

## Effect of Post-Natal Catch-Down and Feeding Practices on Auxology, Body Composition and Muscle Function in Children Born Large-For-Gestational-Age

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### Abstract

**Background:** High birth-weight and supernormal postnatal weight gain increases the risk of obesity. Breastfeeding and postnatal Catch-down growth in children born large-for-gestational-age (LGA) might be protective.

**Methods:** 101 LGA-children of mothers without gestational diabetes were included; 60 breastfed. Auxology and muscle function were examined at 8.0yrs (range, 4.3-12.1). Data were analysed in relation to birth-weight and/or -length, to catch-down growth, and to feeding practices.

**Results:** A strong familiarity (44% LGA-siblings; 31 LGA-mothers (38.8%); 21 LGA-fathers (34.4%)) and a positive correlation to mother's birth weight-SDS ( $r: 0.23, p=0.042$ ) and -length ( $r: 0.25, p=0.027$ ) were found.

Postnatal catch-down growth was found in 88% (89/101) with no difference regarding to feeding practices. At school age mean BMI-SDS was normal but height-SDS remained significantly higher than target height-SDS. Those 12% without postnatal catch-down were significantly taller and heavier, had higher skinfold-SDS and waist-circumference-SDS than those with catch-down growth- irrespective of feeding practice. Muscle function was below average in formerly heavy but normal in those solely long LGA-infants.

**Conclusion:** Irrespective of feeding practice the majority of LGA-children showed catch-down growth. However catch-down growth did not lead to a complete normalization of auxologic parameters. Importantly in those without postnatal catch-down growth higher indices for fatness were observed.

**Keywords:** Anthropometry; Catch-down-growth; LGA; Large-for-gestational-age; Muscle function; Breastfeeding

**Abbreviations:** BMI: Body Mass Index; C-D: Catch-Down; LGA: Large-For-Gestational-Age; LGA<sub>L</sub>: Large for Gestational Age Concerning Birth-Length Only; LGA<sub>W</sub>: Large For Gestational Age; Concerning Birth-Weight Only; LGA<sub>L+W</sub>: Large for Gestational Age Concerning Birth-Length and -Weight; MIGF: Maximal Isometric Grip Force; PJF: Peak Jump Force; PJP: Peak Jump Power

### Introduction

Birth weight is one of the predictors of neonatal mortality and morbidity. It is well known that children born small for gestational age (SGA) are at an increased risk for obesity and an altered fat distribution in adult life [1] which might lead to insulin resistance and other metabolic and cardiovascular co-morbidities [2-4]. In particular, those SGA infants who experienced a rapid postnatal catch-up growth seem to have an even augmented risk of developing obesity [4].

Less is known about children born large for gestational age (LGA). However, some studies demonstrate that children born LGA have as

well an increased risk of developing obesity, insulin resistance, metabolic syndrome, diabetes and early cardiovascular disease [5-9]. Furthermore Toschke et al. [10] showed that rapid weight gain from birth to 2 years was associated with a higher prevalence of overweight at school entry. Though catch-up growth of SGA and supernormal weight gain in infants is associated with obesity and metabolic disturbances it was suggested that catch-down growth in children born LGA could be protective for developing obesity and Taal et al. [11] reported that children born LGA without catch-down growth had more subcutaneous fat mass, higher body mass index (BMI) in childhood and an increased risk for childhood overweight than the majority who showed catch-down growth.

It was assumed that in the last century more babies were born "long and lean", whereas nowadays LGA neonates are more likely to be "long and fat" -and that this would have a different impact on later health [12]. This is in accordance with Hediger et al. [7] who found that the persistent associations of LGA-status with anthropometric indices of body composition in infancy and early childhood were primarily attributable to a variation in the index of muscularity measured by the circumference of mid-upper arm muscle area. Muscle function can be reliably assessed by mechanography. Fricke et al. [13] have shown that jumping force and grip force are both reliable measurements to analyze

muscle function. Jumping force as a multi-joint motor movement completes the analysis of grip force as a one joint motor function.

Most studies and meta-analyses [14,15] found that breastfeeding was associated with a significant reduction of the risk of obesity in childhood. However, a recent epidemiologic study by Salahuddin et al. [16] demonstrated that in LGA-infants it is the supernormal birth-weight per se and not the feeding practice which can be associated with an increased risk of high BMI-SDS in infancy.

