

# UC San Diego

## UC San Diego Previously Published Works

### Title

Skeletal muscle area and density are associated with lipid and lipoprotein cholesterol levels: The Multi-Ethnic Study of Atherosclerosis

### Permalink

<https://escholarship.org/uc/item/0zb262jt>

### Journal

Journal of Clinical Lipidology, 14(1)

### ISSN

1933-2874

### Authors

Vella, Chantal A  
Nelson, Megan C  
Unkart, Jonathan T  
[et al.](#)

### Publication Date

2020

### DOI

10.1016/j.jacl.2020.01.002

Peer reviewed



Published in final edited form as:

*J Clin Lipidol.* 2020 ; 14(1): 143–153. doi:10.1016/j.jacl.2020.01.002.

## Skeletal muscle area and density are associated with lipid and lipoprotein cholesterol levels: The Multi-Ethnic Study of Atherosclerosis

Chantal A. Vella, PhD<sup>1</sup>, Megan C. Nelson, MS<sup>1</sup>, Jonathan T. Unkart, MD, MPH<sup>2</sup>, Iva Miljkovic, MD, PhD<sup>3</sup>, Matthew A. Allison, MD, MPH<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Movement Sciences, College of Education, Health and Human Sciences, 875 Perimeter Drive, University of Idaho, Moscow ID, 83844, USA

<sup>2</sup>Department of Family Medicine and Public Health, School of Medicine, University of California San Diego, 9500 Gillman Drive, La Jolla, CA, 92093, USA

<sup>3</sup>Department of Epidemiology, University of Pittsburgh, 130 De Soto Street, Pittsburgh, PA, 15261, USA

### Abstract

**Background**—Loss of muscle mass with age may be a key player in metabolic dysregulation.

**Objective**—To examine associations between abdominal muscle *area* and *density* with lipids and lipoproteins.

**Methods**—1868 adults completed health history and physical activity questionnaires, provided venous blood samples for lipids and inflammatory biomarkers, and underwent computed tomography to quantify body composition. Associations between muscle area and density with multiple lipid measures were assessed with multivariable linear and logistic regression.

**Results**—The mean age and body mass index of participants was 65 years and 28 kg·m<sup>2</sup>, respectively, and 50% were female. After adjustment for demographics, cardiovascular disease risk factors, lipid-lowering medications, physical activity, sedentary behavior, inflammatory biomarkers and central obesity, a 1-standard deviation (SD) increase in total abdominal, stability, and locomotor muscle *areas* were associated with a 13%, 11%, and 8% lower high-density lipoprotein cholesterol level, respectively ( $p < 0.05$ ). With similar adjustment, a 1-SD increase in total abdominal and stability muscle *area* was associated with a 13% and 12% lower total cholesterol level, respectively ( $p < 0.01$ ). Compared to the lowest quartiles of total, stability and

---

**Corresponding author:** Chantal A. Vella, PhD, Department of Movement Sciences, University of Idaho, 875 Perimeter Drive MS 2401, Moscow, ID 83844-2401; Tel: 208-885-2189; cvella@uidaho.edu.

Author Contributions

CV and MA conceptualized and designed the study, analyzed and interpreted the data, and drafted the article. MN, JU, and IM revised the manuscript critically for important intellectual content. All authors have approved the final manuscript for submission.

**Declarations of interest:** none

**Publisher's Disclaimer:** This is a PDF file of an unedited manuscript that has been accepted for publication. As a service to our customers we are providing this early version of the manuscript. The manuscript will undergo copyediting, typesetting, and review of the resulting proof before it is published in its final form. Please note that during the production process errors may be discovered which could affect the content, and all legal disclaimers that apply to the journal pertain.

locomotor muscle *area*, those in the higher quartiles of muscle *area* had over a 40% reduction in the odds of triglyceride levels greater than 150 mg/dl ( $p < 0.05$ ). Total abdominal muscle *density* was positively associated with total cholesterol ( $p < 0.05$ ) but was not associated with the other lipid outcomes.

**Conclusion**—Maintaining adequate skeletal muscle mass with age may decrease specific lipid levels related to hyperlipidemia and development of cardiometabolic disease.

### Keywords

Muscle mass; aging; sarcopenia; dyslipidemia; body composition; myosteatosis

---

### Introduction

Obesity, a significant and growing problem in the United States, is an important risk factor in the pathogenesis of cardiometabolic disease [1]. Much of the research investigating factors associated with an increased risk of cardiometabolic disease has focused on total body fat and central obesity, with the majority of the literature reporting a robust association between these markers and cardiometabolic disease [2,3]. Recently there has been a growing interest in understanding the role of skeletal muscle in metabolic health. In this regard, skeletal muscle is the largest insulin sensitive tissue compartment and plays an important role in glucose homeostasis [4]. Given this, the loss of muscle mass and muscle quality with age may be a key player in metabolic dysregulation and subsequent cardiometabolic disease [5,6].

Emerging research suggests age-related declines in skeletal muscle mass may be associated with significant metabolic consequences for older adults. Associations between skeletal muscle mass and metabolic syndrome [7–11], insulin resistance [7], and inflammation [12] have been reported but results are conflicting. Several investigations suggest that low levels of skeletal muscle mass increase risk of developing metabolic syndrome [7,8,11] and a metabolically-obese phenotype over time [13]. In contrast, others suggest that high levels of muscle mass are associated with elevated levels of triglycerides [9,14] and low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-c) [14], as well as development of metabolic syndrome [9,10].

Computed tomography (CT) provides a direct measure of the amount of tissue within a given volumetric slice of an anatomic location, which is denoted by tissue area (e.g., muscle area) from the 2-dimensional rendering on a computer screen [15]. Muscle area measured by CT is analogous to muscle mass/content. X-ray attenuation is a radiological characteristic that differentiates muscle tissue from fat tissue and provides a measure of muscle density [15].

Notably, muscle density, an indicator of muscle quality, may be more important than muscle area when examining metabolic alterations. Muscle quality refers to various aspects of the structure, composition, metabolic function and performance of skeletal muscle [16]. In this respect, the density of muscle derived from CT has been inversely associated with total body fat, fat infiltration of muscle, and both muscle strength and function [17,18].

Importantly, few studies have investigated the associations between muscle *area* with levels of several different lipoproteins and only two [10,14] have reported on muscle *density* and these outcomes. Given this, the purpose of the current study was to examine the associations of abdominal muscle *area* and *density* with different lipoproteins and triglyceride levels. CT scans were conducted on the abdomen for body composition assessment in this study. The abdomen was chosen to capture visceral adiposity and other measures to include muscle *area* and *density*. Abdominal muscle *area* and *density* derived from CT are strongly associated with total body muscle mass, density and voluntary strength [19–21]. Further, abdominal muscle density derived from CT attenuation values has been associated with voluntary muscle strength, independent of the muscle cross-sectional area, in older adults [17]. Thus, studying abdominal muscle *area* and *density* have implications for skeletal muscle health in older adults.

## Materials and Methods

### Participants

The Multi-Ethnic Study of Atherosclerosis (MESA) is a longitudinal cohort study of adults from six regions across the US. The overall design of the MESA study has been published [22]. In brief, the cohort included a total of 6814 men and women who were aged 45–84 years and free from clinically apparent cardiovascular disease at the time of enrollment (July 2000 to August 2002). The racial/ethnic groups of participants included African American (28%), Chinese American (12%), Hispanic (22%) and non-Hispanic white (38%). Participants who were enrolled in the study returned for follow-up clinic visits approximately 2, 4, 6, and 10 years after the baseline clinic visit.

At clinic visits 2 and 3 (from 2002 to 2005), a random subset of 1970 participants were enrolled in an ancillary study where abdominal computed tomography scans were obtained and subsequently used to quantify the *area* and *density* of abdominal skeletal muscle, visceral fat, and subcutaneous fat. Approximately half of the 1970 participants had their scan at visit 2 and the other half at visit 3. To make the measurements contemporaneous, demographic, biomarker, and physical activity data obtained during visit 2 or 3 (corresponding to when the CT scan was conducted) were used in this study. The MESA studies were approved by the Institutional Review Board of each study site and all participants provided written informed consent.

Standard questionnaires were used to obtain information on participant demographics and health history. Cigarette smoking was defined as current, former, or never smoker. Height and weight were measured to the nearest 0.1 cm and 0.5 kg, respectively. Body mass index, waist circumference and blood pressure were measured using standard procedures [22].

Participants self-reported their activity levels using the Typical Week Physical Activity Survey. This survey was adapted from the Cross-Cultural Activity Participation Study [23] and designed to identify the frequency of and time spent in leisure sedentary behavior and in various physical activities during a typical week in the previous month. The survey includes 28 items in categories of household chores, yard/lawn/garden/farm care, care of children/adults, transportation, walking, dancing and sport activities, conditioning activities (e.g.,

aerobics, cycling, jogging, rowing, and swimming), leisure activities, and occupational and volunteer activities. Where appropriate, questions differentiated between light-, moderate-, and heavy-intensity activities. Questions specific to sedentary behavior included time spent reading, sitting, watching television and recreational computer use. Survey responses were quantified into MET-minutes per week of sedentary behavior and moderate-to-vigorous physical activity defined as moderate and vigorous activities from all categories.

