

# What's New in Childhood Obesity Treatment

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## Disclosures

- I have the following disclosures:
  - Receive book royalties from McGraw-Hill Education
  - Consultant on Patient-Centered Outcomes Research Institute grant
  - Co-Investigator on CDC cooperative agreement



## Overview and Learning Objectives

1. Describe the recommended evaluation for children with obesity
2. Implement recommended treatment strategies when seeing children with obesity



<http://chlnkc.org/current-projects/>

<http://chlnkc.org/our-members/>

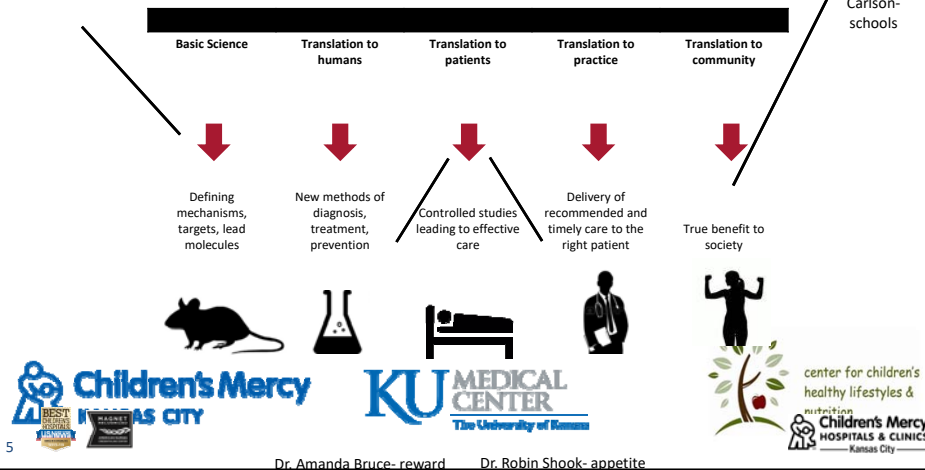


# Research

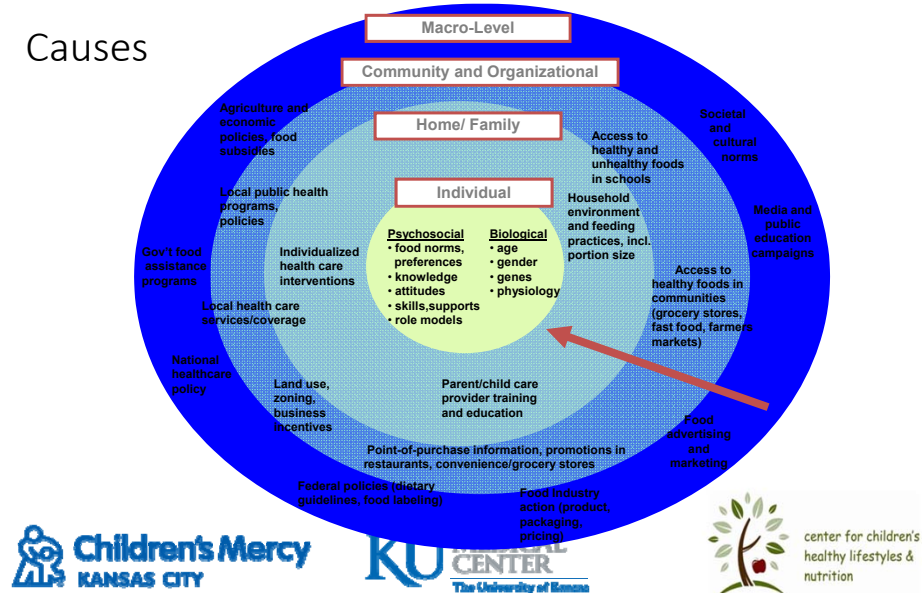
Dr. John  
Thyfault-  
metabolism

## 'translational science' related to obesity through work of our members

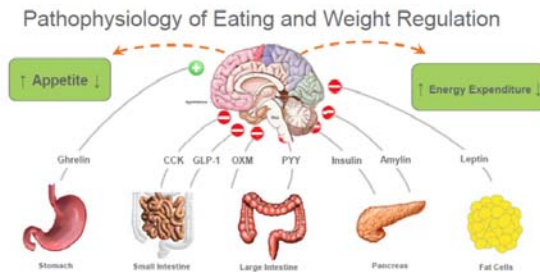
Dr. Jordan  
Carlson-  
schools



# Causes



## Individual pathophysiology



## Definition of obesity, severe obesity in kids

	Adult BMI	Pediatric BMI Percentile
Overweight	25-29.9	85-94 <sup>th</sup> %ile
Obese	30-34.9	95-120% of 95 <sup>th</sup> %ile
Class II obesity	35-39.9	120-140% of 95 <sup>th</sup> %ile
Class III obesity	≥40	>140% of 95 <sup>th</sup> %ile

## Global childhood obesity

- Affects ~124 million children ages 5-19
- Affects ~41 million children under age of 5
- Obesity prevalence will likely surpass underweight by 2022
- Highest prevalence in Pacific Islands, then Kuwait
- Lowest prevalence in Uganda, Rwanda, Niger, Burkina Faso and Ethiopia



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Lancet 2017(390):2627-2642

Figure 3. Prevalence of obesity among youth aged 2–19 years, by sex and age: United States, 2015–2016

