

Precocious puberty related to obesity

Erken ergenlik obezite ile ilgilidir

- Clinical Essentials
- cuma, 14.nisan 2017

Kısaca

- Erken ergenlik (EE) obezite ile ilişkilidir.
Neden önemlidir
- Obezite dünya genelinde artmaktadır.
- EE, obezite, yetişkinlikte yüksek şişmanlık riski, yüksek üreme sistemi kanseri riski ve psikolojik sorunlarla ilişkilendirilmiştir.

Anahtar sonuçlar

- EE'nin tespit edilen toplam oranı % 9.53'tür.
- Genel obezite olan erkek çocuklar için, EE'nin normal ağırlıktaki erkeklere göre daha olası olduğu görülmüştür
- Santral obez olan erkek çocuklar için, EE'nin normal ağırlıktaki erkeklere göre daha olası olduğu görülmüştür
- Genel obez olan kız çocuklar için, EE'nin normal ağırlıktaki kızlara göre daha olası olduğu görülmüştür
- Merkez obezite olan kız çocuklar için, EE'nin normal ağırlıktaki kızlara göre daha olası olduğu görülmüştür

Çalışma tasarımı

- Nüfus esaslı kesitsel tipteki çalışma.

- Şanghai Çocuk Sağlığı, Eğitim ve Yaşam Tarzı Değerlendirme (SCHEDULE) çalışmasından elde edilen topluluk.
 - Veri toplamak için anketler kullanılmıştır.
 - Cinsel gelişim, boy ve kilo, bel çevresi, VKİ(vücut kitle indeksi) ile kıyaslandı.
 - Nihai örnek yaş aralığı 6-12 olan 8546 erkek / 7391 kız.
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- Sınırlamalar**
- Sebep kanıtlanmadı.
 - Aile içi erken ergenlik geçmişi elde edilemedi.

Referanslar

Chen C, Zhang Y, Sun W, Chen Y, Jiang Y, Song Y, Lin Q, Zhu L, Zhu Q, Wang X, Liu S, Jiang F. Investigating the relationship between precocious puberty and obesity: a cross-sectional study in Shanghai, China. *BMJ Open*. 2017;7(4):e014004. doi: 10.1136/bmjopen-2016-014004. PMID: 28400459

MAKALENİN ASLI

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Investigating the relationship between precocious puberty and obesity: a cross-sectional study in Shanghai, China.

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Author information

Abstract

OBJECTIVES:

Obesity is reported to be closely relevant to early sexual development but the relationship between sexual precocity and obesity or central obesity is still inconsistent, especially in boys. We aimed to investigate the relationship between precocious puberty and obesity as well as central obesity.

DESIGN:

A large population-based cross-sectional study using multistage, stratified cluster random sampling.

SETTING:

Data from the Shanghai Children's Health, Education and Lifestyle Evaluation (SCHEDULE) study in June 2014.

PARTICIPANTS:

17 620 Chinese children aged 6-12 years.

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY OUTCOME MEASURES:

Obesity was defined by WHO Child Growth Standards. Central obesity was defined by sex-specific waist-to-height ratio (WHtR) cut-offs (WHtR \geq 0.48 for boys, WHtR \geq 0.46 for girls). Precocious puberty was identified by Tanner stage of breast, pubic hair and testicle development. A χ^2 test was performed to compare rates. Odds ratios (ORs) with 95% confidence intervals (CIs) were calculated to assess the association between precocious puberty and general obesity and central obesity. Probit analysis was used for estimating the median age at entry into Tanner stage 2 or greater for breast, pubic hair and testicle development. Linear regression was utilised to compare the effects of WHtR and body mass index (BMI) on sex development indicators.

RESULTS:

25.98% and 38.58% of boys with precocious puberty were respectively accompanied by obesity (OR=2.15, 95% CI=1.31 to 3.50) or central obesity (OR=2.10, 95% CI=1.46 to 3.03); meanwhile, 13.86% and 29.42% of girls with precocious puberty were respectively accompanied by obesity (OR=9.00, 95% CI=5.60 to 14.46) or central obesity (OR=5.40, 95% CI=4.10 to 7.12). The median ages of breast, pubic hair and testicle development decreased with BMI increase and median ages of thelarche and testicular development rather than pubarche were earlier in children with central obesity.

CONCLUSIONS:

Earlier pubertal development was positively associated with obesity and central obesity in Chinese children.

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KEYWORDS:

EPIDEMIOLOGY; Obesity; PAEDIATRICS; Puberty

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