## Laboratory

Venous blood was collected after a 12-hour fast. Samples were shipped to the MESA central laboratory (Laboratory for Clinical Biochemistry Research, University of Vermont, Burlington, VT) for measurement of total cholesterol, high-density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL-c), LDL-c, triglycerides, glucose, and inflammatory biomarker concentrations. Total and HDL-c levels were measured using the cholesterol oxidase method (Roche Diagnostics, Indianapolis, Indiana) and triglycerides were measured using the triglyceride GB reagent (Roche Diagnostics, Indianapolis, Indiana). For triglyceride levels < 400 mg/dL, LDL-c was calculated using the Friedewald formula, while when triglycerides were > 400 mg/dL, nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy was used. Glucose was measured using a Vitros analyzer (Johnson & Johnson Clinical Diagnostics, Rochester, New York). C-reactive protein (CRP), adiponectin, leptin, tumor necrosis factor-alpha (TNF- $\alpha$ ), interleukin-6 (IL-6) and resistin concentrations were measured using Bio-Rad Luminex flow cytometry (Millipore, Billerica, MA). Average analytic coefficients of variation across several control samples ranged from 6.0% to 13.0%. We defined dyslipidemia as a total cholesterol/HDL-c ratio >5.0 or if the participant was taking medication to reduce cholesterol, while hypertension was defined as systolic blood pressure  $\geq$  140 mmHg or diastolic blood pressure  $\geq$  90 mmHg or taking antihypertensive medication [24], and diabetes was defined as fasting glucose  $\geq$  126 mg-dL<sup>-1</sup> or use of diabetes medication [25].

## Abdominal muscle measurements

Abdominal muscle, as well as visceral and subcutaneous fat, were measured from CT scans obtained at visit 2 or 3. Abdominal slices from these scans were processed using MIPAV 4.1.2 software (National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD) that measured fat, lean and total tissue using a semi-automated method. Fat tissue was identified as being between -190 and -30 Hounsfield units (HU), whereas lean tissue was identified as being between 0 and 100 HU. Densities between 0 and -30 HU were labeled as undefined tissue type. Six transverse cross sectional slices were analyzed at the following spine levels: 2 at L2/L3, 2 at L3/L4 and 2 at L4/L5.

Using the pixel intensities of a single slice obtained at L4/L5, and the HU criteria provided above, fat and muscle areas were calculated for the abdominal muscle groups and the subcutaneous and visceral compartments. Bilateral oblique, rectus abdominis, paraspinal and psoas muscles were defined within their unique fascial planes. These muscles were grouped into muscles of stabilization (oblique, rectus abdominis, paraspinal muscles), muscles of locomotion (psoas muscle), and total abdominal muscle (oblique, rectus abdominis, paraspinal muscles, and psoas). For each muscle, area was determined by summing the number of pixels of 0 to 100 HU within that muscle's corresponding fascial plane. Muscle

density was the average HU measurement of the pixels classified as muscle and within the muscle's distinct fascial plane. Subcutaneous adipose tissue was defined as the fat outside of the visceral cavity, not including the fat located within the muscular fascia. Visceral fat area was computed as the sum of the pixels of the appropriate HU range within the visceral cavity.

CT imaging was interpreted by staff who were blinded to participants' clinical information. Inter and intra-rater reliability for total abdominal, subcutaneous, and visceral cavity areas were 0.99 for all measurements. Inter and intra-rater reliability for all muscle groups ranged from 0.93 to 0.98.

### Statistical Analysis

Characteristics of the population are summarized with mean and standard deviation (SD) for continuous variables and frequency and percentage of the study population for categorical variables. Skewed variables are presented as median with interquartile range. Muscle *area* and *density* are treated as continuous and categorical variables for all analyses (i.e., quartiles). Analysis of covariance was used to determine the differences in means of lipids by quartile of muscle *area* and *density*, after adjusting for age, sex, and race/ethnicity.

Multivariable linear regression was used to determine the associations of muscle *area* and *density* (total, stability, and locomotor) with lipid levels (triglycerides; HDL-c, LDL-c, and total cholesterol). Logistic regression was used to determine the odds of having high LDL-c (>160 mg/dL), high triglyceride (>150 mg/dL) or low HDL-c (<40 mg/dL), while controlling for covariates. These cutpoints were based on the National Cholesterol Education Program ATP III guidelines [24]. The initial model (Model 1) adjusted for age, sex, race/ethnicity, diabetes, smoking, hypertension, lipid-lowering medication use, moderate-to-vigorous physical activity, sedentary behavior, height, subcutaneous abdominal fat area, visceral fat area and visceral fat density. Model 2 included Model 1 plus inflammatory markers (leptin, adiponectin, CRP, IL-6, resistin, TNF $\alpha$ ). Model 3 included Model 2 plus muscle *area* or *density* for the specific muscle group (i.e., if the predictor variable of interest was total abdominal muscle *area*, total abdominal muscle *density* was added into the model). When HDL-c was the outcome variable, all models additionally included LDL-c and triglycerides as covariates. When LDL-c or VLDL-c was the outcome variable all models included HDL-c as a covariate and when triglycerides were the outcome variable all models included HDL-c and LDL-c as covariates.

Using multiplicative interaction terms, we tested for significant differences in the magnitude of the associations between muscle *area* and *density* with each lipid outcome by race/ethnicity, sex and BMI. There were no significant or robust differences across race/ethnicity, sex or BMI. As such, the data were unstratified for all analyses.

Among the 1970 participants, 1868 had complete data on muscle *area*, muscle *density* and all lipid outcomes. There were participants who were missing values for the covariates, resulting in an analytic sample for Model 3 of 1497 when total cholesterol was the outcome variable and 1475 when HDL-c, LDL-c, and triglycerides, respectively, were the outcome variables in regression analyses.

In a sensitivity analysis, we examined potential confounding of lipid-lowering medications by running the associations described above using only participants who were not taking lipid-lowering medications. Additionally, we conducted sensitivity analyses to determine if the associations differed for LDL-c and VLDL-c calculated using the method of Martin et al. [26]. All statistical analyses were conducted using Stata (Version 13; StataCorp, College Station, TX, USA) and a p-value of < 0.05 was used to determine statistical significance.

## Results

The study cohort characteristics are presented in Table 1. Overall, the mean age of participants was 65 years and 50% were female. Forty percent of participants were non-Hispanic White, 21% were African American, 26% were Hispanic/Latino, and 13% were Chinese American. Mean BMI was 28 kg/m<sup>2</sup>. Thirty percent of participants had a BMI greater than 30 kg/m<sup>2</sup>, while approximately 38% of participants had dyslipidemia, 14% had diabetes mellitus, and almost half (48%) had hypertension.

### Characteristics by quartiles of muscle area and density

Mean age was lower, and the percentage of men was higher, across increasing quartiles of total abdominal muscle *area* and *density* (p<0.001, Table 2). After adjusting for age, sex, and race/ethnicity, mean levels of HDL-c were lower across increasing quartiles of total abdominal muscle *area*, such that HDL-c was 22% lower in the highest compared to the lowest quartile (p<0.001). The prevalence of dyslipidemia was higher across increasing quartiles of total abdominal muscle *area*, such that dyslipidemia was 33% higher in the highest compared to the lowest quartile (p<0.01). Similar results were found across quartiles of stability muscle *area* (p<0.05) and trends were similar but not significant for locomotor muscle *area* (data not shown).

For muscle *density*, and after adjusting for age, sex, and race/ethnicity, mean levels of HDL-c, VLDL-c and triglycerides were lower across increasing quartiles of total abdominal muscle *density* (p 0.001). More specifically, HDL-c, VLDL-c and triglycerides were 6%, 17%, and 12% lower in the highest compared to the lowest quartile of total abdominal muscle *density*, respectively. Similar results were found across stability and locomotor muscle *density* quartiles (data not shown).

### Multivariable associations of muscle area and density with lipid outcomes

With adjustment for age, sex, race/ethnicity, height, diabetes, smoking, hypertension, lipid-lowering medication use, moderate-to-vigorous physical activity, sedentary behavior, subcutaneous abdominal fat area, visceral fat area and visceral fat density (Model 1), a 1-SD increase in total abdominal, stability, and locomotor muscle *area* was associated with an 11%, 10%, and 8% lower HDL-c, respectively (p<0.05 for all, Table 3). These associations were slightly attenuated, but remained significant, with the addition of inflammatory markers (Model 2). With the addition of muscle *density* as a covariate (model 3), a 1-SD increase in total abdominal, stability and locomotor muscle *area* was associated with a 13%, 11%, and 8% lower HDL-c, respectively (p<0.05 for all). Only locomotor muscle *density* was associated with HDL-c, with a 1-SD increase associated with a 5% lower HDL-c

(Model 1,  $p=0.02$ ). This association was attenuated with the addition of inflammatory markers ( $p=0.50$ ) and locomotor muscle *area* ( $p=0.98$ ). Total abdominal and stability muscle *density* were not associated with HDL-c ( $p>0.05$ ).