The aim of this study was to analyse the impact of feeding practice (exclusively breastfed vs supplementation of formula) and postnatal catch-down growth on body composition and muscle strength in formerly LGA-infants at school age. In addition, we tested the hypothesis that growth, body composition, and muscle function is different in infants born heavy with LGA due to large birth-weight in comparison to those who presented solely with a birth-length above 95th centile but a birth-weight within normal range.

## Methods

All data were collected from the register of birth between 2000-2007 of the Department of Gynaecology of the University Hospital, Bonn and of the St. Marienhospital, Bonn. By reviewing the birth protocols and medical charts, we collected clinical data including gender, gestational age and auxological birth parameters.

LGA is often defined as a birth weight and/or length that lie above the 90th percentile for that gestational age [17]. However, it has been suggested that the definition be restricted to infants with birth weights greater than 2 standard deviation scores (SDS) above the mean as this more accurately describes infants who are at greatest risk for perinatal morbidity and mortality [18]. We therefore defined large for gestational age as birth weight ( $LGA_W$ ) or length ( $LGA_L$ ) or both ( $LGA_{W+L}$ ) when corresponding birth parameters were greater than 2 SDS.

	Total n=101 Mean ( $\pm$ SD)
Age Sex: 60 male, 41 female n: LGA Length: 27 LGA weight: 31 LGA Length+Weight: 43	8.05 $\pm$ 1.71
Gestational age (in weeks) Birth-length-SDS Birth-weight-SDS	39.78 $\pm$ 1.25 1.52 $\pm$ 0.85 1.95 $\pm$ 0.78
Actual auxological data: Height-SDS Weight-SDS BMI-SDS Target height-SDS Waist circumference-SDS Hip circumference-SDS	0.67 $\pm$ 1.03 0.51 $\pm$ 0.98 0.23 $\pm$ 0.92 0.23 $\pm$ 0.75 0.4 $\pm$ 1.02 - 0.34 $\pm$ 1.17
Skin fold Triceps-SDS Skin fold Subscapular-SDS Skin folds total-SDS	-0.43 $\pm$ 1.64 -0.88 $\pm$ 3.66 -0.43 $\pm$ 1.38

**Table 1:** Descriptive data for the whole group (mean  $\pm$  SD).

Initially 936 LGA-infants were identified. Only Caucasian children of mothers without gestational diabetes (n=302) were included and all were invited to take part. The final cohort of this retrospective study

consisted of 101 (33%) children. All were born after an uneventful pregnancy, Caucasian and pre-pubertal (actual median age: 8.0 years (range, 4.3-12.1 years)). Characteristics of the group are shown in Table 1.

Children had been examined from birth until the age of five in regular intervals by their pediatrician. The actual follow-up examination included physical examination, measurement of anthropometric parameters (height, weight, head-, waist-, and hip circumference), skinfold thickness (subscapular, triceps), maximal isometric grip force (MIGF) [19], mechanographic analyses of motor function, and a questionnaire. MIGF was measured with a hand-held Jamar hydraulic dynamometer. Ground reaction forces were measured by use of the Leonardo Platform® (Novotec GmbH, Pforzheim, Germany) as has described elsewhere [13,20]. Motor function was analyzed by goal-directed two-leg jumping. The jump was performed as a counter movement jump and the aim was to jump as high as possible. Three jumps were performed and the one with the highest jump was used for further calculations [13].

The questionnaires contained questions asking the parents for their actual weight, height, birth weight and length, illnesses in their family (high blood pressure, cancer, diabetes, heart attacks), particularities in pregnancy (diabetes, high blood pressure, medications, smoking, drinking), breast-feeding and if siblings or cousins of the subjects were LGA as well.

All data were transformed into SDS. German growth standards were used to calculate SDS [21,22], for waist- and hip SDS northern European growth standards were used [23].

For further analysis the cohort was subdivided into  
Concerning anthropometric parameters at birth and  
According to catch-down growth  
According to feeding practices

Part A:

LGAL, n=27, large for gestational age concerning birth-length only

LGAW, n=31, large for gestational age concerning birth-weight only

LGAL+W, n=43, birth-length and -weight >2 SDS for their gestational age.

Part B:

Analogue to Ong et al. [4] we defined catch-down growth as a negative change of weight-SDS > 0.67. Because significant change of growth was observed in the first year of life, time span from birth to 12 months was chosen. According to this definition 12/101 (12%) did not catch-down (no-cd).

Part C:

b: exclusively breastfeeding for at least 4 months n= 60

f: additional or exclusively formula feeding n=41

The Ethics Committee of the University Hospital Bonn reviewed the study. Subjects and parents gave their informed consent.

