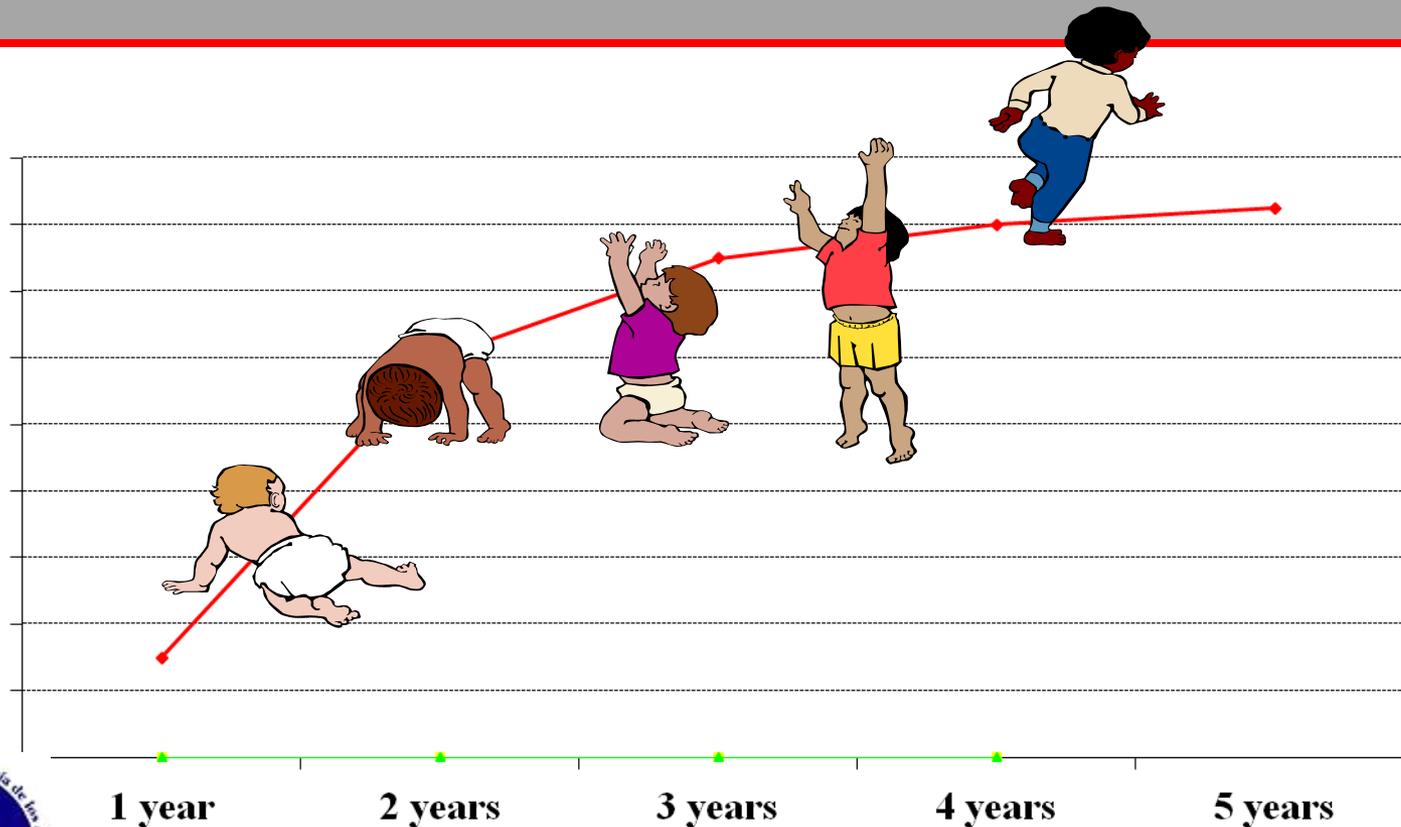


# Composición Corporal y Prevención de Malnutrición



# Agenda

- ¿Qué es Crecimiento y Desarrollo Saludable?
- Algunos resultados del Estudio Chileno de Crecimiento y Obesidad (ECO): períodos críticos del crecimiento
- ¿Qué podemos hacer para ganar talla y masa libre de grasa y no promover obesidad?



# 795

MILLION PEOPLE  
ARE HUNGRY

# 1.9

BILLION PEOPLE  
ARE CURRENTLY SUFFERING FROM  
OVERWEIGHT AND OBESITY



THE  
**DOUBLE BURDEN**

OF MALNUTRITION AFFECTS ALMOST  
EVERY COUNTRY ON THE PLANET.



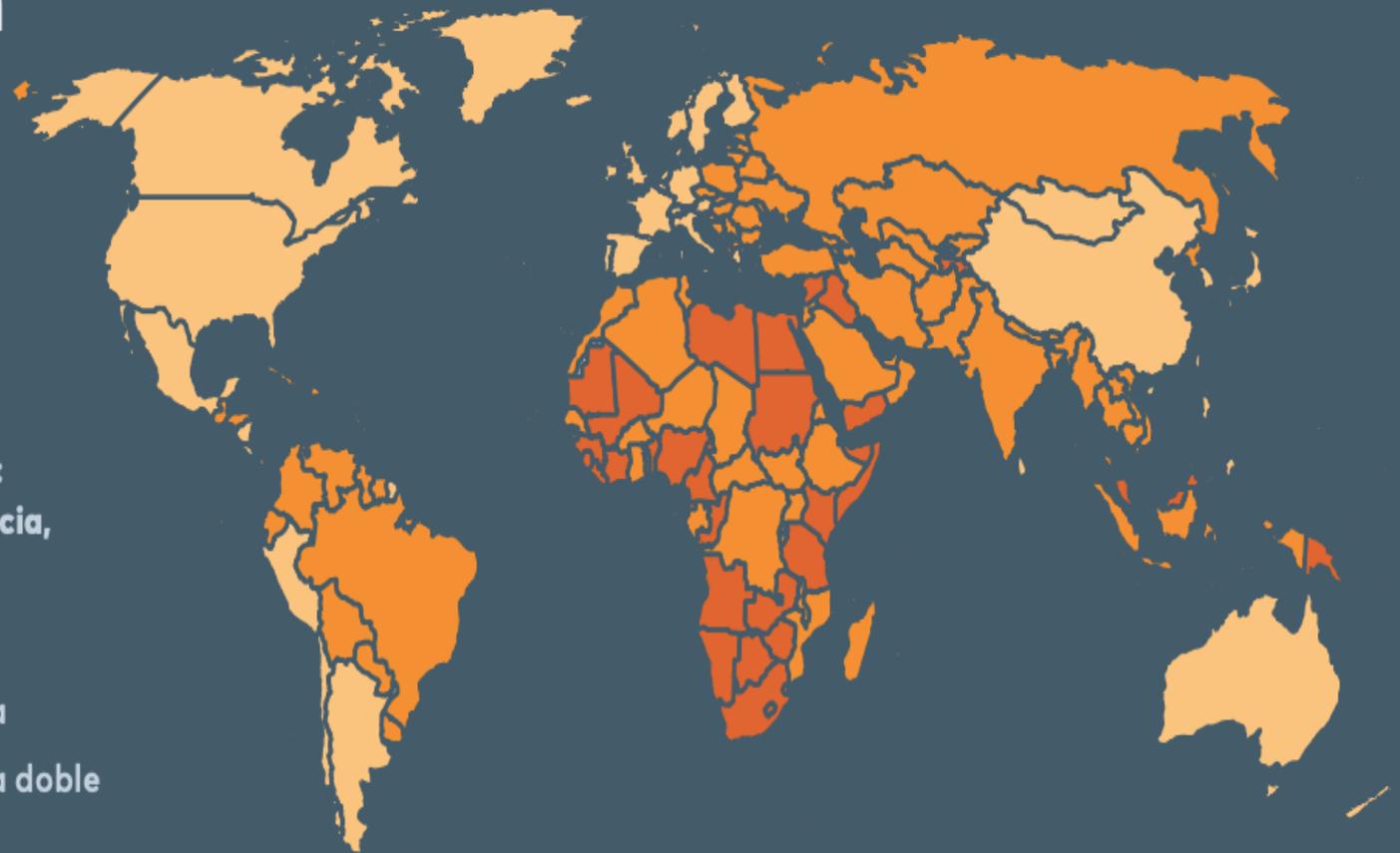
**gain**

Global Alliance for  
Improved Nutrition

# La malnutrición afecta a todos los países del mundo

Países afectados por al menos una de las formas de malnutrición: retraso del crecimiento en la infancia, anemia en las mujeres adultas, sobrepeso en las mujeres adultas

- Países con al menos una carga
- Países con al menos una carga doble
- Países con una carga triple



# PREVENTING STUNTING: WHY IT MATTERS?

## In the short term...

Stunting increases the risk of deaths due to infections, such as pneumonia and diarrhea.



## In the long term...

Stunting translates into lack of physical stamina and poor cognition, resulting in lower economic productivity and wages.



## In the medium term...

Stunting affects the cognitive, education, and behavioral aspects of child development.



The effects of stunting are **intergenerational**: Low birthweight is more common among infants whose **mothers were stunted** during early childhood.





# Obesity: a Ticking Time Bomb

## Health Consequences of Obesity

People who are obese are...  
more likely to be

**25%** **DEPRESSED**

**30%** of people suffering  
**DEMENTIA** are obese

Obese children are

**200%**

more likely to develop

**MULTIPLE  
SCLEROSIS**

People who are obese are...

