IDENTIFYING AT-RISK PATIENTS WITH BODYSTAT BIA ANALYSER USING PHASE ANGLE.

WHY SHOULD IT BE INCLUDED IN PRIMARY CARE?

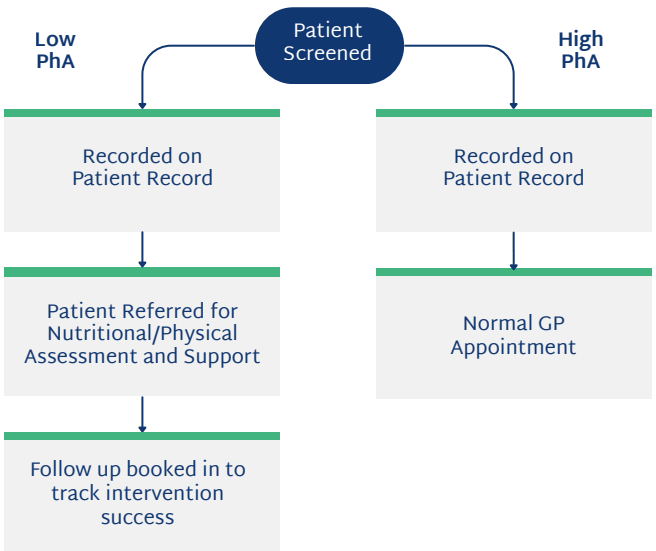
- Bodystat's spectroscopy and (BIS) analyser offers a non-invasive, quick, and reliable method to assess body composition, particularly to identify patients at risk of malnutrition, frailty, sarcopenia, and cachexia.
- Phase Angle (PA), a raw data from BIA & BIS, is a key indicator of cellular health and can be used to screen for these conditions.
- Malnutrition (as undernutrition) affects an estimated 3 million people in the UK (those either malnourished or at risk), the majority of whom are living in the community (93%)
- As screening isn't routine or believed in a large number people without clear symptoms are often missed.



PRACTICAL DELIVERY IN GP PRACTICES

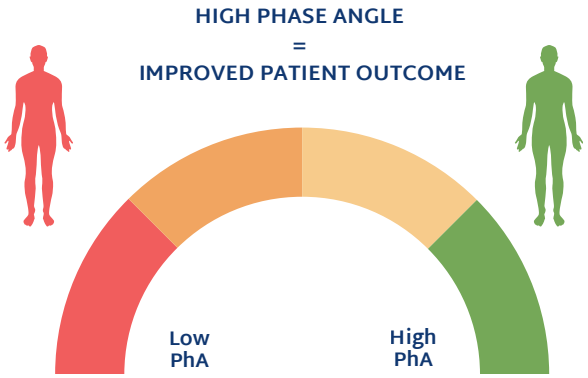
SCREENING PROCESS

- Patients attending GP practices in the UK will undergo a BIA test conducted by a practice nurse during the wait for their GP appointment.
- The Bodystat analyser, known for its ease of use and portability, will measure the patient's Phase Angle among other parameters.



IDENTIFICATION OF RISK

- A low Phase Angle typically indicates poorer cellular health, which correlates with increased risk of malnutrition, frailty, sarcopenia, and cachexia.
- Cut-off values for Phase Angle have been established in various studies to identify those at risk:
  - For sarcopenia, cut-off points range from 4.05 to 5.05 degrees.
  - For frailty and similar conditions, lower thresholds like 4.76° for men and 4.11° for women have been suggested.



REFERRAL & INTERVENTION

- Patients identified with a low Phase Angle will be flagged as 'at risk'.
- They will be referred for a more comprehensive assessment, potentially involving dietitians, physiotherapists, or other specialists for tailored interventions.

POST INTERVENTION MONITORING

- Subsequent BIS assessments using Bodystat analysers will track changes in Phase Angle and other body composition metrics to monitor the effectiveness of nutritional, physical, or medical interventions.
- This allows for an ongoing evaluation of patient health status and adjustment of care plans accordingly.

KEY BENEFITS

EARLY DETECTION	EFFICIENCY	COST EFFECTIVENESS	PATIENT- CENTRIC CARE
Facilitates early identification of at-risk patients, potentially improving outcomes by addressing issues before they become severe.	Integrates seamlessly into existing GP workflows, requiring minimal additional time or resources.	BIA is less invasive and more affordable than other diagnostic methods like MRI or CT scans, making it suitable for routine screening.	Provides a pathway to personalised health interventions based on objective data.

CONCLUSION

By employing Bodystat BIA technology with a focus on Phase Angle, GP practices can enhance patient care by identifying and managing those at risk of significant health declines, thereby promoting better health outcomes through timely and targeted interventions.

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BODY COMPOSITION TECHNOLOGY

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