



Development of a Modified Renal Function Assessment Using Calf Circumference as a Proxy for Muscle Mass in The Elderly

Shigemi Morishita^{1,2}, Ken-Ei Sada², Masataka Kudo^{2,3}, Naofumi Dobashi^{2,4},
Sho Sasaki^{5,6,7}, Kimiaki Tanaka¹

1.Department of Surgery, Oida Hospital, Sukumo, Japan

2.Department of Clinical Epidemiology, Kochi Medical School, Nankoku, Japan

3.Department of General Internal Medicine, Iizuka Hospital, Fukuoka, Japan

4.Department of Internal Medicine, Kochi Prefectural Hata-Kenmin Hospital, Sukumo, Japan

5.Section of Education for Clinical Research, Kyoto University Hospital, Kyoto, Japan

6.Department of General Medicine, Iwase Satellite for Teaching And Research (STAR), Fukushima Medical University, Fukushima, Japan

7.Center for Innovative Research for Communities and Clinical Excellence (CiRC2LE), Fukushima Medical University, Fukushima, Japan

Background

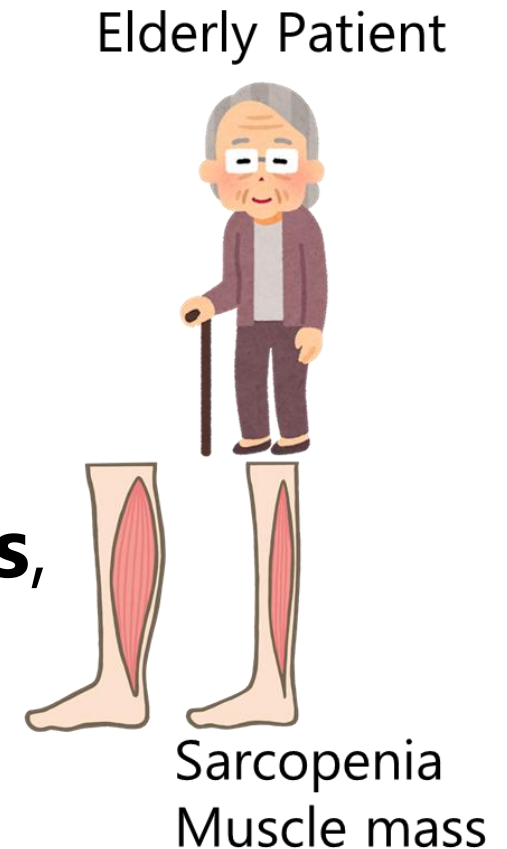
Overestimation of kidney function in the elderly with eGFRcr

- Measured creatinine clearance in the **bedridden/malnourished elderly** is ~**80%** of creatinine-based estimates.

Jpn J Geriatr. 1988; 25: 503-507

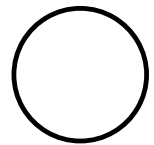
- **15%** of elderly inpatients had renal **dosing errors**, with **95%** at **overdose risk**.

