Boys 2-18 years

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Pfizer Australia Pty Ltd Sydney, Australia Surname

Given Names

Identification No.

Date of Birth

Head Circumference

Measuring Technique: The tape should be placed over the eyebrows, above the ears and over the most prominent part of the occiput taking a direct route. A paper tape is preferable to plastic, which stretches unacceptably under tension. The maximum measurement should be recorded to the nearest 0.1 cm.



Height Velocity

cm /years The standards are appropriate for velocity calculated over a whole year period, not less, since a smaller period requires wider limits (the 3rd and 97th centiles for a whole year being roughly appropriate for the 10th and 90th centiles over six months). The yearly velocity should be plotted at the mid-point of a year. The centiles given in black are appropriate to children of average maturational tempo, who have their peak velocity at the average age for this event. The red line is the 50th centile line for the child who is two years early in maturity and age at peak height velocity, and the green line refers to a child who is 50th centile in velocity but two years late. The arrows mark the 3rd and 97th centiles at peak velocity for early and late maturers.

Age (years)





Weight Percentile

Weight should be taken in the nude, or as near thereto as possible. If a surgical gown or minimum underclothing (vest and pants) is worn, then its estimated weight (about 0.1 kg) must be subtracted before weight is recorded. Weights are conventionally recorded to the last completed 0.1 kg above the age of six months. The bladder should be empty.

Body-Mass Index



PFE1829_Genotropin_Growth_Chart_Boy_A4_R2_FA.indd 3

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Stages of Puberty

Ages of attainment of successive stages of pubertal sexual development are given in the Height Percentile chart. The stage Pubic Hair 2+ represents the state of a child who shows the pubic hair appearance stage 2 but not stage 3 (see below).

The centiles for age at which this state is normally seen are given, the 97th centile being considered as the early limit, the 3rd centile as the late limit. The child's puberty stages may be plotted at successive ages (Tanner. *Growth at Adolescence*, 2nd edn, 1962). Testis sizes are judged by comparison with the Prader orchidometer (Zachmann, Prader, Kind, Haflinger & Budliger. 1974, *Helv. Paed. Acta.* 29, 61-72).

Genital (Penis) Development

- Stage 1. Pre-adolescent. Testes, scrotum and penis are of about the same size and proportion as in early childhood.
- Stage 2. Enlargement of scrotum and testes. Skin of scrotum reddens and changes in texture. Little or no enlargement of penis at this stage.
- **Stage 3.** Enlargement of the penis which occurs at first mainly in length. Further growth of the testes and scrotum.
- Stage 4. Increased size of penis with growth in breadth and development of glans. Testes and scrotum larger; scrotal skin darkened.
- **Stage 5.** Genitalia adult in size and shape.

Pubic Hair Development

- Stage 1. Pre-adolescent. The vellus over the pubes is not further developed than that over the abdominal wall, i.e. no pubic hair.
- Stage 2. Sparse growth of long, slightly pigmented downy hair, straight or slightly curled at the base of the penis.
- Stage 3. Considerably darker, coarser and more curled. The hair spreads sparsely over the junction of the pubes.
- Stage 4. Hair now adult in type, but area covered is still considerably smaller than in the adult. No spread to the medial surface of thighs.
- **Stage 5.** Adult in quantity and type with distribution of the horizontal (or classically 'feminine') pattern. Spread to medial surface of thighs but not up linea alba or elsewhere above the base of the inverse triangle (spread up linea alba occurs late and is rated stage 6).

Genital and Pubic Hair Development Stages



Stretched Penile Length

Measured from the pubo-penile skin junction to the tip of the glans (Shonfeld & Beebe. 1942, Journal of Urology, 48, 759-777).



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