Impact of antiretroviral treatment on height evolution of HIV infected children

Patrinee Traisathit, Saïk Urien, Sophie Le Coeur, Sakurat Srirojana, Noppadon Akarathum, Suparat Kanjanavanit, Chaiwat Ngampiyaskul, Sawitree Krikajornkitti, Nicole Ngo-Giang-Huong, Marc Lallemant and Gonzague Jourdain

Abstract

Background: Antiretroviral treatment (ART) has been shown to have a beneficial effect on the weight evolution but its effect on height remains unclear. We described patterns of height evolution and identified predictors of catch-up growth in HIV-infected children on ART.

Methods: To describe the height evolution from birth to adulthood, we developed a nonlinear mixed effect model using data from perinatally HIV-infected children who initiated ART from 1999 to 2013 in a prospective cohort study in Thailand. The main covariates of interest were: sex, ART regimen (dual nucleoside reverse-transcriptase inhibitor, non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor (NNRTI)-, or protease inhibitor (PI)-based), baseline CD4 percentage, HIV-RNA load and CDC HIV Classification stage and occurrence of AIDS-defining events.

Results: A total 477 children (43% boys) contributed 18,596 height measurements over a median duration of 6.3 years on ART (interquartile range, 3.0 to 8.3). At ART initiation, median age was 6.2 years (1.8 to 9.6), 16% of children were underweight (weight-for-age z-score < −2), 49% presented stunting (height-for-age z-score < −2), and 7% wasting (weight-for-height z-score < −2). The most frequent regimen at ART initiation was NNRTI-based (79%). A model with 4 components, birth length and 3 exponential functions of age accounting for the 3 growth phases was developed and show that the height-growth velocity was inversely associated with the age at ART initiation, the adult height was significantly lower in those who had experienced at least one AIDS-defining event while, as expected, the model found that adult height in females was lower than in males. Age at ART initiation, type of ART regimen, CDC stage, CD4 percentages, and HIV-RNA load were not associated with the final height.

Conclusions: The younger the children at ART initiation, the greater the effect on height-growth velocity, supporting the World Health Organization’s recommendation to start ART as early as possible. However, final adult height was not linked to the age at ART initiation.

Keywords: Asia, antiretroviral therapy, catch-up growth, height-growth velocity, HIV-infected children, Thailand
In the present study, we used data from a relatively large cohort of children born with HIV, followed for more than 6 years and with frequent height measurements. We were able to develop a mathematical function that describes the height evolution of children from birth to adulthood. This allowed us to analyze the effect of ART on the growth of children, taking into account other factors that could influence it such as sex, clinical, virological and immunological status at the time of treatment initiation, as well as initial ART regimen and the occurrence of AIDS-defining events during the follow-up.

Methods
Patients and follow-up
We used data from all HIV-infected children who started ART within the Program for HIV Prevention and Treatment (PHPT) cohort study initiated in 1999 in 40 hospitals in Thailand (Clinicaltrial.gov: NCT00433030). Children’s anthropometric parameters were measured at enrollment and at each monthly visit during the first 2 years of follow up and every 6 months thereafter. HAZ, WAZ and weight-for-height (WHZ) were computed using the reference growth curves for Thai children updated in 2000 [35]. CD4 percentage, HIV RNA viral load and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention HIV classification (CDC stage) [36, 37] were assessed at enrollment and every 6 months thereafter. AIDS-defining events [36, 37] were reported at the time of their occurrence.

Descriptive statistics at ART initiation
Continuous variables were described using median and interquartile ranges (IQR), and categorical variables were presented as frequencies and percentages. HAZ was categorized as \(-3 SD, -2 < -3 SD, -2 to -1 SD\) and \(\geq -1 SD\). HAZ categories at ART initiation were compared using chi-square test for categorical variables – sex, type of ART regimen, CDC stage, WAZ and WHZ—, and Kruskal-Wallis test for continuous variables –age, CD4 percentage and viral load. Chi-square test was used to assess the association between the occurrence of AIDS-defining events (ADEs) and HAZ at last follow-up visit.

Modelling strategy and data analysis
We developed an empirical nonlinear mixed effect model to describe each child’s final height (\(HT\)) using Monolix (version 4.1.4) nonlinear mixed effect modelling program (http://lixoft.com/downloads/) [38]. Firstly, a height versus age scatter plot was drawn. As expected, the curve was non-linear. Thereafter, a log (Height) versus age showed that the curve could be roughly described by 3 successive straight segments defining 3 growth phases. A sum of 3 exponential functions was then used for describing growth as a function of age. Parameters were estimated separately for males and females by computing the maximum likelihood estimator of the parameters without any approximation of the model (no linearization) using the stochastic approximation expectation maximization (SAEM) algorithm combined with a Markov Chain Monte Carlo (MCMC) procedure. Several models (proportional, additive, mixed, logit) were investigated to describe the residual variability (\(\varepsilon\)). The between-subject variabilities (\(\eta\) or BSVs) were assumed to be exponential. The Bayesian information criterion (BIC) was used to select the best model. It is based on both the likelihood function and the number of model parameters and is more conservative than the Akaike Information Criterion.

