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## Rapid weight gain during infancy and subsequent adiposity: a systematic review and meta-analysis of evidence

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### Abstract

The contribution of rapid weight gain (RWG) during infancy to later adiposity has received considerable investigation. The present systematic review and meta-analysis aimed to update the literature on association between RWG and subsequent adiposity outcomes. Electronic searches were undertaken in EMBASE, MEDLINE, psycINFO, PubMed, and ScienceDirect. Studies that examined the associations between RWG (a change in weight z-scores >0.67) during infancy (from birth up to age two years) and subsequent adiposity outcomes were included. Random-effects meta-analysis was conducted to obtain the weighted-pooled estimates of the odds of overweight/obesity for those with RWG. Seventeen studies were eligible for inclusion with the majority of studies (15/17) being of high quality and reporting positive associations between RWG during infancy and later adiposity outcomes. RWG in infancy was associated with overweight/obesity from childhood to adulthood (pooled OR = 3.66, 95% CI: 2.59 – 5.17,  $I^2 > 75\%$ ). Subgroup analyses revealed that RWG during infancy was associated with higher odds of overweight/obesity in childhood than in adulthood; and RWG from birth up to one year was associated with higher odds of overweight/obesity than RWG from birth up to two years. The present study supports that RWG during infancy is a significant predictor of adiposity in later life.

### Keywords

Rapid weight gain; infancy; adiposity; overweight risk

### Introduction

The global estimates indicate an upward trend in childhood obesity over recent decades 1. In 2015, over 42 million children globally under the age of five were either overweight or

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obese 2. It is well known that obesity tracks across the life span and childhood obesity is likely to persist into adulthood 3, 4. Further, overweight and obese children are at higher risk of developing many comorbidities later in life 4, 5. Given the high prevalence of childhood obesity and its associated adverse health consequences, tackling childhood obesity has been recognised as a global health priority 6, 7.

The aetiology of obesity is multifactorial and is underpinned by complex interactions of genetic, environmental and psychosocial factors. It has been suggested that infancy is a critical period for development of obesity and its related health outcomes<sup>8</sup>. The contribution of rapid weight gain (RWG) during infancy (up to two years of age) in programming subsequent obesity has sparked much scientific attention<sup>8–10</sup>. The widely accepted definition of RWG is upward centile crossing in weight growth charts. <sup>8</sup>

Two systematic reviews published in 2005 reported consistent positive associations between RWG during infancy and subsequent obesity risk and body mass index (BMI) <sup>11, 12</sup>. However, a wide range of effect sizes have been reported due to heterogeneous study designs, including variations in the definition of weight gain during infancy, the length of follow up, the outcomes assessed, the frequency and spread of anthropometric measurements, alongside heterogeneous study populations. A later review conducted by Ong and Loos summarised a total of 21 studies until 2006 and reported standardised results for 15 studies <sup>13</sup>. They concluded that RWG (a change in weight z-score  $>0.67$ ) during infancy (up to age two years) was associated with a two- to three- fold increase in later overweight/obesity risk in childhood and adulthood, and the effect size of the association was largely influenced by duration of RWG (i.e. from birth to one year or birth to two years), age at outcome assessment, and adjustment of confounding factors <sup>13</sup>. For the most part, previous studies in this area have focused on outcomes of obesity risk and BMI. However, since these reviews more relevant studies have emerged. These have examined a broader range of adiposity outcomes across childhood and adulthood<sup>10</sup>. However, no reviews to date have systematically summarised the association between RWG and adiposity outcomes (e.g. general obesity, abdominal and visceral adiposity). The present study aims to provide an update on the previous Ong and Loos review<sup>13</sup>, to look at the association between RWG during infancy and later adiposity outcomes in both childhood and adulthood, and to undertake a meta-analysis to summarise the findings.

## Method

The current review was registered with PROSPERO—registration number CRD42017057698. The conduct and reporting of the present review is based on Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic reviews and Meta-analyses (PRISMA) checklist <sup>14</sup>.

## Eligibility criteria

The present review included studies reporting an association between RWG during infancy (from birth up to age two years) and subsequent adiposity outcomes. To be eligible, studies needed to include RWG as an exposure with definition of a change in weight-for-age z-score  $>0.67$ . This is the most frequent and widely accepted definition for RWG <sup>12, 15</sup>. The nominated score of 0.67 represents the difference between centile lines on standard growth

charts, and an increase of 0.67 can be interpreted as an upward centile crossing through at least one centile line 13. This definition was also chosen to allow later results synthesis in meta-analysis. Further, to be eligible studies must have included at least one type of adiposity outcome measure such as overweight/obesity risk, body mass index (BMI), body fat, waist circumference (WC) or skinfolds measured after the period of RWG. Thus, included studies needed to have multiple adiposity measures taken with a minimum of three time points: birth, one by two years, and one final measure after the second measurement. Studies needed to exclude participants with serious conditions, endocrine or metabolic disorders or severe illness. Conference abstracts without a subsequent publication were excluded from the current review due to insufficient information for data and quality synthesis.

### Information source/search

Electronic searches were conducted in the following electronic databases: EMBASE, MEDLINE, psycINFO, PubMed, and ScienceDirect with the following keywords: infant or early or postnatal; RWG or rapid growth; overweight or obesity or adiposity or body weight or body fat or body mass index or waist circumference or skinfolds. Studies published from March 2006 to January 2017 among human subjects and written in English were included. March 2006 was chosen as the start date because this was the date when the 2006 review ceased their study identification 13. Manual searches in Google and Google Scholar as well as screening of the reference lists of relevant studies identified from electronic searches were also conducted to identify potential related studies that had not been previously identified.

