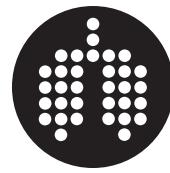


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### Educational questions.

"Rapid early weight gain is associated with wheeze and reduced lung function in childhood"

**1. Which of the following statements is incorrect?**

- Rapid early weight gain is associated with obesity in childhood.  Rapid early length gain is not associated with wheezing illnesses.
- Rapid early growth is a risk factor for type 2 diabetes.

**2. Which of the following statements is true?**

- That the association between rapid early weight gain and wheezing illnesses was found in both subgroups after stratification for birth weight implies that the association is dependent of birth weight.  Barker's hypothesis implies that rapid compensatory growth after birth is the cause of chronic conditions later in life.  The acquisition of adipose tissue can be an explanation of the association between rapid early weight gain and wheezing illnesses, because this tissue contains adipokines and chemokines.

**3. Which of the following statements is true?**

- Almost all children experience wheezing in the first year of life.  Children with rapid weight gain experience a 37% higher rate of days with wheezing symptoms than children with normal weight gain.  Adjustment for gender makes the association between weight gain and primary care visits for wheezing less strong.

**4. Which of the following statements about lung function measurement in childhood is incorrect?**

- After stratification according to birth weight, the associations between rapid weight gain and lung function were totally different compared to the association before stratification.  Rapid early weight gain is unfavorable for lung function at the age of 5 years.  Lung function measurement at the age of 5 years is difficult to perform.