

Glucocorticoid-Related Changes in Body Mass Index Among Children and Adolescents With Rheumatic Diseases

NATALIE J. SHIFF,¹ ROLLIN BRANT,² JAIME GUZMAN,² DAVID A. CABRAL,² ADAM M. HUBER,³ PAIVI M. MIETTUNEN,⁴ JOHANNES ROTH,⁵ ROSIE SCUCCIMARRI,⁶ NATHALIE ALOS,⁷ STEPHANIE A. ATKINSON,⁸ JEAN PAUL COLLET,² ROBERT COUCH,⁹ ELIZABETH A. CUMMINGS,³ PETER B. DENT,⁸ JANET ELLSWORTH,⁹ JOHN HAY,¹⁰ KRISTIN HOUGHTON,² ROMAN JURENCAK,⁵ BIANCA LANG,³ MAGGIE LARCHE,⁸ CLAIRE LeBLANC,⁶ CELIA RODD,⁶ CLAIRE SAINT-CYR,⁷ ROBERT STEIN,¹¹ DAVID STEPHURE,⁴ SHAYNE TABACK,¹² FRANK RAUCH,⁶ LEANNE M. WARD,⁵ AND THE CANADIAN STEROID-ASSOCIATED OSTEOPOROSIS IN THE PEDIATRIC POPULATION CONSORTIUM

Objective. To examine the temporal and dose-related effects of glucocorticoids (GCs) on body mass index (BMI) in children with rheumatic diseases.

Methods. Children initiating GCs for a rheumatic disease (n = 130) were assessed every 3 months for 18 months. BMI, weight, and height Z score trajectories were described according to GC starting dosage in prednisone equivalents: high (≥ 1.0 mg/kg/day), low (< 0.2 mg/kg/day to a maximum of 7.5 mg/day), and moderate (between high and low) dosage. The impact of GC dosing, underlying diagnosis, pubertal status, physical activity, and disease activity on BMI Z scores and on percent body fat was assessed with longitudinal mixed-effects growth curve models.

Results. The GC starting dose was high in 59% and moderate in 39% of patients. The peak BMI Z score was +1.29 at 4 months with high-dose GCs and +0.69 at 4.2 months with moderate-dose GCs ($P < 0.001$). Overall, 50% (95% confidence interval 41–59%) of the children returned to within +0.25 SD of their baseline BMI Z score. Oral GC dose over the preceding 3 months was the most significant determinant of BMI Z score and percent body fat. The proportion of days in receipt of GCs, disease activity, and a diagnosis of systemic-onset juvenile idiopathic arthritis were also associated with BMI Z scores. The correlation between changes in BMI and changes in percent body fat was 0.09.

Conclusion. In children with rheumatic diseases starting moderate and high doses of GCs, BMI Z scores peaked at 4 months, and only half returned to within +0.25 SD of their baseline BMI Z score after 18 months.

INTRODUCTION

Glucocorticoids (GCs) commonly used for the treatment of children with rheumatic diseases can cause weight gain

that is distressing to patients (1,2) and their families. It is not known how many children restore their premonitory weight after discontinuing or reducing GC therapy. The risks associated with non-GC-related obesity in pediatric

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¹Natalie J. Shiff, MD: University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada; ²Rollin Brant, PhD, Jaime Guzman, MD, David A. Cabral, MBBS, Jean Paul Collet, MD,

PhD, Kristin Houghton, MD: University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada; ³Adam M. Huber, MD, Elizabeth A. Cummings, MD, Bianca Lang, MD: Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada; ⁴Paivi M. Miettunen, MD, David Stephure, MD: University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta, Canada; ⁵Johannes Roth, MD, Roman Jurencak, MD, Leanne M. Ward, MD: University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada; ⁶Rosie Scuccimarrì, MD, Claire LeBlanc, MD, Celia Rodd, MD, Frank Rauch, MD: McGill University, Montreal, Quebec, Canada; ⁷Nathalie Alos, MD, Claire Saint-Cyr, MD: University of Montreal, Montreal, Quebec, Canada; ⁸Stephanie A. Atkinson, PhD, Peter B. Dent, MD, Maggie Larche, MBChB, PhD: McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada; ⁹Robert Couch, MD, Janet

Significance & Innovations

- This is the first study to prospectively describe how body mass index (BMI), height, and weight Z scores change over time after glucocorticoid (GC) initiation for pediatric rheumatic disease.
- After peaking at 4 months, only half of the children returned to their baseline BMI Z scores by 18 months.
- Oral GC dose was the most significant determinant of BMI gain after adjusting for physical activity, diagnosis, disease activity, baseline BMI Z scores, pubertal status, age, sex, intravenous GCs, and days in receipt of GCs.
- Changes in BMI correlated poorly with changes in percent body fat among GC-treated children with rheumatic disease.

patients (3,4) include metabolic syndrome (5), increased arterial stiffness (6), advanced vascular age (7), increased left atrial size (8), increased risk of coronary artery disease (9,10), and type 2 diabetes mellitus (11). Adolescent obesity frequently tracks into adulthood (12), and there are known obesity-associated health risks at all ages (13–16). Conversely, obese children who reduce weight can lower the associated health risks (17).