With adjustment for variables in Model 1, a 1-SD increase in total abdominal and stability muscle *area* was associated with an 8% lower total cholesterol ( $p<0.05$ ). With the addition of inflammatory markers and muscle *density* (Model 3), a 1-SD increase in total abdominal and stability muscle *area* was associated with a 13% and 12% lower total cholesterol, respectively ( $p<0.01$  for both). Locomotor muscle *area* was not associated with total cholesterol. For muscle *density* and with adjustment for variables in Model 3, a 1-SD increase in total abdominal and locomotor muscle *density* was associated with a 9% and 7% higher total cholesterol, respectively ( $p=0.02$ ). Stability muscle *density* was not associated with total cholesterol.

With adjustment for variables in Model 3, a 1-SD increase in total abdominal and locomotor muscle *area* was associated with a 9% lower VLDL-c ( $p=0.04$  for both). For muscle *density* and with adjustment for variables in Model 3, a 1-SD increase in locomotor muscle *density* was associated with a 6% higher VLDL-c ( $p=0.04$ ). There were no meaningful and consistent significant linear associations between muscle *area* or *density* with triglycerides and LDL-c.

### Multivariable associations of quartiles of muscle area and density with lipid outcomes

Compared to the lowest quartile, and after adjustment for variables in Model 3, there was a stepwise decrease in HDL-c with each higher quartile of total abdominal ( $-2.9$ ,  $-4.4$ , and  $-5.4$  mg/dl, respectively,  $p<0.01$ , Figure 1A) and stability ( $-3.4$ ,  $-3.8$ , and  $-4.6$  mg/dl, respectively,  $p<0.001$ , Figure 1B) muscle *area*, while for locomotor muscle *area*, only quartiles 3 ( $-3.3$  mg/dl,  $p<0.001$ ) and 4 ( $-4.3$  mg/dl,  $p<0.001$ , Figure 1C) had a significantly lower HDL-c than quartile 1. The associations between HDL-c and quartiles of the different muscle *density* groups were essentially all non-significant (Figure 1D–F).

Compared to the lowest quartile, and after adjustment for variables in Model 3, the third and fourth quartiles of total abdominal muscle *area* ( $-7.1$  and  $-11.7$  mg/dl, respectively,  $p<0.05$ , Figure 1A) and the second and fourth quartiles of stability muscle *area* ( $-6.2$ ,  $-9.7$  mg/dl, respectively,  $p<0.05$ , Figure 1B) were associated with lower total cholesterol levels. However, compared to the lowest quartile, and with adjustment for variables in Model 3, the third and fourth quartiles of total abdominal muscle *density* ( $7.5$  and  $8.9$  mg/dl, respectively,  $p=0.01$ , Figure 1D) and the fourth quartiles of stability ( $7.5$  mg/dl,  $p=0.04$ , Figure 1E) and locomotor ( $7.0$  mg/dl,  $p=0.02$ , Figure 1F) muscle *density* were associated with higher total cholesterol levels. Quartiles of muscle *area* were not associated with LDL-c or VLDL-c levels ( $p>0.05$ , Figure 1D–F).

Compared to the lowest quartile, and after full adjustment (Model 3), the fourth quartiles of total abdominal ( $-26.6$  mg/dl,  $p=0.01$ , Figure 1A), stability ( $-22.6$  mg/dl,  $p=0.02$ , Figure 1B) and locomotor ( $-27.3$  mg/dl,  $p=0.02$ , Figure 1C) muscle *area* were associated with significantly lower triglyceride levels. Quartiles of muscle *density* were not associated with LDL-c, VLDL-c or triglyceride levels ( $p>0.05$ , Figure 1D–F).



### Logistic regression models of quartiles of muscle area and density with lipid outcomes

Compared to the lowest quartile, and after adjustment for variables in Model 1, the odds of having HDL-c levels less than 40 mg/dl were higher for quartiles 2, 3 and 4 of stability muscle *area*, quartiles 3 and 4 of total abdominal muscle *area* and quartile 4 of locomotor muscle *area* ( $p<0.05$ , Table 4). With the addition of inflammatory markers and muscle *density*, these higher odds remained significant for all quartiles except quartile 2 of stability muscle *area* (Model 3,  $p<0.05$ ).

Compared to the lowest quartile, and after adjustment for variables in Model 1, the odds of having triglyceride levels greater than 150 mg/dl were lower for quartiles 2 and 3 of total abdominal muscle *area* and stability muscle *area*, as well as locomotor muscle *area* quartiles 3 and 4 ( $p<0.05$ ). These lower odds remained significant in the fully adjusted model ( $p<0.05$ ).

There were no meaningful and consistent associations between quartiles of muscle *density* with any of the categorical lipid outcomes (Supplemental Table 1).

In sensitivity analysis, we examined potential effect modification of lipid-lowering medications on these associations. Including only participants not taking lipid-lowering medications in analyses did not materially alter the associations between muscle *area* or *density* with any of the lipid outcome variables (data not shown). Additionally, we conducted analyses for the associations between muscle *area* or *density* and LDL-c and VLDL-c calculated with the Martin et al. [26] equation. The results were also not materially different from those obtained with LDL-c and VLDL-c calculated with the Friedewald equation (data not shown).

## Discussion

In this cross-sectional analysis of a relatively large, multi-ethnic cohort from 6 centers located across the United States, we found that higher levels of abdominal muscle *area* were associated with lower levels of HDL-c, VLDL-c, total cholesterol and triglycerides. Notably, these associations were independent of relevant covariates including cardiovascular disease risk factors, physical activity, sedentary behavior, visceral adiposity, and markers of inflammation. Specifically, higher total abdominal muscle *area* was associated with significantly lower levels of HDL-c, VLDL-c, and total cholesterol. Additionally, the odds of having triglyceride levels above 150 mg/dl were significantly lower in those in the higher quartiles of total abdominal, stability and locomotor muscle *areas*. Overall, the associations were more robust for total abdominal muscle *area* when compared to stability and locomotor muscle *areas*. Furthermore, total abdominal muscle *density* was positively associated with total cholesterol. Our findings have clinical relevance and suggest that changes in skeletal muscle *area* may contribute to higher levels of specific lipids and the risk of cardiometabolic disease.

Little is known about the precise role of muscle *area* and *density* on lipid levels. Notably, we found a strong, independent association between abdominal muscle *area* and triglyceride levels. Our results indicate a greater than 40% reduction in the odds of having a triglyceride

level above 150 mg/dL in those falling within higher quartiles of abdominal muscle *area* compared to those in the lowest quartile. This finding is consistent with the literature [8,11] and is clinically relevant given the growing epidemiological evidence that indicates fasting triglyceride levels are strong and independent predictors of atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease and all-cause mortality [27,28]. Similar to our results, Baek et al. [8] reported that older Korean men and women with sarcopenic obesity, a combination of both low muscle mass and obesity, had 2.5 and 1.5 greater odds of hypertriglyceridemia, respectively, than controls. Moreover, Scott et al. [11] reported increased odds of high triglycerides (OR 1.78) in a pooled sample of Korean and Australian adults with low muscle mass, defined as appendicular muscle mass divided by body mass index.

Our results also indicate greater abdominal muscle *area* is associated with lower HDL-c levels. HDL-c is thought to be protective for atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease but accumulating evidence suggests that this risk may be elevated in those with very high levels of HDL-c. Recent population-based studies [29–31] have shown a U-shaped association between HDL-c and cardiovascular disease mortality in both men and women, with significant increases in mortality rates with HDL-c above 97 mg/dL and 135 mg/dL, respectively. Our results are consistent with the few studies that have demonstrated an inverse association between muscle mass and HDL-c [8,10]. Although the mean value of HDL-c in our sample was within a healthy range (51.6 mg/dL), the statistical range of values was 144 mg/dL, with 5% of our sample at an HDL-c level between 80 and 161 mg/dL. Additionally, evidence suggests that variability in HDL particle size, composition and function may explain differences in risk of atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease with high or low levels of HDL-c and should be evaluated in future studies [31].

Our data suggest different types of associations between muscle *area* and *density* with total cholesterol levels. We found that a higher total abdominal muscle *area*, but lower *density*, was associated with lower total cholesterol levels. The inverse association between muscle *area* and total cholesterol is consistent with Baek and others [8] who reported a 1.88 greater odds of hypercholesterolemia in older adults with low levels of appendicular muscle mass, measured by dual-energy x-ray absorptiometry. The association between muscle *density* and cholesterol levels was unexpected but somewhat consistent with the literature. In one of the only studies to assess the associations between skeletal muscle *area* and *density* with lipid levels, Miljokvoic et al. [14] reported positive associations between calf muscle *area* and *density* with lipid and lipoprotein levels in a cohort of African American men. Specifically, in age-adjusted analyses, a higher skeletal muscle *area* was associated with higher levels of triglycerides and LDL-c. In fully adjusted models, the authors reported calf muscle *density* was positively and independently associated with LDL-c. Total cholesterol was not reported in this study. Others have reported no significant associations between calf and forearm muscle *density* and lipid and lipoprotein levels [10].

