

Comparison of growth status, level of blood glucose and lipid metabolism in SGA and AGA girls with central precocious puberty



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Background and Objective

In idiopathic central precocious puberty (ICPP), puberty is advanced, and the increase of sex hormone level can lead to accelerated maturation and early closure of the epiphysis, and the space and time for growth are greatly

Table 1. Basic situation of the two groups($x \pm s$)										
Group	Ν	CA(year)	BA (year)	Tanner stage	Grou	ip Heigh	t(cm) We	eight(kg)	BMI(kg/m ²)	
SGA	18	8.23±0.91	9.96 ± 0.90	2.39 ± 0.61	SGA	A 129.44	±8.06 25.	83±4.16	15.40 ± 2.08	
AGA	304	8.26 ± 1.08	10.18 ± 1.01	2.66 ± 0.70	AGA	A 135.00	135.00±7.63 31.5		17.16 ± 2.31	
t		0.139	0.915	1.616	t	2.9	96	5.43	3.148	
Р		0.889	0.361	0.107	D	0.0	• 003	< 0.001	0.002	
able 3. (evels bet	Comparison ween the two	of fasting blo o groups (x =	ood glucose an ± s)	d fasting insulin	Table 4.	Comparison of 1	olood lipid leve	els between t	he two groups(x	
able 3. (vels bet Group	Comparison ween the two	of fasting blo o groups (x =	bod glucose an \pm s)	d fasting insulin	Table 4.	Comparison of Comparison of Cholesterol	olood lipid leve Triglyceride	els between t	he two groups(x LDL	
able 3. (vels bet Group	Comparison ween the two FPG(mmo	of fasting blo o groups (x = ol/L) FIN	bod glucose an ± s)	d fasting insulin	Table 4.	Comparison of Comparison of Cholesterol (mmol/L)	olood lipid leve Triglyceride (mmol/L)	els between t HDL (mmol/L)	he two groups(x LDL (mmol/L)	
able 3. (vels bet Group	Comparison ween the two FPG(mmo 4.66±0.	of fasting blo o groups (x = <u>bl/L) FIN</u> 52 5.	bod glucose an ± s) NS(mIU/L) .65±3.68	d fasting insulin HOMA-IR 1.20±0.85	Table 4. Group SGA	Comparison of Cholesterol (mmol/L) 3.31±0.40	olood lipid leve Triglyceride (mmol/L) 0.85±0.42	els between t HDL (mmol/L) 1.24±0.3	he two groups(x LDL (mmol/L) 1 1.78±0.38	
able 3. G Vels bet	Comparison f ween the two FPG(mmo 4.66±0.4	of fasting blo o groups (x = <u>52</u> 5. 44 6.	bod glucose an \pm s) <u>NS(mIU/L)</u> .65±3.68 .81±3.55	d fasting insulin HOMA-IR 1.20 ± 0.85 1.44 ± 0.78	Table 4. Group SGA AGA	Comparison of Cholesterol (mmol/L) 3.31 ± 0.40 3.52 ± 0.58	olood lipid leve Triglyceride (mmol/L) 0.85±0.42 0.83±0.40	els between t HDL (mmol/L) 1.24±0.3 1.27±0.2	he two groups(x LDL (mmol/L) $1 1.78\pm0.38$ $5 2.02\pm0.50$	
able 3. (vels bet droup SGA AGA	Comparison f ween the two FPG(mmo 4.66±0. 4.73±0. 0.658	of fasting blo o groups (x $=$ <u>b1/L) FIN</u> 52 5. 44 6.	ood glucose an ± s) <u>VS(mIU/L)</u> .65±3.68 .81±3.55 1.343	d fasting insulin HOMA-IR 1.20 ± 0.85 1.44 ± 0.78 1.29	Table 4. (Group SGA AGA t	Comparison of Cholesterol (mmol/L) 3.31 ± 0.40 3.52 ± 0.58 2.084	blood lipid leve Triglyceride (mmol/L) 0.85 ± 0.42 0.83 ± 0.40 -0.189	els between t HDL (mmol/L) 1.24±0.3 1.27±0.2 0.465	he two groups(x LDL (mmol/L) $1 1.78\pm0.38$ $5 2.02\pm0.50$ 2.05	