Fundamental & Clinical pharmacology.2017; 31: 110-119



Development modified eGFRcr equations incorporating markers for muscle mass

Bioelectrical impedance analysis (BIA)^{*1}



Non-invasive



Specialized equipment

Computed tomography (CT)^{*2}



High precision

Expensive,
Radiation

Arm circumference & Triceps skin fold^{*1}



Low cost

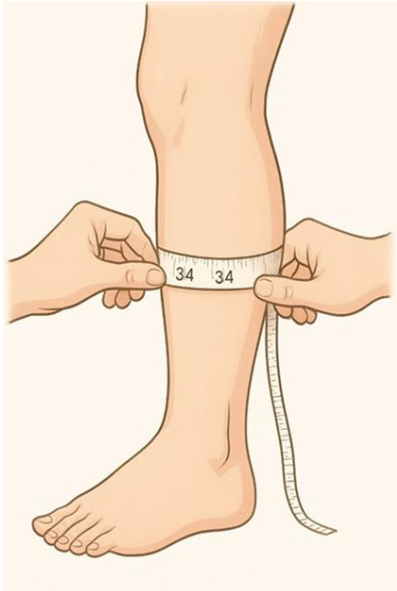
Measuring instruments

^{*1} *Int J Clin Pharmacol.* 2019;57(5):229–239

^{*2} *Clinical Kidney Journal.* 2023;16(8):1265–1277 4

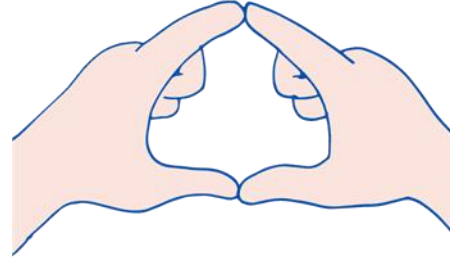
Lower leg circumference measurements

Calf circumference



- At the **widest point** of the non-dominant calf
- In a **seated position** using a **flexible tape**.

Finger ring test



- Encircling the calf with the patient's **own thumb and index finger**.

Aim of the study

- Develop a **modified eGFRcr** incorporating **lower-leg circumference** for **easier use in daily clinical practice**.

Methods

Study design & Setting

- A **prospective multicenter cohort** study
Derivation study
- Four **Community hospitals** in Japan.
- November 2023 to October 2025.

PICOT

P atients	Elderly inpatients
I ndex test	Modified eGFRcr
C omparison	eGFRcr
O utcome	Accuracy of GFR estimation
T arget condition	24-hour creatinine clearance (CCr24)*

* $\text{CCr24} = \text{measured CCr24} \times 0.715$

Patients

▼ Inclusion criteria:

- **Non-bedridden** in-patient $\geq$ **60 years**, regardless of comorbidity
- Capable of 24-hour urine collection / Indwelling urinary catheter

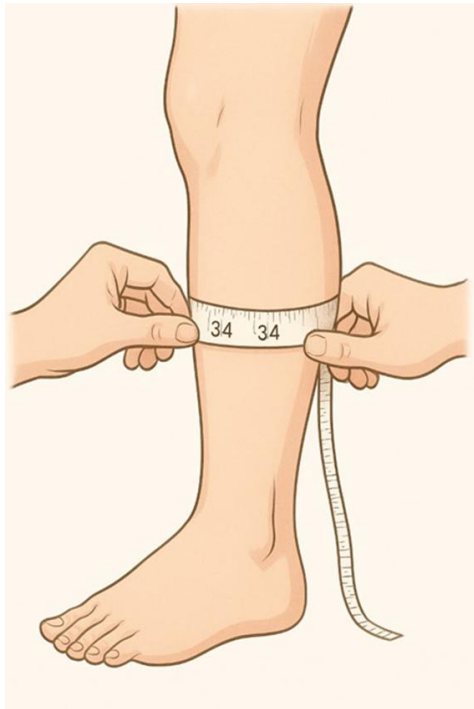
▼ Exclusion Criteria

- Serum creatinine level $\geq$ **2.0 mg/dL**,
- 24-hour urine output **less than 500 ml**
- Use of medications that interfere with creatinine metabolism
(trimethoprim, cimetidine, spironolactone, probenecid)
- Severe **lower leg edema**

(a depression mark that does not recover within 15 seconds after finger pressure).

