InBody

BWA 2.0S

3MHz Technology

Remarkable precision with world's first 3 MHz frequency technology

Ergonomic Clamp Electrodes

Enhanced user experience with painless, reusable clamp electrodes

190+ Health Data

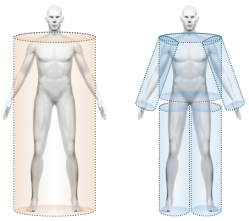
190+ health data in 30 seconds for thorough analysis

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

Each of our body segments is different in length and cross-sectional area. Arms and legs are longer and narrower in comparison to the trunk, so their impedance values are higher than the trunk. On the other hand, the trunk is shorter and wider than the arms and legs, so its impedance value is lower. However, the trunk muscle mass accounts for almost half of the whole body muscle mass, which is why a small impedance change in the trunk has a greater impact on the amount of whole body muscle mass. Therefore, the trunk must be measured separately in order to measure the whole body muscle mass accurately.



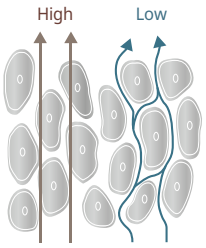
High Reproducibility and Accuracy Assured by 16-Point Clamp Electrodes

The 16-Point Clamp Electrodes were developed in a way so that the electrodes can be positioned on the wrist and ankle bone. It allows the instructor to place the electrode in the proper position and secures the reproducibility by minimizing the measurement errors. This technology also exempted the resistance from the hands and feet, which secures a more accurate results. With the 16-Point Clamp Electrodes, two different measurement modes are provided which enables users to choose between Research (Distal) and Medical (Proximal), depending on their purposes.

Simultaneous Multi-Frequency for In-Depth Analysis

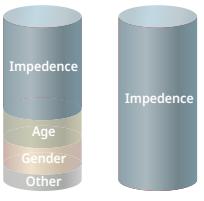
Low frequencies do not pass through the cell membranes well so they mainly reflect ECW, while high frequencies pass through the cell membranes and therefore reflect both ECW and ICW.
By using multi-frequencies, InBody measures ECW and ICW separately and measures TBW accurately to check the water balance. As the newest technological advancement, InBody utilizes the 3Mhz frequency, which enables the precise measurement of a more diverse range of patients and subjects with special body compositions. Furthermore, the technology that enabled the utilization of 3MHz also ensures the measurement stability from other frequencies even when there are outside interferences.

* ECW: Extracellular Water, ICW: Intracellular Water, TBW: Total Body Water



No Estimations or Empirical Estimations 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.



Body Composition Evaluation by Age Based on InBody Big Data

Drawing on data from 10 million InBody assessments, InBody provides averages and standard deviation charts for each body composition parameters across various age groups. This approach enables a more accurate and objective analysis, allowing you to compare your results with both younger individuals (T-score) and peers of the same age (Z-Score).

With Over 5,500 Research Studies and Counting

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 ± 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 ± 11.3 %. Delta (S-MFBIA vs DXA) was −0.9 ± 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 D2O 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_2O for Total Body Water[$TBWD_2O$ = 0.956 TBWBIA, R^2= 0.92, root mean squared error (RMSE) = 2.2 kg]. %Fat estimates from DXA, ADP, D_2O, 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 (InBody720) is a preferred method for diagnosis of sarcopenia in kidney transplant recipients.
Both DXA and InBody showed high correlation with CT.

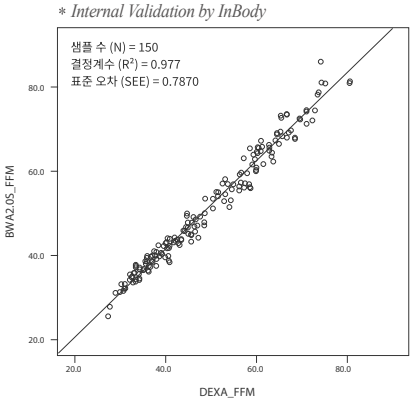
Yanishi, M.,etal., "Dual energy X-ray absorptiometry and bioimpedance analysis are clinically useful for measuring muscle mass in kidney transplant recipients with sarcopenia.,"
Transplantation proceedings.Vol.50.No.1.Elsevier, 2018.

Study 4

HIGH CORRELATION OF FAT FREE MASS BETWEEN DEXA AND BWA2.0S

Total of 150 results were analyzed, excluding duplicate data from the same subject.
Fat Free Mass measured by BWA2.0S had a very high correlation with DEXA of R^2=0.977 or higher. (P value < 0.05)

∗ *Internal Validation by InBody*



∗ *Total: 150 Male: 74, Female: 76*

FFM(kg)	Total	Male	Female
	Mean ± SD (range)	Mean ± SD (range)	Mean ± SD (range)
DEXA	49.09 ± 12.95 (27.2-80.8)	59.49 ± 9.19 (37.6-80.8)	38.97 ± 6.42 (27.2-57.6)
BWA2.0S	50.88 ± 13.61 (25.4-86.0)	61.82 ± 10.00 (38.6-86.0)	40.23 ± 6.17 (25.4-58.1)

BWA2.0S 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 Ill Patients. Journal of the Korean Society for Parenteral and Enteral Nutrition, 7(2), 54-61

Nephrology

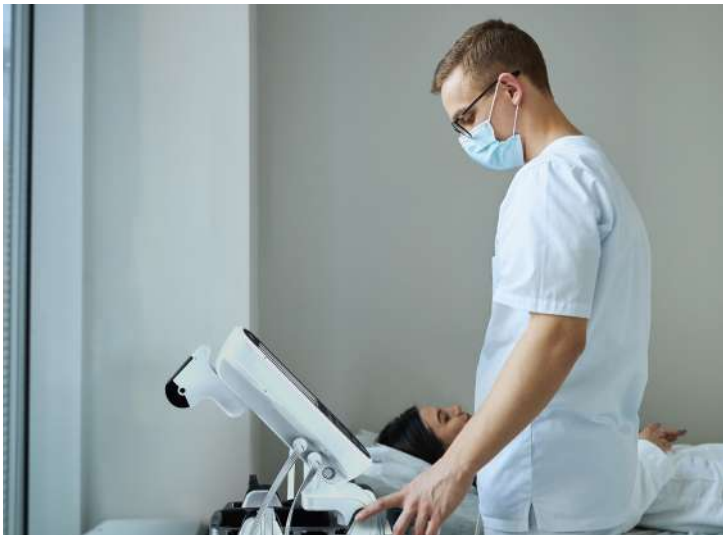
Gain valuable insights into the hydration and nutrition status of dialysis patients.

Ando, M., Suminaka, T., Shimada, N., Asano, K., Ono, J., I., Jikuya, K., & Mochizuki, S., (2018). Body water balance in hemodialysis patients reflects nutritional, circulatory, and body fluid status. Journal of Biorheology, 32(2), 46-55.

Geriatric

Monitor muscle mass 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.



Rehabilitation

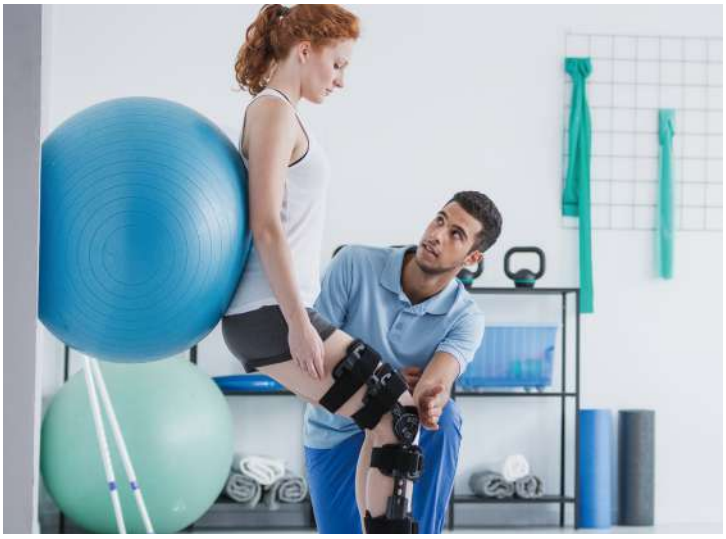
Monitor injury and post-surgical recovery.

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.

Cardiology

Pre-screen the risk factors of cardiovascular disease.

Thomas, E., Gupta, P., P., Fonarow, G., C., & Horwich, T., B., (2019). Bioelectrical impedance analysis of body composition and survival in patients with heart failure. Clinical cardiology, 42(1), 129-135.



Professional Sports

Manage body composition to enhance performance and minimize injury risk.

Almăjan-Guță, B., Rusu, A., M., Nagel, A., & Avram, C., (2015). Injury frequency and body composition of elite Romanian rugby players. Timisoara Physical Education and Rehabilitation Journal, 8(15), 17-21.

