

Agreement between measured and calculated by predictive formulas resting energy expenditure in severe and morbid obese women Concordancia entre gasto energético y reposo medido y estimado por fórmulas predictivas en mujeres con obesidad severa y mórbida

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Objective: To compare measured resting energy expenditure (REE) with that predicted by formulas derived from populations with normal weight or obesity and from women with severe and morbid obesity. **Material and methods:** 66 women (aged 35.6 ± 10.3 y and BMI of 44.7 ± 4.9 kg/m²) were evaluated by indirect calorimetry with a metabolic monitor Deltatrac (Datex Inst., Finland), before undergoing gastric bypass. REE was calculated with the following equations: Harris-Benedict's with both actual and adjusted weight, Ireton-Jones', Mifflin's, and Carrasco's Fast Estimation, which corresponds to 16.2 kcal x kg actual weight. **Results:** (mean \pm sd). Measured REE was 1797 ± 239 kcal/day. All formulas, except Harris-Benedict's with adjusted weight, overestimated REE. The Ireton-Jones' equation presented the greater overestimation (689 ± 329 kcal/day), whereas Mifflin's equation overestimated REE only by 6 ± 202 kcal/day. No significant differences were detected between measured and calculated REE by