## What have we learned so far from the "Children of 1997"?

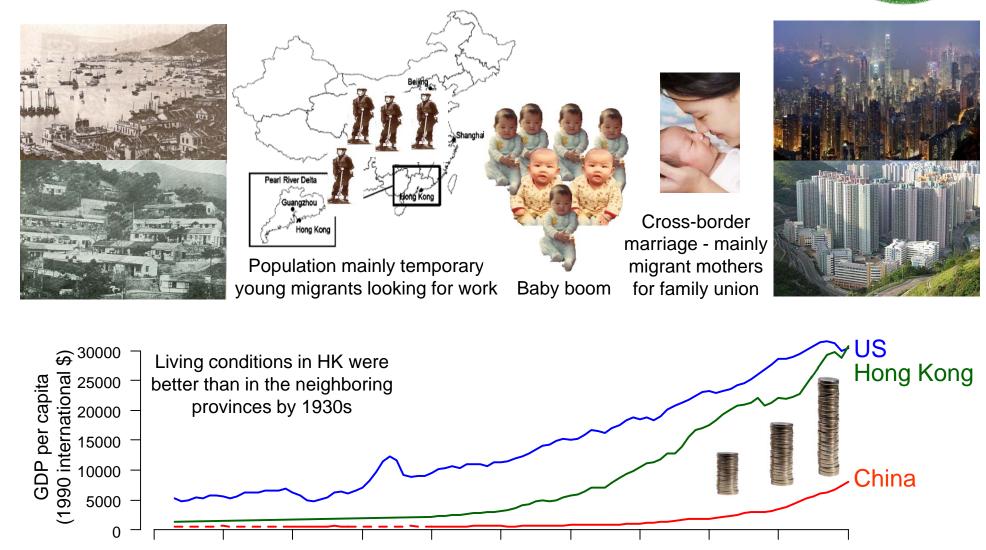


### **Gabriel M Leung**



### Hong Kong: recent history of rapid transition





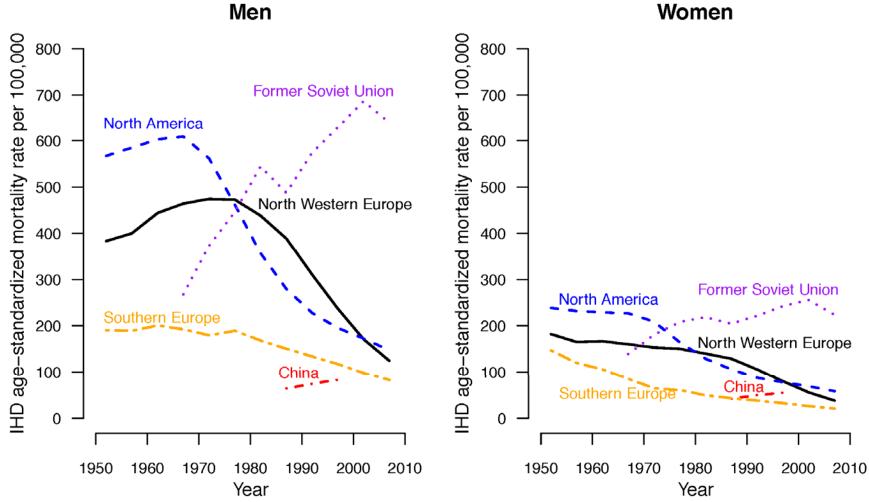


Maddison A. The world economy: a millennial perspective. Paris, France: Development Centre of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development; 2001. Bolt J, Van Zanden JL. The first update of the Maddison Project; re-estimating growth before 1820. Maddison Project Working Paper 4. 2013.

### **Anomalies in chronic disease - IHD**



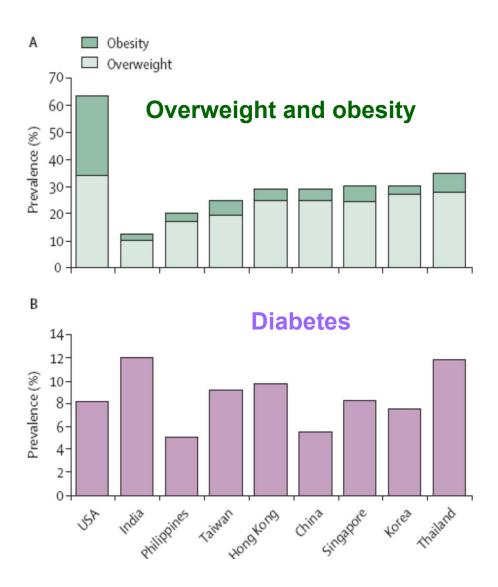
Why hasn't an epidemic of ischemic heart disease (IHD) among men occurred in China with economic development?