**104%** more likely  
to have  
**HEART FAILURE**

**33%**  
more likely  
to develop  
**ASTHMA**

People who are  
obese are over

**150%**  
more likely to have  
**HIGH  
BLOOD  
PRESSURE**

Over  
**50%** of adults  
living with

**DIABETES** are obese

Nearly

**10%** of all  
**CANCER**  
is caused by obesity

healtheo360

**BMI**

22.3

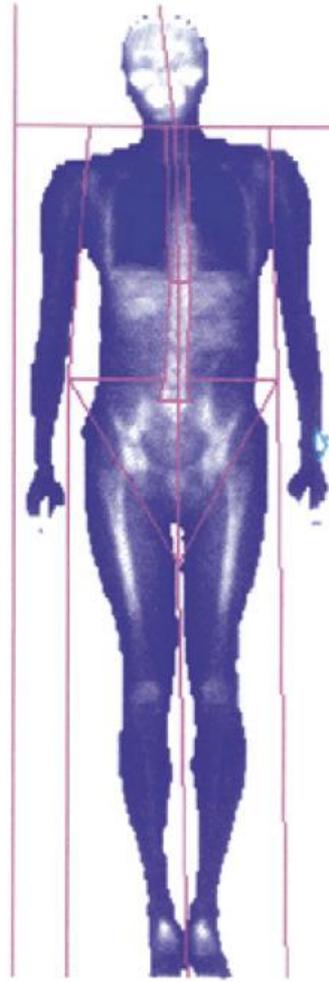
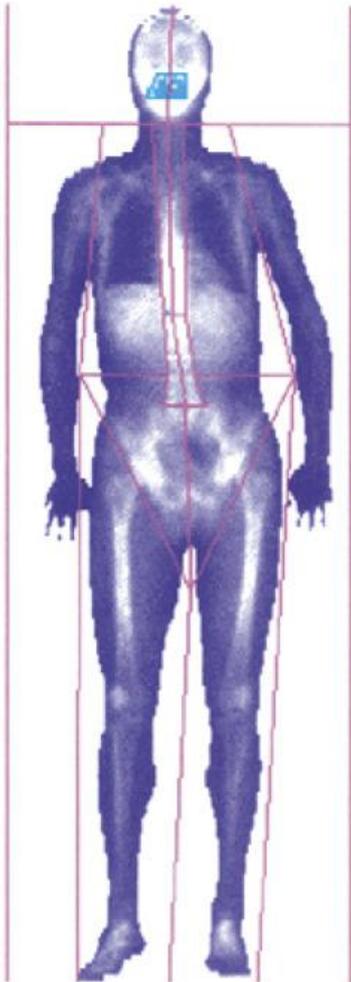
22.3

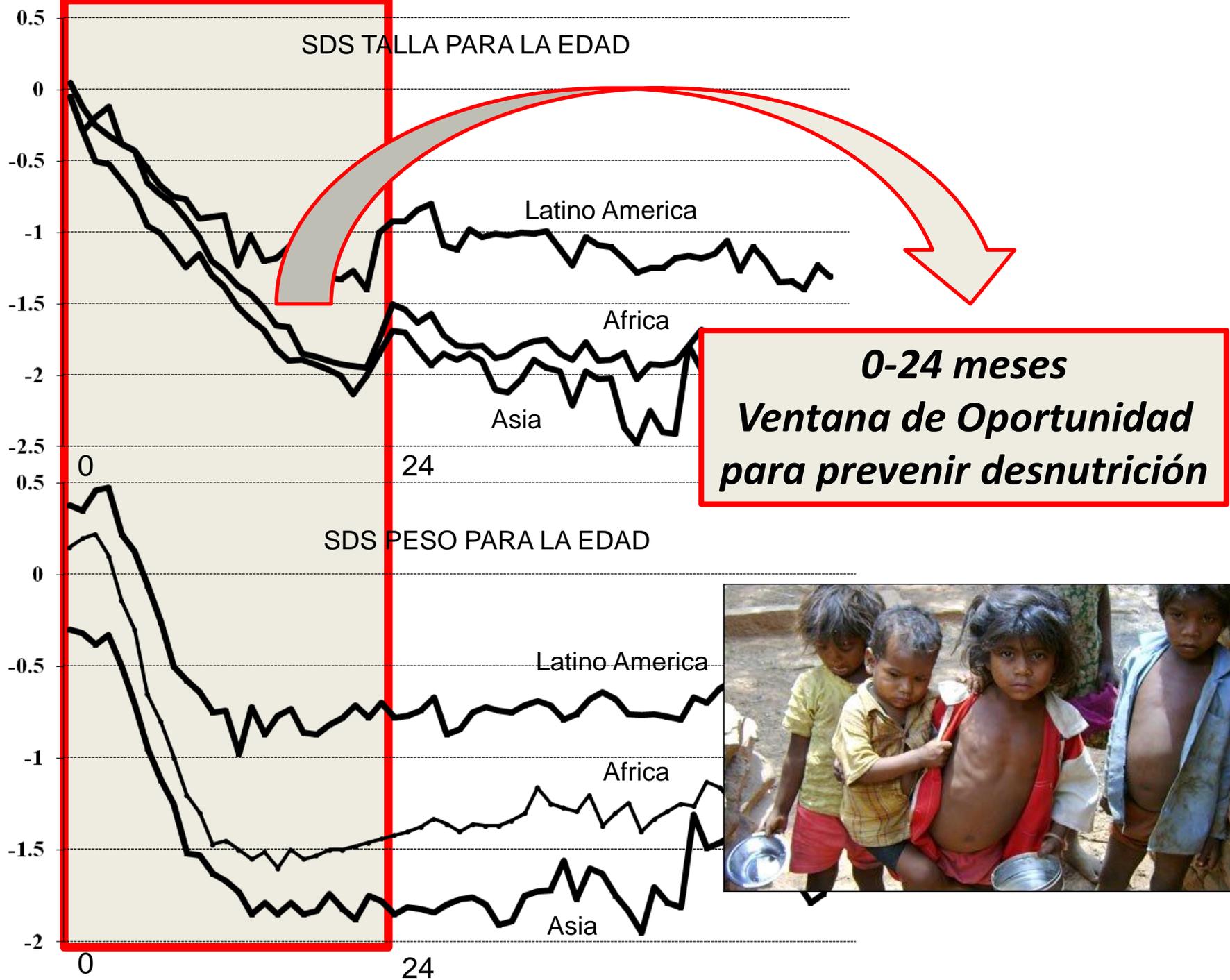


**Body fat**

9.1%

21.2%



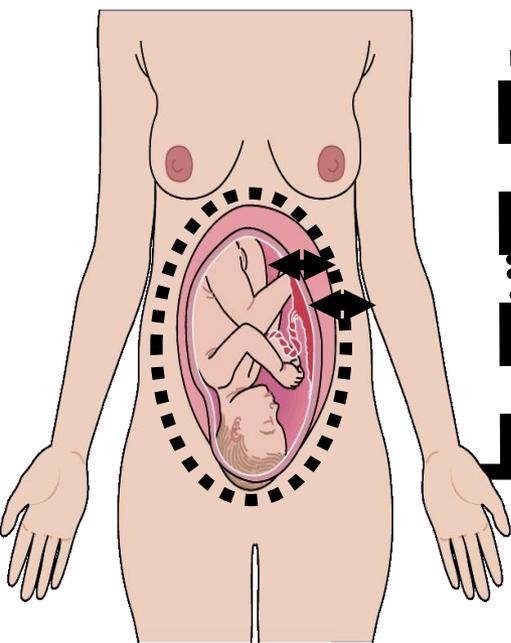


# Nutrition

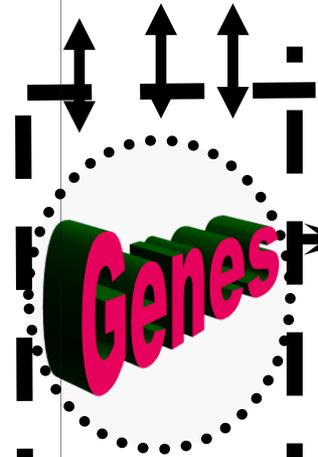
# Short term

# Long term

Diet



Fetal & Infant Nutrition



Infection and other Environmental Factors

Brain Development

Cognitive capacity & Education

Growth muscle/bone  
Weight & Height  
Body composition

Immunity  
Work Capacity

Metabolic Programming  
CHO, Lipids, Proteins  
Hormone, Receptor, Gene

Diabetes  
Obesity  
Cardiovascular Disease  
Stroke  
Hypertension  
Cancer  
Aging



# INTERGROWTH-21<sup>ST</sup>

The International Fetal and Newborn Growth Consortium

Understanding early human growth across populations for better health and nutrition throughout life.

Built with MedSciNet Clinical Trial Framework

- ▶ Home
- ▶ About study
- ▶ News/events
- ▶ Study protocol and other project docs
- ▶ Study structure and committee
- ▶ Research centres
- ▶ Study timeline
- ▶ Patient information
- ▶ Links
- ▶ Login to live database
- ▶ Login to **test** database

**The International  
Fetal & Newborn  
Growth Standards  
for the 21st Century**

**1st!**

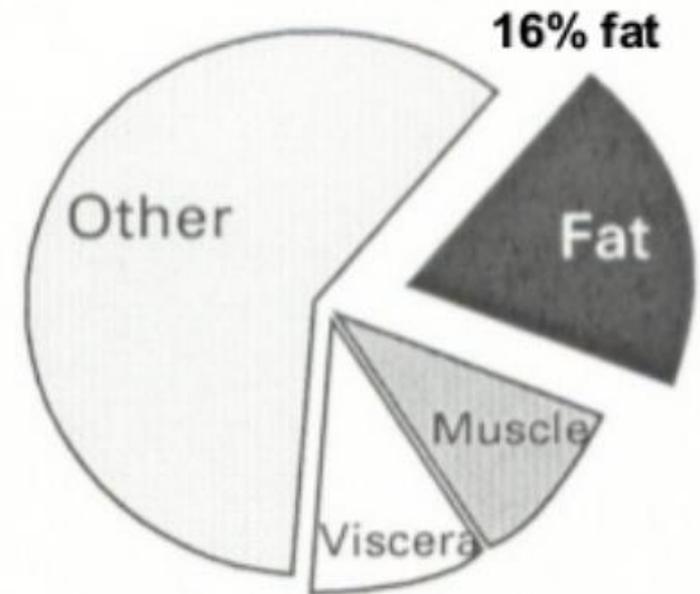
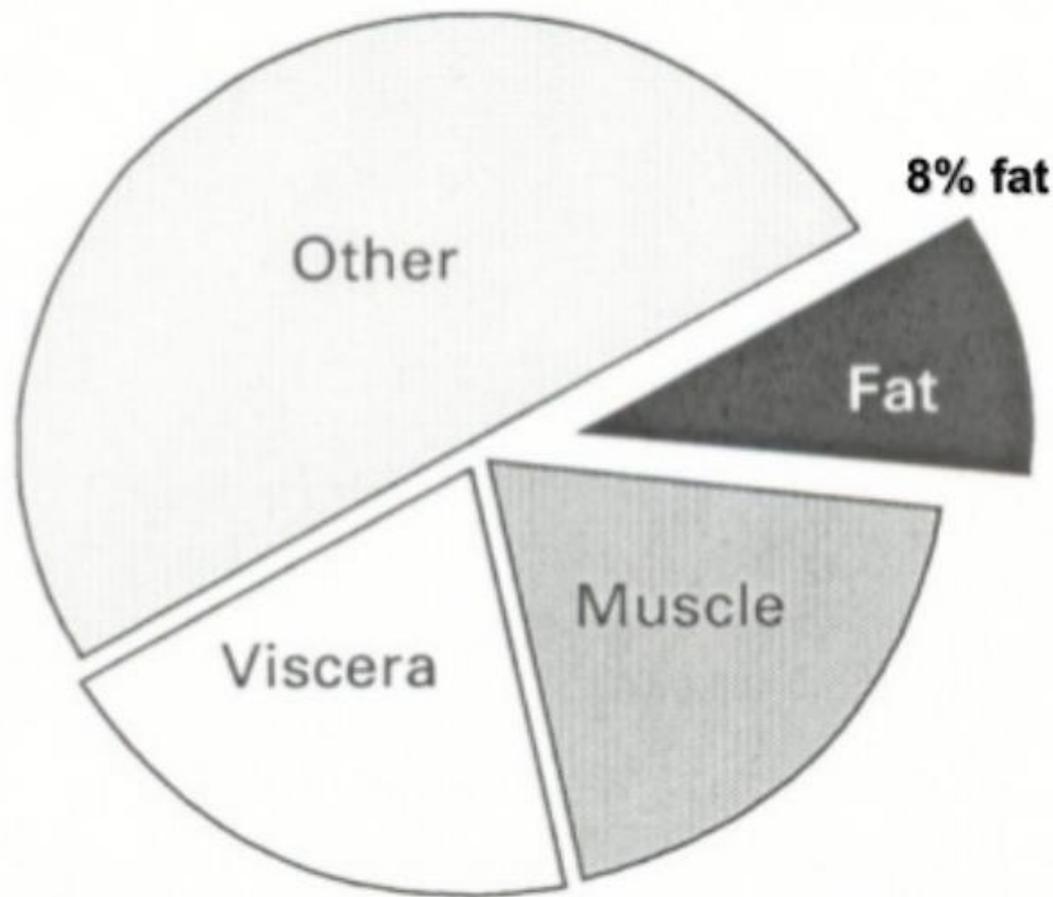