## Statistics

For statistical analysis we used SPSS 22.0 (IBM Corporation, Armonk, NY, USA). The distributions of quantitative variables were tested for normality using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test. Data are

presented as mean and standard deviations unless otherwise stated. Differences in body composition and muscle function parameters among different groups (A: LGA<sub>L</sub>, LGA<sub>W</sub>, LGA<sub>L+W</sub>; B: cd vs no-cd; C: breastfed vs formula) were analyzed by using analyses of t-test and the covariance (ANCOVA) after adjustments for current age and gender.

A p-value of  $\leq 0.05$  was defined as statistically significant.

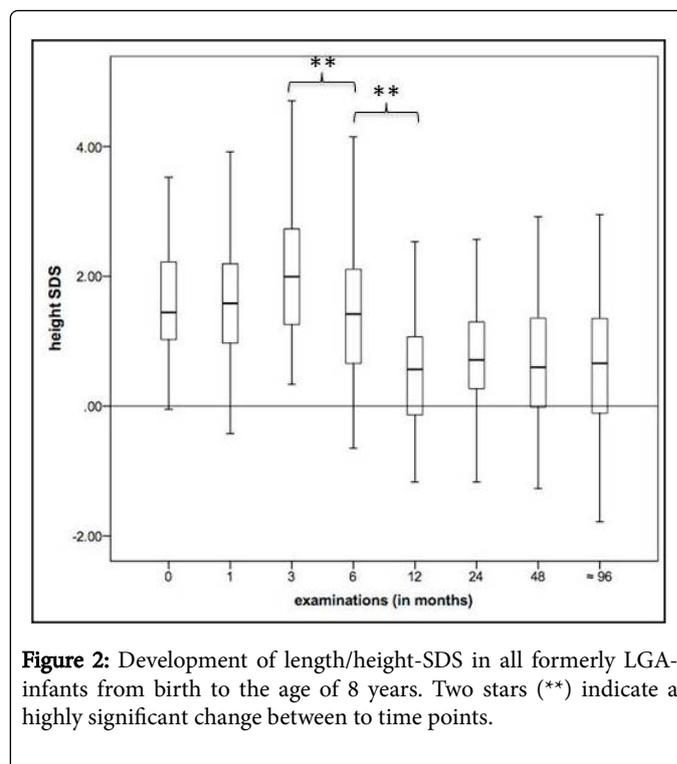
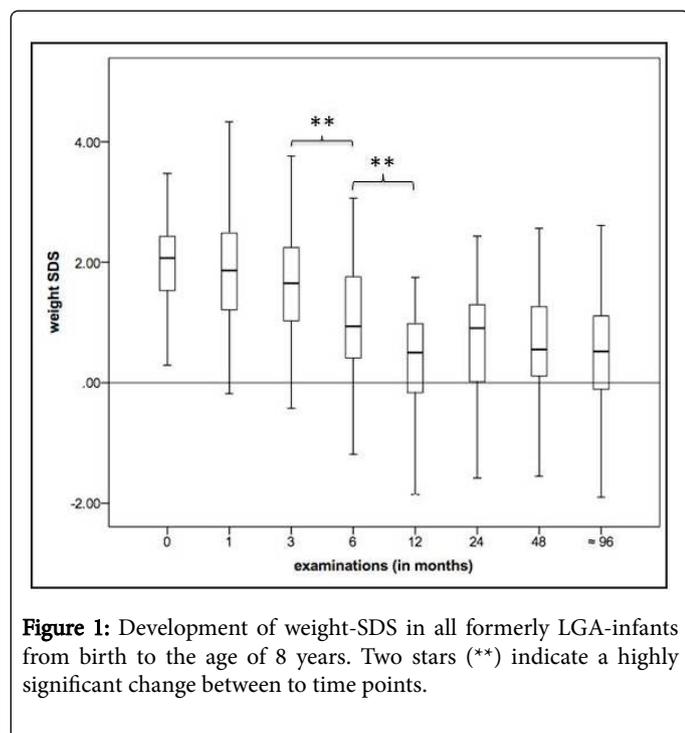
## Results

### Whole group

44 subjects had siblings who were LGA at birth. 31 mothers (38.8%) and 21 fathers (34.4%) were born LGA. A positive correlation was found between subject's birth weight SDS and subjects mother's birth weight-SDS ( $r: 0.23, p=0.042$ ) and mother's birth length ( $r: 0.25, p=0.027$ ).