Childhood rheumatic diseases that may require GC treatment include juvenile idiopathic arthritis (JIA), particularly the systemic subtype of JIA; systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE); juvenile dermatomyositis (DM); chronic systemic vasculitis (CSV); and others. GCs are often prescribed in moderate to large doses for rapid control of inflammation, with subsequent tapering and ideally discontinuation if disease activity is controlled with treatment using other medications. There is a paucity of studies in the literature to guide practitioners in counseling children about anticipated weight changes following GC initiation. The only study examining body mass index (BMI) changes in pediatric rheumatic diseases to date included 15 children receiving high-dose GCs. In this study, BMI percentiles increased 6–8 weeks after starting GCs and peaked at 6–9 months (18). Our reanalysis of data from the Tekano et al study (18) showed that 6 children had a BMI consistently above the 85th percentile at 24 months; these

6 patients had an initial BMI greater than the 75th percentile (reanalysis of data from reference 18).

Physical activity is an important aspect of healthy weight maintenance and potentially could impact the effect of GCs on BMI changes; however, the aerobic and anaerobic exercise capacity in children and adolescents with JIA is significantly impaired compared to healthy controls, and those with more swollen joints tend to be less physically active (19). Reduced fitness may persist even when the disease is in remission (20–22).

In the present study, we sought to describe the changes in BMI Z scores during the 18 months following initiation of GCs among children with rheumatic diseases. We further aimed to determine the proportion of children who had a return of their BMI Z score to the baseline level, and to assess the influence of the mean daily GC dose, days in receipt of GCs, disease type, and physical and disease activity on BMI Z scores.

PATIENTS AND METHODS

We used data from the Steroid-Associated Osteoporosis in the Pediatric Population (STOPP) study (members of the Canadian STOPP Consortium are shown in Appendix A). This prospective observational study involving 10 Canadian academic pediatric centers was principally designed to study bone health among children with GC-treated disorders. Details of the STOPP protocol for children initiating GC therapy for rheumatic diseases have been published previously (23,24).

Patient population. All children in the STOPP study receiving GCs for the treatment of a rheumatic disease with at least 1 followup visit were eligible for this study if they were ≤ 16 years of age at enrollment and had a first-time requirement for intravenous or oral GC therapy as determined by their pediatric rheumatologist. The eligibility criteria for enrollment in the STOPP study have been described in detail elsewhere (24). Children were excluded from the study if they had previously taken GCs for the treatment of the underlying disease. Patients were also excluded if they had received intravenous or oral GCs for >14 consecutive days in the 12 months preceding study enrollment to treat any other medical condition (e.g., asthma) or if they had had complete immobilization for >14 consecutive days prior to enrollment. The children were studied every 3 months for 1 year to allow for accurate collection of the clinical data. The research ethics boards of each participating institution approved the study and informed consent/assent was obtained prior to enrollment.

Data collection. The baseline visit was targeted within 30 days of GC initiation. Height and weight were measured using standardized procedures, as previously described (25). BMI was calculated as weight in kilograms divided by the square of the height in meters, and BMI Z scores were generated using the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention reference values (26) available in Stata software. Since these BMI Z scores are only available for children ≥ 2 years of age, data for patients <2 years old at enroll-

Ellsworth, MD: University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada; ¹⁰John Hay, PhD: Brock University, St. Catharines, Ontario, Canada; ¹¹Robert Stein, MD: University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario, Canada; ¹²Shayne Taback, MD: University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.

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Address correspondence to Natalie J. Shiff, MD, Department of Pediatrics, Royal University Hospital, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, S7N 0W8, Canada. E-mail: natalie.shiff@usask.ca.

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ment were included in the graphical trajectories after their second birthday, but were excluded from the mixed-effects models and were not analyzed for return to baseline BMI Z scores. The Habitual Activity Estimation Scale (HAES) was used to measure physical activity (27,28), and rheumatic disease activity was assessed with a 10-cm visual analog scale (VAS) by the treating rheumatologist (29). Puberty was assessed by physical examination according to the Marshall and Tanner method (30,31) at baseline and at 12 months, except for one study center where it was recorded by self-report (32). Body composition was evaluated at baseline and every 6 months by dual x-ray absorptiometry (DXA). Patients with JIA who received GC therapy for <4 months underwent annual DXA scans (rather than DXA scans every 6 months) after the first year of the study.

GC dosing. GC dosing was determined entirely at the discretion of the treating rheumatologist. Daily GC doses and changes were documented at followup by a chart review, patient or parent interview, and review of patient home GC diaries. When a patient missed a study visit, a research assistant called the family by telephone to record GC dose changes. GC doses were converted to mg/kg/day of prednisone equivalents.