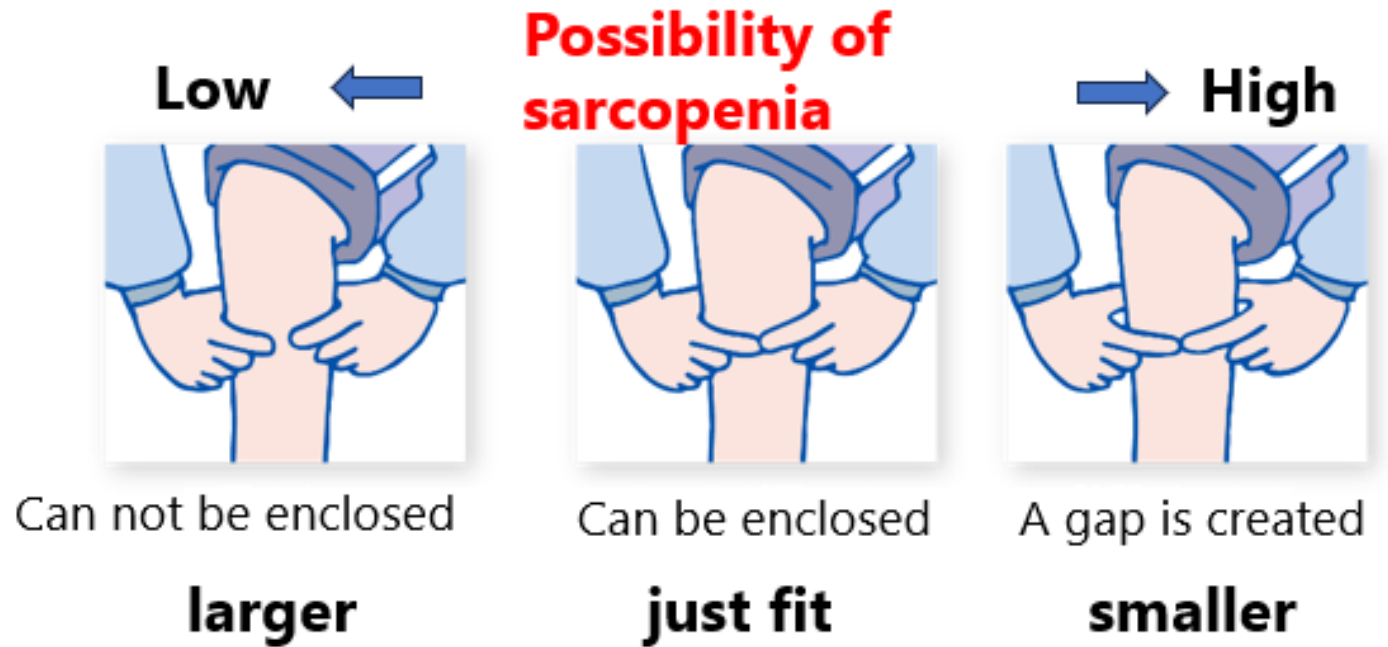
Incorporation of lower leg circumference measurements

1. Calf circumference



cm

2. Finger ring test



Classified into two categories

"Smaller"

"Just fit or Larger"

Statistical analysis

- model development & validation -

1. **Model development:** Linear regression analysis

① Basic model: eGFR_{cr}

② Extended models: **Model 1** eGFR_{cr} + calf circumference
Model 2 eGFR_{cr} + finger ring test

2. **Performance evaluation**

- Discrimination (CCr₂₄ < 45 ml/min/1.73m²) : ROC curve & AUC
- Calibration: calibration plot: R², RMSE, calibration slope, calibration-in-the-large(CITL)

