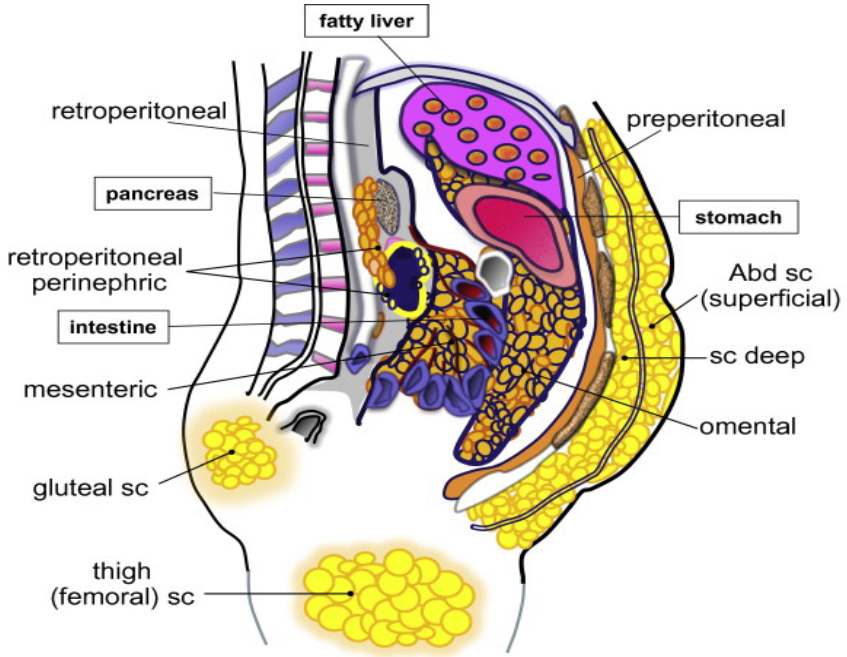
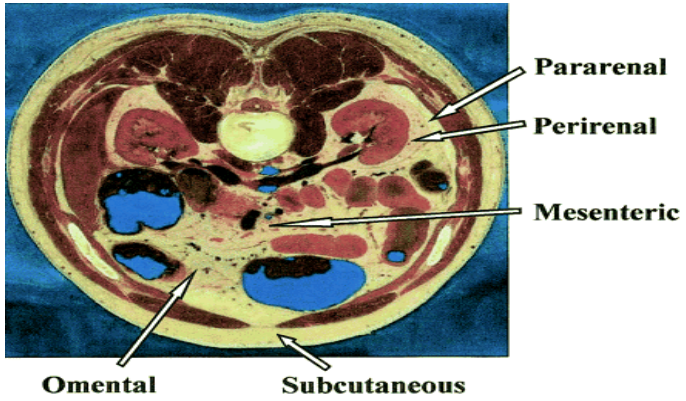
Adipocytes reside in *multiple visceral and sc 'white' adipose depots*