Due to the paucity of available information on GC-related BMI changes, a focus group comprised of pediatric rheumatologists and allied health professionals convened to determine an a priori clinically meaningful framework to describe the GC dosing. The focus group members recommended an analysis based on the initial GC dose, since this information coincides with what information is available at the time patients are counseled about the potential for GC-related weight gain; this is analogous to an intent-to-treat analysis. The starting dose was calculated as the mean daily combined intravenous and oral dose during the first 2 weeks of therapy. A high starting dosage was defined as ≥ 1.0 mg/kg/day of prednisone equivalents (33,34), a low dosage as < 0.2 mg/kg/day to a maximum of 7.5 mg/day (35), and a moderate dose as any dose in between.

GC exposure between each 3-month study visit was described in the analysis as follows: 1) the mean daily oral GC dosage (mg/kg/day), 2) the mean daily intravenous GC dosage (mg/kg/day), and 3) the proportion of days in receipt of GCs (the number of days in receipt of GCs between study visits divided by the number of days between study visits). The weight used to calculate the mean daily oral and intravenous doses was estimated each day during the study period by a simple linear interpolation of the weights from the study visit data; this allowed the analyses to separately account for the route, dose, and number of days treated with GCs. Once-daily dosing and divided daily dosing were not distinguished in the models because information on divided daily dosing was not available.

Physical activity. The HAES is a validated measure of daily physical activity in children (27,28) that has been used in multiple pediatric settings (36–38). Parents completed the HAES for children ages <13 years, and when

possible, children ages ≥ 13 years completed the scale themselves. The HAES measures the amount of physical activity over the preceding week and provides the duration of time spent in each of 4 levels of intensity (inactive, somewhat inactive, somewhat active, and very active) for an awake day. Visits with $>90\%$ of awake time spent doing physical activity were removed from the analysis as incorrectly completed questionnaires.

Disease activity. Disease activity was scored on a 10-cm VAS by a pediatric rheumatologist (29), where 0 cm = inactive disease and 10 cm = very active disease. The scale refers to the particular disease being scored. Differences across diseases in VAS scoring and effects on BMI (39) were accounted for in statistical modeling by adding variables for the 5 groups of diseases: juvenile DM, SLE, systemic-onset JIA, CSV, and other rheumatic diseases. CSV included Takayasu arteritis, granulomatosis with polyangiitis (Wegener's), microscopic polyangiitis, perinuclear antineutrophil cytoplasmic antibody (pANCA)-positive renal limited vasculitis, and pANCA-positive vasculitis with Goodpasture's syndrome. This statistical model allowed for the estimation of the interactions between GC dose and disease groups.

Body composition by DXA. Body composition was measured every 6 months with DXA using either QDR 4500 (Hologic) at 3 centers, Discovery (Hologic) at 2 centers, and Delphi (Hologic) at 1 center, or Lunar Prodigy (GE Medical Systems) at 4 centers. These instruments were cross calibrated for bone mineral content in the spine, but not for percent body fat data. The within-subject changes in percent body fat could therefore be modeled, but not between-subject differences, since between-subject differences would have been at least partially attributable to different machines. Percent body fat was calculated as the number of grams of fat divided by grams of total body weight (the sum of fat mass, lean mass, and bone mineral content determined from the DXA scan).

Statistical analysis. We described BMI, weight, and height Z score trajectories graphically by fitting splines in time from study entry using a longitudinal mixed-effects model. The degree of complexity for the spline representations was chosen based on Akaike's information criterion (AIC) values, which indicated that 4 df were sufficient to accurately capture the underlying functional form of the relationship. We defined return-to-baseline BMI as a return to within 0.25 SD above the baseline BMI Z scores.

The models for growth were based on annualized, between-visit growth rates (change in growth parameter between visits divided by the time in years between visits). To allow for variation in growth rates due to age and sex, we applied linear mixed-effects models with a spline term for age and an interaction with sex. These terms were reduced to additive linear terms in age and sex based on estimated predictive accuracy of the models, as indicated by AIC values.

We used mixed-effects multiple regression models to estimate the impact of a number of factors on BMI Z scores.