Our findings indicate the associations of muscle *density* and total cholesterol levels were independent of subcutaneous and visceral obesity, as well as other factors associated with high levels of cholesterol. These findings, along with others, suggest that increased fat infiltration (i.e., lower density) of certain muscles may not be detrimental for lipid levels and that muscle type, morphology and function may affect the associations with lipid levels.

Further studies are needed to better understand the association between skeletal muscle *density* and lipid levels.

The potential protective effects of skeletal muscle on lipid and lipoprotein levels are unknown but may be related to the role of skeletal muscle in insulin sensitivity and glucose control. Loss of muscle mass with age may lead to reductions in resting metabolic rate and physical activity. This decreased total energy expenditure can result in a positive energy balance and increases in overall and ectopic fat deposition and inflammatory cytokines that contribute to further protein catabolism, insulin resistance and metabolic dysregulation [4,12,31–33]. Further, a recent study [34] reported that skeletal muscle mass was related to improved lipid metabolism through higher levels of circulating lipoprotein lipase and high-density lipoprotein binding protein 1. Our data support the importance of exercise, particularly resistance training, for promoting the maintenance of skeletal muscle area and density with age. Although studies suggest that aerobic exercise (e.g., brisk walking) combined with resistance training may prevent the loss of muscle mass and density with age [35,36], resistance training has been shown to be superior for increasing both muscle mass and density [37,38].

Strengths of this study include a well-characterized, multi-ethnic sample of men and women, the use of objective measures of abdominal muscle area and density via computed tomography scan, careful assessment of many potentially confounding factors, and levels of lipid and lipoprotein that were analyzed at a central laboratory, with a high level of reproducibility. The primary limitation is the cross-sectional study design that limits our ability to establish temporal associations between skeletal muscle area and density with lipid and lipoprotein levels. Although diet is an important determinant of lipid and lipoprotein levels it was not assessed in the study.

In summary, abdominal muscle *area* was inversely associated with triglycerides, HDL-c, VLDL-c and total cholesterol, whereas abdominal muscle *density* was positively associated with total cholesterol. Further, higher levels of muscle *area* significantly decreased the odds of hypertriglyceridemia. Our data suggest that maintenance of skeletal muscle mass with age may decrease risk of hyperlipidemia and development of cardiometabolic disease. Future prospective studies are needed to elucidate the effects of increasing skeletal muscle *area* and *density* on lipid and lipoprotein metabolism.

## Supplementary Material

Refer to Web version on PubMed Central for supplementary material.

## Acknowledgements

The authors thank the other investigators, the staff, and the participants of the MESA study for their valuable contributions. A full list of participating MESA investigators and institutions can be found at <http://www.mesa-nhlbi.org>. This research was supported by the National Institutes of Health, National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (HHSN268201500003I, N01-HC-95159, N01-HC-95160, N01-HC-95161, N01-HC-95162, N01-HC-95163, N01-HC-95164, N01-HC-95165, N01-HC-95166, N01-HC-95167, N01-HC-95168, N01-HC-95169 and R01HL088451) and National Center for Advancing Translational Sciences (UL1-TR-000040 and UL1-TR-001079).

## Abbreviations

<b>HDL-c</b>	high-density lipoprotein cholesterol
<b>LDL-c</b>	low-density lipoprotein cholesterol
<b>MESA</b>	Multi-ethnic Study of Atherosclerosis

## References

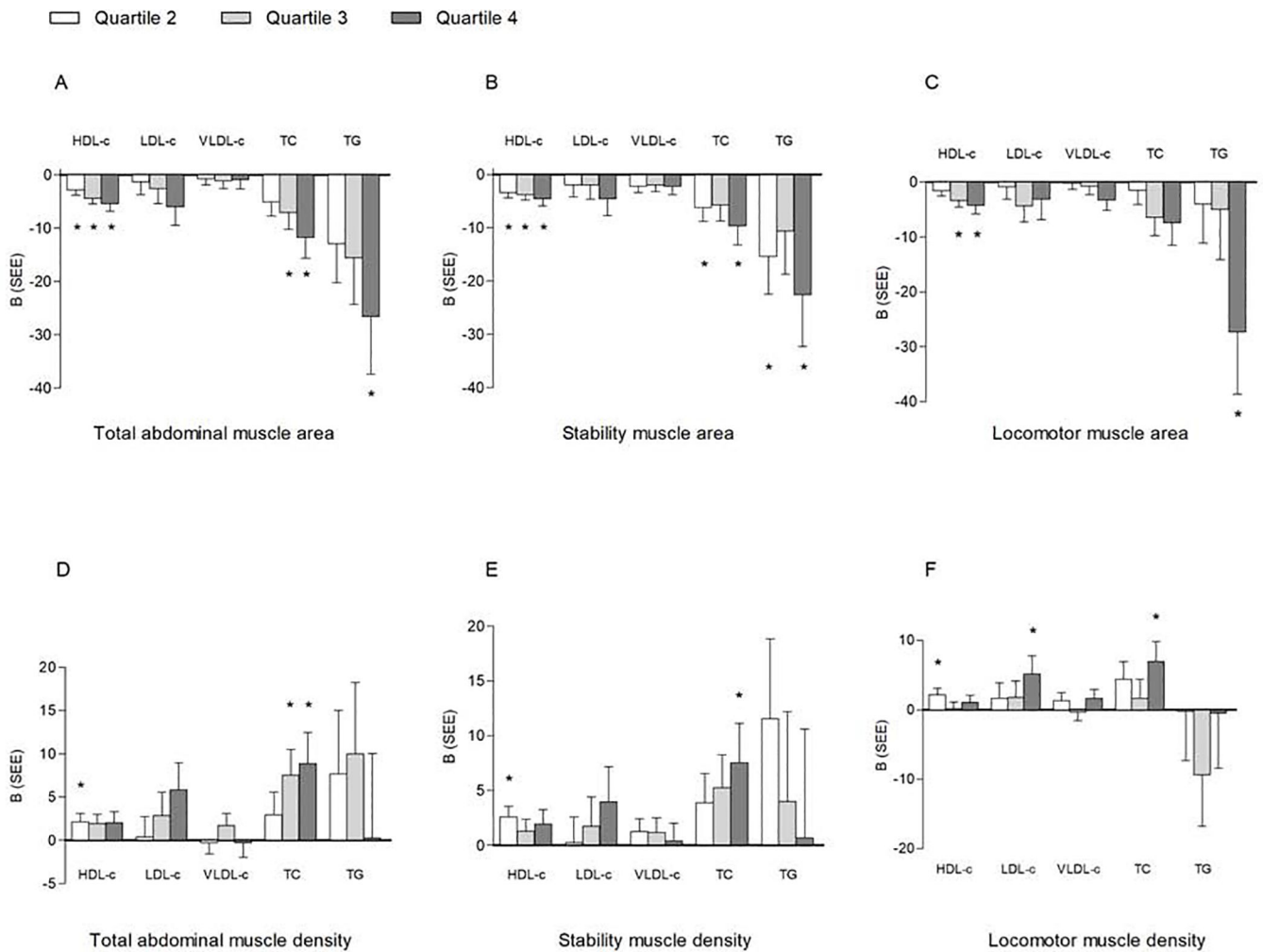
- [1]. Ortega FB, Lavie CJ, Blair SN. Obesity and cardiovascular disease. *Circ Res* 2016;118:1752–70. doi:10.1161/CIRCRESAHA.115.306883. [PubMed: 27230640]
- [2]. Melanson KJ, McInnis KJ, Rippe JM, Blackburn G, Wilson PF, Cheitlin MD. Obesity and cardiovascular disease risk: Research update. *Cardiol Rev* 2001;9:202–7. doi:10.1097/00045415-200107000-00005. [PubMed: 11405900]
- [3]. Poirier P, Giles TD, Bray GA, Hong Y, Stern JS, Pi-Sunyer FX, et al. Obesity and cardiovascular disease: Pathophysiology, evaluation, and effect of weight loss: An update of the 1997 American Heart Association Scientific Statement on obesity and heart disease from the Obesity Committee of the Council on Nutrition, Physical. *Circulation* 2006;113:898–918. doi:10.1161/CIRCULATIONAHA.106.171016. [PubMed: 16380542]
- [4]. Stump CS, Henriksen EJ, Wei Y, Sowers JR. The metabolic syndrome: Role of skeletal muscle metabolism. *Ann Med* 2006;38:389–402. doi:10.1080/07853890600888413. [PubMed: 17008303]
- [5]. Miljkovic I, Zmuda JM. Epidemiology of myosteatosis. *Curr Opin Clin Nutr Metab Care* 2010;13:260–4. doi:10.1097/MCO.0b013e328337d826. [PubMed: 20179586]
- [6]. Wei Y, Chen K, Whaley-Connell AT, Stump CS, Ibdah JA, Sowers JR. Skeletal muscle insulin resistance: role of inflammatory cytokines and reactive oxygen species. *Am J Physiol Integr Comp Physiol* 2008;294:R673–80. doi:10.1152/ajpregu.00561.2007.
- [7]. Atlantis E, Martin SA, Haren MT, Taylor AW, Wittert GA. Inverse associations between muscle mass, strength, and the metabolic syndrome. *Metabolism* 2009;58:1013–22. doi:10.1016/j.metabol.2009.02.027. [PubMed: 19394973]
- [8]. Baek SJ, Nam GE, Han KD, Choi SW, Jung SW, Bok AR, et al. Sarcopenia and sarcopenic obesity and their association with dyslipidemia in Korean elderly men: The 2008–2010 Korea National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey. *J Endocrinol Invest* 2014;37:247–60. doi:10.1007/s40618-013-0011-3. [PubMed: 24615361]
- [9]. Park BS, Yoon JS. Relative skeletal muscle mass is associated with development of metabolic syndrome. *Diabetes Metab J* 2013;37:458–64. doi:10.4093/dmj.2013.37.6.458. [PubMed: 24404517]
- [10]. Mesinovic J, McMillan LB, Shore-Lorenti C, De Courten B, Ebeling PR, Scott D. Metabolic syndrome and its associations with components of sarcopenia in overweight and obese older adults. *J Clin Med* 2019;8. doi:10.3390/jcm8020145.
- [11]. Scott D, Park MS, Kim TN, Ryu JY, Hong HC, Yoo HJ, et al. Associations of low muscle mass and the metabolic syndrome in Caucasian and Asian middle-aged and older adults. *J Nutr Health Aging* 2016;20:248–55. doi:10.1007/s12603-015-0559-z. [PubMed: 26892573]
- [12]. Vella CA, Cushman M, Van Hollebeke RB, Allison MA. Associations of abdominal muscle area and radiodensity with adiponectin and leptin: The Multiethnic Study of Atherosclerosis. *Obesity* 2018;26:1234–41. doi:10.1002/oby.22208. [PubMed: 29877610]
- [13]. Lee MJ, Kim EH, Bae SJ, Choe J, Jung CH, Lee WJ, et al. Protective role of skeletal muscle mass against progression from metabolically healthy to unhealthy phenotype. *Clin Endocrinol (Oxf)* 2019;90:102–13. doi:10.1111/cen.13874. [PubMed: 30290006]
- [14]. Miljkovic I, Kuipers AL, Kuller LH, Sheu Y, Bunker CH, Patrick AL, et al. Skeletal muscle adiposity is associated with serum lipid and lipoprotein levels in Afro-Caribbean men. *Obesity* 2013;21:1900–7. doi:10.1002/oby.20214. [PubMed: 23671057]

