

[연수강좌]

# 소아·청소년에서 비만도의 평가지침

유 선 미

인제의대 상계백병원 가정의학과

(fat mass, kg)	plethysmography (ADP)	
(%)	(2) DEXA, DXA	(Dual energy X-ray absorptiometry)
	0.8%,	1.7%, 2%

## 1. 체지방을 어떻게 측정할 것인가?

	(3) CT or MRI	
	X-ray source	detect assembly 360 X-ray
1) 직접 측정법	CT	MRI
(1)		
2-compartment model		CT
. 1940		
(gold standard)		
residual lung volume		
	2) 간접 측정법	
	(1)	(Bioelectrical Impedance Analysis: BIA)
	Air-displacement	

4

50KHz

DXA

BIA

12%

BIA

BIA

BIA

3-5

90°

(acromion process)

(olecranon process)

( 1, 2).

2-3

2-3

( 1).

(2) (Anthropometry)

BMI (body mass index, Quetelet's index)

(kg)/<sup>2</sup>(m)

BMI DXA

BMI

BMI

BMI

adiposity

Weight for height

(50

120%



그림 1. 삼두박근과 견갑골하부 피부두께 재는 부위

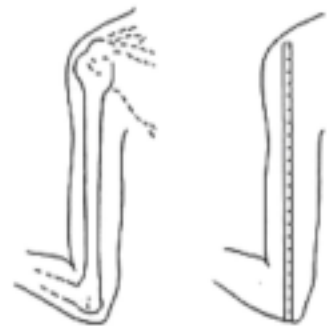


그림 2. 삼두박근 피부두께 측정을 위해 팔중간부위를 재는 부위

(mid-upper arm circumference)

BMI

14-19 1963-1975

31

BMI 85-94

25-75

30%

95

80%

BMI 85-94

30%, 95

100%

<sup>8)</sup>

/ , /  
(ratio)

3) 국제비만특별위원회 (International Obesity Task Force: IOTF)

IOTF

6

BMI

centile

18

25 30

BMI

<sup>9)</sup>( 1)

25 30

, 18

IOTF

BMI

85

18

25

2. 소아 · 청소년 비만의 정의

(WHO), CDC,

1) WHO

WHO  
Statistics(NCHS)/WHO

National Center for Health

+2 Z-score

(overweight)

BMI 85

, BMI 85

90

<sup>6)</sup>

(cut-off value)

2) 미국 CDC/NIH

20

BMI

BMI 85-94

(at

risk for overweight)', 95

(overweight)'

<sup>7)</sup> 95

BMI 30

. 85-94

BMI 25

표 1. 2-18세의 과체중과 비만의 기준이 되는 체질량지수. 6개국의 자료를 통합하여 18세의 BMI 25와 30으로 정의함.

Age (years)	Body mass index 25 kg/m <sup>2</sup>		Body mass index 30 kg/m <sup>2</sup>	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
2	16.41	16.02	20.09	19.81
2.5	16.13	17.76	19.88	19.55
3	17.89	17.58	19.57	19.26
3.5	17.89	17.48	19.38	19.25
4	17.85	17.28	19.28	19.15
4.5	17.47	17.19	19.28	19.12
5	17.42	17.15	19.38	19.17
5.5	17.45	17.29	19.47	19.34
6	17.65	17.34	19.78	19.65
6.5	17.71	17.53	20.23	20.08
7	17.82	17.75	20.63	20.51
7.5	18.10	18.00	21.09	21.01
8	18.44	18.28	21.68	21.57
8.5	18.70	18.68	22.17	22.18
9	19.10	19.07	22.77	22.81
9.5	19.40	19.45	23.38	23.46
10	19.84	19.88	24.08	24.11
10.5	20.29	20.29	24.57	24.77
11	20.55	20.74	25.18	25.42
11.5	20.89	21.29	25.58	25.95
12	21.22	21.68	26.02	26.47
12.5	21.56	22.14	26.43	27.04
13	21.91	22.58	26.84	27.76
13.5	22.27	22.99	27.26	28.26
14	22.62	23.34	27.63	28.57
14.5	22.90	23.68	27.98	28.87
15	23.29	23.94	28.38	29.11
15.5	23.80	24.17	28.68	29.29
16	23.90	24.37	28.88	29.43
16.5	24.19	24.54	29.14	29.56
17	24.46	24.71	29.41	29.69
17.5	24.73	24.85	29.78	29.84
18	25	25	30	30

Cole TJ et al. Establishing a standard definition for child overweight and obesity worldwide; international survey. BMJ 2000;320:1240-3.