A model including exponential functions of age corresponding to 3 phases (a, b and c) was used to fit the observations (Eq. 1):

\[
HT = HT_{birth} + (HT_{max} - HT_{birth})(HT_a + HT_b + HT_c)
\]

a) from birth to age A1

\[
HT = f_a(1 - exp(-0.693*t/A50a)) \text{ with } t = \text{age}
\]

b) from age A1 to age A2

\[
HT = f_b(1 - exp(-0.693*t/A50b)) \text{ with } t = \text{age} - A1
\]

c) above age A2

\[
HT = f_c(1 - exp(-0.693*t/A50c)) \text{ with } t = \text{age} - A2
\]

where \(HT_{birth}\) is the birth length; \(HT_{max}\) the maximum (adult) height; \(f_a, f_b\) and \(f_c\) the fractions of adult height gained at each phase; \(A50a, A50b\) and \(A50c\) the time durations in each phase for which 50% of \(HT_a, HT_b\) or \(HT_c\) are reached; and, \(A1\) the age bounds between phases 1 and 2, and \(A2\) between 2 and 3. Normalizing \(HT\) by 180 cm, i.e., \(y = HT/180\), the residual variability could be set to a logit model, and the resulting dependent variable, i.e., the relative height, was bound between 0 and 1.

The covariates of interest were: sex, ART regimen (dual nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor (NRTI)-, NNRTI- or protease inhibitor (PI)-based), CD4 percentage, HIV RNA load and CDC stage at ART initiation (baseline) and the occurrence of AIDS-defining events. A covariate was finally retained if i) its effect was biologically plausible, ii) a
reduction in BIC value was observed and iii) it produced a reduction in the variability of the parameter, as assessed by the associated inter-subject variability. Graphical evaluation of the goodness-of-fit was performed using observed versus predicted height (PRED) and weighted residuals versus time and/or weighted residuals versus PRED. The final population model was evaluated by the normalized prediction distribution errors (NPDE) metrics [39] and the prediction-corrected visual predictive check (VPC) [40]. Diagnostic graphics and distribution statistics were obtained using Rfn (link on http://wfn.sourceforge.net) via the R program.

HT versus age time-courses were simulated from their respective final population model and compared with the observed data to evaluate the predictive performance of the model. The vector of parameters from 100 replicates of the database was simulated using the final model. Each vector parameter was drawn from a distribution with a variance corresponding to the previously estimated BSV. A simulated residual error was added to each simulated variable. The 25th, 50th and 75th percentiles of the simulated dependent variables at each time were then overlaid on the observed data and a visual inspection was performed.

Results

Characteristics at ART initiation and last follow-up visit

The data from 477 children were included in this analysis. Table 1 presents their characteristics at ART initiation. Two-hundred and six (43%) males. Median age was 6.2 years (interquartile range (IQR), 1.8 to 9.6), with 65 (14%) under one year, 54% were in CDC stage B or C. Of the 477 children, 77 (16%) were underweight (WAZ < −2), 235 (49%) had stunting (HAZ < −2), and 32 (7%) experienced wasting (WHZ < −2). Forty-one children (9%) had started therapy with dual NRTI regimens (before 2003) then switched to triple combination when it became widely available in Thailand, 79%