### Study selection and extraction

Publications identified through searching these five electronic databases were combined and imported into Endnote X7 (Thomson Reuters) with duplicates deleted. In a two stage screening process, two researchers (MZ and KB) first of all independently screened the titles and abstracts of identified articles. In the second stage, both reviewers independently examined the full texts of articles deemed eligible from title and abstract screening to identify eligible studies for this review. Rationale for study exclusions were documented and excluded studies were grouped based on main exclusion criteria. Inter-reviewer discrepancies were resolved through discussion. Two reviewers (MZ and KB) extracted the following information from included studies: surname of first author, year of publication, study population, duration of RWG, percentage of participants experiencing RWG, type of adiposity outcome and definition, statistical method, adjustment for covariates, and study findings. For studies requiring further information, contacts were made with corresponding authors through emails.

### Risk of bias

The quality of included studies was assessed using the Scottish Intercollegiate Guidelines Network 50 (SIGN 50) methodology checklists for cohort studies<sup>16</sup> and case-control studies<sup>17</sup>. This tool has been recommended as the most appropriate tool to assess the methodological quality of cohort and case-control studies with consideration for selection bias, performance bias, attrition bias, and detection bias<sup>18</sup>. The checklists assess internal validity on five domains: study question, selection of participants, assessment, confounding,

and statistical analysis<sup>19</sup>. For cohort studies, recognition of exposure influencing outcome does not apply to our study question and was omitted. An additional two items, derived from the National Institute of Health Quality Assessment Tool for Observational Cohort and Cross-Sectional Studies assessing power/sample size/effect size justification and source of funding were added to extend the tool<sup>20</sup>. A total of 15 and 13 items, respectively, was used to assess the quality for cohort study and case-control study. The overall assessment of study quality was rated as high (all and majority of items met with little/no risk of bias), acceptable (most items met with some flaws in study design), and low (most items not met with significant flaws in study design). To minimise bias, quality assessment was conducted by two independent researchers (MZ and KB), and discrepancies between two reviewers were resolved through discussion.

### Data synthesis and meta-analysis

Meta-analysis was conducted to examine the pooled estimates of odds ratios (ORs) between RWG during infancy and risk of overweight/obese, as most included studies reported this association. However, conduction of meta-analysis was not possible for other adiposity outcomes due to limited studies. Adjusted odds ratios and corresponding 95% confidence intervals (CIs) from logistic regression analyses were extracted from the included studies where available. When studies considered RWG during multiple time points in infancy from birth (e.g. birth to one, three, six, nine, 12, 18 and 24 months), the time point closest to two years of age (i.e. from birth to 24 months) was chosen for the analysis to be consistent with our inclusion criteria.

When studies did not present ORs, where possible unadjusted ORs were calculated from reported summary statistics of the numbers of participants who were overweight who did and did not have RWG. Adjusted standardized mean differences were converted to ORs according to the formula of Chin et al<sup>21</sup> when studies considered continuous BMI as the outcome rather than overweight status. The ORs for included studies were transformed to the natural log scale for meta-analysis.

Random effects meta-analysis was conducted using Stata version 14.2<sup>22, 23</sup>. Random effects meta-analysis was preferred over fixed effects meta-analysis due to anticipated heterogeneity in the populations considered in the included studies. Forest plots were used to graphically depict the individual and pooled effect sizes. Heterogeneity in effect estimates was assessed using both Chi-squared tests and the  $I^2$  statistic, the latter of which represents the percentage of variability in the effect estimates due to heterogeneity rather than sampling error. Funnel plots were used to assess potential publication bias.

### Subgroup and sensitivity analysis

It was anticipated that the age of participants at outcome assessment would vary between studies, therefore separate subgroup analyses for children (<18 years) and adults (≥ 18 years) were conducted. In addition, analyses were stratified by period of RWG, with separate analyses for those considering RWG during the first year of life (specifically from birth to three/four months, to six months, and to one year) and those considering RWG over a longer follow-up period (birth to 18 months, and to 24 months). Finally, in sensitivity analyses,

studies deemed to be high risk of bias were omitted from the analysis to assess the influence on research findings.

## Results

### Study selection

The study selection process with reason for exclusion is illustrated in Figure 1. Of 1566 citations, 17 studies met the inclusion criteria that examined RWG from birth up to two years of age using the definition of a change in weight-for-age z-score  $>0.67$  and subsequent adiposity outcomes and were included in the present review. For inclusion in meta-analysis on RWG and risk of overweight/obese, two studies reported data from the same cohort 24, 25, and only the study that provided estimates directly relevant to our research question was included 24. An additional two studies were excluded from the meta-analysis as the relevant data could not be extracted from the data presented and the authors did not provide the required data on request 26, 27. Conversions of estimates were made for two studies not reporting ORs to allow inclusion in the meta-analysis 28, 29, resulting in a final group of 14 studies being included in the meta-analysis.

### Study characteristics

Seventeen included studies consisted of twelve prospective cohort studies, four retrospective cohort studies and one case-control study (Table 1). Studies were conducted in eleven countries from five continents: Europe 24, 25, 30, 31, US 32–34, Asia 26, 35–39, Australia 28, 40, Brazil 29, South Africa 27 with sample size ranging from 142 to 18,296 participants (Table 1). Of the twelve prospective cohort studies, most studies included healthy term or appropriate-for-gestational age (AGA) children with no restrictions on birth weight status, and the subsequent adiposity outcomes were measured at ages two to 46.5 years. Retrospective cohort studies included young children aged two/three years 34, 35, and adolescents aged 9–13 years 36, 38. The case-control study included overweight/obese (cases) and normal weight (control) three to five year old children born  $>37$  weeks gestation 37. The duration of RWG examined varied across studies, from birth to three/four months 26, 35, birth to six months 29, 40, birth to one year 27, 28, 31, and birth to 18 months 36, 38, 39, and birth to two years 30, 32, 37. Two studies examined multiple periods of RWG from birth 33, 34. Twelve out of seventeen studies reported percentage RWG (12.3% to 54.2%).

