

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Postnatal weight loss in term infants: what is "normal" and do growth charts allow for it?

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Background: Although it is a well known phenomenon, limited normative data on neonatal weight loss and subsequent gain are available, making it hard to assess individual children with prolonged weight loss.

Objective: To establish, using data from a large prospective population based cohort study, norms and limits for postnatal weight loss and its impact on current growth reference charts.

Method: A cohort of 961 term infants were recruited at birth and followed using parental questionnaires and community nursing returns. Routine weights were collected for half the cohort at 5 days and for all at 12 days and 6 weeks.

Results: Less weight loss was seen than the 3–6% suggested by previous studies, but one in five infants had not regained their birth weight by 12 days. Those lightest at birth showed least weight loss. Twenty six (3%) children had more than 10% weight loss, but none showed evidence of major organic disease. Actual weights in the first fortnight are half to one centile space lower than growth charts suggest, while birthweight centiles for children born at 37 weeks were two centile spaces lower.

Conclusions: Neonatal weight loss is brief, with few children remaining more than 10% below birth weight after 5 days. Growth charts are misleading in the first 2 weeks, because they make no allowance for neonatal weight loss.

Babies gain weight faster in early infancy than at any subsequent age, and judging whether weight gain is within normal limits during this period can be difficult. This is made even harder by the fact that most infants show a period of weight loss immediately after birth, before this rapid gain begins.

Although it is a well known phenomenon, limited normative data on neonatal weight gain are available. These suggest that, on average, infants lose 4–7% of their birth weight^{1–3} and begin to regain weight by day 3.^{4,5} However, these studies were not large enough to estimate accurately the normal limits for weight loss in the first few days of life. Growth charts are designed to describe how a measurement at any particular age compares with other children of the same age and sex. However, they are also commonly used to assess the growth trajectory of individual children over time. Much improved infancy growth charts are now available both in Britain and the United States, which do not show the major discrepancies seen in earlier versions,⁶ but neither appear to make any allowance for immediate postnatal weight loss. Data from our large cohort study offered the opportunity to establish norms for neonatal weight variation and to explore how these affect interpretation of current infancy weight charts.

METHOD

The Millennium Baby Study is a prospective study of feeding and growth in infancy. Subjects eligible for recruitment were babies born to residents of Gateshead, an urban borough in the North of England. The study received approval from the Gateshead local research ethics committee. All babies born in specified recruiting weeks between June 1999 and May 2000 were invited to join the study, usually while still on one of the two maternity units serving the area. On recruitment, parents signed a consent form and were issued with a Personal Child Health Record. This included forms to be returned by health

staff. Community midwives make a home visit at 5 days to collect a blood sample for metabolic screening. They do not routinely weigh babies in the first week, but half agreed to weigh babies in the study at 5 days for research purposes. Health visitors are community based nurses with responsibility for child health surveillance and parental support. They make their primary visit at age 2 weeks, when babies are usually weighed, so all were asked to return a weight.

Basic birth and other information was collected from parents at recruitment, and thereafter parents received postal questionnaires at intervals through the first year, the first at age 6 weeks. In this, parents were asked to transcribe the weight from the routine 6–8 weeks health check, with the date collected, on to their questionnaire, as well as all other baby clinic weights in their Personal Child Health Record. At the end of the study (13 months), a copy of the weight recording page was retrieved from the child's record.

After data collection was completed, all weights available for each child were collated and duplicates deleted. Weights were transformed into standard deviation scores (SDS) compared with both the UK 1990⁷ and the new US Centre for Disease Control growth references.⁸ All extreme SDSs were checked against other weights held on the child and corrected where possible. About 100 (out of 13 000) plainly erroneous weights—for example, where one value was inconsistent with other weights around the same age—were deleted. For each child, the weight nearest to each target age (5 days, 12 days, 7 weeks) and within a previously stated range (4–7, 10–18, 29–70 days) was identified.

Postcode at birth was used to identify the Townsend deprivation score⁹ corresponding to each child's census enumeration district, as a measure of relative deprivation.