BWA2.0S Highlights

InBody's Accurate 3MHz Measurement Technology

The 3 MHz frequency penetrates cell membranes more effectively, providing a clearer reflection of Total Body Water. This technology allows for a more accurate distinction between Intracellular and Extracellular Water, particularly benefiting patients with unstable body water balance. It also enables precise measurements across a wide range of individuals, including athletes and those with extreme conditions, ensuring reliable results.

Clamp Electrode for High Reproducibility

The Clamp Electrode is a combination of two ergonomics electrodes, which acts as an indicator attached to the wrist and ankle for high reproducibility. The flexible design of the clamp ensures the electrodes to closely adhere to wrist and ankle even during the articular movements.

Covering Wide Range of Subjects / Patients and Conditions

More precise results can be obtained and utilized by entering the patient status information such as amputation, paralysis, lymphedema, and vascular access region.

Extensive Research Parameters for Professionals

Select from a range of distinct optional parameters for clinical and research purposes.

- Water Control Calculator: to set target ECW Ratio
- Age-specific graph: to evaluate and compare the body composition result by age
- BIVA (Bioelectrical Impedance Vector Analysis): Used to evaluate the hydration and nutritional status in comparison to their demographic group.

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.

Cell Health Marker

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 WHO, is acknowledged 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) is 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 Big Data Solution

Evaluation Result Sheet

The InBody Big Data is consisted of over 130 million* body composition measurements collected globally. This extensive InBody's Big Data provides deeper insights for health solutions by comparing individual measurements with many other measurement variables.

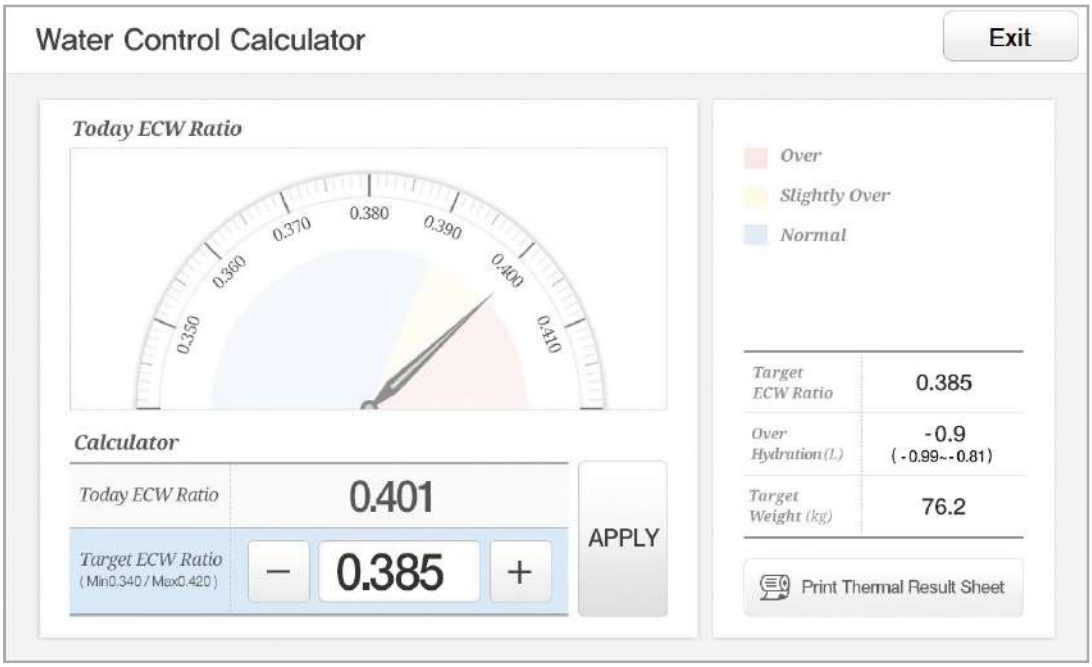
* Over 130 million Data as of August 2024.

Extensive Research Parameters for Professionals

Select from a range of optional parameters for clinical and research purposes

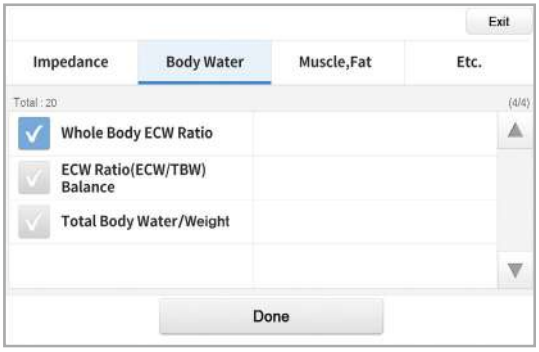
Water Control Calculator

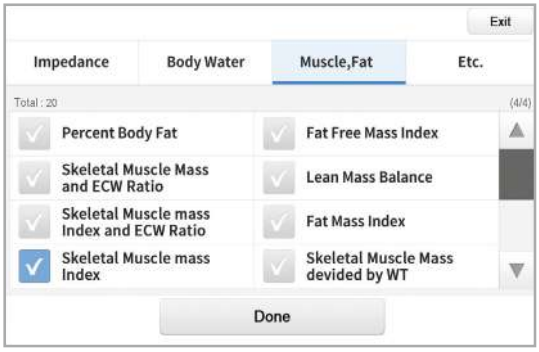
Set the Target ECW Ratio depending on the hydration status of dialysis and heart failure patients.



Up to 20 Optional Parameters

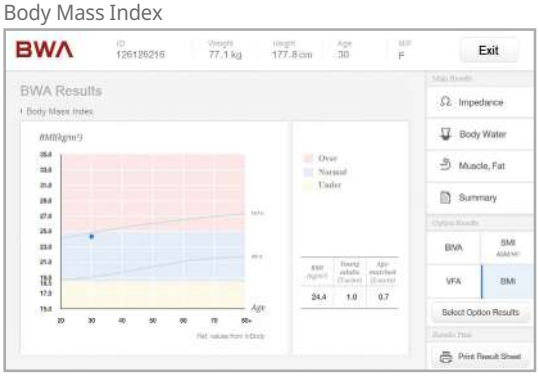
Provides up to 20 optional parameters for a customized experience. Select from parameters, such as age-specific graph, segmental analysis, and body composition results that are available at a glance.





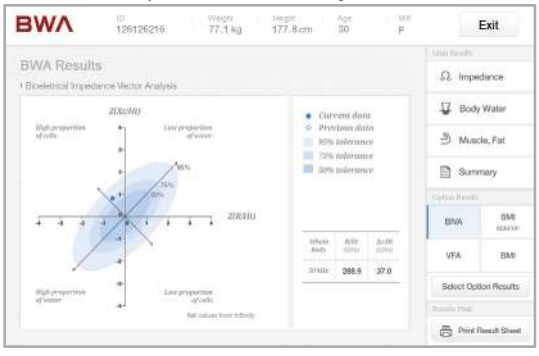
Skeletal Muscle mass Index

Body Mass Index



ECW Ratio (ECW/TBW) Balance

Bioelectrical Impedance Vector Analysis



Device Overview

Various Features and Optional Components of BWA2.0S

LCD
Sharp 10.1" touch screen

Battery
BWA2.0S battery for mobile use

Test Posture
Measurable in a lying, seated or standing position

InBody USB
Easy data back up with InBody USB

Thermal Printer (Optional)
Easy printout BWA2.0S results

Clamp Electrode
Patented dual-structured Clamp Electrodes ensure high reproducibility

BWA2.0S Cart
Customized BWA2.0S Cart to easily arrange the Clamp Electrodes

BWA2.0S Portable Case (Optional)
Convenient way to carry BWA2.0S for enhanced mobility

Adhesive Electrodes and Tape (Optional)
BWA2.0S Electrode Tapes for patients with difficulty in using Clamp Electrode

Body Water Result Sheet

BWA Body Water

[BWA2.0S]

6 **Customized Logo**

www.customized.com

ID	Height	Age	Gender	Test Date / Time
John Doe	173cm	41	Male	10.25.2025 15 : 44

1 Body Water Composition

	Under	Normal	Over
TBW Total Body Water (L)	31.4		
ICW Intracellular Water (L)	18.4		
ECW Extracellular Water (L)	13.0		

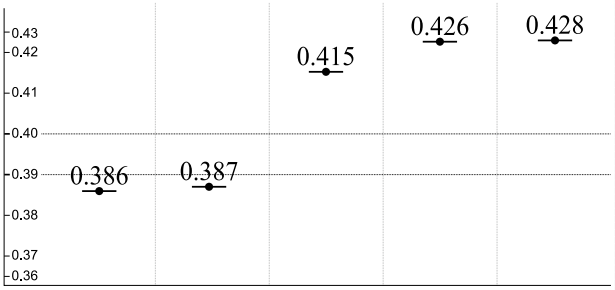
2 ECW Ratio Analysis

	Under	Normal	Over
ECW Ratio			0.415

3 Segmental Body Water Analysis

	Under	Normal	Over
Right Arm (L)	2.00		
Left Arm (L)	2.07		
Trunk (L)	17.2		
Right Leg (L)	5.04		
Left Leg (L)	5.01		

