The above classification is used globally in the assessment of obesity regardless of ethnicity, gender, and race. Therefore, people with a BMI of 30 and above are considered to be obese. In the case study used above, the patient had a BMI of 22.2 which means they are within the normal range. However, this categorization is not used among the children population. Some of the factors that may affect the measurements include the time of the day, calibration of the assessment tools, food eaten by the patient, and age. For instance, older people lose lean mass as they age hence they may be misdiagnosed. Therefore, the reliability and validity of BMI play a significant role in the diagnosis of obesity.