RESULTS

A total of 1254 babies were born to residents of Gateshead in 34 recruiting weeks. Of these, 1011 mothers of 1029 (82%)

Table 1 Baseline characteristics of children with and without weight data at different ages

Age at health check	Mean gestationally corrected birth weight SDS			Mean Townsend deprivation score		
	Weight available	Weight missing	p Value	Weights	Weight missing	p Value
5 days	-0.03	-0.05	0.16	1.65	1.35	0.75
12 days	-0.03	-0.23	0.03	1.28	2.41	0.000
6-8 weeks	-0.02	-0.16	0.12	1.17	2.71	0.000

p Values calculated using the *t* test.
SDS, Standard deviation score.

babies agreed to join the study. Of these, 961 were born at term (gestation \geq 37 weeks) and are the subjects of this analysis. All but 36 were singleton births, and 475 (51%) were breast fed at birth. The participating midwife teams returned weights at 5 days for 63% of the babies compared with only 33% in non-participating teams. The mean weight SDS and age at measurement were very similar for both groups, and there was no difference in birth weight and little difference in levels of deprivation for those weighed or not weighed (table 1). Therefore all the weights were used: 490 weights from 51% subjects returned between age 5 and 7 days, with 86% returned on day 5. Weights were returned by health visitors for 838 (87%) subjects at median age (interquartile range (IQR)) 12 (11-14) days and by parents for 816 (85%) at median (IQR) age 48 (44-54) days. The small proportion not weighed at these ages did have higher levels of deprivation and a trend to lower birth weights (table 1).

At 5 days, the mean weight loss was 50 g, only just over 1% below birth weight. A third had already regained their birth weight, but 3% were more than 10% below (table 2). At 12 days, subjects had gained nearly 200 g on average. Over 80% had now regained their birth weight, but 1.7% were still more than 10% below. By age 6 weeks, all subjects had regained their birth weight.

The degree of initial weight loss (or gain) was most strongly predicted by initial weight, with subjects with low birth weights showing little or no weight loss. Subjects with birth weights below the 9th centile showed a mean (SD) gain of 24 (145) g at 5 days, with only 31 (50%) still below birth weight. Those above the 91st centile at birth lost 180 (225) g with 35 (78%) still below birth weight ($p < 0.001$, analysis of variance). Twenty six children were more than 10% below their birth weight when measured at either 5 or 10-14 days

(or both). Of these, five were admitted to hospital within the first 3 weeks, but none proved to have major medical problems. Most had recovered by the age of 6 weeks, but at that stage a third still had a weight gain below the 5th centile for age.

Breast fed infants showed less mean weight gain and were significantly more likely to lose more than 10% of birth weight, but this trend was no longer significant after adjustment for birth weight, which was significantly higher in breast fed infants.

When expressed as weight SD scores, compared with either UK or US standards, mean values dropped away markedly by 5 days of age and remained well below the 50th centile at 12 days, although close to expected values by the age of 6 weeks (table 2, fig 1). Without adjustment for gestation, the subjects as a group appeared to have below average birth weights compared with either standards, a discrepancy that was most pronounced in those of lower term gestations (fig 2). However, there was a good fit to the UK reference when birth weight was adjusted for gestation.

DISCUSSION

Postnatal weight loss is a well known but little studied phenomenon. It represents mainly fluid loss¹⁰ but may also involve loss of fat stores during the establishment of milk feeding.¹¹ Our findings suggest that this weight loss is usually of brief duration, with a rapid acceleration within the first week. However, if plotted on growth charts, all babies appear to fall in weight and remain half to one centile space lower for the first fortnight.

The children included in this study came from just one Northern English town, but proved highly comparable at birth and age 6 weeks to both British and US reference standards. At day five, only about half the cohort were

Table 2 Weight characteristics at different examination ages

	0	5 (4-7)	12 (10-18)	48 (29-70)
Number of weights	959	490	839	816
Actual age*	0	5 (5-5)	12 (11-14)	48 (44-54)
Weight change (g)	-	-50 (171)	+193 (246)	+1479 (468)
% weight change	-	-1.3 (5.0)	+6.0 (7.6)	+45 (16.3)
Weight SDS compared with UK 1990 reference†	-0.19 (1.1)	-0.56 (1.02)	-0.49 (0.99)	-0.03 (1.00)
Weight SDS compared with US reference‡	-0.08 (0.99)	-0.42 (0.95)	-0.36 (0.97)	+0.17 (0.95)
Regained birth weight‡	-	34% (165)	81% (679)	100% (816)
More than 5% below birth weight‡	-	17% (82)	3.8% (32)	0
More than 10% below birth weight‡	-	3.3% (16)	1.7% (14)	0

The target examination age is given in days with the range in parentheses.
*Median (interquartile range).
†Mean (SD).
‡Percentage (number).
SDS, Standard deviation score.

