## TACSM Abstract

## Association between Total Body Composition and VO2max in Individuals with Mid-Spectrum Chronic Kidney Disease

RICARDO TORRES<sup>1</sup>, KATHLEEN A. RICHARDSON<sup>1</sup>, JEFFERY HEILESON<sup>1</sup>, RODNEY G. BOWDEN<sup>2</sup>, AHMED ISMAEEL<sup>3</sup>, ANDREW GALLUCCI<sup>1</sup>, LESLEE FUNDERBURK<sup>4</sup>, PANAGIOTIS KOUTAKIS<sup>3</sup>, AND JEFFREY S. FORSSE<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Baylor Laboratories for Exercise Science and Technology, Department of Health, Human Performance, and Recreation, Baylor University; Waco, TX <sup>2</sup>Department of Public Health, Baylor University; Waco, TX. <sup>3</sup>Clinical Muscle Biology Lab, Baylor University, Waco, TX. <sup>4</sup>Nutritional Sciences, Baylor University, Waco, TX

## Category: Masters

Advisor / Mentor: Forsse, Jeffrey (Jeff\_Forsse@baylor.edu)

## ABSTRACT

Total body composition (TBC), a measure of body fat percentage (%BF), lean body mass (LBM), and bone mineral content (BMC), can be used as a predictor of cardiovascular fitness. Prior studies have established a relationship between TBC and VO2max in healthy individuals over 35 years of age. However, this relationship is poorly understood in chronic disease populations. **PURPOSE**: To assess the relationship between TBC and cardiovascular fitness in a clinical population of adults with mid-spectrum (stages G2, G3a, and G3b) chronic kidney disease (CKD). METHODS: A cross-sectional analysis was conducted among 24 subjects diagnosed with mid-spectrum CKD. Nine males and 15 females with an average age of 62.25±9.2 years and a glomerular filtration rate (GFR) of 54.38±9.04 ml/min/1.73m2 completed the study. Subjects completed a health screening, dual-energy x-ray absorptiometry (DEXA) scan, and underwent VO2max testing on a treadmill using a modified Bruce protocol. Normality tests, descriptive statistics, Pearson's correlations, t-tests, and ANOVAs were conducted in SAS v.9.4. RESULTS: The average %BF was 36.28±8.47%, LBM was 117.16±31.32lbs., BMC was 2308.74±735.19g., and VO2max was 20.13±5.04ml/kg/min. VO2max was positively correlated with BMC and LBM (r=0.65, p=0.001 and r=0.75, p<0.001, respectively) and negatively correlated with %BF (r= -0.80, p<0.001). Individuals in later stages of CKD had lower LBM, BMC, and VO2max (p=0.017, p=0.001, and p=0.007, respectively), yet there was no association of CKD stage with %BF or age (p=0.210 and p=0.107). CONCLUSION: TBC was found to be significantly associated with cardiovascular fitness in the study sample. Higher BMD and LBM values were associated with higher VO2max whereas higher %BF was associated with a lower VO2max in individuals with mid-spectrum CKD. Progression of CKD stage was associated with lower LBM, BMC, and VO2max values, indicating a graded effect of CKD stage on cardiovascular fitness.