4) 대한소아과학회  
1999

10) 
$$= \frac{\text{BMI} - 50}{50 - 20} \times 100(\%)$$

20% , 50% , 20-30% , 50%

30-50% , 50%

$$= \frac{\text{BMI} - 20}{30 - 20} \times 100(\%)$$

50 , 20-30% , 50%

30-50% , 50%

$$= \frac{\text{BMI} - 20}{30 - 20} \times 100(\%)$$

50 , 20-30% , 50%

30-50% , 50%

CDC/NIH

95

95

4

BMI

120%

BMI

85

BIA

BMI 95

참고문헌

3. 어느 기준이 가장 적절한가?

Age Group	Sample Size	Method	Agreement (%)
5-18	596	DXA	
		BMI $\geq 20$ kg/m <sup>2</sup> , BMI z-score $\geq 1$ , BMI $\geq 85$	83.3%, 66.7%
6-11	623	BIA	
		BMI, IOTF BMI	93.9%, 97.9%
		BMI	120%
		IOTF	91.7%, 84.8%, 88.6%

- Lizzer S, Boirie Y, Meyer M, Vermorel M. Evaluation of two foot-to-foot bioelectrical impedance analysers to assess body composition in overweight and obese adolescents. *Br J Nutr* 2003;90(5):987-92.
- Eisenkolbl J, Kartasurya M, Widhalm K. Underestimation of percentage fat mass measured by bioelectrical impedance analysis compared to dual energy X-ray absorptiometry method in obese children. *Eur J Clin Nutr* 2001;55(6):423-9.
- Lanham DA, Stead MA, Tsang K, Davies PS. The prediction of body composition in Chinese Australian females. *Int J Obes Relat Metab Disord* 2001;25(2):286-91.
- Pietrobelli A, Faith MS, Allison DB, Gallagher D, Chiumello G, Heymsfield SB. Body mass index as a measure of adiposity among children and adolescents: a validation study. *J Pediatr* 1998;132(2):204-10.
- Daniels SR, Houry PR, Morrison JA. The utility of body mass index as a measure of body fatness in children and adolescents: differences by race and gender. *Pediatrics* 1997;99(6):804-7.

6. WHO. Physical status: the use of and interpretation of anthropometry. Report of a WHO expert committee. Geneva: World Health Organization, 1995: 452.
7. Barlow SE, Dietz WH. Obesity evaluation and treatment: Expert Committee recommendations. The Maternal and Child Health Bureau, Health Resources and Services Administration and the Department of Health and Human Services. *Pediatrics* 1998;102(3):E29.
8. Engeland A, Bjorge T, Sogaard AJ, Tverdal A. Body mass index in adolescence in relation to total mortality: 32-year follow-up of 227,000 Norwegian boys and girls. *Am J Epidemiol* 2003;157(6):517-23.
9. Cole TJ, Bellizzi MC, Flegal KM, Dietz WH. Establishing a standard definition for child overweight and obesity worldwide: international survey. *Bmj* 2000;320(7244):1240-3.
10. . . . . 1999;42(10): 1338-45.
11. Field AE, Laird N, Steinberg E, Fallon E, Semega-Janneh M, Yanovski JA. Which metric of relative weight best captures body fatness in children? *Obes Res* 2003;11(11):1345-52.
12. Fu WP, Lee HC, Ng CJ, et al. Screening for childhood obesity: international vs population-specific definitions. Which is more appropriate? *Int J Obes Relat Metab Disord* 2003;27(9):1121-6.