–134	306	–5.0	–36.2	50.4	258
FAO	–106	290	–3.6	–34.7	50.3	239
<i>Equation for both normal weight and obese subjects</i>						
Muller2	107	260	7.4	–23.3	57.3	232
Muller2 (BC)	–91	282	–2.3	–30.6	44.3	231
Mifflin	–257	254	–11.3	–37.7	35.1	289
Mifflin (BC)	–513	304	–23.7	–50.9	29.1	517
De Lorenzo	–112	246	–4.0	–30.1	43.6	211
Owen	–439	282	–20	–42.7	17.9	445
Owen (BC)	–592	304	–27.7	–53.6	23.0	594
Korth	–157	256	–6.2	–34.2	43.4	234
Korth (BC)	–289	294	–18.6	–44.2	50.1	330
Johnstone (BC)	–128	247	–5.0	–33.3	49.4	217
Livingstone	–291	277	–12.5	–39.1	34.1	319
<i>Equation for obese subjects</i>						
Lazzer	–154	246	–6.0	–30.4	38.7	225
Lazzer (BC)	–176	301	–6.5	–38.9	55.6	267
Muller3	124	255	8.1	–22.6	57.8	234
Muller3 (BC)	47	259	4.4	–25.7	54.1	213
Huang	–260	251	–11.4	–35.8	31.1	290
Huang (BC)	–258	247	–11.3	–35.6	31.9	286
Bernstein	–531	277	–24.7	–45.7	12.6	532
Bernstein (BC)	–579	271	–27.4	–50.8	18.3	580

Abbreviations: BC, body composition; Max, maximum; REE, resting energy expenditure; RMSE, root mean square error. Average REE measured with indirect calorimetry = 2028 ± 388 kcal per day. ^aMean percentage error between predictive equations and measured value.

RESULTS

Significant differences in anthropometric, body composition and MREE data of the full study group as well as the BMI subgroups (Group 1 = 30–39.9 kg m⁻²; Group 2 = 40–49.9 kg m⁻²; Group 3 > 50 kg m⁻²) are summarized in Table 1.

We evaluated differences in the following measures: PREE–MREE in kcal per day, percent bias, the maximum values for negative and positive error, the RMSE in kcal per day, percent accurate predictions, percent underpredictions and percent overpredictions. Bland–Altman plots of PREE–MREE differences versus mean PREE–MREE were performed.

The Muller3 (BC) equation revealed the lowest PREE–MREE difference in both males (–22 kcal per day) and females (+47 kcal per day). In males, we observed that FAO/WHO/UNU, Henry and Muller3 (BC) equations had bias percentages under 1% (bias –0.7, –0.3 and 0.9%; RMSE 273, 263 and 269 kcal per day, respectively; Table 2a). In females, none of the predictive equations considered in this study showed a percent bias lower than 1%. Of those equations tested, Muller1 (BC) gave the lowest value (–1.7%; RMSE 228 kcal per day; Table 2b).

Generally, only a few equations showed an accuracy within the ±10% range and included more than 55% of the REE values. These equations were HB, Henry, Schofield, FAO/WHO/UNU, De Lorenzo and Korth equations in males (Figure 1a) and only the Johnstone (BC) equation in females (Figure 1b).

PREE–MREE differences, bias, RMSE and percentage of accurate predictions in Group 1

The smallest PREE–MREE difference was +35 kcal per day from the Muller3 (BC) equation in males and –9 kcal per day using the Lazzer (BC) equation in females. The lowest percentage bias was found for the Korth equation in males (–0.4%, RMSE 224 kcal per day), whereas the FAO/WHO/UNU and Lazzer-BC equations showed the smallest percentage of bias in females (–0.5, 0.9%; RMSE 177, 173 kcal per day, respectively; Tables 3a and b).