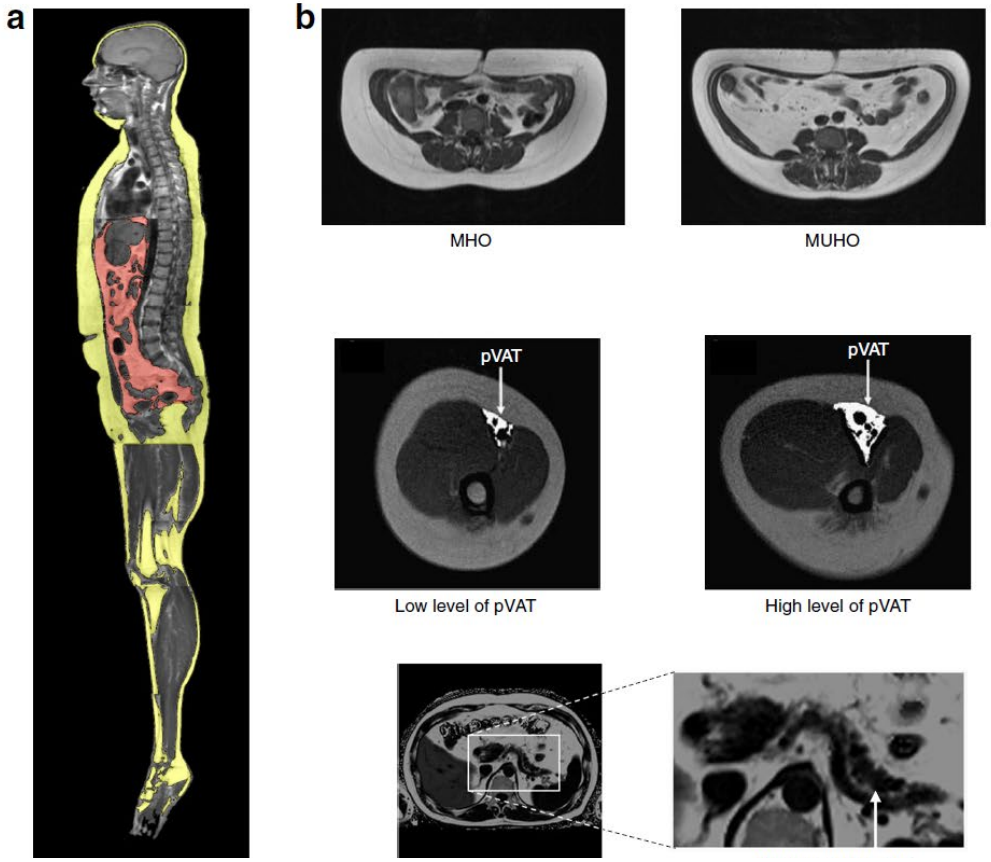
Waist = visceral + abdominal sc

Smaller depots:
Perivascular
Peri- & epicardial
Bone marrow
Dermal

Adipocytes in each depot differ in metabolic and secretory capacities, and functions

Lee MJ, Wu Y, Fried SK, Mol Aspects Med 2012

Whole Body MRI



VISCERAL (OMENTAL)

Perivascular

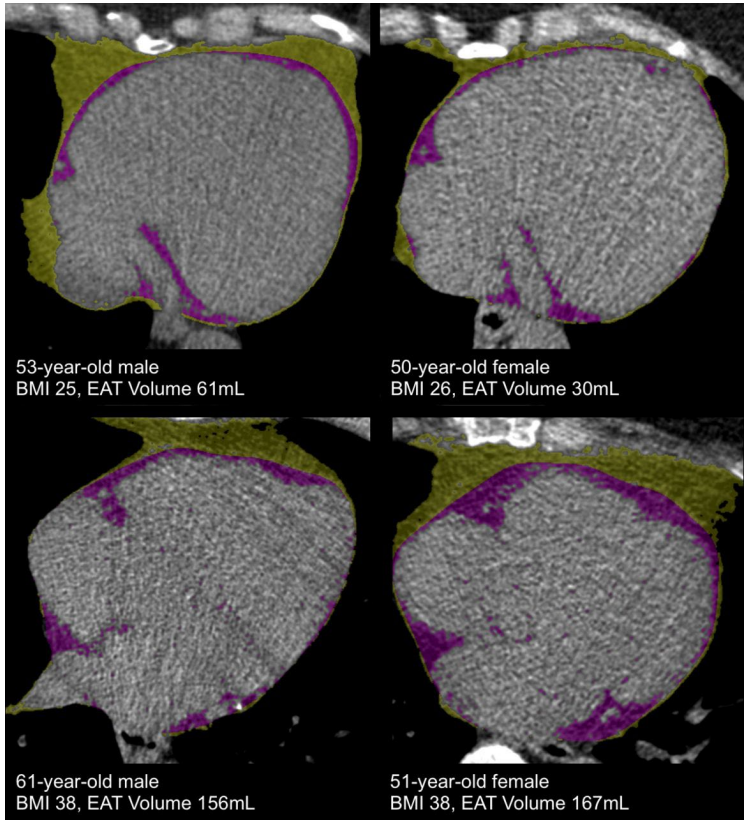
Pancreatic

Novel phenotypes of prediabetes?

Diabetologia (2016) 59:1806–1818

Haring, H-U

CT quantification of epicardial adipose tissue (EAT).



CT quantification of **epicardial adipose tissue** (EAT - purple).

EAT can be differentiated from paracardial adipose tissue by Catmull-Rom spline interpolation of the pericardium.

