

Table 3: Laboratory Assessments to Consider in Primary Care Setting

BMI Percentile	Risk Factors	Laboratory Screening
5-<85%tile	<p>No</p> <p>Yes (HTN, tobacco use, diabetes, FHx elevated lipid levels or premature CV disease)</p>	<p>•Fasting lipid panel (≥ 2 years old, no later than 10 years old)*</p>
BMI 85-<95%tile	<p>No</p> <p>Yes (FHx: obesity-related diseases, HTN, elevated lipid levels, tobacco use)</p>	<p>•Fasting lipid panel*</p> <p>•Fasting glucose (≥10 years)†</p> <p>•AST/ALT (≥10 years)†</p>
BMI ≥95%tile	<p>No</p> <p>Yes</p>	<p>•Fasting lipid panel*</p> <p>•Fasting glucose (≥10 years)†</p> <p>•AST/ALT (≥10 years)†</p> <p>•Fasting lipid panel*</p> <p>•Fasting glucose (≥10 years)†</p> <p>•AST/ALT (≥10 years)†</p>
<p>Adapted from Krebs NF, Himes JH, Jacobson D, Nicklas TA, Guildog P, Styne D. Assessment of child and adolescent overweight and obesity. <i>Pediatrics</i>. 2007;120(suppl)S193-S228; and Daniels SR, Greer FR; Committee on Nutrition. Lipid screening and cardiovascular health in childhood. <i>Pediatrics</i>. 2008;122:198-208</p> <p>*If values normal, rescreen in 3-5 years.</p> <p>†If values normal and risk factors persist, rescreen in 2 years.</p>		