**Weight and height development:** All anthropometric data are shown in Table 1. Weight and height development are shown in Figures 1 and 2. Significant catch-down (negative change  $>0.67$  SDS) for weight and for length was observed for the vast majority of the group (88%) already in the first year of life. Catch-down for weight as well as for length occurred during the first year beginning mostly at three months of age and lasting until one year. Height and weight-SDS remained unchanged thereafter. Significant change of BMI-SDS (BMI difference between two time points:  $0.67; p<0.001$ ) occurred during the first months of life and remained unchanged thereafter. Actual mean height-SDS from individuals was significant different from target height ( $0.22$  SDS vs  $0.66$  SDS;  $p<0.001$ ).

**Muscle function:** For the whole group parameters of muscle function were average for age but below average when corrected for height (data not shown).



### LGA length vs LGA weight and/or LGA weight+length

**Weight and height development:** Irrespective of the classification according to birth parameters all LGA individuals were taller than the average population at the time of the study with no significant difference between the subgroups: Mean height-SDS LGA<sub>L</sub>  $0.86$  (SD  $1.12$ ), LGA<sub>W</sub>  $0.57$  (SD  $0.95$ ), LGA<sub>W+L</sub>  $0.86$  (SD  $1.12$ ). BMI-SDS differed significantly between LGA<sub>L</sub> ( $-0.01$  SD  $1.02$ ) and the LGA<sub>L+W</sub> group ( $0.46$  SD  $0.85$ ;  $p=0.04$ ). Differences in other auxological parameters (waist, hip, skin-folds) did not reach statistical significance.

**Muscle function:** Muscle function differed significantly between the LGA infants who were solely long to those who were classified of LGA due to birth weight. Peak Jump Power according to age and corrected for weight (PJP-SDS<sub>weight</sub>) was greater in the formerly long versus the heavy LGA-infants: LGA<sub>L</sub>  $-0.36$  (SD  $0.8$ ) vs LGA<sub>W+L</sub>  $-0.61$  (SD  $1.09$ );  $p=0.04$ . Similar results were found by calculation of the Fitness Index: LGA<sub>L</sub>  $98$  (SD  $12$ ) vs LGA<sub>W+L</sub>  $93$  (SD  $21$ );  $p=0.03$ . Grip force - SDS and Peak Jump Force (PJF) - SDS did not differ between the subgroups.

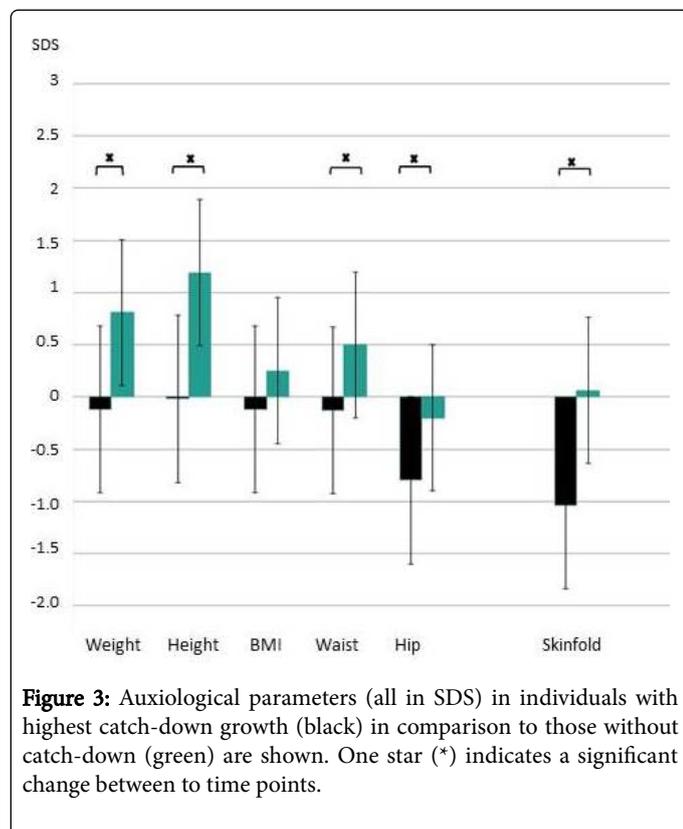
### Part B: Catch-down growth and body composition

12 patients (12%) of the whole group did not catch-down in accordance to the definition of a negative change of weight-SDS of more than  $0.67$  SDS.