Adiposity outcomes were assessed in early childhood (two years) to mid-adulthood (46.5 years). All studies examined overweight/obesity risk as an outcome, except for two studies 27, 29. One study examined the association between RWG and BMI/WC in a small cohort of Brazilian children ( $n=167$ ) 29. The other study reported the association between RWG and BMI z, skinfolds, fat mass and fat free mass in a large cohort of South African Children ( $n=2352$ ) 27. Three criteria including international obesity task force (IOTF), Centres for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) growth charts and World Health Organisation (WHO) growth standards were used to categorise participants as overweight/obese. Prevalence of overweight/obesity varied substantially among studies ranging from 5.7% to 48.5%. Other adiposity outcomes measured included BMI z-score or BMI 25, 27, 29, 30, waist circumference (WC) 29, 32, 40, skinfolds 27, 30, percentage body fat/fat mass 27, 30,

32, 39, fat free mass 27, 32, waist-to-hip ratio(WHR) 40, mid upper arm circumference 27, 30, 39. Apart from the aforementioned adiposity outcomes, one study also evaluated abdominal and visceral adipose tissue depots 32.

Statistical methods used to examine RWG and adiposity outcomes were fairly consistent across studies. Most used multivariable linear and logistic regression models for continuous and categorical outcomes, respectively (Table 1). Other methods utilised were multilevel mixed effect models to adjust for hierarchical nature of the data or test effect of RWG on longitudinal growth trajectories 30, 39, Pearson Chi-square test 28, and analysis of variance 27. With respect to adjustment for covariates, large variations were observed between studies. Majority of studies adjusted for both child and maternal factors in their analyses and only one study adjusted for none 28, and three studies adjusted for child factors only 34, 35, 38. Common covariates considered were child sex, birth weight, breastfeeding, maternal body weight status, and maternal education or socio-economic status. Most studies revealed significant association after adjusting for these covariates.

### Risk of bias

Detailed study quality assessment for each item are provided in Supplementary Table 1. The majority of studies (11 of 17) were rated as 'acceptable', with four rated 'high' 24–26, 39 and the remaining two rated 'low' 27, 28. Items pertaining to participation rate, dropout rate and comparison between participants and non-participants were not applicable to retrospective studies. As anthropometric conditions were considered to be pre-existing conditions, the item that whether subjects were free of the outcome at the baseline of the study does not apply in studies that examined anthropometric measures as outcomes (e.g. BMI, WC, skinfolds).

Assessment of outcome was blinded to exposure in all studies, as researchers would not know who experienced RWG. With the exception of one study 30, all studies had a clear study question, and most studies recruited or selected subjects from same/similar population at the same time period. Most prospective cohort studies reported a participation rate and dropout rate, and assessed the difference between participants and non-participants. Two studies 27, 28 rated as 'low' failed to address most quality assessment items including dropout rate, comparison between participants and non-participants, inadequate adjustment for confounding, lack of reporting on confidence interval and sample size/power justifications.

### Study outcomes/results of individual studies

Most studies (15 of 17) reported positive associations between RWG during infancy and later adiposity outcomes. However, among studies that considered different duration of RWG, the within study results were found to vary depending on the period of RWG. For example, Goodell et al found evidence of an association between RWG from birth to one year and odds of overweight/obesity (OR: 11.7, 95%CI 4.5-30.0), but no evidence of an association when considering RWG from birth to four months (OR 1.94 95%CI 0.89-4.21) 34. Odegaard et al 33 assessed multiple periods of RWG from birth (birth to one, three, six, nine, 12, 18, 24 months), and only found evidence that RWG from birth to two years was

predictive of overweight/obesity at 20-29 years. Two studies found RWG during infancy was not a significant predictor of overweight/obesity at 9-10 years 38, and overweight/obesity, WC, and WHR at 21 years 40, respectively.

### Synthesis of results (meta-analysis and sensitivity analysis)

In the meta-analysis combining the ORs for the fourteen eligible studies which considered RWG as a predictor of overweight/obesity (sixteen estimates were combined as two studies presented analyses stratified by sex); RWG during the first two years of life was associated with overweight/obesity in later life from childhood to adulthood (pooled OR = 3.66, 95% CI: 2.59 – 5.17, see Figure 2). Although all estimated ORs were greater than 1, there was substantial heterogeneity in the effect estimates ( $I^2 = 85.8\%$ , chi-square test  $p < 0.001$ ). A funnel plot was assessed to examine the potential for publication bias (Figure 3). Five (31%) of the sixteen estimates appeared to be outliers. However, there was no clear asymmetry apparent to suggest the presence of publication bias. Results were similar after excluding the single study deemed to be of high risk of bias (pooled OR = 3.58, 95% CI: 2.49 – 5.14;  $I^2 = 86.6\%$ , chi-square test  $p < 0.001$ ).

One source of heterogeneity was the variation in age at outcome assessment which ranged from 2-3 years in Goodell et al<sup>34</sup> to 46.5 years in Demerath et al<sup>32</sup>. In subgroup analyses, RWG associations with overweight/obesity in childhood (pooled OR = 4.16, 95% CI: 3.26 – 5.32; based on 11 studies) were stronger than those with overweight/obesity in adulthood (pooled OR = 2.02, 95% CI: 0.93 – 4.36; based on 3 studies). Both analyses showed some heterogeneity in the effect estimates ( $I^2 = 53.6\%$ , chi-square test  $p = 0.011$  for childhood;  $I^2 = 79.9\%$ , chi-square test  $p = 0.007$  for adulthood).

Another source of heterogeneity was the RWG period assessed in infancy, which ranged from birth to three months up to birth to two years. In subgroup analyses, studies which considered RWG up to one year of age had a higher estimated effect size (pooled OR = 4.12, 95% CI: 1.83 – 9.28) but greater heterogeneity ( $I^2 = 89.5\%$ , chi-square test  $p < 0.001$ ) than those which considered RWG from birth up to two years (pooled OR = 3.58, 95% CI: 2.67 – 4.80;  $I^2 = 62.9\%$ , chi-square test  $p = 0.004$ ).

