

Association between different growth curve definitions of overweight and obesity and cardiometabolic risk in children

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ABSTRACT

Background: Overweight and obesity in young people are assessed by comparing body mass index (BMI) with a reference population. However, two widely used reference standards, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the World Health Organization (WHO) growth curves, have different definitions of overweight and obesity, thus affecting estimates of prevalence. We compared the associations between overweight and obesity as defined by each of these curves and the presence of cardiometabolic risk factors.

Methods: We obtained data from a population-representative study involving 2466 boys and girls aged 9, 13 and 16 years in Quebec, Canada. We calculated BMI percentiles using the CDC and WHO growth curves and compared their abilities to detect unfavourable levels of fasting lipids, glucose and insulin, and systolic and diastolic blood pressure using receiver operating characteristic curves, sensitivity, specificity and kappa coefficients.

Results: The z scores for BMI using the WHO growth curves were higher than those using the CDC growth curves (0.35–0.43 v. 0.12–0.28, $p < 0.001$ for all comparisons). The WHO and CDC growth curves generated virtually identical receiver operating characteristic curves for individual or combined cardiometabolic risk factors. The definitions of overweight and obesity had low sensitivities but adequate specificities for cardiometabolic risk. Obesity as defined by the WHO or CDC growth curves discriminated cardiometabolic risk similarly, but overweight as defined by the WHO curves had marginally higher sensitivities (by 0.6%–8.6%) and lower specificities (by 2.6%–4.2%) than the CDC curves.

Interpretation: The WHO growth curves show no significant discriminatory advantage over the CDC growth curves in detecting cardiometabolic abnormalities in children aged 9–16 years.

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Pediatric obesity is associated with dyslipidemia, insulin resistance and elevated blood pressure.^{1–6} Thus, accurately identifying children with obesity is crucial for clinical management and public health surveillance.

Lipid screening is recommended for young people who are overweight,^{7,8} but studies show that estimates of the prevalence of overweight and obesity are 1%–7% lower using the growth curves of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) versus those of the World Health Organization (WHO).^{9–11} Although the CDC and WHO definitions of overweight and obesity both use approximations of overweight and obese values of body mass index (BMI) when children reach 19 years of age, the CDC growth curves use data from more recent samples of young people.^{12,13} Given the recent rise in the prevalence of obesity among young people, using a heavier reference population may lead to

fewer children being identified as overweight and obese, and an identical BMI value may not trigger a clinical investigation.⁷ The Canadian Paediatric Society, in collaboration with the College of Family Physicians of Canada, Dietitians of Canada and Community Health Nurses of Canada, recently recommended that physicians switch from the CDC to the WHO growth curves for monitoring growth for Canadian children aged 5–19 years.¹⁴ This is a major change for health providers caring for the estimated 8 million children in Canada.¹⁵

Understanding how using the different growth curves affects the identification of adverse cardiometabolic risk profiles is essential for the appropriate management of overweight and obesity among young people. Thus, our objectives were to assess whether the association between BMI percentiles and cardiometabolic risk differs between the definitions of

overweight and obesity based on the WHO and CDC growth curves, and to compare the sensitivity and specificity of these definitions in detecting cardiometabolic risk.

Methods

We used the study population from the Québec Child and Adolescent Health and Social Survey (QCAHS) for our analysis. The full details of the study and its data collection have been previously published.¹⁶ Briefly, the survey was a cross-sectional, multistage, stratified, representative sample of young people aged 9, 13 and 16 years in the province of Quebec in 1999. Children from very remote areas, small schools or specialty schools (e.g., schools primarily serving children with disabilities or native/Aboriginal populations) were excluded (< 3% of the target population). The sampling frame consisted of three levels of clustered data: regional clusters, schools clustered within regions and students clustered within schools. Independent samples were selected within each age group from each school. The study was approved by the ethics committees of the Institut de la Statistique du Québec, the Ministère de l'Éducation du Québec and the Centre Hospitalier Universitaire Sainte-Justine. Informed consent and assent were provided by parents and participating children.

Cardiometabolic measures

We collected fasting venous blood samples between 8 am and 10 am, which we placed on ice until analysis. We centrifuged the samples within 45 minutes of collection, transported them on dry ice and stored them at -80°C . We analyzed the samples for total cholesterol, high-density lipoprotein (HDL) cholesterol, triglyceride and glucose levels. All analyses were done at the Department of Clinical Biochemistry at Sainte-Justine using the standardized guidelines of the International Federation of Clinical Chemistry.^{17,18} We calculated the level of low-density lipoprotein (LDL) cholesterol using the Friedewald equation.¹⁹ We measured insulin levels using the ultrasensitive insulin kit on the Access immunoassay system. We measured participants' systolic and diastolic blood pressures after a 5-minute rest and at least 30 minutes after a light meal, according to standardized procedures.²⁰ We used the mean of the last two of three consecutive measurements of blood pressure taken at one-minute intervals for our analysis.