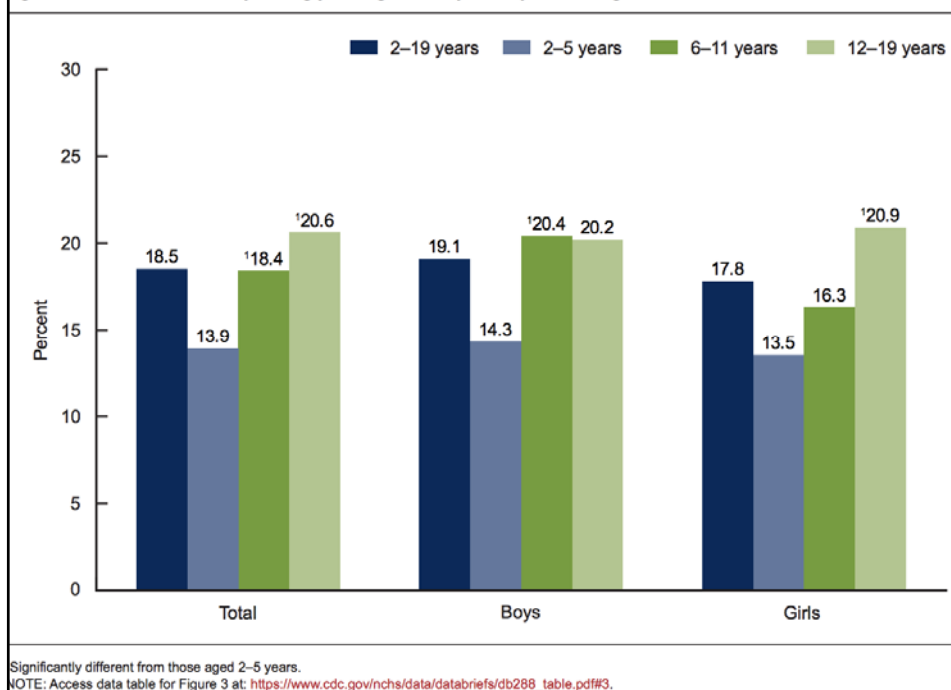
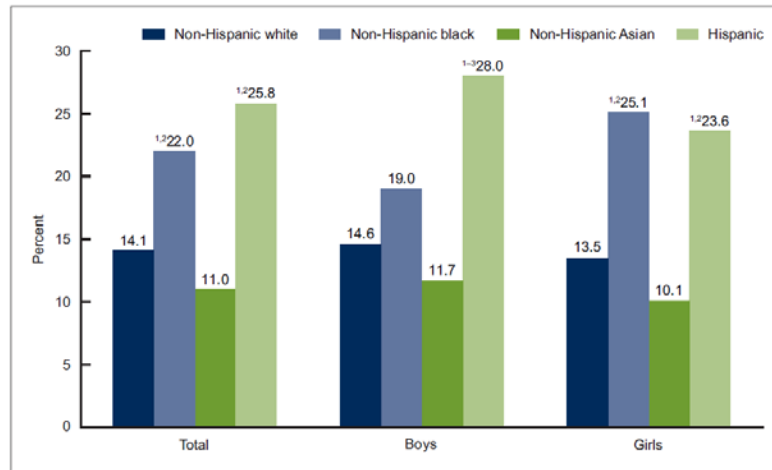


Figure 4. Prevalence of obesity among youth aged 2–19 years, by sex and race and Hispanic origin: United States, 2015–2016



<sup>1</sup>Significantly different from non-Hispanic Asian persons.

<sup>2</sup>Significantly different from non-Hispanic white persons.

<sup>3</sup>Significantly different from non-Hispanic black persons.

NOTE: Access data table for Figure 4 at: [https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/tables/db288\\_table.pdf#4](https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/tables/db288_table.pdf#4).

SOURCE: NCHS, National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, 2015–2016.

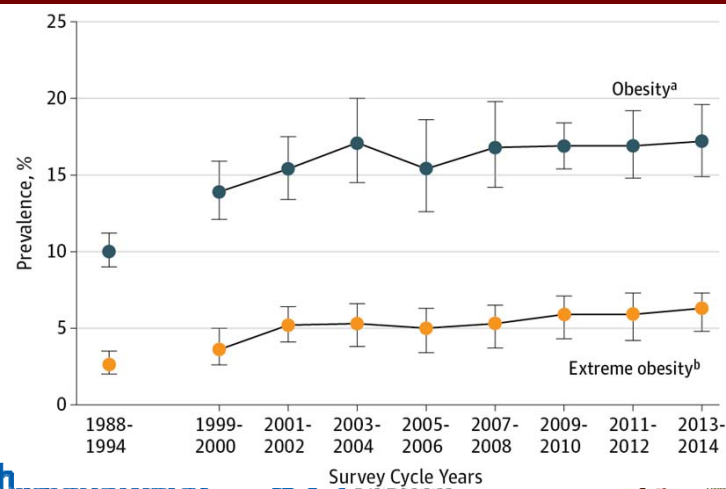


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## US childhood obesity, severe obesity prevalence



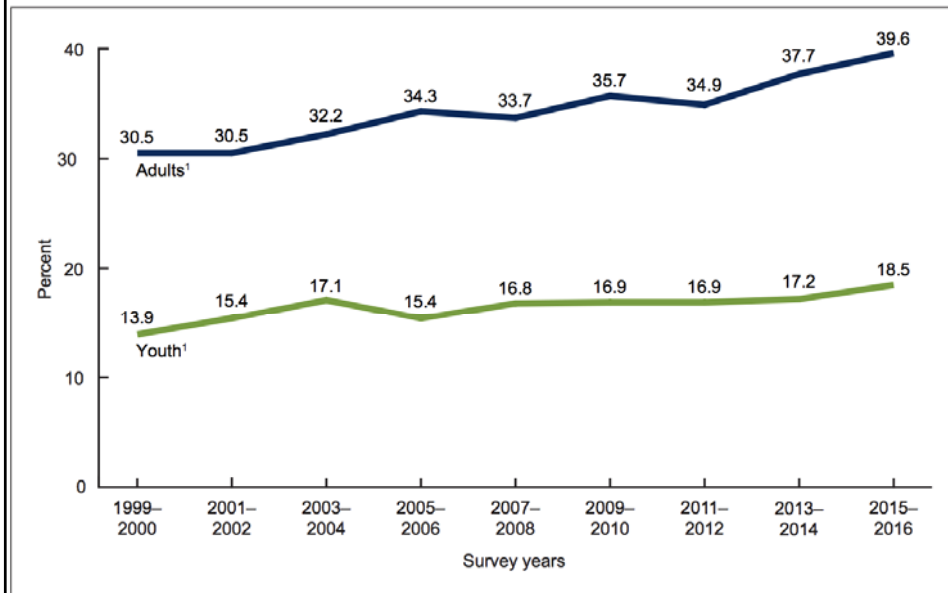
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Ogden et al, JAMA 2016;315(21):2292-2299