[www.intergrowth21.org.uk](http://www.intergrowth21.org.uk)

# THE FAT-THIN INDIAN BABY

Caucasian, 3500g

Indian, 2700g



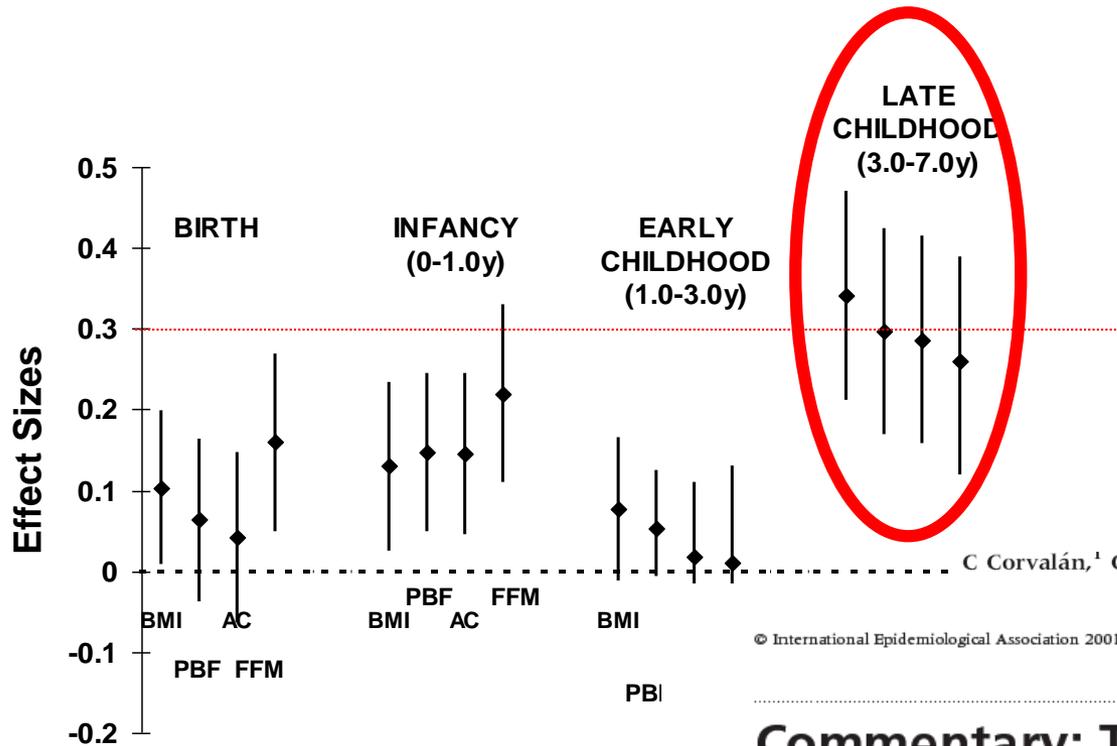


# IAEA HUMAN HEALTH SERIES

No. 22

Body Composition  
Assessment from Birth to  
Two Years of Age

# Pero... ¿qué pasa en países en vías de desarrollo?



*International Journal of Epidemiology* 2007;36:550-557  
C Corvalán,<sup>1</sup> CO Gregory,<sup>1</sup> M Ramirez-Zea,<sup>2</sup> R Martorell<sup>1,3,\*</sup>

© International Epidemiological Association 2001 Printed in Great Britain

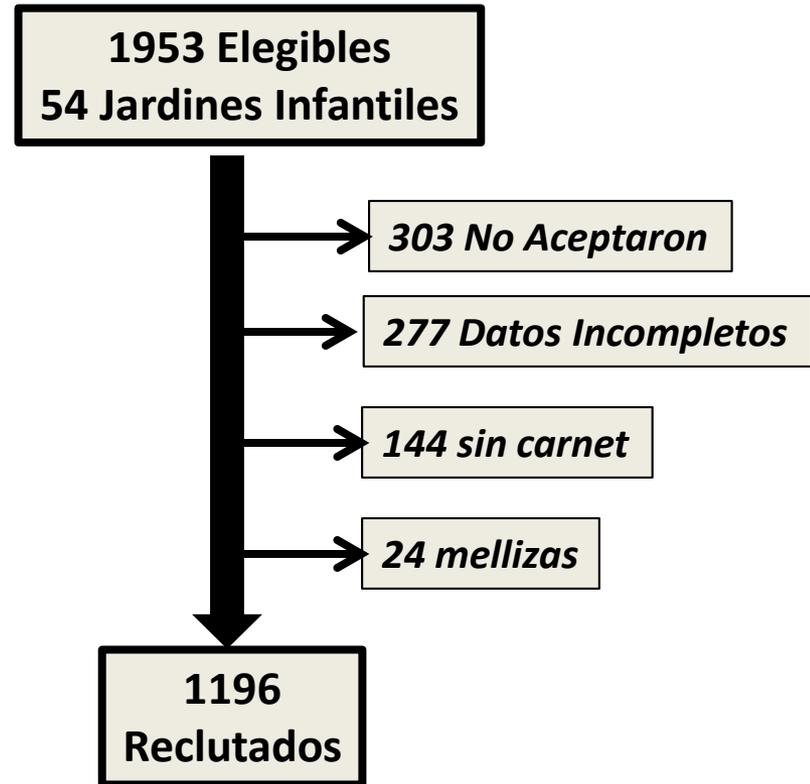
*International Journal of Epidemiology* 2001;30:217-

## Commentary: The catch-up dilemma— relevance of Leitch's 'low-high' pig to child growth in developing countries

Cesar G Victora<sup>a</sup> and Fernando C Barros<sup>b</sup>



# Estudio Chileno de Crecimiento y *Obesidad* (ECO)



**GOCS: 1200 PRE-ESCOLARES CHILENOS DEL AREA SUR ORIENTE DE SANTIAGO, CHILE**

# Estudio **Chileno Crecimiento y Obesidad (ECO)**

1200 niños Chilenos de término y peso de nacimiento normal asistentes a jardines JUNJI el 2006

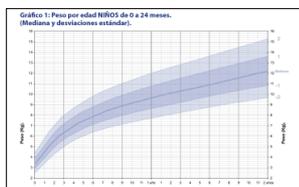
←..... **ECO** →

2002 -2003  
0y

2006  
3.5y

2007  
4y

2008  
5.5y

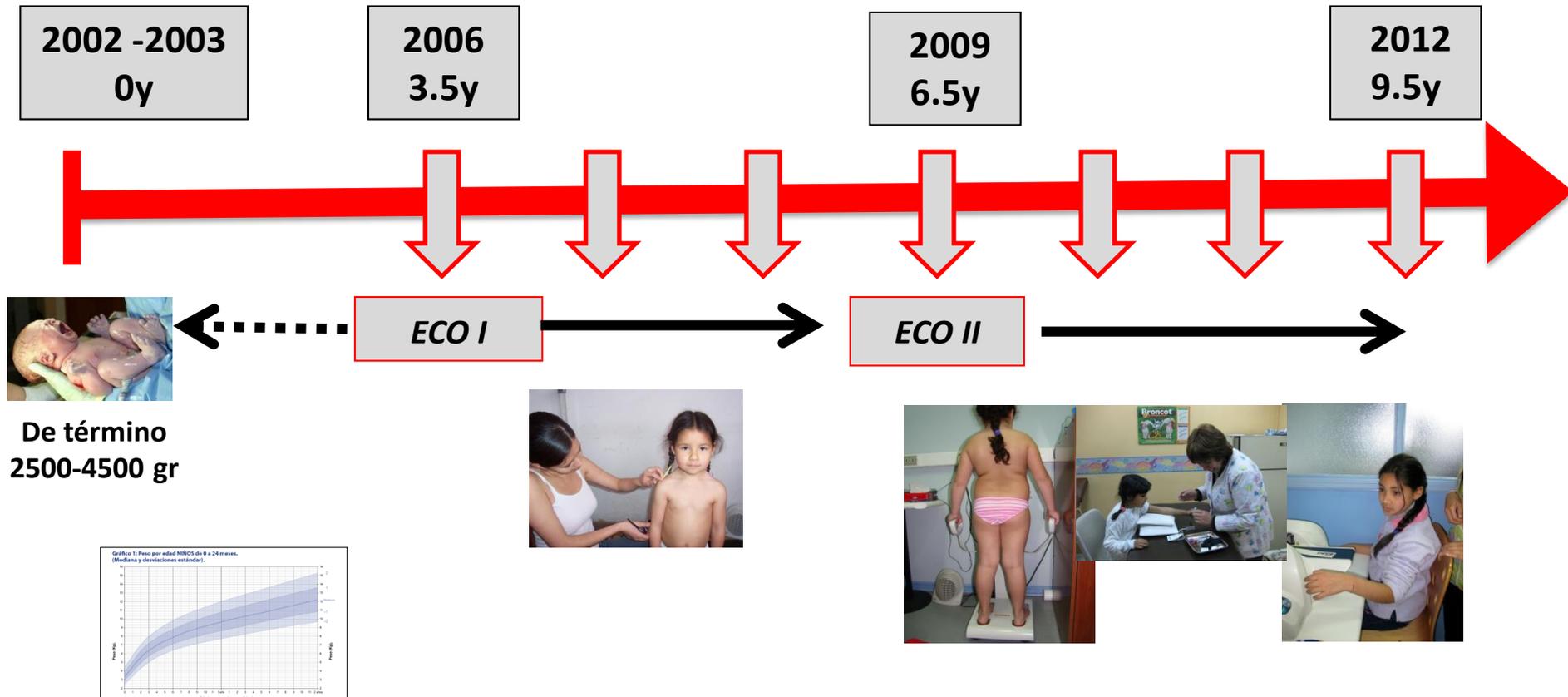


De término  
2500-4500 gr



# Estudio Chileno Crecimiento y Obesidad (ECO II)

1200 niños chilenos de término y de peso de nacimiento normal asistentes a jardines JUNJI el 2006