We categorized the levels of lipids and metabolic risk factors as either normal or unfavourable (borderline and high) according to

pediatric cut-off values from the American Heart Association and the American Academy of Pediatrics.²¹ However, because there are no specific recommendations for HDL cholesterol or triglycerides, we categorized them as recommended in the literature.²² We defined unfavourable lipid levels as a total cholesterol level of 4.4 mmol/L or more, an HDL cholesterol level of less than 1.0 mmol/L, an LDL cholesterol level of 2.6 mmol/L or more, and triglyceride levels of 1.7 mmol/L or more. We defined unfavourable metabolic factors as an insulin level of 38 pmol/L or more for children aged 9 years, or 60 pmol/L or more for children aged 13 and 16 years, and a blood glucose level of 5.6 mmol/L or more. We defined unfavourable blood pressure as at or above the 90th percentile for age-, sex- and height-adjusted blood pressure according to the National High Blood Pressure Education Program.²³

Anthropometric measures

We measured the weight and height of each participant twice using a calibrated spring scale (weight) and standard measuring tape (height). Participants wore light, indoor clothing and no shoes while their measurements were taken. If we saw a difference in weight of 0.2 kg or more, or a difference in height of 0.5 cm or more, a third measurement was taken. We used the average of the two closest measurements for our analysis. We calculated BMI using the standard formula ($\text{weight}/\text{height}^2$, where weight is measured in kilograms, and height is measured in metres). Using the CDC growth curves, overweight is defined as a BMI at or above the 85th percentile and below the 95th percentile, and obesity is defined as a BMI at or above the 95th percentile.¹² Using the WHO growth curves, overweight is defined as a BMI at or above the 85th percentile and below the 97.7th percentile, and obesity is defined as a BMI at or above the 97.7th percentile.¹³

Statistical analysis

We stratified all analyses by sex. We used unadjusted models with no adjustment for covariates to assess the areas under the curves for continuous BMI percentiles, continuous BMI *z* scores, separate binary categories for overweight and obese, and a single binary category for overweight or obese. Our results were consistent across all parameters of BMI, thus the areas under the curves from continuous BMI percentiles are uniformly presented. The area under the curve can be interpreted as the probability of a child's BMI percentile accurately detecting a

Table 1: Characteristics of the 2466 participants of the study and their households, by sex and age

Characteristic	No. (%) [*]					
	Boys			Girls		
	9-year-olds <i>n</i> = 381	13-year-olds <i>n</i> = 416	16-year-olds <i>n</i> = 407	9-year-olds <i>n</i> = 398	13-year-olds <i>n</i> = 400	16-year-olds <i>n</i> = 464
Household						
Annual income, \$						
< 20 000	50 (13.1)	56 (13.5)	32 (7.9)	53 (13.3)	57 (14.3)	48 (10.3)
20 000–39 999	82 (21.5)	88 (21.1)	85 (20.9)	101 (25.4)	71 (17.7)	89 (19.2)
40 000–59 999	94 (24.7)	85 (20.4)	98 (24.1)	97 (24.4)	101 (25.2)	113 (24.3)
≥ 60 000	109 (28.6)	124 (29.8)	123 (30.2)	91 (22.9)	122 (30.5)	135 (29.1)
Unknown	46 (12.1)	63 (15.1)	69 (16.9)	56 (14.1)	49 (12.2)	79 (17.0)
Relative income [†]						
Very poor	24 (6.3)	25 (6.0)	7 (1.7)	16 (4.0)	24 (6.0)	20 (4.3)
Poor	40 (10.5)	41 (9.9)	35 (8.6)	56 (14.1)	44 (11.0)	37 (8.0)
Medium	111 (29.1)	110 (26.4)	94 (23.1)	109 (27.4)	97 (24.3)	110 (23.7)
High	108 (28.3)	113 (27.2)	137 (33.7)	122 (30.6)	124 (31.0)	149 (32.1)
Very high	52 (13.6)	64 (15.4)	64 (15.7)	39 (9.8)	62 (15.5)	69 (14.9)
Unknown	46 (12.1)	63 (15.1)	70 (17.2)	56 (14.1)	49 (12.2)	79 (17.0)
Family						
Intact two-parent household	246 (64.6)	252 (60.6)	248 (60.9)	250 (62.8)	268 (67.0)	287 (61.8)
Blended or single-parent household	97 (25.4)	118 (28.4)	104 (25.5)	106 (26.6)	100 (25.0)	122 (26.3)
Unknown	38 (10.0)	46 (11.0)	55 (13.5)	42 (10.6)	32 (8.0)	55 (11.8)
Parental level of education						
Less than high school, one or both parents	103 (27.0)	128 (30.8)	117 (28.7)	114 (28.6)	110 (27.5)	143 (30.8)
High school graduate or higher education, both parents	208 (54.6)	195 (46.9)	189 (46.4)	193 (48.5)	213 (53.3)	223 (48.1)
Unknown	82 (21.5)	90 (21.6)	94 (23.1)	73 (18.3)	70 (17.5)	93 (20.0)
Self-identified ethnocultural group						
Canadian (French or English)	279 (73.2)	296 (71.1)	293 (72.0)	294 (73.9)	293 (73.3)	333 (71.8)
Other	20 (5.2)	30 (7.2)	20 (4.9)	31 (7.8)	37 (9.3)	38 (8.2)
Unknown	82 (21.5)	90 (21.6)	94 (23.1)	73 (18.3)	70 (17.5)	93 (20.0)
Participant						
Age, mo, mean (SD; range)	112.8 (3.6; 106.0–121.0)	160.6 (3.6; 154.0–169.0)	196.9 (3.4; 190.0–205.0)	112.7 (3.6; 106.0–121.0)	160.4 (3.7; 154.0–169.0)	196.9 (3.5; 190.0–205.0)
Height, cm, mean (SD; range)	135.7 (6.1; 120.0–155.7)	160.0 (9.0; 124.5–186.3)	174.8 (7.2; 153.0–196.2)	135.2 (6.6; 109.9–155.9)	158.9 (6.2; 123.3–174.0)	162.6 (5.9; 141.5–179.7)
Weight, kg, mean (SD; range)	32.3 (7.5; 18.2–74.0)	52.4 (12.7; 21.0–117.0)	68.6 (13.3; 42.7–139.5)	32.2 (8.3; 20.0–85.7)	52.8 (12.6; 27.5–124.0)	58.7 (11.6; 36.0–115.0)
BMI, kg/m ² , mean (SD; range)	17.4 (3.1; 12.6–35.0)	20.3 (3.8; 13.5–40.1)	22.4 (3.9; 16.0–42.3)	17.4 (3.5; 11.1–40.9)	20.8 (4.4; 11.2–43.4)	22.2 (4.0; 15.6–43.7)
Note: BMI = body mass index, SD = standard deviation.						
[*] Unless otherwise indicated. Percentages in some categories may not add up to 100 owing to rounding.						
[†] Adjusted for household size as defined by Statistics Canada.						

