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Relationship of Weight Outcomes, Co-Occurring Conditions, and Severity of Autism Spectrum Disorder in the Study to Explore Early Development

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Abstract

Objective—To assess contributing factors to increased obesity risk, by comparing children with autism spectrum disorder (ASD), developmental delays/disorders, and general population controls in weight status, and to examine associations between weight status and presence of co-occurring medical, behavioral, developmental, or psychiatric conditions across groups and ASD severity among children with ASD.

Study design—The Study to Explore Early Development is a multisite cross-sectional study of children, 2–5 years of age, classified as children with ASD (n = 668), children with developmental delays/disorders (n = 914), or general population controls (n = 884). Using an observational cohort design, we compared the 3 groups. Children's heights and weights were measured during a

clinical visit. Co-occurring conditions (medical, behavioral, developmental/psychiatric) were derived from medical records, interviews, and questionnaires. ASD severity was measured by the Ohio State University Global Severity Scale for Autism.

Results—The odds of overweight/obesity were 1.57 times (95% CI 1.24–2.00) higher in children with ASD than general population controls and 1.38 times (95% CI 1.10–1.72) higher in children with developmental delays/disorders than general population controls. The aORs were elevated for children with ASD after controlling for child co-occurring conditions (ASD vs general population controls: aOR = 1.51; 95% CI 1.14–2.00). Among children with ASD, those with severe ASD symptoms were 1.7 times (95% CI 1.1–2.8) more likely to be classified as overweight/obese compared with children with mild ASD symptoms.

Conclusions—Prevention of excess weight gain in children with ASD, especially those with severe symptoms, and in children with developmental delays/disorders represents an important target for intervention.

One in 5 children in the US general population, aged 2 to 19 years, meets criteria for obesity, defined as a body mass index (BMI) at or above the age- and sex-specific 95th percentile.¹ The only age group that has seen a recent significant decrease in obesity prevalence is that of younger children, aged 2 to 5 years, from 13.9% to 8.4%.² This age group is relevant as it is an important target for early obesity prevention. Children with developmental disabilities, including children with autism spectrum disorder (ASD), have been shown to be at increased risk for obesity. Hill et al reported that for ages 2–5 years, 32.1% of children with ASD compared with 23.5% of children with typical development met criteria for overweight (BMI-for-age between 85th and 94th percentile) and 16.0% of children with ASD compared with 10.1% of children with typical development met criteria for obesity.³

Although increased obesity rates among children with ASD have been documented by several studies,^{4–8} it remains to be examined if children with other non-ASD developmental disabilities are also at increased risk for developing obesity. Furthermore, mechanisms underlying higher obesity rates in children with ASD are poorly understood. There is evidence from cross-sectional studies that children with ASD are more selective in their food choices and show preferences for highly processed energy-dense foods, and healthier foods are often consumed less frequently.^{9–13} It is also possible that co-occurring medical, behavioral, developmental, or psychiatric conditions, such as endocrine abnormalities, genetic disorders, gastrointestinal symptoms, medication-associated side effects, sleep disturbances, aggression, attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder, intellectual disability, or others may contribute to excess weight gain.^{14–16} Lastly, given that ASD is a spectrum disorder, more evidence is needed for whether children with more severe symptoms of autism are at greater risk of developing obesity than children with less severe symptoms. Earlier studies have measured severity of symptoms using the Autism Calibrated Severity Score (ACSS)^{3,17} but did not find any correlation with child weight status.

The primary aim of this study was to compare weight status for preschool children classified with ASD or non-ASD developmental delays/disorders, and general population controls. We also aimed to examine associations between child weight status and the presence of co-occurring medical, behavioral, developmental, or psychiatric conditions across groups, and

associations between weight status and severity of ASD symptoms among the children with ASD.

Methods

The Study to Explore Early Development (SEED) is a multisite study of children born between September 1, 2003 and August 31, 2006 (aged 30–68 months) conducted in 6 sites across the US (in California, Colorado, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, and Pennsylvania). The SEED design used multiple-source, population-based ascertainment of 3 different groups: children who met study definition for ASD, children with developmental disorders other than ASD, and children drawn from the general population.¹⁸ The total enrolled sample included 3769 children. We used an unmatched observational design to compare the 3 groups. We excluded children from this analysis whose final case status could not be assigned because they did not complete the necessary developmental assessments or their results on developmental assessments were indeterminate ($n = 584$) and children who had either missing anthropometric data or biologically implausible values (BMI z scores < -4 or >5) ($n = 849$).¹⁹ The final sample included 2466 children (ASD: $n = 668$; developmental delays/disorders: $n = 914$; general population controls: $n = 884$).

Details of recruitment, screening, evaluation, and diagnosis have been published previously.^{18,20} Briefly, children eligible for inclusion in the ASD or developmental delays/disorders groups were identified from multiple special education and clinical sources providing services to children with disabilities. Children eligible for the general population controls group were randomly sampled from birth certificates from each site's respective study area. During the invitation telephone call, caregivers of all children who enrolled in the study were administered the Social Communication Questionnaire (SCQ).²¹ All children who scored >11 on the SCQ were classified as possible ASD cases regardless of initial identification method. The cut-off of 11 on the SCQ was selected to maximize case-finding for this study.¹⁸

As part of the SEED data collection protocol all children were seen in person and administered the Mullen Scales of Early Learning to assess cognitive skills; anthropometric measurements were also obtained at the visit. Children with a pre-existing diagnosis of ASD and/or children who screened >11 on the SCQ completed additional assessments—the Autism Diagnostic Observation Schedule (ADOS)^{22,23} and their caregivers were administered the Autism Diagnostic Interview-Revised (ADI-R).²⁴ Final ASD case classification was based on the findings from the ADOS and ADI-R.²⁰ The clinician who conducted the in-person assessment completed the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders-IV* checklist, adapted from the Ohio State University (OSU) Autism Rating Scale (OARS),²⁵ which specifies frequency and severity of core symptoms of ASD. The study was approved by institutional review boards at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and all study sites. Written informed consent was obtained from the parents or guardians of the children who served as subjects of the investigation; assent was not obtained, as the subjects were too young.

Children's height and weight were measured by trained study staff during the in-person clinic visit, with children wearing light clothing and shoes removed. Children's age- and sex-specific BMI percentiles and z scores were calculated using the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Growth Charts 2000.²⁶ Children were classified as underweight (BMI-for-age <5th percentile), normal weight (BMI-for-age 5th-84th percentile), overweight (BMI-for-age 85th-94th percentile), or obese (BMI-for-age ≥95th percentile).

Medical history for all children was obtained from several sources: a telephone interview with the child's primary care-giver (98% biological mother) that included questions on whether a healthcare provider had previously diagnosed the child with various medical, developmental, and psychiatric conditions; abstraction of child medical records for genetic conditions; and self-administered questionnaires completed by the primary caregiver with questions about previously diagnosed asthma, allergies, autoimmune conditions, gastrointestinal conditions, and gastrointestinal and sleep disorder symptoms. Additional data about the child's behavioral and sensory difficulties were ascertained from another caregiver questionnaire, the Child Behavior Checklist²⁷—and from the ADI-R. Co-occurring conditions were selected based on their frequency in the sample and potential for effect on children's weight status. They were divided into 2 categories: medical conditions or symptoms and behavioral, developmental, or psychiatric conditions or symptoms. Individual subjects might have more than 1 co-occurring condition. Table I provides a comprehensive list of co-occurring conditions, their frequency in each group, and significant differences between each group.

Autism severity was measured in subjects that met the SEED ASD case definition using the ACSS²⁸ and by quantifying functional impairment using the OARS.²⁵ The severity scores for the ADOS Calibrated Severity Score were derived from the ADOS scores, resulting in a calibrated severity metric based on ADOS raw totals.²⁹ The OARS was completed by the senior clinician, who considered all available information collected on a child. The OARS is based on the clinical global impression scale,³⁰ with a Likert score indicating a range of severity from 1 (no autism in evidence) to 7 ("classic" autism) as a measure of impairment and clinician certainty of a diagnosis of ASD. Children with a score of 1, in the range of non-ASD, were not included as cases. For the purpose of this study, we followed the rubric of the Research Unit on Pediatric Psychopharmacology OARS clinical global impression,³¹ where scores 2–3 were in the mild range of severity (n = 139; 21%), scores 4–5 moderate severity (n = 328; 49%), and scores 6–7 severe (n = 150; 22%). Twenty-four children (3.5%) had a missing clinical global impression score and were not included in this analysis.

Statistical Analyses

Bivariate analyses to assess baseline differences for each aim and child weight outcomes were computed for all covariates of interest first, using ANOVA, Kruskal-Wallis, independent t tests, or Wilcoxon tests for continuous variables and χ^2 or Fisher exact tests for categorical variables. Pairwise differences between categories of case status were assessed similarly.

Associations between study group and categorical variables were determined using Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel χ^2 test and determined between group membership and continuous

variables using ANOVA. Multivariable logistic regression models were developed to assess the association between the presence of co-occurring medical, behavioral, developmental, and psychiatric conditions and child weight outcomes. An unadjusted model was run for the outcome of overweight/obese with child classification as the predictor variable. A second model was run for the outcome with the predictor of child classification adjusting for demographic variables, including child sex, child age at time of assessment, child race/ethnicity, mother's education, and poverty status. Poverty status was determined using the US Census Bureau 2015 Poverty Thresholds.³² A third model was run for the outcome with the predictor of child classification adjusting for child medical and behavioral confounders. The third model did not contain demographic variables because of collinearity and model instability. Subanalyses were run for those with autism using a bivariate logistic regression model to determine the unadjusted and adjusted effects (using same confounders) of autism severity on child weight status. All analyses were conducted in SAS v 9.3 (SAS Institute, Cary, North Carolina), and a *P* value of $<.05$ was considered statistically significant.

Results

Children were, on average, 59 months of age across groups (Table II). A significantly higher proportion of children with ASD were male (82%), and a higher proportion of mothers of general population controls children were white (71%). A significantly smaller proportion of mothers in the ASD (79%) and developmental delays/disorders (76%) groups attended college compared with mothers in the general population control group (88.4%). A significantly higher proportion of mothers in the ASD group (11%) lived below the poverty level compared with mothers in the developmental delays/disorders (4%) and general population control (6%) groups. Children in the ASD and developmental delays/disorders groups showed significantly higher mean BMI z scores (0.35 ± 1.16 and 0.26 ± 1.20 , respectively) than children in the general population control (0.14 ± 1.12) group ($P < .02$). Children with ASD or developmental delays/disorders also had higher frequencies of overweight/obesity (ASD 27.5%, developmental delays/disorders 25.0%) compared with general population control children (19.5%) ($P < .007$).

Association between Medical, Behavioral, Developmental, and Psychiatric Conditions and Child Weight Status

Table I presents the frequency of co-occurring conditions by group status. Co-occurring conditions that did not differ by case status included asthma, immune disorders, metabolic disorders, renal disease, respiratory disorders, and cognitive delay (by Mullen). Children in the ASD and developmental delays/disorders groups had more frequent history of birth defects; cardiac, genetic, endocrine, neurologic disorders/symptoms; seizure disorder; attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder; and psychiatric disorders. Behavior problems, motor delay, sensory disorders, sleep problems, and speech delay were more common in ASD >developmental delays/disorders >general population controls children, respectively.

In bivariate analyses, based on the entire sample, several co-occurring medical conditions (ie, asthma; birth defects; endocrine diseases/disorders and genetic disorders) and speech delay were associated with overweight/obesity (Table III). No other medical conditions or

symptoms or behavioral, developmental, or psychiatric conditions or symptoms were associated with weight status.

We examined associations between child weight status and presence of co-occurring conditions using multivariate logistic regression models (Table IV). In unadjusted analyses, children with ASD were 1.57 times (95% CI 1.24–2.00) more likely and children with developmental delays/disorders were 1.38 times (95% CI 1.10–1.72) more likely to have overweight or obesity than general population control children ($P < .005$). These associations remained statistically significant between ASD vs general population control children when controlling for demographic covariates for ASD vs general population controls ($P = .002$) and co-occurring medical, behavioral, and/or developmental/psychiatric conditions ($P = .004$). After adjusting the model for co-occurring conditions, the difference between developmental delays/disorders group and general population controls in child weight status was not significant ($P = .157$).

Association between Weight Outcome and Severity of ASD Symptoms

Children with ASD, whose severity of ASD symptoms were higher (moderate or severe) using the OARS were 1.71 times (95% CI 1.06–2.75) more likely to have overweight or obesity ($P = .026$) compared with children with mild ASD symptoms (Figure). In contrast, children with moderate or severe ASD symptoms, quantified using the ACSS, did not show any statistical differences between those with mild, moderate, or severe symptoms of autism and the presence of overweight or obesity ($P = .858$).

Discussion

Data from this study showed that children with ASD or with developmental delays/disorders had increased prevalence of overweight or obesity than general population control children. When controlling for a range of co-occurring medical, behavioral, and developmental/psychiatric conditions children with ASD were more likely to have overweight or obesity than children with developmental delays/disorders or general population controls. In addition, this study showed that among children with ASD, those with more severe symptoms had significantly higher odds of being classified overweight or obese.

Among children with ASD, the prevalence estimate for overweight/obesity (BMI-for-age 85th percentile) was 27.5% and prevalence estimate for obesity (BMI-for-age 95th percentile) was 12.4%. These rates are slightly lower than prevalence estimates for overweight/obesity (32.1%) and obesity (16.0%) from a sample of 2- to 5-year-old children with ASD in the Autism Speaks—Autism Treatment Network.³ Our data further showed that among children with developmental delays/disorders, prevalence estimates for overweight/obesity and obesity alone were 25.0% and 11.3%, respectively. There are limited data available from prior studies about obesity prevalence rates for children with developmental delays/disorders in this age range. A review paper that summarized data from 3 nationally representative data sources (ie, National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey [2005–2012; ages 5–27 years]; National Health Interview Survey [2008–2013; child ages 12–17 years]; National Survey of Children’s Health [2011; child ages 10–17 years]) indicated that youth with disabilities or special healthcare needs have a higher prevalence of obesity (27%–

59%) than their peers without disabling conditions or special needs.³³ In the current analysis, prevalence estimates for overweight/obesity (19.5%) and obesity alone (7.8%) among general population controls children were slightly lower compared with estimates from a nationally representative sample of children with typical development (overweight/obesity: 23.4%; obesity alone: 10.1%).³ Despite these small differences in overall obesity prevalence rates, however, our analyses showed that children with ASD were 1.57 times more likely, and children with developmental delays/disorders were 1.38 times more likely, to have overweight or obesity than general population control children and, therefore, represent important targets for intervention.

Our findings show that children with developmental delays/disorders and ASD both had elevated obesity risk. One study reported that children with intellectual disability had increased obesity risk.³⁴ The current findings are novel as they provide support that children with developmental delays/disorders (without ASD diagnosis) are at an equally high risk of developing obesity. Prevention efforts should focus on this group also, not just children with ASD. Our data also showed that the differences in risk for developmental delays/disorders and general population controls did not persist when controlling for co-occurring conditions. Studies are needed that delineate the specific co-occurring condition(s) that exert an impact on the likelihood of overweight or obesity in this heterogeneous population.

Our study identified co-occurring conditions in the entire sample and ASD status that were associated with increased odds for overweight or obesity, such as medical conditions, including asthma, endocrine disorders, and known genetic syndromes. This is consistent with other studies that report elevated risk of overweight or obesity in children with non-ASD learning or behavioral disorders and genetic disorders (such as Down syndrome) and medical conditions (such as asthma).³⁵ A recent review of medical factors associated with childhood obesity reported associations with genetic disorders, endocrine disorders, and use of medication.³⁶ However, children in our sample with reported or measured cognitive delays did not have increased risk of overweight or obesity. This differs from Pan et al, who reported increased obesity in individuals with moderate intellectual disability (without genetic disorders).³⁷ This difference may be partially explained by the inclusion of older individuals (7–18 years of age) in the study of Pan et al and that children in our sample did not have as significant cognitive impairment.

In our sample, seizures and neurologic abnormalities or symptoms were not associated with increased risk of overweight/obesity. A recent study of adults with epilepsy reported increased risk of obesity.³⁸ Our findings may be related to the small number of subjects in our sample with reported epilepsy (n = 89) and younger age. In our sample, sleep problems were not found to be associated with increased risk of overweight/obesity, which is not consistent with other studies where sleep abnormalities were associated with higher risk.^{14,39} However, in a large clinical sample of preschool children with autism, sleep, eating, and behavioral difficulties were also not found to be associated with obesity.⁴⁰

This study reported severity of symptoms using standardized criteria of severity, such as the ACSS and OARS clinical global impression, informed by gold standard tools and *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders-IV* criteria. Few studies have examined the

correlation of severity of ASD symptoms and the risk for overweight or obesity in pre-school children.^{14,41,42} We measured severity of autism in pre-school children using 2 measures: the ACSS and the OARS. When severity of ASD symptoms was measured using the ACSS, we did not find a relationship of severity of ASD symptoms with the presence of overweight or obesity. However, the ACSS measures severity of ASD symptoms, independent of other developmental factors, such as language and adaptive abilities,²⁸ and may not take into account the overall degree of impairment, which may be related to co-occurring and noncore symptoms.

In children with more severe impairment measured using the OARS, they were 70% more likely to have overweight or obesity. The OARS measures severity of global child functioning and is most impacted by adaptive abilities and expressive language skills.

Other studies have reported similar findings. Ho et al used an assessment tool (the Childhood Autism Rating Scale), a tool developed for screening and diagnosis, to quantify severity of symptoms, and found that children with more severe symptoms were more likely to have obesity.⁴² A study of older pre-schoolers (average age 5.5 years) used the ADOS Calibrated Severity Score and did not find a correlation to BMI status.¹⁷ A number of factors, in addition to the presence of co-occurring medical conditions, may account for increased risk of obesity with more severe autism symptoms. In an older population, McCoy et al reported that adolescents with ASD had increased risk factors for obesity associated with their decreased frequency of physical activity.⁴³ Other co-occurring behavioral difficulties, which may be under-reported (by caregiver history), may have significant impact on known factors associated with obesity, such as unusual nutrient intake, high sugar content of diet, selective diet, elimination diets (or other non-traditional treatments), and others.

The large, geographically diverse sample, the thorough case-classification based on in-person examinations, and measured child anthropometric data are considered strengths of this study. Limitations include a possible recall bias of maternally reported co-occurring conditions, and possible selection bias in the study sample.⁴⁴

A prior analysis of characteristics of responders and nonresponders during recruitment revealed that several demographic characteristics, such as maternal age, education, and race/ethnicity, were associated with nonresponse.⁴⁵ We adjusted for these demographic factors and co-occurring conditions in this analysis and have no reason to believe that a child's BMI would have independently impacted response to the recruitment letter.

Our findings indicate that children with ASD or developmental delays/disorders are more likely to be classified as overweight/obese by age 5 years. The association for children with ASD remained statistically significant when controlling for a range of medical, behavioral, and developmental/psychiatric co-occurring conditions, which suggests that developmental disabilities, such as ASD, confer an independent risk of overweight and obesity in children. Children with ASD with a higher degree of impairment and more severe symptoms were found to be at even greater risk of developing over-weight and obesity. Although the mechanisms underlying these associations are less well understood, children who receive a diagnosis of ASD or developmental delays/disorders could potentially benefit from

enhanced monitoring for the development of obesity and anticipatory guidance for their parents in an effort to prevent obesity.

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Glossary

ACSS	Autism Calibrated Severity Score
ADI-R	Autism Diagnostic Interview-Revised
ADOS	Autism Diagnostic Observation Schedule
ASD	Autism spectrum disorder
BMI	Body mass index
OSU	Ohio State University
OARS	OSU autism rating scale
SCQ	Social Communication Questionnaire
SEED	Study to Explore Early Development

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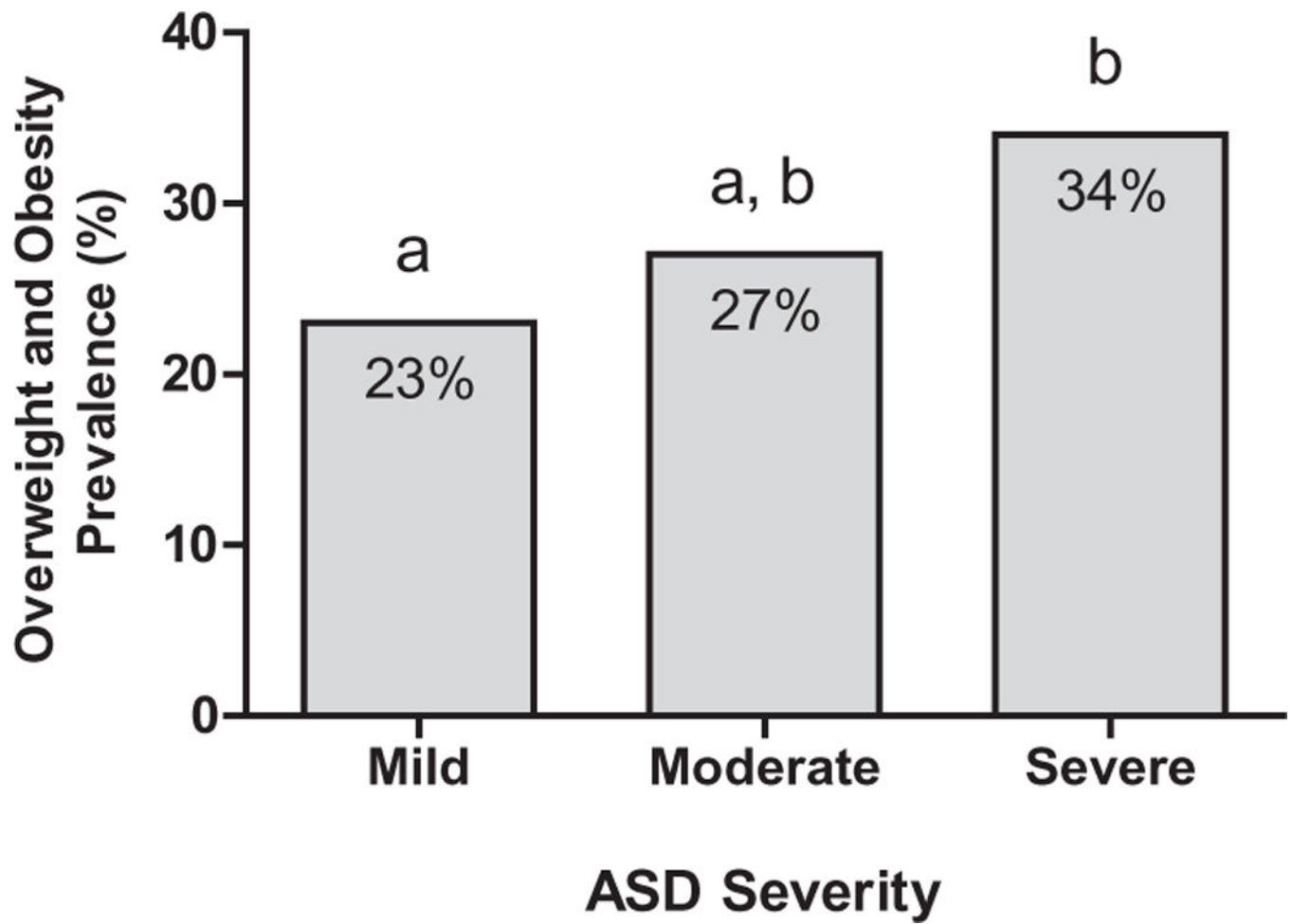


Figure. Prevalence (%) of overweight and obesity in children with ASD, aged 2–5 years, by ASD severity status (n = 668). Severity was measured with the OARS. For OARS, means with different letters are significantly different ($P < .05$).

Table 1. Frequency of co-occurring medical, behavioral, developmental, and psychiatric conditions by group

Characteristics	ASD n = 668	Developmental delays/ disorders n = 914	General population controls n = 884	P value
Medical conditions or symptoms				
Asthma, n (%)	40 (6.0%)	41 (4.5%)	52 (5.9%)	.308
Birth defects, n (%)	37 (5.5%)	68 (7.4%)	20 (2.3%)	<.001 ^{†,‡}
Cardiac diseases/disorders, n (%)	26 (3.9%)	42 (4.6%)	11 (1.2%)	<.001 ^{†,‡}
Endocrine diseases/disorders, n (%)	10 (1.5%)	20 (2.2%)	4 (0.5%)	.007 ^{†,‡}
Gastrointestinal disorders/symptoms, n (%)	161 (24.1%)	165 (18.1%)	154 (17.4%)	.002 ^{*,†}
Genetic disorders, n (%)	24 (3.6%)	51 (5.6%)	9 (1.0%)	<.001 ^{†,‡}
Immune disorders, n (%)	0 (0%)	4 (0.4%)	5 (0.6%)	.169
Metabolic disorders, n (%)	2 (0.3%)	3 (0.3%)	2 (0.2%)	.917
Neurological abnormalities/symptoms, n (%)	47 (7.0%)	47 (5.1%)	10 (1.1%)	<.001 ^{†,‡}
Renal diseases/disorders, n (%)	6 (0.9%)	9 (1.0%)	14 (1.6%)	.369
Respiratory diseases/disorders, n (%)	3 (0.5%)	1 (0.1%)	1 (0.1%)	.253
Seizure disorders, n (%)	24 (3.6%)	26 (2.8%)	1 (0.1%)	<.001 ^{†,‡}
Behavioral, developmental or psychiatric conditions or symptoms				
ADHD, n (%)	52 (7.8%)	65 (7.1%)	5 (0.6%)	<.001 ^{†,‡}
Behavioral problems, n (%)	104 (15.6%)	81 (8.9%)	18 (2.0%)	<.001 ^{*,†,‡}
Cognitive delay (Mullen < 70), n (%)	5 (0.8%)	2 (0.2%)	2 (0.2%)	.157
Feeding difficulties, n (%)	48 (7.2%)	34 (3.7%)	22 (2.5%)	<.001 ^{*,†}
Motor delay, n (%)	127 (19.0%)	138 (15.1%)	11 (1.2%)	<.001 ^{*,†,‡}
Psychiatric disorders [§]	25 (3.7%)	20 (2.2%)	4 (0.5%)	<.001 ^{†,‡}
Sensory disorders, n (%)	188 (28.1%)	99 (10.8%)	9 (1.0%)	<.001 ^{*,†,‡}
Sleep problems, n (%)	43 (6.4%)	24 (2.6%)	5 (0.6%)	<.001 ^{*,†,‡}
Speech delay, n (%)	426 (63.8%)	525 (57.4%)	76 (8.6%)	<.001 ^{*,†,‡}

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ADHD, attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder; *n*, sample size.

- * Statistically significant difference between children with ASD and children with developmental delays/disorders ($P < .05$).
- [†] Statistically significant difference between children with ASD and general population control children ($P < .05$).
- [‡] Statistically significant difference between developmental delays/disorders and general population controls children ($P < .05$).
- [§] Including bipolar disorder, obsessive compulsive disorder, oppositional defiant disorder, and personality disorder.

Table II.

Demographic and anthropometric characteristics of children by group*

Characteristics	ASD n = 668	Developmental delays/disorders n = 914	General population controls n = 884	P value*
Children				
Age (mo), mean ±SD	59.3 ± 6.6	59.2 ± 7.2	59.2 ± 7.4	.99
Sex (male/female), n (%)	545 (81.6%) / 123 (18.4%)	605 (66.2%) / 309 (33.8%)	462 (52.3%) / 422 (47.7%)	<.001
BMI z score, mean ±SD	0.35 ± 1.16	0.26 ± 1.20	0.14 ± 1.12	.001
Weight status, n (%)				.007
Underweight (BMI-for-age <5th percentile)	30 (4.5%)	44 (4.8%)	56 (6.3%)	
Normal-weight (BMI-for-age 5–84th percentile)	454 (68.0%)	642 (70.2%)	656 (74.2%)	
Overweight (BMI-for-age 85–94th percentile)	101 (15.1%)	125 (13.7%)	103 (11.7%)	
Obese (BMI-for-age 95th percentile)	83 (12.4%)	103 (11.3%)	69 (7.8%)	
Mothers				
Education, n (%)				<.001
Less than high school	43 (6.6%)	81 (9.1%)	26 (3.1%)	
High school	92 (14.2%)	130 (14.7%)	73 (8.6%)	
Some college or more	515 (79.2%)	676 (76.2%)	751 (88.4%)	
Race/ethnicity, n (%)				
White	408 (61.1%)	583 (63.8%)	646 (73.1%)	<.001
Black	123 (18.4%)	154 (16.9%)	94 (10.6%)	
Asian	58 (8.7%)	42 (4.6%)	39 (4.4%)	
American Indian or Pacific Islander	5 (0.8%)	7 (0.1%)	5 (0.6%)	
Multiracial	27 (4.0%)	43 (4.7%)	36 (4.1%)	
Hispanic	21 (3.1%)	43 (4.7%)	19 (2.2%)	
Below federal poverty level, n (%) yes	68 (10.7)	93 (4.0)	47 (5.7)	<.001

* Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel χ^2 test.

Frequency of co-occurring medical, behavioral, developmental and psychiatric conditions by weight status for groups combined

Table III.

Characteristics	Children with underweight/ normal weight n = 1882	Children with overweight/obesity n = 584	P value
Medical conditions or symptoms			
Asthma, n (%)	78 (4.1%)	55 (9.4%)	<.001
Birth defects, n (%)	85 (4.5%)	40 (6.8%)	.025
Cardiac diseases/disorders, n (%)	57 (3.0%)	22 (3.8%)	.376
Endocrine diseases/disorders, n (%)	17 (0.9%)	17 (2.9%)	<.001
Gastrointestinal disorders/symptoms, n (%)	368 (19.6%)	112 (19.2%)	.841
Genetic disorders, n (%)	49 (2.6%)	35 (6.0%)	<.001
Immune disorders, n (%)	5 (0.3%)	4 (0.7%)	.229
Metabolic disorders, n (%)	4 (0.2%)	3 (0.5%)	.367
Neurological abnormalities/symptoms, n (%)	72 (3.8%)	32 (5.5%)	.082
Renal diseases/disorders, n (%)	19 (1.0%)	10 (1.7%)	.169
Respiratory diseases/disorders, n (%)	4 (0.2%)	1 (0.2%)	.846
Seizure disorder, n (%)	36 (1.9%)	15 (2.6%)	.331
Behavioral, developmental or psychiatric conditions or symptoms			
ADHD, n (%)	91 (4.8%)	31 (5.3%)	.645
Behavioral problems, n (%)	153 (8.1%)	50 (8.6%)	.740
Cognitive delay (Mullen < 70), n (%)	6 (0.3%)	3 (0.5%)	.450
Feeding difficulties, n (%)	83 (4.4%)	21 (3.6%)	.392
Motor delay, n (%)	199 (10.6%)	77 (13.2%)	.084
Psychiatric disorders, n (%)	34 (1.8%)	15 (2.6%)	.239
Sensory disorders, n (%)	231 (12.3%)	65 (11.1%)	.457
Sleep problems, n (%)	50 (2.7%)	22 (3.8%)	.164
Speech delay, n (%)	745 (39.6%)	282 (48.3%)	<.001

Associations between child weight status at ages 2–5 years and the presence of co-occurring medical, behavioral, and/or developmental/psychiatric conditions across groups

Table IV.

Child classifications	Unadjusted (n = 2466)		Adjusted for demographic covariates* (n = 2204)		Adjusted for child medical, behavioral, and/or developmental/ psychiatric conditions [†] (n = 2466)	
	OR (95% CI)	P value	OR (95% CI)	P value	OR (95% CI)	P value
ASD vs developmental delays/disorders	1.14 (0.91, 1.43)	.245	1.18 (0.93, 1.50)	.181	1.25 (0.99, 1.59)	.063
ASD vs general population controls	1.57 (1.24, 2.00)	<.001	1.50 (1.16, 1.94)	.002	1.51 (1.14, 2.00)	.004
Developmental delays/disorders vs general population controls	1.38 (1.10, 1.72)	.005	1.27 (1.00, 1.62)	.047	1.20 (0.93, 1.56)	.157

* Demographic covariates are child age, child sex, maternal race (proxy for child race), maternal education, and poverty status.

[†] Child medical, behavioral, and developmental/psychiatric co-occurring conditions include the following categories: allergy-mediated, cardiac, and endocrine conditions; genetic conditions or birth defects; gastrointestinal disorders and symptoms; hematologic, immune, infectious, neurologic, medication-associated, and renal conditions; sleep, eating, and behavioral difficulties; attentional and cognitive conditions; hearing loss; and psychiatric conditions.