| Table 1 Baseline characteristics of 477 HIV-infected children |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| N (%) or median [IQR] | All | Height-for-age z-score at ART initiation | p-value |
| | | <-3 SD | -3 to < -2 SD | -2 to < -1 SD | ≥ -1 SD |
| All | 477 | 116 (24%) | 119 (25%) | 119 (25%) | 123 (26%) |
| Male | 206 (43%) | 56 (48%) | 55 (46%) | 43 (36%) | 52 (42%) | 0.25<sup>a</sup> |
| Age (years) | 6.2 [1.8–9.6] | 7.7 [5.1–10.6] | 7.4 [3.9–9.9] | 5.6 [1.5–9.5] | 2.0 [0.8–6.5] | <0.001<sup>b</sup> |
| ART regimen | Dual NRTI-based regimen 41 (9%) | 1 (1%) | 5 (4%) | 15 (13%) | 20 (16%) |
| PI-based regimen | 57 (12%) | 5 (4%) | 8 (7%) | 16 (13%) | 28 (23%) |
| NNRTI-based regimen | 379 (79%) | 110 (95%) | 106 (89%) | 88 (74%) | 75 (61%) |
| CD4 percentage | 9 [2–17] | 5 [1–11] | 4 [1–13] | 11 [4–18] | 16 [10–23] | <0.001<sup>b</sup> |
| HIV-RNA load (log<sub>10</sub>copies/mL) | 5.17 [4.69–5.67] | 5.16 [4.74–5.59] | 5.20 [4.66–5.62] | 5.13 [4.82–5.55] | 5.22 [4.41–5.89] | 0.98<sup>b</sup> |
| CDC HIV classification stage | N | 87 (18%) | 12 (10%) | 15 (13%) | 20 (17%) | 40 (33%) |
| A | 136 (28%) | 25 (22%) | 32 (27%) | 41 (34%) | 38 (31%) |
| B | 132 (28%) | 34 (29%) | 32 (27%) | 38 (32%) | 28 (23%) |
| C | 17 (26%) | 45 (39%) | 40 (33%) | 20 (17%) | 17 (23%) |
| Weight-for-age z-score | | | | | |
| < -3 SD | 18 (4%) | 9 (8%) | 7 (6%) | 1 (1%) | 1 (1%) |
| - 3 to <-2 SD | 59 (12%) | 33 (28%) | 12 (10%) | 12 (10%) | 2 (2%) |
| - 2 to <-1 SD | 196 (41%) | 66 (57%) | 68 (57%) | 46 (39%) | 16 (13%) |
| ≥ 1 SD | 204 (43%) | 8 (7%) | 32 (27%) | 60 (50%) | 104 (84%) |
| Weight-for-height z-score | | | | | |
| < -3 SD | 5 (1%) | 2 (2%) | 2 (2%) | 1 (1%) | – |
| - 3 to <-2 SD | 27 (6%) | 7 (6%) | 9 (7%) | 6 (5%) | 5 (4%) |
| - 2 to <-1 SD | 95 (20%) | 27 (23%) | 25 (21%) | 22 (18%) | 21 (17%) |
| ≥ -1 SD | 350 (73%) | 80 (69%) | 83 (70%) | 90 (76%) | 97 (79%) |

CDC Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, IQR interquartile range, N number of children in category
<sup>a</sup> Chi-square test
<sup>b</sup> Kruskal-Wallis test
children started on NNRTI-based regimen and 12% on PI. Of note, stunted children were significantly older at ART initiation, more often on NNRTI, in CDC stage B or C, with lower CD4 percentage and more likely to be underweight (Table 1).

Over a median duration of 6.3 years (IQR, 3.0 to 8.3) of ART, 58 (12%) children developed at least one AIDS-defining events (ADEs), 29 (6%) children died, 92 (19%) were lost to follow-up, and 101 (21%) were referred to other hospitals. At the last follow-up visit, 52 (11%) of children presented underweight, 125 (26%) stunting, and 32 (7%) wasting. There was no association between the occurrence of an ADE and HAZ at last visit ($p = 0.31$) (Table 2). We found that HAZ at baseline was significantly different between children who had died, were lost to follow-up, or referred compared to those who completed the study (see Additional file 2: Table S3).

Forty-eight HIV-infected children (16 males and 32 females) had height measurements after 18 years. Their median final height was 167 cm for boys, around the 28th percentile of the Thai norms (median = 158). Finally, the proportion of stunted children decreased from 49% at ART initiation to 26% at last visit. The proportions of stunting were 25% (59/239) in those who started after ART initiation, more often on NNRTI, in CDC stage B or C, with lower CD4 percentage and more likely to be underweight (Table 1).

The proportion of stunting were 25% (59/239) in those who started after ART initiation. The proportions of stunting were 25% (59/239) in those who started after ART initiation, more often on NNRTI, in CDC stage B or C, with lower CD4 percentage and more likely to be underweight (Table 1).

Effect of other variables on the model

Adding the age at ART initiation, $A_{\text{age}}$ART, improved the fit, showing an inverse association between height-growth velocity and age at ART initiation (if $A_{\text{age}}$ART is higher, the $A_{50A}$, $A_{50B}$ or $A_{50C}$ parameters decrease by a $b_1$, $b_2$ or $b_3$ fraction), i.e. the older the child at ART initiation, the slower the growth.

The final model was

\[
\begin{align*}
& \text{if } (A_{\text{age}} < A1) & b1 \text{ estimated (if not) } b1 &= 1 \\
& \text{if } (A_{\text{age}} > A1 \text{ and } A(\text{ART}) < A2) & b2 \text{ estimated (if not) } b2 &= 1 \\
& \text{if } (A_{\text{age}} > A2) & b3 \text{ estimated (if not) } b3 &= 1
\end{align*}
\]

The Additional file 1: Table S1 and S2 provides the estimated values of the model parameters separately for males and females. The parameters were accurately estimated, as shown by the precision of these parameters (small relative standard errors).