Wong IO, Cowling BJ, Leung GM, Schooling CM. Age-period-cohort projections of ischaemic heart disease mortality by socio-economic position in a rapidly transitioning Chinese population. *PLoS One. 2013; 8(4): e61495.* 

### **Anomalies in chronic disease - Diabetes**





 Low rates of IHD in China despite high rates of diabetes

 High rates of diabetes in China at low levels of obesity

Yoon KH, Lee JH, Kim JW, Cho JH, Choi YH, Ko SH, Zimmet P, Son HY. Epidemic obesity and type 2 diabetes in Asia. Lancet. 2006; 368(9548): 1681-8.

### Anomalies in chronic disease - COPD



 Ranking of age-standardized years of life lost (YLL) rates in

 2010 (1 representing country with the lowest YLL)

 Men
 Women

Men		ischaemic heart disease	ury		Stroke Stroke				
	Stroke	Ischaem	Road injury	COPD		Stroke	Ischaemi	COPD	
Japan	9	2	1	1	Japan	7	1	1	
Italy	7	4	8	4	Italy	6	4	4	
Australia	2	5	5	6	France	1	2	2	
Canada	1	8	4	7	Australia	3	5	8	
UK	6	9	2	9	South Korea	11	3	3	
Germany	5	10	3	8	Germany	4	8	7	
France	4	3	7	3	Canada	2	7	10	
South Korea	11	1	10	5	UK	8	6	14	
USA	3	13	11	11	USA	5	14	17	
Saudi Arabia	12	16	19	2	Saudi Arabia	14	16	5	
China	17	6	13	18	China	16	10	18	Π
Argentina	10	15	12	12	Argentina	10	12	9	Г
Mexico	8	11	14	10	Mexico	9	13	13	
Turkey	16	18	6	17	Brazil	12	15	15	
Brazil	14	14	17	14	Turkey	17	18	16	
Indonesia	18	12	18	16	Russia	18	19	6	
India	13	17	16	19	Indonesia	19	11	12	
Russia	19	19	15	15	India	13	17	19	
South Africa	15	7	9	13	South Africa	15	9	11	

 High rates of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) in China

Yang G, Wang Y, Zeng Y, et al. Rapid health transition in China, 1990-2010: findings from the Global Burden of Disease Study 2010. Lancet. 2013; 381(9882): 1987-2015.

# Why does economic development have different effects in different places?







The Global Cardiovascular Risk Transition: Associations of Four Metabolic Risk Factors with Macroeconomic Variables in 1980 and 2008 Goodarz Danaei, Gitanjali M. Singh, Christopher J. Paciorek, John K. Lin, Melanie J. Cowan, Mariel M. Finucane, Farshad Farzadfar, Gretchen A. Stevens, Leanne M. Riley, Yuan Lu, Mayuree Rao and Majid Ezzati on behalf of the Global Burden of Metabolic Risk Factors of Chronic Diseases Collaborating Group

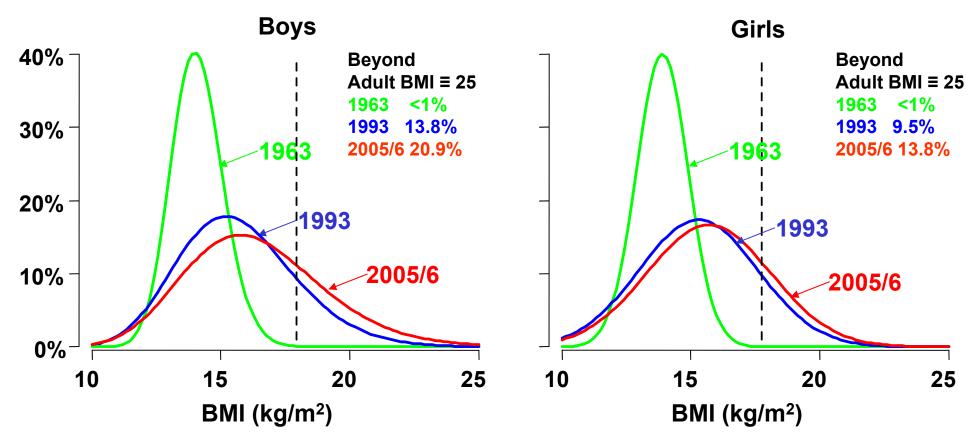
Circulation. published online March 12, 2013;

"If the observed trends continue, **developed countries** will continue to face an **obese population a high prevalence of diabetes mellitus and hypercholesterolemia**, whereas **developing countries** will be confronted by a combination of **obesity**, **hypertension and diabetes mellitus**. The diseases of affluence paradigm seems inadequate for explaining the nuances in the global epidemiology of cardiovascular risk factors and should be replaced with a more refined framework that better informs policy and intervention."