Table 1. Baseline patient characteristics (n = 130)*

Baseline characteristics	Result
Age, median (IQR) years	9.8 (5.9–13.8)
Female	86 (66)
Some white ethnicity†	101 (78)
Days after diagnosis at enrollment, median (IQR)	24 (15–24)
GC starting dosage, median (IQR) mg/kg/day	
Low	0.09 (0.07–0.10)
Moderate	0.50 (0.35–0.70)
High	3.60 (1.60–8.00)
Days in receipt of GCs between study visits, median (IQR) %	
All patients	74 (37–100)
Low starting dose group	5 (0.2–20)
Moderate starting dose group	66 (20–96)
High starting dose group	81 (46–100)
Patients in each GC group‡	
Low	4 (3)
Moderate	50 (39)
High	76 (59)
Diagnosis‡	
Juvenile idiopathic arthritis (all subtypes)	49 (38)
Systemic arthritis	24 (18)
Polyarthritis, rheumatoid factor negative	8 (6)
Polyarthritis, rheumatoid factor positive	5 (4)
Enthesitis-related arthritis	3 (2)
Oligoarticular arthritis	3 (2)
Psoriatic arthritis	2 (2)
Unclassified	4 (3)
Juvenile dermatomyositis	30 (23)
Systemic lupus erythematosus	20 (15)
Localized scleroderma	10 (8)
Systemic scleroderma	1 (1)
Overlap syndromes (including mixed connective tissue disease)	5 (4)
Chronic systemic vasculitis§	14 (11)
CNS vasculitis	1 (1)

* Values are the number (percentage) unless otherwise indicated. IQR = interquartile range; GC = glucocorticoid; CNS = central nervous system.
† Includes all patients with any amount of white ethnicity.
‡ Total is 101% due to rounding.
§ Includes Takayasu arteritis, granulomatosis with polyangiitis (Wegener's), microscopic polyangiitis, perinuclear antineutrophil cytoplasmic antibody (pANCA)-positive renal limited vasculitis, and pANCA-positive vasculitis with Goodpasture's syndrome.

The between-subject variation in growth rate and sensitivity to GC dose were incorporated as random effects. Covariates representing baseline BMI Z score, pubertal status, physical activity, and underlying rheumatic disease were included. Time-dependent covariates in the preceding 3 months included the mean daily oral GC dosage between each study visit (mg/kg/day), mean daily intravenous GC dosage between each study visit (mg/kg/day), proportion of days between study visits in receipt of GCs, and disease activity. There were no interactions between GC dose and disease groups in this model.

The disease activity between study visits was calculated by averaging the VAS scores at each study visit with the VAS scores at the previous study visit to reflect the mean disease activity in the preceding 3-month interval. The reference category for disease type was juvenile DM. Tanner growth stages were categorized as early puberty (Tanner stages 1–2) or mid- to late puberty (Tanner stages 3–5) (40). Patients were then divided into 3 groups (early puberty at baseline and 12 months, mid- to late puberty at

both assessments, and early puberty at baseline but mid- to late puberty at 12 months). The combined inactive and somewhat active hours in the week prior to each study visit as recorded by the HAES were included in the BMI Z score and DXA percent body fat models, since these were deemed to be the most relevant measures for the models. Statistical significance was set at a *P* value less than 0.05.

Percent body fat mass trajectories were modeled similarly to BMI Z score curves while controlling for height, age, and sex, which are known potential confounders. Independent variables included interval-specific mean daily oral GC dose, interval-specific mean daily intravenous GC dose, interval-specific proportion of days in receipt of GCs, physical activity, pubertal status, type of rheumatic disease, and disease activity. We did not control for baseline fat mass because we modeled changes from baseline and not absolute values. The correlation between percent body fat mass and BMI changes was described using Pearson's correlation coefficient. R was used for all analyses (41).

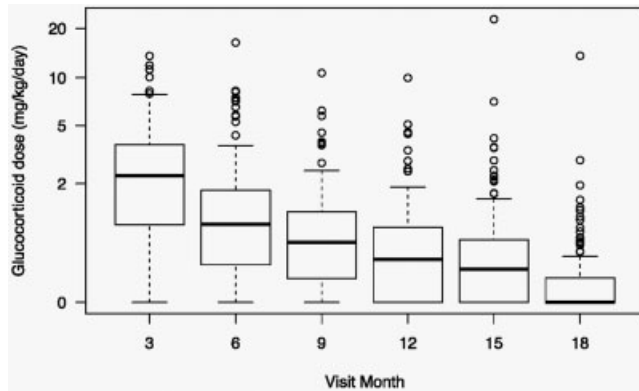


Figure 1. Box plot of glucocorticoid doses at each study visit over the 18-month study period, during which the doses steadily decreased. The lines inside the boxes represent the median dose at each visit. The circles indicate outliers.

RESULTS

The 130 eligible patients (96% of the total cohort [$n = 136$]) had a mean age of 9.8 years and were predominantly female (66%). Six patients were excluded; 2 did not have a well-established rheumatic disease and 4 were excluded for a lack of followup. Percent body fat mass was available for 127 of the 130 patients. At baseline, 16% of the patients had a BMI greater than the 85th percentile and 13% had a BMI greater than the 95th percentile, while at 18 months, these percentages were 24% and 16%, respectively. Additional baseline characteristics are shown in Table 1. GC dosing over the 18 months varied significantly among the children, in accordance with the treatment decisions made by the attending rheumatologists based on disease manifestations. By 6 months, 22% had discontinued GCs, and by 12 months, 31% had discontinued GCs. In addition, 62% received GCs longer than 12 months, and 7% received GCs for ≥ 2 discrete periods separated by a minimum 6-week GC-free interval. The median starting GC dosage was 1.3 mg/kg/day of prednisone equivalents. Figure 1 shows the dosing pattern over time. Overall, 37% of the children were still receiving GCs within 2 weeks of the 18-month visit, at which time their median GC dosage was 0.37 mg/kg/day. Only 1 of the 4 patients in the low starting dose group and 5 of the 50 patients in the moderate starting dose group received intravenous pulse therapy at any point in the study.