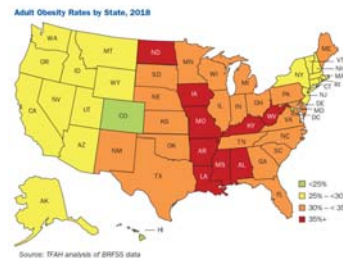
Figure 5. Trends in obesity prevalence among adults aged 20 and over (age adjusted) and youth aged 2–19 years: United States, 1999–2000 through 2015–2016



<sup>1</sup>Significant increasing linear trend from 1999–2000 through 2015–2016.  
 NOTES: All estimates for adults are age adjusted by the direct method to the 2000 U.S. census population using the age groups 20–39, 40–59, and 60 and over.  
 Access data table for Figure 5 at: [https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/databriefs/db288\\_table.pdf#5](https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/databriefs/db288_table.pdf#5).  
 SOURCE: NCHS, National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, 1999–2016.

## The state of obesity in KS--adults

- 32.4% of adults ages 18 and older have obesity
- 18/51 states



Trust for America's Health and RWJF State of Obesity report, 2018  
 (2017 data)



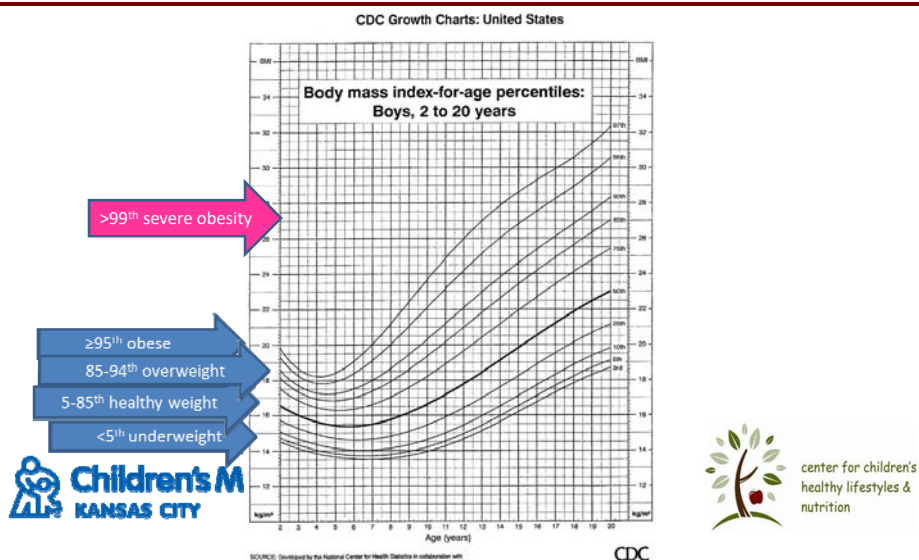
## The state of obesity in KS--kids

- 31% of kids ages 10-17 have overweight or obesity

Trust for America's Health and RWJF State of Obesity report, 2018  
(2016 data)