## **Childhood adiposity epidemic in Hong Kong**



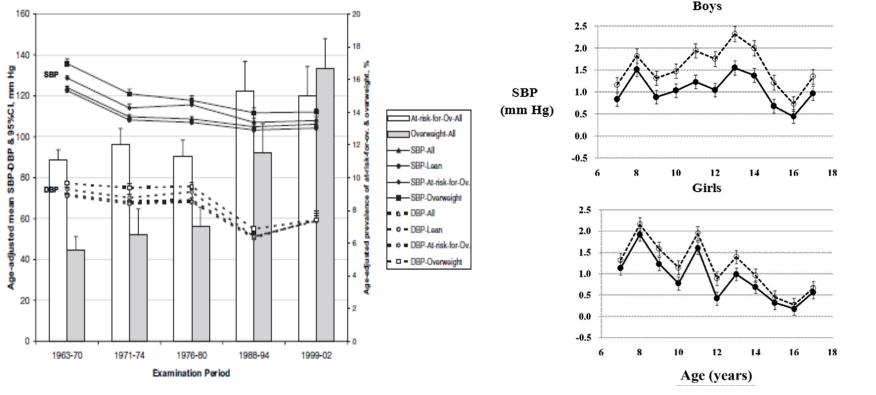
Upward trend of childhood adiposity has concomitantly occurred with economic development over the past 50 years, with a clear shift of the entire BMI distribution



Chang K, Lee M, Low W, Chai S, Chow M. Standards of height and weight of Southern Chinese children. Far East Medical Journal. 1965; 1(3): 101–9. So HK, Nelson EA, Li AM, et al. Secular changes in height, weight and body mass index in Hong Kong children. BMC public health. 2008; 8(1): 320.

### Divergent trends of childhood blood pressure

Secular trend of childhood BP in Hong Kong remains unknown; downward BP trend in US persists despite increasing overweight trend while upward BP and overweight trends concur in China



### US - Trends of childhood blood pressure and overweight (1963-2002)

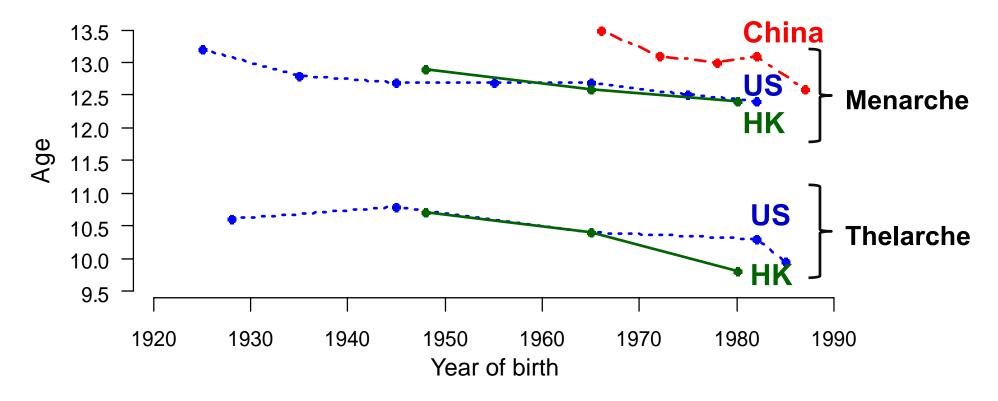
China - Systolic blood pressure (2005-2010) before (grey dot) and after (black dot) BMI adjustment

Din-Dzietham R, Liu Y, Bielo M-V, Shamsa F. High blood pressure trends in children and adolescents in national surveys, 1963 to 2002. *Circulation. 2007; 116(13): 1488-96.* Dong B, Wang H-J, Wang Z, Liu J-S, Ma J. Trends in blood pressure and body mass index among Chinese children and adolescents from 2005 to 2010. *American Journal of Hypertension. 2013.* 

### **Declining trends of pubertal timing**



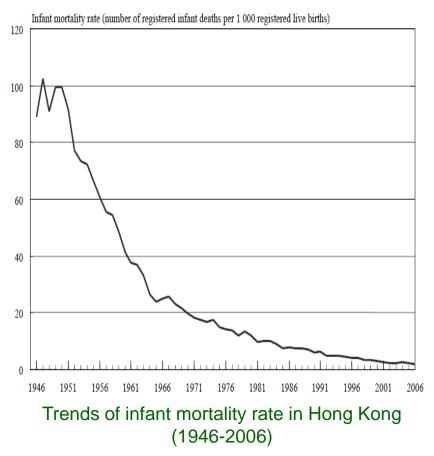
Early puberty is associated with IHD and hormone-related cancer with average age at puberty has decreased sharply with economic development. Girls with earlier menarche also have twice the risk of developing asthma than those with later menarche.

