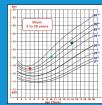


# Assessing Child Growth Using Body Mass Index (BMI)-for-Age Growth Charts









Adapted by the State of California CHDP Nutrition Subcommittee from materials developed by California Department of Health Care Services – Children's Medical Services Branch Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Maternal and Child Health Bureau

## Training Objectives

#### By the end of this presentation, you will be able to:

- Select appropriate growth chart for age group
- Identify the age range for which Body Mass Index (BMI) screening is used
- Calculate or determine BMI value
- Plot BMI value on the appropriate growth chart
- Determine BMI-for-age percentile
- Identify weight category
- **Record results** on PM 160



## Which Growth Chart Should I Use?

Birth to 2:
• Use WHO



2 to 20:

• Use <u>CDC</u>





## Which Growth Chart Should I Use?

#### **Background Information:**

In September 2010, the Centers for Disease Control (CDC), the National Institutes of Health (NIH), and the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) recommended that health care providers use World Health Organization growth standards for assessment of growth of infants from birth to 24 months. The 2009 WHO Growth Charts describe a **standard** for how healthy children should grow under optimal environmental and health conditions. The charts were developed from a multicenter research study of infants in six countries. These infants were predominantly breastfed for at least four months and continued to breastfeed during the introduction of complementary foods between four and twelve months of age.

The familiar CDC Growth Charts (2000) are growth **references** describing how certain children grew in a particular place and time, not necessarily in environments for optimal growth. The CDC growth charts published in 2000 continue to be recommended for use with children ages 2 to 20.



## What is Body Mass Index?

- A number calculated using weight and height measurements:
  - Body Mass Index (BMI) = Weight (kg) / Height (m)²
- It compares a person's weight to height
- It is an indirect screening test for body fatness





## What is Body Mass Index?

#### **Background Information:**

Although BMI is a fairly accurate indicator of body fat, it may overestimate or underestimate actual body fat. BMI does not take into account the difference between lean mass (muscle, bone and organs) and fat mass. Athletes, for example, may have high BMIs even though the percentage of body fat is low. In children with BMIs  $\geq 85^{th}$  percentile, the BMI is a good indicator of excess fat. However, the differences in the BMIs of relatively thin children (that is, BMI for age  $< 85^{th}$  percentile) can be largely due to differences in lean mass. BMI-for-age is a less reliable indicator for body fat in children classified as underweight.



## Why Use BMI-for-Age?

- Lifetime tracking tool
   From age 2 through adult
- Relates weight, stature and age
- Screening for health and nutrition status required by CHDP and health plans
- Early indicator of other health risk factors
  - Hyperlipidemia
  - Elevated insulin
  - High blood pressure



# Body Mass Index Cutoff Values for Adults

- Standard weight categories
- Same for all ages 18 +
- Same for men and women



Weight Status	BMI
Obese	30.0 and above
Overweight	25.0 - 29.9
Normal	18.5 - 24.9
Underweight	Below 18.5