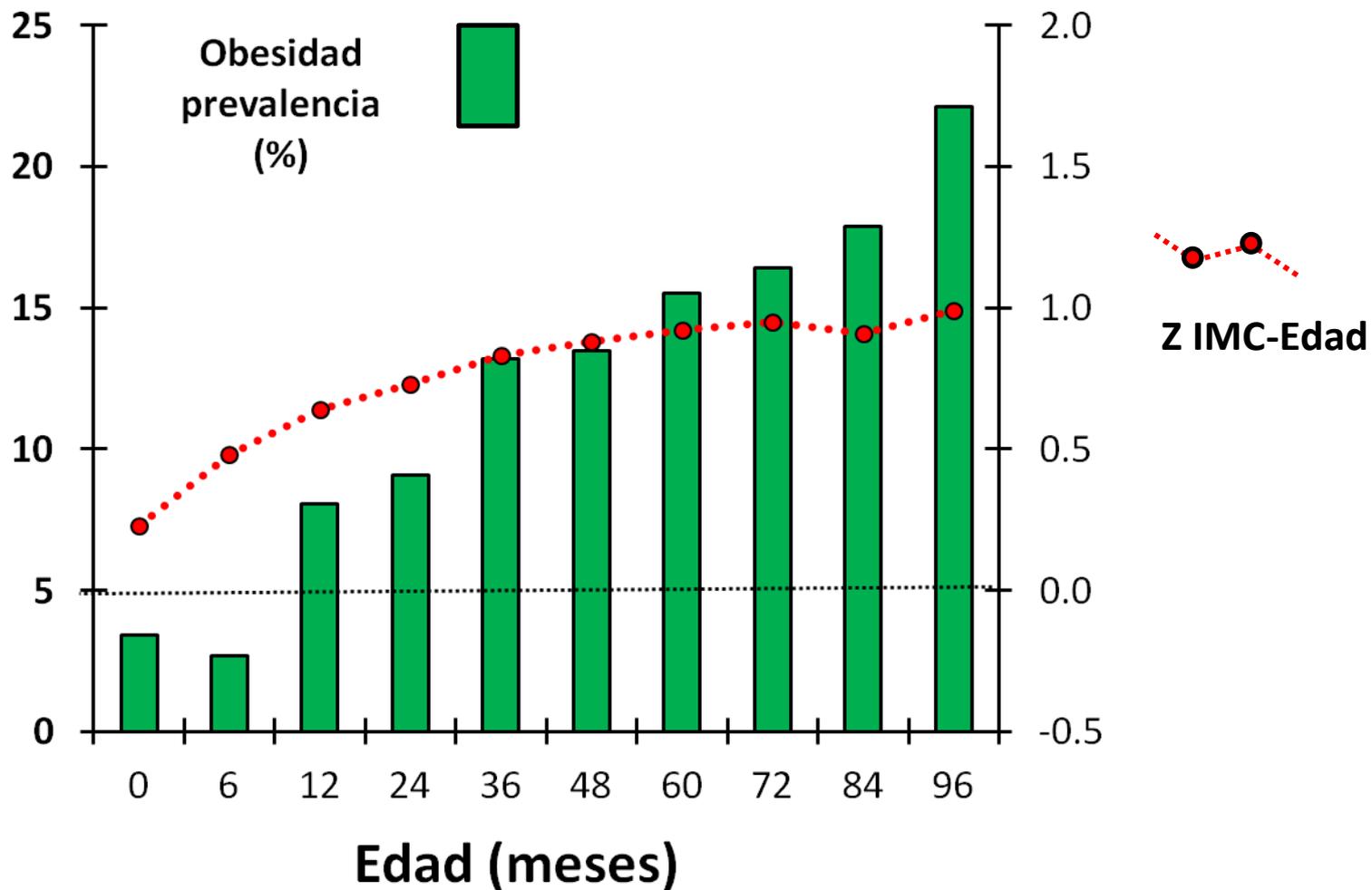
# ***ECO es una cohorte concurrente de madres-niños de Chile, un país en etapa post-transicional***

<b>Talla materna</b>	<b>= 156.3 ± 5.6 cm</b>
<b>IMC pre-concepcional</b>	<b>= 24.2 ± 4.3 kg/m<sup>2</sup></b>
<b>Ganancia de peso embarazo</b>	<b>= 12.4 ± 4.8 kg</b>
<b>Diabetes durante el embarazo</b>	<b>= 5%(20-40%)</b>
<b>Lactancia * a los 4 meses</b>	<b>= 64%</b>
<b>Edad Inicio Bebidas</b>	<b>= 13 meses</b>
<b>Edad Inicio Snacks dulces</b>	<b>= 16 meses</b>
<b>Edad Inicio Snacks salados</b>	<b>= 24 meses</b>



**\* Exclusivo o predominante**

# Crecimiento (IMC) de 1096 pre-escolares nacidos el año 2002



Obesidad=Z IMC > 2SD; OMS 2006-2007

# A mayor peso al nacer (aún en rangos normales) hay mayor riesgo de obesidad a los 7 años

IMC 7 años



IMC < 1 DS

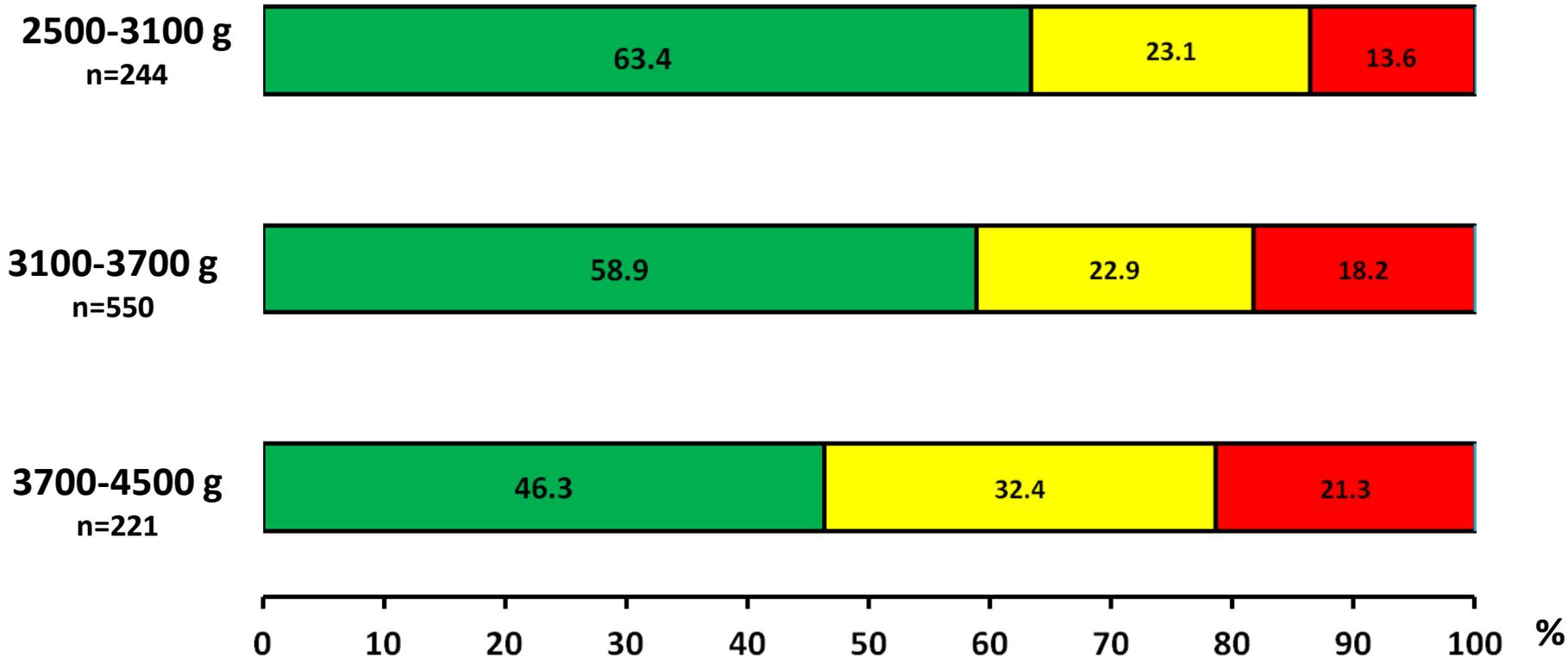


IMC 1-2 DS



IMC ≥ 2 SDS

SD basadas en OMS 2007



\* Diferencias entre grupos de pesos al nacer son significativas  $p < 0.005$

# El peso al nacer se relaciona con el Riesgo Metabólico a los 7 años

(n=879, 49% niñas, peso nacimiento 2.5-4.0 kg)

**Puntaje Metabólico 7 años**



Ptje <25th



Ptje 25-75th



Ptje >75th

$$\text{Puntaje metabólico} = \text{CC (SD)} + \text{HOMA-IR (SD)} + \text{TG (SD)} - \text{HDL(SD)} / 4$$

