



Table 1. Correlations in regression.

Correlations	BMI (r)	BMI (p)	TBW (r)	TBW (<i>p</i>)	%LBW (r)	%LBW (p)
∆HU/gI	-0.393	0.253	-0.531	0.000	0.323	0.493
Δ HU/(gI/TBW)	-0.645	0.139	-0.698	0.302	0.597	0.628
$\Delta HU/(gI/LBW)$	0.190	0.099	0.152	0.371	-0.733	0.000

Correlations of Δ HU/gI, Δ HU/(gI/TBW) and Δ HU/(gI/LBW) with BMI, TBW and %LBW. Values are R-values and p-values. (TBW: total body weight; BMI: body mass index; LBW: lean body weight).

Table 2. E	Enhancement	values p	er group.
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Table 3. Subjective phase classification per rater.

Enhancement	Group ≤ 70 kg		Group 70 – 90 kg		Group ≥ 90 kg	
< 40 HU	0	0.0%	5	8.1%	1	5.0%
>70 HU	6	30%	3	4.8%	0	0.0%
< 50 HU	4	20%	20	30%	7	35%

Number of enhancement values < 40 HU, > 70 HU, and < 50 HU. Values are the number of patients and percentages are proportions of weight group.

· · · ·	Timing (M.K.)		Timing (F.W.)	
Too early (non-diag- nostic)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Early	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Good	87	85.3%	90	88.2%
Late	15	14.7%	12	11.8%
Too late (non-diag- nostic)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

Subjective phase scores on a five-point scale of M.K. and F.W. in numbers and percentages of the total population.

Table 4. Subjective enhancement classification on the four-point Likert scale per rater.

-	Enhancement (M.K.)			
Excellent	69	67.6%	68	66.7%
Good	29	25.5%	27	26.5%
Moderate	6	5.9%	7	6.9%
Non-diagnostic	1	1.0%	0	0.0%

Subjective enhancement scores on a four-point Likert scale of M.K. and F.W. in numbers and percentages of the total population.