Individuals who did not catch-down were still significantly taller ( $+1.57$  SDS  $\pm 0.85$  vs  $0.54$  SDS  $\pm 1.0$ ;  $p=0.001$ ) and heavier than those who showed a catch-down (weight-SDS ( $+0.99 \pm 0.59$  vs  $0.45 \pm 1.0$ ;  $p=0.013$ )). Therefore, no difference in BMI-SDS was found. Both groups had no difference in mean target height.

However, by comparing the quartile with highest catch-down (c-d max) to those without or very moderate catch-down (c-d low) (Figure 3) we found that the individuals with no catch-down had more total

subcutaneous fat mass than the individuals with high catch-down (skin fold SDS difference: 1.1;  $p=0.007$ ). Significant deviations were identified between these two groups in waist and hip circumference SDS (waist circumference SDS difference: -0.6;  $p=0.025$ ; hip circumference SDS difference: -0.6;  $p=0.04$ ).



**Figure 3:** Auxiological parameters (all in SDS) in individuals with highest catch-down growth (black) in comparison to those without catch-down (green) are shown. One star (\*) indicates a significant change between to time points.

### Part C: feeding practices

No statistical differences for actual auxological or body composition parameters were found between the 60 infants who were exclusively breastfed and those 41 individuals who received additional formula feeding (weight-SDS 0.22 (SD 0.95) vs 0.31 (SD 0.89); BMI-SDS 0.49 (SD 0.89) vs 0.56 (SD 1.01)). Out of the 12 who did not show postnatal catch-down growth six (50%) were exclusively breastfed.

Growth development did not correlate with feeding practice, i.e. breastfeeding or formula supplementation. But post-natal catch-down growth was significantly associated with height-SDS ( $r=0.67$   $p=0.006$ ) and BMI-SDS ( $r=0.33$ ;  $p=0.04$ ) at 8 years.

### Discussion

Present analyses revealed some major findings: By excluding a maternal gestational pathology (gestational diabetes) as a reason for LGA we found a high familiarity in our study group. Only postnatal catch-down growth itself - irrespective of feeding practice - was associated with actual height-, weight-, and BMI-SDS. No implications of feeding practices on parameters of body composition were found. However, although the vast majority of studied LGA children showed a catch-down growth during the first year of life, this did not lead towards a complete normalization of their auxological parameters: Height remained above average and significantly different from target

height. In addition, we found distinct differences whether the classification “LGA” was through birth weight and/or birth length-SDS, which underlines the importance for this differentiation.

### Family

In the present data we found a correlation between mother’s birth weight and subject’s birth parameters. These results correspond with two Swedish studies in 2006 [24] and 2012 [25]. The retrospective epidemiologic study by Ahlsson et al. [24] depict that females born LGA have an increased risk giving birth to an offspring born LGA. Moreover, the risk increases if mothers are overweight or obese. Cnattingius et al. [25] confirm that the risk of an LGA offspring was highest among the women with the highest BMI. Interestingly, no information is given about paternal data. The present data did not show a statistical significant paternal influence on birth weight either, although 20% of the fathers were LGA at birth.

### Height and weight development, catch-down growth

The present study revealed that LGA-children start their catch-down growth as early as three months of age. This catch-down lasts until the end of the first year of life. However, there was no complete normalization - LGA children remained taller and heavier than the average population and differed significant from target height at the age of eight years. From studies in small-for-gestational-age children it is known that catch-up growth is associated with an increased risk for obesity and metabolic disturbances later in life [4]. Therefore it was assumed that a “mirroring” effect could be observed in LGA infants in which those LGA with the most pronounced catch-down growth might be protected from metabolic disturbances [13] which are associate with LGA birth parameters in general [9]. Taal et al. [11] showed that subjects born LGA without catch-down growth had more subcutaneous fat mass (central and peripheral) and had higher BMI. They conclude that children born LGA had an increased risk of childhood overweight and catch-down might be protective. In confirmation, our study shows that those LGA-children with catch-down growth were smaller and had less central and peripheral fat than those with none or only little catch-down growth. Thus our findings support the hypothesis that catch-down in LGA might have a protective influence on body composition.

Several studies as well as meta-analyses demonstrated at least a modest association between breastfeeding and reduction of the risk of obesity in infants with normal birth-weight [14,15]. However, this might be different in the special group of LGA-infants. In accordance with a recent study [16] we found that it seems to be the postnatal catch-down growth itself - irrespective of mode of nutrition - is important to achieve a normalization of auxological parameters and body composition. However, further multicenter studies with populations of children without being LGA are required.

