SATEJ
GLOBAL SCIENCE
Think Globally, Act Locally

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Child Growth

What Is Growth?

Physical growth refers to the increases in height and weight and other body changes that happen as kids mature. Hair grows; teeth come in, come out, and come in again; and eventually puberty hits. It's all part of the growth process.

Overview

A growth delay occurs when a child isn't growing at the normal rate for their age. The delay may be caused by an underlying health condition, such as growth hormone deficiency or hypothyroidism. In some cases, early treatment can help a child reach a normal or near-normal height. If you suspect your child isn't growing at a normal rate, make an appointment with their doctor. It may be a sign of other health issues.

Symptoms Associated With Delayed Growth

If your child is smaller than other children their age, they may have a growth problem. It's typically considered a medical issue if they're smaller than 95 % of children their age, and their rate of growth is slow.

A growth delay may also be diagnosed in a child whose height is in the normal range, but whose rate of growth has slowed.

Depending on the underlying cause of their growth delay, they may have other symptoms:

- If they have certain forms of dwarfism, the size of their arms or legs may be out of normal proportion to their torso.
- If they have low levels of the hormone thyroxin, they may have a loss of energy, constipation, dry skin, dry hair, and trouble staying warm.
- If they have low levels of growth hormone (GH), it can affect the growth of their face, causing them to look abnormally young.
- If their delayed growth is caused by stomach or bowel disease, they may have blood in their stool, diarrhea, constipation, vomiting, or nausea.

Causes Delayed Growth :

Delayed growth can have a wide variety of causes. The most common causes include:

A family history of short stature

If parents or other family members have short stature, it's common for a child to grow at a slower rate than their peers. Delayed growth due to family history isn't an indication of an underlying problem. The child may be shorter than average simply because of genetics.

Constitutional growth delay

Children with this condition are shorter than average but grow at a normal rate. They usually have a delayed "bone age," meaning their bones mature at a slower rate than their age. They also tend to reach puberty later than their peers. This leads to a below average height in early teenage years, but they tend to catch up with their peers in adulthood.

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Growth hormone deficiency

Under normal circumstances, GH promotes the growth of body tissues. Children with a partial or complete GH deficiency won't be able to sustain a healthy rate of growth.

Hypothyroidism

Babies or children with hypothyroidism have an underactive thyroid gland. The thyroid is responsible for releasing hormones that promote normal growth, so delayed growth is a possible sign of an underactive thyroid.

Turner syndrome

Turner syndrome (TS) is a genetic condition that affects females who are missing a part or all of one X chromosome. TS affect approximately 1 in 2,500 females Trusted Source. While children with TS produce normal amounts of GH, their bodies don't use it effectively.

Other causes of delayed growth:

Less common causes of delayed growth include:

- Down syndrome, a genetic condition in which individuals have 47 chromosomes instead of the usual 46
- skeletal dysplasia, a group of conditions that cause problems with bone growth
- certain types of anemia, such as sickle cell anemia
- kidney, heart, digestive, or lung diseases
- **use of certain drugs by the birth mother during pregnancy**
- **poor nutrition**
- **severe stress**

your child's doctor will start by taking a detailed medical history. They'll collect information about your child's personal and family health history, including:

- the birth mother's pregnancy
- the child's length and weight at birth
- the heights of other people in their family
- information about other family members who have experienced growth delays

Benefit of SGS Therapy:

- Provide proper nourishment to have normal child growth.
- It Make Body's Ideal growth hormone secretion & ensure an eventually puberty hits.
- Regularises the thyroid gland function to ensure normal growth of child

Suggested Products:

Minerjal : Take 7 drops 3 times in 200 ml of Drinking water
OmegaSat : 1 Softgel 2 times after meal
Alproxy : 1 Tablet 3 times after meal
SpiruSat : 2 Tablet 3 times after meal



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