We found that HB, Henry, Schofield, FAO and Korth equations showed higher accuracy of predictions in males (57.4%, 57.8%, 56.6%, 57.8% and 56.6%, respectively; Figure 2a), while the FAO/WHO/UNU, De Lorenzo, Korth, Johnstone and Lazzer-BC

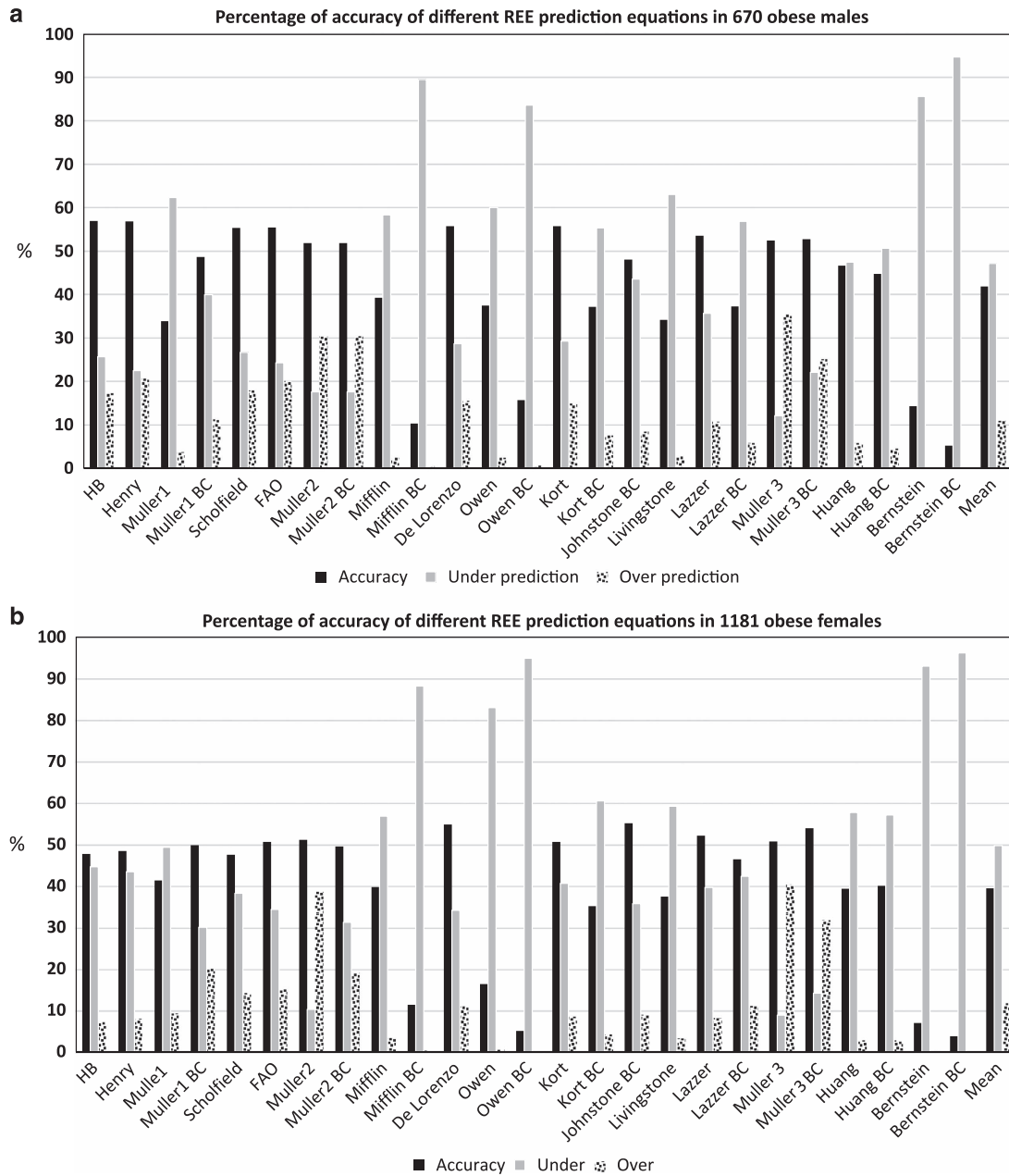


Figure 1. Bland–Altman plot of differences in REE measured by IC and calculated using predictive equations in 670 male (a) and 1181 female (b) obese adults. The dotted lines represent 2 s.d.'s from the mean (limits of agreement).

equations resulted in the most accurate predictions in females (57.1%, 58.3%, 57.5%, 59.3% and 58.9%, respectively; Figure 2b).

PREE–MREE difference, bias, RMSE and percentage of accurate predictions in Group 2

The smallest PREE–MREE difference was found in males using the Muller2 equation (+29 kcal per day) and in females with the Muller3 (BC) equation (+11 kcal per day). As previously shown, Henry, FAO/WHO/UNU and Muller3 (BC) equations had bias values lower than 1% in males (−0.1, −0.9 and 0.1%; RMSE 273, 285 and 287 kcal per day), while none of the equations evaluated gave an accurate prediction of REE in females (Tables 3a and b,).