### Discussion

Results of the current systematic review and meta-analysis support the findings from previous reviews 11–13, 41. Our findings provide the first quantitative synthesis of systematically-identified studies of infant RWG and subsequent overweight/obesity risk. Children experiencing RWG during the first two years of life had 3.66 times (95% CI 2.59 – 5.17) greater odds of being overweight/obese later in life (from 2 to 46.5 years) than those who did not experience RWG. This is substantially higher than was previously reported in a non-systematic individual-level meta-analysis of ten cohort studies (OR: 1.97, 95% CI 1.83, 2.12), and this OR is for an increase  $> 1$  weight z-score, not 0.67 weight z-score<sup>42</sup>. Although associations may differ by child sex, this was rarely studied in the included studies. Within our study there is considerable heterogeneity between estimates. Potential sources of heterogeneity were RWG period, prevalence of RWG, age when outcome was measured, covariates adjustment (none, child factors only, both child and maternal factors),

and prevalence of overweight/obesity. Subgroup analyses by two potential sources of heterogeneity: age at outcome assessment and period of RWG revealed that higher estimates were reported by studies of overweight/obesity in children and studies that considered RWG between birth up to one year of age than studies assessed overweight/obesity in adulthood and RWG between birth up to two years of age. Although no further quantitative synthesis other than overweight/obesity was performed, due to wide variety of adiposity measures used and limited studies that examined each adiposity measures, we found highly consistent associations between RWG and higher measures of adiposity such as percentage body fat, fat mass, abdominal and visceral adipose tissue.

The findings that RWG during infancy predicted higher risk of overweight/obesity in childhood than in adulthood is expected. Unmeasured and residual confounding during the long study period is possible and may contribute to smaller effects seen in those studies with adulthood as the outcome. Moreover, the smaller numbers of studies assessed the obesity risk in adulthood relative to childhood is a plausible contributing factor. The period of RWG had differential effects on later overweight/obesity risk, with studies assessing RWG in first year of life demonstrating a larger estimate highlighting that early infancy is a critical period for development of later obesity. Emerging studies have attempted to evaluate the critical time periods of weight gain in infancy and childhood that are most predictive of later obesity, but have come to mixed findings and the reason why a certain period is more sensitive than others remain unclear 43–47. This finding is likely contributed by a myriad of factors such as difference in study population, definition and duration of RWG, ages at which anthropometric data were available, accuracy of anthropometrics measurement, duration of follow-up, statistical power and sample size.

The mechanism through which infant RWG programs subsequent adiposity remains unclear<sup>41</sup>. The association between infant RWG and later adiposity may be influenced by a number of child and maternal factors. It is speculated that the adverse effects of infant RWG on later adiposity is in part contributed by birth weight<sup>8</sup>. RWG is most likely to occur during infancy among low birth weight infants, and intuitively following a period of growth restriction<sup>8</sup>. Infants of low birth weight are more likely to have higher adrenal androgen levels, insulin resistance and central fat deposition, thus heightened vulnerability to weight gain<sup>48</sup>. Reducing the low birth weight incidence through prenatal maternal intervention may be a promising approach to combat obesity risk through lowering the incidence of postnatal RWG. However, the majority of studies in the present review showed that significant associations between RWG and obesity remained after adjusting for child birth weight. Further, studies reporting the positive link were conducted among participants who were born term or AGA and no exclusion was made to low birth weight infants. In other words, greater propensity of rapid growers to obesity may not be confined only to pre-term or small for gestational age children.

Evidence suggests that nutrition in early life has more profound effects on body weight status than other periods in life<sup>49</sup>. A study among AGA term children revealed that the deleterious effect of RWG in infancy on obesity is modified by nutrition in infancy<sup>50</sup>. Among children experienced RWG, those who had been exclusively breastfed for four months had a lower percentage body fat from ages two to five years than did those who had



not been exclusively breastfed 50. Similarly, one study reported that among formula or mixed fed infants, energy intake at four months was associated greater weight gain from birth to age one, two, or three years as well as higher BMI at ages one to five years 51. Interventions designed to reduce infant RWG through early nutrition management may be a more feasible and practical approach for obesity prevention 52. Maternal factors such as body weight, smoking status, education and socioeconomic status have been associated with both RWG and obesity 10, 53, 54. Most studies in the present review considered these important covariates in the analysis, however, further investigations to extricate the effects of these factors on the association are needed 41.

The growing body of studies confirm a positive association between RWG during infancy and higher adiposity measures including WC, skinfolds, fat mass, and abdominal or visceral fat depots. Abdominal obesity as a risk factor of various adverse health outcomes such as cardiovascular and metabolic disease underlies a potential link between RWG in early life and later health risks<sup>55</sup>. Infancy weight gain consists of gain in both fat and lean mass. Some commentaries have questioned whether rapid gains in fat or lean mass during infancy have differential effects on development of later adiposity outcomes and further exploration is required 8, 56.

The present review used a systematic approach to summarise the literature on RWG during infancy and later adiposity and meta-analysis was conducted to synthesize effects of RWG on later overweight/obesity risk. Searches were conducted in five electronic databases to identify studies. In comparison to the earlier non-systematic reviews that lacked detailed reporting on data extraction and quality assessment 10, 13, 41, the study extraction and quality assessment were performed by two independent reviewers and the influence of study quality on pooled estimates was evaluated in the sensitivity analysis. Low quality studies had minor effects on the summary estimates of association between RWG and overweight/obesity risk. The review was limited to publications written in English. Non-English publications relevant to our study question may exist but were not captured in our review. The summary estimates of the meta-analysis may be limited by the considerable heterogeneity among studies. However, we used random-effect meta-analysis that allow heterogeneity among studies and performed subgroup analyses to assess the effects of two major sources of heterogeneity on the association. The effects of other sources of heterogeneity such as covariate adjustment and overweight/obesity prevalence on pooled estimates were not examined due to insufficient information. We attempted to include all studies in the meta-analysis. For studies that did not report ORs, where possible, unadjusted ORs were calculated. We were not able to include two studies in our meta-analysis due to insufficient information. Attempts were made to contact the authors, but no reply was returned. The funnel plot suggests no presence of publication bias. It has to be noted that due to the observational design of studies included in the current review, a causal link between RWG and adiposity cannot be implied, and residual and unmeasured confounding cannot be dismissed.