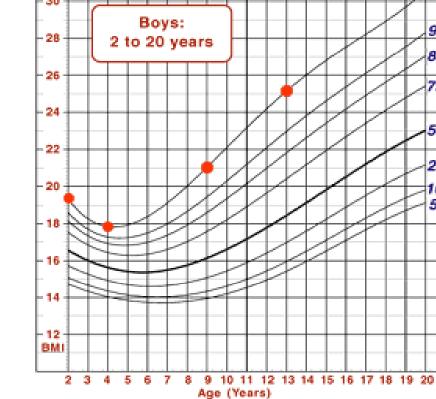


## For Children, BMI Changes with Age

## Example: Child's growth tracking along 95th percentile

Age	2	4	9	13
BMI Value	19.3	17.8	21.0	25.1





BMI



## **BMI for Children & Teens**

- Age-and sex-specific
- Plot BMI to find percentile
- Determine weight status

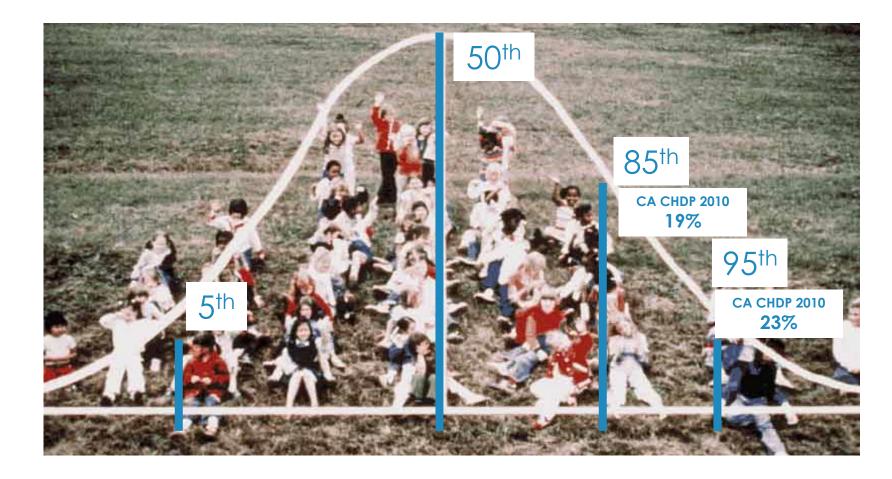


Weight Status Category	Percentile Range
Obese	≥ 95 <sup>th</sup> percentile
Overweight	85 <sup>th</sup> to < 95 <sup>th</sup> percentile
Normal	5 <sup>th</sup> to < 85th percentile
Underweight	< 5 <sup>th</sup> percentile



## What is a Percentile?

## **Major Percentile Divisions**





## **CDC Growth Chart**

*Tip:* Download and print from www.cdc.gov/growthcharts/

Formula to calculate BMI

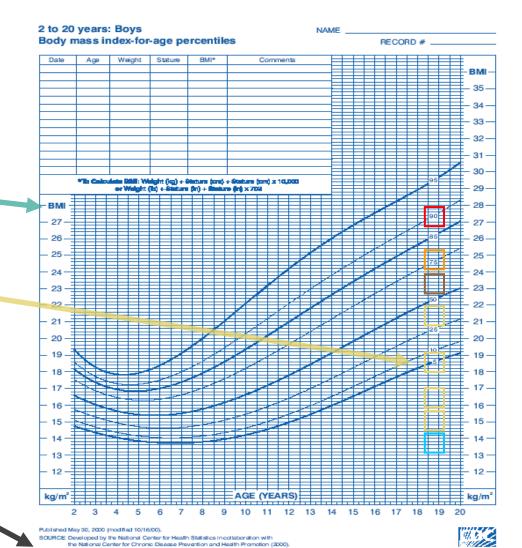
#### **Percentile lines**

5<sup>th</sup> - 10<sup>th</sup> - 25<sup>th</sup> - 50<sup>th</sup> 75<sup>th</sup> - 85<sup>th</sup> - 90<sup>th</sup> - 95<sup>th</sup>

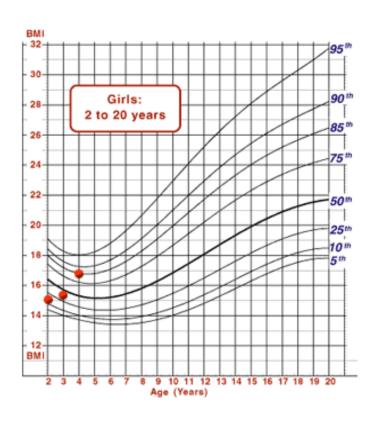
Published May 30, 2000

(Modified 2000-2001)





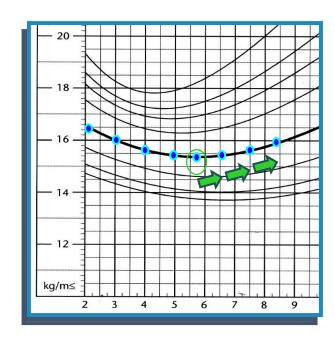
## How to Read & Interpret the Growth Chart



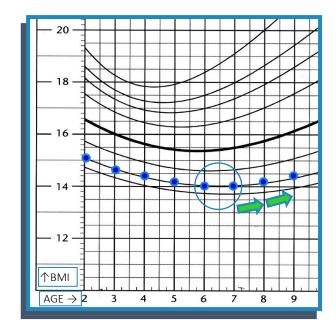
- A single point on the curve indicates current status
- A series of BMI plots are needed to determine the growth trend
- If growth deviates from the expected growth pattern, further assessment may be needed



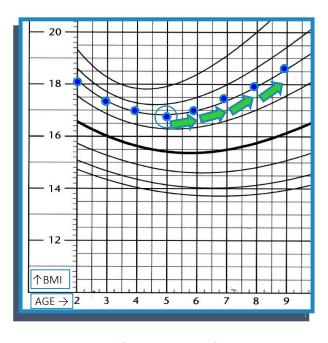
## **Adiposity Rebound**



Child following 50<sup>th</sup> percentile curve



Child following 10<sup>th</sup> percentile curve



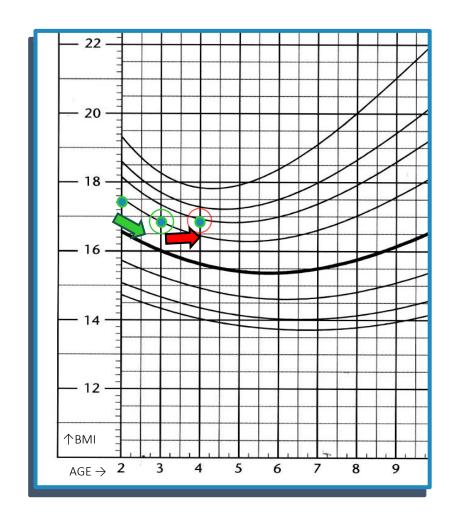
Child following 85<sup>th</sup> percentile curve



