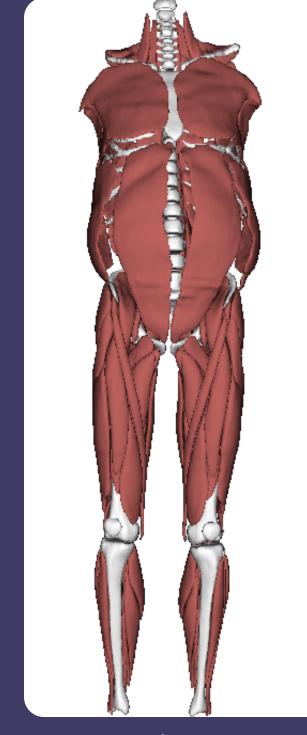
68y Male -High Visceral Fat

Springbok Muscle Analysis: Core
Reference Population: General Population

Jul 1, 2025



2	Body Composition Profile	
3	Muscle Health Overview	
5	Muscle Development Profile	
6	L-R Asymmetry Profile	
7	Fat Infiltration Profile	
3-15	Muscle Level Metrics	
16	Interactive Viewer	

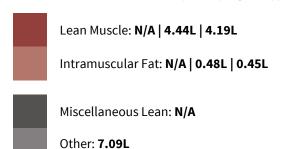




Quality of Input Data: Exclusions Detected Due to Image Artifact

The following tissue regions were impacted by imaging artifact: Bone, Trunk Muscle, Trunk Intermuscular Fat,
Miscellaneous Lean Tissue

Volumes Reported by Region if Applicable: Trunk | Left Leg | Right Leg





Bone: N/A | 0.76L | 0.74L

Lean Muscle to **Bone** Ratio (Legs)



Lean Muscle to Adipose Ratio (Legs)



Subcutaneous to **Visceral Fat** Ratio

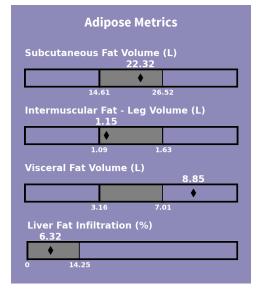






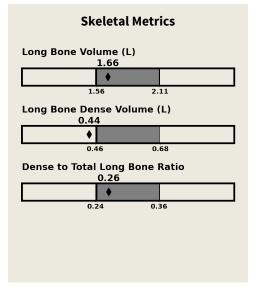
Representative slice from 3D MRI data. Visibility of structures may vary based on patient positioning and slice location.

Muscle Metrics Lean Muscle - Leg Volume (L) 8.63 7.85 12.93 Intramuscular Fat - Leg Volume (L) 0.94 0.91 1.91



DXA Equivalent Values

L. Leg Fat Percent: 34 ± 5% R. Leg Fat Percent: 34 ± 5%



DXA Equivalent Values

L. Leg BMC: 575 ± 71 g R. Leg BMC: 580 ± 71 g

L. Leg BMD: $1.34 \pm 0.15 \text{ g/cm}^2$ R. Leg BMD: $1.38 \pm 0.15 \text{ g/cm}^2$

Muscle Health Overview

Size

40

Scores muscle size by comparing a muscle's total volume to the expected norms for a subject's height, mass, and biological sex. Reported on a scale of 0-100, with 50 being the average. Muscles in orange are smaller than expected, and muscles in blue are larger than expected.

Smaller Larger





High

Trunk Extensors R

Low

None

Asymmetry

1.5%

Identifies muscle imbalances between limbs, reported as percentage difference of raw volume between limbs. In each muscle pair, the smaller muscle is shaded pink with more significant asymmetries in darker pink shades. The larger muscle is shaded gray.

Larger Muscle Within High Expected Asymmetry





None
High
None

Fat Infiltration

14%

Identifies amount of fat inside the muscle boundary, reported as percentage of the total muscle volume. Also commonly referred to as fat fraction.