2500-3000 g  
n=162



3000-3500 g  
n=426



3500-4000 g  
n=291

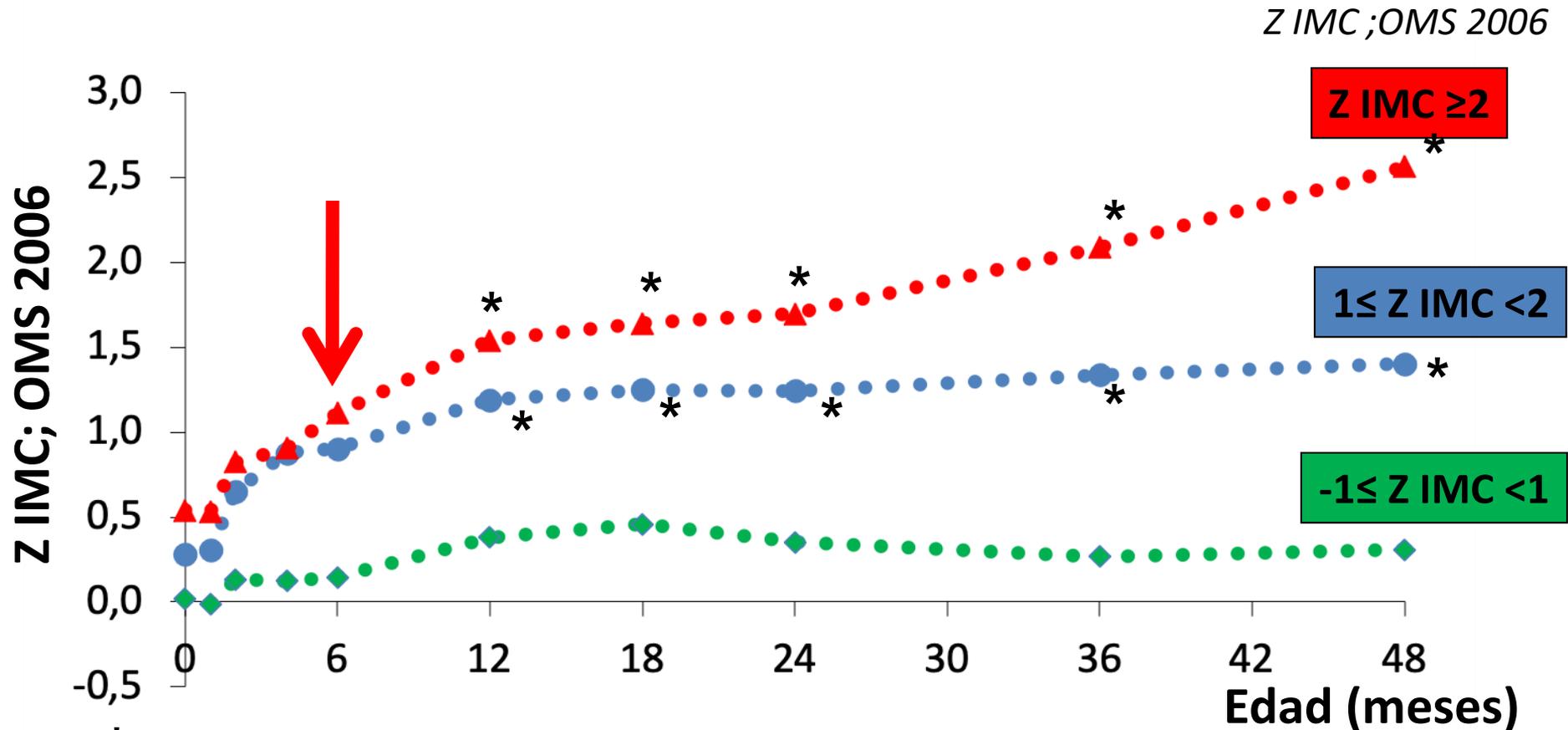


0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 %

**G1 vs G3 p < 0.05**

**Ajustado por edad y sexo**

# Los niños obesos a los 4 años tuvieron mayor IMC para la edad desde los 6 meses en adelante

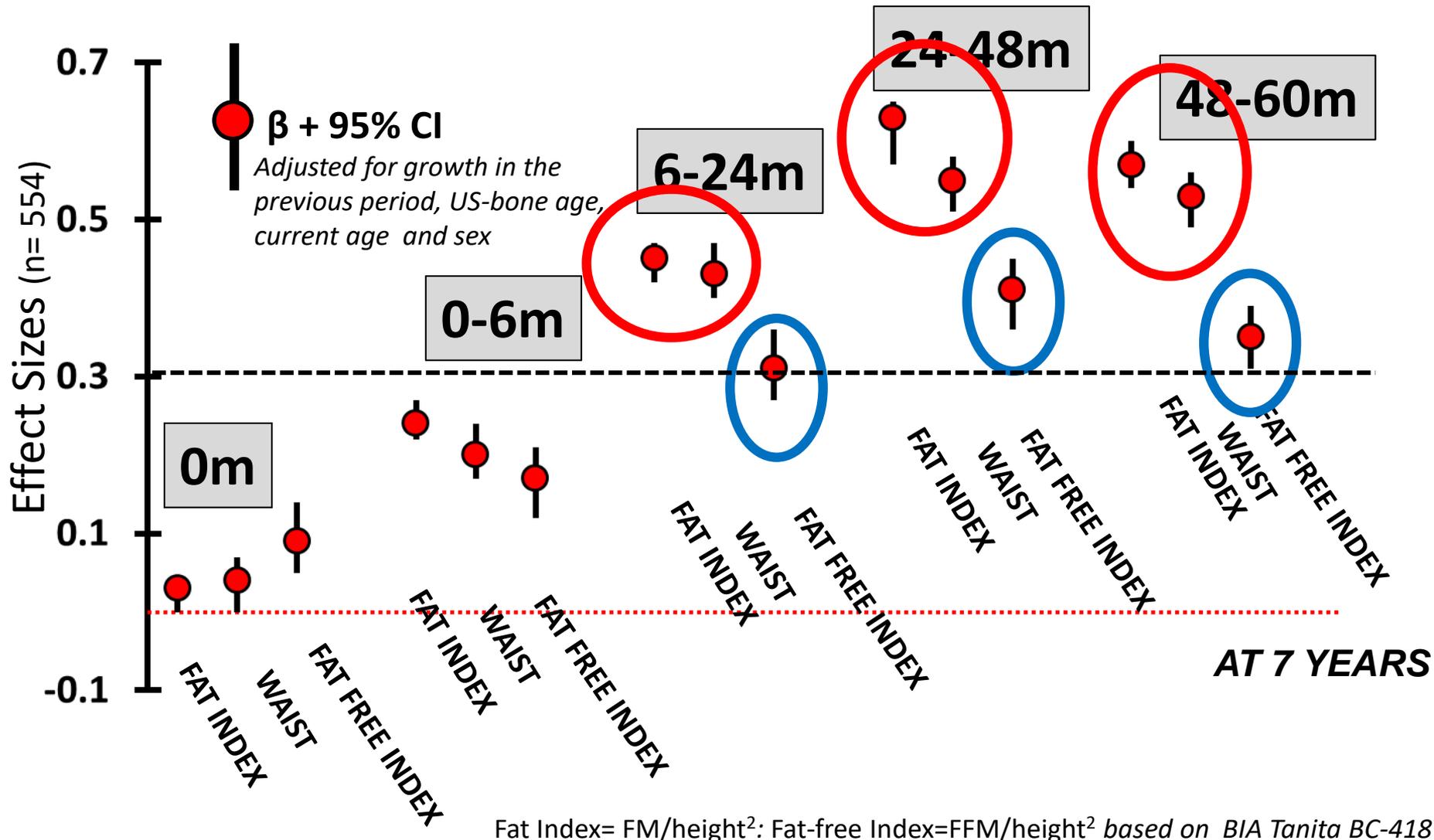


\* "Diferencias significativas  $p < 0.05$

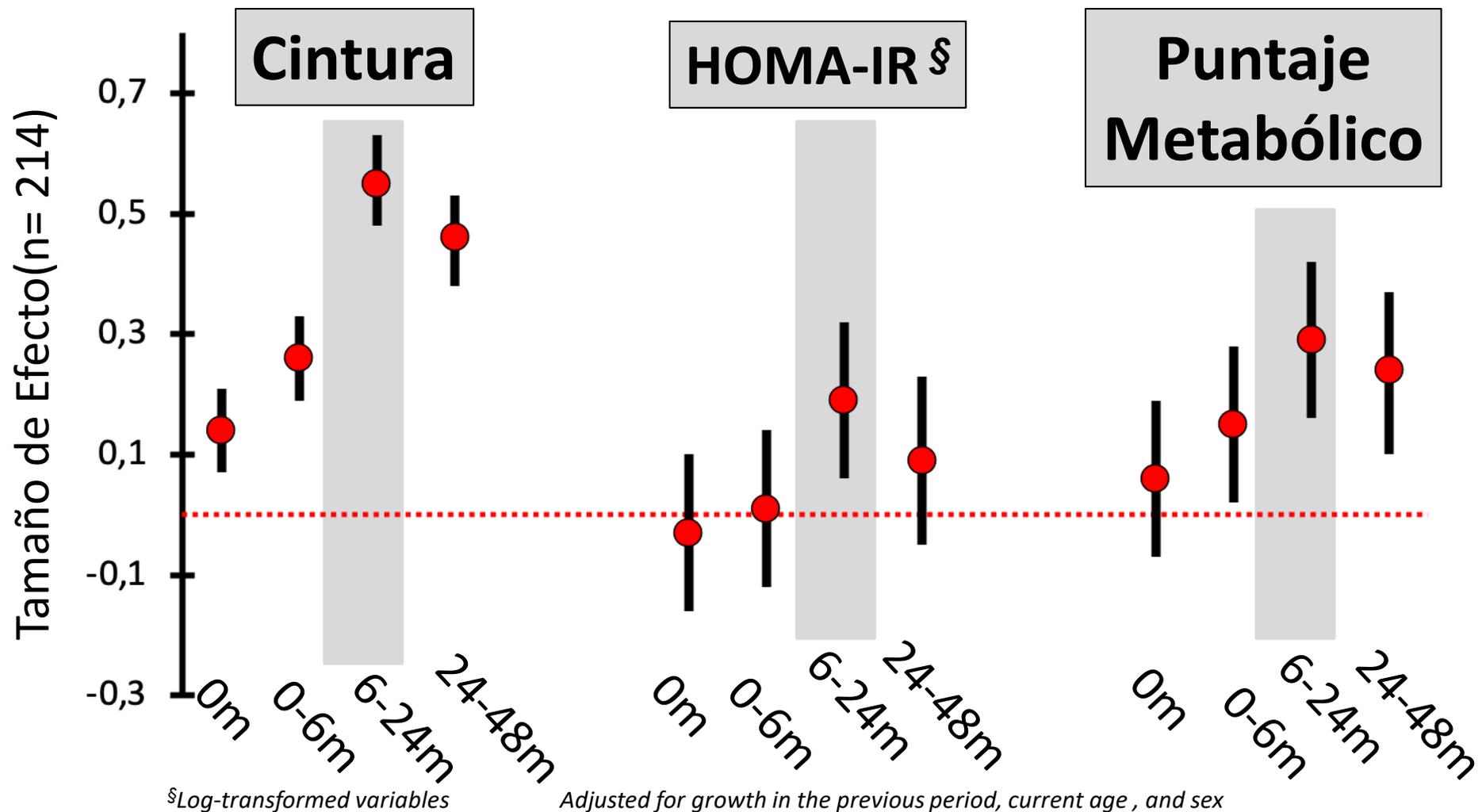
Ajustado por edad y sexo

Puntos conectados para mejorar lectura

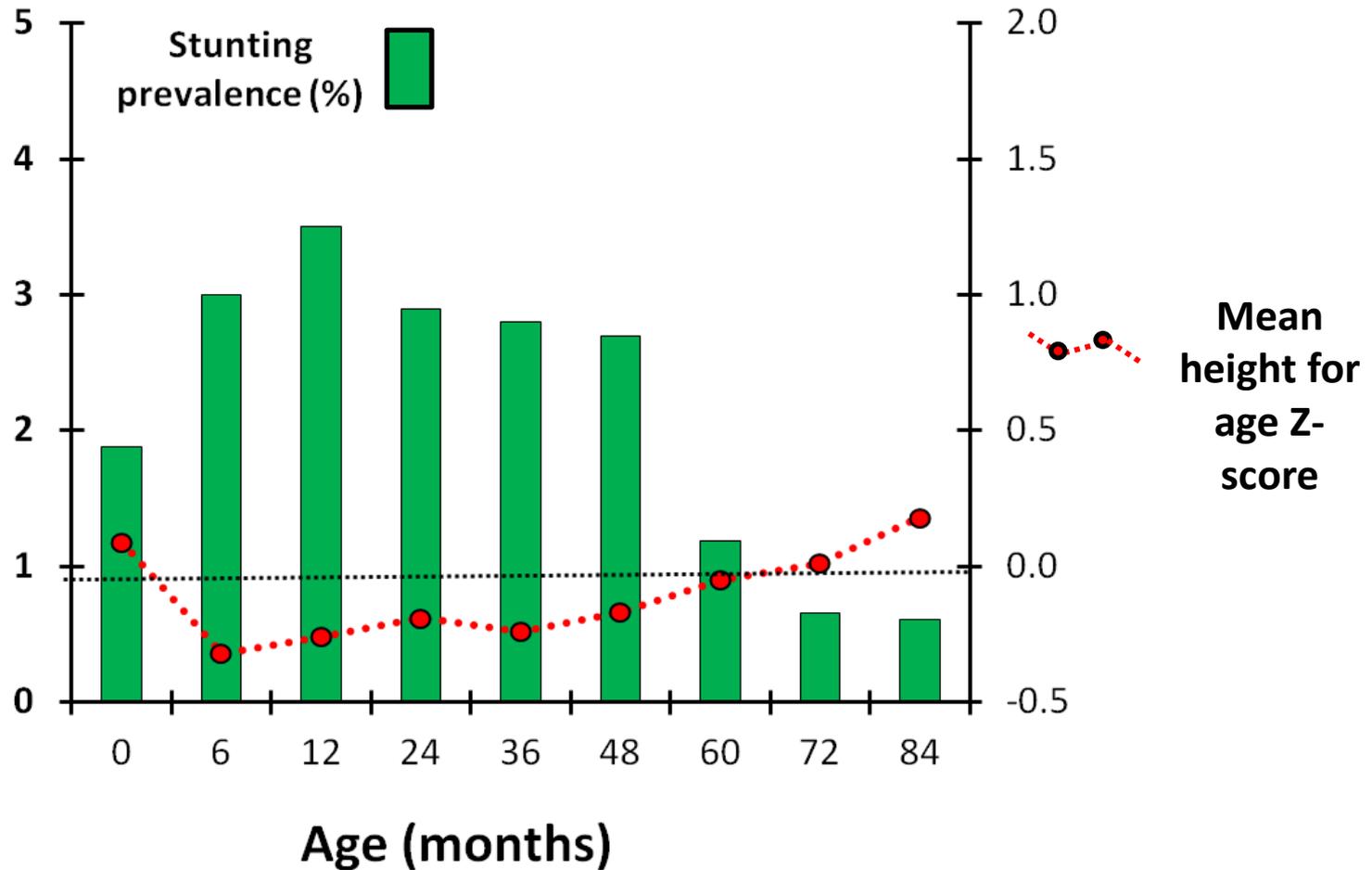
# Ganancias de IMC desde los 6 meses en adelante se asocian más con adiposidad que con masa libre de grasa (n=939)



# Cambios de IMC, particularmente entre 6 y 24 meses, se asociaron a mayor riesgo metabólico a los 4 años



# Crecimiento lineal de 1096 niños Chilenos nacidos el año 2002



*Stunting=HAZ <2SD; WHO 2006*

Sunlight BonAge - Bone Age Measurement

Patient: Measure Administration Research Help

Measurement Type:  Single Site

**Patient Information**

Patient ID: 1010

Family Name: Sandoval

First Name: Javiera

**Bone Age Measurement Data**

Patient Measurements