The models showed a significant association between a final adult height ($HT_{\text{max}}$) and the occurrence of ADEs both in males (178 versus 169 cm in those without and with ADEs, $p < 0.01$) and females (165 versus 159 cm, $p < 0.01$) (see Additional file 1: Table S1 and S2). Age at ART initiation, type of ART regimen, CDC stage, CD4%, and HIV-RNA load at baseline were not associated with the maximum height. Using either population or individual parameters from the final model, the heights predictions were very good (Fig. 2).

Discussion

Based on repeated height measurements of a large number of HIV infected children in Thailand, we developed a new model to describe the patterns of height evolution. The best model included three phases from birth to final adult height. This model showed that height-growth velocity was greater in children who initiated therapy at earlier age, independently of CD4 level and CDC HIV Classification Stage. However, the final adult height ($HT_{\text{max}}$) was associated with the occurrence of ADEs but not the age at ART initiation.

In this study we show that the time to reach 50% of each phase fractional height increased with the age at ART initiation. This is consistent with previous studies [8, 41–47], indicating that ART initiation at an early age

---

Table 2 Association between Height-for-age z scores at last visit and AIDS-defining events

| AIDS-defining events | All | Height-for-age z-score at last follow-up visit | $p$-value |
|----------------------|-----|---------------------------------------------|----------|
|                      |     | $<=-3$ SD | $-3$ to $<-2$ SD | $-2$ to $<=-1$ SD | $>=-1$ SD |
| No                   | 419 (88%) | 41 (82%) | 63 (84%) | 111 (89%) | 204 (90%) | 0.31* |
| Yes                  | 58 (12%) | 9 (18%) | 12 (16%) | 14 (11%) | 23 (10%) |

* Chi-square test
significantly increased the height-growth velocity. Also, the maximal height ($HT_{max}$) was related to the child’s sex—as in the general population.

Interestingly, height-growth velocity did not differ according to the initial ART regimen, even if it was a dual NRTI regimen as compared to a triple combination. Other studies did not find any difference of HAZ [8, 11] and weight-growth velocity [41, 48] according to the type of ART regimen. Also, the immunological or virological status at baseline had no impact on the height-growth velocity. However, the vast majority of children of this cohort started ART with significantly low CD4 percentages (median 9%) and it is unclear if this would apply to children starting ART with higher CD4 percentages. Unfortunately, some variables that can affect final height such as gestational age at birth, adherence, nutrition, exercise, puberty stage and genetic factors (e.g. parental heights) [49–51], were not available for the analysis.

A strength of our study is the large number of height measurements per children allowing us to develop a height-growth model that took into account the repeated measures in each individual. It has been shown that the height catch-up was improved when ART was initiated at an earlier age and in children with higher baseline HAZ z-score [52]. Most studies described improvements in HAZ [53, 54], height gain or even percentage increase [25, 55, 56] in relation to ART. In one study in Asian children among 273 perinatally HIV-infected adolescents [median age at ART initiation, 11.4 years], 19% were stunted according to the Thai child growth reference and half of those remained stunted over time [57]. However, in most studies, the follow-up duration was relatively short, and only one study in Spain examined the height evolution after a median follow-up of 71 months [58].

In our study the type of initial ART regimen, NNRTI, PI or dual NRTI-based therapy, was not associated with the final height. In most of the studies in high-income countries, protease inhibitor (PI)-based regimens were used [26, 28, 41] in contrast to low and middle income countries where NNRTI were primarily used as first-line ART regimen [59, 60] following the World Health Organization (WHO) recommendations [61].

The fact that the occurrence of ADEs decreased the final height indicates that morbid episodes may slow down children’s growth and emphasizes the need for close ART monitoring and adherence support.

There were some limitations in our study. Since females generally attain their final adult height at a younger age than males (around 15 years in females as compared to around 18 years in males). The small number of children with height measures after 18 years of age was a limitation. Indeed, 87 females had been measured after 15 years but only 16 males after 18 years, which impacted the precision of predictions beyond this age. Since changes in CD4 percentage and HIV-RNA load as well as in treatment may be related to the height velocity or final height, it could be more accurate to develop more complex models including time-dependent

![Fig. 1](https://via.placeholder.com/150)

**Fig. 1** Height, normalized for 180 cm, as a function of age (a) male (b) female: the red curve stands for the median and the blue curves for the 25th, 75th percentiles, obtained from 100 simulations of the final model. Height measurements on the Y axis are divided by 180 cm
variables. Finally, there was one girl with endocrine disorder which could impact her growth. However, her growth curve was not affected by her disorder.

**Conclusions**

Our results show the beneficial effect of age at ART initiation on the height-growth velocity but regardless of age at ART initiation and initial ART regimen, children were able to catch up in terms of final adult height. This supports the World Health Organization guidelines for widespread ART treatment of all HIV-infected children as soon as they are diagnosed [61].

