

Tajiri, Y., *et al* (2010). **Reduction of skeletal muscle, especially in lower limbs, in Japanese type 2 diabetic patients with Insulin resistance and cardiovascular risk factors.** *Metabolic syndrome and related disorders*, 8(2), 137-142.

The percentage of skeletal muscle of whole body (M%) and in lower extremities (leg M%) measured by InBody was significantly lower in DM group. These sarcopenic features were manifest in patients with longer durations of diabetes or lack of exercise. Furthermore, reduced leg M% was significantly correlated with increasing numbers of risk factors for cardiovascular disease (CVD).

Lee, E. K., *et al* (2009). **Derivation of a new equation for estimating creatinine clearance by using fat-free mass and serum creatinine concentration in Korean patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus.** *Diabetes Research and Clinical Practice*, 83(1), 44-49.

The study aimed to determine the serum creatinine (Scr) concentrations that indicate renal insufficiency and formulate a new equation to estimate Ccr by a function of FFM in Korean type 2 diabetic patients. A new equation to predict Ccr was derived by using Scr and FFM. Scr concentrations indicating renal insufficiency in the Korean patients were considerably lower than those in Caucasians. The equation derived using InBody were more efficient to T2DM patients.

Jung, C. H., *et al* (2010). **The relationship of adiponectin/leptin ratio with homeostasis model assessment insulin resistance index and metabolic syndrome in apparently healthy Korean male adults.** *Korean Diabetes Journal*, 34(4), 237-243.

The relationships of adiponectin/leptin (A/L) ratio with cardiovascular risk factors, insulin resistance index, and metabolic syndrome (MS) in apparently healthy Korean male adults were assessed using fat mass of InBody. A/L ratio correlated well with lipid profile, HOMA-IR, and the presence and number of MS components in Korean male subjects.

Park, J. S., *et al* (2005). **Characteristics of type 2 diabetes in terms of insulin resistance in Korea.** *Yonsei medical journal*, 46(4), 484-490.

This study investigated T2DM patients with insulin resistance using fat mass of the InBody. Percent fat mass was significantly higher with high insulin resistance group. And BMI did not show correlation with insulin resistance.

Woo, M. H., *et al* (2010). **A comparative study of diet in good and poor glycemic control groups in elderly patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus.** *Korean diabetes journal*, 34(5), 303-311.

Identification of dietary patterns is important for glycemic management in elderly patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM). Patients with glycemic control had better FFM level compare to poor glycemic control group. Healthcare professionals should encourage elderly diabetic patients to consume a balanced diet to maintain good glycemic control and FFM.