None
High
None

Muscle Profiles

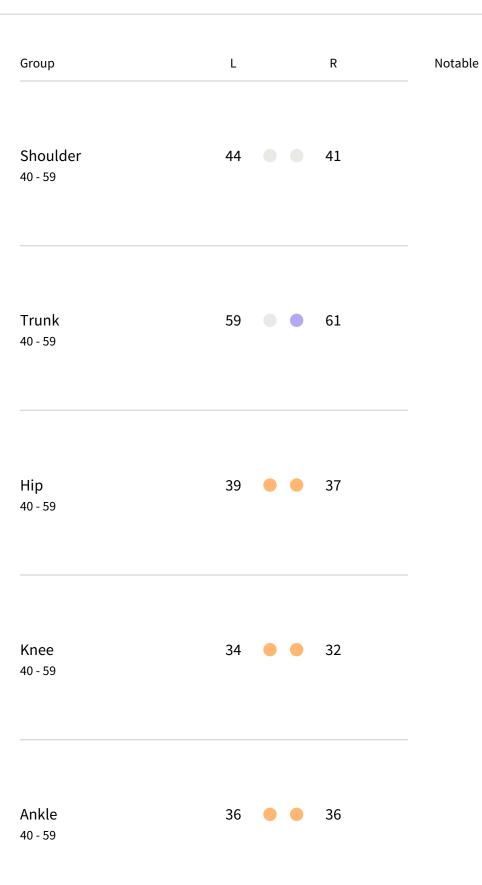
Muscle Size

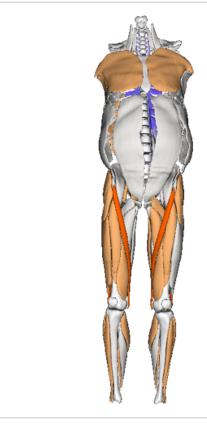
L-R Asymmetry

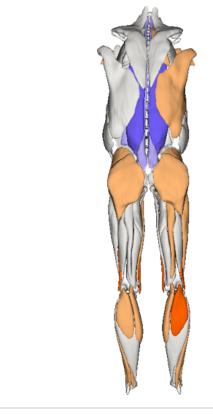
Fat Infiltration

Muscle Size

Combined: 40







L-R Asymmetry

Ankle

0 - 3.3

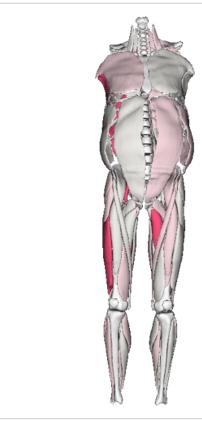
Combined: **1.5%**

Group	L	R
Shoulder 0-3.0	1,488.9 ml 3.9	1, 377.1 ml
Trunk 0 - 2.5	1,777.3 ml 1.1	1,816.3 ml
Hip 0 - 2.1	3,889.3 ml 1.6	3 ,763.4 ml
Knee 0 - 2.6	2,485.5 ml 2.7	7% 2,354.0 ml