## Conclusions

In conclusion, our systematic review and meta-analyses found strong associations between RWG during infancy and subsequent overweight/obesity risk. Furthermore, emerging studies reported that RWG during infancy is also associated with various adiposity measures such as body fat and adipose tissue depot. Further studies should explore RWG in development of fat versus lean mass in later life. The current update on the literature underscores the importance of targeting RWG during infancy for obesity prevention.

## Supplementary Material

Refer to Web version on PubMed Central for supplementary material.

## Acknowledgement

None

## Abbreviations

<b>RWG</b>	Rapid weight gain
<b>AGA</b>	Appropriate-for-gestational age
<b>BMI</b>	body mass index
<b>WC</b>	waist circumference
<b>CI</b>	confidence intervals
<b>OR</b>	odds ratio
<b>WHR</b>	waist-to-hip ratio
<b>IOTF</b>	international obesity task force
<b>CDC</b>	centre for disease control
<b>WHO</b>	world health organisation

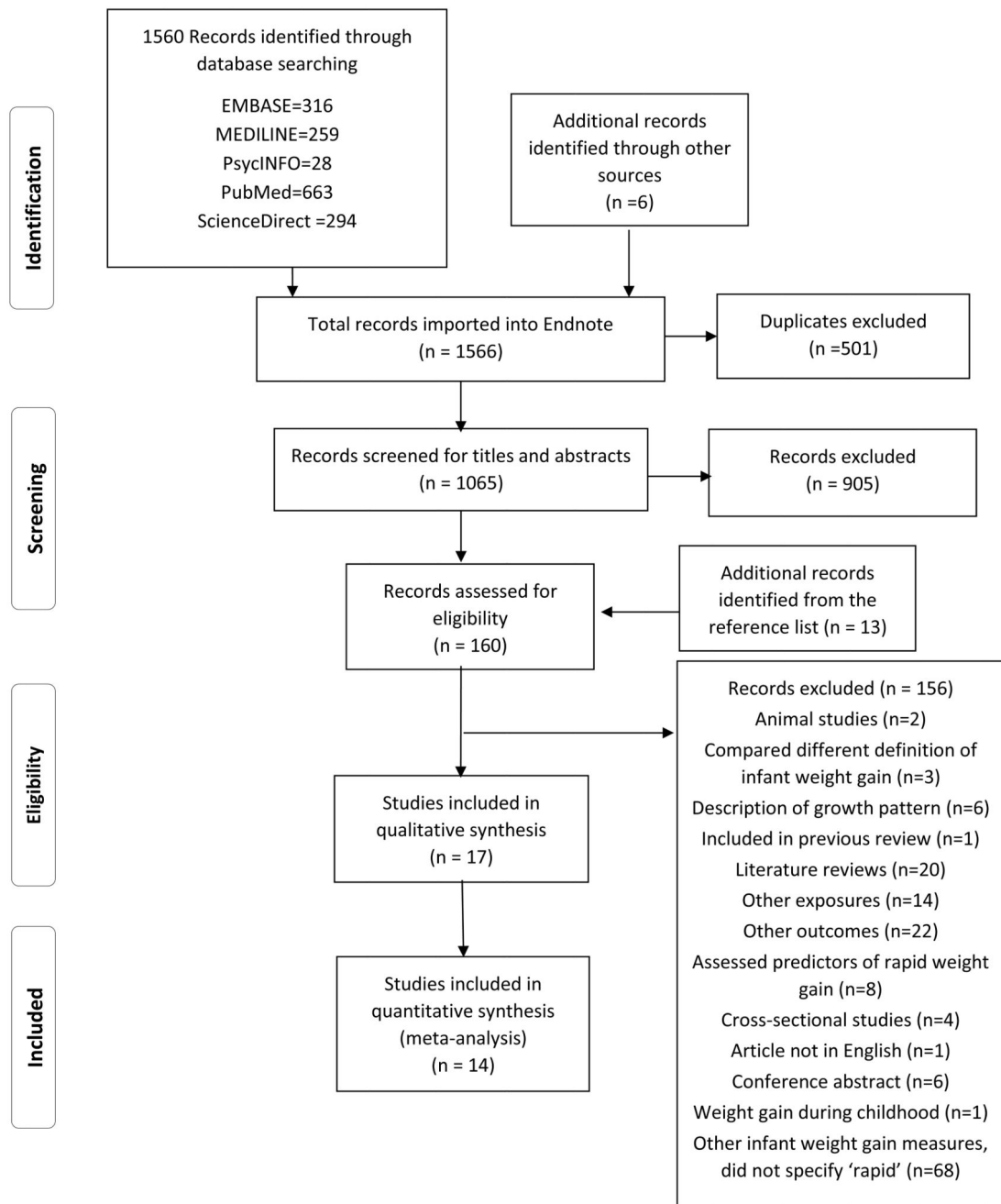
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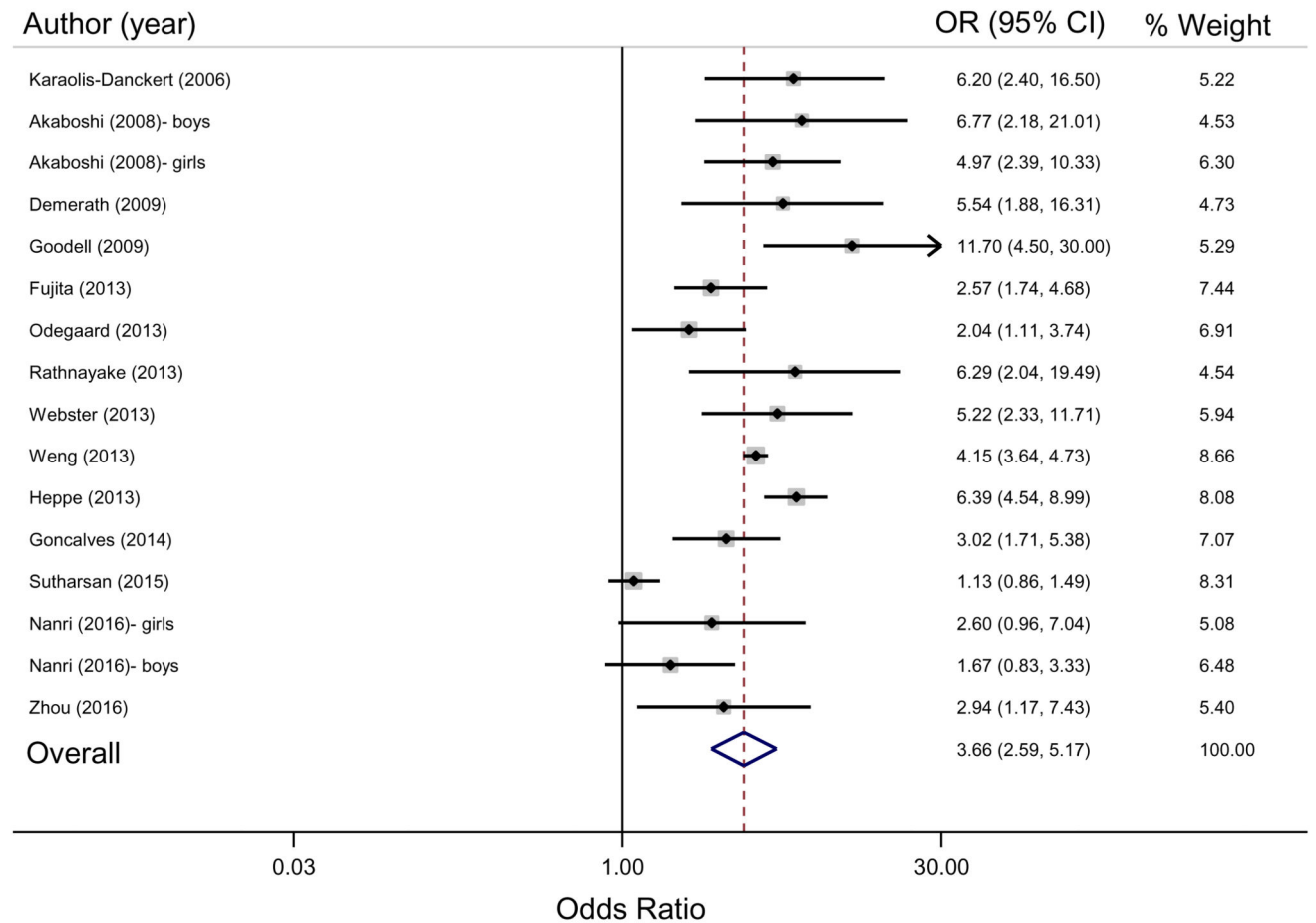
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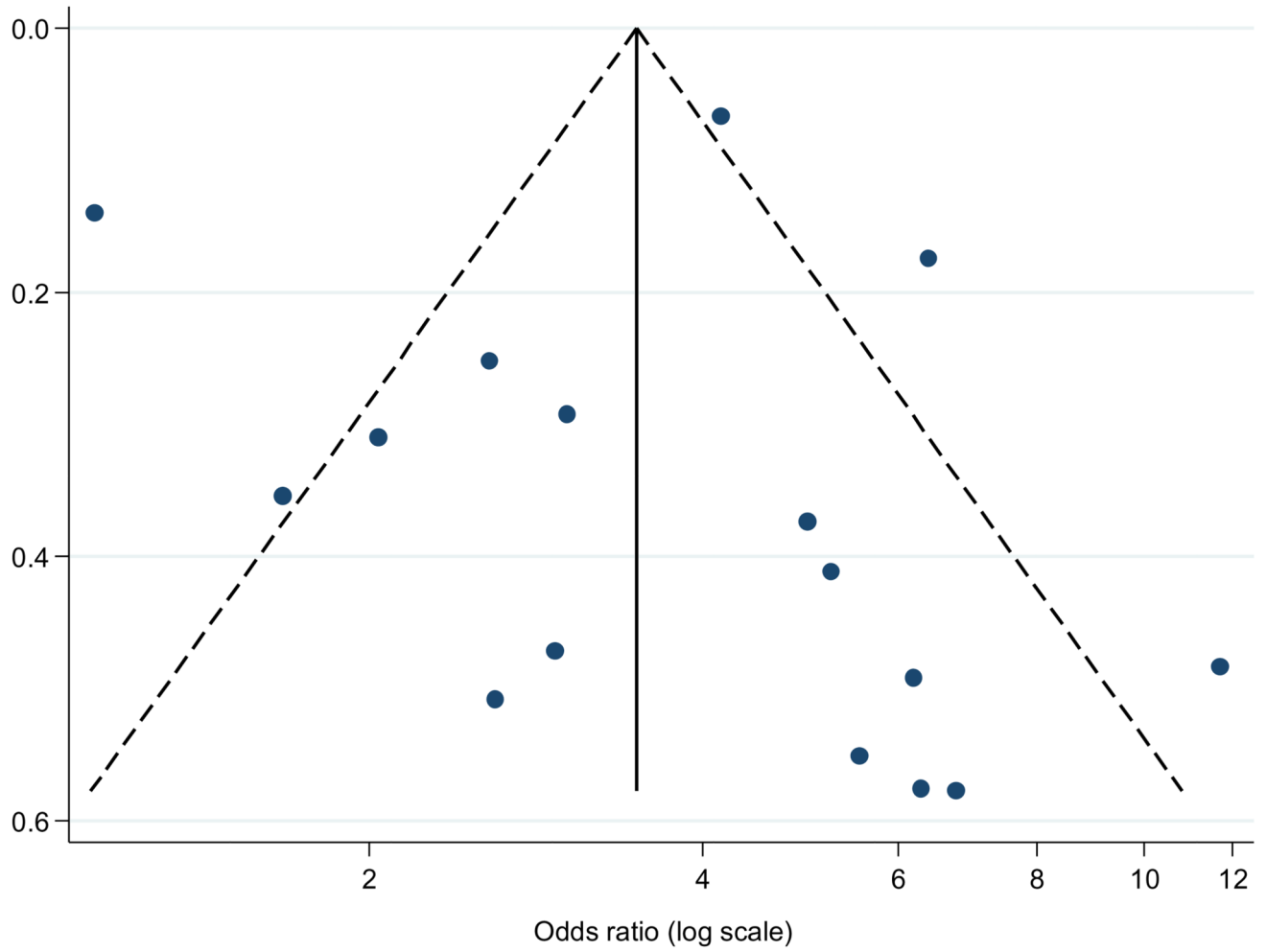
**Figure 1.**  
Flow chart of study selection



