



Ahl Al Bayt University

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College of Medical & Health Technologies

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Department Anesthesia Techniques and laser

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Medical Physics/ First Stage

Medical Physics/ First Stage

Third Lecture

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# *Energy, work and power of the body.*

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What we study in this lec.:

What we study in this Lecturer:

By Ass. Lec. Maher Hadi

By Assistant Lecturer Maher Hadi

- Energy Metabolism (BMR) Unit of energy
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- Factors affecting basal metabolic rate
  - Factors affecting basal metabolic rate
- Energy Expenditure
  - Energy Expenditure
- Components of Daily Energy Expenditure
  - Components of Daily Energy Expenditure
- Energy Changes In The Body:
  - Energy Changes In The Body:



# Energy: is defined as the ability to do work

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- The body is constantly using energy to perform tasks such as breathing, digesting food, and maintaining a constant body temperature.

- This energy is obtained from the food we consume, which is converted into chemical energy through a process called metabolism.

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All activities in the body, including energy changes.

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The body uses the food energy to:

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1-Operate its different organs.

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2-Keep a constant body temperature.

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3-Do external work.

3-Do external work.



**Metabolism (BMR):** is the set of biochemical reactions that occur in the

الاستقلاب (BMR): هو مجموعة من التفاعلات الكيميائية الحيوية التي تحدث في الجسم

body to maintain life and sustain bodily functions.

الجسم للحفاظ على الحياة والحفاظ على وظائف الجسم.

➤ Factors affecting basal metabolic rate:

**1. Basal metabolic rate depends on the function of the thyroid gland.** A person with hyperthyroidism has a higher basal metabolic rate

١، يعتمد معدل الأيض الأساسي على وظيفة الغدة الدرقية، الشخص المصاب بفرط نشاط الغدة الدرقية لديه معدل أيض أساسى أعلى

than a person with normal thyroid function

من الشخص الذي يتمتع بوظيفة الغدة الدرقية الطبيعية.

**2. Basal metabolic rate is related to the surface area or mass of the body.** The energy used in basal metabolism is converted into heat

يُرتبط معدل الأيض الأساسي بمساحة سطح الجسم أو كتلة، يتم تحويل الطاقة المستخدمة في عملية التمثيل الغذائي الأساسي إلى حرارة التي تبندد من الجسم.

### 3. Metabolic rate depends largely on body temperature.

٤٠. يعتمد معدل التمثيل الغذائي إلى حد كبير على درجة حرارة الجسم.

**Any energy that is left over is stored as body fat.**

يتم تخزين أي طاقة متبقيّة على شكل دهون في الجسم.

We can calculate BMR using different formulas, the

يمكننا حساب معدل الأيض الأساسي (BMR) باستخدام صيغ مختلفة، وهي

most common being the Mifflin-St Jeor Equation

# Mifflin-St Jeor Equation

## Mifflin-St Jeor Equation

This equation is used to estimate the Basal Metabolic Rate (BMR), which is the number of calories the body needs at rest to maintain basic physiological functions such as breathing and circulation.

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### Formula:

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#### 1. For Men:

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$$BMR = 10 \times \text{mass (kg)} + 6.25 \times \text{height (cm)} - 5 \times \text{age (years)} + 5$$

BMR = 10 × mass (kg) + 6.25 × height (cm) - 5 × age (years) + 5

#### 2. For Women:

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$$BMR = 10 \times \text{mass (kg)} + 6.25 \times \text{height (cm)} - 5 \times \text{age (years)} - 161$$

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Example1: Calculate the basal metabolic rate (BMR) using the Mifflin-St. Jour equation for a 30-year-old man, weighing 70 kg and

standing 175 cm tall.

standing 175 cm tall.

### Solution:

Gender: Male // ((mass: 70 kg) // (Height: 175 cm) // (Age: 30 years))

$$BMR = 10 \times \text{mass (kg)} + 6.25 \times \text{height (cm)} - 5 \times \text{age (years)} + 5$$

BMR =  $10 \times \text{mass (kg)} + 6.25 \times \text{height (cm)} - 5 \times \text{age (years)} + 5$

$$BMR = (10 \times 70) + (6.25 \times 175) - (5 \times 30) + 5 \rightarrow (700) + (1093.75) - (150 + 5)$$

$$BMR = (10 \times 70) + (6.25 \times 175) - (5 \times 30) + 5 \quad (700) + (1093.75) - (150 + 5)$$

**BMR ≈ 1649 calories/day** (approximately) This is your basal metabolic rate (calories your body burns at rest).

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## Example2:

مثال ٢

Calculate the Basal Metabolic Rate (BMR) using the Mifflin-St Jeor equation for a 30-year-old woman, weighing 70 kg and standing 175 cm tall.