A normal increase in BMI after it reaches its lowest point, usually between ages 4 and 6

## Early Adiposity Rebound

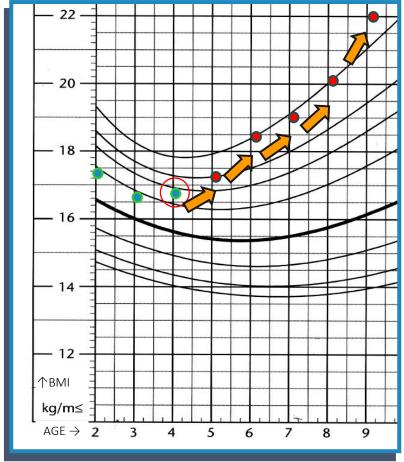
- An increase in BMI before age 5 is called early adiposity rebound
- An upward BMI trend before age 5 is related to higher BMI in adulthood
- This is a <u>red flag</u> indicating need for further nutrition and physical activity assessment



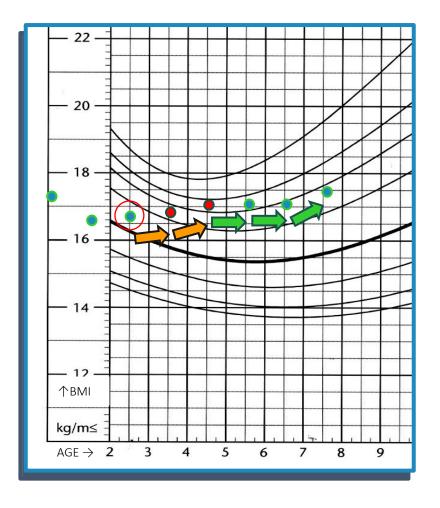


# Early Adiposity Rebound

Without Intervention

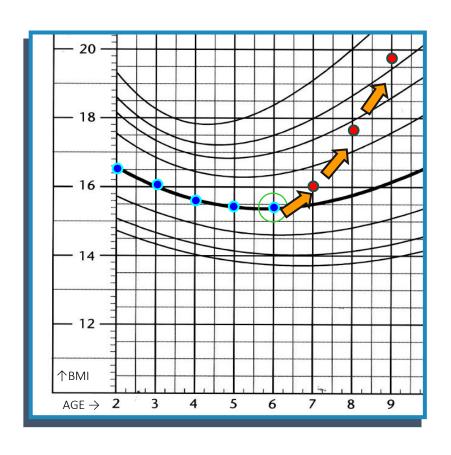


With Intervention





## **Excessive Adiposity Rebound**



- Excessive adiposity rebound is also related to higher BMI in adulthood
- Increasing BMI percentiles that cross major percentile lines are red flags indicating need for further nutrition and physical activity assessment



## Steps to Plot BMI for Age

- 1. Select appropriate growth chart
- 2. Measure standing height accurately
- 3. Measure weight accurately
- 4. Determine BMI value
- 5. Determine BMI-for-age percentile
- 6. Record BMI percentile on PM 160
- 7. **Determine** weight category



## Step 1: Chart Carlos Correctly

- Select Appropriate Growth Chart
- Boys: CDC 2 to 20 years
  - Stature-for-age
  - Weight-for-age
  - BMI-for-age





# Step 2: Measure Standing Height

## Record on growth chart and PM 160

Date	Age	Weight	Stature	BMI*
	3	32 #	38 1/2 "	15.2
	4	36 #	41 "	15.0
	6		<b>45</b> 3/ <sub>4</sub> "	

HEIGHT IN INCHES $0 + 4 \cdot 5 \cdot \frac{3}{4}$	WEIGHT LBS	ozs	BODY MASS INDEX (BMI) PERCENTILE	BLOOD PRE	SSURE
HEMOGLOBIN	HEMATOCRIT	.0%	%	BIRTH WEIG LBS	HT OZS





## Step 3: Measure Weight

## Record on growth chart and PM 160

Date	Age	Weight	Stature	BMI*
	3	32 #	38 1/2 "	15.2
	4	36 #	41 "	15.0
	6	43 1/2 #	45 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> "	