The HB, Henry, Schofield, FAO/WHO/UNU and De Lorenzo equations predicted REE with higher accuracy (56.7%, 57.4%, 56.4%, 55.3% and 55%, respectively) in males (Figure 2a). The Muller3 (BC) equation resulted in the most accurate predictions in females, with 54.6% accuracy (Figure 2b).

PREE–MREE differences, bias, RMSE and percentage of accurate predictions in Group 3

In group 3 (BMI > 50 kg m^{−2}), the lowest PREE–MREE difference was −11 kcal per day for males (FAO/WHO/UNU) and 16 kcal per day for females (Muller2). Bias percentages lower than 1% were found for the HB, Muller2, Schofield and FAO/WHO/UNU equations in males (−0.5%, −0.2%, −0.3% and 0.7%, respectively) and for the Muller3 (BC) equation in

Table 3a. Evaluation of REE with different predictive equations in 670 males based on differences P–M, bias and RMSE according to BMI groups

REE predictive equations	Group 1; N = 249			Group 2; N = 282			Group 3; N = 139		
	Diff P–M kcal per day	Bias ^a %	RMSE kcal per day	Diff P–M kcal per day	Bias ^a %	RMSE kcal per day	Diff P–M kcal per day	Bias ^a %	RMSE kcal per day
<i>Equation for normal-weight subjects</i>									
HB	-86	-2.5	226	-85	-1.7	273	-42	-0.5	279
Henry	-86	-2.4	231	-44	-0.1	273	58	2.9	303
Muller1	-206	-7.3	287	-439	-14.9	462	-638	-20.4	640
Muller1 (BC)	-73	-1.5	249	-231	-7.0	334	-342	-10.4	375
Schofield	-81	-2.1	235	-87	-1.7	289	-39	-0.3	324
FAO	-61	-1.3	232	-63	-0.9	285	-11	0.7	322
<i>Equation for normal-weight and obese subjects</i>									
Muller2	88	5.7	257	2.9	2.0	284	-27	-0.2	269
Muller2 (BC)	-104	-2.8	254	-267	-8.3	349	-384	-11.8	409
Mifflin	-272	-10.6	310	-364	-12.3	404	-424	-13.3	440
Mifflin (BC)	-509	-21.0	514	-709	-25.5	714	-868	-28.2	868
De Lorenzo	-96	-2.9	228	-113	-2.8	279	-90	-2.1	280
Owen	-285	-11.0	321	-376	-12.7	411	-422	-13.2	438
Owen (BC)	-41	-18.5	224	-630	-25.5	644	-764	-24.8	768
Korth	-203	-0.4	301	-139	-3.7	289	-204	-5.9	306
Korth (BC)	-205	-7.4	277	-353	-11.9	431	-453	-14.3	515
Johnstone (BC)	-263	-7.7	306	-246	-7.9	340	-235	-7.0	338
Livingstone	-41	-10.1	224	-391	-13.2	425	-519	16.4	527
<i>Equation for obese subjects</i>									
Lazzer	-125	-4.0	240	-189	-5.5	304	-209	-6.0	303
Lazzer (BC)	-187	-6.7	280	-383	-12.9	432	-541	-17.2	560
Muller3	129	7.4	269	74	4.7	289	79	3.7	288
Muller3 (BC)	35	3.3	246	-48	0.1	287	-73.8	-1.4	274
Huang	-195	-7.1	267	-289	-9.4	353	-341	-10.5	377
Huang (BC)	-283	-9.1	288	-310	-10.2	364	-334	-10.2	373
Bernstein	-518	-21.7	521	-586	-21	592	-622	-20.1	623
Bernstein (BC)	-637	-26.8	637	-771	-28	771	-861	-28.1	861

Abbreviations: BC, body composition; BMI, body mass index; Diff, difference; REE, resting energy expenditure; RMSE, root mean square error; P–M, predicted–measured. Group 1 (BMI = 30–39.9 kg m⁻²); Group 2 (BMI = 40–49.9 kg m⁻²); Group 3 (BMI > 50 kg m⁻²). ^aMean percentage error between predictive equation and measured value.

females (-0.4%; Tables 3a and b). The Muller equation¹⁵ for overweight and obese subjects, including body composition, gave the most accurate predictions in both sexes (59 and 64% in males; 58.2 and 59.3 in females, respectively), as shown in Figure 2.