- [15]. Aubrey J, Esfandiari N, Baracos VE, Buteau FA, Frenette J, Putman CT, et al. Measurement of skeletal muscle radiation attenuation and basis of its biological variation. *Acta Physiol* 2014;210:489–97. doi:10.1111/apha.12224.
- [16]. McGregor RA, Cameron-Smith D, Poppitt SD. It is not just muscle mass: a review of muscle quality, composition and metabolism during ageing as determinants of muscle function and mobility in later life. *Longev Heal* 2014;3:9. doi:10.1186/2046-2395-3-9.
- [17]. Goodpaster BH, Carlson CL, Visser M, Kelley DE, Scherzinger A, Harris TB, et al. Attenuation of skeletal muscle and strength in the elderly: The Health ABC Study. *J Appl Physiol* 2001;90:2157–65. doi:10.1152/jappl.2001.90.6.2157. [PubMed: 11356778]
- [18]. Mikkelsen UR, Agergaard J, Couppe C, Grosset JF, Karlsen A, Magnusson SP, et al. Skeletal muscle morphology and regulatory signalling in endurance-trained and sedentary individuals: The influence of ageing. *Exp Gerontol* 2017;93:54–67. doi:10.1016/j.exger.2017.04.001. [PubMed: 28411009]
- [19]. Gomez-Perez SL, Haus JM, Sheean P, Patel B, Mar W, Chaudhry V, et al. Measuring abdominal circumference and skeletal muscle from a single cross-sectional computed tomography image: A step-by-step guide for clinicians using National Institutes of Health ImageJ. *JPEN J Parenter Enteral Nutr* 2016;40:308–18. doi:10.1177/0148607115604149. [PubMed: 26392166]
- [20]. Mourtzakis M, Prado CMM, Lieffers JR, Reiman T, McCargar LJ, Baracos VE. A practical and precise approach to quantification of body composition in cancer patients using computed tomography images acquired during routine care. *Appl Physiol Nutr Metab* 2008;33:997–1006. doi:10.1139/H08-075. [PubMed: 18923576]
- [21]. Shen W, Punyanitya M, Wang Z, Gallagher D, St-Onge M-P, Albu, et al. Total body skeletal muscle and adipose tissue volumes: estimation from a single abdominal cross-sectional image. *J Appl Physiol* 2004;97:2333–8. doi:10.1152/jappphysiol.00744.2004. [PubMed: 15310748]
- [22]. Bild DE, Bluemke DA, Burke GL, Detrano R, Diez Roux A V., Folsom AR, et al. Multi-Ethnic Study of Atherosclerosis: Objectives and design. *Am J Epidemiol* 2002;156:871–81. doi:10.1093/aje/kwf113. [PubMed: 12397006]
- [23]. Ainsworth BE, Irwin ML, Addy CL, Whitt MC, Stolarczyk LM. Moderate physical activity patterns of minority women: The Cross-Cultural Activity Participation Study. *J Womens Health Gend Based Med* 1999;8:805–13. doi:10.1089/152460999319129. [PubMed: 10495261]
- [24]. National Cholesterol Education Program ATP III. Third report of the National Cholesterol Education Program (NCEP) expert panel on detection, evaluation, and treatment of high blood cholesterol in adults (Adult Treatment Panel III) final report. *Circulation* 2002;106:3143–421. [PubMed: 12485966]
- [25]. American Diabetes Association ADA. Diagnosis and classification of diabetes mellitus. *Diabetes Care* 2010;33 Suppl 1:S62–9. doi:10.2337/dc10-S062. [PubMed: 20042775]
- [26]. Martin SS, Blaha MJ, Elshazly MB, Toth PP, Kwiterovich PO, Blumenthal RS, et al. Comparison of a novel method vs the Friedewald equation for estimating low-density lipoprotein cholesterol levels from the standard lipid profile. *JAMA* 2013;310:2061. doi:10.1001/jama.2013.280532. [PubMed: 24240933]
- [27]. Nordestgaard BG. Triglyceride-rich lipoproteins and atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease: New insights from epidemiology, genetics, and biology. *Circ Res* 2016;118:547–63. doi:10.1161/CIRCRESAHA.115.306249. [PubMed: 26892957]
- [28]. Toth PP. Triglyceride-rich lipoproteins as a causal factor for cardiovascular disease. *Vasc Health Risk Manag* 2016;12:171–83. doi:10.2147/VHRM.S104369. [PubMed: 27226718]
- [29]. Wilkins JT, Ning H, Stone NJ, Criqui MH, Zhao L, Greenland P, et al. Coronary heart disease risks associated with high levels of HDL cholesterol. *J Am Heart Assoc* 2014;3:1–7. doi:10.1161/JAHA.113.000519.
- [30]. Madsen CM, Varbo A, Nordestgaard BG. Extreme high high-density lipoprotein cholesterol is paradoxically associated with high mortality in men and women: two prospective cohort studies. *Eur Heart J* 2017;38:2478–86. doi:10.1093/eurheartj/ehx163. [PubMed: 28419274]
- [31]. Singh K, Rohatgi A. Examining the paradox of high high-density lipoprotein and elevated cardiovascular risk. *J Thorac Dis* 2018;10:109–12. doi:10.21037/jtd.2017.12.97. [PubMed: 29600034]