Age	BA	Height	AHP-BP
7y4m	8y8m	136.7[98]	174.4(3.0)
7y4m	9y5m	136.7[98]	163.0(3.0)



**Sunlight Medical Ltd.**  
Omnisense 7000P

Dr. Bernard Costner  
Wishire Blvd. Clinic  
5 Wishire Blvd. Los Angeles, CA  
Tel: 310-595-6233 Fax: 310-595-6234  
E-mail: wishire@clinic.com

## Measurement Report

4/3/01

### Patient Information

First Name.....Lora ID.....36277864  
 Family Name.....Jhonsen Gender.....Female  
 Age.....13y5m Referring Physician.....  
 Height.....155.0cm Reporting Physician.....anal  
 Weight.....45.00kg Operator.....sunlight  
 BMI.....18

### Measurement Results

Site.....DISTAL RADIUS - Ped

SOS.....3851[m/sec]

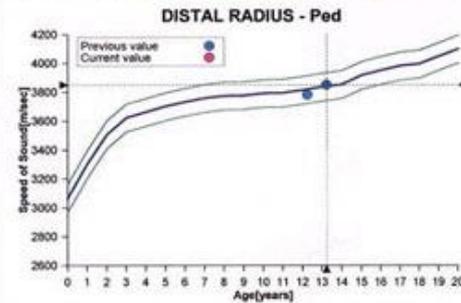
Speed of Sound

Z-Score.....0.1

Number of standard deviations from the mean of age matched population

Percentile.....65

Percentile rank to which patient belongs relative to age matched peers



### Findings and Comments

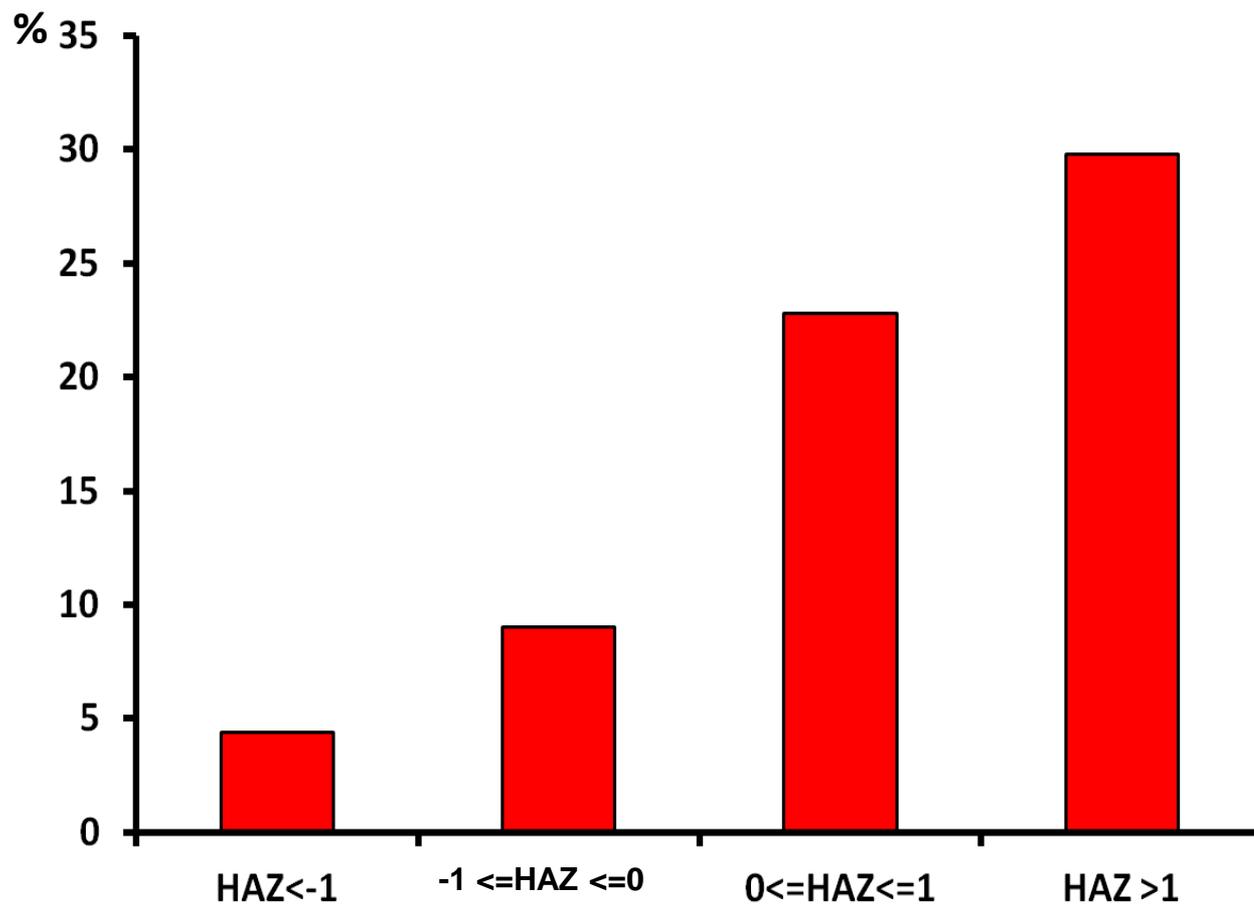
Signature \_\_\_\_\_

### Device Details

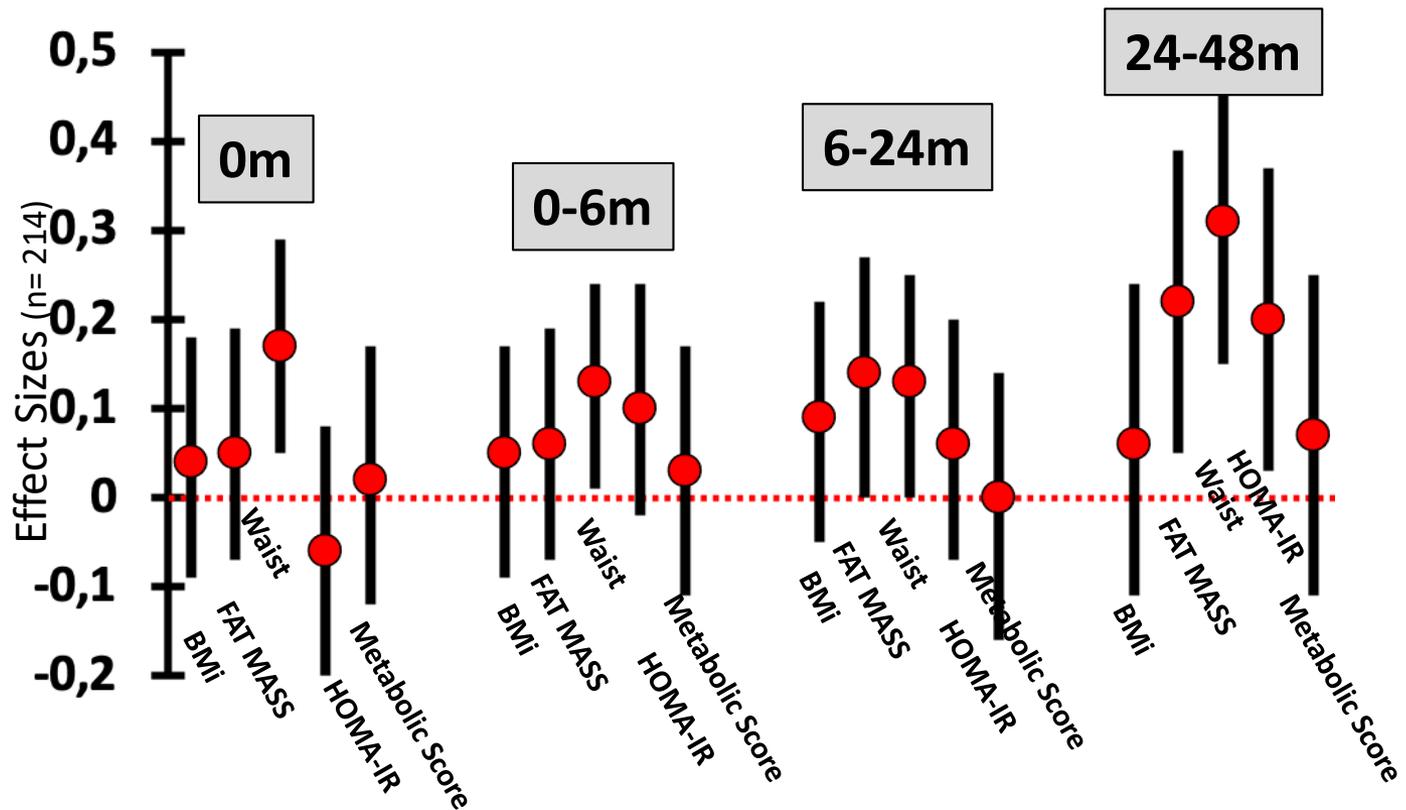
System S/N.....20092194 Probe S/N.....CMA460  
 S/W.....2.2.2428  
 RDB.....Caucasian, Female