**Additional files**

Additional file 1: Table S1. Population parameters of height versus age model for 206 HIV-1-infected male children. Table S2. Population parameters of height versus age model for 271 HIV-1-infected female children. (DOCX 32 kb)

Additional file 2: Table S3. Comparison of baseline characteristics by follow-up status. (DOCX 19 kb)
Abbreviations
AIDE: AIDS-defining event; AIC: Akaike information criterion; ART: Antiretroviral treatment; BIC: Bayesian information criterion; BSV: Between-subject variability; CDC: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; HAZ: Height-for-age z-score; IQR: Interquartile range; LRT: Likelihood ratio test; MCMC: Markov Chain Monte Carlo; NNRTI: Non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor; NPDE: Normalized prediction distribution errors; RRTI: Nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor; PHTP: Program for HIV Prevention and Treatment; PI: Protease inhibitor; PRED: Predicted height; SAEM: Stochastic approximation expectation maximization; VPC: Visual predictive check; WAZ: Weight-for-age z-score; WHO: World Health Organization; WHZ: Weight-for-height z-score

Acknowledgements
We thank all the children and families who participated in the PHTP cohort study.

We thank the site principal investigators in the following hospitals in Thailand as well as their teams. Lamphun: Pornpun Wannarit; Phayao Provincial Hospital: Pornchai Techakunakorn; Chiangrai Prachanukroh; Rawiwan Hansudewachkul; Chiang Khan: Vanichaya Wanchatanawong; Phan: Sookchai Theansavattrakul; Mae Sai: Sirisan Nanta; Prapokklao: Chaiwat Ngampiyaskul; Bangkok: Siriluk Phanomcheong; Chonburi: Suchat Honghirun; Rayong: Wairit Kanchanamayul; Budsadatnoth Chacheongsao; Ratchaneewon Kwanhaipanich; Nakomping: Suparat Kanjanavanit; Somdej Prapinphao: Nareerat Karnpromkorn; Maneerat Nantarakchakul; Bhumibol Adulyadej: Prapaisiri Layangool; Jutarat Mekmullica; Pranangklao: Paiboon Lucksanapisitkul, Sudarat Watanayothin; Buddhachinaraj: Narong Adulyadej: Prapaisri Layangool, Jutarat Mekmullica; Pranangklao: Paiboon Lucksanapisitkul, Sudarat Watanayothin; Buddhachinaraj: Narong Adulyadej: Prapaisri Layangool, Jutarat Mekmullica; Pranangklao: Paiboon Lucksanapisitkul, Sudarat Watanayothin; Buddhachinaraj: Narong Adulyadej: Prapaisri Layangool, Jutarat Mekmullica; Pranangklao: Paiboon Lucksanapisitkul, Sudarat Watanayothin; Buddhachinaraj: Narong

References
1. McKinney RE Jr, Robertson JW. Effect of human immunodeficiency virus infection on the growth of young children. Duke Pediatric AIDS Clinical Trials Unit. J Pediatr. 1995;126(5):79–82.
2. Miller TL, Evans SJ, Orav EJ, Morris V, Mcintosh K, Winter HS. Growth and body composition in children infected with the human immunodeficiency virus-1. Am J Clin Nutr. 1993;57(4):588–92.
3. Moje J Jr, Rich KC, Kalish LA, Sheon AR, Diaz C, Cooper ER, Pitt J, Handelsman E. Natural history of somatic growth in infants born to women infected with human immunodeficiency virus. Women and Infants Transmission Study Group. J Pediatr. 1996;128(1):158–69.
4. Saavedra JM, Henderson RA, Perman JA, Hutton N, Livingston RA, Yolken RH. Longitudinal assessment of growth in children born to mothers with human immunodeficiency virus infection. Arch Pediatr Adolesc Med. 1995;149(5):497–502.
5. Arpadi SM. Growth failure in children with HIV infection. J Acquir Immune Defic Syndr. 2002;29(Suppl 1):S37–42.
6. Leandro-Merhi VA, Villela MM, Silva MN, Lopez FA, Barros Filho A. Evolution of nutritional status of infants infected with the human immunodeficiency virus. Sao Paulo Med J. 2000;118(5):48–53.
7. Omoni AO, Ntsozi R, Evans C, Prendergast AJ, Moulton LH, Christian PS, Humphrey JH. Child Growth According to Maternal and Child HIV Status in Zimbabwe. Pediatr Infect Dis J. 2017;36(9):869–76.
8. Williams PL, Jesson J. Growth and pubertal development in HIV-infected adolescents.Curr Opin HIV AIDS. 2018;13(3):179–86.
9. Goucci APBS, Marson FAL, Valente MFF, Branco MM, Prado CC, Noqueira RN. Influence of AIDS antiretroviral therapy on the growth pattern. J Pediatr. 2019;9(1):7–17.
10. Boetiger DC, Sudjaruttruk T, Nallammurai Y, Lumbiganon P, Rungmaitree S, Hansudewachkul R, Kumarsamy N, Bunupuradah T, Saphonn V, Truong KH, et al. Non-Nucleoside Reverse Transcriptase Inhibitor-Based Antiretroviral Therapy in Perinatally HIV-Infected, Treatment-Naïve Adolescents in Asia. J Adolesc Health. 2016;58(4):451–9.
11. Melvin AJ, Warshaw M, Compagnozzi A, Saidi Y, Harrison L, Turkova A, Tudor-Williams G. Hepatic, Renal, Hematologic, and Inflammatory Markers in HIV-Infected Children on Long-term Suppressive Antiretroviral Therapy. J Pediatr Infect Dis Soc. 2017;6(3):e109–15.
12. Jesson J, Dahourou DL, Amorissani Folquet M, Malaterre K, Yonaba C, Gbogbe MS, Ouendrago S, Ave-Assande Y, Amani-Bosse C, Blanche S, et al. Malnutrition, Growth Response and Metabolic Changes Within the First 24 Months After ART Initiation in HIV-infected Children Treated Before the Age of 2 Years in West Africa. Pediatr Infect Dis J. 2018;37(8):781–7.
13. Seth A, Malhotra RK, Gupta R, Chandra J, Kumar P, Singh S, Sharma G. Effect of Antiretroviral Therapy on Growth Parameters of Children With HIV Infection. Pediatr Infect Dis J. 2018;37(1):85–9.

