

Supporting Information

Table S1: REE estimation equations listed in Table 5.

Author (REE unit) Sex	Estimation equation
Bernstein (kcal)	
F	$(W \times 7.47) - (h \times 0.42) - (A \times 3.0) + 844$
M	$(W \times 11.02) + (h \times 10.23) - (A \times 5.8) - 1032$
Black (MJ)	
F	$0.963 \times W^{0.48} \times H^{0.50} \times A^{-0.13}$
M	$1.083 \times W^{0.48} \times H^{0.50} \times A^{-0.13}$
BMI (kcal) (Harrington et al)	
F	$(\text{BMI} \times 28.15) - (A \times 6.44) + 905$
M	$(\text{BMI} \times 28.15) - (A \times 6.44) + 1290$
De Lorenzo (kJ)	
F	$(W \times 46.322) + (h \times 15.744) - (A \times 16.66) + 944$
M	$(W \times 53.284) + (h \times 20.957) - (A \times 23.859) + 487$
Harris Benedict, 1919 (kcal)	
F	$(W \times 9.5634) + (h \times 1.8496) - (A \times 4.6756) + 655.0955$
M	$(W \times 13.7516) + (h \times 5.0033) - (A \times 6.755) + 66.475$
Harris Benedict, 1984 (kcal)	
F	$(W \times 9.247) + (h \times 3.098) - (A \times 4.330) + 477.593$
M	$(W \times 13.397) + (h \times 4.799) - (A \times 5.677) + 88.362$
Henry (W, H, A; MJ)	
F	18-30y: $(W \times 0.0433) + (H \times 2.57) - 1.18$ 30-60y: $(W \times 0.0342) + (H \times 2.1) - 0.0486$
M	18-30y: $(W \times 0.06) + (H \times 1.31) + 0.473$ 30-60y: $(W \times 0.0476) + (H \times 2.26) - 0.574$
Henry (W, A; MJ)	
F	18-30y: $(W \times 0.0546) + 2.33$ 30-60y: $(W \times 0.0407) + 2.9$
M	18-30y: $(W \times 0.0669) + 2.28$ 30-60y: $(W \times 0.0592) + 2.48$
Huang et al (kcal)	
F	$(W \times 10.158) + (h \times 3.933) - (A \times 1.44) + 60.655$
M	$(W \times 10.158) + (h \times 3.933) - (A \times 1.44) + 273.821 + 60.655$
Korth (kJ)	
F	$(W \times 41.5) + (h \times 35.0) - (A \times 19.1) - 1731.2$
M	$(W \times 41.5) + (h \times 35.0) + 1107.4 - (A \times 19.1) - 1731.2$
Lazzer (MJ)	
F	$(W \times 0.042) + (H \times 3.619) - 2.678$
M	$(W \times 0.048) + (H \times 4.655) - (A \times 0.020) - 3.605$
Livingston & Kohlstadt (kcal)	
F	$(W^{0.4356} \times 248) - (A \times 5.09)$
M	$(W^{0.4330} \times 293) - (A \times 5.92)$
Mifflin-St.Jeor et al (kcal)	
F	$(W \times 9.99) + (h \times 6.2) - (A \times 4.92) - 161$
M	$(W \times 9.99) + (h \times 6.2) - (A \times 4.92) + 5$
Müller (W, A; MJ)	
F	$(W \times 0.047) + (A \times 0.01452) + 3.21$
M	$(W \times 0.047) + 1.009 + (A \times 0.01452) + 3.21$
Müller (BMI; MJ)	
F	BMI ≤ 18.5: $(W \times 0.07122) - (A \times 0.02149) + 0.731$ BMI > 18.5-25: $(W \times 0.02219) + (h \times 0.02118) - (A \times 0.01191) + 1.233$ BMI > 25-30: $(W \times 0.04507) - (A \times 0.01553) + 3.407$ BMI ≥ 30: $(W \times 0.05) - (A \times 0.01586) + 2.924$