4 Segmental ECW Ratio Analysis



5 Body Water Composition History

	07.21.24 15:11	08.27.24 14:58	09.20.24 15:02	11.23.24 15:23	12.21.24 15:00	02.19.25 14:52	10.20.25 15:12	10.25.25 15:44
Weight (kg)	65.3	63.9	62.4	61.8	62.3	60.9	67.9	64.0
TBW Total Body Water (L)	28.3	28.0	28.0	27.9	27.9	27.6	34.5	31.4
ICW Intracellular Water (L)	17.0	16.9	16.9	16.8	16.8	16.7	20.0	18.4
ECW Extracellular Water (L)	11.3	11.1	11.1	11.0	11.1	10.9	14.5	13.0
ECW Ratio	0.399	0.398	0.396	0.396	0.397	0.396	0.421	0.415

☑ Recent ☐ Total

7 Body Composition Analysis

Protein	7.9 kg	(9.9 ~ 12.1)
Minerals	2.91 kg	(3.43 ~ 4.19)
Body Fat Mass	21.8 kg	(7.9 ~ 15.8)
Fat Free Mass	42.2 kg	(50.4 ~ 61.6)
Bone Mineral Content	2.37 kg	(2.82 ~ 3.44)

8 Muscle-Fat Analysis

Weight	64.0 kg	(55.9 ~ 75.7)
Skeletal Muscle Mass	22.0 kg	(28.2 ~ 34.4)
Soft Lean Mass	39.8 kg	(47.5 ~ 58.1)
Body Fat Mass	21.8 kg	(7.9 ~ 15.8)

9 Obesity Analysis

BMI	21.4 kg/m2	(18.5 ~ 25.0)
PBF	34.0 %	(10.0 ~ 20.0)

10 Research Parameters

Fat Free Mass	42.2 kg	(50.4 ~ 61.6)
Basal Metabolic Rate	1282 kcal	(1428 ~ 1663)
Waist-Hip Ratio	1.15	(0.80 ~ 0.90)
Visceral Fat Area	144.2 cm2	
Obesity Degree	97 %	(90 ~ 110)
Body Cell Mass	26.3 kg	(32.8 ~ 40.2)
Arm Circumference	30.3 cm	
Arm Muscle Circumference	27.2 cm	
TBW/FFM	74.4 %	
FFMI	14.1 kg/m2	
FMI	7.3 kg/m2	

11 Whole Body Phase Angle

Proximal

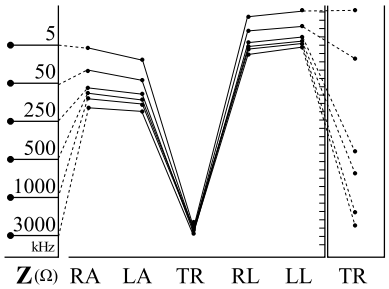
ϕ(°) 50 kHz | 3.8°

12 Segmental Phase Angle

Proximal	RA	LA	TR	RL	LL
ϕ(°) 5 kHz	2.2	2.0	2.2	1.6	1.5
50 kHz	4.9	4.8	5.0	2.8	2.6
250 kHz	4.8	4.7	5.9	3.1	2.8

13 Impedance

Proximal



[Clamp Type, Lying Posture]
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Result Sheet Interpretation

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 Extracellular Water Ratio shows the balance status of body water. The ratio between Intra and Extracellular Water remains constant at about 3:2 ratio in healthy individuals, and when this balance is broken down 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 segment 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 Logo Customization

The Customized Logo can be applied on the Result Sheet. URL can also be applied at the bottom of the Result Sheet as well.

7 Body Composition Analysis

Body composition is a method of describing what the body is made of. BWA2.0S 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.

9 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 InBody BWA2.0S can detect hidden health risks like Sarcopenic Obesity, in which a person appears slim on the outside but has a high Percent Body Fat.

10 Research Parameters

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

11 Whole Body Phase Angle

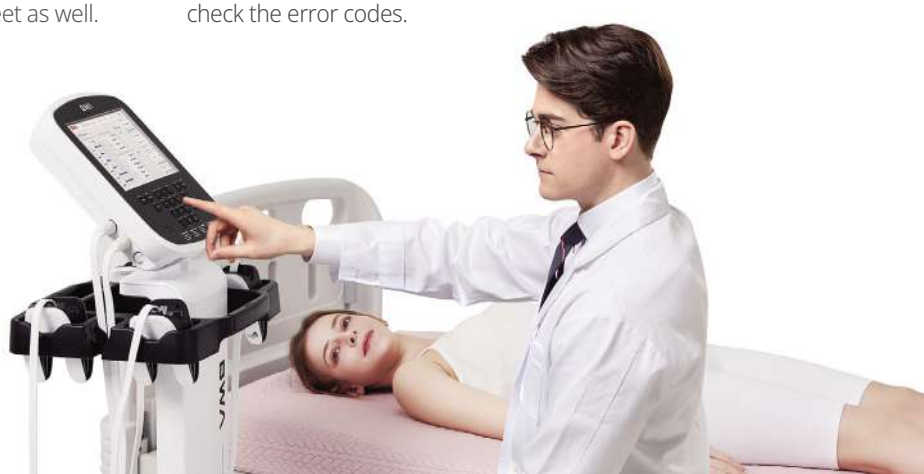
Phase Angle is related to the health status of the cell membrane. Strengthening of the cellular membrane and structural function will increase the Phase Angle, while damage or a decrease in function will result in a decrease in the Phase Angle.

12 Segmental Body Phase Angle

Segmental Phase Angle indicates the Phase Angle of each part of the body, representing the level of structural integrity and function of the cell membrane.

13 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

BWA [BWA2.0S]

InBody
inbody.com

ID	Height	Age	Gender	Test Date / Time
John Doe	173cm	41	Male	10.25.2025 15 : 44

Body Composition Analysis

	Values	Total Body Water	Soft Lean Mass	Fat Free Mass	Weight
Total Body Water (L)	31.4 (37.0 ~ 45.2)	31.4	39.8 (47.5 ~ 58.1)	42.2 (50.4 ~ 61.6)	64.0 (55.9 ~ 75.7)
Protein (kg)	7.9 (9.9 ~ 12.1)				
Minerals (kg)	2.91 (3.43 ~ 4.19)	non-osseous			
Body Fat Mass (kg)	21.8 (7.9 ~ 15.8)				

Muscle-Fat Analysis

	Under	Normal	Over
Weight (kg)	64.0		
SMM Skeletal Muscle Mass (kg)	22.0		
Body Fat Mass (kg)	21.8		

Obesity Analysis

	Under	Normal	Over
BMI Body Mass Index (kg/m²)	21.4		
PBF Percent Body Fat (%)	34.0		

Segmental Lean Analysis

Based on ideal weight ▬▬ Based on current weight ▬▬

	Under	Normal	Over	ECW Ratio
Right Arm (kg)	2.57			0.386
(%)	84.3			
Left Arm (kg)	2.65			0.387
(%)	87.1			
Trunk (kg)	21.9			0.415
(%)	89.9			
Right Leg (kg)	6.38			0.426
(%)	75.3			
Left Leg (kg)	6.33			0.428
(%)	74.8			

ECW Ratio Analysis

	Under	Normal	Over
ECW Ratio	0.415		

Body Composition History

	07.20.24 15:12	08.27.24 15:44	09.20.24 15:02	11.23.24 15:23	12.21.24 15:00	02.19.25 14:52	10.20.25 15:12	10.25.25 15:44
Weight (kg)	64.5	64.3	64.1	64.4	64.7	66.8	67.9	64.0
SMM Skeletal Muscle Mass (kg)	21.5	21.6	21.5	21.6	21.7	23.0	24.1	22.0
PBF Percent Body Fat (%)	35.0	34.8	34.8	34.9	35.0	33.0	31.6	34.0
ECW Ratio	0.411	0.410	0.410	0.409	0.410	0.416	0.421	0.415

☑ Recent ☐ Total

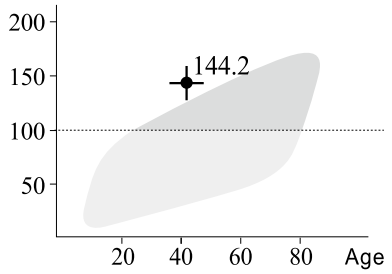
InBody Score

69 / 100 Points

* Total score that reflects the evaluation of body composition. A muscular person may score over 100 points.