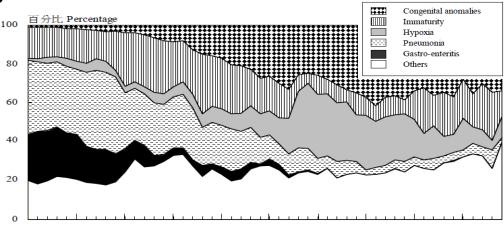


Ma HM, Du ML, Luo XP, et al. Onset of breast and pubic hair development and menses in urban Chinese girls. *Pediatrics. 2009; 124(2): e269-77.* Huen KF, Leung SS, Lau JT, Cheung AY, Leung NK, Chiu MC. Secular trend in the sexual maturation of southern Chinese girls. *Acta Paediatr. 1997; 86(10): 1121-4.* Euling SY, Herman-Giddens ME, Lee PA, et al. Examination of US puberty-timing data from 1940 to 1994 for secular trends: panel findings. *Pediatrics. 2008; 121(Suppl 3): S172-91.* 

## Declining trends of infectious disease burden

Infant mortality rate had significantly declined since 1950s in Hong Kong. Infection-related mortality for Infants and children under 5 maintains at very low rate.





Causes of infant mortality in Hong Kong (1951-2000)

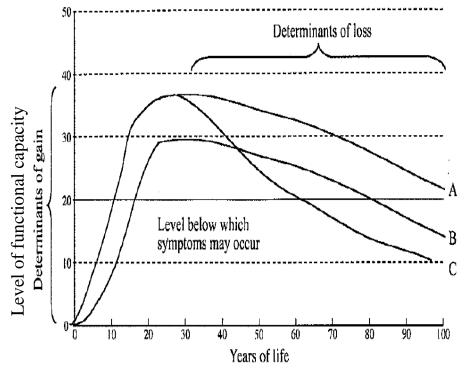
	Study dates	Case fatality for influenza-associated severe ALRI
Developed countries		
South Australia, Australia <sup>48</sup>	1996-2006	4/626 (0.64%)
Hong Kong <sup>34*</sup>	1997-99	7/5471 (0.13%)
Philadelphia, PA, USA <sup>51</sup>	2000-04	5/573 (0.87%)
Leicester, UK <sup>31</sup>	2001-02	0/33
Gipuzoka, Spain <sup>32</sup>	2001-04	0/70
Salt Lake County, UT, USA <sup>38</sup>	2001-04	1/325 (0.31%)
Sydney, Australia <sup>∞</sup>	2003	1/16 (6.25%)
Canada <sup>56</sup>	2003-04	1/424 (0.23%)
Multicentre, USA <sup>40</sup>	2003-08	7/2998 (0.23%)
Hong Kong, China <sup>57</sup> *	2005	1/86 (1·16%)

#### Influenza-related mortality under 5 in developed settings

Census and Statistics Department. Trends of infant mortality in Hong Kong, 1946 to 2006. Hong Kong: The Government of Hong Kong Special Administrative Region; 2008. Nair H, Brooks WA, Katz M, et al. Global burden of respiratory infections due to seasonal influenza in young children: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Lancet. 2011; 378(9807):* 1917-30.



Exposures at critical window or accumulating across different life course contribute to natural history of disease



A = normal development and decline;

B = exposure in early life reducing functional capacity;C = exposure acting in mid to later accelerating agerelated decline



"low birth weight bad"

Some factors which result in low birth weight might also cause diabetes, but seem unlikely that these same factors also cause ischemic heart disease

What about the role of overall growth patterns and early life exposures on health?

Ben-Shlomo Y, Kuh D. A life course approach to chronic disease epidemiology: conceptual models, empirical challenges and interdisciplinary perspectives. Int J Epidemiol. 2002; 31(2): 285-93.

Barker DJP, Osmond C. Infant mortality, childhood nutrition, and ischaemic heart disease in England and Wales. The Lancet. 1986; 327(8489): 1077-81.

#### Potential determinants of childhood health Timing of solid Secondhand smoking Dairy product food introduction Grandpa Breastfeeding Child care Periods Childhood Adolescence Prenatal Infancy 0 2 5 7 10 11 13 15 1 4 8 9 12 6 14 16 Age (Years) Mode of delivery CAESAREAN OPERATION preterm children adolescents term infants and newborn newborn infants toddlers (2 to 11 years) (12 to 18 years) infants (> 28 days to (0 to 28 days) 23 months) Growth hormone Growth hormone Unknown biological factors Birth weight Sex steroids Gestational age Growth patterns at different phases Birth order

## "Imprint of time"



- Supreme difficulty of reversing disparities in health within a short time frame suggests a role for cohort/inter-generational effects
- 2. Cohort effects are increasingly recognized

Trends in U.S. adult chronic disease mortality, 1960-1999: age, period, and cohort variations. Yang Y. *Demography. 2008;45(2):387-416* Trends in US older adult disability: exploring age, period, and cohort effects. Lin SF, Beck AN, Finch BK, Hummer RA, Masters RK. *Am J Public Health. 2012;102(11):2157-63* 

