

# Package ‘pedbp’

March 24, 2026

**Title** Pediatric Blood Pressure

**Version** 2.1.0

**Description** Data and utilities for estimating pediatric blood pressure percentiles by sex, age, and optionally height (stature) as described in Martin et al. (2022) <[doi:10.1001/jamanetworkopen.2022.36918](https://doi.org/10.1001/jamanetworkopen.2022.36918)>. Blood pressure percentiles for children under one year of age come from Gemelli et al. (1990) <[doi:10.1007/BF02171556](https://doi.org/10.1007/BF02171556)>. Estimates of blood pressure percentiles for children at least one year of age are informed by data from the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (NHLBI) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) <[doi:10.1542/peds.2009-2107C](https://doi.org/10.1542/peds.2009-2107C)> or from Lo et al. (2013) <[doi:10.1542/peds.2012-1292](https://doi.org/10.1542/peds.2012-1292)>. The source-selection flowchart comes from Martin et al. (2022) <[doi:10.1542/hpeds.2021-005998](https://doi.org/10.1542/hpeds.2021-005998)>.

**Depends** R (>= 3.5.0)

**License** GPL-2

**Encoding** UTF-8

**URL** <https://github.com/dewittpe/pedbp/>,  
<http://www.peteredewitt.com/pedbp/>

**BugReports** <https://github.com/dewittpe/pedbp/issues/>

**Language** en-us

**LazyData** true

**Imports** ggplot2, Rcpp (>= 1.0.11), scales

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markdown, png, qwraps2 (>= 0.6.0), rmarkdown, shiny, shinyBS,  
shinydashboard

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**Author** Peter DeWitt [aut, cre] (ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6391-0795>),  
 Blake Martin [ctb] (ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-5683-8310>),  
 David Albers [ctb] (ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-5369-526X>),  
 Tell Bennett [ctb] (ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1483-4236>)

**Maintainer** Peter DeWitt <peter.dewitt@cuanschutz.edu>

**Repository** CRAN

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bmi\_for\_age *BMI for Age - Pediatric Growth Standard*

---

## Description

BMI for age quantile, distribution, and zscore function based on LMS data from the CDC and WHO.

## Usage

```
p_bmi_for_age(q, male, age, source = getOption("pedbp_pgs_source", "CDC"), ...)
```

```
q_bmi_for_age(p, male, age, source = getOption("pedbp_pgs_source", "CDC"), ...)
```

```
z_bmi_for_age(q, male, age, source = getOption("pedbp_pgs_source", "CDC"), ...)
```

**Arguments**

q	a vector of quantiles
male	integer value, 1 = male, 0 = female
age	numeric age, in months
source	a character string denoting the data source providing the parameters needed for the estimate. Valid values are "CDC" and "WHO". This can be set explicitly, or by using the <code>pedbp_pgs_source</code> option.
...	pass through
p	a vector of probabilities on the 0 to 1 scale

**Value**

`p_` method return values from the estimated distribution function.

`q_` methods return values from the estimated quantile function.

`z_` methods return standard scores.

**Notes**

CDC Recommends using WHO growth charts for infants and children ages 0 to 2 years of age in the U.S. and CDC growth charts to monitor growth for children age 2 years and older in the U.S.

**Notation**

Arguments named `p` denote probabilities on the 0 to 1 scale. When percentiles are discussed in text, tables, or figures, they are expressed as percentile points on the 0 to 100 scale.

**References**

[https://www.cdc.gov/growthcharts/percentile\\_data\\_files.htm](https://www.cdc.gov/growthcharts/percentile_data_files.htm), <https://www.who.int/tools/child-growth-standards/standards>

**See Also**

- Distribution functions:
  - `bmi_for_age`
  - `head_circumference_for_age`
  - `height_for_age`
  - `length_for_age`
  - `weight_for_age`
  - `weight_for_length`
  - `weight_for_height`
- Plotting functions:
  - `gs_chart`
  - `gs_cdf`
- Vignette:
  - `vignette(topic = "growth-standards", package = "pedbp")`

**Examples**

```

# The 54th quantile BMI (kg * m(-2)) for a six year (72 month) old female
# is
bmi <- q_bmi_for_age(p = 0.54, male = 0, age = 72.0)
all.equal(p_bmi_for_age(q = bmi, male = 0, age = 72), 0.54)
all.equal(z_bmi_for_age(q = bmi, male = 0, age = 72), qnorm(0.54))

# Find the 29th percentile for females from ages 0 through 6 years in three
# month increments. Sourcing the only CDC will generate a warning;
# suppressed in this example.
ages <- seq(0, 72, by = 1)
bmi_29 <-
  data.frame(
    age = ages
    , "CDC" = suppressWarnings(q_bmi_for_age(p = 0.29, male = 0, age = ages, source = "CDC"))
    , "WHO" = q_bmi_for_age(p = 0.29, male = 0, age = ages, source = "WHO")
  )

plot(
  x = bmi_29$age
  , y = bmi_29$WHO
  , col = 1
  , pch = 16
  , xlab = "Age (months)", ylab = "29th percentile BMI (kg * m(-2))"
  , type = "b"
)
points(x = bmi_29$age, y = bmi_29$CDC, col = 2, pch = 17, type = "b")
legend("bottomright", col = 1:2, pch = 16:17, legend = c("WHO", "CDC"))

```

---

bpdata

*Data Sets Informing Blood Pressure Percentile Estimates*


---

**Description**

A collection of data sets from multiple sources used to inform blood pressure percentiles for pediatric patients by sex, age, and height (if known).