Bland–Altman plots of PREE–MREE differences

Bland–Altman plots of PREE–MREE differences versus mean PREE–MREE values were performed for each equation; eight of these (four for males, four for females) demonstrated the best agreement for PREE and MREE and have been shown in Figure 3. The selected plots highlight the best agreement.

DISCUSSION

The present study compared REE measured by IC with REE estimated from several predictive equations in a large sample of obese, Caucasian patients. Accuracy of predictions in the whole sample as well as within BMI subgroups was assessed for each equation. Our findings showed that some of the predictive equations^{3–5,7,18} can be used for estimating REE at the population level if the BMI is lower than 40 kg m⁻². However, none of them can be used to assess individual differences, as they provide inaccurate results for clinical use.

According to the literature, the Mifflin equation⁶ is the best predictive equation for estimating REE in obese people with a BMI range between 30 and 40 kg m⁻², but no literature was found with a recommendation for predicting REE in severely obese subjects (BMI > 40 kg m⁻²). In fact, a recent systematic review by Madden *et al.*³⁰ reported that the Mifflin equation is recommended for people with BMI values between 30 and 39.9 kg m⁻², although errors exceed 10 in 25% of those assessed. Overall, no single predictive equation provides accurate REE estimations for all obese adults. This finding was in accordance with a previous systematic review by Frankenfield *et al.*²⁷ who suggested that the Mifflin St Jeor equation⁶ may be used for overweight and obese subjects (BMI 25–40 kg m⁻²) but not for those who are severely obese, despite limited data supporting this claim. Similarly, Weijs *et al.*³¹ found that the Mifflin equation was accurate in estimating REE in overweight and obese adults in the United States (BMI 25–40 kg m⁻²), although there currently appears to be no accurate equation for predicting REE in Dutch adults. Despite many studies supporting the use of the Mifflin equation, our results showed that HB,³ Henry,¹⁷ Schofield,⁴ Muller,¹⁸ FAO/WHO/UNU⁵ and De Lorenzo¹⁹ equations were all suitable for predicting REE in our obese population when considering an acceptable PREE–MREE difference as lower than 5%; however, none of these equations showed an accurate prediction (~55%) at the individual level. Similar results were previously observed in

Table 3b. Evaluation of REE with different predictive equations in 1181 females based on differences P–M, bias and RMSE according to BMI groups

REE predictive equations	Group 1; N = 494			Group 2; N = 498			Group 3; N = 189		
	Diff P–M kcal per day	Bias ^a	RMSE kcal per day	Diff P–M kcal per day	Bias ^a %	RMSE kcal per day	Diff P–M kcal per day	Bias ^a %	RMSE kcal per day
<i>Equation for normal-weight subjects</i>									
HB	-79	-3.2	172	-222	-9.2	267	-338	-12.5	366
Henry	-96	-4.3	181	-197	-8.0	263	-284	-10.3	355
Muller1	-57	-1.6	186	-296	-12.5	330	-509	-19.3	515
Muller1 (BC)	44	4.2	182	-333	-4.7	240	-268	-9.5	318
Schofield	-53	-1.7	185	-159	-6.4	272	-278	-10	410
FAO	-32	-0.5	177	-131	-5.0	250	-235	-8.2	368
<i>Equation for normal-weight and obese subjects</i>									
Muller2	178	11.9	235	70.8	5.1	230	16	2.0	229
Muller2 (BC)	36	3.7	181	-145	-5.2	243	-284	-10.1	328
Mifflin	-168	-8.5	213	-294	-12.7	319	-394	-14.9	411
Mifflin (BC)	-348	-18.7	356	-579	-26.1	580	-773	-30.2	772
De Lorenzo	-44	-1.3	168	-144	-6.5	228	-210	-7.3	280
Owen	-301	-15.8	309	-495	-22	498	-656	-25.4	656
Owen (BC)	-427	-23.3	430	-658	-30	658	-852	-33.5	852
Korth	-66	-2.6	176	-194	-8	253	-298	-10.9	335
Korth (BC)	-157	-7.7	221	-346	-15	372	-488	-18.6	502
Johnstone (BC)	-70	-2.9	173	-158	-6.2	238	-198	-6.9	274
Livingstone	-159	-7.8	206	-336	-14.5	353	-515	-19.6	521
<i>Equation for obese subjects</i>									
Lizzer	-85	-3.6	173	-187	-7.5	248	-249	-8.9	302
Lizzer (BC)	-9	0.9	173	-241	-10	288	-441	-16.6	459
Muller3	173	11.6	232	95	6.2	234	73	4.3	238
Muller3 (BC)	119	8.4	203	11	2.2	219	-43	-0.4	228
Huang	-176	-8.8	215	-298	-12.8	322	-384	-14.4	401
Huang (BC)	-185	-9.4	218	-293	-12.6	319	-357	-13.3	378
Bernstein	-397	-21.5	400	-584	-26.4	584	-742	-28.9	742
Bernstein (BC)	-458	25.2	460	-630	-28.7	630	-761	-29.8	761