3. Epigenetics provides a mechanism

Genetically identical



different maternal diet

## Check consistency in different settings

**Problems:** 

- Many epidemiologic findings are a reflection of confounding
- Some well-accepted dogmas are myths
- Implementing public health policy based on myths may be harmful The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

SPECIAL ARTICLE

Myths, Presumptions, and Facts about Obesity

Solutions:

- Check the associations in a 'negative control' setting i.e., with different confounding structure Published by Oxford University Press on behalf of the International Epidemiological Association ernational Journal of Enidemiology 2009:1-
- Do an RCT

Does breastfeeding protect against childhood overweight? Hong Kong's 'Children of 1997' birth cohort

Man Ki Kwok, C Mary Schooling,\* Tai Hing Lam and Gabriel M Leung



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doi:10.1093/iic/dvp274

### Uniqueness of Hong Kong's "Children of 1997"





### First post-colonial generation

- Chinese identity mixed with a western heritage
- First Chinese "first-world" generation
- Growing up in a resource-rich Chinese environment

Last Hong Kong generation with grandparents mainly born and brought up in pre-industrial China

Only large active Chinese birth cohort, with many differences from more commonly studied western populations

- Diet and lifestyle
- Child care, child rearing
- Less socio-economic patterning of BMI

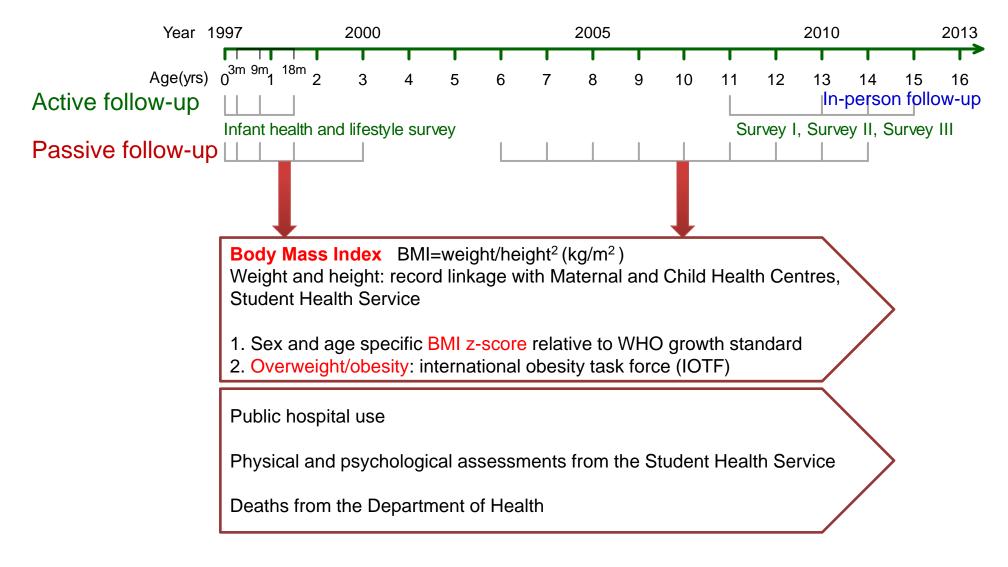
Provides local evidence



## **Overview of Hong Kong's "Children of 1997"**



### 8,327 infants born in Hong Kong in April and May 1997



## "Infant lifestyle and health survey"



Originated by

• **Professor TH Lam** (HKU) with Department of Health

**Research question** 

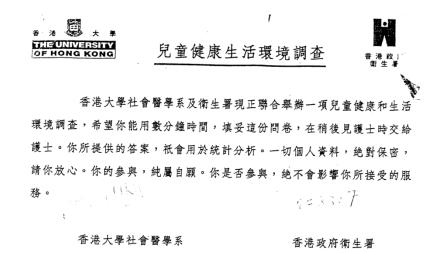
• The effect of secondhand smoking and breastfeeding on infant health

Design

- Recruited from all government well-baby clinics
- Carer completed questionnaires at 0, 3, 9 and 18 months

Participants

• All infants born in Hong Kong in April and May 1997 (88% of index births)



## **Revive "Infant lifestyle and health survey"**

Resurrected and conceived by

• Professor Gabriel Leung and Dr Mary Schooling with Department of Health

1)Record linkage (2004-06)

2)Re-establish contact (2007-08)

- Letters
- Newsletters
- Cards, gifts
- Phone calls
- Press release
- Website



### 3)Postal and telephone surveys (2008-12)

Family history and lifestyle (2008-10)
Psychological well-being (2010-12)
Waist and hip circumference (2012)

4)In-person follow-up (2010 to present)

