Algorithm

for estimating physical development of the child during first year of life using body length, body weight and body mass index (BMI) for age with the help of standard deviation charts and the "Interpretation of standard deviations of physical development indicators" table according to the "Clinical protocol of medical care for a healthy child under 3 years of age", approved by the order of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine dated 20.03.2008. No. 149

№	Actions	Options for estimating anthropometric indicators			
1	Greet the mother and explain what you are going to do				
2	Determine the intersection point of body length and age on the appropriate graph and draw it; connect the obtained point with the previous one in the graph (build a curve to estimate the dynamics of the indicator)				
3	Define the line or "corridor" between the δ-lines where the point of intersection of body length and age is located. Asound the result	**0 - +2δ**	**More than +2δ**	**More than +3δ**	
		0 - -2δ	**Less than -2δ**	**Less than -3δ**	
4	Estimate child's body length for age. Voice the result	**Very high**			
		Norm			
		Delayed growth			
		Excessive growth delay			
5	Determine the intersection point of body weight and age on the appropriate graph and draw it; connect the obtained point with the previous one in the graph (build a curve to estimate the dynamics of the indicator)				
6	Define the line or "corridor" between the δ-lines where the point of intersection of body weight and age is located. Asound the result	**0 - +2δ**	**More than +2δ**	**More than +3δ**	
		0 - -2δ	**Less than -2δ**	**Less than -3δ**	
7	Estimate child's body weight for age. Asound the result	**Analyze body weight for body length and BMI for age**			
		Norm			
		Underweight			
		Extremely underweight			
8	Use the calculator to estimate child's body mass index (BMI) and write the result	BMI is calculated as follows: **BMI (kg / m^2) = Body Weight (kg): Height (m): Height (m)**			
9	Determine the intersection point of BMI and age on the appropriate graph and draw it; connect the obtained point with the previous one in the graph (build a curve to estimate the dynamics of the indicator)				
10	Define the line or "corridor" between the δ-lines where the point of intersection of BMI and age is located. Asound the result	**0 - +1δ**	**More than +1δ**	**More than +2δ**	**More than +3δ**
		0 - -1δ	**Less than -1δ**	**Less than -2δ**	**Less than -3δ**
11	Estimate child's BMI for age. Asound the result	**The risk of overweight**	**Overweight**	**Obesity**	
		Norm			
		Exhausted	**Very exhausted**		
12	Assess the dynamics of the child's physical development for each growth curve. Asound the result	**Norm (parallel to median)**	**Sharp increase**	**Sharp decline**	**Lack of dynamics (stagnation)**
13	Thank the mother				