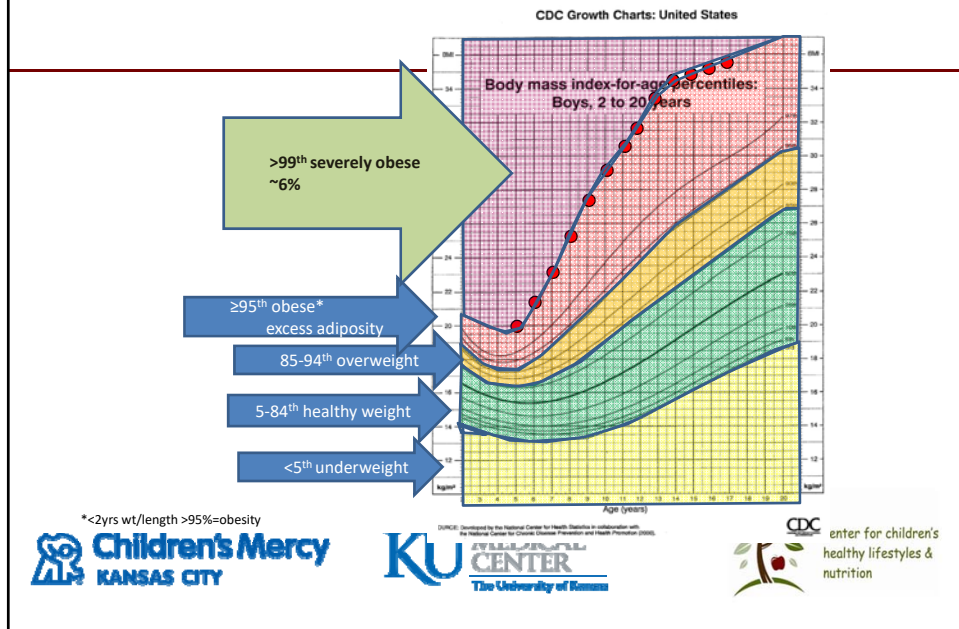


## Definitions

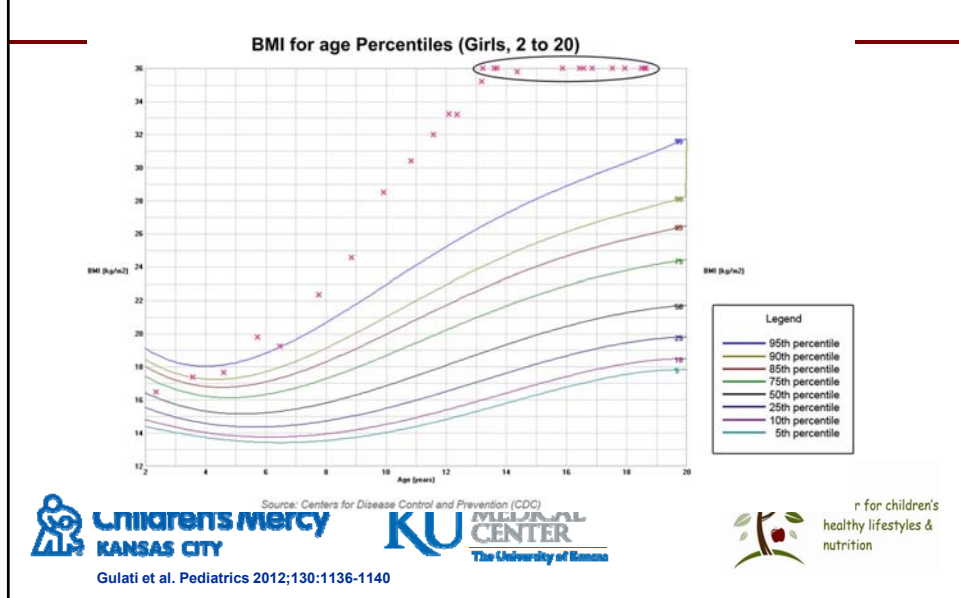




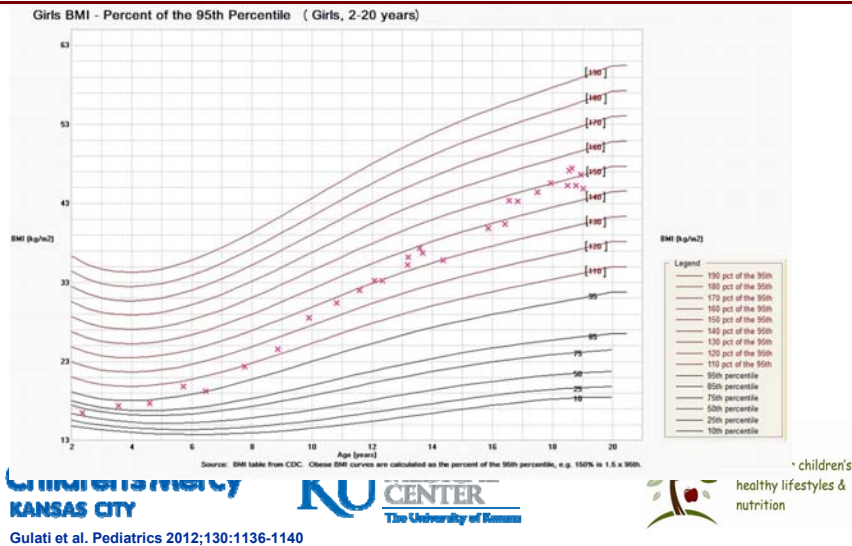
## Categorize weight status



## Traditional BMI curve falls short



## New BMI curves coming soon

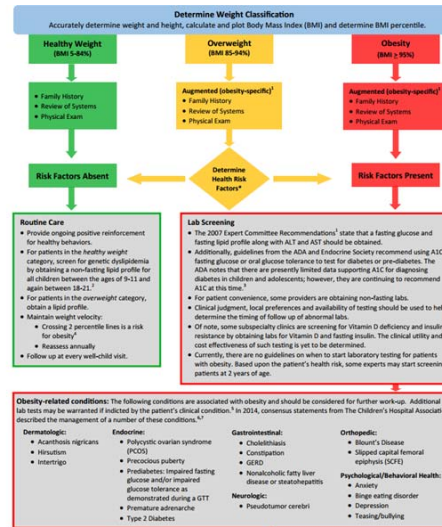


## Resources for Assessment, Treatment

- American Academy of Pediatrics Institute for Healthy Childhood Weight Treatment Algorithm
- <https://ihcw.aap.org/Pages/default.aspx>



# Assessment



[https://ihcw.aap.org/Documents/Assessment%20and%20Management%20of%20Childhood%20Obesity%20Algorithm\\_FINAL.pdf](https://ihcw.aap.org/Documents/Assessment%20and%20Management%20of%20Childhood%20Obesity%20Algorithm_FINAL.pdf)

## Everyone gets asked about Healthy Eating and Active Living (HEAL)

- 12345 Fit-tastic ([www.fittastic.org](http://www.fittastic.org))
- AAP 5210



# Assessment

- Assess healthy eating and active living behaviors
  - 5: fruits/vegetables/day
  - 2: hours or less of screen time/day
  - 1: hour or more of active play
  - 0: sugar-sweetened beverages
  - 12345
  - 54321
  - Other tool
- Determine weight classification based on BMI



## CM Healthy Lifestyles Screen

Outpatient Vitals/Measurements - Exported, Amblyop...

Performed on: 11/24/2014 1:56 CST

**Eating and Activity Habits**

These Questions Address the Child's Eating and Activity Habits for a Typical Day

On a typical day, how many minutes does your child spend in active play/exercise (breathing harder or sweating)?

☒ Less than 15 minutes
 ☐ 15 Minutes
 ☐ 30 Minutes
 ☐ 45 Minutes
 ☐ 60 minutes (1 hour)
 ☐ 90 minutes (1.5 hours) or more
 ☐ None
 ☐ N/A

On a typical day, how many hours is your child in front of a screen (TV, computer, video game, cell phone)

☐ None
 ☐ 1 Hour
 ☐ 1.5 Hours
 ☐ 2 Hours
 ☐ 3 Hours
 ☐ 4 Hours
 ☐ 5 or more hours
 ☐ N/A

Activity/Screen Time Comments

On a typical day, how many times does your child drink milk (check one)

☒ Many times/day (4 cups or more)
 ☐ Three times/day (3 cups)
 ☐ Twice/day (2 cups)
 ☐ Once/day or less (1 cup or less)
 ☐ None
 ☐ N/A

What type of milk does your child drink? (check all that apply)

☐ Fat free (skim)
 ☐ Low-fat (1%)
 ☐ Reduced-fat (2%)
 ☐ Whole milk
 ☐ Goat's milk
 ☐ Rice or almond milk
 ☐ Soy milk
 ☐ Other

## Screen for food insecurity

- 2-question screen recommended by the AAP
- “Within the past 12 months, we worried whether our food would run out before we got money to buy more.”
- “Within the past 12 months, the food we bought just didn’t last and we didn’t have money to get more.”
- Yes or No?