- [32]. Hunter GR, Singh H, Carter SJ, Bryan DR, Fisher G. Sarcopenia and its implications for metabolic health. *J Obes* 2019;2019:1–10. doi:10.1155/2019/8031705.
- [33]. Arner P Insulin resistance in type 2 diabetes: role of fatty acids. *Diabetes Metab Res Rev* 2002;18:S5–9. doi:10.1002/dmrr.254. [PubMed: 11921432]
- [34]. Matsumoto R, Tsunekawa K, Shoho Y, Yanagawa Y, Kotajima N, Matsumoto S, et al. Association between skeletal muscle mass and serum concentrations of lipoprotein lipase, GPIHBP1, and hepatic triglyceride lipase in young Japanese men. *Lipids Health Dis* 2019;18:1–9. doi:10.1186/s12944-019-1014-7. [PubMed: 30611256]
- [35]. Goodpaster BH, Chomentowski P, Ward BK, Rossi A, Glynn NW, Delmonico MJ, et al. Effects of physical activity on strength and skeletal muscle fat infiltration in older adults: a randomized controlled trial. *J Appl Physiol* 2008;105:1498–503. doi:10.1152/jappphysiol.90425.2008. [PubMed: 18818386]
- [36]. Taaffe DR, Sipila S, Cheng S, Puolakka J, Toivanen J, Suominen H. The effect of hormone replacement therapy and/or exercise on skeletal muscle attenuation in postmenopausal women: a yearlong intervention. *Clin Physiol Funct Imaging* 2005;25:297–304. doi:10.1111/j.1475-097X.2005.00628.x. [PubMed: 16117734]
- [37]. Chodzko-Zajko WJ, Proctor DN, Fiatarone Singh MA, Minson CT, Nigg CR, Salem GJ, et al. Exercise and physical activity for older adults. *Med Sci Sport Exerc* 2009;41:1510–30. doi:10.1249/mss.0b013e3181a0c95c.
- [38]. Sipilä S, Suominen H. Effects of strength and endurance training on thigh and leg muscle mass and composition in elderly women. *J Appl Physiol* 1995;78:334–40. doi:10.1152/jappphysiol.1995.78.1.334. [PubMed: 7713834]

### Highlights

- Abdominal muscle *area* was inversely associated with triglycerides and lipoproteins
- Abdominal muscle *density* was positively associated with total cholesterol
- Higher levels of muscle *area* decreased the odds of hypertriglyceridemia
- Maintenance of skeletal muscle mass with age may decrease risk of hyperlipidemia



**Figure 1.**

Multivariable-adjusted linear associations between quartiles of muscle area and density with lipid outcomes; \* $P < .05$ ; referent category: Quartile 1. Muscle area quartile cutpoints (cm<sup>2</sup>): total abdominal: Q1 < 77.02, Q2 = 77.02–94.66, Q3 = 94.67–116.84, Q4 116.85; stability: Q1 < 58.20, Q2 = 58.20–72.12, Q3 = 72.13–89.13, Q4 89.14; locomotor: Q1 < 17.88, Q2 = 17.88–22.75, Q3 = 22.76–28.83, Q4 28.84; muscle density quartile cutpoints (HU): total abdominal: Q1 < 38.17, Q2 = 38.17–42.69, Q3 = 42.70–46.34, Q4 46.35; stabilization: Q1 < 35.24, Q2 = 35.24–39.86, Q3 = 39.87–44.06, Q4 44.07; locomotor: Q1 < 47.15, Q2 = 47.15–50.84, Q3 = 50.85–53.89; Q4 53.90. Data are adjusted for model 3: age, sex, race/ethnicity, height, diabetes, smoking, hypertension, lipid-lowering medication use, moderate-to-vigorous physical activity, sedentary behavior, subcutaneous abdominal fat area, visceral fat area, visceral fat density, leptin, resistin, C-reactive protein, interleukin-6, adiponectin, TNF- $\alpha$ , and total abdominal muscle density. HDL-c additionally adjusted for LDL-c and triglycerides; LDL-c and VLDL-c additionally adjusted for HDL-c; triglycerides additionally adjusted for HDL-c and LDL-c. B, slope; SEE, standard error of the estimate; B, slope; SEE, standard error of the estimate; VLDL-c, very-low-density lipoprotein



cholesterol; HDL-c, high-density lipoprotein cholesterol; LDL-c, low-density lipoprotein cholesterol; TNF- $\alpha$ , tumor necrosis factor-alpha; TC, total cholesterol; TG, triglyceride.

Author Manuscript

Author Manuscript

Author Manuscript

Author Manuscript

**Table 1.**

Characteristics of the participants (n=1868)

Characteristic	Mean (SD)/Percent (n)
Age (years, M [SD])	64.7 (9.8)
Female (% [n])	50.3 (940)
Ethnicity (% [n])	
White	40.0 (747)
Chinese American	13.2 (247)
African American	21.1 (394)
Hispanic	25.7 (480)
Ever Smoker (% [n])	54.0 (1008)
Dyslipidemia (% [n])	37.6 (702)
Diabetes (% [n])	13.7 (256)
Hypertension (% [n])	46.7 (872)
Taking lipid lowering medications (% [n])	24.1 (451)
<i>Body Composition</i>	
BMI (M [SD])	28.0 (5.1)
Subcutaneous fat area (cm <sup>2</sup> , M [SD])	253.7 (117.4)
Visceral fat area (cm <sup>2</sup> , M [SD])	145.7 (67.9)
Abdominal muscle area (cm <sup>2</sup> , M [SD])	98.3 (27.6)
Stability muscle area (cm <sup>2</sup> , M [SD])	74.6 (21.8)
Locomotor muscle area (cm <sup>2</sup> , M [SD])	23.7 (7.4)
Abdominal muscle density (HU, M [SD])	42.2 (5.5)
Stability muscle density (HU, M [SD])	39.6 (6.1)
Locomotor muscle density (HU, M [SD])	50.3 (5.2)
<i>Activity Levels</i>	
Sedentary Behavior (min-wk <sup>-1</sup> , Mdn [IQR])	1470 (1455)
MVPA (MET-min-wk <sup>-1</sup> , Mdn [IQR])	3600 (4549)
<i>Cardiovascular Disease Risk Factors</i>	
Systolic blood pressure (mmHg, M [SD])	124 (21)
Diastolic blood pressure (mmHg, M [SD])	70 (10)
Triglycerides (mg-dL <sup>-1</sup> , M [SD])	126.8 (66.2)
Total cholesterol (mg-dL <sup>-1</sup> , M [SD])	189.3 (35.2)
High-density lipoprotein (mg-dL <sup>-1</sup> , M [SD])	51.8 (15.1)
Low-density lipoprotein (mg-dL <sup>-1</sup> , M [SD])	112.0 (31.3)
Very low-density lipoprotein (mg-dL <sup>-1</sup> , M [SD])	26.4 (16.4)
Non-high-density lipoprotein (mg-dL <sup>-1</sup> , M [SD])	138.0 (35.5)
Total to HDL cholesterol ratio	3.9 (1.2)
<i>Inflammatory Markers</i>	
C-reactive protein (mg-L <sup>-1</sup> , Mdn [IQR])	1.5 (2.6)
Adiponectin (µg-mL <sup>-1</sup> , Mdn [IQR])	17.5 (14.6)

Characteristic	Mean (SD)/Percent (n)
Leptin (ng·mL <sup>-1</sup> , Mdn [IQR])	13.2 (22.5)
Resistin (ng·mL <sup>-1</sup> , Mdn [IQR])	15.0 (7.2)
Interleukin-6 (pg·mL <sup>-1</sup> , Mdn [IQR])	1.8 (1.7)
TNF- $\alpha$ (pg·mL <sup>-1</sup> , Mdn [IQR])	4.6 (2.9)

M, mean; SD, standard deviation; %, percent; n, sample size; Mdn, median; IQR, interquartile range; BMI, body mass index; HU, Hounsfield units; MVPA, moderate-to-vigorous physical activity; MET, metabolic equivalents; TNF- $\alpha$ , tumor necrosis factor alpha. Note: SI conversion factors: To convert glucose, cholesterol, and triglycerides to mmol·L<sup>-1</sup>, multiply values by 0.0555, 0.0259, and 0.0113, respectively. To convert C-reactive protein to nmol·L<sup>-1</sup>, multiply values by 9.524.

Author Manuscript

Author Manuscript

Author Manuscript

Author Manuscript

**Table 2**Adjusted mean characteristics by quartile of total abdominal muscle *area* and *density*.

	Total abdominal muscle <i>area</i>					Total abdominal muscle <i>density</i>				
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	P	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	P
Age (years)	69.1	65.8	64.0	59.8	<0.001	70.3	66.5	63.3	58.5	<0.001
Sex (% men)	6.5	32.2	66.3	94.1	<0.001	25.6	40.1	55.2	78.2	<0.001
HDL-c (mg-dL <sup>-1</sup> ) <sup>a</sup>	57.9	54.1	49.4	45.1	<0.001	53.1	52.3	51.4	49.7	<0.001
LDL-c (mg-dL <sup>-1</sup> ) <sup>a</sup>	112.7	112.4	111.3	111.8	0.35	109.2	111.1	113.1	114.7	0.06
VLDL-c (mg-dL <sup>-1</sup> ) <sup>a</sup>	24.9	25.6	26.3	28.8	0.05	<b>28.6</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>0.001</b>
Non-HDL (mg-dL <sup>-1</sup> ) <sup>a</sup>	137.7	138.1	137.1	139.3	0.85	137.7	136.3	140.4	137.7	0.35
TC (mg-dL <sup>-1</sup> ) <sup>a</sup>	196.2	192.3	186.8	183.5	0.05	189.5	189.9	190.3	189.2	<b>0.03</b>
Triglycerides (mg-dL <sup>-1</sup> ) <sup>a</sup>	130.7	131.8	133.7	137.1	0.21	141.9	136.1	130.3	125.0	<0.001
Dyslipidemia (%) <sup>a</sup>	33.8	37.0	41.2	44.8	<b>0.003</b>	41.6	39.8	38.5	37.0	0.11

Q, quartile; HDL-c, high-density lipoprotein cholesterol

<sup>a</sup> adjusted for age, sex, race/ethnicity

LDL-c, low-density lipoprotein cholesterol; TC, total cholesterol

Muscle *area* quartile cutpoints (cm<sup>2</sup>): Q1 < 77.02; Q2 77.02–94.66; Q3 94.67–116.84; Q4 116.85.Muscle *density* quartile cutpoints (HU): Q1 < 38.17; Q2 38.17–42.69; Q3 42.70–46.34; Q4 46.35.