Abbreviations: BC, body composition; BMI, body mass index; Diff, difference; REE, resting energy expenditure; RMSE, root mean square error; P–M, predicted–measured. Group 1 (BMI = 30–40 kg m⁻²); Group 2 (BMI = 40–50 kg m⁻²); Group 3 (BMI > 50 kg m⁻²). ^aMean percentage error between predictive equation and measured value.

obese adolescents, which showed that, although some predictive equations, such as the Lizzer equation, were suitable for predicting REE at the population level, the accuracy of these predictions did not reach 50% at the individual level.³²

On the basis of our results, and in light of the findings reported by other investigators, it can be concluded that obese-specific equations do not necessarily predict the REE of an obese population more accurately than those obtained from normal-weight subjects. In addition, despite what previous studies have suggested, we observed that including body composition variables, such as FM and FFM assessed by BIA, did not significantly improve the accuracy of predictions.^{10,31} With obesity, especially severe obesity, there can be variance in the distribution of FM (central versus peripheral, android versus gynoid)³³ and fluid distribution (edema, lymphedema) that results in body segments that are not cylindrical, which contradicts the primary assumption of BIA measurements.³⁴ In these cases, tissue hydration status is not constant across BMI categories, further contradicting the second assumption of BIA measurements.³⁴ In fact, obesity is associated with a state of general 'overhydration', with excess total body water and an altered ratio of extracellular water to intracellular water. Elevated total body water and extracellular water result in overestimations of FFM and thereby underestimate FM with an increasingly lower accuracy for higher levels of obesity.^{34,35}

When the study population was split into three groups according to BMI, prediction accuracy was further reduced in the two heaviest groups, especially in females. As a result, none of the predictive equations specifically obtained from obese subjects^{7,25,26} were well fitted to our female sample, with the exception of the Muller equation,¹⁸ which was accurate in 55 and 59% of obese females (Groups 2 and 3, respectively). Comparatively, the Lizzer equation,⁷ which was developed in obese Italian females, was accurate only in Group 1 (BMI = 30–39.9 kg m⁻²). Recently, Jesus *et al.*³⁶ showed that the Muller equation¹⁸ gave a high percentage of accurate predictions (~64%) in patients with BMIs higher than 40 kg m⁻². However, the highest accuracy was achieved by the Huang equation²⁵ (65–66% of patients). Horie *et al.*⁹ developed a new equation specifically to estimate REE in 120 severely obese subjects (BMI = 46.9 ± 6.2); however, this equation did not improve the prediction accuracy in our sample (data not shown). In addition, although Dobratz *et al.*³⁷ reported that the Mifflin equation was accurate in 14 severely obese women (BMI 49.8 ± 6.2 kg m⁻²), their estimates of REE showed many limitations, as reported by the authors, including the small sample size, inconsistent menstrual status and impaired glucose control.

There are several factors that may contribute to errors when estimating REE, especially in severely obese patients. The extreme excess of adipose tissue, being less meta-