normal or unfavourable level of risk: an area under the curve of 0.50 is considered uninformative and detecting cardiometabolic risk factors no better than chance; an area under the curve greater than 0.80 is considered good.^{24,25}

Because the effects of obesity on cardiometabolic risk may vary between people, we also assessed the ability of the growth curves to detect any single, any cluster of two, or three or more (v. none) unfavourable factors from among HDL cholesterol, LDL cholesterol, triglycerides, systolic and diastolic blood pressure, glucose and insulin. We excluded total cholesterol owing to its high correlation with LDL cholesterol.

We used kappa coefficients to determine the level of agreement between the two growth curves, and the Youden index to identify the optimal sex-specific cut-offs for BMI percentile for cardiometabolic abnormalities.²⁶ We identified the sensitivities and specificities of the CDC and WHO definitions for detecting unfavourable levels of cardiovascular risk factors as acceptable if they were higher than 70%.²⁴ All analyses accounted for the nonindependence between observations: we analyzed descriptive characteristics

using paired *t* tests and Friedman tests; the areas under the receiver operating characteristic curves incorporated a smaller standard error; we tested the sensitivity and specificity between growth curves using the McNemar χ^2 test; and we calculated confidence intervals for the differences using a continuity correction.²⁷⁻³⁰ We used SAS software to create receiver operating characteristic curves, but we compared them using a macro available online (www.medicine.mcgill.ca/epidemiology/hanley/software/delong_sas.html).^{27,28}

Results

Of the 4643 participants in the study, 2475 provided blood samples, blood pressure and anthropometric measures, and were included in this analysis. Nine-year-old English-speaking children and very physically active 16-year-old children were less likely to provide blood samples (data not shown). Although nonparticipants had a lower mean BMI than participants (19.7 v. 20.2, $p = 0.001$), their BMI percentiles and *z* scores were similar, and no other statistically significant differences were noted between the

Table 2: Cardiometabolic risk factors among the 2466 children involved in the study, by sex and age

Risk factor	No. (%)*					
	Boys			Girls		
	9-year-olds <i>n</i> = 381	13-year-olds <i>n</i> = 416	16-year-olds <i>n</i> = 407	9-year-olds <i>n</i> = 398	13-year-olds <i>n</i> = 400	16-year-olds <i>n</i> = 464
Cardiometabolic abnormality						
Total cholesterol level ≥ 4.4 mmol/L	113 (29.6)	71 (17.1)	60 (14.7)	150 (37.7)	95 (23.8)	153 (33.0)
HDL cholesterol level < 1.0 mmol/L	21 (5.5)	39 (9.4)	98 (24.1)	18 (4.5)	38 (9.5)	41 (8.8)
LDL cholesterol ≥ 2.6 mmol/L	107 (28.1)	84 (20.2)	71 (17.4)	155 (38.9)	115 (28.8)	155 (33.4)
Triglyceride level ≥ 1.7 mmol/L	9 (2.4)	15 (3.6)	24 (5.9)	18 (4.5)	18 (4.5)	29 (6.3)
Blood pressure ≥ 90 th percentile†	<i>n</i> = 378	<i>n</i> = 412	<i>n</i> = 407	<i>n</i> = 394	<i>n</i> = 399	<i>n</i> = 463
Systolic	46 (12.1)	73 (17.7)	124 (30.5)	40 (10.2)	82 (20.6)	84 (18.1)
Diastolic	4 (1.1)	1 (0.2)	5 (1.2)	1 (0.2)	3 (0.7)	7 (1.5)
Insulin level (≥ 38 pmol/L [age 9 yr], ≥ 60 pmol/L [ages 13 and 16 yr])	<i>n</i> = 340	<i>n</i> = 371	<i>n</i> = 376	<i>n</i> = 366	<i>n</i> = 352	<i>n</i> = 436
	68 (20.0)	87 (23.5)	64 (17.0)	102 (27.9)	127 (36.1)	124 (28.4)
Blood glucose level ≥ 5.6 mmol/L	<i>n</i> = 381	<i>n</i> = 416	<i>n</i> = 407	<i>n</i> = 398	<i>n</i> = 400	<i>n</i> = 464
	38 (10.0)	85 (20.4)	92 (22.6)	25 (6.3)	60 (15.0)	37 (8.0)
Clustered risk factors‡	<i>n</i> = 381	<i>n</i> = 416	<i>n</i> = 407	<i>n</i> = 398	<i>n</i> = 400	<i>n</i> = 464
0	177 (46.5)	180 (43.3)	138 (33.9)	158 (39.7)	142 (35.5)	168 (36.2)
1 cardiometabolic abnormality	140 (36.7)	137 (32.9)	135 (33.2)	156 (39.2)	135 (33.8)	160 (34.5)
2 cardiometabolic abnormalities	46 (12.1)	62 (14.9)	78 (19.2)	59 (14.8)	74 (18.5)	98 (21.1)
≥ 3 cardiometabolic abnormalities	18 (4.7)	37 (8.9)	56 (13.8)	25 (6.3)	49 (12.3)	38 (8.2)

