

# Nutrition and Physical Activity Lab

*Eating wisely is only one step of the process to achieving optimal performance. It is necessary to match your daily energy intake with your daily energy expenditure.*

Goal : To determine if your daily energy intake matches your daily energy expenditure

## **Part A** (Estimating your resting metabolic rate and your daily Caloric need)

Define resting metabolic rate (RMR)

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What 5 factors can affect the RMR

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_

What is the difference between basal metabolic rate and resting metabolic rate

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## Using the Harris-Benedict Equation to calculate your RMR

(Males)  $RMR = 66.5 + (5 \times \text{height} - \text{cm}) + (13.7 \times \text{weight} - \text{kg}) - (6.8 \times \text{age} - \text{yr})$

(Females)  $RMR = 665 + (1.9 \times \text{height} - \text{cm}) + (9.5 \times \text{weight} - \text{kg}) - (4.7 \times \text{age} - \text{yr})$

Resting Metabolic Rate for Males					
Constant					66.5
Height	5	x	cm	+	
Weight	13.7	x	kg	+	
Subtotal				subtotal	
Age	6.8	x	yrs	-	
Resting Metabolic Rate for Males =					
Resting Metabolic Rate for Females					
Constant					665
Height	1.9	x	cm	+	
Weight	9.5	x	kg	+	
Subtotal				subtotal	
Age	4.7	x	yrs	-	
Resting Metabolic Rate for Females =					
Multiply your RMR by a factor of 1.4 if sedentary, 1.6 if moderately active, 1.8 if really active					
RMR		Factor	Daily Caloric Need		
	x		<b>kcal/day</b>		

## Part B

Once you have calculated your daily caloric need, we need now to calculate our actual caloric food intake by recording your food intake over a three day period in the charts below.

Use the following website to help you breakdown your foods into the categories list in the charts.