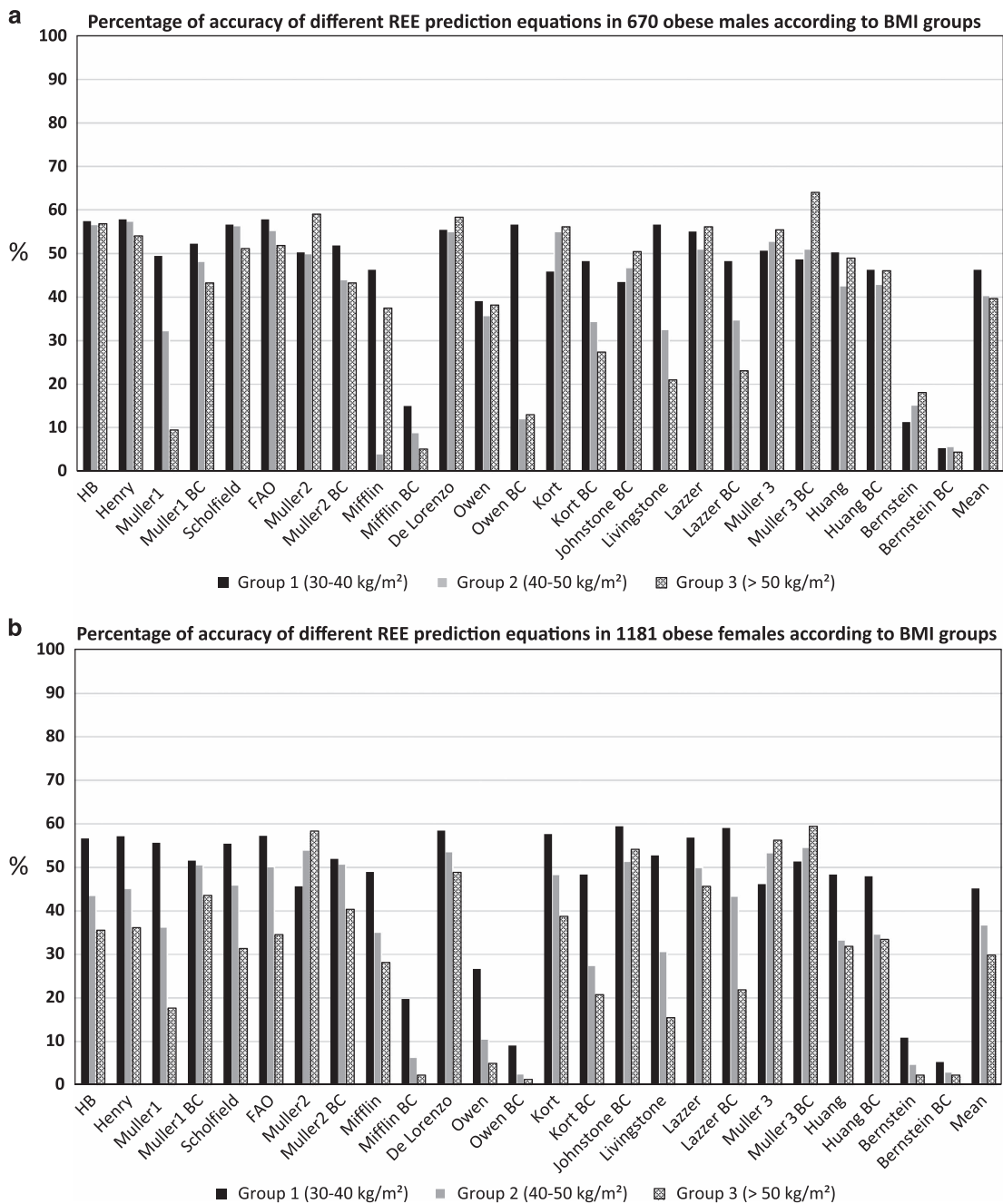


Figure 2. Accuracy of prediction equations for measurements of REE within $\pm 10\%$ using each equation in 670 male and 1181 female obese subjects (**a**, **b**), respectively.

bologically active than FFM, can reduce efficacy of estimating REE.³⁸ There is also a lack of consensus concerning the correct weight to use in REE estimations in these individuals (current, ideal or adjusted body weight). Genders should be separated in statistical analyses to avoid any confounding factors when comparing IC data,⁸ as was done in this study. The variability in REE measurements due to inaccuracy of IC measurements should also be considered.³⁹ Finally, although BIA has some problems when used in severely obese cases because of FM distribution and hydration status, dual-energy X-ray absorptiometry, the gold standard method for body composition evaluation, cannot be performed for body weights above 120 kg.

In conclusion, this study showed a wide variation for predicting REE that was higher for body composition-based equations than weight-based equations; however, accuracy was very low for all the predictive equations analyzed. This finding highlights the importance of measuring REE by IC, as we found that REE was underestimated in roughly 50% of subjects, indicating that PREE was much lower than MREE. A reduced REE estimate provides inadequate energy intake values and thus impairs diet compliance, which can affect weight loss and management. On the basis of our results, it would be useful to validate REE predictive equations specifically for patients with a BMI higher than 40 kg m^{-2} to improve their effectiveness in clinical practice.