Visceral Fat Area

VFA(cm²)



Weight Control

Target Weight	65.8 kg
Weight Control	+ 1.8 kg
Fat Control	– 11.9 kg
Muscle Control	+ 13.7 kg

Research Parameters

Intracellular Water	18.4 L	(23.0~28.0)
Extracellular Water	13.0 L	(14.0~17.2)
Basal Metabolic Rate	1282 kcal	(1428~1663)
Waist-Hip Ratio	1.15	(0.80~0.90)
Body Cell Mass	26.3 kg	(32.8~40.2)

Whole Body Phase Angle

Proximal
ϕ(°) 50kHz | 3.8°

Segmental Phase Angle

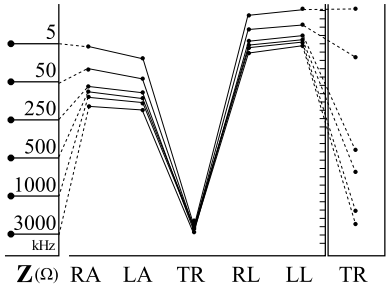
Proximal	RA	LA	TR	RL	LL
ϕ(°) 5kHz	2.2	2.0	2.2	1.6	1.5
50kHz	4.9	4.8	5.0	2.8	2.6
250kHz	4.8	4.7	5.9	3.1	2.8

Sarcopenia Parameters

SMI	6.0 kg/m²	(< 7.0)
HGS	23.7 kg	(< 28.0)

Impedance

Proximal



[Clamp Type, Lying Posture]
[000/000/000]

Evaluation Result Sheet

BWA Evaluation

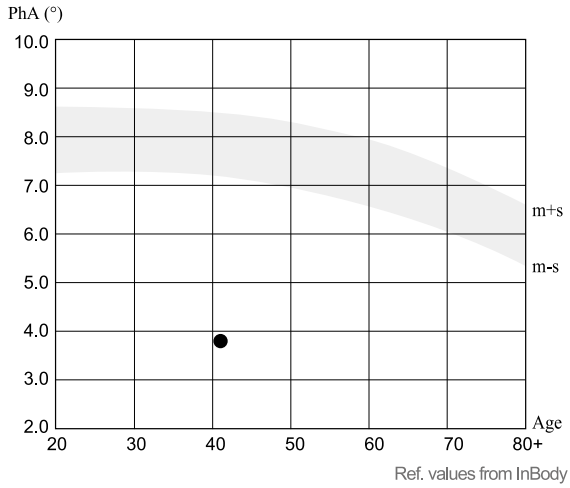
[BWA2.0S]

InBody
inbody.com

ID	Height	Age	Gender	Test Date / Time
John Doe	173cm	41	Male	03.20.2025 15 :44

Research Parameters

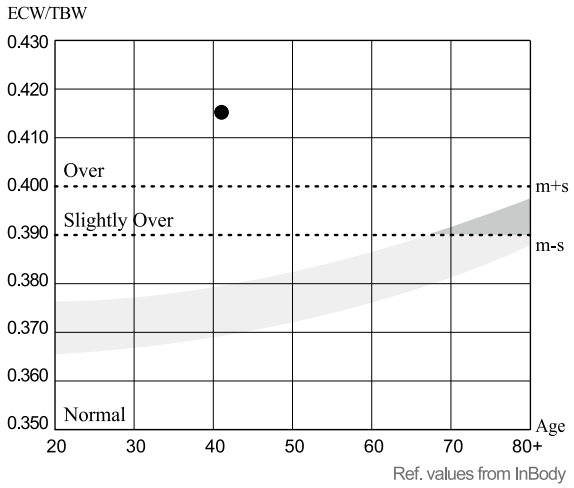
Whole Body Phase Angle_50kHz



PhA (°)	Young adults (T-score)	Age-matched (Z-score)
3.8	- 6.1	- 6.1

Body Water Evaluation

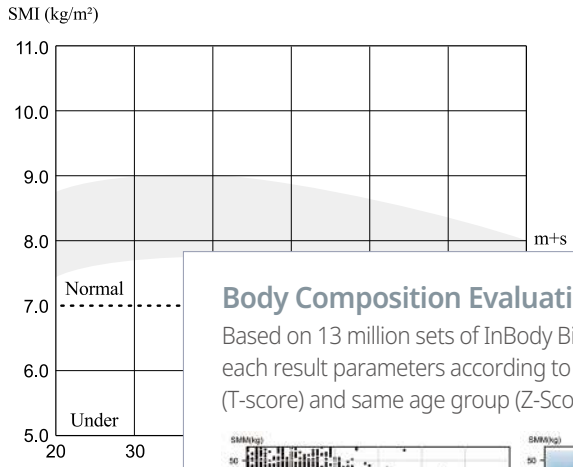
Whole Body ECW Ratio



ECW/TBW	Young adults (T-score)	Age-matched (Z-score)
0.415	8.7	7.8

Muscle · Nutrition Evaluation

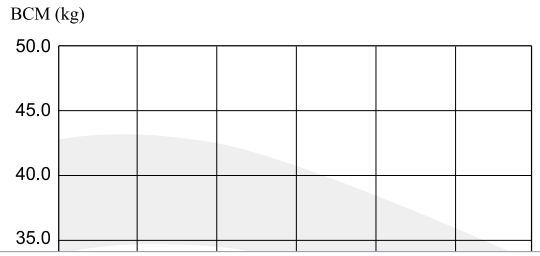
Skeletal Muscle mass Index



SMI (kg/m²)
6.0

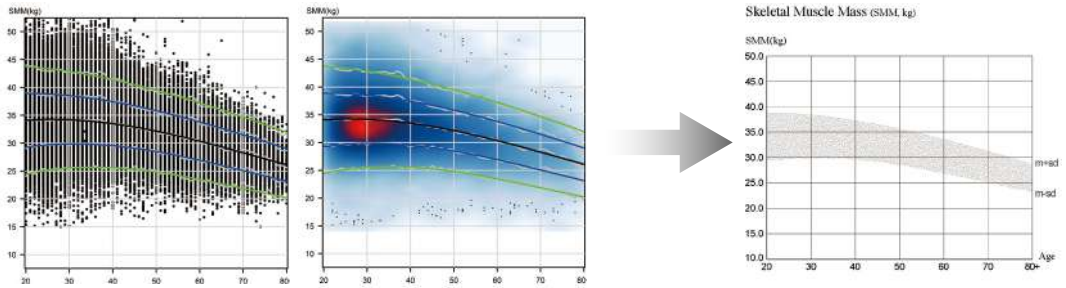
Research Parameters

Body Cell Mass



Body Composition Evaluation by Age Based on InBody Big Data

Based on 13 million sets of InBody Big Data, InBody provides averages and standard deviation graphs for each result parameters according to age. It allows for comparative evaluation between young age group (T-score) and same age group (Z-Score) for a more objective body composition analysis.



* *InBody Big Data is used for the evaluation by age which is shown as T-Score and Z-score that indicate the relative position of subject. It does not affect the subjects' body composition analysis result.*

* *Depending on the country, the graph will be set differently.*

Research Result Sheet

BWA Research

[BWA2.0S]

InBody
inbody.com

ID	Height	Age	Gender	Test Date / Time
John Doe	173cm	41	Male	03.20.2025 15 : 44

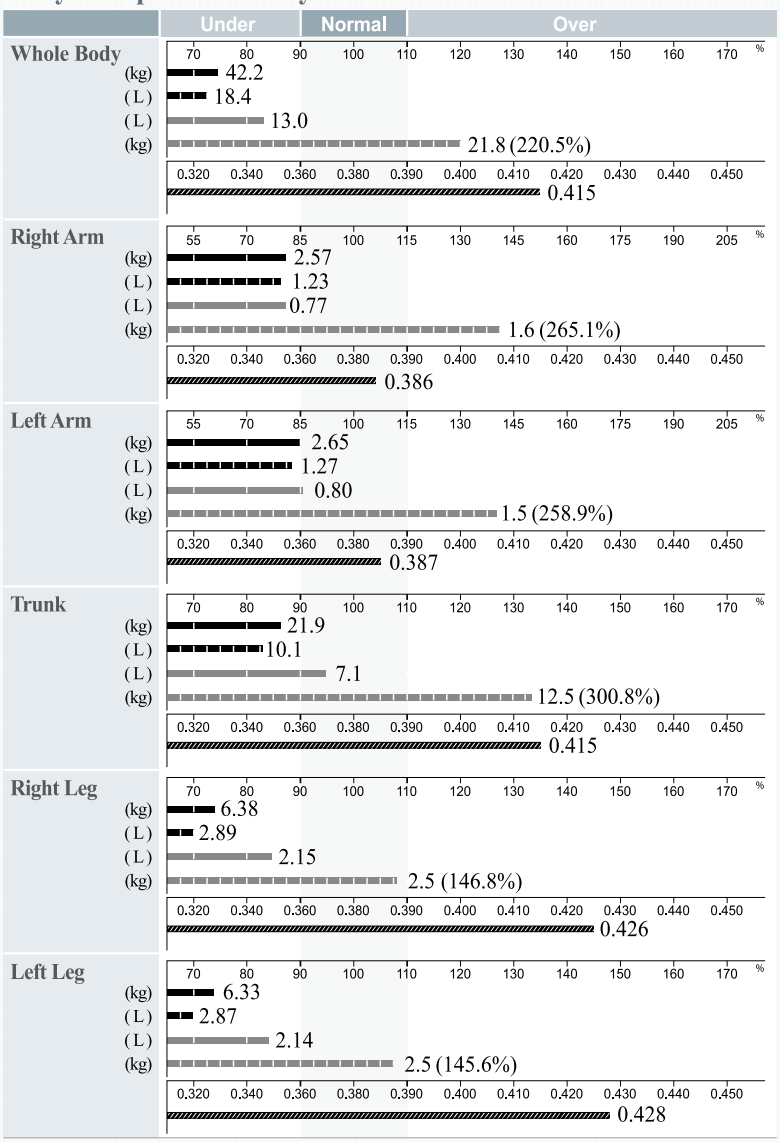
Body Composition Summary

	FFM·Lean Mass	FM	ICW	ECW	TBW	ECW/TBW
Right Arm	2.57 kg	1.6 kg	1.23 L	0.77 L	2.00 L	0.386
Left Arm	2.65 kg	1.5 kg	1.27 L	0.80 L	2.07 L	0.387
Trunk	21.9 kg	12.5kg	10.1 L	7.1 L	17.2 L	0.415
Right Leg	6.38 kg	2.5 kg	2.89 L	2.15 L	5.04 L	0.426
Left Leg	6.33 kg	2.5 kg	2.87 L	2.14 L	5.01 L	0.428
Whole Body	42.2 kg	21.8 kg	18.4 L	13.0 L	31.4 L	0.415
Weight		64.0 kg				

* The difference between the whole body values and sum of segmental values are from the craniocervical region.