14. Fassinou P, Benga N, Rouet F, Laguide R, Kounoussou KA, Tintite M, Blanche S, Mielkati P. Highly active antiretroviral therapies among children with HIV-1-infected children in Abidjan, Cote d’Ivoire. AIDS. 2004;18(1):1905–13.

15. Ellis J, Molyneux EM. Experience of anti-retroviral treatment for HIV-infected children in Malawi: the 1st 12 months. Ann Trop Paediatr. 2007;27(4):261–7.

16. Song R, Jelajat D, Dzombo M, Mwalimu M, Mandayala K, Shikely K, Essaye S. Efficacy of highly active antiretroviral therapy in HIV-1 infected children in Kenya. Pediatrics. 2007;120(4):e856–61.

17. Walker AS, Mulenga F, Ford D, Kabamba D, Sinyofo F, Kankasa C, Chintu C, Gibb DM. The impact of daily cotrimoxazole prophylaxis and antiretroviral therapy on mortality and hospital admissions in HIV-infected Zambian children. Clin Infect Dis. 2007;44(10):1361–7.

18. Boettiger DC, Aurpibul L, Hudaya DM, Fong SM, Lumbiganon P, Saphonn V, Gibb DM. The impact of daily cotrimoxazole prophylaxis and antiretroviral treatment of diarrhea on growth of HIV-infected children treated with protease inhibitors. Pediatrics. 2007;120(4):e856–61.

19. Use and interpretation of anthropometric indicators of nutritional status. Bull World Health Organ. 1986;64(6):929–41.

20. Linden JC, Hughes MD, McKinney RE, Cowles MK, Englund JA, Baker CJ, Burchett SK, Kline MW, Kovacs A, Moya J. Treatment-mediated changes in human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) type 1 RNA and CD4 cell counts as predictors of weight growth failure, cognitive decline, and survival in HIV-1-infected children. J Infect Dis. 2000;182(5):1385–93.

21. Mushapu MJ, Gull S, Khurshid U, Shad MA, Siddiqui AM. Prevalence and socio-demographic correlates of stunting and thinness among Pakistani primary school children. BMC Public Health. 2011;11:790.

22. Alvarez-Uria G, Midde M, Pakam R, Bachu L, Naik PK. Effect of Formula Feeding and Breastfeeding on Child Growth, Infant Mortality, and HIV Infection in Children with HIV-1 Infections. J Pediatr. 2000;136(6):780–7.

23. Zanoni BC, Phungula T, Zanoni HM, France H, Cook EF, Feeney ME. The Protocol 043 Study Group. N Engl J Med. 1991;324(15):1018–25.

24. van Rossum AM, Niesters HG, Geelen SP, Scherpbier HJ, Hartwig NG, Weemaes EM. Thirteen years of age; Official authorized addenda: human immunodeficiency virus infection codes and official guidelines for coding and reporting ICD-9-CM. MMWR 1994(43):No. RR-123–19.

25. Kuhn E, Lavelle M. Maximum likelihood estimation in nonlinear mixed effects models, Comput Stat Data Anal. 2005;49(4):1020–38.

26. Comets E, Breiteneder K, Mentre F. Computing normalised prediction distribution errors to evaluate nonlinear mixed-effect models: the nple add-on package for R. Comput Methods Programs Biomed. 2008;90(2):154–66.