[www.pediatrics.org/cgi/doi/10.1542/peds.2015-3301](http://www.pediatrics.org/cgi/doi/10.1542/peds.2015-3301); <https://frac.org/aaptoolkit>

## Screen for readiness to change

- “On a scale from 0-10, how ready are you to make changes to the way you eat and your activity habits right now?”
- “Why didn’t you pick a lower number?”
- “Why not a higher number?”
- What would it take to get you to choose a higher number?”

How ready are *you* to make a change toward a healthier lifestyle?

Not Ready —————> Ready

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

What would make me more ready?      What might my next steps be?      What is my plan?



# How we talk about it matters

- Person-first language
  - Child who is obese, not obese child
  - Avoids labeling the child
- Terms
  - “Carrying extra weight”, “excess weight gain”
  - Discuss weight in terms of health risks—“weight puts him/her at risk for...”
  - Show and explain growth curve

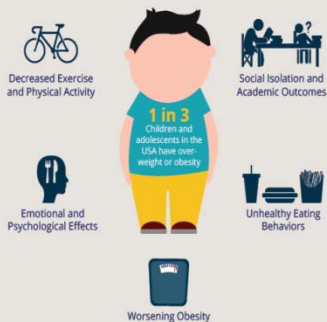


## Stigma Experienced by Children and Adolescents with Obesity

Society believes weight stigma and shame can **motivate people to lose weight.**

But, weight stigma is **harmful** to both **emotional** and **physical** health.

### Health Consequences of Weight Stigma



Although pediatricians focus their efforts on improving weight-related health of youth, there should also be a **focus on weight stigma.**

The American Academy of Pediatrics Section on Obesity and The Obesity Society offers the following **recommendations** for pediatricians to **address weight stigma** in different settings.

### Improving Clinical Practice

Be a role model - share best practices for nonbiased behaviors.

Could we talk about your weight today?

Pay attention to language.

Use an empathetic approach for clinical documentation.

Use patient-centered empowering counseling techniques.

Create a supportive clinical environment.

Perform behavioral health screening.

### Advocate Against Weight Stigma

**Schools**  
Promote antibullying policies to protect vulnerable students.

**Youth-Targeted Media**  
Portray individuals with obesity responsibly and respectfully.

**Provider Training**  
Address weight stigma in ongoing training and education for medical students, residents, and practicing physicians.

**Parents**  
Empower families and patients to manage and address weight-related health issues in schools, communities, and homes.

Find the new AAP digital and print Pediatric Collections at [collections.aap.org](http://collections.aap.org)

Source: Pont SJ, Puhl R, Cook SR, Slusser W. SECTION ON OBESITY, THE OBESITY SOCIETY. Stigma Experienced by Children and Adolescents With Obesity. *Pediatrics*. 2017;140(6):e20173034. doi: 10.1542/peds.2017-3034

Link: [pediatrics.org/content/140/6/e20173034](http://pediatrics.org/content/140/6/e20173034)  
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## Onset/Concern

- Age when increased weight gain first noted
- Has weight gain been gradual or abrupt?
- Is the parent (and patient if tween or older) worried about their child's weight?
  - Good predictor of readiness for change



## Look for risk factors

- Based on HEAL behaviors+
- Obesity-specific family history+
- Review of systems+
- Physical exam



## Obesity-specific family history

- Parents or 1<sup>st</sup> degree relatives with obesity or obesity-related medical co-morbidities
  - Obesity: previous weight loss attempts, hx of bariatric surgery
  - Cardiovascular disease: HTN, dys/hyperlipidemia, CAD, MI
  - Cerebrovascular disease: CVA
  - Endocrine disease: DM, prediabetes, insulin resistance

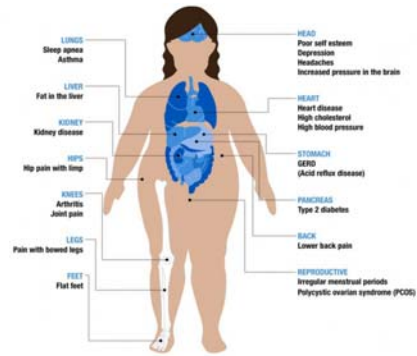


Review of systems is guided by known medical, psychosocial complications





## Complications



## Review of Systems

- Anxiety, school avoidance, social isolation (Depression)
- Bullying/teasing (self-esteem)
- Polyuria, polydipsia, weight loss (Type 2 diabetes mellitus)
- Headaches (Pseudotumor cerebri)
- Night breathing difficulties (Sleep apnea, hypoventilation syndrome, asthma)
- Daytime sleepiness (Sleep apnea, hypoventilation syndrome, depression)
- Abdominal pain (Gastroesophageal reflux, Gall bladder disease, Constipation)
- Hip or knee pain (Slipped capital femoral epiphysis)
- Oligomenorrhea or amenorrhea (Polycystic ovary syndrome)



## Screening for psychological comorbidities

- Ask about depression, bullying, cyberbullying outside and within family
- Patient Health Questionnaire-2: 2 questions; or PHQ-9-9 questions
- Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression Scale for Children (CES-DC): Bright Futures: 20 questions
- Pediatric Symptom Checklist: parent and youth report: Bright Futures: 17 questions

[www.brightfutures.org](http://www.brightfutures.org); [http://www.cqaimh.org/pdf/tool\\_phq2.pdf](http://www.cqaimh.org/pdf/tool_phq2.pdf)