Body Composition Analysis

Lean Mass ICW ECW
Fat Mass ECW/TBW



Research Parameters

Body Mass Index	21.4 kg/m²	(18.5~25.0)
Percent Body Fat	34.0 %	(10.0~20.0)
Skeletal Muscle Mass	22.0 kg	(28.2~34.4)
Soft Lean Mass	39.8 kg	(47.5~58.1)
Protein	7.9 kg	(9.9~12.1)
Minerals	2.91 kg	(3.43~4.19)
Bone Mineral Content	2.37 kg	(2.82~3.44)
Basal Metabolic Rate	1282 kcal	(1428~1663)
Waist Hip Ratio	1.15	(0.80~0.90)
Waist Circumference	100.1 cm	
Visceral Fat Area	144.2 cm²	
Obesity Degree	97 %	(90~110)
Body Cell Mass	26.3 kg	(32.8~40.2)
Arm Circumference	30.3 cm	
Arm Muscle Circumference	27.2 cm	
TBW/FFM	74.4 %	
Fat Free Mass Index	14.1 kg/m²	
Fat Mass Index	7.3 kg/m²	
Skeletal Muscle mass Index	6.0 kg/m²	

Whole Body Phase Angle

Proximal

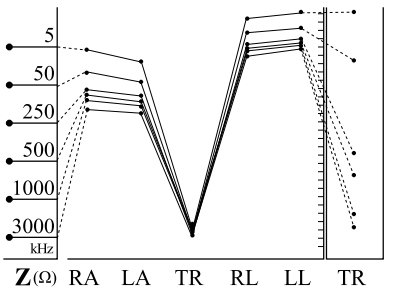
ϕ(°) 50 kHz | 3.8°

Segmental Phase Angle

Proximal	RA	LA	TR	RL	LL
ϕ(°) 5 kHz	2.2	2.0	2.2	1.6	1.5
50 kHz	4.9	4.8	5.0	2.8	2.6
250 kHz	4.8	4.7	5.9	3.1	2.8

Impedance

Proximal



[Clamp Type, Lying Posture]
[000/000/000]

Comparison Result Sheet

BWA Comparison

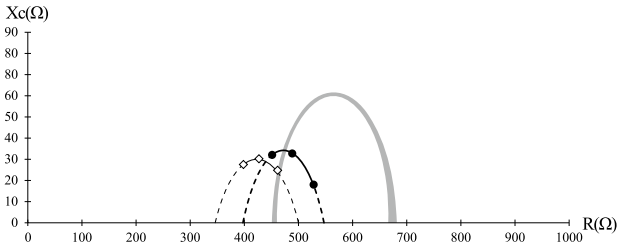
[BWA2.0S]

InBody
inbody.com

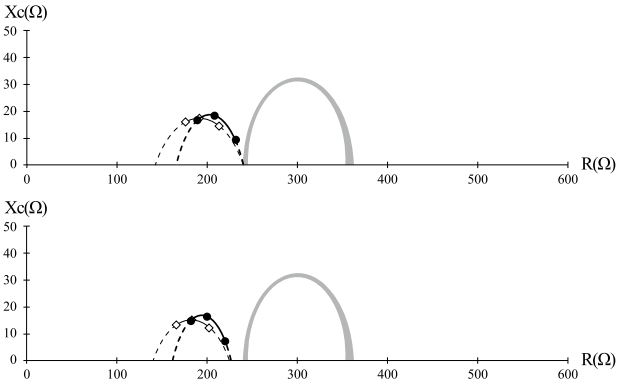
ID	Height	Age	Gender	Test Date / Time
John Doe	173cm	41	Male	10.25.2025 15:44

Standard median curve — Today's Results — Recent Results (10.25.2025 15:44)

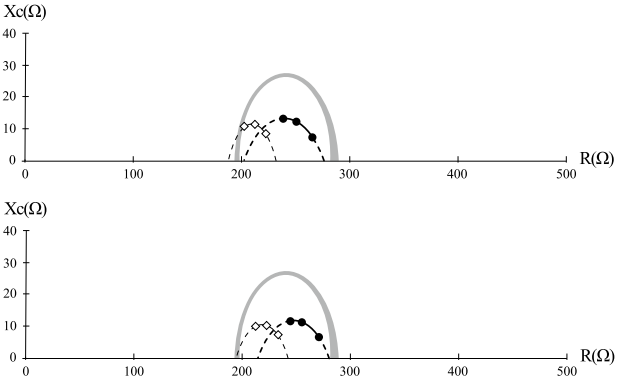
Whole Body		Today	Recent	Difference
Weight	(kg)	64.0	67.9	-3.9
SMM	(kg)	22.0	24.1	-2.1
Body Fat Mass	(kg)	21.8	21.5	+0.3
ECW Ratio		0.415	0.421	-0.006
Phase Angle	(°)	3.8	3.9	-0.1



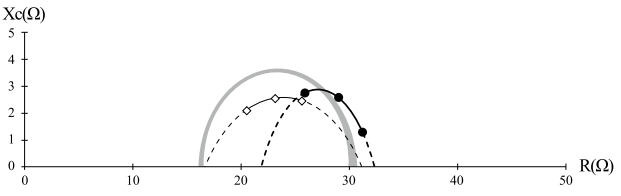
Right Arm		Today	Recent	Difference
Lean Mass	(kg)	2.57	2.82	-0.25
ECW Ratio		0.386	0.389	-0.003
Phase Angle	(°)	4.9	4.8	+0.1
Left Arm		**Today**	**Recent**	**Difference**
Lean Mass	(kg)	2.65	2.95	-0.30
ECW Ratio		0.387	0.388	-0.001
Phase Angle	(°)	4.8	4.7	+0.1



Right Leg		Today	Recent	Difference
Lean Mass	(kg)	6.38	6.86	-0.48
ECW Ratio		0.426	0.432	-0.006
Phase Angle	(°)	2.8	2.9	-0.1
Left Leg		**Today**	**Recent**	**Difference**
Lean Mass	(kg)	6.33	6.73	-0.40
ECW Ratio		0.428	0.433	-0.005
Phase Angle	(°)	2.6	2.6	0.0



Trunk		Today	Recent	Difference
Lean Mass	(kg)	21.9	23.2	-1.3
ECW Ratio		0.415	0.422	-0.007
Phase Angle	(°)	5.0	6.0	-1.0



Body Composition Result Sheet for Children

BWA [BWA2.0S]

InBody
inbody.com

ID	Height	Age	Gender	Test Date / Time
John Doe Jr.	139.4cm	10	Male	03.31.2025 16 : 40

Body Composition Analysis

Total amount of water in my body	Total Body Water	(L)	21.5 (18.0 ~ 22.0)
What I need to build muscles	Protein	(kg)	5.5 (4.9 ~ 5.9)
What I need for strong bones	Minerals	(kg)	1.55 (1.66 ~ 2.04)
Where my excess energy is stored	Body Fat Mass	(kg)	6.4 (3.8 ~ 7.7)
Sum of the above	Weight	(kg)	35.0 (27.3 ~ 36.9)

Muscle-Fat Analysis

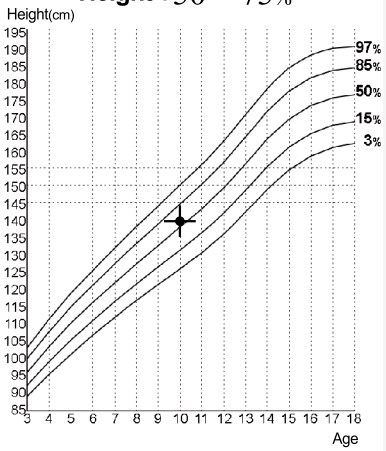
	Under	Normal	Over
Weight (kg)	55 70 85 100 115 130 145 160 175 190 205 %		35.0
SMM Skeletal Muscle Mass (kg)	70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 %		14.9
Body Fat mass (kg)	40 60 80 100 160 220 280 340 400 460 520 %		6.4