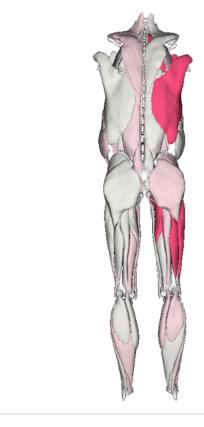
1,334.3 ml

0.3%

1,325.5 ml



Notable



Fat Infiltration

0 - 21

0 - 22

Combined: 14%

Group L R Notable

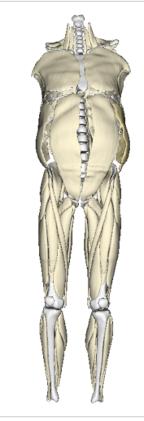
Shoulder 17% • 16%

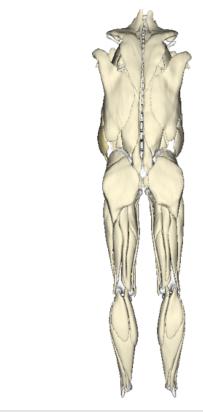
Trunk 19% • 19%

Hip 14% 15% 0 - 19

Knee 9% 9% 9% 0 - 16

Ankle 7% 7% 7% 7% 7%





Muscle Level Metrics

Shoulder - Glenohumeral

Shoulder - Other

Trunk

Hip-Superficial

Hip-Deep

Knee

Ankle

Muscle Level Metrics Shoulder - Glenohumeral

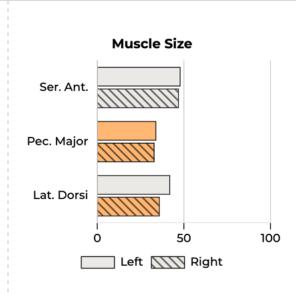
Size

Scores muscle size by comparing a muscle's total volume to the expected norms for a subject's height, mass, and biological sex. Reported on a scale of 0-100, with 50 being the average. Muscles in orange are smaller than expected, and muscles in blue are larger than expected.

Smaller Larger







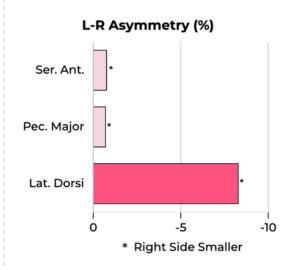
Asymmetry

Identifies muscle imbalances between limbs, reported as percentage difference of raw volume between limbs. In each muscle pair, the smaller muscle is shaded pink with more significant asymmetries in darker pink shades. The larger muscle is shaded gray.

Larger Muscle Within Expected High Asymmetry





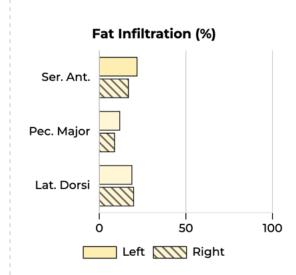


Fat Infiltration

Identifies amount of fat inside the muscle boundary, reported as percentage of the total muscle volume. Also commonly referred to as fat fraction.







Muscle Level Metrics **Shoulder - Other**

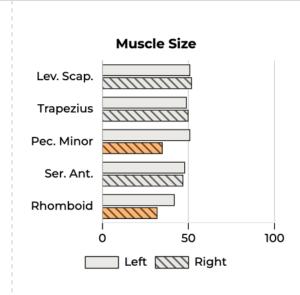
Size

Scores muscle size by comparing a muscle's total volume to the expected norms for a subject's height, mass, and biological sex. Reported on a scale of 0-100, with 50 being the average. Muscles in orange are smaller than expected, and muscles in blue are larger than expected.

Smaller Larger







Asymmetry

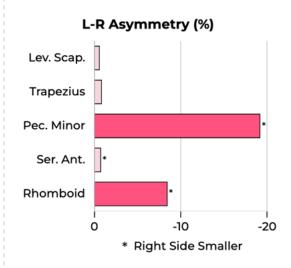
Identifies muscle imbalances between limbs, reported as percentage difference of raw volume between limbs. In each muscle pair, the smaller muscle is shaded pink with more significant asymmetries in darker pink shades. The larger muscle is shaded gray.

Larger Muscle Within Expected

High Asymmetry





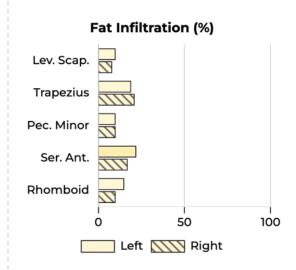


Fat Infiltration

Identifies amount of fat inside the muscle boundary, reported as percentage of the total muscle volume. Also commonly referred to as fat fraction.