3. **Internal validation:** Bootstrap

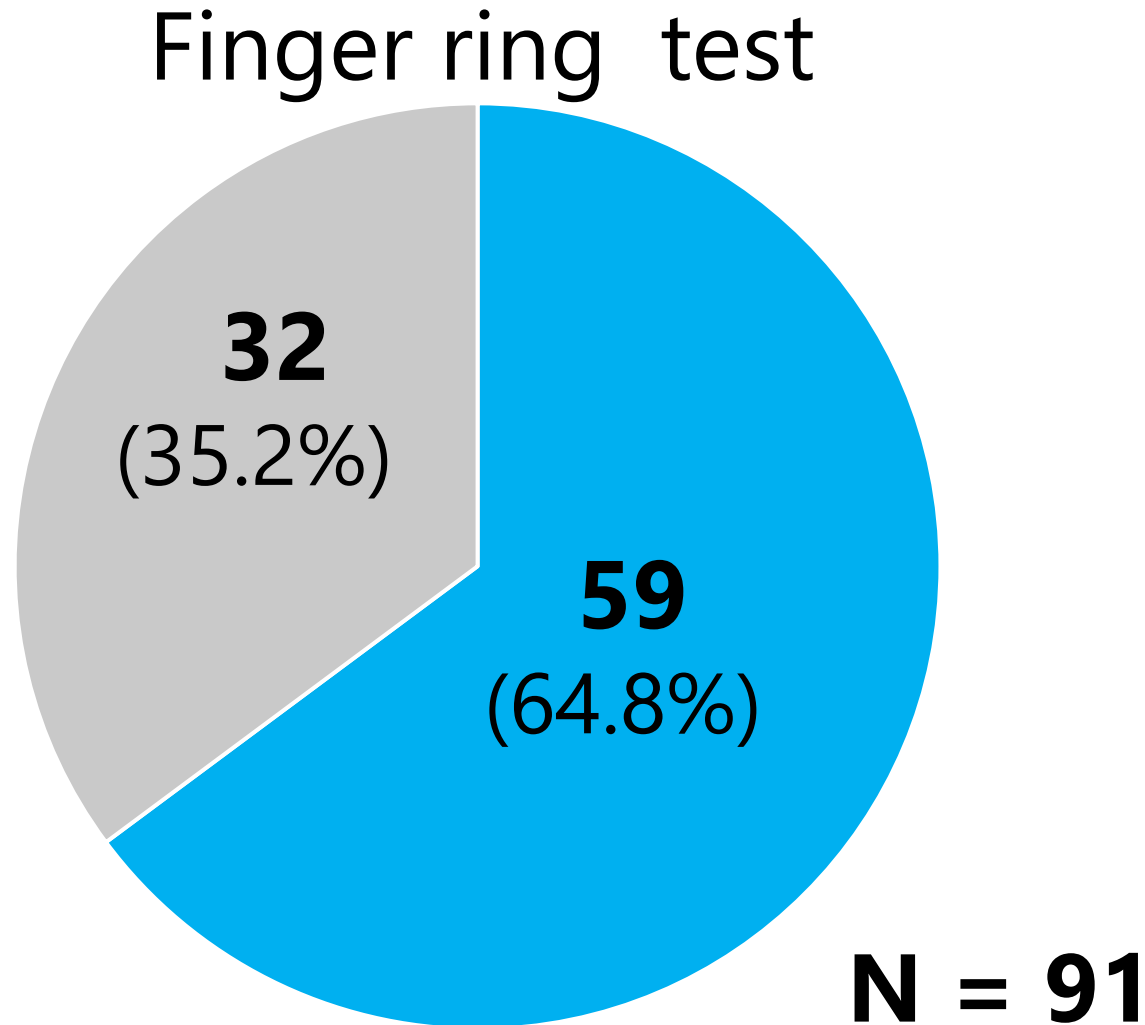
Results

Patient characteristics N=91

	Median (IQR)	
	Male n=32	Female n=59
Age (years)	78 (70–85)	81.5 (75–88)
Serum creatinine (mg/dL)	0.9 (0.8–1.1)	0.8 (0.6–1.1)
24hr Urine volume (ml)	1200 (1000–1950)	1225 (825–1600)
eGFR _{cr} (ml/min/1.73m ²)	62.8 (53.5–73.0)	49.7 (39.0–69.4)
CCr24* (ml/min/1.73m ²)	48.6 (35.0–66.4)	30.0 (29.9–57.6)

IQR, interquartile range. * CCr24 = measured CCr24 × 0.715

Lower leg circumference measurements



Female (n= 58)

Median 31 cm (IQR: 28–33)

Male (n= 33)