Obesity Analysis

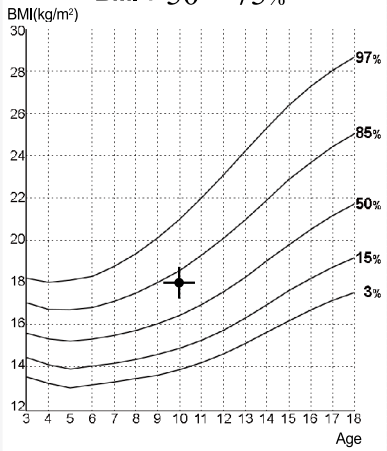
	Under	Normal	Over
BMI Body Mass Index (kg/m²)	7.9 10.9 13.9 16.4 18.6 20.2 22.2 24.2 26.2 28.2 30.2		18.0
PBF Percent Body Fat (%)	0.0 5.0 10.0 15.0 20.0 25.0 30.0 35.0 40.0 45.0 50.0		18.2

Growth Graph

Height : 50 ~ 75%



BMI : 50 ~ 75%



* 7 growth charts of weights for ages were truncated at 10 years of age.

Body Composition History

	07.15.24 14:22	11.19.24 09:30	01.29.25 15:18	03.15.25 11:00	06.21.25 15:00	09.19.25 14:52	12.20.25 15:12	03.31.25 16:40
Height (cm)	134.5	135.2	136.4	137.2	137.9	138.5	139.0	139.4
Weight (kg)	30.8	31.3	32.0	32.8	33.5	34.0	34.4	35.0
SMM Skeletal Muscle Mass (kg)	12.5	12.7	12.8	13.0	13.1	13.1	13.2	13.3
PBF Percent Body Fat (%)	20.4	20.7	21.6	22.3	23.1	24.3	25.1	25.6

☑ Recent ☐ Total

Growth Score

97 / 100 Points

* If tall and within great body comparison standards, the growth score may surpass 100 points.

Nutrition Evaluation

Protein	☑ Normal	☐ Deficient	
Minerals	☐ Normal	☑ Deficient	
Body Fat	☑ Normal	☐ Deficient	☐ Excessive

Obesity Evaluation

BMI	☑ Normal	☐ Under	☐ Slightly Over ☐ Over
PBF	☑ Normal	☐ Slightly Over	☐ Over

Body Balance Evaluation

Upper	☑ Balanced	☐ Slightly Unbalanced	☐ Extremely Unbalanced
Lower	☑ Balanced	☐ Slightly Unbalanced	☐ Extremely Unbalanced
Upper-Lower	☑ Balanced	☐ Slightly Unbalanced	☐ Extremely Unbalanced

Segmental Lean Analysis

Right Arm	1.53 kg
Left Arm	1.50 kg
Trunk	15.0 kg
Right Leg	5.18 kg
Left Leg	5.16 kg

Research Parameters

Child Obesity Degree 109 % (90 ~110)

Whole Body Phase Angle

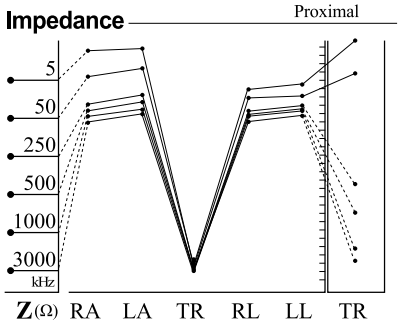
Proximal
ϕ(°) 50 kHz | 4.4°

Segmental Phase Angle

Proximal	RA	LA	TR	RL	LL
ϕ(°) 5 kHz	1.8	1.7	4.7	1.7	1.6
50 kHz	4.5	4.1	5.7	4.0	3.8
250 kHz	4.3	3.8	5.6	2.9	2.9

Impedance

Proximal



[Clamp Type, Lying Posture]
[000/000/000]

Thermal Result Sheet

BWA 10/25/2015 15:44

ID : John Doe
Height : 173cm Age : 41
Gender: Male Weight : 64.0kg

[Clamp Type, Lying Posture]

Muscle-Fat Analysis

Weight	64.0 kg	
Normal Range	(55.9~75.7)	
Skeletal Muscle Mass	22.0 kg	
Normal Range	(28.2~34.4)	
Soft Lean Mass	39.8 kg	
Normal Range	(47.5~58.1)	
Body Fat Mass	21.8 kg	
Normal Range	(7.9~15.8)	

Obesity Analysis

BMI	21.4 kg/m²	
Normal Range	(18.5~25.0)	
Percent Body Fat	34.0 %	
Normal Range	(10.0~20.0)	

Segmental ECW Ratio Analysis

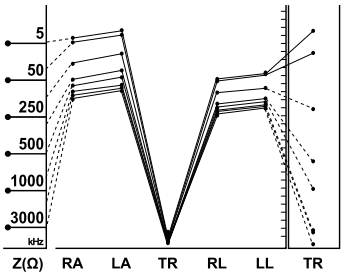
Right Arm	0.386	
Normal Range	(0.360~0.390)	
Left Arm	0.387	
Normal Range	(0.360~0.390)	
Trunk	0.415	
Normal Range	(0.360~0.390)	
Right Leg	0.426	
Normal Range	(0.360~0.390)	
Left Leg	0.428	
Normal Range	(0.360~0.390)	

Body Water Analysis

Intracellular Water	18.4 L	
Normal Range	(23.0~28.0)	
Extracellular Water	13.0 L	
Normal Range	(14.0~17.2)	
Total Body Water	31.4 L	
Normal Range	(37.0~45.2)	

Proximal

Impedance



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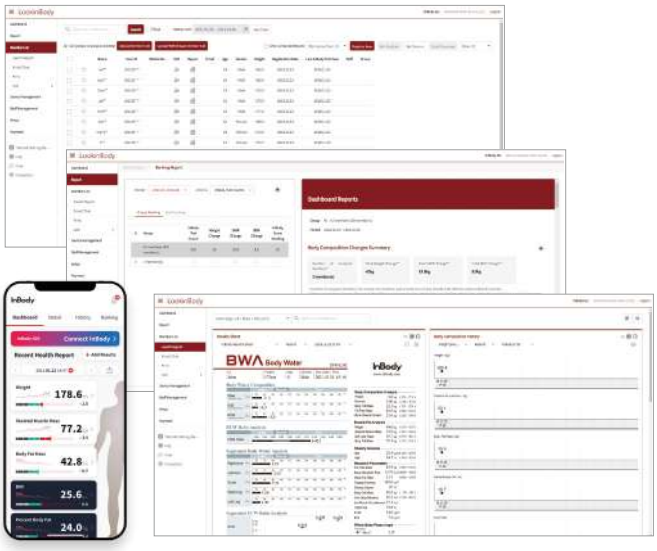
InBody
inbody.com

Data Management Program

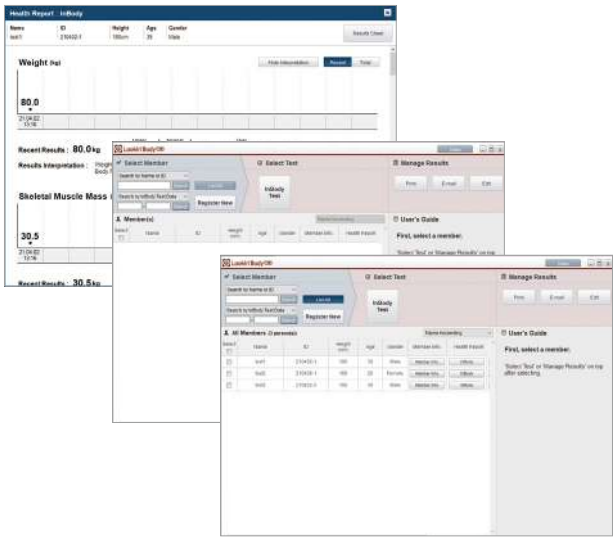
LookinBody WEB (Cloud)

A cloud-based client and data management solution designed to optimize performance and deliver a better user experience. Try a free 1-month demonstration by contacting regional managers.