The GC starting dose was high in 59% of the patients, moderate in 39%, and low in 3% (the total is 101% because of rounding). BMI peaked at 4.0 months in the high-dose group and 4.2 months in the moderate-dose group; the curves of mean BMI Z scores over time differed significantly for the moderate- and high-dose GC groups ($P < 0.001$) (Figure 2). The mean peak BMI Z scores were 1.29 and 0.69 in the high- and moderate-dose groups, respectively. The low starting dose group was not analyzed graphically because it included only 4 children; however, this group was included in the longitudinal modeling. Despite the high level of significance, the R^2 values of the graphical models shown in Figure 2 were low at 0.05 for the moderate starting dose group and 0.02 for the high

starting dose group, indicating that these models have limited predictive ability for individual patients.

Data for the assessment of a return to the baseline BMI Z scores were available for 112 (86%) of the 130 children. At 18 months, 50% (95% confidence interval 41–59%) of the subjects failed to return to their baseline BMI Z scores, and there was no difference between the moderate (48%) and high (52%) GC starting dose groups. Overall, 30% of the patients who returned to baseline BMI Z scores and 45% of patients who did not were still being treated with GCs within 2 weeks of their 18-month visit ($P = 0.17$), while 70% of the patients who returned to baseline BMI Z scores had stopped taking GCs. The estimated mean height Z scores declined with GC therapy and did not recover during the study period, while the mean weight Z score trajectories tended to parallel the trajectories of the BMI Z scores (Figure 3). The mean BMI and weight Z scores differed significantly between the moderate- and high-dose groups ($P < 0.0001$), whereas mean height Z scores did not.

In mixed-effects modeling, after controlling for intravenous GC dose, baseline raw BMI, sex, pubertal status, physical activity, and rheumatic disease, the only significant predictors of BMI Z scores were oral GC dose, proportion of days in receipt of GCs, disease activity, and the presence of systemic-onset JIA (Table 2). The longitudinal model used the mean daily dosage of prednisone equivalents in mg/kg/day in the previous 3-month study interval to predict the BMI Z scores at each 3-month study visit. Age was significant when the model did not adjust for pubertal status (data not shown). All patients were included in the longitudinal model irrespective of their starting dose.

The correlation between raw BMI results (not BMI Z scores) and body fat at baseline was 0.75, and at 6 months the correlation was 0.78; however, the correlation between the change in raw BMI results and the change in percent body fat from baseline to 6 months after initiation of GCs was quite low at 0.09. Similar to the BMI Z score model, the mean daily oral GC dose (25.75, SE 3.10, $P < 0.00$) and

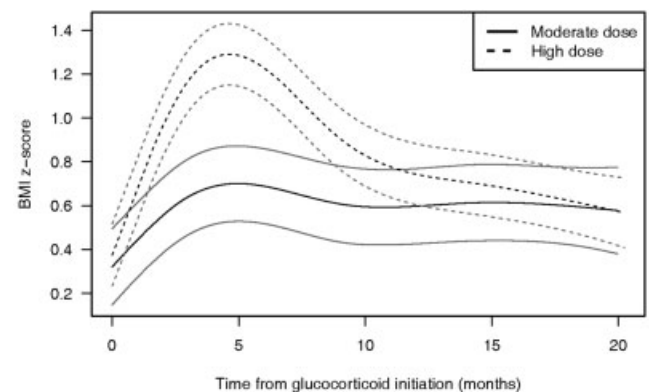


Figure 2. Body mass index (BMI) Z score trajectories and 95% confidence intervals for children with rheumatic disease according to the glucocorticoid (GC) starting dose ($n = 126$). GC starting dosages were defined as high (≥ 1.00 mg/kg/day) for 76 children and moderate for 50 children. The y-axis shows actual BMI Z scores. BMI Z scores start close to 0 because our population had a relatively normal BMI distribution at enrollment.