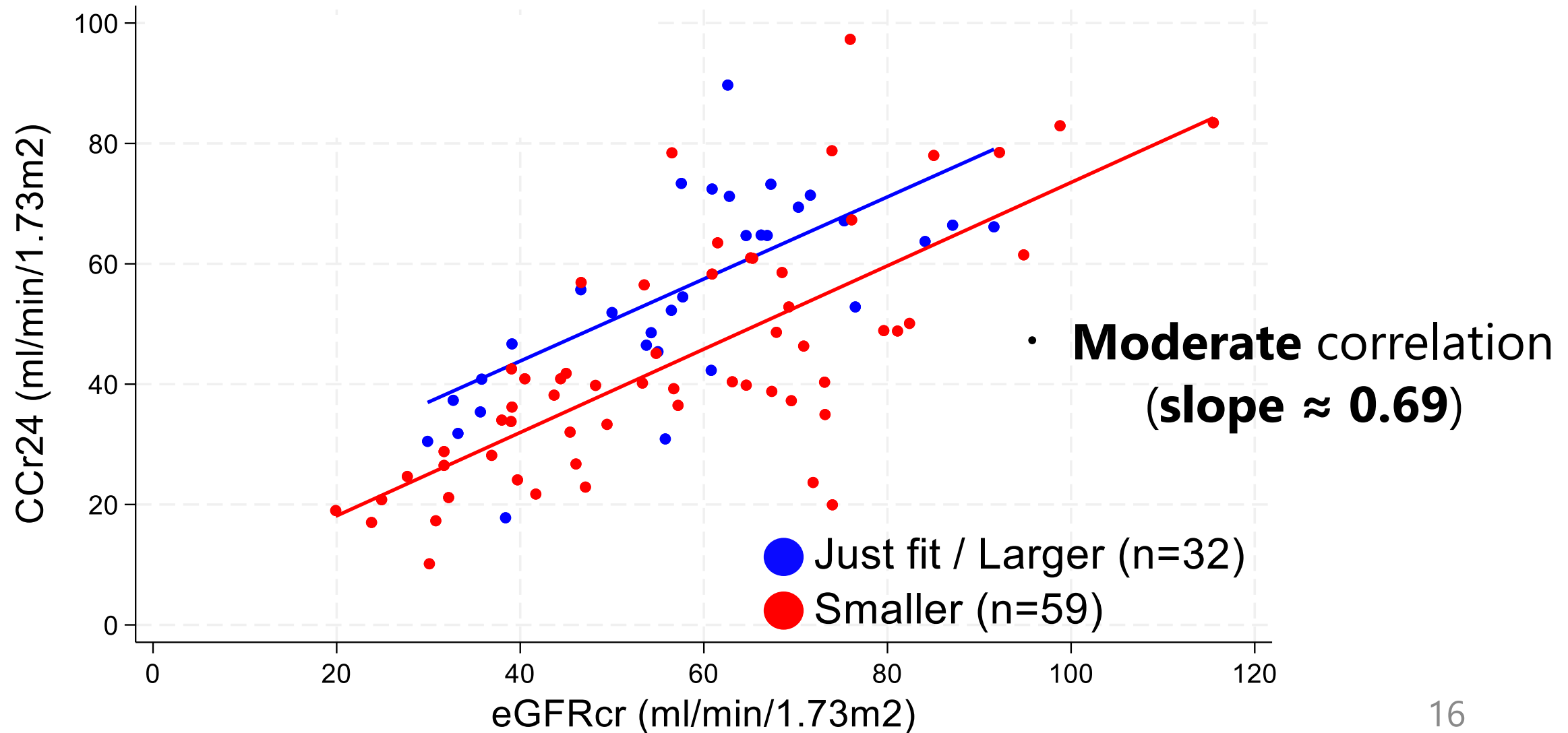
Median 31 cm (IQR: 29–34)

IQR, interquartile range.