27. Boomstra J, Beekman M, Koole P. Comparison of Mortality Predictive Models for Children with HIV/AIDS treated with Antiretroviral Therapy. Pediatrics. 2001;108(4):E72.

28. Buchacz K, Cervia JS, Leroy V, Wolffs TF, Geelen SP, Lamberts SW, de Groot R. Endocrinologic and immunologic factors associated with recovery of growth in children with human immunodeficiency virus type 1 infection treated with protease inhibitors. Pediatr Infect Dis J. 2003;22(12):933–41.

29. Van Rossum AM, Gaakeer M, Verweel S, Hartwig NG, Wolffs TF, Geelen SP, Lamberts SW, de Groot R. Treatment with highly active antiretroviral therapy in human immunodeficiency virus type 1-infected children is associated with a sustained effect on growth. Pediatrics. 2002;109(2):E25.

30. Nyandiko WM, Ayaya S, Nabakwe E, Tenge C, Sidle JE, Yiannoutsos CT, Musik B, Wools-Kaloustian K, Tierney WM. Outcomes of HIV-infected orphaned and non-orphaned children on antiretroviral therapy in western Kenya. J Acquir Immune Defic Syndr. 2006;43(4):418–25.

31. Kabue MM, Kekitinwa A, Maganda A, Risser JM, Chan W, Kline MW. Growth in HIV-infected children receiving antiretroviral therapy at a pediatric infectious diseases clinic in Uganda. AIDS Patient Care STDS. 2006;20(3):245–245.

32. McKinney RE Jr, Maha MA, Connor EM, Feinberg J, Scott GB, Wulfsohn M, McIntosh K, Borkowsky W, Modlin JF, Weintrub P, et al. A multicenter trial of oral zidovudine in children with advanced human immunodeficiency virus disease. The Protocol 043 Study Group. N Engl J Med. 1991;324(15):1018–25.

33. Thuret I, Michel G, Chambost H, Tamelet C, Giraud P, Brunet C, Perrimond H. Combination antiretroviral therapy including ritonavir in children infected with human immunodeficiency. AIDS. 1999;13(1):1–7.

34. Working Group on Using Weight and Height References in Evaluating the Growth Status of Thai Children. Manual on Using Weight and Height References in Evaluation in Growth Status of Thai Children. Bangkok: Department of Health, Ministry of Public Health; 2000.

35. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. 1993 Revised classification system for HIV infection and expanded surveillance case definition for AIDS among adolescents and adults. MMWR 1992(44):No. RR-17–19.

36. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. 1994 Revised classification system for human immunodeficiency virus infection in children less than 13 years of age; Official authorized addenda: human immunodeficiency virus infection codes and official guidelines for coding and reporting ICD-9-CM. MMWR 1994(43):No. RR-123–19.

37. Kuhn E, Lavelle M. Maximum likelihood estimation in nonlinear mixed effects models, Comput Stat Data Anal. 2005;49(4):1020–38.

38. Comets E, Breiteneder K, Mentre F. Computing normalised prediction distribution errors to evaluate nonlinear mixed-effect models: the nple add-on package for R. Comput Methods Programs Biomed. 2008;90(2):154–66.

39. Bergstrand M, Hooker AC, Wallin JE, Karlsson MO. Prediction-corrected visual predictive checks for diagnosing nonlinear mixed-effects models. AAPS J. 2011;13(2):143–51.

40. Melvin AJ, Mohan KM, Ariculino LA, Edelstein RE, Frenkel LM, Clinical, virologic and immunologic responses of children with advanced human immunodeficiency virus type 1 disease treated with protease inhibitors. Pediatr Infect Dis J. 1997;16(10):968–74.

41. Weigel R, Phit S, Chiputula F, Gumulira J, Brinkhoff M, Gipson T, Twwea E, Egger M, Keiser O. Growth response to antiretroviral treatment in HIV-infected children: a cohort study from Lilongwe, Malawi. Trop Med Int Health. 2010;15(8):934–44.

42. McGrath CJ, Chung MH, Richardson BA, Benki-Nugent S, Warui D, John-Stewart GC. Younger age at HAART initiation is associated with more rapid growth reconstitution. AIDS. 2011;25(3):345–55.

43. Shiu S, Arpadi S, Strehlau R, Martens L, Patel F, Coovadia A, Abrams EJ, Kuhnhenn K. Initiation of antiretroviral therapy before 6 months of age is associated with faster growth recovery in South African children perinatally infected with human immunodeficiency virus. J Pediatr. 2013;162(6):1138–45 1145 e1131–1132.