Note: HDL = high density lipoprotein cholesterol, LDL = low density lipoprotein cholesterol.

*Percentages may not add up to 100% owing to rounding.

† ≥ 90 th percentile for age, height and sex, as defined by the National High Blood Pressure Education Program.

‡One or more of the cardiometabolic risk factors as defined in the Table. Missing values were assumed to be normal.

two groups. In addition, we excluded nine participants for whom height and/or weight data were missing, resulting in a final sample size of 2466 children.

Our sample included 1204 boys (381 were 9 years old, 416 were 13 years old, 407 were 16 years old) and 1262 girls (398 were 9 years old, 400 were 13 years old, 464 were 16 years old). The descriptive characteristics and cardiometabolic profile of this population have been previously published and are briefly presented in Tables 1 and 2.^{16,22} We noted sex differences in cardiometabolic risk factors — fewer boys had unfavourable total cholesterol and insulin levels compared with girls of the same age, and fewer girls had unfavourable blood glucose levels compared with boys of the same age (Table 2). Regardless of sex or age, our estimates of the prevalence of unfavourable total cholesterol, LDL cholesterol and insulin levels were 20%–30%; we estimated the prevalence of unfavourable triglyceride level to be less than 10%. The mean BMI percentiles and BMI *z* scores as calculated using the WHO growth curves were significantly higher than those calculated using the CDC growth curves (Table 3).

The areas under the curves ranged from uninformative (0.42) to good (0.89), and were generally better able to detect unfavourable cardiometabolic factors with low prevalence such as triglyceride and HDL cholesterol levels, diastolic blood pressure, or clusters of three or more cardiometabolic risk factors (Table 4). We noted differences across sex and age: although the areas under the curves for unfavourable triglyceride levels among boys were greater than 0.80, they were less than 0.65 for 13- and 16-year-old girls, and the areas under the curves were generally larger for younger age groups. Our results were unchanged when we reanalyzed the data using the definitions of the American Academy of Pediatrics for high total cholesterol (≥ 5.2 mmol/L) and LDL cholesterol (≥ 3.4 mmol/L) levels (data not shown). The areas under the curves were not significantly different from one another (all $p > 0.05$). Our results were unchanged when we compared the WHO and CDC definitions of overweight and obese (data not shown).

The Youden index showed a wide range of cut-offs for optimal BMI percentiles based on the cardiometabolic risk factors of interest (Table 5), most of which were lower than the

Table 3: Comparison of the anthropometric characteristics of children according to whether the CDC or WHO growth curves are used as the reference

Characteristic	9-year-olds			13-year-olds			16-year-olds		
	CDC	WHO	<i>p</i> value	CDC	WHO	<i>p</i> value	CDC	WHO	<i>p</i> value
Boys	<i>n</i> = 381			<i>n</i> = 416			<i>n</i> = 407		
BMI percentile, mean (SD)	53.8 (31.5)	56.6 (32.5)	< 0.0001	57.6 (29.1)	60.1 (29.9)	< 0.0001	57.8 (27.8)	58.7 (28.3)	< 0.0001
BMI <i>z</i> score, mean (SD)*	0.12 (1.1)	0.35 (1.4)	< 0.0001	0.26 (1.0)	0.43 (1.2)	< 0.0001	0.28 (1.0)	0.38 (1.1)	< 0.0001
BMI category, no. (%)†									
Underweight	25 (6.6)	20 (5.2)	< 0.0001	21 (5.0)	21 (5.0)	0.002	11 (2.7)	10 (2.5)	0.006
Normal	264 (69.3)	251 (65.9)	< 0.0001	295 (71.0)	275 (66.1)	0.002	306 (75.2)	296 (72.7)	0.006
Overweight	57 (15.0)	66 (17.3)	< 0.0001	54 (13.0)	73 (17.5)	0.002	48 (11.8)	65 (16.0)	0.006
Obese	35 (9.2)	44 (11.5)	< 0.0001	46 (11.0)	47 (11.3)	0.002	42 (10.3)	36 (8.8)	0.006
Girls	<i>n</i> = 398			<i>n</i> = 400			<i>n</i> = 464		
BMI percentile, mean (SD)	51.7 (31.2)	54.8 (31.8)	< 0.0001	58.1 (29.1)	57.5 (30.7)	0.4	55.8 (28.2)	54.9 (29.5)	0.0002
BMI <i>z</i> score, mean (SD)*	0.05 (1.1)	0.25 (1.3)	< 0.0001	0.26 (1.1)	0.32 (1.3)	< 0.0001	0.19 (0.9)	0.23 (1.1)	< 0.0001
BMI category, no. (%)†									
Underweight	31 (7.8)	25 (6.3)	0.001	15 (3.7)	17 (4.3)	0.04	13 (2.8)	13 (2.8)	0.04
Normal	283 (71.1)	274 (68.8)	0.001	293 (73.3)	281 (70.3)	0.04	352 (75.9)	340 (73.3)	0.04
Overweight	48 (12.1)	62 (15.6)	0.001	53 (13.3)	64 (16.0)	0.04	73 (15.7)	86 (18.5)	0.04
Obese	36 (9.0)	37 (9.3)	0.001	39 (9.7)	38 (9.5)	0.04	26 (5.6)	25 (5.4)	0.04