Sunlight Medical Inc.  
Somerset, NJ, 08873, USA  
Tel: 732-560-8770 Fax: 732-560-8771  
E-mail: joanne@sunlightnet.com

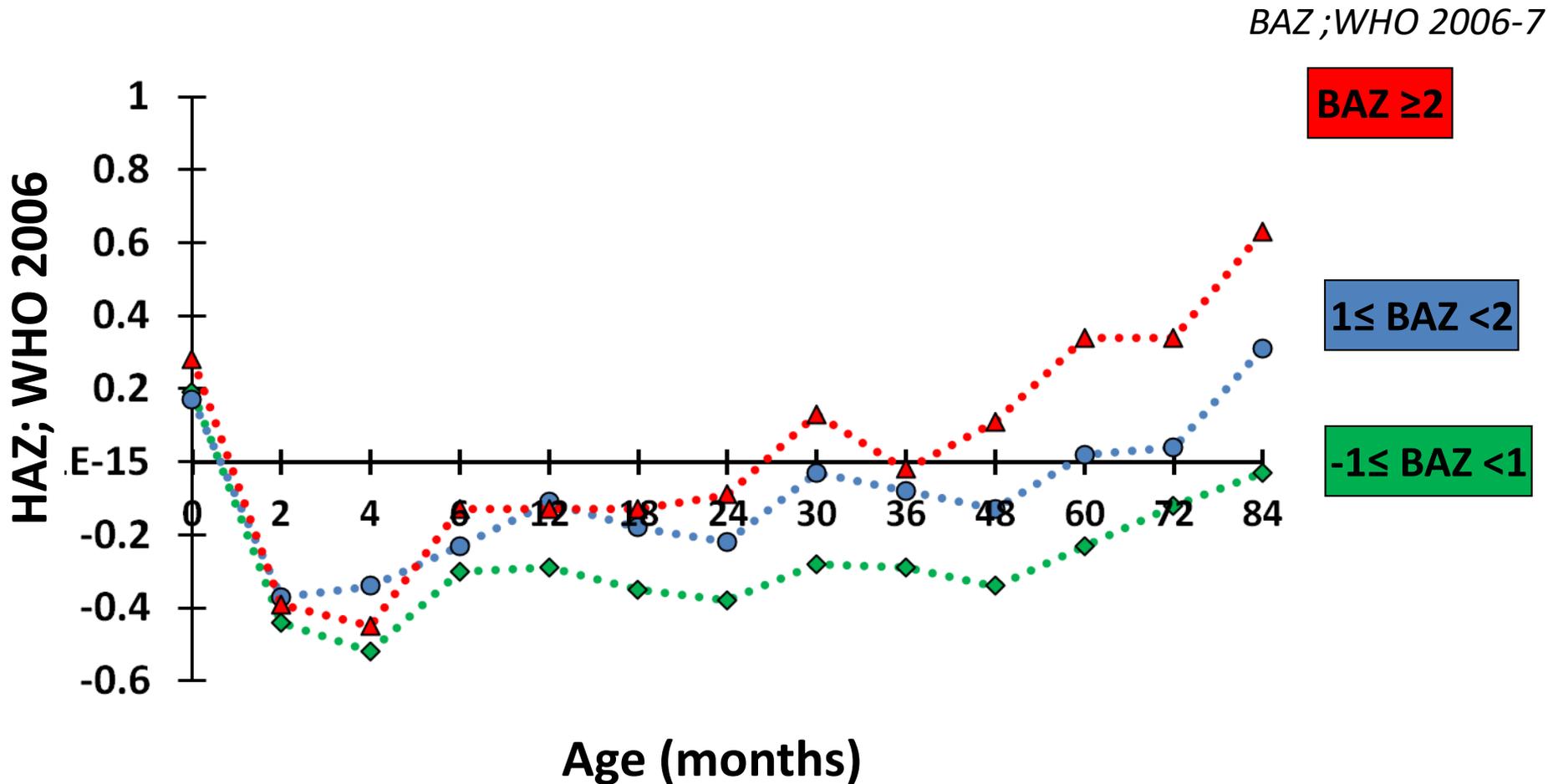
# *Prevalencia de obesidad ( $BAZ > 2$ ), por nivel de talla de 0-84 meses ( $n=996$ )*



# Crecimiento Lineal en los primeros dos años de vida NO se asocia con mayor adiposidad o riesgo metabólico a los 4 años



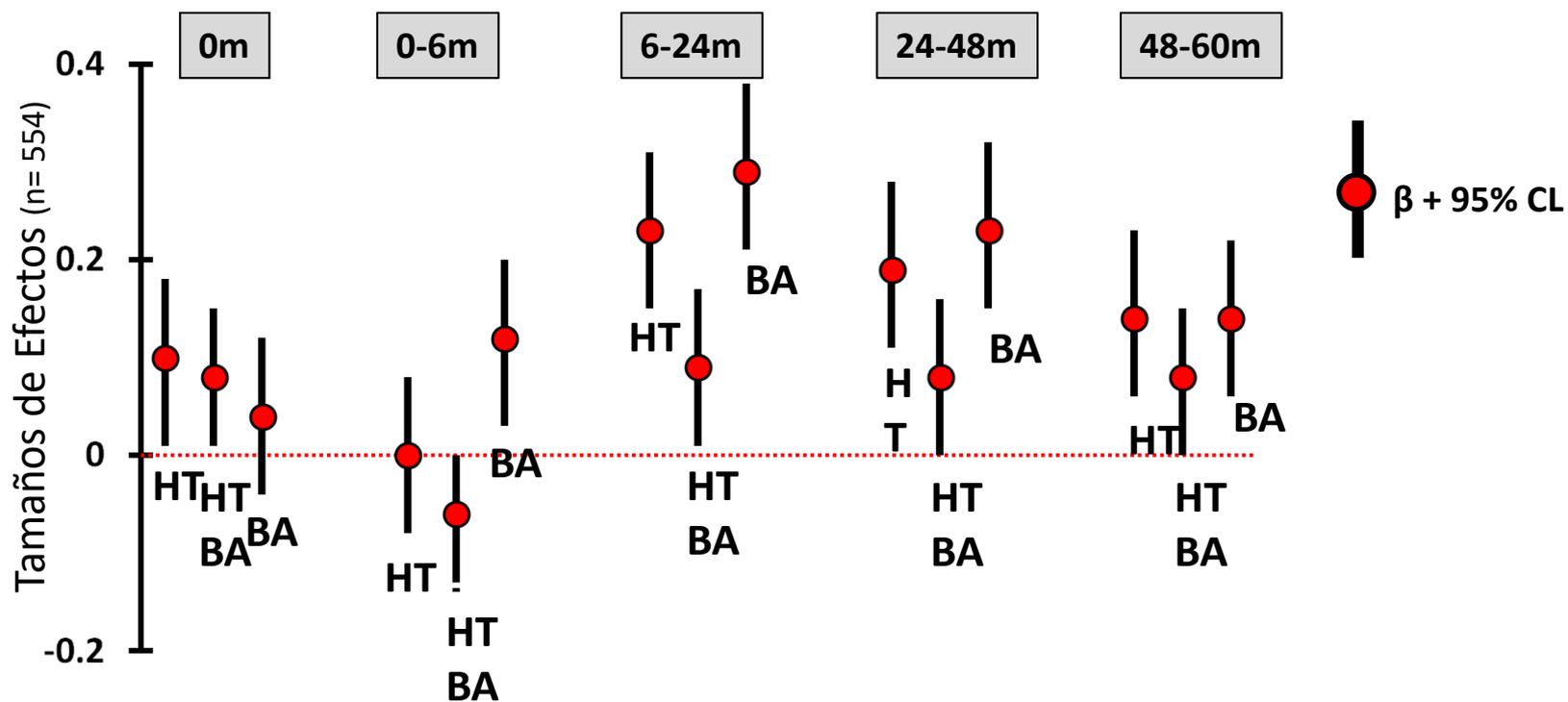
# SDS Talla 0 – 84 meses, por nivel IMC a los 7 años (n=1096)