**Usage**

```

lo2013

gemelli1990

nhlbi_bp_norms

flynn2017

bp_parameters

```

**Format**

An object of class `data.frame` with 30 rows and 6 columns.  
An object of class `data.frame` with 8 rows and 6 columns.  
An object of class `data.frame` with 952 rows and 6 columns.  
An object of class `data.frame` with 714 rows and 6 columns.  
An object of class `data.frame` with 514 rows and 8 columns.

**Details**

Data sets are named to reflect the source.

For all the data sets provided units are uniform:

**age:** Patient age; months

**height:** length/height/stature; cm

**weight:** kilograms

**male:** integer value; 1 = male, 0 = female

**sbp:** systolic blood pressure; mmHg

**dbp:** diastolic blood pressure; mmHg

Columns with a name such as `sbp` are point observations. Summary statistics are appended to the variable as needed, e.g., `sbp_mean` and `sbp_sd` for the reported mean and standard deviation of systolic blood pressure.

CDC ages represent whole month but reported at the half month. That is, `age = 12.5` is short-hand for `12 <= age < 13`. The exception is birth; `age = 0` is birth and not a range.

`bp_parameters` has the estimated mean and standard deviations for estimating percentiles using a Gaussian distribution for a given sex, age (in months), and height (if known/applicable).

**References**

Expert Panel on Integrated Guidelines for Cardiovascular Health and Risk Reduction in Children and Adolescents. "Expert panel on integrated guidelines for cardiovascular health and risk reduction in children and adolescents: summary report." *Pediatrics* 128.Supplement\_5 (2011): S213-S256.

Gemelli, M., Manganaro, R., Mami, C., & De Luca, F. (1990). Longitudinal study of blood pressure during the 1st year of life. *European journal of pediatrics*, 149(5), 318-320.

Lo, Joan C., et al. "Prehypertension and hypertension in community-based pediatric practice." *Pediatrics* 131.2 (2013): e415-e424.

The Fourth Report on the Diagnosis, Evaluation, and Treatment of High Blood Pressure in Children and Adolescents National High Blood Pressure Education Program Working Group on High Blood Pressure in Children and Adolescents *Pediatrics* 2004;114;555-576 <doi:10.1542/peds.114.2.S2.555>

Flynn, Joseph T., David C. Kaelber, Carissa M. Baker-Smith, Douglas Blowey, Aaron E. Carroll, Stephen R. Daniels, Sarah D. De Ferranti et al. "Clinical practice guideline for screening and management of high blood pressure in children and adolescents." *Pediatrics* 140, no. 3 (2017).

**See Also**

```
vignette("bp-distributions", package = "pedbp")
```

---

 bp\_cdf

*Plot the CDF for Blood Pressure*


---

**Description**

Plot the CDF for blood pressure given age, sex, and height.

**Usage**

```
bp_cdf(...)

## S3 method for class 'pedbp_bp'
bp_cdf(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'pedbp_p_bp'
bp_cdf(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'pedbp_q_bp'
bp_cdf(x, ...)

## Default S3 method:
bp_cdf(
  age,
  male,
  height = NA,
  height_percentile = 50,
  source = getOption("pedbp_bp_source", "martin2022"),
  sbp = NA,
  dbp = NA,
  ...
)
```

**Arguments**

...	not currently used
x	a pedbp_bp object created by <a href="#">q_bp</a> or <a href="#">p_bp</a> .
age	numeric age, in months
male	integer value, 1 = male, 0 = female
height	numeric, in centimeters, can be missing. See Details.
height_percentile	height percentile to use; range from [0, 100]. See Details.
source	the method, or data set, to use as the reference. See Details.
sbp	the observed systolic blood pressure
dbp	the observed diastolic blood pressure

**Value**

When passing in a pedbp\_bp object, the return is a list of ggplot objects. The length of the list is equal to the length of the number of quantiles or percentiles within the pedbp\_bp object.

When using the default method the return is just a ggplot object showing the CDF for diastolic and systolic blood pressures with vertical and horizontal lines highlight the percentile for the given inputs.

**Examples**

```
# Explicitly defining the inputs
bp_cdf(age = 96, male = 1, sbp = 103, dbp = 55)

# Plotting two cdfs from a call to p_bp
x <- p_bp(q_sbp = rep(100, 2),
          q_dbp = rep( 60, 2),
          age   = rep(35.75, 2),
          male  = c(0, 0),
          height = c(NA, 100))

bp_cdf(x)

# Plotting a cdf from a call to q_bp
x <- q_bp(p_sbp = 0.85, p_dbp = 0.95,
          age = 29.2, male = 0, height_percentile = 95,
          source = "flynn2017")

bp_cdf(x)
```

---

 bp\_chart

*Blood Pressure Charts*


---

**Description**

Build blood pressure charts showing select percentile curves over age by sex, height, and source.

**Usage**

```
bp_chart(
  bp = c("sbp", "dbp"),
  male = 0:1,
  height = NA,
  height_percentile = NA,
  default_height_percentile = 50,
  p = c(0.01, 0.05, 0.1, 0.25, 0.5, 0.75, 0.9, 0.95, 0.99),
  source = getOption("pedbp_bp_source", "martin2022")
)
```

**Arguments**

bp	character vector controlling if the systolic and/or the diastolic pressures are plotted
male	integer value, 1 = male, 0 = female
height	numeric, in centimeters, can be missing. See Details.
height_percentile	height percentile to use; range from [0, 100]. See Details.
default_height_percentile	default height percentile to use if height is missing; range (0, 100).
p	a numeric vector of the percentiles, provided in values between 0 and 1, to plot
source	the method, or data set, to use as the reference. See Details.

