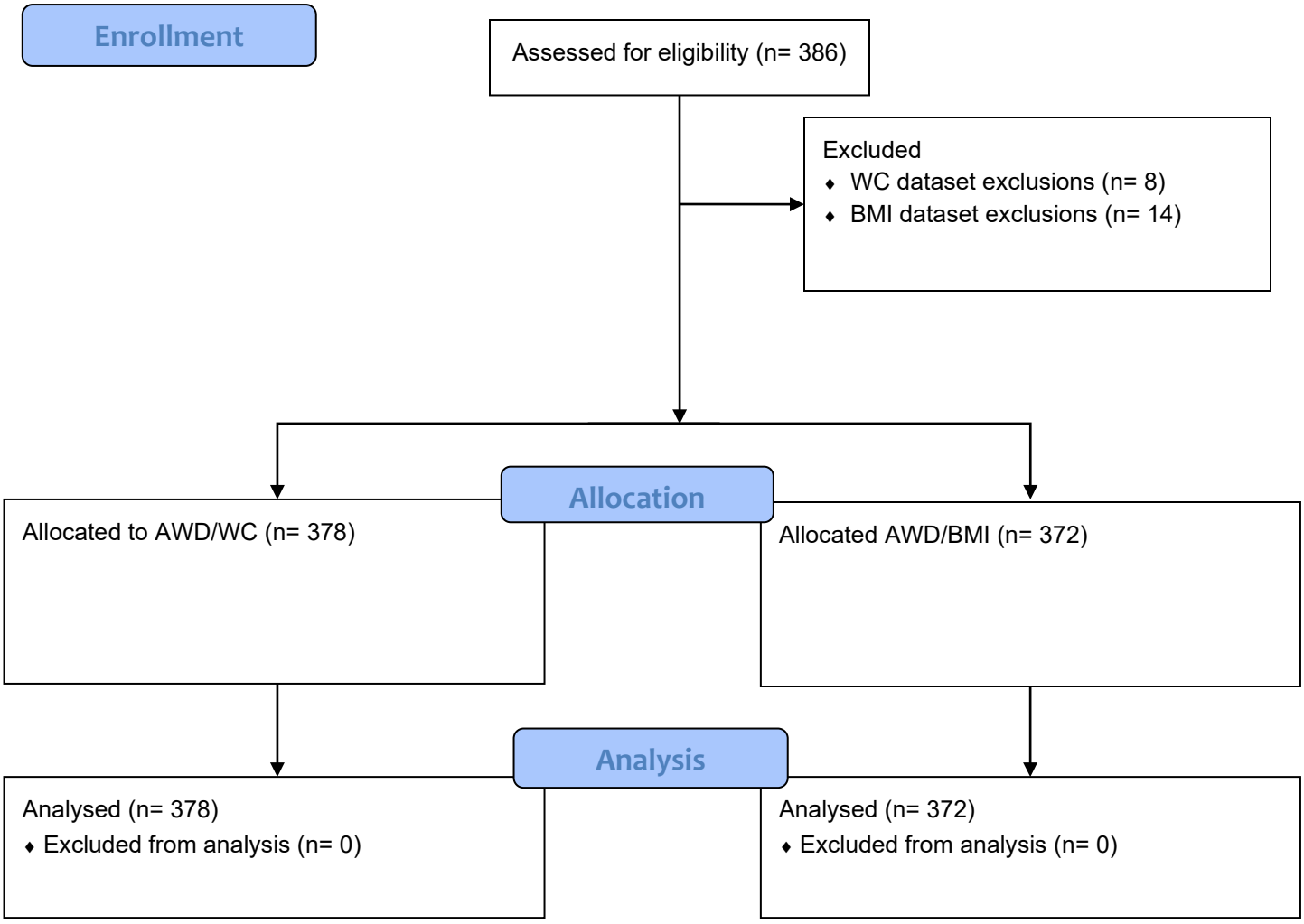
CONSORT 2010 Flow Diagram for ISRCTN33200631



Baseline Characteristics

Parameter	**Male Participants**	**Female Participants**	
Mean WC (cm)	103.2 (SD 16.36)	93.13 (SD 17.33)	
Mean AWD (cm)	2.13 (SD 1)	2.41 (SD 1.13)	
	For the entire cohort		
Mean Age (years)	65.8 (SD 13.71, Var 187.97)		
Median Age (years)	68		
	Minimum	Maximum	Mean
AWD (cm)	0.2	6.63	2.27 (SD 1.07)
Mean WC (cm)	57	185	98.61 (SD 17.53)
BMI (kg/m^2)	14.15	55.68	27.68 (SD 6.01)

Key: Abdominal Wall Depth (AWD), Waist Circumference (WC), (Body Mass Index (BMI)

Study Results Report

Item	Description
Trial design	Prospective Observational and Basic Science Study
Methods:	
Participants	Ambulant patients able to consent and above 18 years of age undergoing elective cross sectional imaging (Computerised Tomography Scan) without abdominal wall pathology such as hernias
Objective	To investigate the relationship of Waist Circumference (WC) to Abdominal Wall Depth (AWD) and Body Mass Index (BMI)
Outcome	Primary outcome: To assess for a direct correlation of WC to AWD Secondary outcome: To further analyse the relationship between both WC and AWD to BMI
Results:	
Recruitment	Trial Completed
Numbers analysed	WC vs AWD group = 378 patients BMI vs AWD = 372 patients
Outcome	Correlation of WC vs AWD; r = 0.35, p-value > 0.05, 95% CI (0.2576 - 0.435) Mean WC vs mean AWD; r = 0.794, p-value = 0.006, 95% CI (0.329653 - 0.9492) Correlation of BMI vs AWD; r = 0.48, p-value > 0.05, 95% CI (0.3962 - 0.5533)
Conclusions	While at the individual level of the anthropometrics, the correlation of WC vs AWD is weak, when the means are analysed a strong positive direct relationship is uncovered.