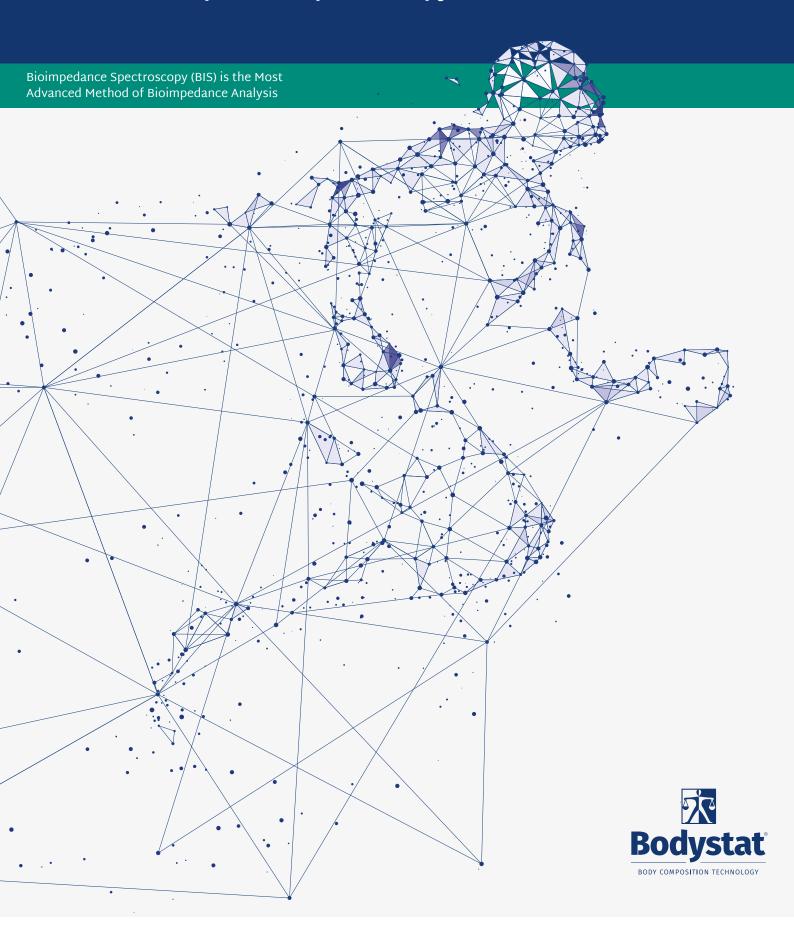
MULTISCAN 5000



Pioneer in Bioimpedance Spectroscopy (BIS)



TRANSFORMING NUTRITIONAL ASSESSMENT

Using BIS, the most advanced method of bioimpedance measurements, the Multiscan 5000 revolutionises body composition analysis, offering unmatched accuracy and ease of use in any clinical setting.

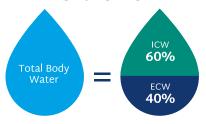
FLUID MANAGEMENT

Intracellular Water (ICW) and Extracellular Water (ECW) are distinguished separately which is more sensitive to subtle fluid shifts.

The **Prediction Marker Infinity** directly measures the ratio of **ECW to TBW** using Resistance values at R zero and R infinity. The Prediction Marker provides a prognostic indicator of fluid balance and potential deterioration in cell membrane integrity.

Over-Hydration (OHY) value highlights **Fluid Overload**, which can indicate edema, patient risk profile and guide dry weight determination.

IDEAL ICW/ECW SPLIT



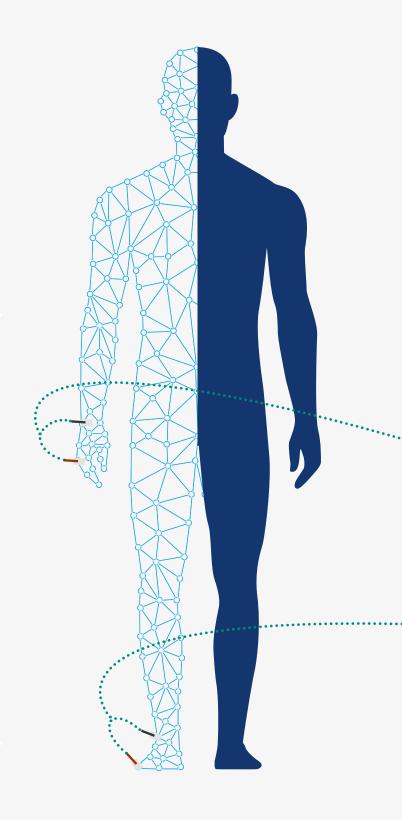
CELLULAR HEALTH

Cell Membrane Capacitance (CMC) reflects the cell membrane quality and integrity. CMC relates to the deterioration of cellular health.

