

Elevate your gym with practical application of advanced BIA Body Composition Analysis



Get Precise and Train Smart

Clients need to know if their training habits are creating imbalances, which reduce efficiency and increase risk of injury long-term. Keep track of muscle and fat in different body segments to determine if clients are properly developed and balanced.

Let coaches do what they do best

By measuring potential clients and having a conversation about the result sheet, coaches can easily and credibly discuss how they can help clients achieve their goals, through individualized fitness programs

Track Progress and Improve Retention

Sticking to an exercise program can be difficult, and it's all too easy to quit. With precision measurements, you can show clients how they've progressed, and demonstrate how your program is effectively helping them build muscle and burn fat!

It's not just Quantity, it's Quality

Working out shouldn't be just about looking good, it's about results. Muscle mass matters, but muscle quality is the true indicator of athletic performance. Evaluate if your clients are gaining strength, and be the first to notice if training needs to be adjusted.

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MA801 Professional Body Composition Analyzer

Key Specifications

Bioelectrical Impedance Analysis (BIA)	25 Impedance Measurements: 5 f for 5 segments (Right Arm, Left A
Electrodes	8-point Tactile Electrode Design
Display	1280 x 800 pixels, 10.1-inch color
Capacity / Graduation	Max Capacity 300kg (0.1kg gradu
Applicable Age	6-85 years old
Output / Transmission	USB 2.0 x3, RS232 x1, Bluetooth,
Data Storage	100,000 Measurements (data tran
Measurement Duration	Less than 50 seconds
Device Dimensions	875 (L) x 463 (W) x 1205 (H): mr 33.4 (L) x 18.2 (W) x 47.4 (H): ind
Device Weight	About 31kg (68lbs)

Result Sheet Output

Body Composition Analysis	Intracellular Water, Extracellular W Mass, Soft Lean Mass, Fat-Free Ma
Muscle-Weight Analysis	Weight, Skeletal Muscle Mass, Bod
Obesity Analysis	Body Mass Index, Percent Body Fa
Abdominal Fat (L4-L5)	Visceral Fat, Subcutaneous Fat
Total & Segmental Analysis	Lean Mass (Whole Body, Right Arm, Fat Mass (Whole Body, Right Arm,
BIVA	Bioelectrical Impedance Vector Analy
Phase Angle	50kHz whole-body phase angle perce
Muscle Quality	Estimated grip strength (N, kg)
Health Score	Combined evaluation of body composition
Percentage Body Fat Percentiles for Adults	Comparison of Percent Body Fat with
Edema Index	Extracellular Water/Total Body Water
Research Information	Basal Metabolic Rate, Waist-Hip Ra Mass, Right Arm Circumference, L Body Water/Fat-Free Mass, Fat-Fre
Impedance	5kHz, 20kHz, 50kHz, 100kHz, 250 kl



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frequencies (5kHz, 20kHz, 50kHz, 100kHz, 250kHz) Arm, Trunk, Right Leg, Left Leg)

or touchscreen LCD

uation)

n, Wi-Fi, RJ45 Ethernet

nsfer available via USB, Bluetooth, or Wi-Fi)

iches

Water, Total Body Water, Protein, Mineral, Body Fat lass, Weight

dy Fat Mass

at, Waist-Hip Ratio

m, Left Arm, Trunk, Right Leg, Left Leg) , Left Arm, Trunk, Right Leg, Left Leg)

ysis

entiles for adults

sition results

th comparable gender, age, ethnicity

er Ratio

Ratio, Waist Circumference, Visceral Fat Area, Body Cell Left Arm Circumference, Arm Muscle Circumference, Total Free Mass Index, Fat Mass Index, Skeletal Muscle Index

Hz







Visceral Fat (L4-L5)



Segmental Muscle & Fat



Advanced Risk Indicators



Muscle Quality

Advanced Body **Composition Analysis** Outputs

Abdominal Fat-----

The location and amount of Visceral Fat correlates with metabolic risk more than total body fat, and has been determined to be a more reliable method of identifying subjects at risk for cardiovascular diseases than current definitions of obesity.

* Hamdy O et al. Metabolic Obesity: The Paradox Between Visceral and Subcutaneous Fat. Curr Diabetes Rev, 2006, 2, 367-73



Segmental Analysis

Muscle imbalance may increase the risk of injury and soreness. Track segmental muscle development and keep your clients safe.

