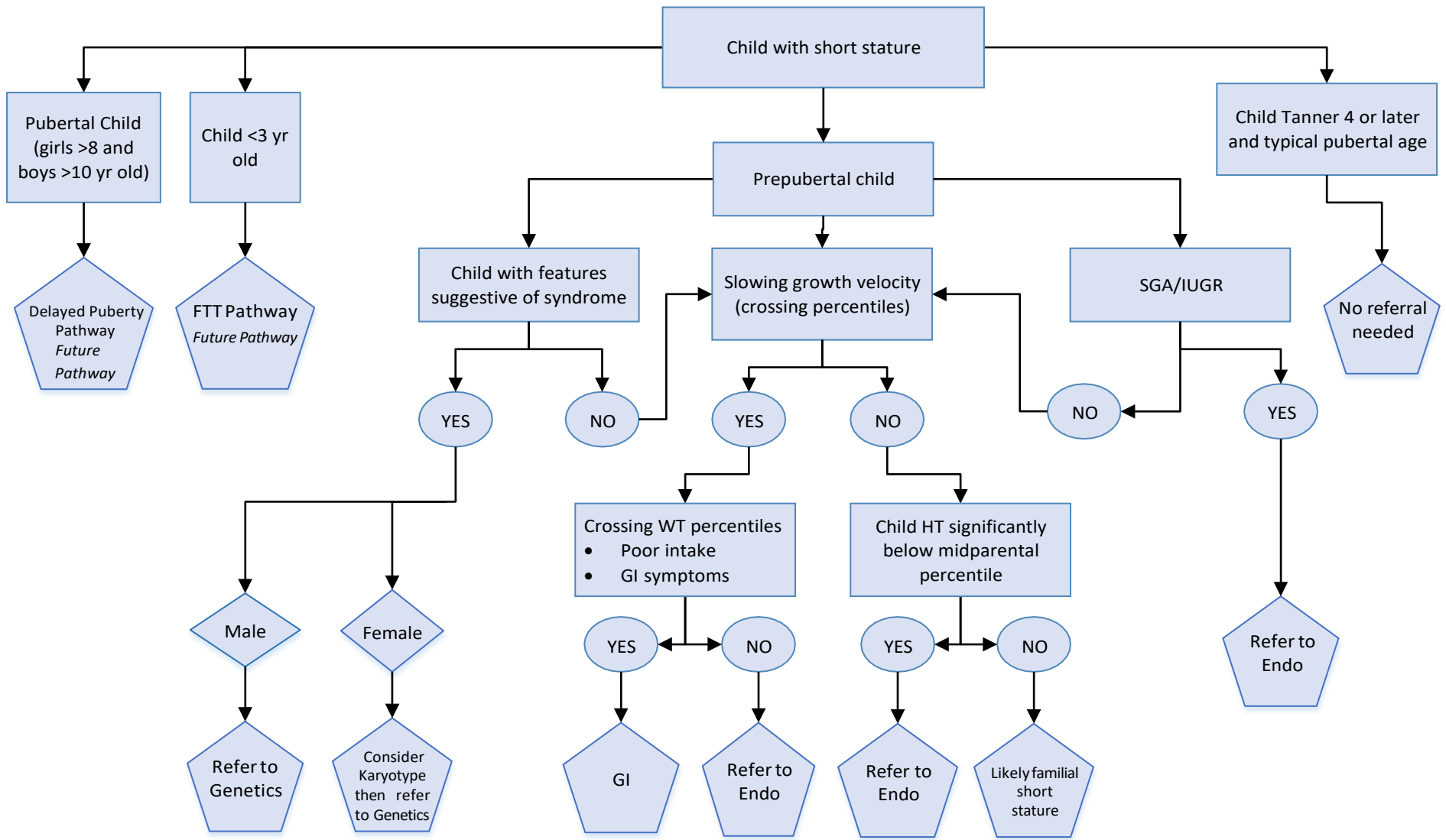


GROWTH PATHWAY



Child with Suspected Short Stature

Initial laboratory and/or radiologic work-up can include:

Blood tests:

- Total or free T4 and TSH
- Comprehensive metabolic panel
- Complete blood count
- ESR or CRP
- IGF-1
- IGFBP-3
- Tissue transglutaminase IgA
- Total serum IgA
- Can consider chromosome analysis if female child has features of Turner's syndrome

Radiologic studies:

- Bone age x-ray of left hand and wrist

Differential diagnosis of short stature:

Common causes:

- Familial or intrinsic short stature
- Constitutional delay of growth and puberty
 - Children typically cross percentiles downward in the first 3 years, and then grow at a normal growth velocity on the lower percentiles or just below the 3rd percentile
 - Bone age is delayed
- Idiopathic short stature
 - Height < 2.25 SD below the mean for age and sex (shortest 1.2% of children) – FDA definition
 - Multiple etiologies are likely
 - Unlikely to attain adult height in the normal range (less than 63 inches for boys and 59 inches for girls)
 - Diagnostic evaluation excludes other causes of short stature

Suggested References

- Polidori N, Castorani V, Mohn A, Chiarelli F. Deciphering short stature in children. *Ann Pediatr Endocrinol Metab.* 2020 Jun;25(2):69-79. doi: 10.6065/apem.2040064.032. Epub 2020 Jun 30.
- Rogol AD, Hayden GF. Etiologies and early diagnosis of short stature and growth failure in children and adolescents. *J Pediatr* 2014;164:S1-S14

- Small for gestational age without catch up growth by 2 years

Other causes:

Endocrine abnormalities:

- Growth hormone deficiency
- Hypothyroidism
- Cushing's syndrome
- Growth hormone insensitivity

Metabolic disease:

- Rickets
- Diabetes mellitus

Syndromic:

- Turner's syndrome
- Noonan's syndrome
- Trisomy 21
- Russell-Silver Syndrome
- Prader-Willi Syndrome
- DiGeorge Syndrome

Chronic Illness:

- Gastrointestinal diseases
 - Celiac disease
 - Inflammatory bowel disease
- Pulmonary diseases
 - Asthma
 - Cystic fibrosis
- Cardiac disease
- Renal disease
- Diabetes mellitus

Glucocorticoid treatment

Musculoskeletal issues:

- Skeletal dysplasia
- Spinal disorders

Psychosocial issues:

- Psychosocial dwarfism
- Fetal alcohol syndrome

Medical Disclaimer

Medicine is a dynamic science; as research and clinical experience enhance and inform the practice of medicine, changes in treatment protocols and drug therapies are required. The authors have checked with sources believed to be reliable in their effort to provide information that is complete and generally in accord with standards accepted at the time of publication. However, because of the possibility of human error and changes in medical science, neither the authors nor Children's Hospital and Health System, Inc. nor any other party involved in the preparation of this work warrant that the information contained in this work is in every respect accurate or complete, and they are not responsible for any errors in, omissions from, or results obtained from the use of this information. Readers are encouraged to confirm the information contained in this work with other sources.