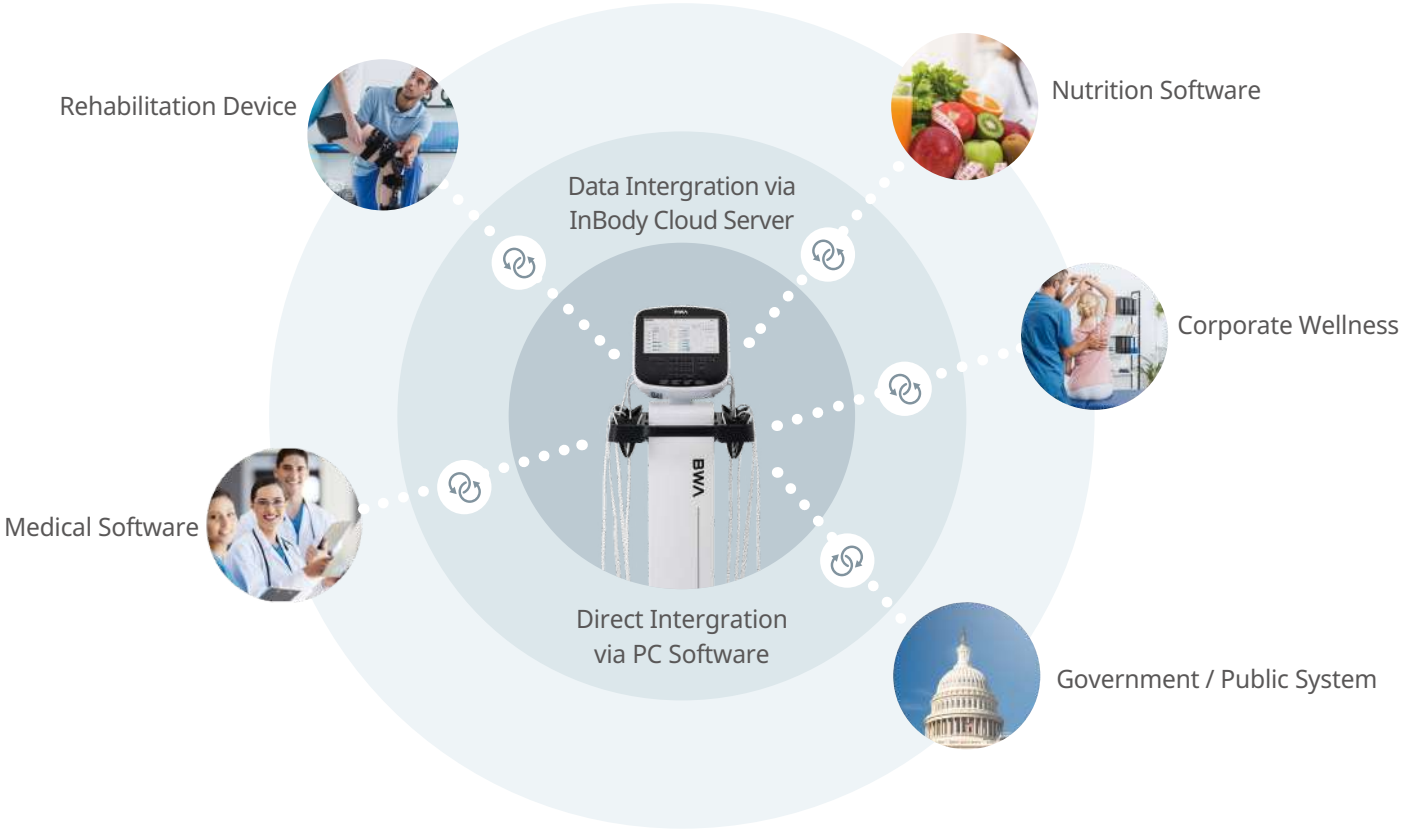


LookinBody120 (PC Software)

LookinBody120 allows you to view and manage all BWA2.0S data generated from your BWA2.0S device.

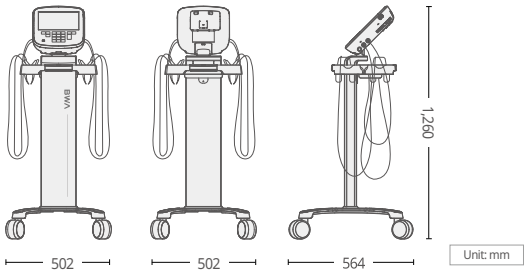


InBody Integration Solution



Specifications

BWA 2.0S Body Water Analyzer



Bioelectrical Impedance Analysis (BIA) Measurement Outputs	Impedance (Z)	30 Impedance Measurements by Using 6 Different Frequencies (5 kHz, 50 kHz, 250 kHz, 500 kHz, 1 MHz, 3 MHz) at Each of 5 Segments (Right Arm, Left Arm, Trunk, Right Leg and Left Leg)
	Phase Angle (Ø)	15 Phase Angle Measurements by Using 3 Different Frequencies (5 kHz, 50 kHz, 250 kHz) at Each of the 5 Segments (Right Arm, Left Arm, Trunk, Right Leg, and Left Leg)
	Z0, Z∞	At zero frequency, current does not pass through the cell membrane, so the impedance at this frequency reflects Extracellular Water. At infinite frequency, the current reflects both Intracellular and Extracellular Water.
Measurement Method	· Direct Segmental Multi-Frequency Bioelectrical Impedance Analysis (DSM-BIA) · Simultaneous Multi-Frequency Bioelectrical Impedance Analysis (SMF-BIA)	
Electrode Method	16-Point Clamp Electrodes	
Body Composition Calculation Method	No use of Empirical Estimation	
Types of Result Sheet	Body Water Result Sheet, Body Composition Result Sheet, Evaluation Result Sheet, Research Result Sheet, Comparison Result Sheet, Result Sheet for Children, and Thermal Result Sheet	
Digital Results	LCD Screen, LookinBody Web, LookinBody120	
Data Storage	Test results can be saved using the member ID. The InBody can save up to 100,000 results.	
Test Mode	Medical Mode, Research Mode	
Test Duration	About 30 Seconds for Medical Mode, about 60 Seconds for Research Mode * Test duration may vary depending on the measurement posture or external environment.	
Weight Range	2 - 250 kg (4.4 - 551.2 lb)	
Height Range	95 - 220 cm (3 ft 1.4 in - 7 ft 2.6 in)	
Age Range	3+ years	
Administrator Menu	· Setup: Settings Configuration and Data Management · FAQ: Additional Guidance for Using the InBody	
USB Thumb Drive	Copy, Back Up, or Restore the InBody Test Data (which can be viewed in Excel or with LookinBody data management software).	
Backup Data	Backup data from the device using an InBody USB or a USB thumb drive, and restore results as needed.	
Dimensions	322 (W) × 282 (L) × 81.5 (H): mm 12.7 (W) × 11.1 (L) × 3.2 (H): in	
Device Weight	2.8 kg (6.17 lb, BWA2.0S only)	
Applied Rating Current	300 μA (± 30 μA)	
Operation Environment	10 - 40 °C (50 - 104 °F), 30 - 75 % RH, 70 - 106 kPa	
Storage Environment	−10 - 70 °C (14 - 158 °F),10 - 80 % RH, 50 - 106 kPa (No Condensaiotn)	
Display Type	1280 x 800 10.1inch Color TFT LCD	
Internal Interface	Touchscreen, Keypad	
External Interface	RS-232C 4 EA, USB 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 DELTA — Power Output: DC 12 V , 5.0 A Mean Well (GSM 40A12) — Power Input: AC 100 - 240 V, 50 / 60 Hz, 1.0 A - 0.5 A Mean Well (GSM 40A12) — Power Output: DC 12 V , 3.34 A	
Wireless Connection	Bluetooth, Wi-Fi	
Compatible Items	Stadiometer, Blood pressure monitor, Thermal Printer (TP100), Serial Distributor (SD400), InGrip, BWA2.0S Portable Case, BWA2.0S Adhesive Electrodes and Tape, BWA2.0S Battery Pack	
Compatible Printer	Laser/Inkjet PCL 3 or above and SPL	
Notification Sounds and Voice Guidance	Notification sounds (test in progress, saving settings, personal information, etc.) and voice guidance during the test	
Logo Display	Name, address, and contact information can be shown on the InBody Result Sheet.	
QR Code	By scanning QR Code, you can send and verify the InBody results	
Language Support	InBody supports over 30 languages.	