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* Wang HK et al. Mobility impairment, muscle imbalance, muscle weakness, scapular asymmetry and shoulder injury in elite volleyball athletes. J Sports Med Phys Fitness 2001. Sep;41(3):403-10

Phase Angle (Percentiles)

Measurement of quantity is of limited utility for evaluation of health. Through tracking of Phase Angle, an indicator strongly correlating with age and health, evaluation of subject's cellular status and corresponding context can be made.

* Gonzalez MC et al. Phase angle and its determinants in healthy subjects: influence of body composition. Am J Clin Nutr 2016; 103.712-6

* Marra M et al. Bioelectrical impedance phase angle in constitutionally lean females, ballet dancers, and patients with anorexia nervosa. ECJN 2009; 63, 905-908

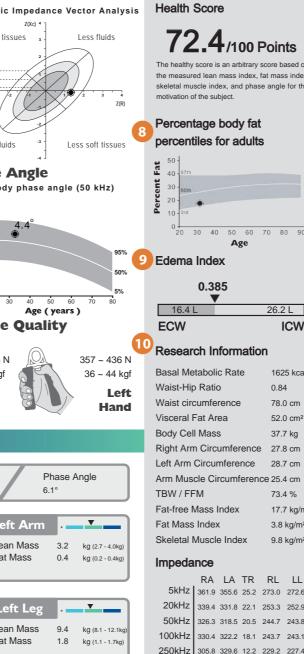


Muscle Quality.....

Through measurement of cellular quality, the MA801 can provide estimates of potential handgrip strength, used as a clinical marker for poor mobility, and a better predictor of sarcopenia than muscle mass. Comparison between dynamometer and estimate places subject's strength level in context.

* Cruz-Jentoft AJ et al. Sarcopenia: European consensus on definition and diagnosis. Age and Ageing 2010; 39:412-423

1.1.1	ID		icity	Height	Gender	Age	Measured Tir		
John	7347204154	Asi	an	181.0 cm	Male	32	2019.03.28 16:		
	Body Composi	ition Ana	lysis						
	Compartments	Values	TBW	SLM	FFM	Weight	Normal Rang		
37.2% —	ICW (Ibs) Intracellular Water	26.2	42.6				25.0 ~ 30.5		
23.3%	ECW (Ibs) Extracellular Water	16.4		54.7	58.1		15.3 ~ 18.7		
0 17.1%	Protein (lbs)	12.1		_		70.5	8.0 ~ 11.4		
4.8%	Mineral (lbs)	3.4					2.3 ~ 3.9		
17.6% ——	BFM (Ibs) Body Fat Mass	12.4				_	7.0 ~ 14.1		
			5 BIVA						
Muscle - Fat	: Analysis			Impedance V	ector Analysis	Health Sco	ore		
_	Under Normal	Over	More soft tis	Z(Xc) 4	Less fluids	70	A		
Woight (lbc) 50	68 85 100 115 14	13 172 200 %	WOLG SOLL US	ssues a		/ Z.	4 /100 Point		
Total Body Weight	70.5		95 %		$\langle \rangle$	-	e is an arbitrary score bas an mass index, fat mass		
SMM (lbs) 60	75 90 100 110 13		50 %				index, and phase angle f		
Skeletal Muscle Mass	32.2				Z(R)	motivation of the	Subject.		
BFM (lbs) 50	65 80 100 160 24	10 320 400 %	\langle	2		Percentag	-		
Body Fat Mass	12.4		More flui	ds ^{-a} Lo	ess soft tissues	percentiles	s for adults		
			6 Phase /	Δησίο		40 97th			
Obesity Ana	alysis			y phase angle	(50 kHz)	30-50th			
(ka/m^2) 10.0	14.2 18.5 21.7 24.9 34	I I I.9 45.0 55.0	^ ^{8.0}]			40 97th 30 soth 20 30 10 3rd			
Body Mass Index 21.5						20 30 40 50 60 70 80			
PBF (%) 2.0	6.0 10.0 15.0 20.0 33	3.3 46.7 60.0	Angle	<u> </u>	95%		Age		
PDF (70) Percent Body Fat	17.6		05.0 5.0 4.0		50%	Edema Ind	lex		
WHR 0.65	/HR 0.65 0.72 0.80 0.85 0.90 1.00 1.10 1						0.385		
Waist-Hip Ratio	0.84		20 3	0 40 50 60 Age (years	0 70 80	16.4 L	26.2 L		
Abdominal	Fat (L4-L5 vertebrae)		Muscle Quality			ECW IC			
and the					1	0 Bosooreh	Information		
A Star			383 ~ 468 N		357 ~ 436 N	Basal Metabo			
			39 ~ 48 kgf		36 ~ 44 kgf	Waist-Hip Ra			
Visceral Fa	t Subcutan	eous Fat	Right Hand		Left Hand	Waist circum	ference 78.0 d		
4 52.0 cm ²		Cm ²				Visceral Fat /			
Total & Segr	nental Analysis					Body Cell Ma Right Arm Cir	rcumference 27.8 o		
_					Left Arm Circ				
Whole Body	* Lean Mass	Fat Ma		Phase	Angle	Arm Muscle (Circumference 25.4 d		
	54.7 kg (44.8 - 67.3kg)	12.4 k	sg (7.0 - 14.1kg)	6.1°		TBW / FFM	73.4		
				ft Arm 🔒	T	Fat-free Mass Fat Mass Ind			
	T								
Right Arm			*1	n Masa	ka (0 = 1 = 1	Skeletal Mus	Cle Index 9.8 K		
	kg (2.7 - 4.0kg) kg (0.2 - 0.4kg)	1,		n Mass 3.2 Mass 0.4	kg (2.7 - 4.0kg) kg (0.2 - 0.4kg)		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
Right Arm	kg (2.7 - 4.0kg)	k •	Fat		- · · · ·	Impedance	e		
Right Arm	kg (2.7 - 4.0kg) kg (0.2 - 0.4kg) * Lean Ma:	SS 25.3 kg (20	Fat		- · · · ·	Impedance R/ 5kHz 361.	9 A LA TR RL .9 355.6 25.2 273.0 2		
Right Arm	kg (2.7 - 4.0kg) kg (0.2 - 0.4kg)	SS 25.3 kg (20	Fat		- · · · ·	Impedance R/ 5kHz 361 20kHz 339			