## Screen for unhealthy/disordered eating habits

- Binge eating disorder: recurrent episodes of binge eating in which a larger amount of food is eaten within a 2-hour period compared with peers; and there is a perceived lack of control during the time of the binge
- Repeated use of unhealthy behaviors after a binge to prevent weight gain: (vomiting; abuse of laxatives, diuretics, or other medications; food restriction; or excessive exercise)
- Fast eating pace
- Overnight eating

Pediatrics. 2016;138(3):e20161649



## Physical exam is guided by known medical, psychosocial complications

- New blood pressure clinical practice guideline

**TABLE 6** Screening BP Values Requiring Further Evaluation

Age, y	BP, mm Hg			
	Boys		Girls	
	Systolic	DBP	Systolic	DBP
1	98	52	98	54
2	100	55	101	58
3	101	58	102	60
4	102	60	103	62
5	103	63	104	64
6	105	66	105	67
7	106	68	106	68
8	107	69	107	69
9	107	70	108	71
10	108	72	109	72
11	110	74	111	74
12	113	75	114	75
≥ 13	120	80	120	80

**To cite:** Flynn JT, Kaelber DC, Baker-Smith CM, et al. Clinical Practice Guideline for Screening and Management of High Blood Pressure in Children and Adolescents. *Pediatrics*. 2017;140(3):e20171904

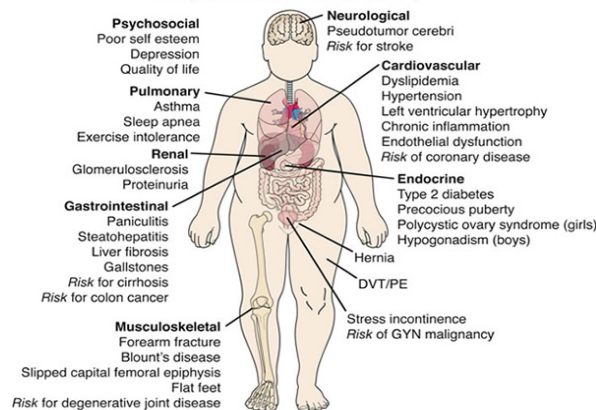


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### Complications of Childhood Obesity



[www.c2educate.com](http://www.c2educate.com)



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## Obesity Lab Screening

- Check fasting lipid profile, fasting glucose, AST, ALT, HbA1c
- When to start? If child has risk factors (ex, +family hx) as early as age 2; otherwise no later than age 10 or when puberty begins
- How often? At least every year, more frequent as needed



## Lab not to check and why

- Insulin (fasting or nonfasting): not as helpful as HbA1c in determining diabetes risk
- Thyroid function tests: untreated hypothyroidism very rarely a cause of obesity
  - If child has hx of poor linear growth, linear growth deceleration, symptoms of hypothyroidism or thyromegaly, consider checking a TSH only—sufficient screening test for hypothyroidism



Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism; March 2017; [www.choosingwisely.org](http://www.choosingwisely.org)

# Diabetes screening

## Glucose

- Normal
  - nonfasting <200 mg/dL
  - fasting <100 mg/dL
- Impaired fasting glucose
  - 101-125 mg/dL
- Suspect T2DM
  - ≥126 mg/dL
  - Check OGTT

## HbA1c

- Normal
  - ≤5.6%
- Prediabetes
  - 5.7%-5.9% (no OGTT)
  - 6.0%-6.4% (check OGTT)
- suspect T2DM
  - ≥6.5% (check OGTT)

Diabetes Care 2017;40(Suppl): S11-S24



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# Lipid parameters (mg/dL)

Category	Low	Acceptable	Borderline	High
Total cholesterol		<170	170-199	≥200
LDL cholesterol		<110	110-129	≥130
Non-HDL cholesterol		<120	120-144	≥145
Triglycerides				
0-9 year olds		<75	75-99	≥100
10-19 year olds		<90	90-129	≥130
HDL cholesterol	<40	>45	40-45	

[www.pediatrics.org/cgi/doi/10.1542/peds.2009-2107C](http://www.pediatrics.org/cgi/doi/10.1542/peds.2009-2107C)  
doi:10.1542/peds.2009-2107C



# Steatohepatitis screening

- AST and ALT
  - “Normal” <40
    - Concern if >26 girls and >20 in boys and obese
  - Refer to a Liver Care Center\* if:
    - AST/ALT 5x normal (200)
    - AST/ALT 2x normal (80) in spite of diet/weight loss
    - BMI <25, AST/ALT 2x normal
    - Any patient <5 with AST/ALT 2x normal (80)

\*recommendations from CM Liver Care Center



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## Treatment

### Management and Treatment Stages for Patients with Overweight or Obesity

- Patients should start at the least intensive stage and advance through the stages based upon the response to treatment, age, BMI, health risks and motivation.
- An empathetic and empowering counseling style, such as motivational interviewing, should be employed to support patient and family behavior change.<sup>8,9</sup>
- Children age 2 – 5 who have obesity should not lose more than 1 pound/month; older children and adolescents with obesity should not lose more than an average of 2 pounds/week.

#### Stage 1 Prevention Plus

**Where/By Whom:** Primary Care Office/Primary Care Provider

**What:** Planned follow-up themed visits (15-20 min) focusing on behaviors that resonate with the patient, family and provider. Consider partnering with dietician, social worker, athletic trainer or physical therapist for added support and counseling.

**Goals:** Positive behavior change regardless of change in BMI. Weight maintenance or a decrease in BMI velocity.<sup>4</sup>

**Follow-up:** Tailor to the patient and family motivation. Many experts recommend at least monthly follow-up visits. After 3 – 6 months, if the BMI/weight status has not improved consider advancing to Stage 2.

#### Stage 2 Structured Weight Management

**Where/By Whom:** Primary Care Office/Primary Care Provider with appropriate training

**What:** Same intervention as Stage 1 while including more intense support and structure to achieve healthy behavior change.

**Goals:** Positive behavior change. Weight maintenance or a decrease in BMI velocity.

**Follow-up:** Every 2 - 4 weeks as determined by the patient, family and physician. After 3 – 6 months, if the BMI/weight status has not improved consider advancing to Stage 3.