Phase angle is directly measured increasing accuracy and reproducibility and serves as a prognostic indicator of cellular health. It is also closely linked to muscle mass and can highlight malnourishment.

Phase Angle is a prognostic indicator of cellular health and is associated with nutritional risk, disease progression and muscle mass loss.





BODY FAT

Body fat percentage and weight is determined and displayed in relation to ideal ranges for both values. It is important to stay at the ideal levels (14-24%) as low levels can cause poor immune function and high levels can cause inflammation.

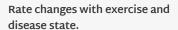
Precise Skeletal Muscle Mass value, ensuring early detection of muscle mass loss. Appendicular Skeletal Muscle Mass is a precise value of the muscle tissue in limbs for sarcopenic assessment. Intracellular Water (ICW) is directly correlated with muscle mass, making it helpful in tracking changes. Body Mass Index (BMI) has clear

limitations. Fat Free Mass Index (FFMI) and Body Fat Mass Index (BFMI) are

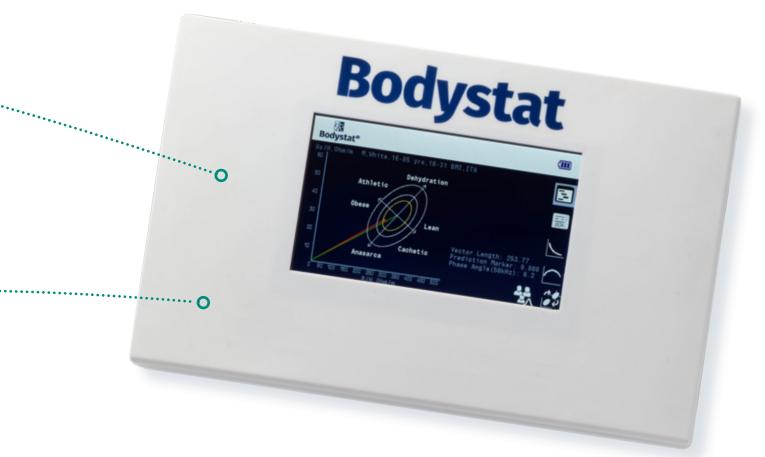
more accurate alternatives.

METABOLIC RATE

The Metabolic Rate highlights the rate at which a **subject's metabolism burns calories over 24 hours at rest** (Basal). This guides the minimum calorie intake requirement of a subject.







ENHANCED PATIENT OUTCOMES



Identify nutritional and hydration issues before they become critical.



PREVENTION

Through early nutritional, physical and medical interventions.



MONITORING

Continuously assess and monitor nutritional and hydration status for improved patient care.

KEY FEATURES



ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY

Unique Adaptive Compensation Technology eliminates stray capacitance.



COMPREHENSIVE DATA

Distinguishes ICW and ECW separately.



PORTABLE & VERSATILE

Lightweight, convenient and designed for clinical use.



USER-FRIENDLY

No training required with simple interface.



CONNECTIVITY

Wifi-enabled.



DOWNLOADABLE DATA

Easily transfer data for further analysis.

OPTIONS DISPLAYED ON THE MULTISCAN UNIT:

Fat % & Normal Range	BMR/Body Weight
Fat Weight & Normal Range	Est. Average Requirement
Lean % & Normal Range	Body Mass Index (BMI) & Normal Range
Lean Weight & Normal Range	BFMI (Body Fat Mass Index) & Normal Range
Water % & Normal Range	FFMI (Fat-Free Mass Index) & Normal Range
Total Body Water & Normal Range	Waist/Hip Ratio
Dry Lean Weight e.g. Lean minus Total Body Water	Prediction Marker
Skeletal Muscle Mass (SMM)	Impedance Values at 50 frequencies ranging from 5 kHz to 1000 kHz
ECW % & Normal Level	Resistance at 50 frequencies ranging from 5 kHz to 1000 kHz
ECW Volume	Reactance at 50 frequencies ranging from 5 kHz to 1000 kHz
ICW % & Normal Level	Phase Angle at 50 frequencies ranging from 5 kHz to 1000 kHz
ICW Volume	BIVA Vector Graph including population reference selection
Body Cell Mass	Cole-Cole Diagram
Volume of Over-Hydration (OHY)	Cell Membrane Capacitance
Nutritional Index	Characteristic Frequency
Basal Metabolic Rates	Appendicular Lean Mass