Introduction to the Body Composition Result Sheet

1 Body Composition Analysis

Reliable, non-invasive Bioelectrical Impedance Analysis makes it easier to conduct regular monitoring of Body Composition. The calculated estimated weights of the body's compositional elements can be compared with standard results for context.

2 Muscle-Fat Analysis

Measurement of weight is important, but incomplete without further analyzing the amount of muscle and fat in a subject. Understanding skeletal muscle and body fat proportions can help professional trainers formulate muscle and fat control recommendations.

3 Obesity Analysis

Different body fat indicators provide valuable information needed for a more useful evaluation of health. Percent Body Fat is a general indicator, while Waist-Hip Ratio and Visceral Fat are used as critical cut-off points for risk of obesity-related diseases which may not be immediately visible from the outside.

4 Total & Segmental Analysis

Measure muscle and fat more precisely with segmental analysis of the trunk, upper body, and lower body. Identify imbalances, and determine if the subject's muscle is within normal range, tracking changes to better observe the effects of training.

5 BIVA

Bioelectrical Vector Impedance Analysis (BIVA) uses direct measurements of reactance and resistance, allowing it to provide reliable comparisons and evaluations of cellular hydration and nutritional status - even for individuals with abnormal hydration - making it easier for healthcare practitioners to evaluate a patient's status.

6 Phase Angle

Phase angle decreases with illness and old age, making it an important indicator of health, and an absolute necessity for a professional body composition evaluation. Compare subject's phase angle with their respective gender and age, placing results into context.

7 Muscle Quality

Estimation of Grip Strength provides a valuable muscle quality indicator that can point to changes more quickly and noticeably than a simple measurement and tracking of muscle mass.

8 Body Fat Percentiles

Compare subject's body fat percentages with similar population, placing results in context of age, gender, and ethnicity.

9 Edema Index

Identify abnormalities in intracellular/extracellular fluid proportion, using the edema index as an indicator and warning sign for diseases affecting body fluid balance, including impaired heart and kidney function.

10 Research Information

The MA801 provides a wide variety of body composition output parameters of particular relevance for research, and includes various indexes used as early warning signs for malnutrition, obesity, and sarcopenia.