

---

## RSNA Press Release

### Muscle Fat Linked to Higher Mortality Risk

Released: May 16, 2023

OAK BROOK, Ill. — Asymptomatic adults with a high accumulation of fat in their muscles, known as myosteatosis, are at an increased risk of major adverse events and death, according to a study published in *Radiology*, a journal of the Radiological Society of North America ([RSNA](http://RSNA.org)).



*Maxime Nachit,  
M.D., Ph.D.*

One of the methods used by physicians to estimate body fat in patients is the body mass index (BMI). Since BMI is calculated using only a patient's height and weight, it's not an accurate reflection of body composition because patients with similar BMIs can have vastly different co-morbidities and levels of health risk.

A more thorough reflection of body composition can be obtained from abdominal CT or MRI scans, which can reveal a variety of different fat accumulations. The medical community primarily focuses on visceral fat, which is fat that accumulates around abdominal organs, and liver steatosis, which is a high amount of fat in the liver.

#### At A Glance

- Asymptomatic adults with a high accumulation of fat in their muscles are at an increased risk of major adverse events and death.
- Myosteatosis was found in 55% of study participants who died.
- The mortality risk of asymptomatic adults with myosteatosis was comparable to the mortality risk associated with smoking or having type 2 diabetes.

Another form of fat accumulation is myosteatorsis, which occurs when fat accumulates in the muscles. Since myosteatorsis is usually found in patients who are already sick and undergoing medical imaging for another illness, little is known about its health risks in asymptomatic patients.

“To date, medical imaging with CT or MRI remains the gold standard to evaluate myosteatorsis,” said study co-author Maxime Nachit, M.D., Ph.D., a post-doctoral researcher at the Institut de Recherche Expérimentale et Clinique at UCLouvain in Brussels, Belgium.

For this reason, Dr. Nachit and colleagues sought to identify the association between myosteatorsis and mortality risk, while simultaneously studying visceral fat, liver steatorsis, myopenia (muscle wasting) and obesity.

In the retrospective study, the researchers used an AI tool to extract body composition metrics from abdominal CT scans on asymptomatic adults who had undergone a routine screening for colorectal cancer between 2004 and 2016. Incidences of major adverse events (such as heart attack, stroke, or aneurysm) and death were recorded during an average follow-up period of 8.8 years.

Of the 8,982 adults included in the study, a total of 507 died during the follow-up period. Myosteatorsis was associated with an increased risk of major adverse events and was found in 55% of the study participants who died. The absolute mortality risk at 10 years in individuals with myosteatorsis was 15.5% compared to obesity (7.6%), liver steatorsis (8.5%) or myopenia (9.7%).

While the presence of other health factors, such as visceral fat and liver steatorsis, were also associated with a higher mortality risk, myosteatorsis remained the highest.

“Interestingly, the relationship was independent from age or markers of obesity such as BMI,” Dr. Nachit said. “In other words, this means that fat accumulation in the muscles is not merely explained by being older and/or having fat overload in other locations of the body.”

The mortality risk of patients with myosteatorsis was comparable to the mortality risk associated with smoking or having type 2 diabetes. Despite the growing evidence of the risk factors that are associated with myosteatorsis, it is a condition that is still overlooked in the medical community.

Future studies could help determine whether myosteatorsis is solely a biomarker of poorer health status or whether it is causally associated with an increased risk of death, according to Dr. Nachit.

“We are witnessing the onset of ‘personalized medicine,’ whose aim is to tailor medical management at the individual level based on a constellation of information such as genetics, medical history, physical characteristics, complex and large-scale molecular evaluation, etc.,” Dr. Nachit said. “Here, we show that myosteatorsis – a parameter retrievable from medical images performed routinely in hospitals – is a robust indicator of an individual’s mortality risk at a relatively short term.”

The study was conducted in collaboration with the University of Wisconsin-Madison, where patients were enrolled and scanned under the leadership of co-author Perry J. Pickhardt, M.D. The AI software used in the study was developed in the laboratory of co-author

Ronald M. Summers, M.D., Ph.D., at the National Institutes of Health Clinical Center.

# # #

“AI-based CT Body Composition Identifies Myosteatosis as Key Mortality Predictor in Asymptomatic Adults.”  
Collaborating with Dr. Nachit, Pickhardt and Summers were Yves Horsmans, M.D., Ph.D., and Isabelle A. Leclercq, M.D., Ph.D.

In 2023, *Radiology* is celebrating its 100th anniversary with 12 [centennial issues](#), highlighting *Radiology*’s legacy of publishing exceptional and practical science to improve patient care.

*Radiology* is edited by Linda Moy, M.D., New York University, New York, N.Y., and owned and published by the Radiological Society of North America, Inc. (<https://pubs.rsna.org/journal/radiology>)

RSNA is an association of radiologists, radiation oncologists, medical physicists and related scientists promoting excellence in patient care and health care delivery through education, research and technologic innovation. The Society is based in Oak Brook, Illinois. ([RSNA.org](https://www.rsna.org))

For patient-friendly information on abdominal CT, visit [RadiologyInfo.org](https://radiologyinfo.org).