

Height Percentile

Mother's Height

Father's Height

Simplified Calculation of Body Surface Area (BSA)

$$BSA (m^2) = \sqrt{\frac{Ht (cm) \times Wt (kg)}{3600}}$$

Reference: Mosteller, R.D. 1987, 'Simplified calculation of body surface area', *N. Engl. J. Med.*, 317:1098.

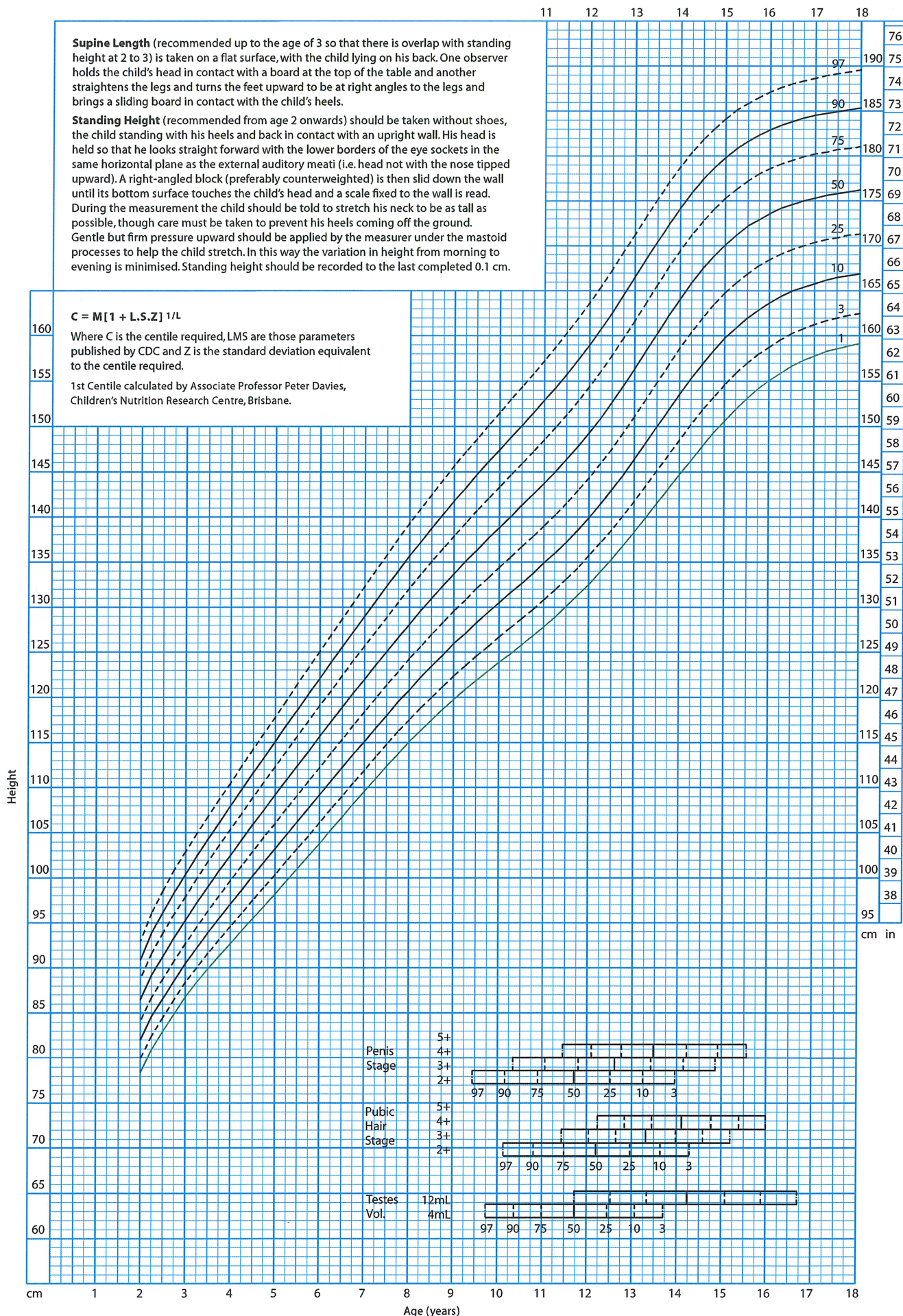
Supine Length (recommended up to the age of 3 so that there is overlap with standing height at 2 to 3) is taken on a flat surface, with the child lying on his back. One observer holds the child's head in contact with a board at the top of the table and another straightens the legs and turns the feet upward to be at right angles to the legs and brings a sliding board in contact with the child's heels.

Standing Height (recommended from age 2 onwards) should be taken without shoes, the child standing with his heels and back in contact with an upright wall. His head is held so that he looks straight forward with the lower borders of the eye sockets in the same horizontal plane as the external auditory meati (i.e. head not with the nose tipped upward). A right-angled block (preferably counterweighted) is then slid down the wall until its bottom surface touches the child's head and a scale fixed to the wall is read. During the measurement the child should be told to stretch his neck to be as tall as possible, though care must be taken to prevent his heels coming off the ground. Gentle but firm pressure upward should be applied by the measurer under the mastoid processes to help the child stretch. In this way the variation in height from morning to evening is minimised. Standing height should be recorded to the last completed 0.1 cm.

$$C = M[1 + L.S.Z]^{1/L}$$

Where C is the centile required, LMS are those parameters published by CDC and Z is the standard deviation equivalent to the centile required.