**Examples**

```

bp_chart(male = 0:1)
bp_chart(male = 1)
bp_chart(male = 0)
bp_chart(male = 0, source = "gemelli1990")
bp_chart("sbp", male = 0, source = "gemelli1990")
bp_chart("dbp", male = 1, source = "gemelli1990")

bp_chart("sbp", male = 1, source = "nhlbi")
bp_chart("sbp", male = 1, source = "flynn2017")

# if you want to modify the plot, it might be helpful to see the data it is
# based on
g <- bp_chart(male = 1)
head(g$data)

# here we color the background to show the source reference values
bkgrnd <- aggregate(x = age ~ male + bp + source, data = g$data, FUN = range)

g +
  ggplot2::theme_bw() +
  ggplot2::geom_rect(
    data = bkgrnd,
    mapping = ggplot2::aes(xmin = age[, 1],
                           xmax = age[, 2] + 1,
                           ymin = -Inf,
                           ymax = Inf,
                           fill = source)
  ) +
  ggplot2::scale_fill_manual(
    name = "Data\nSource",
    values = c("gemelli1990" = ggplot2::alpha("#236192", 0.5)
              , "nhlbi"      = ggplot2::alpha("#6F263D", 0.5)
              , "lo2013"    = ggplot2::alpha("#A2AAAD", 0.5)
              )
  )

```

---

bp_distribution	<i>Pediatric Blood Pressure Distribution</i>
-----------------	--

---

**Description**

Distribution and quantile functions for pediatric blood pressure.

**Usage**

```
p_bp(  
  q_sbp,  
  q_dbp,  
  age,  
  male,  
  height = NA,  
  height_percentile = NA,  
  default_height_percentile = 50,  
  source = getOption("pedbp_bp_source", "martin2022"),  
  ...  
)
```

```
q_bp(  
  p_sbp,  
  p_dbp,  
  age,  
  male,  
  height = NA,  
  height_percentile = NA,  
  default_height_percentile = 50,  
  source = getOption("pedbp_bp_source", "martin2022"),  
  ...  
)
```

```
z_bp(  
  q_sbp,  
  q_dbp,  
  age,  
  male,  
  height = NA,  
  height_percentile = NA,  
  default_height_percentile = 50,  
  source = getOption("pedbp_bp_source", "martin2022"),  
  ...  
)
```

**Arguments**

q\_sbp            a vector of systolic blood pressures

q_dbp	a vector of diastolic blood pressures
age	numeric age, in months
male	integer value, 1 = male, 0 = female
height	numeric, in centimeters, can be missing. See Details.
height_percentile	height percentile to use; range from [0, 100]. See Details.
default_height_percentile	default height percentile to use if height is missing; range (0, 100).
source	the method, or data set, to use as the reference. See Details.
...	not currently used
p_sbp	a vector of systolic blood probabilities; range from [0, 1].
p_dbp	a vector of diastolic blood probabilities; range from [0, 1].

## Details

source is used to specify the method or source data sets by which the distributions are estimated. This can be controlled by the option `pedbp_bp_source`. End users are encouraged to set the option if not using the default so all calls to these functions will use the same source.

Options:

- `martin2022` (default) uses a combination of references to generate distribution values for ages 1 month through 18 years, with or without known stature. This was the only method implemented in version 1 of the `pedbp` package.
- `gemelli1990` uses only the reference values from Gemelli et al. (1990). These values are applicable to patients from 1 month to 12 months of age. Stature is not used in the look up for the parameters.
- `lo2013` uses only the reference values from Lo et al. (2013). This is applicable to patients of at least three years of age. Height is not considered when looking up the parameters.
- `nhlbi` uses only reference values from the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute [NHLBI] and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention [CDC] published in 2011. These are for patients of at least one year of age and with a known stature. These values were published in 2011.
- `flynn2017` uses only reference values from Flynn et al. (2017). These values are similar to the `nhlbi` values but "do not include children and adolescents with overweight and obesity (ie, those with a BMI  $\geq$  85th percentile)."

There is a hierarchy for the use of the `height`, `height_percentile`, and `default_height_percentile`. If `height` is provided, it takes precedence over the other two arguments. `height_percentile` is used if `height` is missing and takes precedence over `default_height_percentile`. The `height` is only needed if using the `nhlbi` or `flynn2017` data sources (including as part of the `martin2022` workflow).

**Value**

A pedbp\_bp object. This is a list of two numeric vectors for the systolic and diastolic pressure respectively. The names for the vectors depends on the call. p\_bp returns a list of vectors with the names: sbp\_p and dbp\_p. q\_bp returns a list of vectors with names: sbp and dbp. z\_bp returns a list of vectors with names: sbp\_z and dbp\_z.

Additionally, a pedbp\_bp object has a bp\_params attribute which provides details on the data source and parameters used in the estimates.

**References**

Gemelli, Marina, Rosa Manganaro, Carmelo Mamì, and F. De Luca. "Longitudinal study of blood pressure during the 1st year of life." *European journal of pediatrics* 149 (1990): 318-320.

Lo, Joan C., Alan Sinaiko, Malini Chandra, Matthew F. Daley, Louise C. Greenspan, Emily D. Parker, Elyse O. Kharbanda et al. "Prehypertension and hypertension in community-based pediatric practice." *Pediatrics* 131, no. 2 (2013): e415-e424.

