

Pandemic effect on body composition. Single center analysis of 2.771 cases Casa de Saúde São José

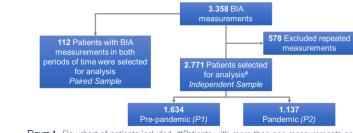
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Background: The COVID-19 pandemic has led to a dramatic increase in the levels of sedentary lifestyle and unhealthy dietary habits. A worsening in populational obesity levels and body composition (BC) is strongly awaited but so far not documented.

Objective: To compare BC profile measured by bioelectrical impedance analysis (BIA) between prepandemic (P1-03/15th/2017 to 03/16th/2020) and pandemic (P2-3/17th/2020 to 3/10th/2021) period.



Materials and Methods:

BIA were grouped according to the time it was performed. Two comparisons were done: an independent sample comparison (ISC) and a paired sample comparison (PSC) considering patients with at least one BIA in P1 and P2 (figure 1). Age, height, gender, weight, body mass index (BMI), body fat mass (BFM), free fat mass (FFM), skeletal muscle mass (SMM), percentage of body fat (PBF), visceral fat area (VFA) were compared. Statistical significance level was defined for a p value<0.05.

Results: A total of 3.358 BIA were performed, and 2.771 and 112 were selected for IS and PS. respectively. In ISC, despite an unchanged weight, BFM, FFM, PBF and VFA increased and SSM decreased on P2(p<0.015 for all). PBF was 26.7±10.9 and 28.9±10.4% for P1 and P2 respectively (table 1). A multivariate linear regression, model using PBF as dependent variable showed P2 as an independent predictor (β =0.38 95%CI 0.19 to 0.56) for higher values of PBF after adjustment for age, gender, BMI and SMM (table 2). In the PSC (table 3), PBF was 24.59±10.34 and 25.58±9.89%, respectively for P1 to P2 (p=0.015).

Figure 1- Flowchart of patients included #Patients with more than one measurements only the first one was considered

Table 1 - Univariated analysis comparing pre-pandemic (P1) with pandemic (P2) periods of time						
	P1 (N=1634)	P2 (N=1137)	Cohen's d (95%Cl)	p value		
Period	03/15 th /17 to 03/16 th /20	03/17 th /20 to 03/10 th /21				
Age	46.3±18.6	46.7±18.4	0.02 (-0.05 to 0.10)	0.521		
Male Gender	1051 (64.3%)	718(63.1%)		0.528		
Weight (kg)	74.5±17.5	75.1±17.9	0.03 (-0.04 to 0.10)	0.442		
Height (cm)	173.1±69.3	170.1±11.3	-0.05 (-0.13 to 0.02)	0.145		
BMI (Kg/m ²)	25.5±4.9	25.7±4.9	0.18 (0.05 to -0.02)	0.208		
BFM (Kg)	20.5±11	22.3±11.2	0.16 (0.09 to 0.24)	< 0.001		
FFM (Kg)	54.1±12.9	52.8±12.7	-0.10 (-0.17 to -0.02)	0.009		
SMM (Kg)	30±7.8	29.3±7.7	-0.09 (-0.17 to -0.02)	0.012		
PBF (%)	26.7±10.9	28.9±10.4	0.21 (0.13 to 0.28)	< 0.001		
VFA (cm ²)	94.2±57.5	103.7±57.4	0.16 (0.08 to 0.24)	< 0.001		
BMI=body mass index; BFM= body fat mass; FFM= free fat mass; SMM=Skeletal muscle mass; PBF= percentage of body fat; VFA= visceral far area						

Table 2- Linear multivariated regression analysis. SSM=Skeletal muscle mass							
	β	95%Cl	p value				
Age	0.040	0.035 to 0.046	< 0.001				
Gender	2.12	1.85 to 2.39	< 0.001				
Weight	0.80	0.79 to 0.81	< 0.001				
Height	-0.03	-0,03 to -0.029	< 0.001				
SMM	-1.75	-1.78 to -1.73	< 0.001				
Pandemic	0.38	0.19 to 0.56	< 0.001				

Table 3-Pairwise comparison of the 112 individuals with BIA in both time frames (N=112)							
	P1	P2	Cohen's d (95%Cl)	p value			
Age (Years)	42.27±16.7	43.46±16.7	1.76 (1.48 to 2.05)	< 0.001			
BMI (kg/cm2)	25.59±4.48	25.82±4.58	0.10 (-0.07 to 0.29)	0.264			
FFM (kg)	57.53±12.35	57.51±11.91	-0.01 (-0.19 to 0.17)	0.948			
SMM (kg)	32.27±7.52	32.2±7.27	-0.03 (-0.21 to 0.15)	0.722			
BFM(Kg)	19.47±10.64	20.34±11.05	0.16 (-0.02 to 0.35)	0.077			
PBF (%)	24.59±10.34	25.58±9.89	0.23 (0.04 to 0.42)	0.015			
VFA (cm2)	86.9±53.68	90.5±52.69	0.16 (-0.02 to 0.34)	0.093			
BMI=body mass index; BFM= body fat mass, FFM= free fat mass; SMM= skeletal muscle mass; PBF= percentage body fat; VFA= visceral fat area.							

Conclusion

To our knowledge this is the first documentation of worsening BC after pandemic. Health authorities should be alert for this phenomenon and their clinical consequences in the days to come.



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