Scatter plot and regression line

- Finger ring test-



Regression models

- **Model 1:** calf (cm) **Lower leg circumference**

$$\text{CCr24} = -43.53 + 0.7 \times \text{eGFRcr} + 1.67 \times \text{calf}$$

$$R^2 = 0.557$$

$$\text{Root MSE} = 13.31$$

- **Model 2:** finger ring test (0, 1) . . . **0: just fit or larger, 1: smaller**

$$\text{CCr24} = 16.1 + 0.69 \times \text{eGFRcr} - 11.68 \times \text{ring-test}$$

$$R^2 = 0.535$$

$$\text{Root MSE} = 13.63$$

Quick reference chart (predicted CCr24) - Finger ring test-

	Smaller n=59	Just fit / Larger n=32
eGFRcr (ml/min/1.73m ²)	Predicted CCr24 (ml/min/1.73m ²)	Predicted CCr24 (ml/min/1.73m ²)
30	25	37
45	35	47
60	45	58
90	66	78

※ CKD Stage

eGFRcr(ml/min/1.73m²)

G1
90≤

G2
60~89

G3a
45~59

G3b
30~44

Quick reference chart (predicted CCr24) - Finger ring test-

	Smaller n=59	Just fit / Larger n=32
eGFRcr (ml/min/1.73m ²)	Predicted CCr24 (ml/min/1.73m ²)	Predicted CCr24 (ml/min/1.73m ²)
30	25	37
45	35	47
60	45	58
90	66	78

※ CKD Stage

eGFRcr(ml/min/1.73m²)

