

# Faltering Growth – recognition and management

## Review questions

*Clinical Guideline*

*Methods, evidence and recommendations*

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*Draft for Consultation*

*Developed by the National Guideline Alliance,  
hosted by the Royal College of Obstetricians  
and Gynaecologists*



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# 1 Review questions

Question number	Review question
1	What are the normal limits of maximal weight loss in the first two weeks of life?
2	In infants under 4 weeks what percentage of weight loss is associated with adverse outcomes?
3	In infants and children with growth concern defined by one particular criterion, what are the adverse outcomes compared to children who do not have growth concern by that criterion?
4	What are the differences in feeding and eating behaviour and practices in children with faltering growth compared to those without?
5	What approaches are useful in assessing feeding and eating in faltering growth in individual children, including formal feeding observations and assessment?
6	What are the risk factors for faltering growth?
7	What is the prevalence of the specific causative conditions (and of no causative condition) identified in infants and preschool children who present with faltering growth who have no other symptoms or signs pointing to such a condition?
8	What forms of breastfeeding support are effective in the management of faltering growth?
9	What is the effectiveness of providing dietary advice or supplementation to families or carers in the management of infants and preschool children with suspected or confirmed faltering growth when compared to no intervention or compared to advice on feeding practices other than breastfeeding, or family support?
10	What is the effectiveness of providing advice on, and practical support for feeding practices other than breastfeeding to families or carers in the management of children with suspected or confirmed faltering growth when compared to no intervention or compared or dietary advice and supplementation?
11	In children with suspected or confirmed faltering growth is an increased frequency of monitoring more effective compared to routine monitoring to improve outcome?
12	Does the use of specific criteria or protocols for the referral of infants and preschool children with suspected or confirmed faltering growth to secondary care improve outcome?

<b>Question number</b>	<b>Review question</b>
13	In the management of infants and preschool children what is the most effective service delivery with regard to the configuration and working arrangements of multidisciplinary teams?
14	What is the effectiveness of information and support intervention for faltering growth? What are the barriers and facilitators in the provision of information and support to successfully address the needs of families with an infant or preschool child in whom concerns about growth have been raised?