HEIGHT IN INCHES $0 + 4 \cdot 5 \cdot 34$	WEIGHT O LBS 4 3 C		BODY MASS INDEX (BMI) PERCENTILE	BLOOD PRES	SSURE
HEMOGLOBIN	HEMATOCRIT	.0%	%	BIRTH WEIG LBS	HT OZS





#### Method 1: Using a calculator

- English measurements
   Wt (pounds) ÷ Ht (inches) ÷ Ht (inches) x 703
- Metric measurements
   Wt (kg) ÷ Ht (cm) ÷ Ht (cm) x 10,000

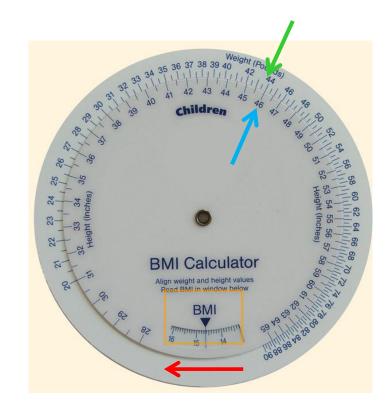
TIP: Formulas are listed on the BMI-for-age chart





### Method 2: Using a BMI calculation wheel

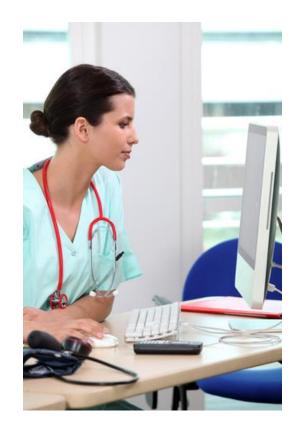
- Line up the height on inner wheel with the weight on outer wheel
- Read BMI value in the window on the inner wheel
   Read number and decimal points from right to left!





# Method 3: Using an online calculator or electronic health record

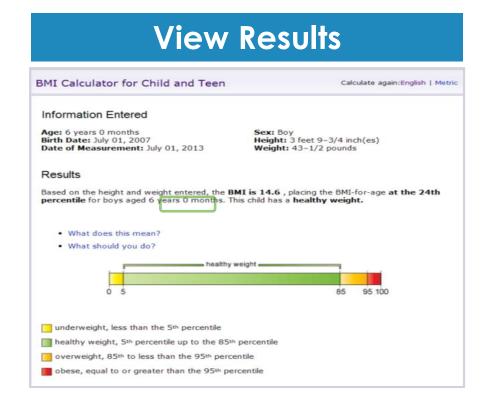
- CDC BMI Calculator for Child and Teen
   http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/dnpabmi/Calculator.aspx
- Children's Hospital of Philadelphia Body Mass Index and Z-Score Calculator in Children http://stokes.chop.edu/web/zscore
- Your clinic's electronic health record system





#### Method 3: Using an online calculator or electronic health record

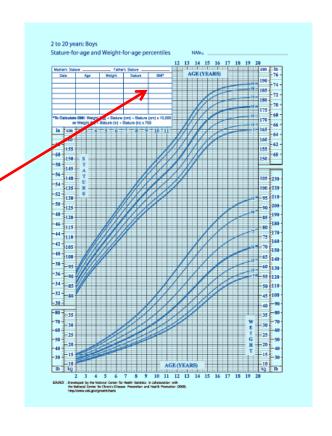
#### **Enter Data** BMI Calculator for Child and Teen English | Metric Birth Date: ▼ 1 July ▼ 2007 Date of Measurement: ▼ 2013 July Sex: O boy girl Height, to nearest 1/8 inch: 3 ▼ feet, 9 ▼ inches, 3/4 ▼ fractions of an inch (12 inches = 1 foot: Example: 4 feet, 5 1/2 inches) Weight, to nearest 1/4 (.25) pound: pounds, 1/2 ractions of a pound (8 ounces = 1/2 pounds; Example: 75 3/4 pounds) Calculate





### Record on growth chart

Date	Age	Weight	Stature	BMI*
	3	32 #	38 ½ "	15.2
	4	36 #	41 "	15.0
	6	43 1/2 #	45 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> "	14.6

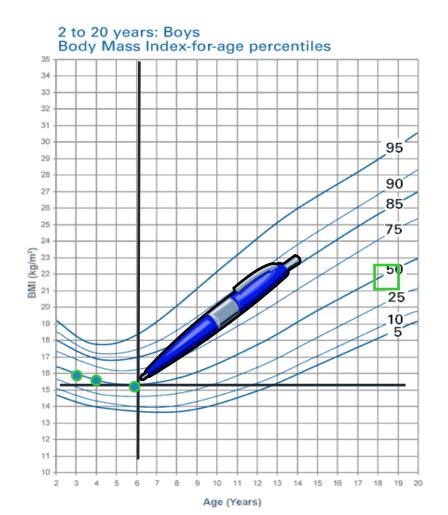




## Step 5: Determine BMI-for-Age %ile

## TIP: Use a transparent growth chart plotting aid

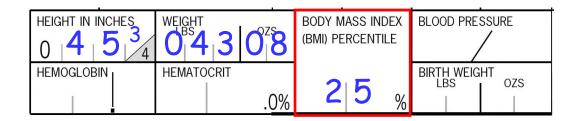
- Find age on horizontal axis
- Find BMI value on vertical axis
- Mark point of intersection
- Estimate BMI percentile