#### Stage 3 Comprehensive Multi-disciplinary Intervention

**Where/By Whom:** Pediatric Weight Management Clinic/Multi-disciplinary Team

**What:** Increased intensity of behavior changes, frequency of visits, and specialists involved. Structured behavioral modification program, including food and activity monitoring, and development of short-term diet and physical activity goals.

**Goals:** Positive behavior change. Weight maintenance or a decrease in BMI velocity.

**Follow-up:** Weekly or at least every 2 – 4 weeks as determined by the patient, family, and physician. After 3 – 6 months, if the BMI/weight status has not improved consider advancing to Stage 4.



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## Treatment

- Start at least intensive stage, advance based on treatment response, age, health risks and motivation; usually after 3-6 months
- Use empathetic, empowering counseling (MI, strengths-based approach)
- Preschoolers should not lose >1 lb/month; older children/teens not >2 lbs/week
- Staged treatment: where/by whom, what, goals, follow-up
- Stages 1 and 2 designed for PCP office with training



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Barlow SE et al. Pediatrics 2007;120(4):S164-S192.

## How we talk about it matters

- Set the stage in the WCC and request a follow up visit
    - Strengths-based approach
    - Use HEAL assessment as a springboard
    - Motivational interviewing
    - Change Talk
- (<https://ihcw.aap.org/resources/Pages/default.aspx>)



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McPherson AC et al. Obes Rev. 2017 Feb;18(2):164-182

## Treatment

- Consider using Healthy Lifestyle Plan, Next Steps tools
- Family chooses 1-2 goals
- Help them set SMART goals—specific, measurable, attainable, realistic, time-bound
- See them back frequently and for 3-12 months
  - Monthly for kids with less severe obesity
  - Every 2-4 weeks for more severe obesity
- Partner with RD, behavioral health provider, fitness professional



## CM Healthy Lifestyle Plan

Nursing

Healthy Weight Plan Order 11/24/2014 14:00 11/24/2014 14:00 CST

Details for Healthy Weight Plan

Details Order Comments Diagnosis

Order details

Requested Start Date/Time [11/24/2014 14:00 CST]

Education

Provider Education [No]

Special Instructions

Detail values

- Physical Activity
- Screen Time
- Dairy
- Water
- Fruits and Vegetables
- Breakfast
- Family Meals
- Plate Model
- Portion Sizes
- Snacks
- Other (see special instructions)

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## Stage 1 Prevention Plus

- What: Planned follow-up themed visits 15-20 min on behaviors meaningful to patient/family, PCP
- Consider partnering with RD, SW, athletic trainer or PT
- Goals: +behavior change regardless of BMI change; maintain weight or ↓BMI velocity
- Follow-up: Tailor to pt/family motivation; at least monthly



Barlow SE et al. Pediatrics 2007;120(4):S164-S192.

## Recommended PA for kids

Bone-strengthening  
activity at least 3  
days/week

Aerobic activity every  
day

Muscle-strengthening  
activity at least 3 days/week

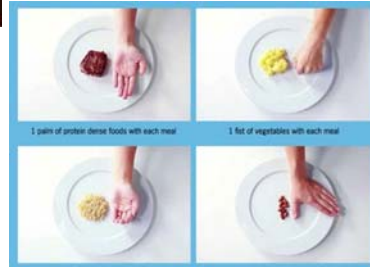


The 2018 United States Report Card on Physical Activity for Children and Youth

## Tools you can use



[www.myplate.gov](http://www.myplate.gov)



## Stage 2 Structured Weight Management

- What: Stage 1+more intense support, structure
- Goals:+behavior change regardless of BMI change; maintain weight or ↓BMI velocity
- Follow-up: Every 2-4 weeks as determined by patient/family, PCP



Barlow SE et al. Pediatrics 2007;120(4):S164-S192.

## Stage 2: Structured Weight Management

- After 3-6 months in stage 1
- Use same intervention as in Stage 1, but intensify support, structure
  - Work with RD and/or behavioral therapist (SW, psychologist, LPC) and/or exercise specialist (athletic trainer, PT)
  - Communicate and coordinate care
- Goals:
  - Positive behavior change
  - Weight maintenance
  - Decrease in BMI velocity
- Follow-up: every 2-4 weeks, tailored to patient/family motivation



Barlow SE et al. Pediatrics 2007;120(4):S164-S192.

## Stage 1 and 2 Behavioral Recommendations

- Involve the whole family in lifestyle changes
- Eliminate sugar-sweetened beverages
- Prepare 5-6 meals at home as a family per week
  - Decrease eating out to 1-2 times per week
- At least 5 servings of fruits and vegetables daily
- Consume a healthy breakfast daily
- Decrease screen time to 2 or fewer hours a day
- 1 hour or more of moderate to vigorous physical activity daily
- Avoid overly restrictive feeding practices



Barlow SE et al. Pediatrics 2007;120(4):S164-S192.

## Stage 2: Structured Weight Management

- Planned diet or daily eating plan w/balanced macronutrients
- 3 structured daily meals, 1-2 planned snacks
- Reduce screen time to <1 hour/day
- Use of logs to monitor behaviors
- Planned reinforcement for achieving targeted behaviors



Barlow SE et al. Pediatrics 2007;120(4):S164-S192.

## Advanced treatment (stages 3&4)

- Stage 3 (Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Intervention): Weekly visits, multidisciplinary team, structured behavioral modification
  - New MO Medicaid treatment benefit fits here
- Stage 4 (Tertiary Care Intervention): Stage 3+/- medication+/- bariatric surgery



Barlow SE et al. Pediatrics 2007;120(4):S164-S192.

## Medications—cause and treatment

- Medications inducing weight gain: Atypical antipsychotics (olanzapine, aripiprazole, risperidone, ziprasidone), certain antidepressants/anxiolytics, seizure medications, steroids
- Medications used in adults for weight loss: phentermine, phentermine/topiramate ER, lorcaserin, naltrexone SR/bupropion SR, liraglutide=act on CNS to decrease appetite; orlistat=blocks GI fat absorption



Srivastava G and Apovian CM. Nat Rev Endocrinol. 2018 Jan; 14(1):12-24.