**Figure 2.**

Study-specific estimates and pooled odds ratio of overweight/obesity for those with rapid weight gain during early childhood compared to those without rapid weight gain<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>1</sup>Conversions were made from reported estimates to odds ratio for overweight/obesity for Webster 2013 and Goncalves 2014



**Figure 3.** Funnel plot of the studies which considered rapid weight gain as a predictor of overweight status.



**Table 1**  
**Characteristics of studies examining the association between rapid weight gain during infancy and later adiposity outcomes<sup>1</sup>**

Author, year	Study design	n	Country	RWG period	% RWG	Age at outcome assessment	Adiposity Outcomes	Statistical method	Covariates (child and maternal factors)	RWG associations	Quality
Karolis-Danckert 2006	Prospective cohort	206 Healthy term children	Germany	Birth to 2y	28.6%	7y	Overweight/obesity (IOTF, 16.2%) Also: growth trajectories of BMIz and PBF from 2-7 y, skinfold, MUAC, arm fat area	Linear mixed regression model; logistic regression	Child: Sex, BMI at birth, gestational age, breastfeeding; Maternal: weight status, education	Higher risk of overweight/obesity (AOR 6.2 95%CI 2.4, 16.5). Also: higher BMIz, PBF, skinfold, MUAC	Acceptable
Akaboshi 2008	Retrospective cohort	1353 Healthy term children	Japan	Birth to 3-4mo	22.7%	3y	Overweight/obesity (IOTF, 34.1%)	Multivariable logistic regression	Child: Birth weight, breastfeeding	Higher risk of overweight/obesity (boys: AOR 6.767 95%CI 2.180-21.007; girls: AOR 4.966 95%CI 2.388-10.327)	Acceptable
Hui 2008 *	Prospective cohort	6075 term children	Hong Kong	Birth to 3mo	Not reported	7y	Overweight/obesity (IOTF, 15.3%)	Multivariable linear and logistic regression	Child: Sex, gestational age, birth weight; birth order; infant feeding; Maternal: education, smoking	Higher risk of overweight/obesity with highest risk among those with rapid growth and high birth weight	High
Demerath 2009	Prospective cohort	233 AGA children	US	Birth to 2y	Not reported	46.5 y	Overweight/obesity (%) not reported) Also: WC, FM, FFM, PBF, VAT, ASAT	Multivariable general linear models	Child: Sex, gestational age, birth weight z-score, stature, birth year, birth order, breastfeeding, adulthood stature, adulthood education, smoking, physical activity; Maternal: age at birth	Higher risk of overweight/obesity (AOR 5.54 95%CI 1.88, 16.31) Also: higher FM (+7kg), PBF (+5%), logVAT mass (+0.43 kg.), log ASAT mass (+0.47kg.), and % abdominal fat (+5%)	Acceptable
Goodell, 2009	Retrospective cohort	203 Children	US (low income, inner city minority population)	Birth to 4 mo and 1 y	54.2% at 4mo, 39.9% at 1 y	2-3 y	Obesity ( 95th percentile, 17.7%)	Multivariable logistic regression	Child: Sex, birth weight	RWG birth to 1 y: higher risk of obesity (AOR: 11.7, 95%CI 4.5-30.0). RWG birth to 4 mo: no significant association (OR 1.94 95%CI 0.89-4.21)	Acceptable
Heppe 2013	Prospective cohort	3610 children	Netherlands	Birth to 2 y	20.1%	4 y	Overweight/obesity (IOTF, 7.1% boys, 11.4% girls)	Multivariable logistic regression	Child: Sex, birth weight; Maternal: education, house income, pre-pregnancy BMI, gestational weight gain, smoking, fruit/vegetable intake, fat intake	Higher risk of overweight/obesity (AOR 6.39 95%CI 4.54-8.99)	High
Fujita 2013	Retrospective cohort	1624 Adolescents	Japan	Birth to 1.5 y	32.0%	13-14 y	Overweight/obesity (IOTF, 7.8%)	Multivariable logistic regression	Child: Sex, birth weight; Maternal: BMI	Higher risk of overweight/obesity (AOR 2.57 95%CI 1.74-4.68).	Acceptable
Odegaard 2013	Prospective cohort	422 AGA children	US	Birth to: 1, 3, 6, 9, 12, 18 and 24 mo	Not reported	20-29 y	Overweight/obesity ( 85th percentile, 23.9%)	Multivariable logistic regression	Child: Sex, birth year, birth weight, age at outcome; Maternal: gestational age at birth, age and BMI	RWG: birth to 24mo, no other periods, was associated with higher risk of overweight/obesity (AOR 2.04, 95%CI: 1.11-3.74)	Acceptable
Rathnayake 2013	Case control	142 preschool aged children born term	Sri Lanka	Birth to 2 y	Not reported	3-5 y (4.2 y)	Overweight/obesity (WHO, 7.4%)	Multivariable logistic regression	Child: birth weight, mode of delivery, parity, breastfeeding, Maternal: education, age during delivery, working status, presence of GDM, past history of abortion, pre-pregnancy obesity, child rearing pattern, disease history	Higher risk of overweight/obesity (AOR=6.29, 95%CI 2.04-19.49)	Acceptable