## Step 6: Record BMI Percentile on PM 160

 Estimate a whole number between 1 and 99 that best represents the percentile point plotted on the growth chart





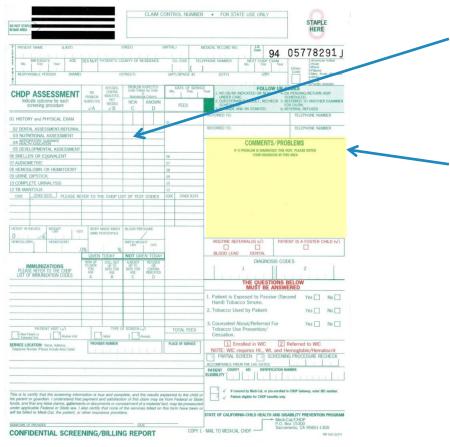
# Step 7A: Determine Weight Category

## Determined by certified CHDP health are provider (MD, NP, or PA)

Weight Status Category	Percentile Range
Obese	≥ 95 <sup>th</sup> percentile
Overweight	85 <sup>th</sup> to < 95 <sup>th</sup> percentile
Normal	5 <sup>th</sup> to < 85th percentile
Underweight	< 5 <sup>th</sup> percentile



## Step 7B: Record Abnormal Results



On PM 160, enter follow up code in appropriate column under **PROBLEM SUSPECTED** 

Enter diagnosis under COMMENTS/PROBLEMS

- Underweight
- Overweight
- o Obese
- Carlos' weight status is normal so there is nothing to record in the comments



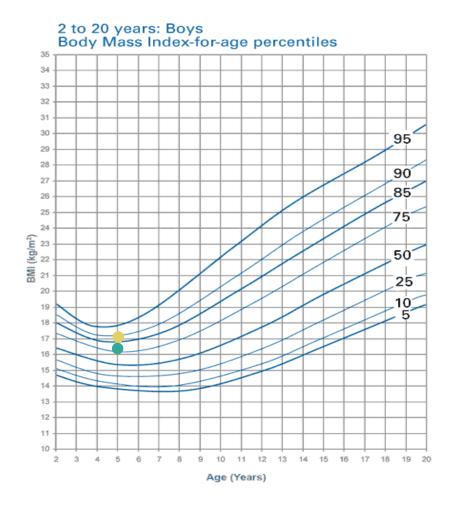
## Accurate Measurements are Critical

#### BMI for 5-year-old boy

Weight: 43.5 lb

• Height: 43.0 in

• BMI= 16.5



- BMI-for-age =
   75-84<sup>th</sup> percentile
- Normal range

#### If height is inaccurate:

- Weight: 43.5 lb
- Height: 42.5 in
- BMI = 17.0
- BMI-for-age =
   85-94<sup>th</sup> percentile
- Overweight range



# Practice Using BMI-for-Age Growth Charts

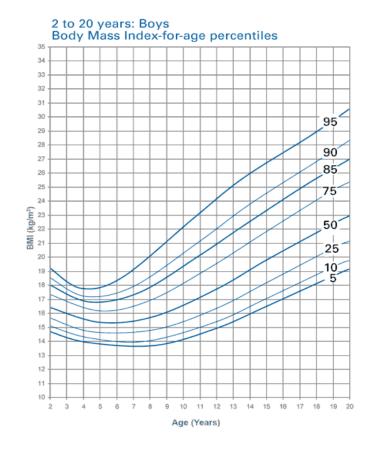




#### FIRST STEPS

- 1. Select appropriate growth chart
- 2. Measure standing height
- 3. Measure weight

Date	Age	Weight	Stature	BMI*
	2	30 #	34 1/2 "	17.7
	3	36 1/2 #	38 "	17.8
	4	43 #	41 "	

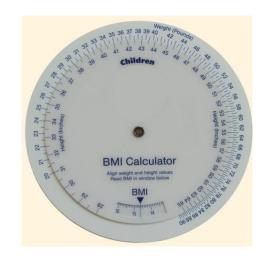




#### **NEXT STEP**

#### 4. Determine BMI Value

Date	Age	Weight	Stature	BMI*
	2	30 #	34 1/2 "	17.7
	3	36 1/2 #	38 "	17.8
	4	43 #	41 "	18.0



