

## APPENDIX 6: Differential Diagnosis for Inadequate Growth

### Inadequate caloric intake

1. Gastroesophageal reflux
2. Inadequate breast milk supply or inadequate number of feeds
3. Ineffective latching or mechanical feeding difficulties (cleft lip/palate, micrognathia)
4. Incorrect formula preparation
5. Neglect or abuse
6. Parental mental illness
7. Poor feeding habits, inadequate offering or supervision
8. Poor oral neuromotor coordination.
9. Toxin induced gastrointestinal upset (e.g., heavy metal poisoning (lead or other leading to anorexia, constipation, abdominal pain; insecticides/herbicides)
10. Poverty
11. New psychosocial stressor (e.g., divorce, job loss, new sibling, etc.)
12. Sensory-based feeding disorders in children with developmental disorders (e.g., autism spectrum disorder)

### Inadequate nutrient absorption

- Anemia, iron deficiency
- Biliary atresia
- Celiac disease
- Chronic gastrointestinal conditions (e.g., irritable bowel), infections (bacterial overgrowth, C. diff., parasitosis, or rarely gastric tuberculosis).
- Cystic Fibrosis
- Inborn errors of metabolism
- Milk protein allergy
- Food Protein Induced Enteropathy (FPIES)
- Pancreatic cholestatic conditions

### Increased metabolism

- Chronic infection (e.g., HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis)
- Chronic lung disease of prematurity
- Congenital heart disease
- Hyperthyroidism
- Inflammatory conditions (e.g., asthma, inflammatory bowel disease, rheumatologic conditions)
- Malignancy
- Renal Failure