Within Expected

Muscle Level Metrics Trunk

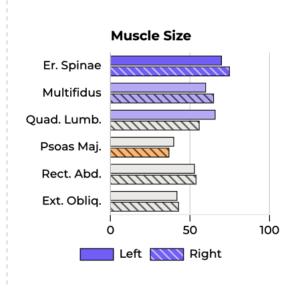
Size

Scores muscle size by comparing a muscle's total volume to the expected norms for a subject's height, mass, and biological sex. Reported on a scale of 0-100, with 50 being the average. Muscles in orange are smaller than expected, and muscles in blue are larger than expected.

Smaller Larger







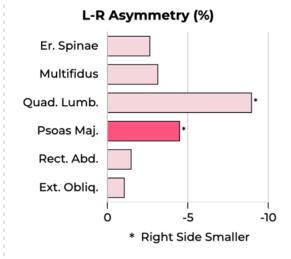
Asymmetry

Identifies muscle imbalances between limbs, reported as percentage difference of raw volume between limbs. In each muscle pair, the smaller muscle is shaded pink with more significant asymmetries in darker pink shades. The larger muscle is shaded gray.

Larger Muscle Within Expected Asymmetry





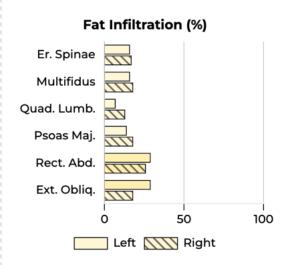


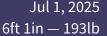
Fat Infiltration

Identifies amount of fat inside the muscle boundary, reported as percentage of the total muscle volume. Also commonly referred to as fat fraction.











Muscle Level Metrics **Hip-Superficial**

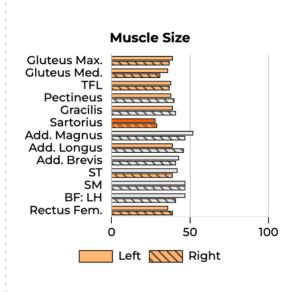
Size

Scores muscle size by comparing a muscle's total volume to the expected norms for a subject's height, mass, and biological sex. Reported on a scale of 0-100, with 50 being the average. Muscles in orange are smaller than expected, and muscles in blue are larger than expected.

Smaller Larger







Asymmetry

Identifies muscle imbalances between limbs, reported as percentage difference of raw volume between limbs. In each muscle pair, the smaller muscle is shaded pink with more significant asymmetries in darker pink shades. The larger muscle is shaded gray.

Larger Muscle Within Expected

High Asymmetry





L-R Asymmetry (%) Gluteus Max. Gluteus Med. TFL **Pectineus** Gracilis Sartorius Add. Magnus Add. Longus Add. Brevis ST SM BF: LH Rectus Fem. -5 -10 * Right Side Smaller

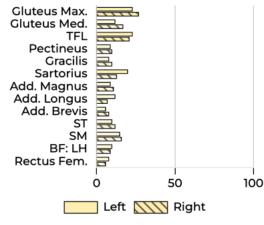
Fat Infiltration

Identifies amount of fat inside the muscle boundary, reported as percentage of the total muscle volume. Also commonly referred to as fat fraction.













Muscle Level Metrics **Hip-Deep**

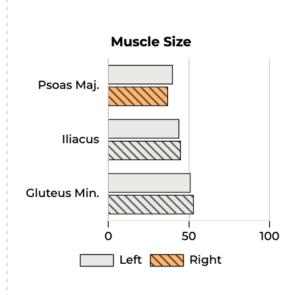
Size

Scores muscle size by comparing a muscle's total volume to the expected norms for a subject's height, mass, and biological sex. Reported on a scale of 0-100, with 50 being the average. Muscles in orange are smaller than expected, and muscles in blue are larger than expected.

Smaller Larger







Asymmetry

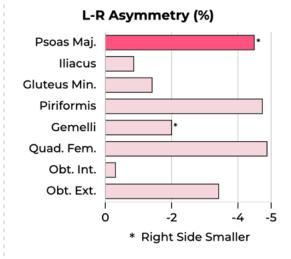
Identifies muscle imbalances between limbs, reported as percentage difference of raw volume between limbs. In each muscle pair, the smaller muscle is shaded pink with more significant asymmetries in darker pink shades. The larger muscle is shaded gray.