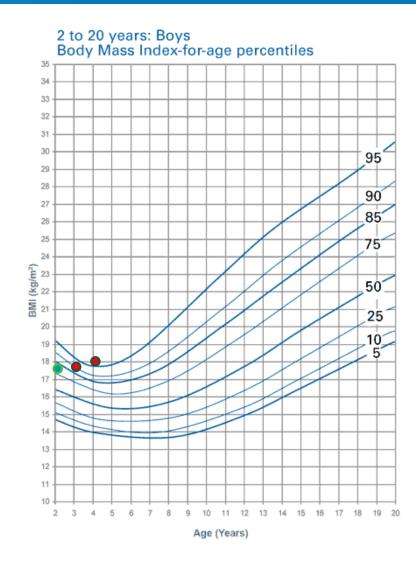




#### **NEXT STEP**

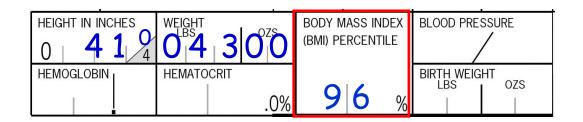
5. Determine BMI-for-age percentile





#### **NEXT STEP**

- 6. Record BMI Percentile on PM 160
  - Estimate a whole number between 1 and 99 that best represents the percentile point plotted on the growth chart



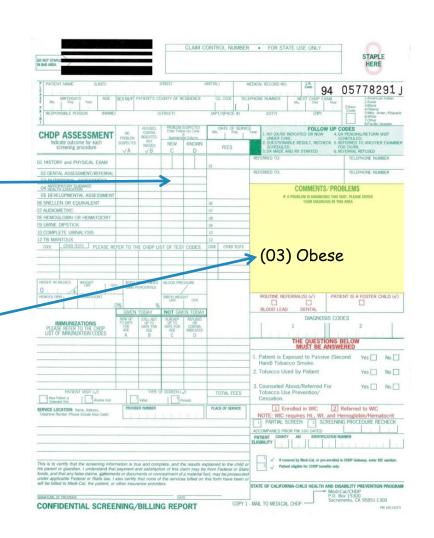


## Plot Pete Precisely

#### **FINAL STEP**

- 7. Determine category and record on PM 160 if needed
  - Enter follow up code in appropriate column under **PROBLEM SUSPECTED**
  - Enter diagnosis under COMMENTS / PROBLEMS
    - Underweight
    - Overweight
    - o Obese

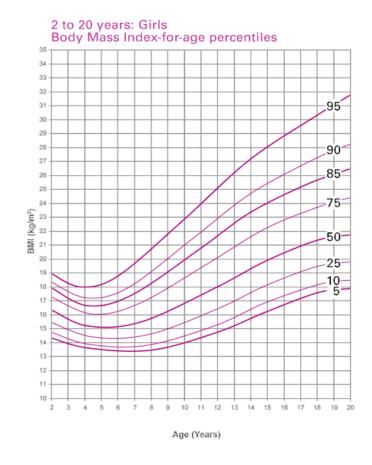




#### **FIRST STEPS**

- 1. Select appropriate growth chart
- 2. Measure standing height
- 3. Measure weight

Date	Age	Weight	Stature	BMI*
	2	28 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> #	33 1/2 "	18.0
	3	33 #	36 ½ "	17.4
	4	37 #	39 1/4 "	

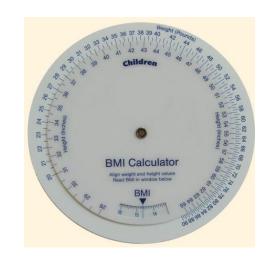




#### **NEXT STEP**

#### 4. Determine BMI Value

Date	Age	Weight	Stature	BMI*
	2	28 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> #	33 1/2 "	18.0
	3	33 #	<b>36</b> ½ "	17.4
	4	37 #	<b>39</b> 1/4 "	16.9

