Training Objectives

- By the end of this presentation, you will be able to:
  - Accurately *weigh* & *measure* children for the CHDP well child exam
  - Select appropriate *growth chart* for age (WHO vs. CDC)
  - Identify the *age range* for which Body Mass Index (BMI) screening is used and calculate *BMI value*
  - *Plot BMI value* on the appropriate growth chart
  - Determine *BMI-for-age percentile*
  - Identify *weight category* & *document all results*
Obese Children
California children ages 2 to < 5 years

Children ages 2-4 participating in WIC

Source: stateofobesity.org/wic

Declining Obesity Among 2-4 year olds: In California, obesity rates declined among 2-4 year olds enrolled in WIC from 2010 to 2016. the rate of obesity dropped from 18.4% to 15.5.

State Obesity Data - The State of Childhood Obesity
Overweight & Obese Children
California children: Grades 5, 7, and 9

Students Who Are Overweight or Obese, by Grade Level: 2015

Definition: Percentage of public school students in grades 5, 7, and 9 with body composition scores above the Healthy Fitness Zone of the Fitnessgram assessment (e.g., 40.5% of 5th graders in California public schools were overweight or obese in 2015).

Data Source: As cited on kidsdata.org, California Dept. of Education, Physical Fitness Testing Research Files (Dec. 2018).
For Providers:

- Growth problems
- Feeding problems
- Emotional or social problems
- Illness
Growth provides insight to a child’s life

Important measurements include more than just height, weight, and age. Environmental impacts on children socially and emotionally affect their physical health and should be noted during evaluations. ACE’s (Adverse Childhood Experiences) should be considered for a more comprehensive evaluation.

- Resource disparity impacts health equity by making some children more predisposed to health issues than others.
- Children of different ethnicities and socioeconomic backgrounds do not experience ACE’s equally.
- Understanding ACE’s and how racial injustice impacts them is crucial.

https://www.centerforchildcounseling.org/aces-and-minorities/
What is Health Equity?

“What health equity is achieved when every person has the opportunity to “attain his or her full health potential” and no one is “disadvantaged from achieving this potential because of social position or other socially determined circumstances.” Health inequities are reflected in differences in length of life; quality of life; rates of disease, disability, and death; severity of disease; and access to treatment.”

- CDC

https://www.racialequityalliance.org/

Structural Racism
A history and current reality of institutional racism across all institutions, combining to create a system that negatively impacts communities of color.

Institutional Racism
Policies, practices, and procedures that work better for white people than for people of color, often unintentionally.
Your Measurements Guide Many Others

Your Measurements
- Weight
- Height
- Age
- BMI

BMI % Growth Chart

HeadStart
WIC
Schools
Parents
PH/Ins. Data
Challenges: Respect Privacy

Use a private area or exam room for the following:

• Removal of clothing and donning gown
• Taking measurements
• Discussing results
Measuring Length/Height

**Length (Lying)**
- Birth – 24 months: WHO growth chart
- Unable to stand without assistance

**Stature (Standing)**
- Able to stand without assistance
- Use 2 – 20 years: CDC growth chart

**Inappropriate measurement methods:**
- Measuring tape or yardstick
- Pencil marks on table
- Height rod attached to scale
Girls: Birth to 24 months

Length-for-age
Weight-for-age

Head circumference-for-age Weight-for-length
Incorporating the WHO Growth Charts Into Your Practice

- Review growth at each health assessment and interpret carefully
- Understand that an infant will plot differently on the WHO growth chart than on the CDC chart
- Encourage breastfeeding
- Review feeding with each health assessment and determine if foods are developmentally appropriate
When Growth Deviates from the Norm

- Check accuracy of your measurements
- Note that individual growth may not follow a smooth curve
- Obtain serial measurements over time
- If weight-for-length is < 2nd % or > 98 %, assess fully, follow closely and refer, if needed
What Is Body Mass Index?