Note: BMI = body mass index, CDC = Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, SD = standard deviation, WHO = World Health Organization.

*Distance (measured in standard deviations) from the mean BMI of children of the same age and sex.

†Percentages may not add up to 100% owing to rounding. CDC and WHO both define underweight as BMI < 5th percentile and normal as at or above the 5th percentile and below the 85th percentile. CDC defines overweight as a BMI at or above the 85th percentile and below the 95th percentile, and obese as BMI \geq 95th percentile. WHO defines overweight as at or above the 85th percentile and below the 97.7th percentile, and obese as BMI \geq 97.7th percentile.

standard cut-offs used by either the WHO or the CDC for defining overweight and obesity. In general, the ability of BMI percentiles calculated

using the WHO and CDC growth curves to discriminate unfavourable levels of cardiometabolic risk factors did not significantly differ from one

Table 4: Comparison of the areas under the curves between the CDC and WHO BMI percentiles to predict cardiometabolic risk

Risk factor	Area under the curve								
	9-year-olds <i>n</i> = 779			13-year-olds <i>n</i> = 816			16-year-olds <i>n</i> = 871		
	CDC	WHO	<i>p</i> value*	CDC	WHO	<i>p</i> value*	CDC	WHO	<i>p</i> value*
Total cholesterol \geq 4.4 mmol/L									
Boys	0.58	0.58	0.3	0.53	0.54	0.3	0.62	0.62	1.0
Girls	0.52	0.52	0.3	0.51	0.51	0.3	0.48	0.48	0.3
HDL cholesterol < 1.0 mmol/L									
Boys	0.53	0.53	0.7	0.64	0.64	0.3	0.58	0.58	1.0
Girls	0.69	0.69	0.6	0.70	0.70	0.05	0.51	0.51	0.3
LDL cholesterol \geq 2.6 mmol/L									
Boys	0.59	0.59	1.0	0.52	0.52	0.3	0.60	0.60	0.3
Girls	0.55	0.55	1.0	0.54	0.54	1.0	0.55	0.55	1.0
Triglycerides \geq 1.7 mmol/L									
Boys	0.89	0.89	0.7	0.87	0.86	0.05	0.80	0.80	0.3
Girls	0.83	0.83	0.3	0.61	0.61	0.6	0.55	0.54	0.05
Systolic blood pressure[†]									
		<i>n</i> = 772			<i>n</i> = 811			<i>n</i> = 870	
Boys	0.61	0.61	0.3	0.63	0.63	0.05	0.64	0.64	0.3
Girls	0.71	0.71	0.3	0.70	0.70	1.0	0.67	0.67	0.3
Diastolic blood pressure^{†‡}									
Boys	0.71	0.72	0.1	—	—	—	0.52	0.52	1
Girls	—	—	—	0.53	0.53	0.7	0.61	0.61	0.1
Insulin[§]									
		<i>n</i> = 706			<i>n</i> = 723			<i>n</i> = 812	
Boys	0.77	0.77	0.3	0.74	0.74	0.3	0.75	0.74	0.3
Girls	0.77	0.77	1.0	0.69	0.69	1.0	0.73	0.73	0.3
Glucose \geq 5.6 mmol/L									
		<i>n</i> = 779			<i>n</i> = 816			<i>n</i> = 871	
Boys	0.65	0.65	0.6	0.57	0.57	0.3	0.49	0.49	1.0
Girls	0.66	0.66	0.1	0.57	0.57	0.3	0.56	0.56	1.0
Cardiometabolic abnormalities[¶]									
1									
Boys	0.51	0.51	0.3	0.49	0.49	1.0	0.42	0.42	1.0
Girls	0.53	0.53	0.3	0.47	0.47	1.0	0.44	0.44	1.0
2									
Boys	0.67	0.66	0.6	0.60	0.60	0.3	0.52	0.52	1.0
Girls	0.66	0.66	1.0	0.56	0.56	1.0	0.62	0.62	1.0
\geq 3									
Boys	0.88	0.88	0.8	0.76	0.76	0.6	0.78	0.78	0.3
Girls	0.84	0.84	0.3	0.78	0.78	0.3	0.76	0.76	0.3

Note: BMI = body mass index, CDC = Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, HDL = high-density lipoprotein, LDL = low-density lipoprotein, WHO = World Health Organization.