•Pilot 1 of 40 in 2010

- •Pilot 2 of 225 in 2011
- •Pilot 3 of 502 in 2012
- •Create Biobank in 2013





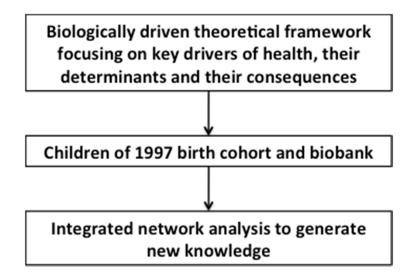




### Approach to research



- Confirm or refute empirically driven hypotheses in a 'negative control' setting
- Use methods more suited to establishing causality
- Follow a coherent research program



## Widely published findings





 Important information concerning the local health effects of secondhand smoking

PEDIATRICS

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF PEDIATRICS

The Effects of Environmental Tobacco Smoke on Health Services Utilization in the First Eighteen Months of Life

> Tai-Hing Lam, MD; Gabriel M. Leung, MD; and Lai-Ming Ho, PhD PEDIATRICS Vol. 107 No. 6 June 2001

Paediatric and Perinatal Epidemiology

Affiliated to the Society for Pediatric and Perinatal Epidemiologic Research

Maternal, paternal and environmental tobacco smoking and breast feeding

Gabriel M. Leung, Lai-Ming Ho and Tai-Hing Lam Department of Community Medicine, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Paediatric and Perinatal Epidemiology 2002, 16, 236–245

### **JAMA** Pediatrics

Formerly Archives of Pediatrics & Adolescent Medicine

Secondhand Smoke Exposure, Smoking Hygiene, and Hospitalization in the First 18 Months of Life

ARTICLE

Gabriel M. Leung, MD, MPH; Lai-Ming Ho, PhD; Tai-Hing Lam, MD, MSc

Arch Pediatr Adolesc Med. 2004;158:687-693

#### Archives of DISEASE IN CHILDHOOD ORIGINAL ARTICLE

The economic burden of environmental tobacco smoke in the first year of life

G M Leung, L-M Ho, T-H Lam

Arch Dis Child 2003;88:767–771

 Contributed to the ban on smoking in all indoor public places subsequently implemented in Hong Kong

## Widely published findings





Important information concerning the local health effects of breastfeeding

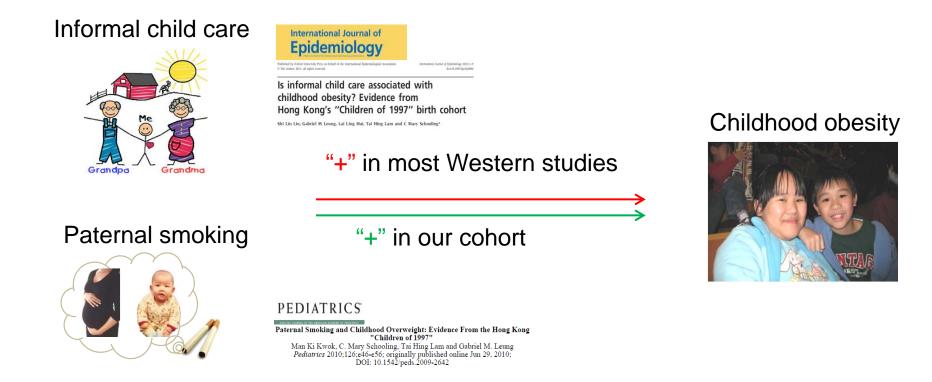


(Epidemiology 2010;21: 847-854)

 Contributed to the a change in the Hospital Authority's infant formula procurement policy in Hong Kong

## Positive findings on childhood overweight





Potential explanations (Informal child care):

1.Parents may be more likely to adhere to child rearing recommendation 2.Grandparents or domestic helpers may be less physical active and less likely to restrict child's access to energy-dense favorite foods and television viewing

Potential explanation (Paternal smoking):

1.Adverse effect of secondhand smoke on child cognition and social behavior implies its possibility on appetite or metabolic control

## Null findings on childhood overweight



### Cesarean birth



Never breastfeeding



Early solid food introduction



Low dairy product intake

International Journal of

Epidemiology

Man Ki Kwok, C Mary Schooling,\* Tai Hing Lam and Gabriel M Leung

birth cohort

Does breastfeeding protect against childhood

overweight? Hong Kong's 'Children of 1997'





Key confounders in Western population Low socioeconomic position (SEP) Maternal overweight Maternal smoking

Less influential factors in our Chinese cohort Not always associated with low SEP Maternal overweight – less prevalent Maternal smoking – uncommon



Mode of delivery and adiposity: Hong Kong's "Children of 1997" birth cohort Shi Lin Lin MPH<sup>a</sup>, Gabriel M. Leung MD<sup>a</sup>, C. Mary Schooling PhD<sup>a,b,\*</sup>

