



There are a few common factors that can influence a client's scan result. Understanding how each factor can affect a person physiologically will help you better interpret and explain an individual's scan result sheet.

The key is to ensure that your clients' or members' pre-scan conditions are consistent for each scan. Any changes in the factors listed below between scans may raise concerns about accuracy.

COMMON FACTORS

Carbohydrates

- Carbohydrates metabolize into glycogen in the body.
- Glycogen binds to 3-4 molecules of fluid.
 - An increase in carbohydrates typically shows up on the result sheet as an INCREASE in total body water, skeletal muscle mass, and lean mass, which by default results in a DECREASE in body fat mass and subsequently a DECREASE in body fat percentage.
 - A decrease in carbohydrates typically shows up on the result sheet as a DECREASE in total body water, skeletal muscle mass, and lean mass, which by default results in an INCREASE in body fat mass and subsequently an INCREASE in body fat percentage.

Exercising Prior to a Scan

- When we exercise, we increase blood flow around the body and blood flow in our muscles.
 - A workout prior to a scan typically appears on the result sheet as an INCREASE in skeletal
 muscle mass and lean mass, along with a DECREASE in body fat mass and subsequently a
 DECREASE in body fat percentage, due to the increased blood volume in the muscles after
 training.

Caffeine, Pre-Workout, and Alcohol

- Caffeine, pre-workout and alcohol all act as diuretics in the body.
 - Diuretics affect our bodies by helping us excrete more fluid from our bodies.
 - Any of these supplements will cause a decrease in water and appear on the result sheet as a
 DECREASE in total body water, skeletal muscle mass, and lean mass, along with an
 INCREASE in body fat mass and consequently an INCREASE in body fat percentage.

Creatine

- Creatine will increase the total amount of intracellular water within our bodies.
 - Creatine will typically show up on the result sheet as an INCREASE in total body water, skeletal muscle mass, and lean mass, which by default results in a DECREASE in body fat mass and subsequently a DECREASE in body fat percentage.

Menstrual Cycle

- Over the course of the menstrual cycle, a female's hormones fluctuate, causing shifts in total body water and body weight.
- The best phase of the cycle to scan is typically day 7-8, right after the menstruation phase, when hormones, water, and body weight are most stable.
- If scanning on days 7-8 is not possible, we recommend scheduling scans during the same phase of the cycle to achieve the most reliable and consistent results. For this reason, we suggest scheduling scans every 4-8 weeks.

Hydration

- The lack of proper water consumption the day before a scan can influence the scan result sheet.
 - Males are recommended to have 3L of water the day prior to a scan.
 - Females are recommended to have 2L of water the day prior to a scan.
 - Low hydration levels will typically show up on the result sheet as a DECREASE in total body water, skeletal muscle mass, and lean mass, along with an INCREASE in body fat mass and consequently an INCREASE in body fat percentage.