*Reported *p* values are for the differences in the discriminative ability between the CDC and WHO growth curves using a continuity correction to account for the non-independence of the observations.

[†]Unfavourable blood pressure \geq 90th percentile for age, height and sex as defined by the National High Blood Pressure Education Program.

[‡]There were too few cases of unfavourable diastolic blood pressure (\geq 90th percentile) for 9-year-old girls and 13-year-old boys to calculate areas under the curve.

[§]Insulin \geq 38 pmol/L (9-year-olds) or \geq 60 pmol/L (13- and 16-year-olds).

[¶]Versus no abnormalities. Missing values were assumed to be normal.

another. This was true whether the areas under the curves were good or uninformative (Figure 1). Furthermore, although the differences in

the areas under the curves between the WHO and CDC growth curves were marginally statistically significant for systolic blood pressure and

Table 5: Optimal BMI percentile cut-offs, as determined using the Youden index, for the CDC and WHO growth curves to predict cardiometabolic risk

Risk factor	Area under the curve					
	9-year-olds <i>n</i> = 779		13-year-olds <i>n</i> = 816		16-year-olds <i>n</i> = 871	
	CDC	WHO	CDC	WHO	CDC	WHO
Total cholesterol \geq 4.4 mmol/L						
Boys	55.97	56.32	87.83	90.90	72.88	75.14
Girls	65.09	68.86	35.60	34.16	39.92	36.41
HDL cholesterol < 1.0 mmol/L						
Boys	61.30	64.69	42.96	45.60	78.66	80.91
Girls	64.95	69.28	84.52	87.13	67.36	64.62
LDL cholesterol \geq 2.6 mmol/L						
Boys	53.18	56.32	87.83	90.90	72.61	74.95
Girls	68.60	73.46	37.51	34.16	72.70	71.72
Triglycerides \geq 1.7 mmol/L						
Boys	87.17	91.76	90.84	94.80	76.07	78.15
Girls	85.65	89.55	60.90	58.47	81.12	82.64
Systolic blood pressure*						
	<i>n</i> = 772		<i>n</i> = 811		<i>n</i> = 870	
Boys	48.51	34.68	67.21	71.54	86.17	88.63
Girls	84.37	88.46	74.69	71.62	74.90	76.00
Diastolic blood pressure*†						
Boys	96.01	99.0	—	—	35.67	36.21
Girls	—	—	75.12	76.15	92.61	95.54
Insulin‡						
	<i>n</i> = 706		<i>n</i> = 723		<i>n</i> = 812	
Boys	83.41	88.16	84.91	88.36	80.96	83.58
Girls	50.96	54.48	64.37	65.14	57.98	55.27
Glucose \geq 5.6 mmol/L						
	<i>n</i> = 779		<i>n</i> = 816		<i>n</i> = 871	
Boys	87.43	91.96	65.43	68.27	27.05	27.31
Girls	46.31	50.07	69.13	68.38	75.91	74.52
Cardiometabolic abnormalities§						
1						
Boys	55.56	54.19	37.93	39.15	75.69	77.74
Girls	65.09	69.35	66.34	69.09	75.73	75.77
2						
Boys	54.38	64.39	62.76	67.59	72.61	74.95
Girls	53.80	57.16	62.38	60.26	68.31	66.49
\geq 3						
Boys	87.17	91.85	87.83	90.90	79.75	82.05
Girls	85.21	89.24	71.56	68.42	72.74	71.72

Note: BMI = body mass index, CDC = Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, HDL = high-density lipoprotein, LDL = low-density lipoprotein, WHO = World Health Organization.

* \geq 90th percentile for age, height and sex as defined by the National High Blood Pressure Education Program.

†There were too few cases of unfavourable diastolic blood pressure (\geq 90th percentile) for 9-year-old girls and 13-year-old boys to calculate optimal BMI percentile cut-offs.

‡Insulin \geq 38 pmol/L (9-year-olds) or \geq 60 pmol/L (13- and 16-year-olds).

§Versus no abnormalities. Missing values were assumed to be normal.

Table 6: Sensitivity and specificity of CDC- and WHO-defined categories of overweight and obese for predicting cardiometabolic risk (part 1 of 2)

