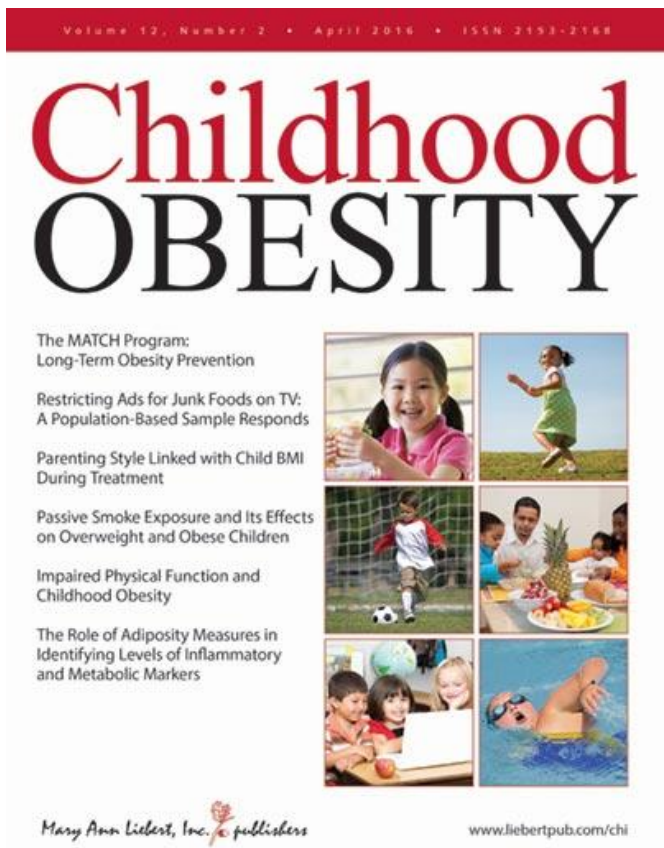


CDC study looks at link between age at first solid foods and later child obesity

11 May 2016



Kelley Scanlon, PhD, RD, compared the chances of [child obesity](#) at 6 years of age depending on whether infants first began eating solid foods earlier than 4 months, between 4-6 months, or at or later than 6 months of [age](#). More than 1 in 10 of the 6-year-olds included in the study were obese, but the time of introduction of solids had no effect.

"Given the conflicting findings from previous research about whether the early introduction of solid foods increased the chances of a child becoming obese, this important large-sample long-term study from the CDC raises this key question anew," says *Childhood Obesity* Editor-in-Chief Tom Baranowski, PhD, Baylor College of Medicine, Houston, TX. "Future research will need to assess adiposity at multiple points before 6 years and possible metabolic influences that could result from early introduction of solids on later child obesity."

More information: *Childhood Obesity*, [DOI: 10.1089/chi.2016.0021](https://doi.org/10.1089/chi.2016.0021)

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Does the timing of introducing solid foods to the infant diet affect a child's risk of being obese by 6 years of age? A new study from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) analyzed data on infant feeding practices, with a 6-year follow-up to determine obesity, and also explored the potential impact of breast versus formula feeding. The results are reported in *Childhood Obesity*.

In the article, "Age at Introduction to Solid Foods and Child Obesity at 6 Years," Chloe Barrera, MPH, Cria Perrine, PhD, Ruowei Li, MD, PhD, and

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