Adjusted for current age and sex

Points connected for ease of reading

# Cambios de IMC de 0-60 meses y talla y maduración esquelética a los 7 años (n=554)



HT= talla

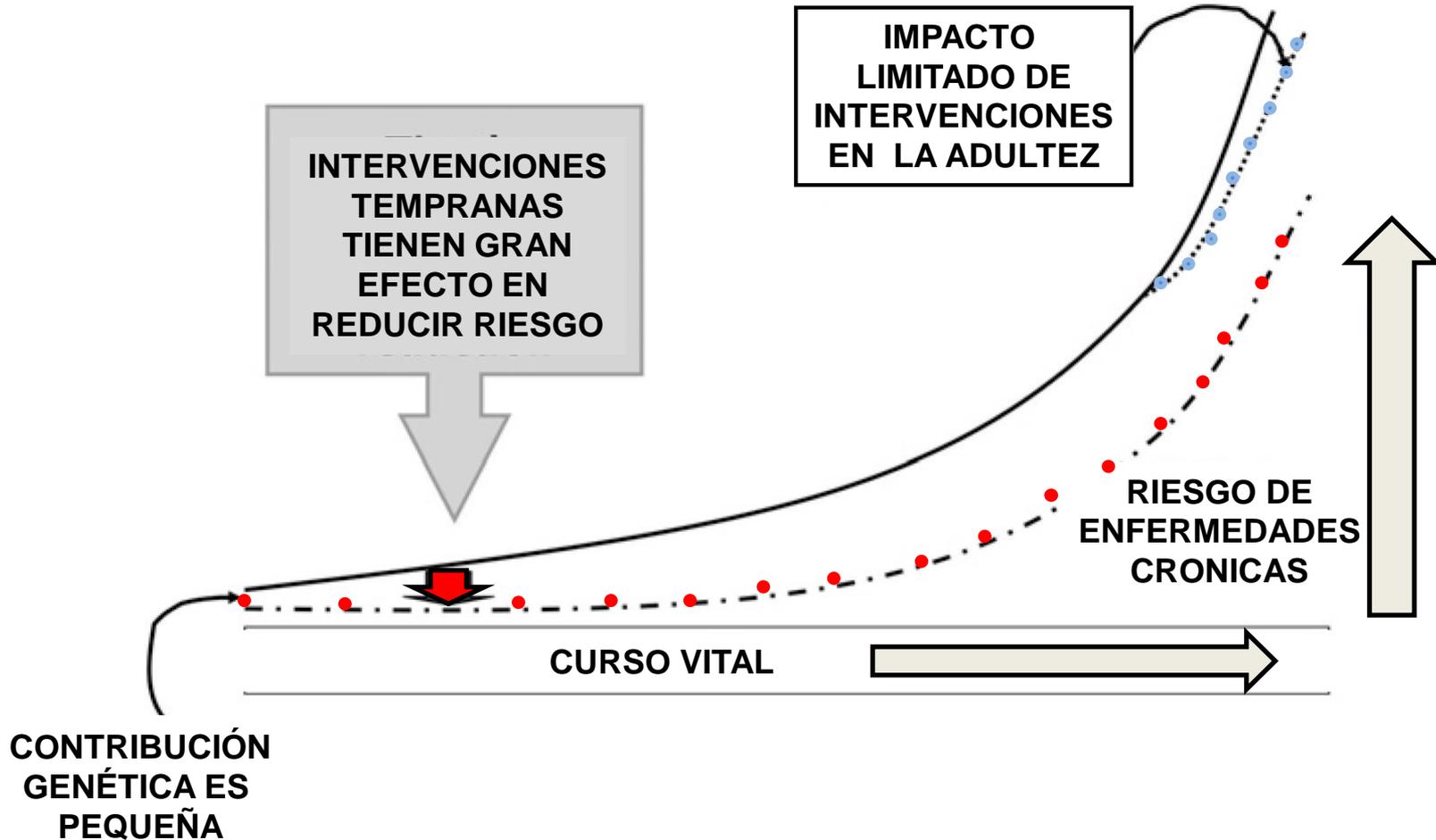
HT BA= talla ajustada por edad ósea-US

BA= edad ósea estimada BonAge®

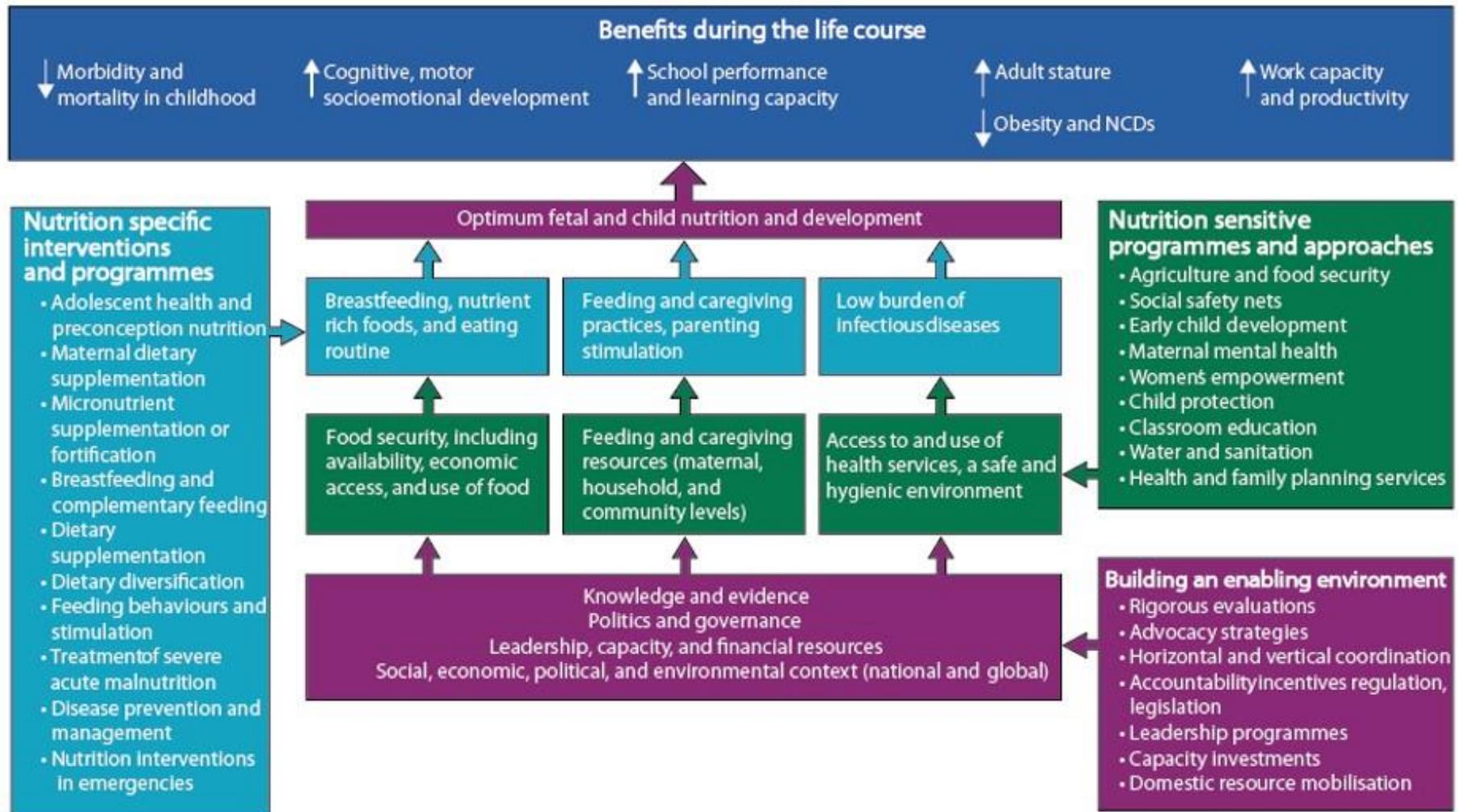
Adjusted for growth in the previous period, current age, and sex

# Origen Precoz de la Salud

Hanson & Gluckman Amer J Clin Nut 2011: 94:1754-8



# Framework for Actions to Achieve Optimum Fetal and Child Nutrition and Development





# Qué Hacer? Acciones con Doble Misión

Promover Lactancia Materna, desde los lugares de trabajo

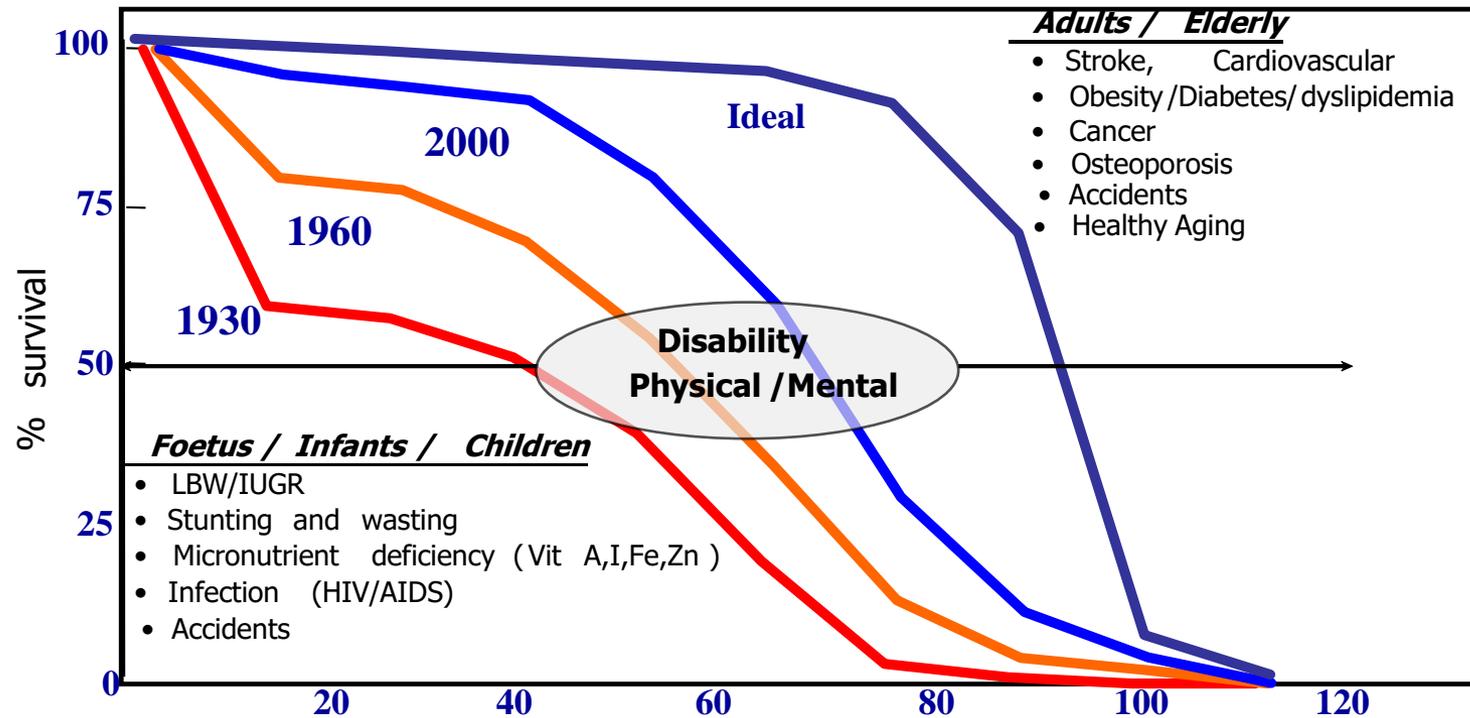
Planificación urbana que asegure nutrición de calidad, saludable e inocua

Agua potable en espacios públicos ( pensar en impuestos a bebidas azucaradas como medio de financiamiento)

Atención de salud universal con medidas de prevención de desnutrición y de control de enfermedades crónicas asociadas a la nutrición

Programas de salud en que se integran las acciones de prevención de malnutrición

# La Aproximación de Curso Vital a la Salud y Nutrición



**The Nutrition-Infection complex determines in great part, how children grow physically and develop mentally. Diet-Physical Activity interactions greatly affect what diseases we most likely will suffer during our life span and finally how we will age and die.**

# NUTRITION IS ESSENTIAL FOR THE SUCCESS OF ALL THE SDGS

Optimal nutrition is essential for achieving several of the Sustainable Development Goals, and many SDGs impact nutrition security. Nutrition is hence linked to goals and indicators beyond Goal 2 which addresses hunger. A multisectoral nutrition security approach is necessary for success.



***EVERY USD1 INVESTED IN NUTRITION  
GIVES USD16 IN RETURN***