"Expert panel on integrated guidelines for cardiovascular health and risk reduction in children and adolescents: summary report." *Pediatrics* 128, no. Suppl 5 (2011): S213. <doi:10.1542/peds.2009-2107C>

The Fourth Report on the Diagnosis, Evaluation, and Treatment of High Blood Pressure in Children and Adolescents National High Blood Pressure Education Program Working Group on High Blood Pressure in Children and Adolescents *Pediatrics* 2004;114:555-576 <doi:10.1542/peds.114.2.S2.555>

Flynn, Joseph T., David C. Kaelber, Carissa M. Baker-Smith, Douglas Blowey, Aaron E. Carroll, Stephen R. Daniels, Sarah D. De Ferranti et al. "Clinical practice guideline for screening and management of high blood pressure in children and adolescents." *Pediatrics* 140, no. 3 (2017).

Height percentiles are expressed in percentile points on a 0 to 100 scale. For example, use 95 for the 95th percentile. Values such as 0.95 are treated as the 0.95th percentile, not the 95th percentile.

**See Also**

vignette("bp-distributions", package = "pedbp"), [bp\\_cdf](#) for plotting cumulative distribution functions for the blood pressures.

**Examples**

```
x <- p_bp(q_sbp = 100, q_dbp = 60, age = 8, male = 0)
x
str(x)
```

```
x <- p_bp(q_sbp = c(NA, 82), q_dbp = c(60, 72), age = 9.2, male = 0)
x
str(x)
```

```
x <- p_bp(q_sbp = c(NA, 82), q_dbp = c(60, 72), age = 29.2, male = 0, height = 82.8)
x
str(x)
```

```
x <- q_bp(p_sbp = 0.78, p_dbp = 0.65, age = 8, male = 0)
x
```

```

str(x)

#####
# compare results when height is known or unknown
p_bp(q_sbp = rep(100, 2), # mmHg
     q_dbp = rep( 60, 2), # mmHg
     age   = rep(35.75, 2), # months
     male  = c(0, 0),      # female
     height = c(NA, 100)) # centimeters

#####
# Working with multiple patients records
d <- read.csv(system.file("example_data", "for_batch.csv", package = "pedbp"))
d

bp_percentiles <-
  p_bp(
    q_sbp = d$sbp..mmHg.
    , q_dbp = d$dbp..mmHg.
    , age   = d$age_months
    , male  = d$male
  )
bp_percentiles

# Standard (z) scores:
z_bp(
  q_sbp = d$sbp..mmHg.
  , q_dbp = d$dbp..mmHg.
  , age   = d$age_months
  , male  = d$male
)

q_bp(
  p_sbp = bp_percentiles$sbp_p
  , p_dbp = bp_percentiles$dbp_p
  , age   = d$age_months
  , male  = d$male
)

#####
# Selecting different source values

# default
p_bp(q_sbp = 92, q_dbp = 60, age = 29.2, male = 0, default_height_percentile = 95,
     source = "martin2022")
p_bp(q_sbp = 92, q_dbp = 60, age = 29.2, male = 0, default_height_percentile = 95,
     source = "gemelli1990")
p_bp(q_sbp = 92, q_dbp = 60, age = 29.2, male = 0, default_height_percentile = 95,
     source = "lo2013")
p_bp(q_sbp = 92, q_dbp = 60, age = 29.2, male = 0, default_height_percentile = 95,
     source = "nhlbi")
p_bp(q_sbp = 92, q_dbp = 60, age = 29.2, male = 0, default_height_percentile = 95,

```

```

source = "flynn2017")

q_bp(p_sbp = 0.85, p_dbp = 0.85, age = 29.2, male = 0, default_height_percentile = 95,
      source = "martin2022") # default
q_bp(p_sbp = 0.85, p_dbp = 0.85, age = 29.2, male = 0, default_height_percentile = 95,
      source = "gemelli1990")
q_bp(p_sbp = 0.85, p_dbp = 0.85, age = 29.2, male = 0, default_height_percentile = 95,
      source = "lo2013")
q_bp(p_sbp = 0.85, p_dbp = 0.85, age = 29.2, male = 0, default_height_percentile = 95,
      source = "nhlbi")
q_bp(p_sbp = 0.85, p_dbp = 0.85, age = 29.2, male = 0, default_height_percentile = 95,
      source = "flynn2017")

```

---

cppBP

*Pediatric Blood Pressure*


---

## Description

Pediatric Blood Pressure quantile and probability (distribution function) values

## Usage

```

cppBP(
  qp_sbp,
  qp_dbp,
  age,
  male,
  height,
  height_percentile,
  default_height_percentile,
  source,
  type
)

```

## Arguments

qp_sbp	the quantile(s) or probability(s) for systolic blood pressure
qp_dbp	the quantile(s) or probability(s) for diastolic blood pressure
age	numeric vector, in months
male	integer vector; 0 = female, 1 = male
height	numeric vector of stature
height_percentile	numeric vector for height percentiles, expected values between 0 and 100. That is, 0.95 would be the 0.95th percentile, and 95 is the 95th percentile.

`default_height_percentile`      default height percentile to use if height is missing  
`source`                              the method, or data set, to use as the reference.  
`type`                                  quantile or distribution to return

### Details

`height` is used preferentially over `height_percentile` over `default_height_percentile`.  
`source` can be one of "gemelli1990", "lo2013", "nhlbi", "flynn2017", or "martin2022".