Outputs (InBody Result Sheet)	Results and Interpretations · Body Composition Analysis (Total Body Water, Protein, Mineral, Body Fat Mass, Fat Free Mass, Soft Lean Mass, Weight) · Muscle-Fat Analysis (Weight, Skeletal Muscle Mass, Soft Lean Mass, Body Fat Mass) · Obesity Analysis (Body Mass Index, Percent Body Fat) · Segmental Lean Analysis · ECW Ratio Analysis · Body Composition History (Weight, Skeletal Muscle Mass, Percent Body Fat, ECW Ratio) · InBody Score · Whole Body Phase Angle (History) · SMI (History) · Visceral Fat Area (Graph) · Body Type · Weight Control (Target Weight, Weight Control, Fat Control, Muscle Control) · Nutrition Evaluation (Protein, Minerals, Body Fat) · Obesity Evaluation (BMI, Percent Body Fat) · Body Balance Evaluation (Upper, Lower, Upper-Lower) · Segmental Fat Analysis (Graph) · Segmental Fat Analysis · Body Water Composition (Total Body Water, Intracellular Water, Extracellular Water) · Segmental Body Water Analysis (Right Arm, Left Arm, Trunk, Right Leg, Left Leg) · Segmental ICW Analysis · Segmental ECW Analysis	· Body Composition Analysis (Total Body Water, Protein, Mineral, Body Fat Mass, Fat Free Mass, Soft Lean Mass, Weight) · Muscle-Fat Analysis (Weight, Skeletal Muscle Mass, Body Fat Mass) · Obesity Analysis (Body Mass Index, Percent Body Fat) · Segmental Circumference · Waist-Hip Ratio (Graph) · Visceral Fat Level (Graph) · Water Contol · Research Parameters (Intracellular Water, Extracellular Water, Skeletal Muscle Mass, Fat 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, ECM/BCM, TBW/WT, Adjusted FFM, Adjusted SMI,Recommended Calorie Intake per day) · Calorie Expenditure of Exercise · Sarcopenia Parameters (SMI, HGS) · Blood Pressure (Systolic, Diastolic, Pulse, Mean Artery Pressure, Pulse, Rate Pressure Device) · QR code · Results Interpretation QR code · Whole Body ECW Ratio · Segmental ECW Ratio · Whole Body Phase Angle (50 kHz) · Segmental Body Phase Angle · Bioelectrical Impedance Vector Analysis · Impedance(Z0, Z∞) · Impedance (Each segment and each frequency)
Outputs (InBody Result Sheet for Children)	Results and Interpretations · Body Composition Analysis (Total Body Water, Protein, Mineral, Body Fat Mass, Weight) · Muscle-Fat Analysis (Weight, Skeletal Muscle 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) · SMI (History) · Growth Score · Weight Control (Target Weight, Weight Control, Fat Control, Muscle Control) · Nutrition Evaluation (Protein, Minerals, Body Fat) · Obesity Evaluation (BMI, Percent Body Fat) · Body Balance Evaluation (Upper, Lower, Upper-Lower)	· 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 Water, Skeletal Muscle Mass, Fat Free Mass, Basal Metabolic Rate, Child Obesity Degree, Bone Mineral Content, Body Cell Mass, FFMI, FMI, SMI, SMM/WT, ECM/BCM, TBW/WT) · Sarcopenia Parameters (SMI, HGS) · Blood Pressure (Systolic, Diastolic, Pulse, Mean Artery Pressure, Pulse, Rate Pressure Device) · QR code · Results Interpretation QR code · Whole Body Phase Angle (50 kHz) · Segmental Phase Angle (5 kHz, 50 kHz, 250 kHz: Right Arm, Left Arm, Trunk, Right Leg, Left Leg) · Impedance Graph (Each segment and each frequency)
Outputs (Body Water Result Sheet)	Results and Interpretations · Body Water Composition (Total Body Water, Intracellular Water, Extracellular Water) · ECW Ratio Analysis (ECW Ratio) · Segmental Body Water (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) · InBody Score · Whole Body Phase Angle (History) · SMI (History) · Visceral Fat Area (Graph) · Body Type (Graph) · Weight Control · Nutrition Evaluation · Obesity Evaluation (BMI, Percent Body Fat) · Body Balance Evaluation · Segmental Fat Analysis (Right Arm, Left Arm, Trunk, Right Leg, Left Leg) · Body Water Composition (Total Body Water, Intracellular Water, Extracellular 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) · Segmental ECW Analysis (Right Arm, Left Arm, Trunk, Right Leg, Left Leg)	· Body Composition Analysis (Protein, Minerals, Body Fat Mass, Fat Free Mass, Bone Mineral Content) · Muscle-Fat 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) · Visceral Fat Level (Graph) · Water Contol · Research Parameters (Intracellular Water, Extracellular Water, Skeletal Muscle Mass, Fat 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, ECM/BCM, TBW/WT, Adjusted FFM, Adjusted SMI, Recommended calorie intake per day) · Calorie Expenditure of Exercise · Sarcopenia Parameters (SMI, HGS) · Blood Pressure (Systolic, Diastolic, Pulse, Mean Artery Pressure, Pulse, Rate Pressure Device) · QR code · Results Interpretation QR code · Whole Body Phase Angle (50 kHz) · Segmental Phase Angle (5 kHz, 50 kHz, 250 kHz: Right Arm, Left Arm, Trunk, Right Leg, Left Leg) · BIVA (Bioelectrical Impedance Vector Analysis) · Impedance (Z0, Z∞) · Impedance (Each segment and each frequency)
Outputs (Evaluation Result Sheet)	· Bioelectrical Impedance Vector Analysis (BIVA) · Whole Body Phase Angle_50 kHz (PhA, Ø) (M ± SD, Percentile Graph) · Segmental Phase Angle_50 kHz (PhA, Ø) Balance · Whole Body ECW Ratio (ECW/TBW) (M ± SD, Percentile Graph) · ECW Ratio Balance (ECW/TBW) · TBW/WT (%) (M ± SD, Percentile Graph) · Percent Body Fat (PBF, %) (M ± SD, Percentile Graph) · Skeletal Muscle Mass and ECW Ratio (SMM, % & ECW/TBW) · Skeletal Muscle mass Index and ECW Ratio (SMI, kg/m^2 & ECW/TBW) · Skeletal Muscle mass Index (SMI, kg/m^2) (M ± SD, Percentile Graph)	· Fat Free Mass Index (FFMI, kg/m^2) (M ± SD, Percentile Graph) · Lean Mass (LM) Balance · Fat Mass Index (FMI, kg/m^2) (M ± SD, Percentile Graph) · Skeletal Muscle Mass divided by WT (SMM/WT, %) (M ± SD, Percentile Graph) · Visceral Fat Area (VFA, cm^2) (M ± SD, Percentile Graph) · Waist Hip Ratio (WHR) (M ± SD, Percentile Graph) · Weight (kg) (M ± SD, Percentile Graph) · Body Mass Index (BMI, kg/m^2) (M ± SD, Percentile Graph) · Body Cell Mass (BCM, kg) (M ± SD, Percentile Graph) · ECM/BCM (M ± SD, Percentile Graph) · Outer Circumference (cm)
Outputs (Research Result Sheet)	· Body Composition Summary (Fat Free Mass, Fat Mass, Intracellular Water, Extracellular Water, Total Body Water, ECW/TBW: Whole Body, Right Arm, Left Arm, Trunk, Right Leg, Left Leg, Whole Body Weight) · Body Composition Analysis (Lean Mass, ICW, ECW, Fat Mass, ECW/TBW): Whole Body, Right Arm, Left Arm, Trunk, Right Leg, Left Leg	· Research Parameters (BMI, Percent Body Fat, Skeletal Muscle Mass, Soft Lean Mass, Protein, Minerals, Bone Mineral Content, Basal Metabolic Rate, Waist-Hip Ratio, Waist Circumference, Visceral Fat Area, Obesity Degree, Body Cell Mass, Arm Circumference, Arm Muscle Circumference, TBW/FFM, FFMI, FMI, SMI) · Whole Body Phase Angle (50 kHz) · Segmental Phase Angle (5 kHz, 50 kHz, 250 kHz: Right Arm, Left Arm, Trunk, Right Leg, Left Leg) · Impedance Graph (Each segment and each frequency)
Outputs (Comparison Result Sheet)	· Weight, Skeletal Muscle Mass, Body Fat Mass, ECW Ratio, Phase Angle: Whole Body (Today, Recent, Difference) · Lean Mass, ECW Ratio, Phase Angle: Right Arm, Left Arm, Trunk, Right Leg, Left Leg (Today, Recent, Difference)	· Cole-Cole Plot (Standard median curve, Today's Results, Previous Results)
Outputs (InBody Thermal Result Sheet)	· Personal Information · Muscle, Fat Analysis (Weight, Skeletal Muscle Mass, Soft Lean Mass, Body Fat Mass) · Obesity Analysis (BMI, Percent Body Fat) · Segmental Lean Analysis · Segmental ECW Ratio Analysis · Body Water Composition (Total Body Water, Intracellular Water, Extracellular Water) · Body Composition Analysis (Protein, Minerals, Body Fat Mass, Fat Free Mass, Bone Mineral Content) · Segmental Body Water Analysis · Segmental Fat Analysis · Segmental Lean & ECW Ratio Analysis (Assessment)	· Water Control · Research Parameters (Intracellular Water, Extracellular Water, Wholebody ECW Ratio, Skeletal Muscle Mass, Protein, Mineral, Bone Mineral Content, Body Cell Mass, Waist-Hip Ratio, Waist Circumference, Visceral Fat Area, Obesity Degree, Basal Metabolic Rate, Arm Circumference, Arm Muscle Circumference, FFMI, FMI, SMI, SMM/WT, TBW/FFM, ECM/BCM, TBW/WT, Adjusted FFM, Adjusted SMI) · Whole Body ECW Ratio · Segmental ECW Ratio · Whole Body Phase Angle (50 kHz: Right side of the body) · Segmental Body Phase Angle (5 kHz, 50 kHz, 250 kHz: Right Arm, Left Arm, Trunk, Right Leg, Left Leg) · Impedance (Each segment and each frequency)

* 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).
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