Results

Table 2. Compa	rison of phys	sical indicators	between the two	groups $(x \pm s)$
1				

ıp	Ν	CA(yea	r) BA (year)	Tanner stage	Grou	ıp Heigl	nt(cm) W	eight(kg)	BMI(kg/m ²)
4	18	8.23±0.9	91 9.96±0.90) 2.39±0.61	SGA	A 129.44	4±8.06 25	5.83±4.16	15.40 ± 2.08
A	304	8.26±1.	10.18 ± 1.0	1 2.66 ± 0.70	AGA	A 135.00	0±7.63 31	.50±6.31	17.16 ± 2.31
		0.139	0.915	1.616	t	2.9	996	5.43	3.148
		0.889	0.361	0.107	p	0.0)03	< 0.001	0.002
bet	ween the tr	wo groups nol/L)	$(x \pm s)$ FINS(mIU/L)	HOMA-IR	Group	Cholesterol (mmol/L)	Triglyceride	e HDL (mmol/L)	LDL) (mmol/L)
.р	FPG(mr	nol/L)	FINS(mIU/L)	HOMA-IR	Group	(mmol/L)	(mmol/L)	(mmol/L)) (mmol/L)
1	4.66±	0.52	5.65 ± 3.68	1.20 ± 0.85	SGA	3.31 ± 0.40	0.85 ± 0.42	1.24 ± 0.3	1 1.78 ± 0.38
ł	4.73±	0.44	6.81 ± 3.55	1.44 ± 0.78	AGA	3.52 ± 0.58	0.83 ± 0.40	1.27 ± 0.2	$5 2.02 \pm 0.50$
	0.65	58	1.343	1.29	t	2.084	-0.189	0.465	2.05
	0.51	1	0.181	0.198	P	0.049	0.85	0.642	0.041

reduced, thus affecting the adult height of the child [1]. Small for gestational age (SGA) is an infant whose birth weight is below the 10th percentile of the average body weight of the same gestational age. Related studies have shown that SGA is a risk factor for ICPP. Compared with children born appropriate for gestational age (AGA), the incidence of ICPP in SGA is earlier and progresses faster[2]. So children with SGA are at a higher risk of being below the target height. It has been reported that SGA children have a rapid increase in body weight during early childhood (ie, catch-up growth), which is associated with an increased risk of metabolic syndrome in adults [3, 4]. This study aims to compare the physical development status, level of blood glucose and lipid metabolism in small for gestational age (SGA) and appropriate for gestational age with idiopathic (AGA) groups central precocious puberty (ICPP).



Figlure1. Comparison of physical indicators between the two groups (a) height of the two groups (b) weight of the two groups (c) BMI of the two groups (*P<0.05; **P<0.01)

> Figure 2. Comparison of blood lipid levels between the two groups (d) cholesterol levels in the two groups (e) LDL levels in the two groups (f) triglyceride levels in the two groups (g) HDL levels in the two groups (*P<0.05; N.S=no significance)

Methods

A retrospective analysis of 322 girls with ICPP was divided into AGA group (304 cases) and SGA group (18 cases) according to gestational age and birth weight.

Physical index such as height, weight and body mass index (BMI), as well as blood lipid levels,

Conclusions

Children in SGA with CPP have a higher risk of short stature in adulthood.

The catch-up growth of SGA children may lead to puberty developmental disorders and metabolic diseases;

If the catch-up is not formed, the body will continue to be short and may affect its physiological and mental health.

fasting blood glucose, insulin levels and homeostasis model assessment for insulin resistance (HOME-IR) were compared between the two groups.

Therefore, regular follow-up and evaluation should be carried out for growth and development and metabolic indicators of SGA children in order to prevent and promptly intervene in related diseases.

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Poster presented at:



