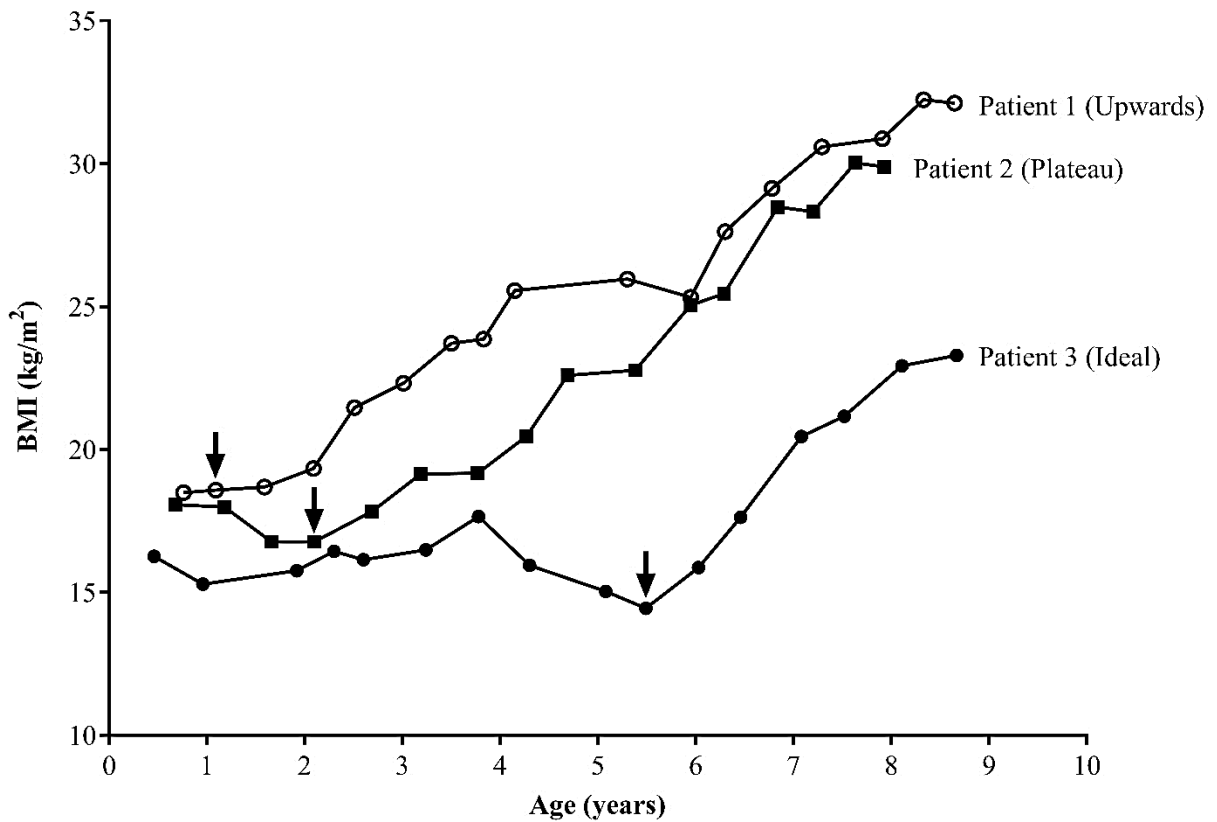


**Supplementary Table 1. Obesity and Adiposity by Sex in Youth with Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasia**

Dependent/Outcome Variable	Mean $\pm$ SD			P
	All	Male (n = 23)	Female (n = 19)	
<b>DXA (n = 22)<sup>a</sup></b>				
Total Body Fat Mass (kg)	22.2 $\pm$ 9.4	20.2 $\pm$ 7.5	24.1 $\pm$ 11.1	0.4
Percentage Body Fat (%)	37.7 $\pm$ 8.9	33.7 $\pm$ 7.7	41.8 $\pm$ 8.4	0.02
Total Body Lean Mass (kg)	32.9 $\pm$ 11.8	36.1 $\pm$ 15.3	29.8 $\pm$ 5.9	0.2
Trunk Fat Mass (kg)	9.2 $\pm$ 4.0	8.6 $\pm$ 3.6	9.8 $\pm$ 4.6	0.5
<b>MRI (n = 16)<sup>a</sup></b>				
Subcutaneous Adipose Tissue (SAT) Volume (L)	4.5 $\pm$ 2.7	4.8 $\pm$ 3.3	4.4 $\pm$ 2.5	0.8
Visceral Adipose Tissue (VAT) Volume (L)	0.9 $\pm$ 0.6	0.8 $\pm$ 0.5	0.9 $\pm$ 0.7	0.8
VAT:SAT	0.19 $\pm$ 0.07	0.19 $\pm$ 0.07	0.20 $\pm$ 0.07	0.8

<sup>a</sup>Average age at measurement: 12.3  $\pm$  2.9 years old



**Supplementary Figure 1.** The downward arrows indicate the adiposity rebound using the visual inspection method, for three different patients in this study who were chosen to represent various growth trajectories. To estimate adiposity rebound using this method, one would (1) find the lowest BMI from 1 to 9 years of age, and (2) choose the latest time point in the case of a BMI plateau (subsequent BMI measurement  $< 0.1 \text{ kg/m}^2$  apart). The BMI of Patient 1 increased from 1-9 years without the expected nadir, or local minimum at ~3 years of age; the lowest BMI occurring after 1 year of age would be the age at AR. Patient 2 exemplifies a BMI plateau in which case the later BMI would be selected as the age at AR. Finally, Patient 3 reflects an ideal growth curve, where there is a clear nadir and AR.