Sports Medicine
Monitor Rehabilitation Progress
Utilize Phase Angle to track progress and recovery at a cellular level, helping you determine when it’s safe to allow an injured athlete to resume training and tough workouts.

Fluid Management
Track changes in body fluid
Precise tracking and management of extracellular and intracellular fluid is of utmost importance in a wide variety of diseases, including but not limited to cardiac and renal deficiency. Utilize the Edema Index to evaluate imbalance, and track body water changes as frequently as needed.

Obesity Treatment
Evaluate effectiveness of weight loss
Monitor clinically important indicators of metabolic risk by tracking changes in visceral fat area. Help evaluate if patient is at risk, and determine if current treatment regimens are effective.

Evaluation of Sarcopenia
Track changes in quality, not quantity
In elderly populations, muscle strength can decline much more rapidly than muscle mass. By evaluating muscle effectiveness through evaluation of cellular health, healthcare professionals now have a more useful indicator that may provide early warning for fall risk.

The MA801 Body Composition Analyzer provides advanced BIA Body Composition Analysis with the following key specifications:

Key Specifications
- Bioelectrical Impedance (25 Hz): 5 frequencies (5kHz, 20kHz, 50kHz, 100kHz, 250kHz) for 5 segments (Right Arm, Left Arm, Trunk, Right Leg, Left Leg)
- Electrodes: 8-point Tactile Electrode Design
- Display: 1280 x 800 pixels, 10.1 in color touchscreen LCD
- Capacity / Graduation: Max Capacity 300kg (0.1kg graduation)
- Applicable Age: 6-85 years old
- Output / Transmission: USB 2.0, RS232, x1, Bluetooth, Wi-Fi, RJ45 Ethernet
- Data Storage: 100,000 Measurements (data transfer available via USB, Bluetooth, or Wi-Fi)
- Measurement Duration: Less than 50 seconds
- Device Dimensions: 875 (L) x 463 (W) x 1205 (H) mm
- Device Weight: About 31kg (68lbs)
- Extracellular Water/Total Body Water Ratio
- Muscle Quality
- Health Score
- Estimated grip strength (N, kg)
- Combined evaluation of body composition results
- Comparison of Percent Body Fat with comparable gender, age, ethnicity
- Body Mass Index, Percent Body Fat, Waist-Hip Ratio
- Basal Metabolic Rate, Waist-Hip Ratio, Waist Circumference, Visceral Fat Area, Body Cell Mass, Right Arm Circumference, Left Arm Circumference, Anti-Muscle Circumference, Total Body Water, Fat Mass, Fat-Free Mass, Fat Mass Index, Skeletal Muscle Index

Result Sheet Output
- Body Composition Analysis
- Muscle Weight Analysis: Weight, Skeletal Muscle Mass, Body Fat Mass
- Obesity Analysis: Body Mass Index, Percent Body Fat, Waist-Hip Ratio, Visceral Fat, Subcutaneous Fat
- Total & Segmental Analysis: Lean Mass (Whole Body, Right Arm, Left Arm, Trunk, Right Leg, Left Leg)
- Adiposity Analysis: Fat Mass (Whole Body, Right Arm, Left Arm, Trunk, Right Leg, Left Leg)
- Bioelectrical Impedance Vector Analysis: 5kHz, 20kHz, 50kHz, 100kHz, 250 kHz

The MA801 Body Composition Analyzer applies artificial neural network algorithms to Bioelectrical Impedance Analysis (BIA) for more reliable and accurate measurement of body composition. Featuring advanced output parameters design evaluation of quality and health status, our results are formulated and validated with clinical trials, providing medical professionals with accurate and reproducible measurement data.
Advanced Body Composition Analysis Outputs

Abdominal Fat - Percentiles

The location and amount of visceral fat correlates with metabolic risk more than total body fat, and has been identified to be a more reliable method of identifying subjects at risk for cardiometabolic disease than current definitions.

Biocellulastic Impedance Vector Analysis (BIVA)

Traditional BMI reliance on standard body water proportion makes it less reliable for use with patients with disease affecting body water. BIVA (direct measurement of resistances (R) and reactances (X)) values compared with normal populations allows for fast and reliable monitoring even for ‘difficult’ patients, improving BMI

Phase Angle (Percentiles)

Measurement of quality is of limited utility for evaluation of health. Through tracking of Phase Angle, an indicator strongly correlating with age and health, evaluation of patient’s cellular status and corresponding content can be made.

Muscle Quality

Through measurement of cellular quality, the MA801 can provide estimation of patient’s functional strength, used as a clinical marker for poor mobility, and a better predictor of sarcopenia than muscle mass. Comparison between dynamometer and estimate places poor mobility, and a better predictor of sarcopenia than muscle

Edema Index

Intracellular Water Proportion is a major risk indicator for all-cause mortality, kidney deficiency, and cardiovascular disease, providing a more reliable method of identifying subjects at risk for cardiometabolic disease than current definitions.

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 proportion can help healthcare providers to formulate muscle and fat control recommendations.

Obesity Analysis

Obesity Body Fat percentages provide valuable information needed for a more useful evaluation of health. Recent Body Fat is a general indicator while Waist Hip Ratios/Percentages are used as critical cut-off points for risk of obesity-related diseases which may not be immediately visible from the outside.

Total & Segmental Analysis

Measure muscle and fat more precisely with segmental analysis of the trunk, upper body, and lower body. Identify abnormalities, and determine if the subject’s muscle is within normal range. Tracking changes to better observe the effects of rehabilitation or disease.

BIVA

Muscle Mass Estimation using BIVA allows direct measurements of resistance and reactance, allowing it to provide reliable comparisons and evaluations of fabulous (fat) and nutritional tissue - even for individuals with abnormal hydration, making easier for healthcare professionals to evaluate a patient’s tissue.

Phase Angle

Phase angle decreases with age and daily age, making it an important marker of health, and an absolute necessity for a professional body composition evaluation. Compare patient’s phase angle with their respective gender and age, allowing results into context.

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.