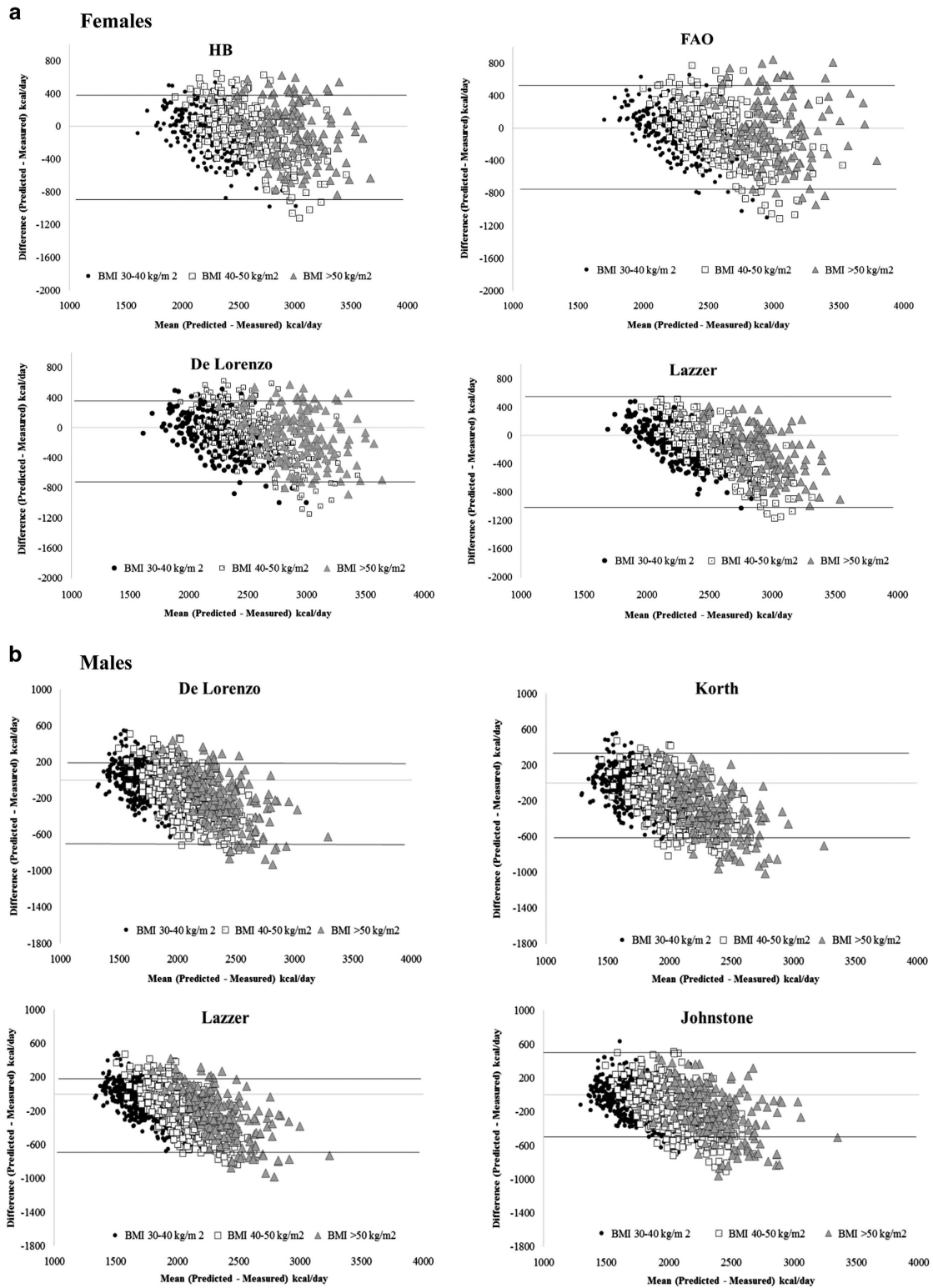


Figure 3. Accuracy of prediction equations for measurements of REE within $\pm 10\%$ using each equation according to BMI subgroups in 670 male and 1181 female obese subjects (**a**, **b**), respectively.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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