### Value

A list:

`[[1]]` systolic blood pressure quantiles or probability (defined by the input value of `type`). `[[2]]`  
 diastolic blood pressure quantiles or probability (defined by the input value of `type`).

`attr(, "bp_params")` is a `data.frame` with the values for the look up table(s) needed to inform the `sbp` and `dbp` values.

---

 cppPGSF

*Pediatric Growth Standards*


---

### Description

Pediatric growth standard based on LMS data from the CDC and WHO.

### Usage

```
cppPGSF(metric, source, male, x, qp, type)
```

### Arguments

`metric`                              string, for example `bmi_for_age`  
`source`                              string, CDC or WHO  
`male`                                 integer, 0 = female; 1 = male  
`x`                                      is the age (in months), length (cm) or height (cm) as needed for the metric.  
`qp`                                    the quantile or percentile, whichever is relevant for the type  
`type`                                 quantile, distribution, or zscore

### Details

expect to call this from R after checking some functional arguments within R.

---

 distribution-quantile-zscores-by-lms

*Distribution, Quantile, and Z-scores by LMS values*


---

**Description**

Functions for getting estimated distribution, quantile, and standard scores (z-scores) given LMS parameters.

**Usage**

z<sub>lms</sub>(x, l, m, s, ...)

p<sub>lms</sub>(x, l, m, s, ...)

q<sub>lms</sub>(x, l, m, s, ...)

**Arguments**

x	quantile or probability value
l, m, s	the lms values
...	pass through

**Details**

The parameters need to be either length 1 or of equal length.

L is the power in the Box-Cox transformation, M the median, and S a generalized coefficient of variation. For a given standard score (z-score), Z, the value X of interest is

$$X = \begin{cases} M(1 + LSZ)^{1/L} & L \neq 0 \\ M \exp(SZ) & L = 0. \end{cases}$$

To get the z-score for a value X:

$$Z = \begin{cases} \frac{\left(\frac{X}{M}\right)^L - 1}{LS} & L \neq 0 \\ \frac{\log\left(\frac{X}{M}\right)}{S} & L = 0. \end{cases}$$

**Value**

a numeric vector

**References**

Cole, Timothy J., and Pamela J. Green. "Smoothing reference centile curves: the LMS method and penalized likelihood." *Statistics in medicine* 11.10 (1992): 1305-1319.

**Examples**

```

l <- -0.1600954
m <- 9.476500305
s <- 0.11218624

# the 5th quantile:
qlms(x = 0.05, l = l, m = m, s = s)

# What percentile is the value 8.2?
plms(x = 8.2, l = l, m = m, s = s)

# What is the standard score for the value 8.2
zlms(x = 8.2, l = l, m = m, s = s)

all.equal(
  zlms(x = 8.2, l = l, m = m, s = s)
  ,
  qnorm(plms(x = 8.2, l = l, m = m, s = s))
)

# get all the quantiles form the 5th through 95th for a set of LMS parameters
ps <- seq(0.05, 0.95, by = 0.05)
qs <- qlms(x = ps, l = l, m = m, s = s)
all.equal(plms(qs, l, m, s), ps)
all.equal(zlms(x = qs, l = l, m = m, s = s), qnorm(ps))

```

---

 est\_norm

---

*Estimate Normal Distribution Given Set of Quantile Values*


---

**Description**

With at least two quantile values find the mean and standard deviation of a normal distribution to match up with empirical values provided.

**Usage**

```
est_norm(q, p, weights = rep(1, length(p)), ...)
```

**Arguments**

q	quantile values.
p	probabilities corresponding to the q quantiles.
weights	relative weight of each quantile. The higher the weight the better the approximated distribution will be at fitting that quantile.
...	additional arguments passed to <a href="#">optim</a> . See Details.

## Details

For  $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma)$ ,  $\Pr[X \leq q] = p$

Given the set of quantiles and probabilities, `est_norm` uses `optim` (with `method = "L-BFGS-B"`, `lower = c(-Inf, 0)`, `upper = c(Inf, Inf)`) to find the preferable mean and standard deviation of a normal distribution to fit the provided quantiles.

Use the `weight` argument to emphasize which, if any, of the provided quantiles needs to be approximated closer than others. By default all the quantiles are weighted equally.

## Value

a `pedbp_est_norm` object. This is a list with elements:

- `par`: a named numeric vector with the mean and standard deviation for a Gaussian distribution
- `qp`: a numeric matrix with two columns built from the input values of `q` and `p`
- `weights`: the weights used
- `call`: The call made
- `optim`: result from calling `optim`

## Examples

```
# Example 1
q <- c(-1.92, 0.1, 1.89) * 1.8 + 3.14
p <- c(0.025, 0.50, 0.975)

x <- est_norm(q, p)
str(x)
x

plot(x)

# Example 2 -- build with quantiles that are easy to see unlikely to be from
# a Normal distribuiton
q <- c(-1.92, 0.05, 0.1, 1.89) * 1.8 + 3.14
p <- c(0.025, 0.40, 0.50, 0.975)

# with equal weights
x <- est_norm(q, p)
x
plot(x)

# weight to ignore one of the middle value and make sure to hit the other
x <- est_norm(q, p, weights = c(1, 2, 0, 1))
x
plot(x)

# equal weight the middle, more than the tails
x <- est_norm(q, p, weights = c(1, 2, 2, 1))
x
plot(x)
```

**Description**

Growth standards based on data from the Centers for Disease Control and the World Health Organization.