Risk factor	Overweight*						Obese*										
	Sensitivity			Specificity			Sensitivity			Specificity							
	CDC	WHO	p value†	kappa	CDC	WHO	p value†	kappa	CDC	WHO	p value†	kappa	CDC	WHO	p value†	kappa	
Total cholesterol																	
Boys	22.2	27.4	0.0003	0.82	87.1	83.0	<0.0001	0.83	15.2	16.4	0.2	0.92	91.1	90.9	0.8	0.92	
Girls	15.8	19.4	0.0002	0.87	85.4	82.3	<0.0001	0.89	7.8	8.0	0.3	0.98	91.9	92.1	0.2	0.98	
HDL cholesterol																	
Boys	17.3	21.5	0.08	0.92	85.6	81.4	<0.0001	0.82	19.6	17.7	0.08	0.94	91.2	90.5	0.07	0.91	
Girls	26.6	28.2	0.2	0.93	85.9	82.5	<0.0001	0.88	18.6	19.6	0.3	0.97	92.9	93.0	0.2	0.99	
LDL cholesterol																	
Boys	19.8	24.4	0.002	0.86	86.6	82.4	<0.0001	0.82	17.2	17.2	1.0	0.95	91.7	91.3	0.3	0.90	
Girls	19.0	22.1	0.0005	0.90	87.0	83.7	<0.0001	0.87	9.4	9.4	1.0	1.0	92.7	92.8	0.6	0.97	
Triglycerides																	
Boys	63.0	68.9	0.3	0.92	86.5	82.4	<0.0001	0.82	43.7	39.6	0.2	0.91	91.2	90.7	0.1	0.92	
Girls	33.3	35.8	0.2	0.92	85.9	82.6	<0.0001	0.88	16.9	18.5	0.3	0.95	92.5	92.6	0.2	0.99	
Systolic blood pressure†																	
Boys	19.1	26.8	0.0005	0.82	86.5	83.2	<0.0001	0.83	20.2	18.5	0.05	0.95	92.3	91.5	0.03	0.90	
Girls	30.8	32.3	0.2	0.97	87.7	84.2	<0.0001	0.85	18.0	17.5	0.6	0.95	94.0	94.0	1.0	1.0	
Diastolic blood pressure†																	
Boys					30.0	30.0	1.0	1.0	30.0	30.0	1.0	1.0	90.0	89.6	0.3	0.92	
Girls	40.0	40.0	1.0	1.0	85.2	81.9	<0.0001	0.88	9.1	9.1	1.0	1.0	92.0	92.1	0.6	0.98	
Insulin																	
Boys	35.0	39.7	0.02	0.92	88.6	84.7	<0.0001	0.80	34.7	33.3	0.3	0.91	96.4	95.8	0.06	0.89	

Table 6: Sensitivity and specificity of CDC- and WHO-defined categories of overweight and obese for predicting cardiometabolic risk (part 2 of 2)

Risk factor	Overweight*						Obese*								
	Sensitivity			Specificity			Sensitivity			Specificity					
	CDC	WHO	p value†	kappa	WHO	p value†	kappa	CDC	WHO	p value†	kappa	CDC	WHO	p value†	kappa
Insulin															
Girls	26.7	31.8	0.0003	0.89	89.1	86.3	<0.0001	0.87	20.4	19.8	0.2	0.98	97.6	97.6	1.0
Glucose															
Boys	20.6	24.9	0.008	0.89	86.5	82.3	<0.0001	0.81	14.4	13.9	0.6	0.90	90.7	90.2	0.2
Girls	17.1	23.1	0.008	0.79	85.2	82.2	<0.0001	0.89	13.9	14.7	0.3	0.97	92.6	92.8	0.2
Cardiometabolic abnormalities‡															
1															
Boys	12.8	17.6	<0.0001	0.81	90.0	86.4	<0.0001	0.76	7.3	7.5	0.3	0.98	96.6	95.3	0.03
Girls	14.0	17.4	0.0002	0.87	91.3	88.7	0.0005	0.85	6.9	6.9	1.0	1.0	98.5	98.5	1.0
2															
Boys	22.1	24.4	0.02	0.91	90.0	86.4	<0.0001	0.76	15.0	16.1	0.3	0.92	96.6	95.3	0.03
Girls	19.2	25.0	0.002	0.85	91.3	88.7	0.0005	0.85	14.3	13.4	0.2	0.96	98.5	98.5	1.0
≥ 3															
Boys	42.9	51.5	0.08	0.90	90.0	86.4	<0.0001	0.76	43.2	38.7	0.02	0.91	96.6	95.3	0.03
Girls	45.1	45.7	0.3	0.97	91.3	88.7	0.0005	0.85	26.8	27.7	0.3	0.98	98.5	98.5	1.0

Note: BMI = body mass index, CDC = Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, HDL = high-density lipoprotein, LDL = low-density lipoprotein, WHO = World Health Organization.
*CDC defines overweight as a BMI at or above the 85th percentile and below the 95th percentile, and obese as BMI ≥ 95th percentile. WHO defines overweight as at or above the 85th percentile and below the 97.7th percentile, and obese as BMI ≥ 97.7th percentile.
†McNemar test statistic between CDC and WHO definitions of overweight and obesity to predict unfavourable levels of cardiometabolic risk (as defined in the text).
‡There were too few cases of unfavourable diastolic blood pressure (≥ 90th percentile for age, height and sex as defined by the National High Blood Pressure Education Program) for boys, and sensitivity/specificity were not calculated.
¶Versus no abnormalities.

HDL cholesterol and triglyceride levels, they were not clinically meaningful.

Although the areas under the curves of the CDC and WHO growth curves were very similar, the sensitivity of the WHO-defined classification of overweight (compared with underweight or normal) was significantly higher than the CDC classification for many risk factors (Table 6). However, these improvements were small and ranged from 2.3% (95% confidence interval [CI] 0.3%–3.2%) to 8.6% (95% CI 5.6%–9.6%) for boys who were overweight, and from 0.6% (95% CI 0.1%–0.8%) to 6.0% (95% CI 1.2%–6.7%) for girls who were overweight. None met our acceptable sensitivity threshold of 70% (data not shown). The sensitivities of the obese classification were not significantly different between growth curves, and none met our acceptable sensitivity threshold. Both the CDC and WHO classifications of overweight and obese had acceptable specificities (> 70%), although the specificities for the overweight classification as defined using the CDC growth curves were significantly higher than the specificities for the category as defined by the WHO. However, this improvement in specificity was small and ranged from 3.3% (95% CI 3.0%–4.0%) to 4.2% (95% CI 4.1%–4.9%) for boys who were overweight and from 2.6% (95% CI 1.2%–3%) to 3.5% (95% CI 2.4%–3.7%) for girls who were overweight (data not shown). All kappa coefficients for sensitivity and specificity were greater than 75%, suggesting good agreement between growth curves.