Author, year	Study design	n	Country	RWG period	% RWG	Age at outcome assessment	Adiposity Outcomes	Statistical method	Covariates (child and maternal factors)	RWG associations	Quality
Taal 2013	Prospective cohort	3941	Netherlands	Birth to 2 y	19.9%	4 y	Overweight/obesity (WHO, 48.5% in LGA). Also: BMI	Multivariable linear and logistic regression	Child: Sex, age, height Maternal: age, height, pre-pregnancy weight, parity, education, smoking during pregnancy	Compare to AGA normal growth, AGA rapid growth was associated higher overweight/obesity risk (AOR 3.11 95% CI 2.37-4.08)	High
Webster 2013**	Prospective cohort	157 children	Australia	Birth to 12 mo	34.4%	2 y	Overweight/obesity (BMI 85th percentile, 36.9%)	Pearson chi-square test	None	Higher risk of overweight/obesity (OR=5.22, 95%CI 2.33-11.71)	Low
Weng 2013	Prospective cohort	18296 Healthy term children	UK	Birth to 1 y	Not reported	3 y	Overweight (IOTF, 36.9%)	Multivariable logistic regression	Child: Sex, birth weight, breastfeeding Maternal BMI, smoking,	Higher risk of overweight/obesity (AOR=4.15, 95% CI 3.64-4.73)	Acceptable
Goncalves 2014**	Prospective cohort	167 term children (67 LBW, 100 HBW)	Brazil	Birth to 6 mo	41.9%	8 y	BMI, WC	Multivariable linear regression	Child: Sex, birth weight, breastfeeding Maternal: BMI, SES, height	Higher risk of overweight (AOR=3.02, 95% CI 1.71-5.38) Also: higher BMI (1.4 kg/m <sup>2</sup> 95% CI 0.7, 2.2) and WC (4 cm 95% CI 2.1, 5.9)	Acceptable
Salgin 2015*	Prospective cohort	2352 Singleton children	South Africa	Birth to 1 y	12.3%	8y and 18 y	BMI z, MUAC, skinfold at 8y and BMI z, FM, % FM, FFM at 18y	ANOVA to assess differences across slow, normal, rapid weight gain	Child: Sex, age, birth order Maternal: smoking during pregnancy, gestational age, formula feeding and SES	RWG was associated with greater mid-upper arm circumference and skinfold at 8 y, and higher weight and BMIz at 18 y (p<0.05)	Low
Sutharsan 2015	Prospective cohort	1768 term children	Australia	Birth to 6 mo	22.0%	21 y	Overweight/obesity (WHO, 33.6%) Also: WC, and WHR categories	Multivariable logistic regression	Child: Sex, breastfeeding, parity, fast food intake, TV viewing, physical activity, Maternal: education, age, gestation, pre-pregnancy BMI, smoking and race	No significant association with overweight/obesity risk (AOR=1.13 95% CI 0.86-1.49); WC (AOR 1.24 95% CI 0.92-1.67); WHR (AOR 0.97 95% CI 0.71, 1.32)	Acceptable
Nanri 2016	Retrospective cohort	1296 Adolescents	Japan	Birth to 1.5y	40.5%	9-10 y	Overweight/obesity (IOTF, 11.8% boys, 9.0% girls)	Multivariable logistic regression	Child: Age, birth weight	No significant association was found between RWG from 0-1.5y and overweight (girl AOR 2.60 95% CI 0.96, 7.04; boy AOR 1.67 95% CI 0.83, 3.33)	Acceptable
Zhou 2016	Prospective cohort	581 Children	China	Birth to 1.5 y	31.2%	7-9 y	Overweight/obesity (WHO, 5.7%) Also: BMIz, MUAC, PBF, FMI	Multilevel mixed analysis	Child: Sex, age, birth weight, gestational age, parity, infant feeding, Maternal: SES, education, occupation; height and BMI, malnutrition, nutrient supplementation, activity level and medical history	Higher risk of overweight/obesity (AOR 2.94 95% CI 1.17-7.43), Also: higher BMIz (AOR 0.69 95% CI 0.49-0.89), MUAC (AOR 1.01, 95% CI 0.71-1.32), PBF (AOR 2.90 95% CI 1.88-3.93), FMI ( $\beta=0.58$ 95% CI 0.37-0.80)	High

/ RWG: rapid weight gain, AOR: adjusted odds ratio, CI: confidence interval, BMI: body mass index, MUAC: mid upper arm circumference, IOTF: international obesity task force, WC: waist circumference, FM: fat mass, FFM: fat free mass, PBF: percentage body fat, VAT: visceral adipose tissue, ASAT: abdominal subcutaneous adipose tissue, SD: standard deviation, SES: socioeconomic status, CDC: Centre for Diseases Control, LGA: large for gestational age, WHO: world health organisation, WHR: waist-to-hip ratio, ANOVA: analysis of variance, TV: Television, FMI: fat mass index

\* Insufficient information to convert reported estimates to odds ratio for overweight

\*\* Conversions were made from reported estimates to odds ratio for overweight, Webster et al was not adjusted OR as this was simply estimated from the 2x2 table of number overweight and not overweight by RWG