**Arguments**

q	a vector of quantiles
p	a vector of probabilities on the 0 to 1 scale
male	integer value, 1 = male, 0 = female
age	numeric age, in months
length, height	in centimeters
source	a character string denoting the data source providing the parameters needed for the estimate. Valid values are "CDC" and "WHO". This can be set explicitly, or by using the pedbp_pgs_source option.
...	pass through

**Value**

p\_ method return values from the estimated distribution function.

q\_ methods return values from the estimated quantile function.

z\_ methods return standard scores.

**Notes**

CDC Recommends using WHO growth charts for infants and children ages 0 to 2 years of age in the U.S. and CDC growth charts to monitor growth for children age 2 years and older in the U.S.

**Notation**

Arguments named p denote probabilities on the 0 to 1 scale. When percentiles are discussed in text, tables, or figures, they are expressed as percentile points on the 0 to 100 scale.

**References**

[https://www.cdc.gov/growthcharts/percentile\\_data\\_files.htm](https://www.cdc.gov/growthcharts/percentile_data_files.htm), <https://www.who.int/tools/child-growth-standards/standards>

**See Also**

- Distribution functions:
  - `bmi_for_age`
  - `head_circumference_for_age`
  - `height_for_age`
  - `length_for_age`
  - `weight_for_age`
  - `weight_for_length`
  - `weight_for_height`
- Plotting functions:
  - `gs_chart`
  - `gs_cdf`
- Vignette:
  - `vignette(topic = "growth-standards", package = "pedbp")`

gs\_cdf

*Cumulative Distribution Plots for Pediatric Growth Standards***Description**

Cumulative Distribution Plots for Pediatric Growth Standards

**Usage**

```
gs_cdf(
  metric,
  male,
  age,
  height,
  length,
  source = getOption("pedbp_pgs_source", "CDC")
)
```

**Arguments**

<code>metric</code>	a character string denoting which growth metric to plot
<code>male</code>	integer value, 1 = male, 0 = female
<code>age</code>	numeric age, in months
<code>length, height</code>	in centimeters
<code>source</code>	a character string denoting the data source providing the parameters needed for the estimate. Valid values are "CDC" and "WHO". This can be set explicitly, or by using the <code>pedbp_pgs_source</code> option.

**Value**

a ggplot object

**See Also**

- Distribution functions:
  - [bmi\\_for\\_age](#)
  - [head\\_circumference\\_for\\_age](#)
  - [height\\_for\\_age](#)
  - [length\\_for\\_age](#)
  - [weight\\_for\\_age](#)
  - [weight\\_for\\_length](#)
  - [weight\\_for\\_height](#)
- Plotting functions:
  - [gs\\_chart](#)
  - [gs\\_cdf](#)
- Vignette:
  - `vignette(topic = "growth-standards", package = "pedbp")`

**Examples**

```
# Plot a # 13 year old male with a bmi of 21
gs_chart(metric = "bmi_for_age", male = 1) +
  ggplot2::geom_point(x = 13 * 12, y = 21)

gs_cdf(metric = "bmi_for_age", male = 1, age = 13*12) +
  ggplot2::geom_point(x = 21, y = p_bmi_for_age(21, male = 1, age = 13*12))
```

---

gs\_chart

*Pediatric Growth Standard Charts*

---

**Description**

Growth standards based on data from the Centers for Disease Control and the World Health Organization.

**Usage**

```
gs_chart(
  metric,
  male = 0:1,
  source = getOption("pedbp_pgs_source", "CDC"),
  p = c(0.01, 0.05, 0.1, 0.25, 0.5, 0.75, 0.9, 0.95, 0.99)
)
```

**Arguments**

metric	character string, one of the growth standards
male	integer value, 1 = male, 0 = female
source	a character string denoting the data source providing the parameters needed for the estimate. Valid values are "CDC" and "WHO". This can be set explicitly, or by using the pedbp_pgs_source option.
p	a numeric vector of the probabilities, provided in values between 0 and 1, to plot

**Value**

A ggplot object

**Notes**

CDC Recommends using WHO growth charts for infants and children ages 0 to 2 years of age in the U.S. and CDC growth charts to monitor growth for children age 2 years and older in the U.S.

**Notation**

Arguments named p denote probabilities on the 0 to 1 scale. When percentiles are discussed in text, tables, or figures, they are expressed as percentile points on the 0 to 100 scale.

**References**

[https://www.cdc.gov/growthcharts/percentile\\_data\\_files.htm](https://www.cdc.gov/growthcharts/percentile_data_files.htm), <https://www.who.int/tools/child-growth-standards/standards>

**See Also**

- Distribution functions:
  - [bmi\\_for\\_age](#)
  - [head\\_circumference\\_for\\_age](#)
  - [height\\_for\\_age](#)
  - [length\\_for\\_age](#)
  - [weight\\_for\\_age](#)
  - [weight\\_for\\_length](#)
  - [weight\\_for\\_height](#)
- Plotting functions:
  - [gs\\_chart](#)
  - [gs\\_cdf](#)
- Vignette:
  - `vignette(topic = "growth-standards", package = "pedbp")`

**Examples**

```

gs_chart("bmi_for_age", male = 0)
gs_chart("bmi_for_age", male = 1)
gs_chart("bmi_for_age", male = 0:1)

# add a point for a specific patient
pt <- data.frame(p = 0.82, age = 156, bmi = q_bmi_for_age(p = 0.82, male = 1, age = 156))
gs_chart("bmi_for_age", male = 1) +
  ggplot2::geom_point(data = pt, mapping = ggplot2::aes(x = age, y = bmi))

# select specific percentiles to plot
gs_chart("weight_for_height", male = 0:1, p = c(0.10, 0.80))

```

---

head\_circumference\_for\_age

*Head Circumference for Age - Pediatric Growth Standard*

---

**Description**

Head Circumference for age quantile, distribution, and zscore function based on LMS data from the CDC and WHO.