Larger Muscle Within Expected

High Asymmetry







Fat Infiltration

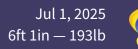
Identifies amount of fat inside the muscle boundary, reported as percentage of the total muscle volume. Also commonly referred to as fat fraction.







Within Expected



Muscle Level Metrics **Knee**

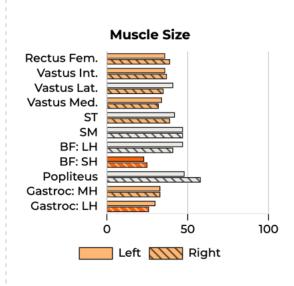
Size

Scores muscle size by comparing a muscle's total volume to the expected norms for a subject's height, mass, and biological sex. Reported on a scale of 0-100, with 50 being the average. Muscles in orange are smaller than expected, and muscles in blue are larger than expected.

Smaller Larger

16 Common Common Company





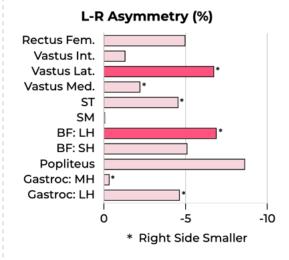
Asymmetry

Identifies muscle imbalances between limbs, reported as percentage difference of raw volume between limbs. In each muscle pair, the smaller muscle is shaded pink with more significant asymmetries in darker pink shades. The larger muscle is shaded gray.

Larger Muscle Within Expected High Asymmetry







Fat Infiltration

Identifies amount of fat inside the muscle boundary, reported as percentage of the total muscle volume. Also commonly referred to as fat fraction.





Rectus Fem. Vastus Int. Vastus Lat. Vastus Med. ST SM BF: LH BF: SH Popliteus Gastroc: MH Gastroc: LH

50

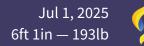
Left Right

100

0

Fat Infiltration (%)

Within Expected



Muscle Level Metrics **Ankle**

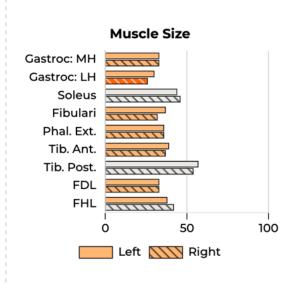
Size

Scores muscle size by comparing a muscle's total volume to the expected norms for a subject's height, mass, and biological sex. Reported on a scale of 0-100, with 50 being the average. Muscles in orange are smaller than expected, and muscles in blue are larger than expected.

Smaller Larger







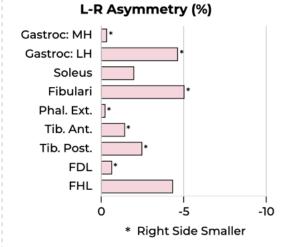
Asymmetry

Identifies muscle imbalances between limbs, reported as percentage difference of raw volume between limbs. In each muscle pair, the smaller muscle is shaded pink with more significant asymmetries in darker pink shades. The larger muscle is shaded gray.

Larger Muscle Within Expected Asymmetry





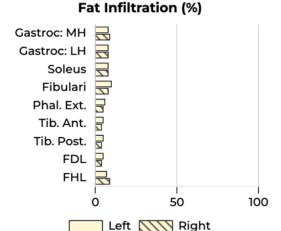


Fat Infiltration

Identifies amount of fat inside the muscle boundary, reported as percentage of the total muscle volume. Also commonly referred to as fat fraction.







Within Expected

High

68y Male -High Visceral Fat



Springbok Muscle Analysis: Core Reference Population: General Population

Jul 1, 2025

For an interactive and in-depth view of your study, visit:

app.springbokanalytics.com

- Interactive data presentation
- Comprehensive muscle level metrics
- Study comparison mode
- Raw data export