M	$BMI \leq 18.5: (W \times 0.07122) - (A \times 0.02149) + 0.82 + 0.731$ $BMI > 18.5-25: (W \times 0.02219) + (h \times 0.02118) + 0.884 - (A \times 0.01191) + 1.233$ $BMI > 25-30: (W \times 0.04507) + 1.006 - (A \times 0.01553) + 3.407$ $BMI \geq 30: (W \times 0.05) + 1.103 - (A \times 0.01586) + 2.924$
Owen et al (kcal)	
F	$(W \times 7.18) + 795$
M	$(W \times 10.20) + 879$
Schofield (WHO) (kcal)	
F	$18-30y: (W \times 0.062) + 2.036$ $30-60y: (W \times 0.034) + 3.538$
M	$18-30y: (W \times 0.063) + 2.896$ $30-60y: (W \times 0.048) + 3.653$
Schofield (W, H, A; kcal)	
F	$18-30y: (W \times 0.057) + (H \times 1.148) + 0.411$ $30-60y: (W \times 0.034) + (H \times 0.006) + 3.53$
M	$18-30y: (W \times 0.063) - (H \times 0.042) + 2.953$ $30-60y: (W \times 0.048) - (H \times 0.011) + 3.67$
WHO / FAO (W, A; kcal)	
F	$18-30y: (W \times 14.7) + 496$ $30-60y: (W \times 8.7) + 829$
M	$18-30y: (W \times 15.3) + 679$ $30-60y: (W \times 11.6) + 879$
WHO / FAO (W, H, A; kcal)	
F	$18-30y: (W \times 13.3) + (H \times 334) + 35$ $30-60y: (W \times 8.7) - (H \times 25) + 865$
M	$18-30y: (W \times 15.4) - (H \times 27) + 717$ $30-60y: (W \times 11.3) - (H \times 16) + 901$
Bernstein (Body composition; kcal)	$(FFM \times 19.02) + (FM \times 3.72) - (A \times 1.55) + 236.7$
Cunningham (Body composition; kcal)	$(FFM \times 21.6) + 370$
Huang et al (Body composition; kcal)	
F	$(FFM \times 14.118) + (FM \times 9.367) - (A \times 1.515) + 521.995$
M	$(FFM \times 14.118) + (FM \times 9.367) - (A \times 1.515) + 220.863 + 521.995$
Johnstone et al (Body composition; kJ)	$(FFM \times 90.2) + (FM \times 31.6) - (A \times 12.2) + 1613$
Korth (Body composition; kJ)	$(FFM \times 108.1) + 1231$
Lazzer (Body composition; MJ)	
F	$(FFM \times 0.067) + (FM \times 0.046) + 1.568$
M	$(FFM \times 0.081) + (FM \times 0.049) - (A \times 0.019) - 2.194$
Mifflin-St.Jeor et al (Body composition; kcal)	$(FFM \times 19.7) + 413$
Müller (Body composition; MJ)	
F	$(FFM \times 0.05192) + (FM \times 0.04036) + (A \times 0.01181) + 2.992$
M	$(FFM \times 0.05192) + (FM \times 0.04036) + 0.869 + (A \times 0.01181) + 2.992$
Müller (Body composition & BMI; MJ)	
F	$BMI \leq 18.5: (FFM \times 0.08961) + (FM \times 0.05662) + 0.667$ $BMI > 18.5-25: (FFM \times 0.0455) + (FM \times 0.0278) - (A \times 0.01291) + 3.634$ $BMI > 25-30: (FFM \times 0.03776) + (FM \times 0.03013) - (A \times 0.01196) + 3.928$ $BMI \geq 30: (FFM \times 0.05685) + (FM \times 0.04022) - (A \times 0.01402) + 2.818$
M	$BMI \leq 18.5: (FFM \times 0.08961) + (FM \times 0.05662) + 0.667$ $BMI > 18.5-25: (FFM \times 0.0455) + (FM \times 0.0278) + 0.879 - (A \times 0.01291) + 3.634$ $BMI > 25-30: (FFM \times 0.03776) + (FM \times 0.03013) + 0.93 - (A \times 0.01196) + 3.928$ $BMI \geq 30: (FFM \times 0.05685) + (FM \times 0.04022) + 0.808 - (A \times$

	$0.01402) + 2.818$
Owen et al (Body composition; kcal)	
F	$(FFM \times 19.7) + 334$
M	$(FFM \times 22.3) + 290$

A age in years, *BMI* body mass index, *F* female, *FFM* fat-free mass, *FM* fat mass, *H* height in m, *h* height in cm, *kcal* kilocalories, *kJ* kilojoule, *M* male, *MJ* megajoule, *REE* resting energy expenditure

Table S2: References for REE estimation equations listed in Table 5 and Table S1.