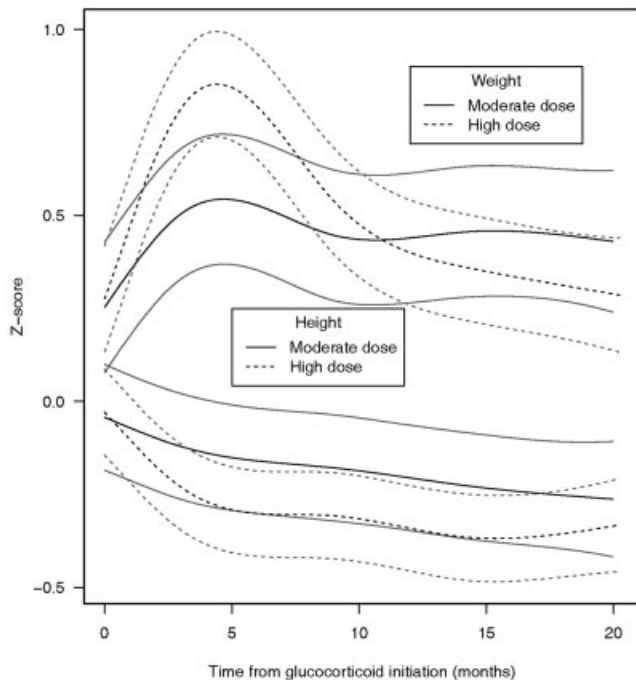


Figure 3. Weight and height Z score trajectories and 95% confidence intervals for children with rheumatic disease according to the glucocorticoid starting dose.

proportion of days in receipt of GCs (-5.21 , SE 1.79, $P < 0.00$) had significant effects on changes in percent body fat, although in this model the disease group termed other was also significant (4.64, SE 1.69, $P = 0.01$) when controlling for age, height, sex, mean daily intravenous GC dose, pubertal status, disease type, disease activity, and physical activity. Although lean body mass generally increased following GC initiation, there was an abundance of variability in this parameter. In the raw data, fat mass appeared to contribute more to increases in mass than lean body mass, resulting in a relative decrease in the percent lean body mass (data not shown).

DISCUSSION

The prospective longitudinal tracking of changes in BMI Z scores over the 18-month period after starting GCs for GC-naïve children with rheumatic diseases showed that BMI Z scores peaked at 4 months, with a mean peak Z score of 1.3 in those starting high-dose GCs and 0.7 in those starting moderate-dose GCs. Half of these children did not return to their baseline BMI Z score by 18 months, and this failure to return to baseline values was equally likely in patients in the moderate and high GC starting dose groups. Oral GC dose, proportion of days in receipt of GCs, and disease activity significantly predicted BMI Z scores. Although observations were limited to 3-month intervals, peak BMI Z scores occurred sooner than we had predicted from pilot data (18), while physical activity, disease type, and disease activity had minimal impact on BMI Z score trajectories, in keeping with our a priori hypothesis. The graphical mean trajectories of BMI Z scores significantly differed between children initiating

moderate- and high-dose GCs, as expected, but the degree of variability in the data was quite large. Therefore, these trajectories provided a clear picture of population-level data, but were of limited value for individual patient predictions.

Larger BMI Z scores were associated with a combination of height deficits and increased weight. Although decreased height Z scores may have partially explained the initial increases in BMI Z scores, after BMI Z score trajectories peaked, they returned toward their baseline values and diverged from height Z scores trajectories, while the height Z score trajectories showed continued height deficits. The weight Z score curves paralleled the BMI Z score trajectories more closely, indicating that increased weight, and not just height deficits, was responsible for the shape of the BMI trajectories.

A widely held belief based on long-term clinical experience is that alternate day steroids are less lipogenic than

Table 2. Regression coefficients for mixed-effects modeling of BMI Z scores for 18 months after GC therapy was started ($n = 112$)*

Variable	Coefficient (SE)	P
Oral GCs, mg/kg/day†	4.29 (0.45)	< 0.00
Intravenous GCs, mg/kg/day†	0.38 (0.25)	0.12
Proportion of days in receipt of GCs‡	-0.98 (0.22)	< 0.00
Male§	-0.35 (0.19)	0.06
Age, years	0.05 (0.04)	0.19
Inactive HAES score¶	0.01 (0.01)	0.68
Entered puberty#	0.22 (0.62)	0.72
Postpubertal at baseline**	0.06 (0.29)	0.83
SLE††	0.17 (0.31)	0.59
Systemic-onset JIA††	0.57 (0.28)	0.04
CSV‡‡	-0.22 (0.31)	0.48
Other rheumatic disease††	0.44 (0.02)	0.08
Disease activity§§	0.15 (0.05)	< 0.00
Baseline raw BMI	0.04 (0.02)	0.05

* Coefficients show the effect over 1 year and can be divided to show the effect over shorter time intervals. For example, dividing coefficients in half would show the effect over a 6-month period. BMI = body mass index; GC = glucocorticoid; HAES = Habitual Activity Estimation Scale; SLE = systemic lupus erythematosus; JIA = juvenile idiopathic arthritis; CSV = chronic systemic vasculitis.

† Mean daily dosage during the preceding 3-month interval.

‡ Proportion of days in receipt of GCs during the preceding 3-month interval.

§ Compared to female.

¶ The inactive component of the HAES (sum of somewhat inactive and inactive hours).

Entered puberty sometime during the 18-month study period. Compared to remaining prepubertal throughout the 18-month study period.

** Compared to remaining prepubertal throughout the 18-month study period.

†† Juvenile dermatomyositis was the reference category for all disease groups.

