Low childhood socioeconomic status (L-CSES) exposes fetuses and children to early adverse events (EAEs), such as intrauterine growth restriction, infections, and toxicities. EAEs dysregulate metabolic growth pathways and energy metabolism, and cause deafness, especially in developing countries. EAEs cause childhood obesity and metabolic syndrome, and energy metabolism due to catch-up growth, which adds substantially to population variation in weight.

EAEs are known to restrict and dysregulate metabolic growth pathways and energy metabolism during childhood, and cause deafness. EAEs also often cause early childhood deafness.

EAEs follow a social gradient: Low childhood socioeconomic status (L-CSES) increases risk of exposure to EAEs.

Hence BMI is expected to positively correlate with height specifically in populations at high risk for EAEs.

The brain's growth and development are affected by EAEs during childhood. EAEs also often cause early childhood deafness.

Research was partly supported by Cooperative Agreements U48 DP000031, U48 DP001910, and U48 DP005026 from Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

**SUMMARY**

**INTRODUCTION**

**RATIONALE**

**HYPOTHESIS**

Since height is largely established by early adulthood, adult height or a height component is a useful biomarker for exposure to EAEs in populations at high risk for EAEs, but not in populations at low risk for EAEs.

**RESULTS**

**REFERENCES**