44. Jesson J, Kourmakal S, Diagne N, Armosanissi-Folquet M, Kouelou F, Aka A, Lawison-Evi K, Dicko F, Kouakou K, Pety T, et al. Effect of Age at Antiretroviral Therapy Initiation on Catch-up Growth Within the First 24 Months Among HIV-infected Children in the leOEA West African Pediatric Cohort. Pediatr Infect Dis J. 2015;34(7):e159–68.

45. McGrath CJ, Diener L, Richardson BA, Peacock-Chambers E, John-Stewart GC. Growth reconstitution following antiretroviral therapy and nutritional supplementation systematic review and meta-analysis. AIDS. 2015;29(15):2009–17.

46. Schomaker M, Leroy V, Wolffs T, Technau KG, Renner L, Judd A, Savvy S, Armosanissi-Folquet M, Nogueru-Julian A, Tansier F, et al. Optimal timing of antiretroviral treatment initiation in HIV-positive children and adolescents: a multiregional analysis from Southern Africa, West Africa and Europe. Int J Epidemiol. 2017;46(2):453–65.

47. Babiker A, Castro nee Green H, Compagnucci A, Fiscus S, Gaquinto C, Gibb DM, Harper L, Harrison L, Hughes M, McKinney R, et al. First-line antiretroviral therapy with a protease inhibitor versus non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor and switch at higher versus lower viral load in HIV-infected children: an open-label, randomised phase 2/3 trial. Lancet Infect Dis. 2011;11(4):273–83.

48. Rogol AD, Clark PA, Roemmich JN. Growth and pubertal development in children and adolescents: effects of diet and physical activity. Am J Clin Nutr. 2000;72(2 Supp):S215–S85.
50. Eide MG, Oyen N, Skjaerven R, Nilsen ST, Bjerkedal T, Tell GS. Size at birth and gestational age as predictors of adult height and weight. Epidemiology. 2005;16(2):175–81.

51. Soliman A, De Sanctis V, Elalaily R, Bedair S. Advances in pubertal growth and factors influencing it: Can we increase pubertal growth? Indian J Endocrinol Metab. 2014;18(1):553–62.

52. Diniz LM, Maia MM, Camargos LS, Amaral LC, Goulart EM, Pinto JA. Impact of HAART on growth and hospitalization rates among HIV-infected children. J Pediatr. 2011;87(2):131–7.

53. Wamalwa DC, Farquhar C, Otimbo EM, Selig S, Mbori-Ngach DC, Richardson BA, Overbaugh J, Emery S, Wansuwa G, Gichuhi C, et al. Early response to highly active antiretroviral therapy in HIV-1-infected Kenyan children. J Acquir Immune Defic Syndr. 2007;45(3):311–7.

54. Sutcliffe CG, van Dijk JH, Munsanje B, Hamangaba F, Sinywimaanzi P, Thuma PE, Moss WJ. Weight and height z-scores improve after initiating ART among HIV-infected children in rural Zambia: a cohort study. BMC Infect Dis. 2011;11:54.

55. Newell ML, Borja MC, Peckham C. Height, weight, and growth in children born to mothers with HIV-1 infection in Europe. Pediatrics. 2003;111(1):e52–60.

56. Yotebieng M, Van Re A, Moultie H, Meyers T. Six-month gain in weight, height, and CD4 predict subsequent antiretroviral treatment responses in HIV-infected South African children. AIDS. 2010;24(1):139–46.

57. Bunupuradah T, Kanminia A, Aurpipabullik K, Harissudewechakul R, Lumbiganon P, Vontthanak S, Vibol U, Saghayam S, Nallusamy R, et al. Final Height and Associated Factors in Perinatally HIV-infected Asian Adolescents. Pediatr Infect Dis J. 2016;35(2):201–4.

58. Guillen S, Ramos JT, Resino R, Bellon JM, Munoz MA. Impact on weight and height with the use of HAART in HIV-infected children. Pediatr Infect Dis J. 2007;26(4):334–8.

59. Manosuthi W, Ongwande S, Bhakchieep S, Leeachawengwongs M, Ruenrungkham K, Phanupuk P, Hiransuthikul N, Ratanaawisit W, Chotchaisak P, Tantisriwat W et al. Guidelines for antiretroviral therapy in HIV-1 infected adults and adolescents 2014, Thailand. AIDS Research and Therapy. 2015;12:1–9.

60. Karamchand S, Leisegang R, Schomaker M, Maatens G, Walters L, Hislop M, Dave JA, Levitt NS, Cohen K. Risk Factors for Incident Diabetes in a Cohort Taking First-Line Nonnucleoside Reverse Transcriptase Inhibitor-Based Antiretroviral Therapy. Medicine. 2016;95(9):1–9.

61. World Health Organization. Consolidated guidelines on the use of antiretroviral drugs for treating and preventing HIV infection: recommendations for a public health approach. June 2013. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2013.

**Publisher’s Note**
Springer Nature remains neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.