‡‡ Juvenile dermatomyositis was the reference category for all disease groups. CSV includes Takayasu arteritis, granulomatosis with polyangiitis (Wegener's), microscopic polyangiitis, perinuclear antineutrophil cytoplasmic antibody (pANCA)-positive renal limited vasculitis, and pANCA-positive vasculitis with Goodpasture's syndrome.

§§ Disease activity reflects the average activity during the preceding 3-month interval.

daily steroids. Surprisingly, once accounting for all covariates, including GC dose and route of administration, an increased proportion of days in receipt of GCs was associated with a smaller increase in BMI. In our model (while maintaining all other variables constant), for the same average daily GC dose regardless of whether the doses were administered orally or intravenously, each 10% increase in the proportion of days in receipt of GCs reduced the BMI Z score by 0.1 unit over the course of a year. One explanation for this could be that large, intermittent GC pulses may have different and longer-lasting effects than alternate day lower-dose oral GCs; however, our model could not test this possibility. Our findings may also be a result of reverse causation, whereby the physicians decreased the GC dose or changed the route of administration when there was a large increase in BMI.

The relationships between obesity and GC therapy in the treatment of children with other chronic pediatric diseases have been described, but because of the disease-specific variation in GC dosing strategies, it is difficult to extrapolate these findings to children with chronic rheumatic diseases. However, GC-induced obesity has been reported to occur in 35–41% of children with nephrotic syndrome, although the extent to which their obesity resolved was not clearly described (42–44).

To our knowledge, there are no published studies examining the degree to which physical activity impacts GC-associated weight changes. In our study, physical activity did not attenuate the GC-associated increase in BMI. Additionally, disease activity assessed by the treating physician did not significantly impact the BMI trajectories in our models.

Although BMI is easily obtained, it does not always reflect percent body fat (45), whereas DXA is a direct measure of adiposity. In this study, the within-subject changes in raw BMI did not correlate with changes in percent body fat, even when accounting for height, age, and sex as potential confounders. Changes in percent body fat are small relative to absolute values; therefore, the relative error in these changes is much larger than the relative error for the absolute values, which may partially explain the poor correlation between the changes in BMI and percent body fat. Previous findings from small studies have suggested that there is a discrepancy between BMI measurements and percent body fat (46) and a higher percent body fat (47) in patients with a history of a pediatric rheumatic disease compared to controls.

A number of limitations to this study could threaten the generalizability of our findings. The requirement of study visits every 3 months potentially precluded the participation of patients who were not able to meet the STOPP study demands. Furthermore, participants were enrolled from tertiary care pediatric centers, where the majority of Canadian pediatric rheumatologists practice; conversely, the number of children with rheumatic diseases undergoing care solely outside of these centers is likely very small. Our study findings may not be generalizable to non-Canadian settings where health care access is not universal or where physicians other than pediatric rheumatologists provide care for these patients, since these physicians may have a different approach to GC prescription. Additionally, although we considered modeling the World Health

Organization BMI Z scores, when we examined the baseline distribution of these BMI Z scores in our population, the large number of outliers present indicated that these BMI curves did not reflect our population as well as the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention BMI curves. Furthermore, indirect measures of physical activity, such as the one we used, tend to overestimate physical activity when compared to direct measures (48). Finally, data on changes in caloric intake were not collected in this study.

GC-induced weight gain is a distressing side effect of therapy for children and youth with rheumatic diseases (1). This study provides data from a relatively large cohort of children and adolescents with rheumatic diseases initiating GC therapy for the first time for their rheumatic disease. It describes how much and how soon BMI Z scores increase, to what extent BMI Z scores are restored to the previous status over 18 months, and how these changes relate to the GC starting dose. The observed BMI Z score trajectories will help health care providers to counsel children with rheumatic diseases and their families about the expected timing and degree of GC-induced BMI changes at a population level, although the BMI trajectories cannot be used for predictions at an individual level. Further work is necessary to clarify BMI changes beyond 18 months after GC initiation. Our surprising finding, that increased days in receipt of GCs was associated with a smaller increase in BMI Z scores, requires additional evaluation.

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AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

All authors were involved in drafting the article or revising it critically for important intellectual content, and all authors approved the final version to be published. Dr. Shiff had full access to all of the data in the study and takes responsibility for the integrity of the data and the accuracy of the data analysis.

Study conception and design. Shiff, Guzman, Cabral, Alos, Atkinson, Collet, Couch, Cummings, Ellsworth, Hay, Lang, Stephure, Taback, Rauch, Ward.

Acquisition of data. Shiff, Cabral, Huber, Miettunen, Roth, Scucimarri, Alos, Atkinson, Couch, Cummings, Dent, Ellsworth, Hay, Houghton, Jurencak, Lang, Larche, Rodd, Saint-Cyr, Stein, Stephure, Taback, Rauch, Ward.