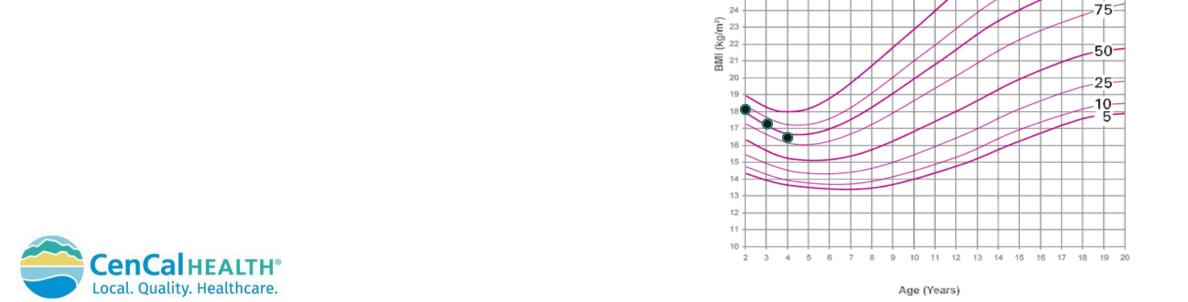






#### **NEXT STEP**

5. Determine BMI-for-age percentile



2 to 20 years: Girls Body Mass Index-for-age percentiles

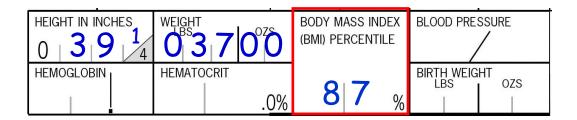
90

85-

33 32

#### **NEXT STEP**

- 6. Record BMI Percentile on PM 160
  - Estimate a whole number between 1 and 99 that best represents the percentile point plotted on the growth chart

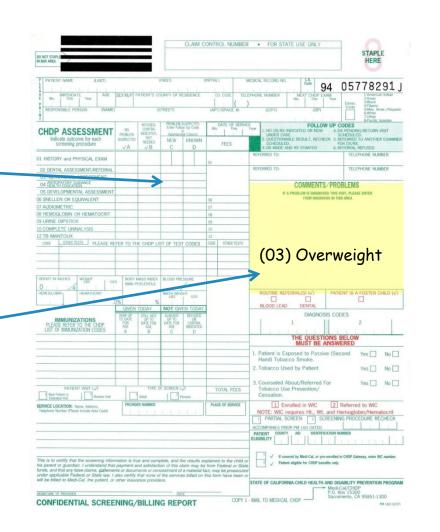




#### **FINAL STEP**

- 7. Determine category and record on PM 160 if needed
  - Enter follow up code in appropriate column under PROBLEM SUSPECTED
  - Enter diagnosis under COMMENTS/PROBLEMS
    - Underweight
    - Overweight
    - Obese

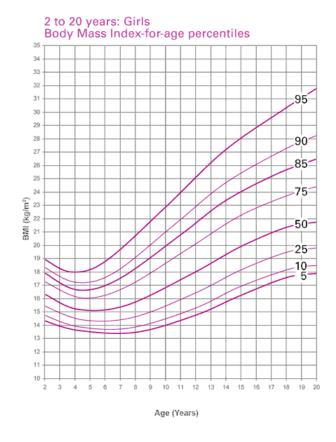




#### **FIRST STEPS**

- 1. Select appropriate growth chart
- 2. Measure standing height
- 3. Measure weight

Date	Age	Weight	Stature	BMI*
	2	25 #	34 ½ "	14.8
	3	29 1/2 #	38 ½ "	14.0
	4	32 1/2#	41 "	





#### **NEXT STEP**

#### 4. Determine BMI Value

Date	Age	Weight	Stature	BMI*
	2	25 #	34 ½ "	14.8
	3	29 1/2 #	38 1/2 "	14.0
	4	32 1/2 #	41 "	13.6

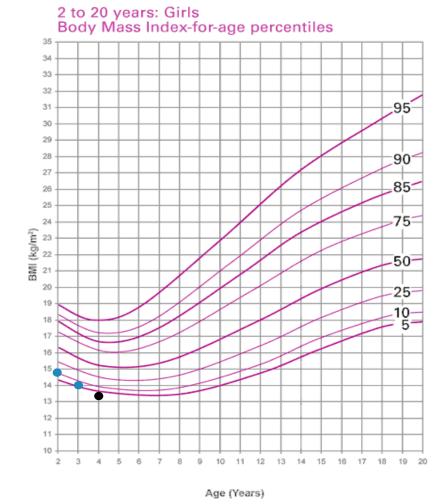






#### **NEXT STEP**

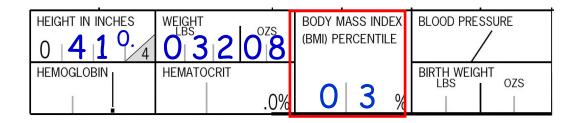
5. Determine BMI-for-age percentile





#### **NEXT STEP**

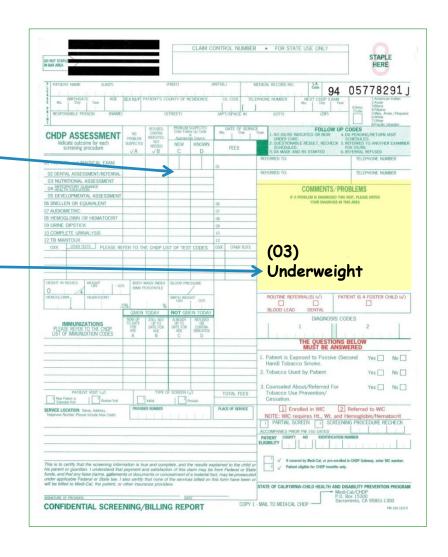
- 6. Record BMI Percentile on PM 160
  - Estimate a whole number between 1 and 99 that best represents the percentile point plotted on the growth chart