The hypothesized difference of muscle strength in relation to catch-down growth was not confirmed. However, only 12 individuals did not catch-down and results for muscular function had a wide variability. Therefore, studies including higher numbers of patients are needed to rule out or support an effect of catch-down growth on muscular function.

### Definition of LGA through birth-weight versus birth-length

In the current study we assumed to find differences in children born large for gestational age due to increased birth weight in contrast to

those with solely increased birth length. Although we found that all infants born LGA were still tall at 8 years and still taller than target height, those who have been “only” long at birth (LGAL) presented with a complete normalization of their BMI whereas those with heavy birth weight had a BMI nearly 0.5 SD above the mean which differed significantly from the LGAL. Xie et al [26] showed that LGA-infants with co-occurrence of maternal overweight/obesity and diabetes had the greatest 4-year BMI. They defined “a healthy LGA-phenotype” if there was neither maternal diabetes overweight/obesity nor excessive gestational weight gain. In our study we selected only LGA-infants from mothers without diabetes and/or gestational diabetes because we aimed to find differences of growth and weight development in accordance to birth parameters i.e. whether the newborn was solely long and/or heavy. Similar to those who were born LGA due to maternal gestational diabetes we found that those infants born heavy and long due to other reasons had continuous higher rising BMI than those born LGA only defined by birth length. The later could be defined as the “healthy phenotype”-especially by taking into account that we found a strong familiarity.

Weight and BMI do not necessarily reflect lean or fat mass. The few studies, which analyzed lean body mass by using direct methods like DEXA or body plethysmography showed increased fat mass in LGA infants in comparison to AGA infants [27,28]. Muscle mass and muscle metabolism are important determinants of insulin sensitivity and glucose tolerance [28,29]. In the present study in addition to the assessment of grip force we used the analysis of two-leg jump as a parameter for the power of the muscles, and the muscular coordination as well as the effectiveness of the movement. We found all parameters of muscular function below average when corrected for weight. In addition, a significant difference was found for the multi-joint movement requiring the coordination of many muscles between those born only long (LGA<sub>L</sub>) in contrast to those who have been born heavy (LGA<sub>W/W+L</sub>). Peak jump power was significant better in those long at birth than the heavy ones. And this difference remained after correcting for actual weight. Therefore, present data underline the importance of differentiation between birth-length and birth-weight!

## Conclusion

Irrespective of feeding practice the majority of LGA-children showed catch-down growth. However catch-down growth did not lead to a complete normalization of auxologic parameters. Importantly in those without postnatal catch-down growth higher indices for fatness were observed. Additionally a higher BMI-SDS and worse muscular function at the age of eight years were observed in relation to whether the former newborn had been super normally heavy or just long. This underlines the importance for a distinction whether birth weight or birth length lead to the classification of “large-for-gestational-age”. It confirms that those who are too heavy at birth might be at increased risk to develop obesity which can be reduced by achieving a postnatal catch-down growth irrespective of the mode of nutrition.

## Declarations

### Ethics approval and consent to participate

The Ethics Committee of the University Hospital Bonn reviewed the study. Subjects and parents gave their informed consent.

### Consent for publication

Not applicable

### Availability of data and material

The datasets used and/or analysed during the current study available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

### Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

### Funding

There was no funding for this study.

### Authors' contributions

All authors (JT-P, JW, SJ, FS, PB, BG) have made substantial contributions to conception and design, acquisition of data, and analysis and interpretation of data. JT-P has written the initial article, which was critically revised by all others. All have given their final approval of the version to be published.

JT-P conceptualized and designed the study, examined the patients, collected all data, drafted the initial manuscript, and approved the final manuscript as submitted.

JW carried out the initial analyses, helped with analysis and interpretation of the data. He reviewed and revised the manuscript, and approved the final manuscript as submitted.

SJ designed the data collection instruments, and coordinated and supervised data collection. She examined the patients together with JT-P.

FS designed the data collection instruments, reviewed and revised the manuscript, and approved the final manuscript as submitted.

PB conceptualized and designed the study reviewed and helped with analysis and interpretation of the data. He revised the manuscript, and approved the final manuscript as submitted.

BG conceptualized and designed the study, carried out the initial analyses and helped with analysis and interpretation of the data. She reviewed and revised the manuscript, and approved the final manuscript as submitted.

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