وزنه ٧٠ كجم و طوله ١٧٥ سم.

**Solution:** Gender: feMale // ((mass: 70 kg) //(Height: 175 cm)//(Age: 30 years))

الحل: الجنس: أنثى // (الكتلة: 70 كجم) // (الارتفاع: 175 سم) // (العمر: 30 سنة)

### Equation for Women:

المعادلة للنساء:

$$BMR = 10 \times \text{mass (kg)} + 6.25 \times \text{height (cm)} - 5 \times \text{age (years)} - 161$$

معدل الأيض الأساسي =  $10 \times \text{الكتلة (كجم)} + 6.25 \times \text{الارتفاع (سم)} - 5 \times \text{العمر (بالسنوات)}$  - 161

$$BMR = (10 \times 70) + (6.25 \times 175) - (5 \times 30) - 161$$

معدل الأيض الأساسي =  $161 - (30 \times 5) - (175 \times 6.25) + (70 \times 10)$

$$(700 + 1093.75) = 1793.75 \rightarrow 1793.75 - 150 = 1643.75 \rightarrow 1643.75 - 161$$

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**BMR ≈ 1483 kcal/day**

معدل الأيض الأساسي ≈ 1483 سعرة حرارية/يوم

This reflects the natural physiological differences in body composition, as men generally have a higher muscle mass and a higher basal metabolic rate compared to women of the same weight, height, and age.

ومن الممكن أن تختلف النتائج الطبيعية في تكوين الجسم، حيث أن الرجال عموماً لديهم كتلة عضلية أعلى وأقل انتشاراً

معدل الأيض مقارنة بالنساء من نفس الوزن والطول والอายุ.

# Unit of energy

وحدة الطاقة

- A convenient unit for expressing the rate of energy consumption of the body is the met. The met is defined as  $50 \text{ kcal/m}^2$  of body surface area per hour.

• - وحدة مناسبة للتعبير عن معدل استهلاك الجسم للطاقة هي الميت. الميت هو يتم تعريفها على أنها 50 سعرة حرارية / م<sup>2</sup> من مساحة سطح الجسم في الساعة.

- The most widely accepted physics units for energy is Newton-meter or joule (J).

• - الوحدات الفيزيائية الأكثر قبولًا للطاقة هي يوتون متر أو جول (J).

- summarized as follows:

• ملخصة على النحو التالي:

$$1 \text{ kcal} = 4184 \text{ J}$$

1 كيلو كالوري = 4184 ج

$$1 \text{ J} = 107 \text{ ergs}$$

1 ج = 107 ارج

$$1 \text{ kcal/hr} = 1.162 \text{ W}$$

1 سعرة حرارية/ساعة = 1.162 واط

$$1 \text{ met} = 50 \text{ kcal/m}^2$$

1 ميت = 50 سعرة حرارية/م<sup>2</sup>

$$1 \frac{\text{kcal}}{\text{min}} == 69.7 \text{ W}$$

\_\_\_\_\_

واط == 69.7

## Example:1

مثال: 1

Convert 2 kilocalories (kcal) to joules (J).

تحويل 2 سعر حرارة (كيلو كالوري) إلى جول (J).

Solution:

حل:

We know the conversion factor:

نعلم بعزم التحويل:

$$2\text{kcal} = 2 \times 4184 = 8368\text{J}.$$

$$2\text{kcal} = 2 \times 4184 = 8368\text{J}.$$

## Example:2

مثال: 2

Convert 5000 joules (J) to kilocalories (kcal).

تحويل 5000 جول (J) إلى سعر حرارية (كيلو كالوري).

Sol: We know that: 1 kilocalorie (kcal) = 4184 joules (J).

علمنا أن: 1 كيلو سعر حراري = 4184 جول (J).

To convert from joules to kilocalories, divide the number of joules by 4184.

للحويل من الجول إلى كيلو سعر حراري، قم بقسمة عدد الجول على 4184

$$4184 \frac{5000}{4184} \approx 1.195 \text{kcal}$$

سعر حراري

# The first law of thermodynamics can be written as

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$$\Delta U = \Delta Q - \Delta W$$

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Where,  $\Delta U$  Is the change in stored energy.