**Table 3.** Multivariable linear regression for the associations between continuous muscle *area* and *density* with lipid outcomes.

Model 1	HDL cholesterol			LDL cholesterol			VLDL cholesterol			Total cholesterol			Triglycerides		
	B	St $\beta$	B [95% CI]	B	St $\beta$	B [95% CI]	B	St $\beta$	B [95% CI]	B	St $\beta$	B [95% CI]	B	St $\beta$	B [95% CI]
<i>Muscle area</i>															
Total abdominal	-0.06 [-0.10, -0.03]	-0.11	-0.04 [-0.13, 0.04]	-0.04	-0.04 [-0.08, 0.01]	-0.06	-0.10 [-0.20, -0.005]	-0.08	-0.05 [-0.22, 0.11]	-0.02	-0.05 [-0.22, 0.11]	-0.02	-0.05 [-0.22, 0.11]	-0.02	-0.05 [-0.22, 0.11]
Stability	-0.07 [-0.11, -0.03]	-0.10	-0.07 [-0.16, 0.03]	-0.05	-0.04 [-0.09, 0.10]	-0.05	-0.13 [-0.24, -0.02]	-0.08	-0.05 [-0.23, 0.14]	-0.02	-0.05 [-0.23, 0.14]	-0.02	-0.05 [-0.23, 0.14]	-0.02	-0.05 [-0.23, 0.14]
Locomotor	-0.16 [-0.30, -0.01]	-0.08	0.16 [-0.18, 0.50]	0.04	-0.13 [-0.29, 0.04]	-0.06	0.004 [-0.38, 0.39]	0.001	-0.26 [-0.91, 0.39]	-0.03	-0.26 [-0.91, 0.39]	-0.03	-0.26 [-0.91, 0.39]	-0.03	-0.26 [-0.91, 0.39]
<i>Muscle density</i>															
Total abdominal	-0.12 [-0.28, 0.04]	-0.04	0.18 [-0.19, 0.55]	0.03	0.07 [-0.12, 0.26]	0.02	0.22 [-0.2, 0.64]	0.03	0.59 [-0.12, 1.30]	0.05	0.59 [-0.12, 1.30]	0.05	0.59 [-0.12, 1.30]	0.05	0.59 [-0.12, 1.30]
Stability	-0.07 [-0.22, 0.07]	-0.03	0.08 [-0.26, 0.42]	0.02	0.02 [-0.15, 0.19]	0.01	0.12 [-0.26, 0.50]	0.02	0.46 [-0.19, 1.10]	0.04	0.46 [-0.19, 1.10]	0.04	0.46 [-0.19, 1.10]	0.04	0.46 [-0.19, 1.10]
Locomotor	-0.16 [-0.31, -0.02]	-0.05	0.33 [-0.0003, 0.66]	0.05	0.17 [0.002, 0.33]	0.05	0.34 [-0.03, 0.71]	0.05	0.54 [-0.09, 1.17]	0.04	0.54 [-0.09, 1.17]	0.04	0.54 [-0.09, 1.17]	0.04	0.54 [-0.09, 1.17]
<b>Model 2</b>															
<i>Muscle area</i>															
Total abdominal	-0.06 [-0.09, -0.02]	-0.10	-0.05 [-0.14, 0.03]	-0.05	-0.04 [-0.09, 0.001]	-0.07	-0.11 [-0.21, -0.01]	-0.09	-0.07 [-0.24, 0.09]	-0.03	-0.07 [-0.24, 0.09]	-0.03	-0.07 [-0.24, 0.09]	-0.03	-0.07 [-0.24, 0.09]
Stability	-0.06 [-0.10, -0.02]	-0.08	-0.08 [-0.18, 0.02]	-0.06	-0.05 [-0.10, 0.005]	-0.06	-0.15 [-0.26, -0.03]	-0.09	-0.07 [-0.26, 0.12]	-0.02	-0.07 [-0.26, 0.12]	-0.02	-0.07 [-0.26, 0.12]	-0.02	-0.07 [-0.26, 0.12]
Locomotor	-0.16 [-0.30, -0.02]	-0.08	0.17 [-0.18, 0.52]	0.04	-0.13 [-0.31, 0.04]	-0.06	0.01 [-0.39, 0.40]	0.001	-0.27 [-0.94, 0.40]	-0.03	-0.27 [-0.94, 0.40]	-0.03	-0.27 [-0.94, 0.40]	-0.03	-0.27 [-0.94, 0.40]
<i>Muscle density</i>															
Total abdominal	0.02 [-0.14, 0.19]	0.01	0.20 [-0.20, 0.60]	0.04	<0.01 [-0.20, 0.20]	<0.01	0.29 [-0.16, 0.74]	0.04	0.31 [-0.45, 1.08]	0.03	0.31 [-0.45, 1.08]	0.03	0.31 [-0.45, 1.08]	0.03	0.31 [-0.45, 1.08]
Stability	0.04 [-0.10, 0.19]	0.02	0.08 [-0.28, 0.44]	0.02	-0.05 [-0.23, 0.14]	-0.02	0.15 [-0.25, 0.56]	0.03	0.21 [-0.48, 0.90]	0.02	0.21 [-0.48, 0.90]	0.02	0.21 [-0.48, 0.90]	0.02	0.21 [-0.48, 0.90]
Locomotor	-0.05 [-0.19, 0.09]	-0.02	0.39 [0.04, 0.74]	0.06	0.13 [-0.05, 0.31]	0.04	0.45 [0.05, 0.84]	0.06	0.35 [-0.32, 1.02]	0.03	0.35 [-0.32, 1.02]	0.03	0.35 [-0.32, 1.02]	0.03	0.35 [-0.32, 1.02]
<b>Model 3</b>															
<i>Muscle area</i>															
Total abdominal	-0.07 [-0.11, -0.03]	-0.13	-0.09 [-0.18, 0.01]	-0.08	-0.05 [-0.10, -0.004]	-0.09	-0.17 [-0.28, -0.06]	-0.13	-0.12 [-0.31, 0.06]	-0.05	-0.12 [-0.31, 0.06]	-0.05	-0.12 [-0.31, 0.06]	-0.05	-0.12 [-0.31, 0.06]
Stability	-0.08 [-0.12, -0.03]	-0.11	-0.11 [-0.21, -0.001]	-0.08	-0.05 [-0.12, 0.008]	-0.06	-0.20 [-0.32, -0.07]	-0.12	-0.12 [-0.33, 0.09]	-0.04	-0.12 [-0.33, 0.09]	-0.04	-0.12 [-0.33, 0.09]	-0.04	-0.12 [-0.33, 0.09]
Locomotor	-0.16 [-0.31, -0.01]	-0.08	0.05 [-0.32, 0.42]	-0.01	-0.20 [-0.38, -0.01]	-0.09	-0.16 [-0.57, 0.26]	-0.03	-0.43 [-1.14, 0.28]	-0.05	-0.43 [-1.14, 0.28]	-0.05	-0.43 [-1.14, 0.28]	-0.05	-0.43 [-1.14, 0.28]
<i>Muscle density</i>															
Total abdominal	0.16 [-0.02, 0.34]	0.06	0.37 [-0.07, 0.81]	0.07	0.10 [-0.12, 0.32]	0.03	0.61 [0.12, 1.11]	0.09	0.55 [-0.30, 1.39]	0.05	0.55 [-0.30, 1.39]	0.05	0.55 [-0.30, 1.39]	0.05	0.55 [-0.30, 1.39]
Stability	0.16 [-0.003, 0.32]	0.06	0.25 [-0.15, 0.64]	0.05	0.02 [-0.17, 0.22]	-0.06	0.45 [-0.0001, 0.89]	0.08	0.39 [-0.37, 1.14]	0.04	0.39 [-0.37, 1.14]	0.04	0.39 [-0.37, 1.14]	0.04	0.39 [-0.37, 1.14]
Locomotor	0.001 [-0.15, 0.15]	0.01	0.38 [0.006, 0.74]	0.06	0.19 [0.009, 0.38]	0.06	0.50 [0.08, 0.92]	0.07	0.49 [-0.22, 1.20]	0.04	0.49 [-0.22, 1.20]	0.04	0.49 [-0.22, 1.20]	0.04	0.49 [-0.22, 1.20]