#### CESS Freely available online

#### 

The Role of Dairy Products and Milk in Adolescent Obesity: Evidence from Hong Kong's "Children of 1997" Birth Cohort

Shi Lin Lin<sup>1</sup>, Marie Tarrant<sup>2</sup>, Lai Ling Hui<sup>1</sup>, Man Ki Kwok<sup>1</sup>, Tai Hing Lam<sup>1</sup>, Gabriel M. Leung<sup>1</sup>, C. Mary Schooling<sup>1,3+</sup> December 2012 | Volume 7 | Issue 12 | e52575

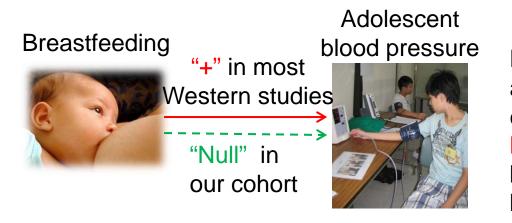
PEDIATRICS

Timing of Solid Food Introduction and Obesity: Hong Kong's "Children of 1997" Birth Cohort Shi Lin Lin, Gabriel M. Leung, Tai Hing Lam and C. Mary Schooling *Pediatrics* 2013;131;e1459; originally published online April 8, 2013; DOI: 10.1542/peds.2012-2643

Childhood obesity

### **Findings on adolescent blood pressure**





Breastfeeding was unrelated to adolescent blood pressure in our cohort, perhaps because high SEP is key confounder in Western population but is not associated with sustained breastfeeding in our Chinese cohort



Birth weight and infant growth had limited impacts on adolescent blood pressure, which was more strongly related to recent growth and current size



Breastfeeding and Adolescent Blood Pressure: Evidence From Hong Kong's "Children of 1997" Birth Cohort

Man Ki Kwok, Gabriel M. Leung, and C. Mary Schooling\* Am J Epidemiol. 2013;178(6):928–936

#### PEDIATRICS

Lifetime Growth and Blood Pressure in Adolescence: Hong Kong's "Children of 1997" Birth Cohort Michelle Heys, Shi Lin Lin, Tai Hing Lam, Gabriel M. Leung and C. Mary Schooling Pediatrics; originally published online December 10, 2012; DOI: 10.1542/pcds.2012-0574

#### Hypertension

Simulated growth trajectories and blood pressure in adolescence: Hong Kong's Chinese Birth Cohort

Man Ki Kwok", Guy Freeman", Shi Lin Lin", Tai Hing Lam", and Catherine M. Schooling " Journal of Hypertension 2013, 31:1785–1797

### **Findings on pubertal timing**

### Breastfeeding Dairy product



"nu

"\_"

### Early infection



Birth weight Infant growth

Age

Infancy

Epidemiology

**Original Contribution** 

Weight







Adolescence

Pubertal onset

Breastfeeding and childhood dairy product intake was not associated with pubertal timing

Early infection was associated with later puberty, suggesting that less infection with economic development could contribute to earlier puberty

Faster childhood height growth was associated with earlier puberty, but not birth weight

Premature births was associated with later puberty

#### PEDIATRICS

Breastfeeding, Childhood Milk Consumption, and Onset of Puberty Man Ki Kwok, Gabriel M. Leung, Tai Hing Lam and C. Mary Schooling *Pediatrics* 2012;130;e631; originally published online August 20, 2012; DOI: 10.1542/peds.2011-3697

### EPIDEMIOLOGY WW

Premature Birth and Age at Onset of Puberty

Lai Ling Hui, Gabriel M. Leung, Tai Hing Lam, and C. Mary Schooling (Epidemiology 2012;23: 415–422)

Early Life Infections and Onset of Puberty: Evidence From Hong Kong's Children of 1997 Birth Cohort