Analysis and interpretation of data. Shiff, Brant, Guzman, Cabral, Miettunen, Alos, Couch, Hay, Lang, LeBlanc, Stephure, Ward.

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APPENDIX A: MEMBERS OF THE CANADIAN STEROID-ASSOCIATED OSTEOPOROSIS IN THE PEDIATRIC POPULATION (STOPP) CONSORTIUM (A PAN-CANADIAN PEDIATRIC BONE HEALTH WORKING GROUP)

Children's Hospital of Eastern Ontario, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada (coordinating center): Leanne M. Ward (Study Principal Investigator, Executive Committee Member, Publications and Presentations Committee Member), Ciaran Duffy (rheumatology), Janusz Feber (nephrology; Executive Committee Member, Publications and Presentations Committee Member), Jacqueline Halton (oncology; Executive Committee Member, Publications and Presentations Committee Member), Roman Jurencak (rheumatology), MaryAnn Matzinger (radiology, central radiograph analyses), Johannes Roth (rheumatology), Nazih Shenouda (radiology, central radiograph analyses; Publications and Presentations Committee

Member); Ottawa Hospital Research Institute, Ottawa Methods Centre, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada (coordinating center): David Moher (research methods; Executive Committee Member, Publications and Presentations Committee Member), Tim Ramsay (statistics); Alberta Children's Hospital, Calgary, Alberta, Canada (participating center): David Stephure (Site Principal Investigator), Reinhard Kloiber (radiology), Victor Lewis (oncology), Julian Midgley (nephrology), Paivi M. Miettunen (rheumatology); British Columbia Children's Hospital, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada (participating center): David A. Cabral (Site Principal Investigator, Executive Committee Member), David B. Dix (oncology), Kristin Houghton (rheumatology), Helen R. Nadel (radiology); British Columbia Women's Hospital and Health Sciences Center, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada (participating center): Brian C. Lentle (radiology; Publications and Presentations Committee Member); Brock University, Faculty of Applied Health Sciences, St. Catharines, Ontario, Canada (participating center): John Hay (physical activity measurements; Publications and Presentations Committee Member); Children's Hospital, London Health Sciences Centre, University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario, Canada (participating center): Robert Stein (Site Principal Investigator), Elizabeth Cairney (oncology), Cheril Clarson (bone health), Guido Filler (nephrology; Publications and Presentations Committee Member), Joanne Grimmer (nephrology), Keith Sparrow (radiology), Scott McKillop (radiology); IWK Health Center, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada (participating center): Elizabeth A. Cummings (Site Principal Investigator), Conrad Fernandez (oncology), Adam M. Huber (rheumatology; Publications and Presentations Committee Member), Bianca Lang (rheumatology; Executive Committee Member), Kathy O'Brien (radiology); McMaster Children's Hospital, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada (participating center): Stephanie A. Atkinson (Site Principal Investigator, Executive Committee Member, Publications and Presentations Committee Member), Steve Arora (nephrology), Ronald Barr (oncology; Publications and Presentations Committee Member), Craig Coblenz (radiology), Peter B. Dent (rheumatology), Maggie Larche (rheumatology), Colin Webber (dual x-ray absorptiometry methodology; Executive Committee Member); Montreal Children's Hospital, Montreal, Quebec, Canada (participating center): Celia Rodd (Site Principal Investigator, Publications and Presentations Committee Member), Sharon Abish (oncology), Lorraine Bell (nephrology), Claire LeBlanc (rheumatology), Rosie Scuccimarri (rheumatology); Shriners Hospital for Children, Montreal, Quebec, Canada (participating center): Frank Rauch (Co-Chair; Publications and Presentations Committee and Ancillary Studies Committee, Executive Committee Member), Francis Glorieux (Executive Committee Member); Sainte-Justine Hospital, Montreal, Quebec, Canada (participating center): Nathalie Alos (Site Principal Investigator, Executive Committee Member), Josée Dubois (radiology), Caroline Laverdière (oncology), Véronique Phan (nephrology), Claire Saint-Cyr (rheumatology); Stollery Children's Hospital, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada (participating center): Robert Couch (Site Principal Investigator, Executive Committee Member), Janet Ellsworth (rheumatology), Maury Pinsk (nephrology), Kerry Siminoski (radiology; Publications and Presentations Committee Member), Beverly Wilson (oncology); Toronto Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto, Ontario, Canada (participating center): Ronald Grant (Site Principal Investigator, Executive Committee Member), Martin Charron (radiology), Diane Hebert (nephrology); Université de Sherbrooke, Department of Family Medicine, Sherbrooke, Quebec, Canada (participating center): Isabelle Gaboury (biostatistics; Executive Committee Member, Publications and Presentations Committee Member); Winnipeg Children's Hospital, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada (participating center): Shayne Taback (Site Principal Investigator, Publications and Presentations Committee Member), Tom Blydt-Hansen (nephrology), Sara Israels (oncology), Kiem Oen (rheumatology), Martin Reed (radiology).