<p>S1. Bernstein RS, Thornton JC, Yang MU, Wang J, Redmond AM, Pierson RN Jr <i>et al</i>. Prediction of the resting metabolic rate in obese patients. <i>Am J Clin Nutr</i> 1983; 37(4): 595-602.</p> <p>S2. Black AE, Coward WA, Cole TJ, Prentice AM. Human energy expenditure in affluent societies: analysis of 574 doubly-labelled water measurements. <i>Eur J Clin Nutr</i> 1996; 50: 72-92.</p> <p>S3. Harrington ME, St Jeor ST, Silverstein LJ. Predicting resting energy expenditure from body mass index: practical applications and limitations: annual conference proceedings, North American Association for the Study of Obesity. <i>J Obesity Res</i> 1997; (Suppl): AO66 (abstract).</p> <p>S4. De Lorenzo A, Tabliabue A, Andreoli A, Testolin G, Comelli M, Deurenberg P. Measured and predicted resting metabolic rate in Italian males and females, aged 18-59 y. <i>Eur J Clin Nutr</i> 2001; 55: 208-214.</p> <p>S5. Harris JA, Benedict FG. <i>A biometric study of basal metabolism in man</i>. Publication no.279. Carnegie Institute of Washington: Washington, DC, 1919.</p> <p>S6. Roza AM, Shizgal HM. The Harris Benedict equation reevaluated: resting energy requirements and the body cell mass. <i>Am J Clin Nutr</i> 1984; 40: 168-182.</p> <p>S7. Henry CJK. Basal metabolic rate studies in humans: measurement and development of new equations. <i>Public Health Nutr</i> 2005; 8: 1133-1152.</p> <p>S8. Huang KC, Kormas N, Steinbeck K, Loughnan G, Caterson ID. Resting metabolic rate in severely obese diabetic and nondiabetic subjects. <i>Obes Res</i> 2004; 12: 840-845.</p> <p>S9. Korth O, Bosity-Westphal A, Zschoche P, Glüer CC, Heller M, Müller MJ. Influence of methods used in body composition analysis on the prediction of resting energy expenditure. <i>Eur J Clin Nutr</i> 2007; 61(5): 582-589.</p> <p>S10. Lazzer S, Agosti F, Resnik M, Marazzi N, Mornati D, Sartorio A. Prediction of resting energy expenditure in severely obese Italian males. <i>J Endocrinol Invest</i> 2007; 30: 754-761.</p> <p>S11. Lazzer S, Agosti F, Silvestri P, Derumeaux-Burel H, Sartorio A. Prediction of resting energy expenditure in severely obese Italian women. <i>J Endocrinol Invest</i> 2007; 30(1): 20-27.</p> <p>S12. Livingston EH, Kohlstadt I. Simplified resting metabolic rate – predicting formulas for normal-sized and obese individuals. <i>Obes Res</i> 2005; 13: 1255-1262.</p> <p>S13. Mifflin MD, St Jeor ST, Hill LA, Scott BJ, Daugherty SA, Koh YO. A new predictive equation for resting energy expenditure in healthy individuals. <i>Am J Clin Nutr</i> 1990; 51: 241-247.</p> <p>S14. Müller MJ, Bosity-Westphal A, Klaus S, Kreymann G, Luhrmann PM, Neuhauser-Berthold M <i>et al</i>. World Health Organization equations have shortcomings for predicting resting energy expenditure in persons from a modern, affluent population: generation of a new reference standard from retrospective analysis of a German database of resting energy expenditure. <i>Am J Clin Nutr</i> 2004; 80: 1379-1390.</p> <p>S15. Owen OE, Holup JL, D'Alessio DA, Craig ES, Polansky M, Smalley JK <i>et al</i>. A reappraisal of the caloric requirements of men. <i>Am J Clin Nutr</i> 1987; 46: 875-885.</p>

- S16. Owen OE, Kavle E, Owen RS, Polansky M, Caprio S, Mozzoli MA *et al.* A reappraisal of caloric requirements in healthy women. *Am J Clin Nutr* 1986; **44**: 1-19.
- S17. Schofield WN. Predicting basal metabolic rate, new standards and review of previous work. *Hum Nutr Clin Nutr* 1985; **39C**: 5-41.
- S18. Food and Agricultural Organization/World Health Organization/United Nations University. *Energy and Protein Requirements*. Report of a Joint FAO/WHO/UNU Expert Consultation World Health Organization Technical Report Series 724. WHO: Geneva, Switzerland, 1985.
- S19. Cunningham JJ. Body Composition as a determinant of energy expenditure: a synthetic review and a proposed general prediction equation. *Am J Clin Nutr* 1991; **54**: 963-969.
- S20. Johnstone AM, Rance KA, Murison SD, Duncan JS, Speakman JR. Additional anthropometric measures may improve the predictability of basal metabolic rate in adults subjects. *Eur J Clin Nutr* 2006; **60**: 1437-1444.