## A word about coding

- Obesity E66.9
  - Class I: 95<sup>th</sup> to 120% of the 95<sup>th</sup> percentile
  - Class II: 120 to 140% of the 95<sup>th</sup> percentile
  - Class III: >140% of the 95<sup>th</sup> percentile
- Assessment of BMI and code
  - Z68.53 BMI pediatric, 85<sup>th</sup> percentile to less than 95<sup>th</sup> percentile for age
  - Z68.54 BMI pediatric, greater than or equal to 95<sup>th</sup> percentile for age
- Counseling and code
  - Z71.3--Dietary counseling and surveillance
  - Z71.82—Counseling for exercise
- Comorbidity/ies and code/s
- Coding for initial, f/u visits for obesity and insurance claims



# When to consider referral

*italics means live and telehealth options*

- Family interested in **more intensive family-based approach**
  - Consider Zoom to Health weekly group program if in KC area (2-9 yo)
  - Consider referral to *PHIT Kids Weight Management Clinic*, may be eligible for PHIT Kids weekly group program if in KC area (10-17 yo)
- **No/minimal improvement after 3-12 months** of lifestyle modification, **BMI in class II or III or >40**
  - *PHIT Kids Weight Management Clinic*
  - *Healthy Hawks Clinic (KUMC)*
- If have obesity and **special healthcare need** (intellectual disability)
  - *Special Needs Weight Management Clinic*
- If **BMI>40 (>35 w/comorbidity)** and interested in bariatric surgery
  - *Metabolic-Bariatric Clinic*



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# Referral for comorbidities

The screenshot displays the PHIT Kids Weight Management Clinic website, which provides detailed criteria for referral to various specialty clinics. The page is organized into several sections:

- Obesity Lab:** A table titled "Lab Reference: Blood Test Levels for Diagnosis of Diabetes and Prediabetes" showing ranges for Fasting Plasma Glucose (FPG), HbA1c, and Oral Glucose Tolerance Test (OGTT) for Diabetes, Prediabetes, and Normal categories.
- Criteria for referral to specialty clinics:** A central section listing referral criteria for:
  - Endocrine Clinic:** Includes criteria for HbA1c, Fasting Glucose, and OGTT results.
  - Preventive Cardiology Clinic:** Lists criteria for Total Cholesterol, LDL Cholesterol, HDL Cholesterol, and Triglycerides.
  - Kidney Center:** Details criteria for documented BP readings and albuminuria.
  - Adolescent/Teen Clinic:** Lists criteria for Polycystic Ovary Syndrome (PCOS), Eating Disorders, and No obvious endocrinopathy.
  - Sleep Center:** Includes criteria for sleep apnea, snoring, and daytime sleepiness.
  - Medical Sleep Disorder:** Lists criteria for sleep apnea, snoring, and daytime sleepiness.
  - Liver Care Center:** Includes criteria for ALT levels and liver function tests.
- Weight Management Flow Sheet:** A section titled "Blood Test Levels for Diagnosis of Diabetes and Prediabetes" and "Criteria for Referral to Specialty Clinics".
- Attachments and tools:** A section listing available resources like "Diabetes/Weight Management" and "Diabetes/Weight Management Flow Sheet".

The website footer includes logos for Children's Mercy Kansas City, KU Medical Center, and the center for children's healthy lifestyles & nutrition.



iAmHealthy is recruiting rural elementary schools in the state of Kansas to participate in our intervention study funded by the National Institutes of Health! Check us out online if you're interested in joining!

[www.iamhealthyschools.org](http://www.iamhealthyschools.org)



## Resources for PCPs, parents



## Helpful Resources

- AAP Institute for Healthy Childhood Weight
  - Healthy Active Living for Families (HALF; age infancy-age 5)
    - Implementation guide, quick start guide, recommendations by age, interactive tools, how to talk about behaviors and weight and parent resources (including mobile app)
  - [www.healthychildren.org](http://www.healthychildren.org) website for parents, family media use plan
  - Next Steps guide and flipchart
  - Pediatric ePractice
    - How to set up your office space and workflow for optimally caring for children who have obesity
- Brown CL, Perrin EM. Obesity prevention and treatment in primary care. *Academic Pediatrics* 2018;18(7):736-45.



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<https://ihcw.aap.org/Pages/default.aspx>; <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.acap.2018.05.004>

<https://ihcw.aap.org/Pages/default.aspx>



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## AAP Institute for Healthy Childhood Weight social media assets

Wow! 1 out of 3 toddlers does not consume a single fruit or veggie in a day. Toddlers love to make their own choices, so let them decide between a fruit and a veggie for snack time.



[www.healthychildren.org/growinghealthy](http://www.healthychildren.org/growinghealthy)



Possible tweet/caption: Bump up your toddler's fruit and veggie consumption by letting him choose between 2 healthy snacks.

Did you know? Crying doesn't always mean your baby is hungry. Try to figure out why she is crying before rushing to feed her.



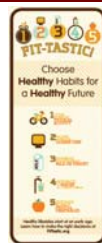
[www.healthychildren.org/growinghealthy](http://www.healthychildren.org/growinghealthy)



Possible tweet/caption: #DYK? Relying on feeding every time a baby cries can set her up for unhealthy habits later on.



## CMH Fit-tastic!



[www.fittastic.org](http://www.fittastic.org)

## Other Parent Resources

[www.kidshealth.org](http://www.kidshealth.org)

<http://www.stopobesityalliance.org/wp-content/themes/stopobesityalliance/pdfs/stopobesityalliance-weighin.pdf>



<https://www.iha4health.org/product/what-to-do-when-your-child-is-heavy/>



## Questions?

- Please email me at [shampl@cmh.edu](mailto:shampl@cmh.edu)



Thank you!