Man Ki Kwok, Gabriel M. Leung, Tai Hing Lam, and C. Mary Schooling\*

Am J Epidemiol. 2011;173(12):1440-1452

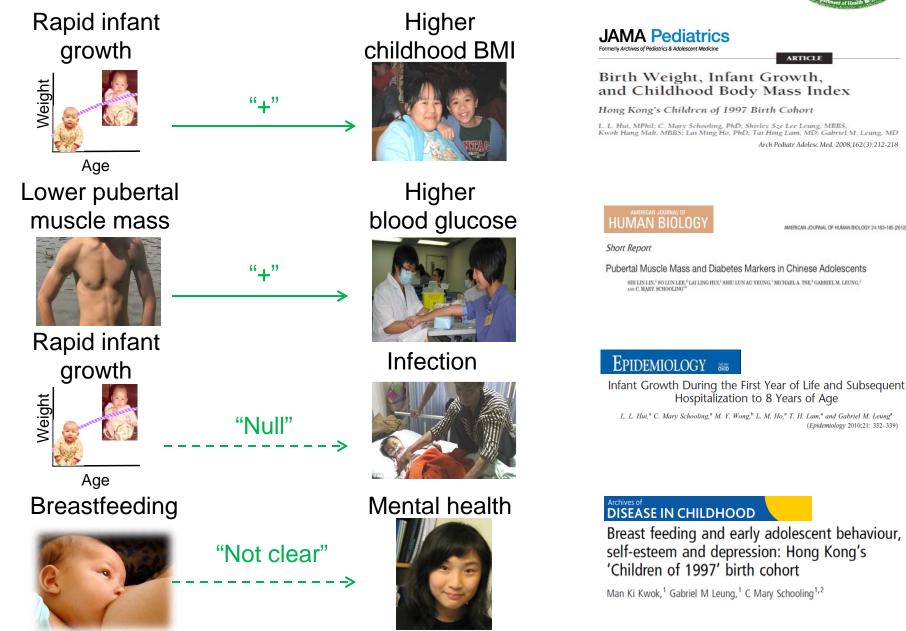
Childhood

Epidemiology Water 17, Notest C. March 1995 Original Contribution

Small for Gestational Age and Age at Puberty: Evidence From Hong Kong's "Children of 1997" Birth Cohort

L. L. Hui, Gabriel M. Leung, Man-Yu Wong, T. H. Lam, and C. M. Schooling\* Am J Epidemiol. 2012;176(9):785–793 to unreality of Hone Kone Backs Children of 19997 元七的兒母 四日日日

## More findings from "Children of 1997"





## **Public health implications**



- Short-term effects of second-hand smoke and breastfeeding
- Long-term effects of second-hand smoke More infections into childhood Obesity in childhood
- Little long-term effect of breastfeeding on obesity, infections, blood pressure, timing of puberty or mental health
- Little effect of Cesarean section, timing of solid food introduction or use of dairy products on obesity
- Childhood BMI has changed dramatically in the last 50 years. Modifiable factors driving early BMI, such as informal child care or paternal smoking are important, but unlikely to explain all the change

## **Etiological implications**



- Little effect of birth weight on blood pressure or timing of puberty
- Early infections and premature birth associated with later puberty
- Lack of muscle mass at puberty may be a key driver of diabetes
- Unclear role of rapid infant weight growth No reduction in infectious illness Higher BMI
- Faster height growth is associated with earlier puberty

## **Strengths and limitations**



Strengths

- •Large sample
- •Detailed information on growth and BMI
- •Unique setting, enables us to test empirically derived hypotheses from the west
- •Provides useful etiological information

Limitations

- •Exposures not always well defined
- •Associations may be different at the completion of growth
- •Cannot identify body composition from BMI

## **Future directions**

Epigenetics

• Are there epigenetic effects on growth axes and do they affect health?

Genetics

- GWAS
- Mendelian randomization

Microbiome

- Effects on obesity and metabolism
- Trade-offs of chronic infections
- As an endocrine organ



### **Publications**

#### Infant Health and Lifestyle Survey

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- Leung GM, Ho LM, Lam TH. Maternal, paternal and environmental tobacco smoking and breast feeding. *Paediatric and Perinatal Epidemiology* 2002; 16(3):236-245.
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- Leung GM, Ho LM, Lam TH. The economic burden of environmental tobacco smoke in the first year of life. Archives of Disease in Childhood 2003; 88(9):767-771.
- Leung GM, Ho LM, Lam TH. Secondhand smoke exposure, smoking hygiene, and hospitalizations in the first 18 months of life. *Archives of Paediatrics and Adolescent Medicine* 2004; 158(7):687-693.
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#### Children of 1997

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- Schooling CM, Yau C, Cowling BJ, Lam TH, Leung GM. Socio-economic disparities of childhood Body Mass Index in a newly developed population: evidence from Hong Kong's 'Children of 1997' birth cohort *Archives of Diseases in Childhood* 2010; 95(6):437-443.
- Kwok MK, Schooling CM, Lam TH, Leung GM. Paternal Smoking and Childhood Overweight: Evidence From Hong Kong's "Children of 1997". *Pediatrics* 2010, 126(1):e46-e56.
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- 15. Hui LL, Leung GM, Lam TH, Schooling CM. Premature birth and age at onset of puberty. *Epidemiology* 2012; 23(3):415-422
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- Lin SL, Lee SL, Hui LL, Au Yeung SL, Tse MA, Leung GM, Schooling CM. Pubertal muscle mass and diabetes markers in Chinese adolescents. *American Journal of Human Biology* 2012;24(2):183-185
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## **Discussion Session**



### For further information,

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#### COHORT PROFILE

### Cohort Profile: 'Children of 1997': a Hong Kong Chinese birth cohort

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