EAT (purple) with a CT attenuation number of −190 to −30 Hounsfield units lies inside the pericardial contour, in contrast to

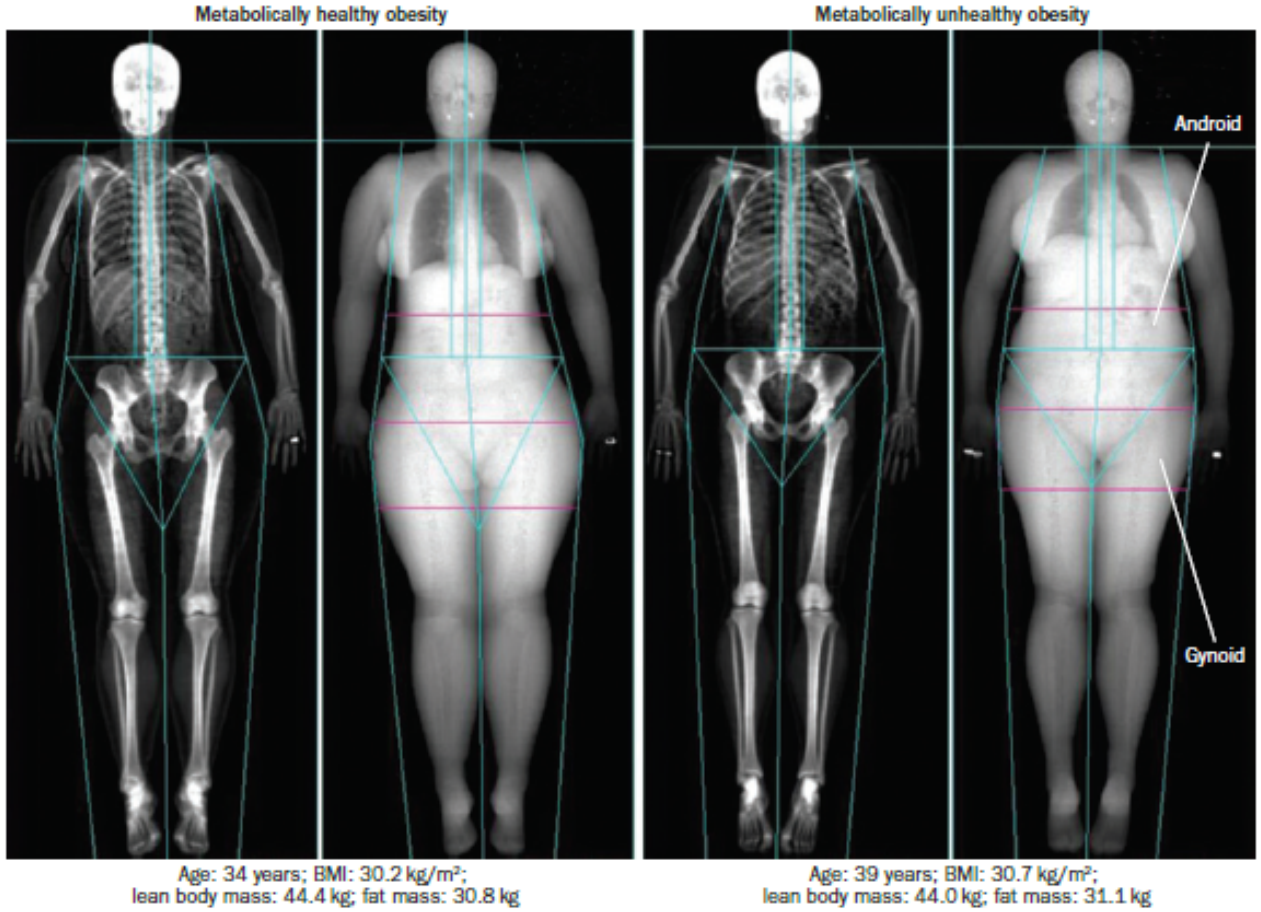
paracardial and thoracic adipose tissue (yellow), which lies outside of the pericardial contour.

BMI, body mass index.

Sarah L Ayton et al. Heart 2022;108:339-344

Heart

- **DXA – upper body (trunk) vs lower body fat**
- **- lower body fat mass attenuates increased disease risk associated with Upper body fat distribution**



Karpe, F. & Pinnick, K. E. *Nat. Rev. Endocrinol.* **11**, 90–100 (2015);

Biology of upper-body and lower-body adipose tissue—link to whole-body phenotypes

Fredrik Karpe and Katherine E. Pinnick

Subjects matched for age and BMI