➢ A number calculated using weight and height measurements:
   Body Mass Index (BMI) = \( \frac{\text{Weight (kg)}}{\text{Height (m)}^2} \)

➢ It compares a person’s weight to height

➢ BMI is used to screen for weight categories that may lead to health problems.
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
For Children, BMI Changes with Age

Ex: Child’s growth tracking along 95th percentile

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>BMI Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>19.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>17.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>21.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>25.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
BMI for Children and Teens

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weight Status Category</th>
<th>Percentile Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Obese</td>
<td>≥ 95&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; percentile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overweight</td>
<td>85&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; to &lt; 95&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; percentile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Normal</td>
<td>5&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; to &lt; 85&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; percentile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Underweight</td>
<td>&lt; 5&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; percentile</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Formula to calculate BMI

Percentile lines
5th - 10th - 25th - 50th
75th - 85th - 90th - 95th

Published May 30, 2000

Tip: Download and print from www.cdc.gov/growthcharts/
How to Read and 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.
**BMI for 5 year old boy**

- Weight: 43.5 lb
- Height: 43.0 in
- BMI = 16.5

- BMI-for-age = 75-84th percentile
- Normal range

**If height is inaccurate:**

- Weight: 43.5 lb
- Height: 42.5 in
- BMI = 17.0

- BMI-for-age = 85-94th percentile
- Overweight range

**Accurate Measurements Are Critical**
BMI Practicum: Chart Carlos Correctly

Step 1: Select Appropriate Growth Chart

CDC 2 to 20 years:
Boys
- Stature-for-age
- Weight-for-age
- BMI-for-age
Step 2: Measure Standing Height & Weight
Record on growth chart

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Weight</th>
<th>Stature</th>
<th>BMI*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>32lb</td>
<td>38 ½”</td>
<td>15.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>36lb</td>
<td>41”</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>43½lb</td>
<td>45 ¾”</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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Step 3A:
Determine BMI Value

Method 1:
Using an online calculator or electronic health record

- CDC BMI Calculator for Child and Teen
  https://www.cdc.gov/healthyweight/bmi/calculator.html
- Your clinic’s electronic health record system
Step 3A: Determine BMI Value

- **English measurements**
  \[ \text{Wt (pounds)} \div \text{Ht (inches)} \div \text{Ht (inches)} \times 703 \]

- **Metric measurements**
  \[ \text{Wt (kg)} \div \text{Ht (cm)} \div \text{Ht (cm)} \times 10,000 \]

*TIP: Formulas are listed on the BMI-for-age chart*
### Step 3B: Determine BMI Value

**Record on growth chart**

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</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>43 ½ #</td>
<td>45 ¾”</td>
<td>14.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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</table>
Step 4: Determine BMI-for-Age %ile

- Find age on horizontal axis
- Find BMI value on vertical axis
- Mark point of intersection
- Estimate BMI percentile
# BMI for Children and Teens

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

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Practice Using BMI-for-Age Growth Charts: Plot Pete Precisely

Click on chart/scroll down for Pete

**FIRST STEPS**

1. Select appropriate growth chart
2. Measure standing height
3. Measure weight
4. Determine BMI Value

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<td>17.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>36 ½</td>
<td>#</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>17.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>#</td>
<td>41</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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NEXT STEP:
Determine BMI-for-age percentile
Determine Percentile: 96th
Determine Category: Underweight, normal, overweight, obese
Notify? MD and parents; needs nutritional counseling
Let’s Look at Liz

**FIRST STEPS**
1. Select appropriate growth chart
2. Measure standing height
3. Measure weight
4. Determine BMI

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<td>36 ½ ”</td>
<td>17.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>37 #</td>
<td>39 ¼ ”</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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NEXT STEP: Determine BMI-for-age percentile
Determine Percentile
Determine Category
Notify?
Graph Gabriela’s Growth

**FIRST STEPS**

1. Select appropriate growth chart
2. Measure standing height
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Graph Gabriela’s Growth

Next Step: Determine BMI-for-age percentile
Determine Percentile
Determine Category
Notify?
Accurately **weigh** & **measure** children for the CHDP WCE

Select appropriate **growth chart** for age (WHO vs. CDC)

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**

**Document results**
References