**Usage**

```

p_head_circumference_for_age(
  q,
  male,
  age,
  source = getOption("pedbp_pgs_source", "CDC"),
  ...
)

q_head_circumference_for_age(
  p,
  male,
  age,
  source = getOption("pedbp_pgs_source", "CDC"),
  ...
)

z_head_circumference_for_age(
  q,
  male,
  age,
  source = getOption("pedbp_pgs_source", "CDC"),
  ...
)

```

**Arguments**

q	a vector of quantiles
male	integer value, 1 = male, 0 = female
age	numeric age, in months
source	a character string denoting the data source providing the parameters needed for the estimate. Valid values are "CDC" and "WHO". This can be set explicitly, or by using the pedbp_pgs_source option.
...	pass through
p	a vector of probabilities on the 0 to 1 scale

**Value**

p\_ method return values from the estimated distribution function.

q\_ methods return values from the estimated quantile function.

z\_ methods return standard scores.

**Notes**

CDC Recommends using WHO growth charts for infants and children ages 0 to 2 years of age in the U.S. and CDC growth charts to monitor growth for children age 2 years and older in the U.S.

**Notation**

Arguments named p denote probabilities on the 0 to 1 scale. When percentiles are discussed in text, tables, or figures, they are expressed as percentile points on the 0 to 100 scale.

**References**

[https://www.cdc.gov/growthcharts/percentile\\_data\\_files.htm](https://www.cdc.gov/growthcharts/percentile_data_files.htm), <https://www.who.int/tools/child-growth-standards/standards>

**See Also**

- Distribution functions:
  - [bmi\\_for\\_age](#)
  - [head\\_circumference\\_for\\_age](#)
  - [height\\_for\\_age](#)
  - [length\\_for\\_age](#)
  - [weight\\_for\\_age](#)
  - [weight\\_for\\_length](#)
  - [weight\\_for\\_height](#)
- Plotting functions:
  - [gs\\_chart](#)
  - [gs\\_cdf](#)
- Vignette:
  - `vignette(topic = "growth-standards", package = "pedbp")`

**Examples**

```
# The median head circumference for a two-year-old female:
q_head_circumference_for_age(p = 0.5, male = 0, age = 24, source = "CDC")

# Find the percentile for a 13 month old male with a head circumference of 46 cm:
p <- p_head_circumference_for_age(q = 46, male = 1, age = 13, source = "CDC")
p

# the standard score is the quantile from a standard normal
z_head_circumference_for_age(q = 46, male = 1, age = 13, source = "CDC")
qnorm(p)

# WHO not yet implimented
tryCatch(q_head_circumference_for_age(0.5, male = 0, age = 24, source = "WHO"),
        error = function(e) e)
```

---

p\_height\_for\_age      *Stature for Age - Pediatric Growth Standard*

---

**Description**

Stature for age quantile, distribution, and zscore function based on LMS data from the CDC and WHO.

**Usage**

```
p_height_for_age(
  q,
  male,
  age,
  source = getOption("pedbp_pgs_source", "CDC"),
  ...
)

q_height_for_age(
  p,
  male,
  age,
  source = getOption("pedbp_pgs_source", "CDC"),
  ...
)

z_height_for_age(
  q,
  male,
  age,
  source = getOption("pedbp_pgs_source", "CDC"),
```

```

    ...
  )

  p_length_for_age(
    q,
    male,
    age,
    source = getOption("pedbp_pgs_source", "CDC"),
    ...
  )

  q_length_for_age(
    p,
    male,
    age,
    source = getOption("pedbp_pgs_source", "CDC"),
    ...
  )

  z_length_for_age(
    q,
    male,
    age,
    source = getOption("pedbp_pgs_source", "CDC"),
    ...
  )

```

### Arguments

q	a vector of quantiles
male	integer value, 1 = male, 0 = female
age	numeric age, in months
source	a character string denoting the data source providing the parameters needed for the estimate. Valid values are "CDC" and "WHO". This can be set explicitly, or by using the pedbp_pgs_source option.
...	pass through
p	a vector of probabilities on the 0 to 1 scale

### Value

p\_ method return values from the estimated distribution function.

q\_ methods return values from the estimated quantile function.

z\_ methods return standard scores.

### Notes

CDC Recommends using WHO growth charts for infants and children ages 0 to 2 years of age in the U.S. and CDC growth charts to monitor growth for children age 2 years and older in the U.S.

**Notation**

Arguments named *p* denote probabilities on the 0 to 1 scale. When percentiles are discussed in text, tables, or figures, they are expressed as percentile points on the 0 to 100 scale.