#### FINAL STEP

- Determine category and record on PM 160 if needed
  - Enter follow up code in appropriate column under <u>PROBLEM SUSPECTED</u>
  - Enter diagnosis under <u>COMMENTS/PROBLEMS</u>
    - Underweight
    - Overweight
    - o Obese





#### Resources & Clinical Tools

- Select appropriate growth chart for age group
- Identify the age range for which Body Mass Index (BMI) screening is used
- Calculate or determine BMI value
- Plot BMI value on the appropriate growth chart
- Determine BMI-for-age percentile
- Identify weight category
- Record results on PM 160



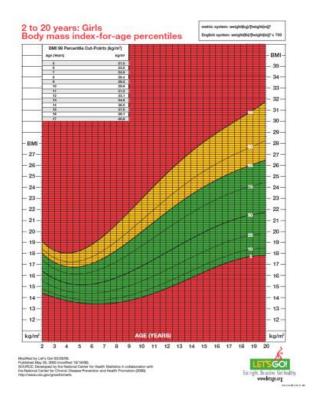
### Resources & Clinical Tools

- Online tutorials
- Online resources
- Growth charts
- BMI wheels
- BMI calculators
- Plotting aids

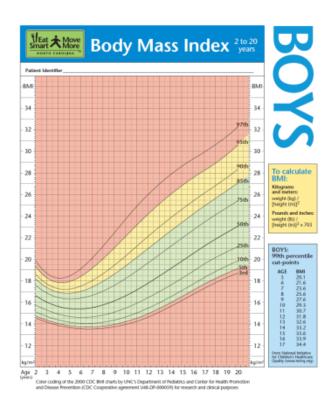




## Color-Coded BMI Charts



**5210 Let's Go!** 



**Eat Smart, Move More North Carolina** 



# BMI Quiz





#### TRUE or FALSE

When calculating BMI, the units must always be in imperial units only (pounds and inches).



# TRUE or FALSE

When calculating BMI, the units must always be in imperial units only (pounds and inches).



## What is not a cause of obesity?

- A. Laughing
- **B.** Genetics
- C. Poor diet
- D. Lack of exercise



# What is not a cause of obesity?

A. Laughing

**B.** Genetics

C. Poor diet

D. Lack of exercise



# Which four data points are needed to determine a weight status in a child?

- A. Age, height, weight, gender
- B. Height, weight, gender, body mass index
- C. Age, weight, body mass index, gender
- D. Height, weight, body mass index, age



# Which four data points are needed to determine a weight status in a child?

A. Age, height, weight, gender

B. Height, weight, gender, body mass index

C. Age, weight, body mass index, gender

D. Height, weight, body mass index, age



## Important Next Steps:

cencalhealth.org/providers/care-guidelines/medi-cal-for-kids-teens-services/

- 1. Please take a moment to work with your Clinical Trainer and walk through a BMI calculation process practice session.
- Once complete, please submit the CenCal Health Training Acknowledgement Form to receive your BMI Training Certificate of Completion for your records.



#### References

- Prevention of pediatric overweight and obesity. Pediatrics. 112: 424-430, 2003.
  - o http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/112/2/424.full
- Assessment of child and adolescent overweight and obesity.
  - Pediatrics 120: \$193-\$228, 2007.
     http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/cgi/content/full/120/\$upplement\_4/\$193
- <u>Expert committee recommendations regarding the prevention, assessment, and treatment of child and adolescent overweight and obesity: summary report.</u>
  - Pediatrics 120: \$164-\$192, 2007.
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- Recommendations for prevention of childhood obesity.
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     http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/cgi/content/abstract/120/Supplement\_4/S229
- The validity of BMI as an indicator of body fatness and risk among children.
  - Pediatrics 124: S23-S34, 2009.
     http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/cgi/content/abstract/124/Supplement\_1/S23



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  Ventura County Health Care Agency
- Slides 17, 18. Photos with permission. Ventura County CHDP Program and Magnolia Family Medical Group. 2004. Ventura County Health Care Agency.
- Slide 19. US Department of Health and Human Services. Health Resources and Services Administration.
   Maternal and Child Health Bureau.

   <u>Accurately Weighing and Measuring Infants, Children and Adolescents: Technique.</u>
- Slide 28. UC Berkeley Longitudinal Study, 1973. Adapted from the CDC Growth Charts 2000 Slide Set. Division of Nutrition, Physical Activity, and Obesity, National Center for Chronic Disease and Prevention. 2002.