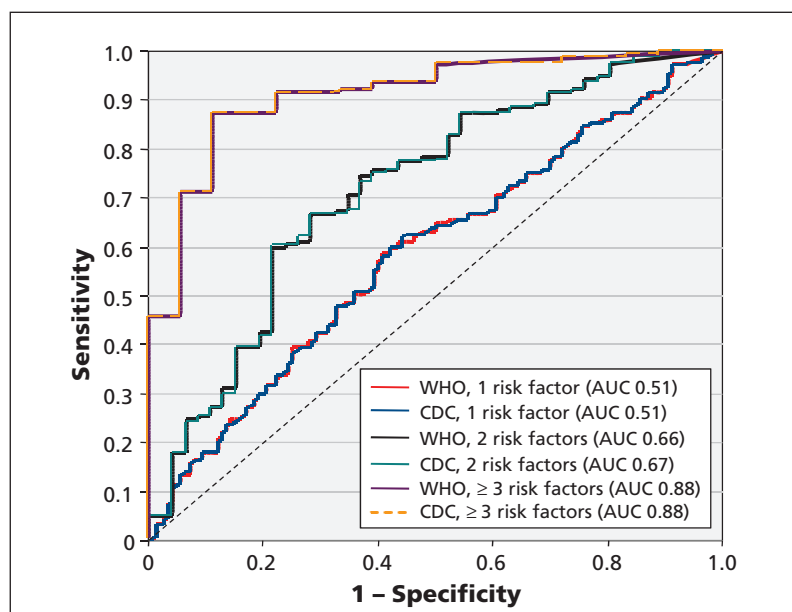


Figure 1: Receiver operating characteristic curves for detecting single or clustered (2, 3 or more) cardiometabolic risk factors among 9-year-old boys based on BMI percentiles calculated using the CDC and WHO growth curves. AUC = area under the curve, BMI = body mass index, CDC = Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, WHO = World Health Organization.

Interpretation

Although a given height and weight corresponds to different BMI percentiles on the CDC and WHO growth curves, the associations between BMI and cardiometabolic risk factors do not differ. This lack of difference is likely because most, but not all, of the data used to construct the CDC and WHO growth curves were drawn from the same reference populations.^{12,13}

The American Heart Association and the American Academy of Pediatrics recommend lipid screening among young people who are overweight.^{7,8} Among the participants of our study, the WHO definition of overweight showed narrowly improved sensitivity over the CDC definition. Despite different percentile cut-offs for overweight and obese, both growth curves had specificities of more than 80%, but sensitivities of less than 50%. Thus, using overweight status to identify children with cardiometabolic risk will do so correctly among those who are overweight, but will poorly detect risk among those whose weight is classified as normal. The “optimal” BMI percentiles for detecting cardiometabolic risk covered a wide range, and the ability of BMI to predict risk among the participants in our study varied according to the specific cardiometabolic risk factors of interest.

Limitations

The CDC and WHO growth curves use BMI to measure fat mass, rather than dual-energy x-ray absorptiometry, which is commonly viewed as the gold standard. However, BMI is noninvasive, inexpensive and well-validated for detecting cardiometabolic risk among young people.^{31,32}

Previous studies suggest that the largest differences in z scores between the CDC and WHO growth curves occur among young people with a BMI z score of more than three standard deviations from the mean, but we could not assess this owing to the limited size of our sample.

We used data from a 1999 study involving 9-, 13- and 16-year-old children from Quebec, which may not be representative of other age groups or regions in Canada. However, our areas under the curves are similar to those reported in the Bogalusa Heart Study using CDC growth curves to assess a cohort of 5- to 17-year-old children from Louisiana.³³ Because the intent of the QCAHS was to obtain a representative sample of children before, during and after the onset of puberty, our results may apply to adolescents of all ages.

Our study focuses on the present-day clinical impact of moving from one set of growth curves to another, but we cannot assess the ability of the

growth curves to predict cardiovascular outcomes in adulthood. We did not collect data on the causes of cardiometabolic abnormalities such as hereditary dyslipidemia, but the impact on our results is likely small owing to the infrequency of such conditions.

Finally, we did not collect data on other surrogate measures of adiposity, such as waist circumference, and we cannot compare the relative utility of adding these measures to our analyses. However, there is no consensus on guidelines for waist circumference for young people. Furthermore, other surrogate measures have been found to be more prone to measurement error than height and weight, while only contributing minimal additional information to BMI.^{34,35}

Conclusion

The WHO growth curves are recommended for monitoring growth in 5- to 19-year-old children because they use older data that precede the obesity epidemic, and they allow a smooth transition from the WHO growth curves recommended for monitoring growth in children aged 0–5 years.¹⁴ However, our results suggest that the WHO growth curves do not add any discriminatory advantage over the CDC standards currently used in practice for the detection of cardiometabolic abnormalities among children aged 9–16 years.

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