

Small for Gestational Age Causes and Consequences Kiess W., Chernausek S.D., Hokken-Koelega A.C.S. (eds)

It is very clear today that optimal fetal development ensures good postnatal health; however, 3–5% of all infants are born shorter and/or lighter than normal!

Born small for gestational age (SGA) is a term used to describe newborn infants whose birth weight is below the 10th percentile of the normal weight for their gestational age. Complications of SGA infants include prenatal asphyxia, meconium aspiration and hypoglycaemia. SGA can influence intellectual performance, increase the risk of type 2 diabetes and have neurological consequences later in life. But it is not just growth, metabolic and cardiovascular consequences that make life for SGA children special but also their development that raises concern and requires attention.

This book aims to address the most urgent questions and most relevant issues in terms of the clinical care of SGA infants. It contains chapters on, amongst others: diagnosis and management of in-utero growth failure, development of adult diseases as a long-term consequence of fetal growth restriction, the role of growth hormone/insulin-like growth factor system in respect to fetal growth, management of short stature in SGA children, regulation of puberty and adrenarche in SGA children as well as consequences of low birth weight in developing countries.

This publication is a must for pediatricians, neonatologists, obstetricians and endocrinologists, as well as those interested in embryology, genetics, diabetes, clinical nutrition, molecular biology and neuroendocrinology.

More information is available on our website: www.karger.com/PAM

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