G1
90≤

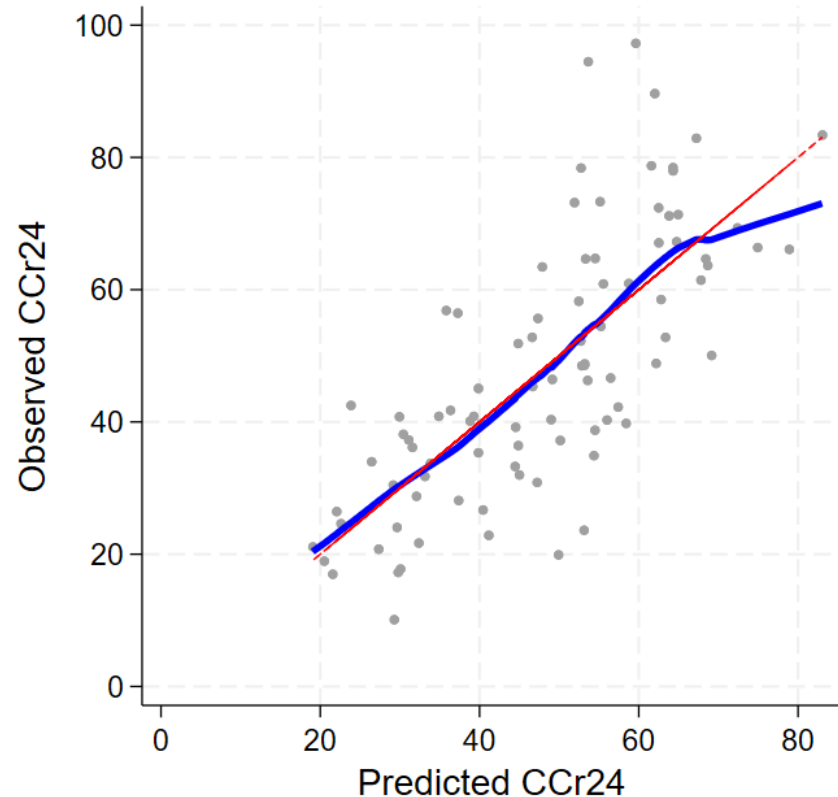
G2
60~89

G3a
45~59

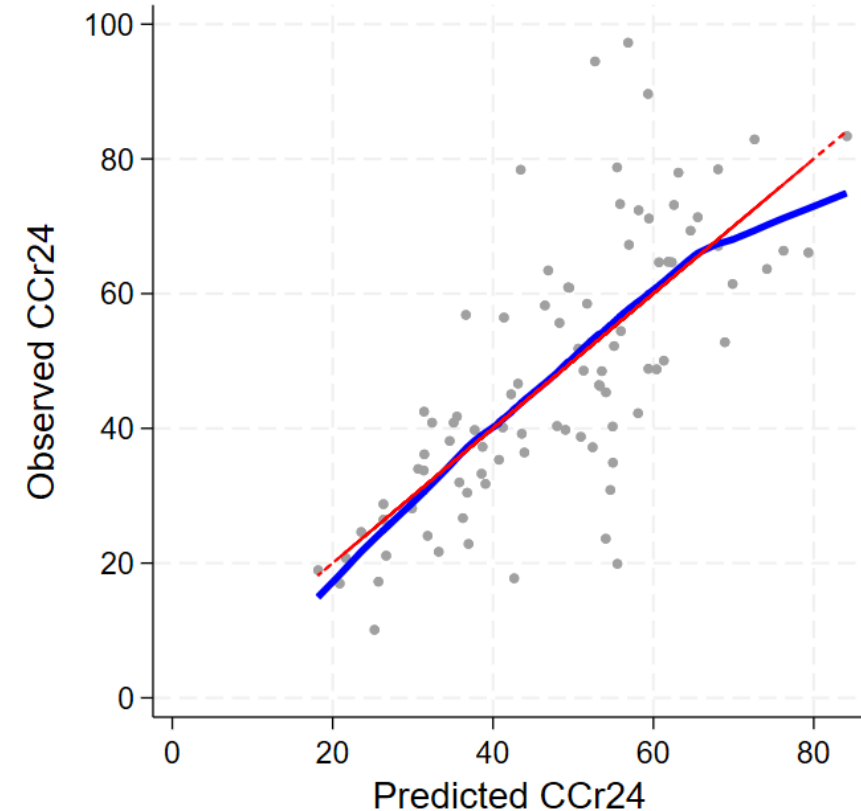
G3b
30~44

Calibration plot for continuous outcome (CCr24)

