Common Growth of Children with CdLS

Children are often assessed by their weight and height on growth charts that show the average growth rate for typical children. Since children with CdLS are often compared to a typical child’s growth rate, many are incorrectly diagnosed with “failure to thrive,” a condition that focuses primarily on weight gain. Often, parents also consider placing the child on a high-calorie formula or food supplement and/or increasing the number of feedings per day to spur growth. Presently, there is no clear-cut evidence that either have long-term benefits.

What medical professionals unfamiliar with CdLS do not recognize is that although children with CdLS gain weight slowly, their growth is usually in proportion to their height throughout their lives.

To better educate parents of children with CdLS and their health care providers, CdLS Foundation Medical Director Antonie D. Kline, M.D., and her colleagues developed gender-specific growth charts based on research and data collected over many years.

On the following pages you will find the male growth charts.

- Height for Males, birth to 36 months
- Weight for Males, birth to 36 months
- Height for Males, 2 to 18 years
- Weight for Males, 2 to 18 years
- Head circumference for Males, birth to 18 years
Fig. 1. Height (mean ± 1.645 S.D., dashed lines) in males with BDLS from birth to 36 months compared with normal males (solid lines).
Weight for Males, birth to 36 months

Fig. 3. Weight (mean ± 1.645 S.D., dashed lines) in males with BDLS from birth to 36 months compared with normal males (solid lines).
Fig. 5. Height (mean ± 1.645 S.D., dashed lines) in males with BDLS from 2 to 18 years compared with normal males (solid lines).
Weight for Males, 2 to 18 years

Fig. 7. Weight (mean ± 1.645 S.D., dashed lines) in males with BDLS from 2 to 18 years compared with normal males (solid lines).
Figure 9. Head circumference (mean ± 2.05 S.D., dashed lines) in males with BDLS from birth to 18 years compared to normal males (solid lines).