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$\Delta Q$  Is the heat lost or gained.

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$\Delta W$  Is the work done by the body

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Work of the body

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From the description of energy (ability to do work), we can conclude that where energy

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resides, there is an ability to do work. Therefore, because cells of the body store energy,

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they can do work.

they can do work.

The internal energy stored ( $\Delta U$ ) during break down of a molecule can do work ( $\Delta W$ )

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and release heat ( $\Delta Q$ ) which can be given according to the first law of thermodynamics

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as follows:

as follows:

# change in stored energy in the body = heat lost or gained – work done by

التغير في الطاقة المخزنة في الجسم = الحرارة المفقودة أو المكتسبة - الشغل المبذول

(i.e. food energy, body fat and body heat) of the body

(أي الطاقة الغذائية ودهون الجسم وحرارة الجسم) من الجسم

الطاقة واستهلاكها في الجسم  
الطاقة واستهلاكها في الجسم

## Energy in the Human Body

الطاقة في جسم الإنسان

### What is Energy Expenditure?

ما هو إنشاق الطاقة؟

The amount of energy used for vital functions & physical

activities (measured in kcal).

الأنشطة (قياس بالسرارات الحرارية).

### Key Factors:

المعامل الرئيسية

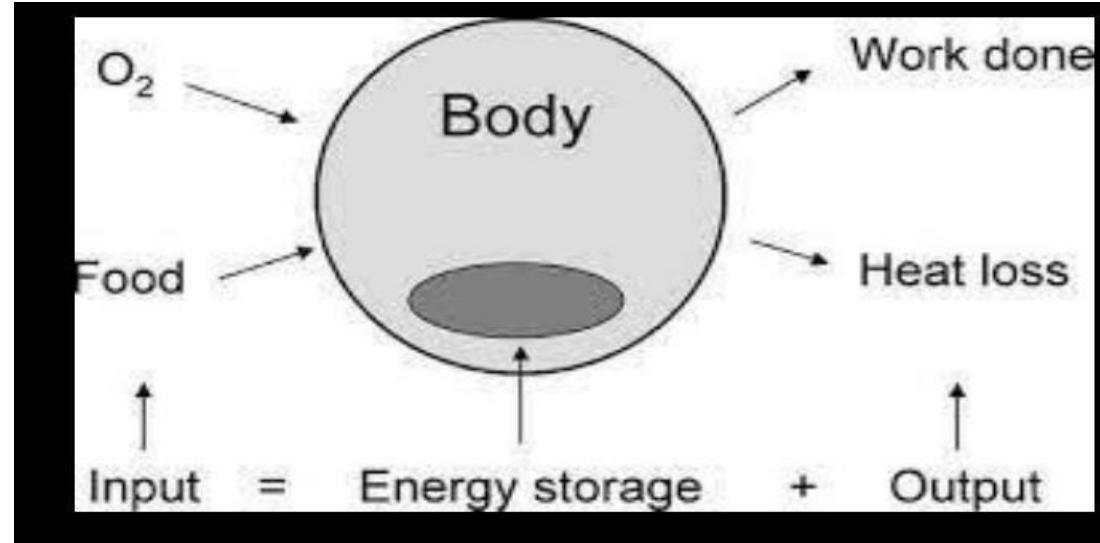
- Physical activity level
- Body weight & composition
- Intensity & duration of activity

### Forms of Energy in the Body:

أشكال الطاقة في الجسم

- Potential Energy (stored: chemical, gravitational)  
• الطاقة الكامنة (المخزنة: الكيميائية، المادية)
- Kinetic Energy (motion: muscle work, circulation)

• الطاقة الحركية (الحركة: عمل العضلات، الدورة الدموية)



# Components of Daily Energy Expenditure

مكونات نفقات الطاقة اليومية

## The Three Pillars of Energy Expenditure

الكتأز الثلاث لإنفاق الطاقة

### 1. Basal Metabolic Rate (BMR) / Resting Metabolic Rate (RMR)

1. معدل الأيض الأساسي (BMR) / معدل الأيض أثناء الراحة (RMR)

60-70% of total daily energy expenditure  
60-70% من إجمالي إنفاق الطاقة اليومي

Energy used for essential life functions at complete rest:

- Maintaining body temperature  
• المحافظ على درجة حرارة الجسم
- Powering vital organs (heart, lungs, brain)  
• تزويد الأعضاء الحيوية بالطاقة ( القلب، الرئتين، الدماغ )
- Cell repair and regeneration  
• إصلاح الخلايا وتجديدها
- Basic neurological functions  
• الوظائف العصبية الأساسية

### 2. Thermic Effect of Food (TEF)

2. التأثير الحراري للأغذية (TEF)

Approximately 10% of total daily energy expenditure  
ما يقرب من 10% من إجمالي نفقات الطاقة اليومية

Energy required to digest, absorb, and process nutrients:  
الطاقة اللازمة ل搣م وامتصاص ومعالجة العناصر الغذائية

- Chewing and swallowing
- Enzyme production
- Nutrient absorption & transport
- Storing excess energy

### 3. Energy Expenditure of Activity (EEA)

3. نفقات الطاقة النشاط (EEA)

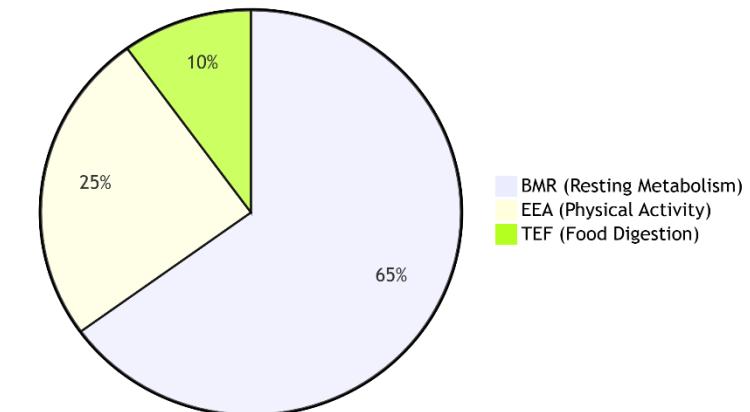
20-30% of total daily energy expenditure (most variable component)  
20-30% من إجمالي إنفاق الطاقة اليومي (المصدر الأكبر تغير)

The Complete Energy Equation  
معادلة الطاقة الكلية

Total Daily Energy Expenditure (TDEE) Formula:

$$\text{TDEE} = \text{BMR} + \text{TEF} + \text{EEA}$$

Expenditure Distribution (Moderately Active Individual)



# ► Energy expenditure rates in the body's organs at rest

▪ معدلات صرف الطاقة في أعضاء الجسم عند

الراحة

- Under resting conditions about 25% of the body's energy is being used by the skeletal muscles and the heart,  
▪ في ظروف الراحة يتم استخدام حوالي 25% من طاقة الجسم في العضلات الهيكلية والقلب،
- 19% Is Being Used By The Brain,  
▪ يستخدمها الدماغ، 19%
- 10% Is Being Used By The Kidneys, And  
▪ سُتخدم عن طريق الكلى، و 10%
- 27% Is Being Used By The Liver And The Spleen.  
▪ يستخدم من قبل الكبد والطحال، 27%
- A Small Percent Of About 5% Of Food Energy Being Excreted In Feces And Urine  
▪ يتم إخراج نسبة صغيرة من حوالي 5% من الطاقة الغذائية في البراز والبول

## Methods of Measuring Energy Expenditure

▪ طرق قياس إنفاق الطاقة

- Heart rate monitors.  
▪ أجهزة مراقبة معدل ضربات القلب
- Activity trackers (e.g., smartwatches).  
▪ أجهزة مع المراقب (مثل المراقب الذكي)
- Respiratory Gas Analysis:  
▪ جبل الغازات المختزلة
- Measuring oxygen consumption to determine metabolic rate during activity.  
▪ قياس استهلاك الأكسجين لتحديد معدل الأيض أثناء النشاط.



الأ

**Question 1:** Calculating Basal Metabolic Rate (Mifflin-St Jeor Equation) Problem: Calculate the Basal Metabolic Rate (BMR) for each of the following two cases: Case A: A 35-year-old man, weighing 80 kg, and 180 cm tall Case B: A 28-year-old woman, weighing 65 kg, and 165 cm tall

و طوله 165 سم

**Question2:** An energy drink label states that it provides 85,000 Joules of energy.  
Calculate how many kilocalories (kcal) this is equivalent to, using the conversion?

احسب كم عدد السعرات الحرارية (kcal) المكافئة باستخدام التحويل؟