Model 1: calf circumference



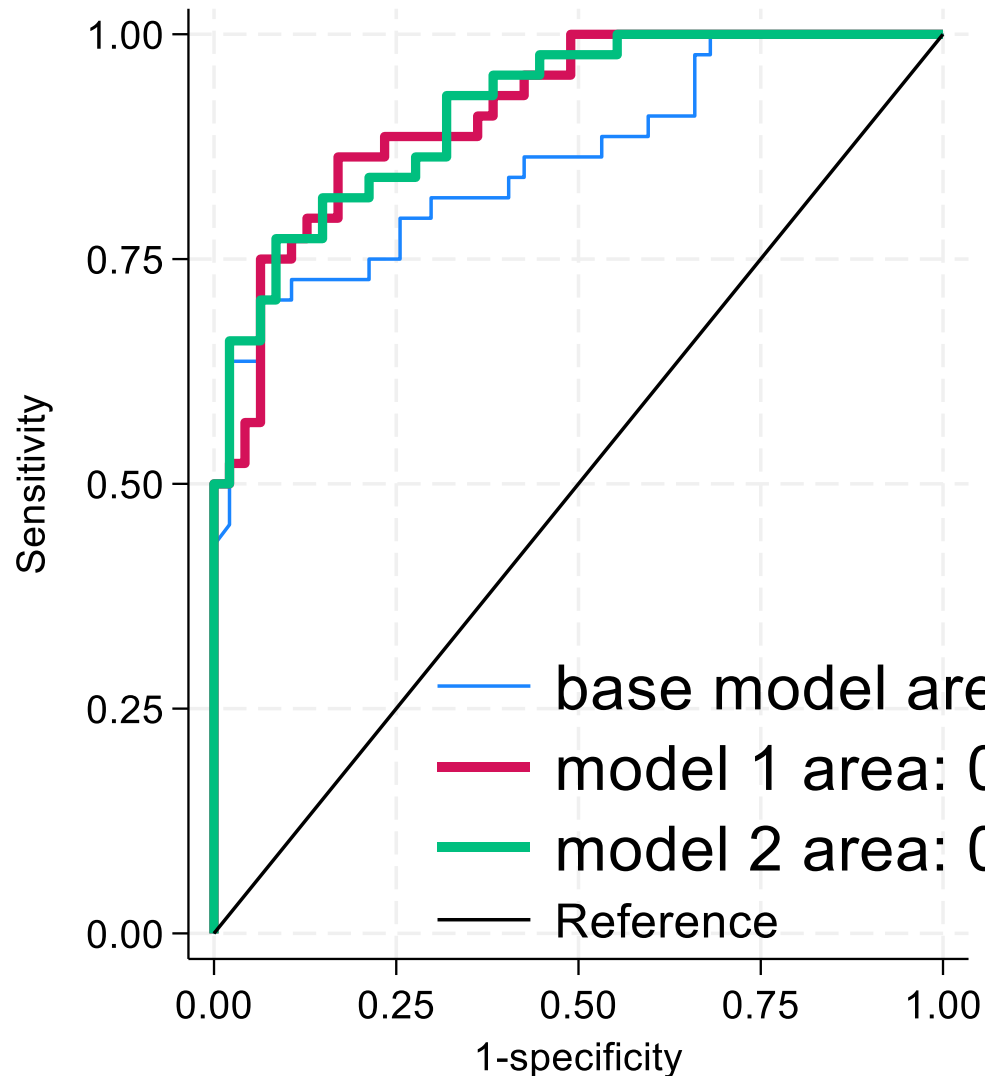
Model 2: finger ring test



- Excellent calibration achieved (**Slope ≈ 1.0 , CITL ≈ 0**) Strong predicted-observed agreement with minimal bias (**bootstrap validated**)

CITL: calibration-in-the-large

ROC / AUC comparison (CCr24 < 45ml/min/1.73m²)



- Both models demonstrated **excellent discrimination**.
- **No significant difference** in AUC
- Model 2 slightly higher, but the difference is negligible.

Improved detection of kidney dysfunction by developed predictive models

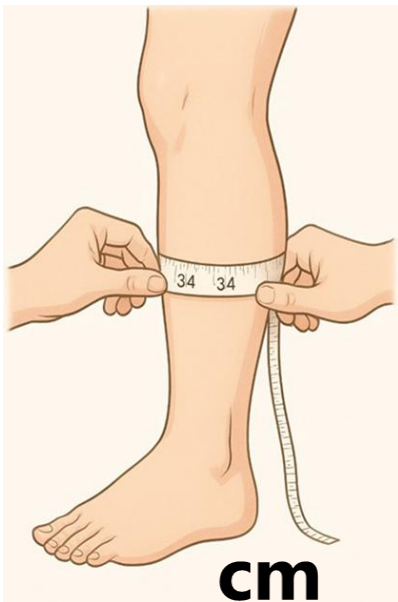
		CCr24 (ml/min/1.73m ²)	
	(ml/min/1.73m ²)	< 45 (n = 44)	≥ 45 (n = 47)
eGFRcr			
	< 45 (n = 26)	25	1
	≥ 45 (n = 65)	19	46
Model 1 (eGFRcr + calf circumference)			
	< 45 (n = 38)	34	4
	≥ 45 (n = 53)	10	43
Model 2 (eGFRcr + finger ring test)			
	< 45 (n = 39)	34	5
	≥ 45 (n = 52)	10	42
total		44	47

Improved detection of kidney dysfunction by developed predictive models

		CCr24 (ml/min/1.73m ²)	
(ml/min/1.73m ²)		< 45 (n = 44)	≥ 45 (n = 47)
eGFRcr			
< 45 (n = 26)		25 (56.8%)	1
≥ 45 (n = 65)		19	46 (97.9%)
Model 1 (eGFRcr + calf circumference)			
< 45 (n = 38)		34 (77.3%)	4
≥ 45 (n = 53)		10	43 (91.5%)
Model 2 (eGFRcr + finger ring test)			
< 45 (n = 39)		34 (77.3%)	5
≥ 45 (n = 52)		10	42 (89.5%)
total		44	47

Conclusion

- Adding lower-leg circumference to eGFR_{cr}
→ May reduce overestimation in the elderly with low muscle mass



OR



A gap is created

smaller