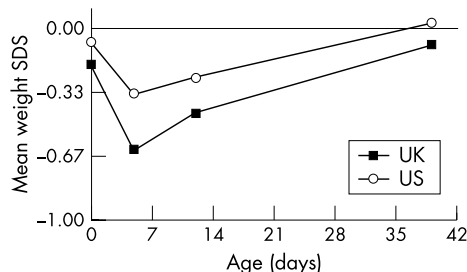


Figure 1 Neonatal weight standard deviation scores (SDS), UK and US standards compared. 0 = 50th centile; -0.67 SDS = 25th centile.

represented, this not being a standard age for weighing. The weights obtained appeared to be representative: there was little difference in the levels of deprivation between those weighed or not weighed at this age, or evidence that those with missing data had systematic differences in weight at birth. However, it is known that in general those babies who are weighed most tend to be growing least well,¹² so it is possible that the average weight loss at 5 days has been slightly overestimated as a result. Those not weighed at later ages did have higher levels of deprivation and were slightly lighter at birth, but as the proportion of missing values at these ages was small, any effect should be slight. Another potential source of bias would be if ill children had not been weighed because they were in hospital. However, of the 32 children admitted to hospital during the first 3 weeks of life, 18 (56%) had weights returned at age 5 days, similar to the proportion in those not admitted (51%).

A limitation is that data are not available at the time of maximum weight loss, thought to be on days 2–3.⁵ It is not clear whether a 1.4% loss at 5 days is consistent with the predicted 4–7% loss three days earlier. However, for clinical purposes, a low point reached early on is less important than persisting loss over time. These data supply norms for ages when children are routinely seen by health professionals for screening purposes, when a judgment may need to be made about whether weight gain is normal.

The strength of the study is the large numbers, allowing estimates of normal limits. No previous study with data from birth has included more than 150 children, and most tended to be selected in some way, predominantly being hospital based. This study did not exclude children with major health problems, but the prospective nature of the study meant that we could show that those children with the largest weight loss did not have major organic disease.

The weights were not collected under research conditions, but careful cross checking against other data recorded for the

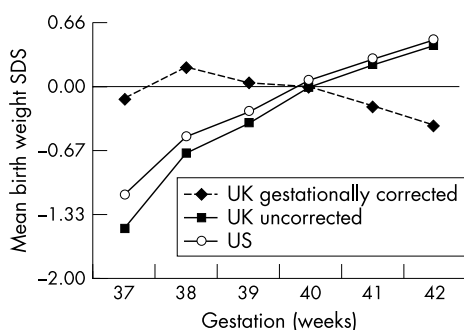


Figure 2 Birth weight standard deviation scores (SDS) by gestation, US references compared with UK, with and without gestational correction. 0 = 50th centile; -2 SDS = 2nd centile.

child ensured that extreme erroneous values would be a rarity. Routinely collected weights have been a powerful resource for previous studies¹³ and make it possible to assemble a much larger data set than previous studies. These data are consistent with other studies at similar ages. A large US study¹⁴ with weights at 8, 14, and 28 days found very similar results; the mean weights given in the paper, translated into SDSs compared with the UK 1990 reference, produce means of -0.54, -0.48, and -0.18 SDS respectively. A much smaller Australian study measured children¹⁵ at birth and at 10 days and also produced similar values (means of -0.09 and -0.47 SDS respectively compared with the UK reference).

These findings suggest that the tools we currently have for assessing weight gain in infancy are not suitable for use in the first month. Both the US and UK charts give the impression that all children are below the norm in the first fortnight, as well as misrepresenting the growth of children born at the extremes of “term” gestation.

The US standard fits this cohort better from birth to 12 days than the UK standards, but less well at 6 weeks. Overall, however, the similarities in degree of fit are greater than the differences between the two standards, which suggests that British and US children show comparable similar early growth.

CONCLUSIONS

These data show that the traditional guidance that babies regain their birth weight by the age of 2 weeks is broadly true and that a sustained loss of more than 10% of birth weight is unusual, although not commonly associated with underlying pathology. However, weights plotted in the first month present a misleading picture of actual weight gain, because no account is taken of neonatal weight loss in current (or previous) weight charts. This would suggest that modifications to the UK and US growth references to allow for neonatal weight loss are desirable, as well as clarification of the role of gestational adjustment. In the meantime, users of charts should be warned of their major limitations in the first 3 weeks of life.

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