Author Manuscript

Author Manuscript

Author Manuscript

Author Manuscript

SD, standard deviation; B, unstandardized beta; CI, confidence interval;  $St\beta$ , standardized beta; Bold indicates  $p < 0.05$ ; Data are adjusted for Model 1: age, sex, race/ethnicity, height, diabetes, smoking, hypertension, lipid lower medication use, moderate-to-vigorous physical activity, sedentary behavior, subcutaneous abdominal fat area, visceral fat area, visceral fat density. Model 2: Model 1 plus leptin, resistin, C-reactive protein, interleukin-6, adiponectin and TNF- $\alpha$ . Model 3: Model 2 plus muscle *area* or *density* for the specific muscle group. HDL-c additionally adjusted for LDL-c and triglycerides; LDL-c and VLDL-c additionally adjusted for HDL-c; Triglycerides additionally adjusted for HDL-c and LDL-c

**Table 4.**

Multivariable logistic regression models of the associations between quartiles of muscle *area* and lipid outcomes

Model 1	HDL-c < 40 mg·dL <sup>-1</sup>		LDL-c > 160 mg·dL <sup>-1</sup>		Triglycerides > 150 mg·dL <sup>-1</sup>	
	OR [95% CI]	P	OR [95% CI]	P	OR [95% CI]	P
<b>Total Abdominal Muscle <i>area</i></b>						
Q2	1.49 [0.82, 2.69]	0.19	0.60 [0.31, 1.17]	0.14	<b>0.64 [0.44, 0.95]</b>	<b>0.03</b>
Q3	<b>2.47 [1.33, 4.57]</b>	<b>&lt;0.01</b>	0.92 [0.46, 1.86]	0.83	<b>0.61 [0.39, 0.96]</b>	<b>0.03</b>
Q4	<b>2.46 [1.23, 4.93]</b>	<b>0.01</b>	0.54 [0.21, 1.36]	0.19	0.62 [0.36, 1.07]	0.09
<b>Stability Muscle <i>area</i></b>						
Q2	<b>1.84 [1.04, 3.27]</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>0.37 [0.18, 0.77]</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.58 [0.39, 0.85]</b>	<b>0.01</b>
Q3	<b>2.82 [1.57, 5.06]</b>	<b>&lt;0.01</b>	0.92 [0.48, 1.75]	0.79	<b>0.63 [0.41, 0.95]</b>	<b>0.03</b>
Q4	<b>2.38 [1.26, 4.51]</b>	<b>0.01</b>	0.51 [0.22, 1.18]	0.12	0.63 [0.38, 1.03]	0.07
<b>Locomotor Muscle <i>area</i></b>						
Q2	1.33 [0.75, 2.36]	0.33	1.18 [0.62, 2.22]	0.62	0.78 [0.54, 1.14]	0.20
Q3	1.66 [0.86, 3.23]	0.14	1.19 [0.53, 2.68]	0.67	<b>0.54 [0.33, 0.89]</b>	<b>0.02</b>
Q4	<b>2.31 [1.10, 4.87]</b>	<b>0.03</b>	1.35 [0.48, 3.79]	0.57	<b>0.45 [0.24, 0.82]</b>	<b>0.01</b>
<b>Model 2</b>						
<b>Total Abdominal Muscle <i>area</i></b>						
Q2	1.43 [0.76, 2.67]	0.27	0.59 [0.29, 1.20]	0.15	<b>0.63 [0.42, 0.93]</b>	<b>0.02</b>
Q3	<b>2.61 [1.36, 5.03]</b>	<b>&lt;0.01</b>	0.98 [0.48, 2.02]	0.96	<b>0.60 [0.38, 0.95]</b>	<b>0.03</b>
Q4	<b>2.73 [1.31, 5.03]</b>	<b>0.01</b>	0.55 [0.21, 1.41]	0.22	0.57 [0.33, 1.00]	0.05
<b>Stability Muscle <i>area</i></b>						
Q2	1.66 [0.90, 3.07]	0.10	<b>0.36 [0.17, 0.77]</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.58 [0.39, 0.86]</b>	<b>0.01</b>
Q3	<b>2.75 [1.48, 5.12]</b>	<b>&lt;0.01</b>	0.92 [0.47, 1.79]	0.81	<b>0.59 [0.38, 0.92]</b>	<b>0.02</b>
Q4	<b>2.43 [1.24, 4.78]</b>	<b>0.01</b>	0.49 [0.21, 1.14]	0.10	0.60 [0.36, 1.00]	0.05
<b>Locomotor Muscle <i>area</i></b>						
Q2	1.61 [0.87, 2.96]	0.13	1.26 [0.65, 2.42]	0.50	0.77 [0.52, 1.13]	0.18
Q3	1.97 [0.97, 4.01]	0.06	1.32 [0.57, 3.01]	0.52	<b>0.54 [0.32, 0.89]</b>	<b>0.02</b>
Q4	<b>2.62 [1.19, 5.76]</b>	<b>0.02</b>	1.43 [0.50, 4.09]	0.50	<b>0.44 [0.24, 0.81]</b>	<b>0.01</b>
<b>Model 3</b>						
<b>Total Abdominal Muscle <i>area</i></b>						
Q2	1.61 [0.83, 3.15]	0.16	0.63 [0.30, 1.30]	0.21	<b>0.59 [0.39, 0.89]</b>	<b>0.01</b>
Q3	<b>3.08 [1.51, 6.28]</b>	<b>&lt;0.01</b>	1.02 [0.47, 2.20]	0.96	<b>0.57 [0.35, 0.91]</b>	<b>0.02</b>
Q4	<b>3.39 [1.50, 7.64]</b>	<b>&lt;0.01</b>	0.53 [0.19, 1.48]	0.23	0.55 [0.30, 1.01]	0.05
<b>Stability Muscle <i>area</i></b>						
Q2	1.75 [0.93, 3.29]	0.08	<b>0.39 [0.18, 0.83]</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.55 [0.37, 0.82]</b>	<b>&lt;0.01</b>
Q3	<b>2.91 [1.52, 5.60]</b>	<b>&lt;0.01</b>	0.97 [0.48, 1.97]	0.93	<b>0.57 [0.36, 0.89]</b>	<b>0.01</b>
Q4	<b>2.69 [1.30, 5.59]</b>	<b>&lt;0.01</b>	0.48 [0.19, 1.20]	0.12	0.60 [0.35, 1.04]	0.07
<b>Locomotor Muscle <i>area</i></b>						
Q2	1.61 [0.87, 3.00]	0.13	1.27 [0.65, 2.47]	0.49	0.73 [0.49, 1.08]	0.12
Q3	2.01 [0.97, 4.15]	0.06	1.33 [0.57, 3.11]	0.51	<b>0.49 [0.29, 0.82]</b>	<b>0.01</b>

Model 1	HDL-c < 40 mg·dL <sup>-1</sup>		LDL-c > 160 mg·dL <sup>-1</sup>		Triglycerides > 150 mg·dL <sup>-1</sup>	
	OR [95% CI]	P	OR [95% CI]	P	OR [95% CI]	P
Q4	<b>2.69 [1.19, 6.09]</b>	<b>0.02</b>	1.46 [0.49, 4.32]	0.49	<b>0.38 [0.20, 0.72]</b>	<b>&lt;0.01</b>

HDL-c, high-density lipoprotein cholesterol; LDL-c, low-density lipoprotein cholesterol; OR, odds ratio; CI, confidence interval. Referent category: Quartile 1. Muscle *area* quartile cutpoints (cm<sup>2</sup>): total abdominal: Q1<77.02, Q2= 77.02–94.66, Q3=94.67–116.84, Q4 116.85; stability: Q1<58.20, Q2=58.20–72.12, Q3=72.13–89.13, Q4 89.14; locomotor: Q1<17.88, Q2=17.88–22.75, Q3=22.76–28.83, Q4 28.84; Data are adjusted for Model 1: age, sex, race/ethnicity, height, diabetes, smoking, hypertension, lipid lower medication use, moderate-to-vigorous physical activity, sedentary behavior, subcutaneous abdominal fat area, visceral fat area, visceral fat density. Model 2: Model 1 plus leptin, resistin, C-reactive protein, interleukin-6, adiponectin and TNF- $\alpha$ . Model 3: Model 2 plus muscle *density* for the specific muscle group. HDL-c additionally adjusted for LDL-c and triglycerides; LDL-c additionally adjusted for HDL-c; Triglycerides additionally adjusted for HDL-c and LDL-c.

Author Manuscript

Author Manuscript

Author Manuscript

Author Manuscript