1st Centile calculated by Associate Professor Peter Davies, Children's Nutrition Research Centre, Brisbane.

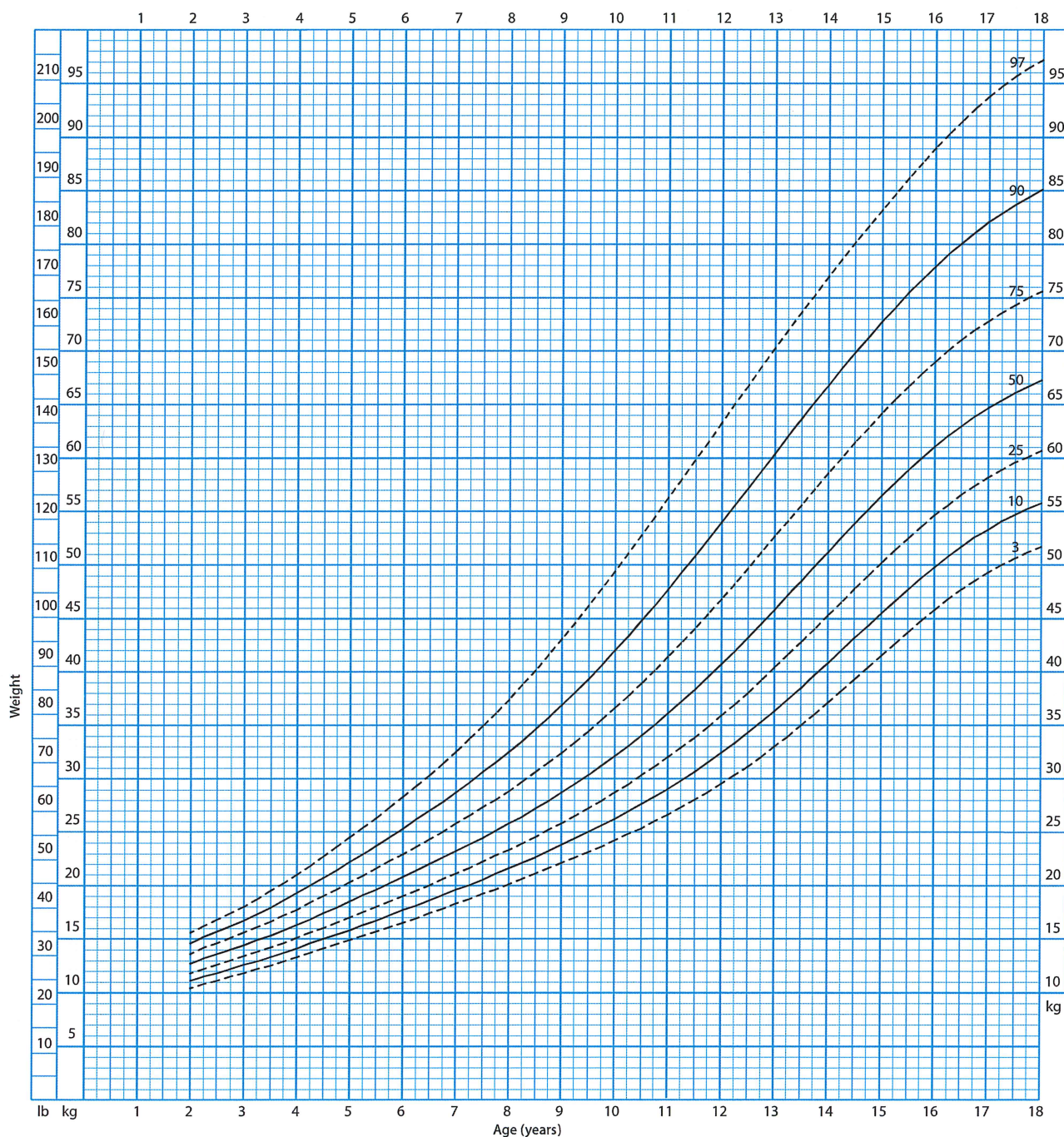


Weight should be taken in the nude, or as near thereto as possible. If a surgical gown or minimum underclothing (vest and pants) is worn, then its estimated weight (about 0.1 kg) must be subtracted before weight is recorded. Weights are conventionally recorded to the last completed 0.1 kg above the age of six months. The bladder should be empty.

The graph illustrates the relationship between Age (years) and kg/m^2 for four different values: 5, 50, 85, and 95. The x-axis represents Age (years) from 0 to 18, and the y-axis represents kg/m^2 from 12 to 30. All four curves show a U-shape, with the minimum value occurring around age 5-6. The curve for 95 is the highest, followed by 85, 50, and 5.

| Age (years) | 5 | 50 | 85 | 95 |
|-------------|------|------|------|------|
| 2 | 14.2 | 15.8 | 17.5 | 18.5 |
| 4 | 13.5 | 15.0 | 16.8 | 17.5 |
| 6 | 13.2 | 14.8 | 16.5 | 17.8 |
| 8 | 13.3 | 15.0 | 17.0 | 19.0 |
| 10 | 13.5 | 15.5 | 18.0 | 21.0 |
| 12 | 14.0 | 16.5 | 19.5 | 23.5 |
| 14 | 15.0 | 18.0 | 21.5 | 26.0 |
| 16 | 16.5 | 20.0 | 23.5 | 28.5 |
| 18 | 17.8 | 21.5 | 25.0 | 30.0 |

Data Source: www.cdc.gov/nchs/about/major/nhanes/growthcharts/datafiles.htm

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