**References**

[https://www.cdc.gov/growthcharts/percentile\\_data\\_files.htm](https://www.cdc.gov/growthcharts/percentile_data_files.htm), <https://www.who.int/tools/child-growth-standards/standards>

**See Also**

- Distribution functions:
  - [bmi\\_for\\_age](#)
  - [head\\_circumference\\_for\\_age](#)
  - [height\\_for\\_age](#)
  - [length\\_for\\_age](#)
  - [weight\\_for\\_age](#)
  - [weight\\_for\\_length](#)
  - [weight\\_for\\_height](#)
- Plotting functions:
  - [gs\\_chart](#)
  - [gs\\_cdf](#)
- Vignette:
  - `vignette(topic = "growth-standards", package = "pedbp")`

**Examples**

```
# Find the first quartile height for a 66 month old female.
# The quantile based on CDC data is slightly less than the quantile based on
# the data from the WHO
q_height_for_age(p = 0.25, age = 66, male = 0, source = c("CDC", "WHO"))

# The 90th quantile length/height for a 24 month female: note that these
# values are similar, but not identical
q_length_for_age(p = 0.9, age = 24, male = 0, source = c("CDC"))
q_height_for_age(p = 0.9, age = 24, male = 0, source = c("CDC"))

# Find the percentile for a 28 month old male with a stature (height/length)
# of 88 cm
p_height_for_age(q = 88, male = 1, age = 28, source = "CDC")
p_height_for_age(q = 88, male = 1, age = 28, source = "WHO")
p_length_for_age(q = 88, male = 1, age = 28, source = "CDC")
p_length_for_age(q = 88, male = 1, age = 28, source = "WHO")

# correseponding standard scores
z_height_for_age(q = 88, male = 1, age = 28, source = "CDC")
z_height_for_age(q = 88, male = 1, age = 28, source = "WHO")
z_length_for_age(q = 88, male = 1, age = 28, source = "CDC")
```

```
z_length_for_age(q = 88, male = 1, age = 28, source = "WHO")
```

---

weight\_for\_age      *Weight for Age - Pediatric Growth Standard*

---

### Description

Weight for age quantile, distribution, and zscore function based on LMS data from the CDC and WHO.

### Usage

```
p_weight_for_age(
  q,
  male,
  age,
  source = getOption("pedbp_pgs_source", "CDC"),
  ...
)
```

```
q_weight_for_age(
  p,
  male,
  age,
  source = getOption("pedbp_pgs_source", "CDC"),
  ...
)
```

```
z_weight_for_age(
  q,
  male,
  age,
  source = getOption("pedbp_pgs_source", "CDC"),
  ...
)
```

### Arguments

q	a vector of quantiles
male	integer value, 1 = male, 0 = female
age	numeric age, in months
source	a character string denoting the data source providing the parameters needed for the estimate. Valid values are "CDC" and "WHO". This can be set explicitly, or by using the pedbp_pgs_source option.
...	pass through
p	a vector of probabilities on the 0 to 1 scale

**Value**

p\_ method return values from the estimated distribution function.

q\_ methods return values from the estimated quantile function.

z\_ methods return standard scores.

**Notes**

CDC Recommends using WHO growth charts for infants and children ages 0 to 2 years of age in the U.S. and CDC growth charts to monitor growth for children age 2 years and older in the U.S.

**Notation**

Arguments named p denote probabilities on the 0 to 1 scale. When percentiles are discussed in text, tables, or figures, they are expressed as percentile points on the 0 to 100 scale.

**References**

[https://www.cdc.gov/growthcharts/percentile\\_data\\_files.htm](https://www.cdc.gov/growthcharts/percentile_data_files.htm), <https://www.who.int/tools/child-growth-standards/standards>

**See Also**

- Distribution functions:
  - [bmi\\_for\\_age](#)
  - [head\\_circumference\\_for\\_age](#)
  - [height\\_for\\_age](#)
  - [length\\_for\\_age](#)
  - [weight\\_for\\_age](#)
  - [weight\\_for\\_length](#)
  - [weight\\_for\\_height](#)
- Plotting functions:
  - [gs\\_chart](#)
  - [gs\\_cdf](#)
- Vignette:
  - `vignette(topic = "growth-standards", package = "pedbp")`

**Examples**

```
# find the 80th quantile for 56 month old females;
# note - slight difference between CDC and WHO.
q_weight_for_age(p = 0.80, age = 56, male = 0, source = c("CDC", "WHO"))

# the percentiles for 42 kg 13 year old males:
p_weight_for_age(q = 42, age = 13 * 12, male = 0, source = "CDC")
p_weight_for_age(q = 42, age = 13 * 12, male = 0, source = "WHO")
```

```
z_weight_for_age(q = 42, age = 13 * 12, male = 0, source = "CDC")
z_weight_for_age(q = 42, age = 13 * 12, male = 0, source = "WHO")
```

---

weight\_for\_stature      *Weight for Stature - Pediatric Growth Standard*

---

### Description

Weight for stature quantile, distribution, and zscore function based on LMS data from the CDC and WHO.

### Usage

```
p_weight_for_height(
  q,
  male,
  height,
  source = getOption("pedbp_pgs_source", "CDC"),
  ...
)
```

```
q_weight_for_height(
  p,
  male,
  height,
  source = getOption("pedbp_pgs_source", "CDC"),
  ...
)
```

```
z_weight_for_height(
  q,
  male,
  height,
  source = getOption("pedbp_pgs_source", "CDC"),
  ...
)
```

```
p_weight_for_length(
  q,
  male,
  length,
  source = getOption("pedbp_pgs_source", "CDC"),
  ...
)
```

```
q_weight_for_length(
```

```

    p,
    male,
    length,
    source = getOption("pedbp_pgs_source", "CDC"),
    ...
)

z_weight_for_length(
  q,
  male,
  length,
  source = getOption("pedbp_pgs_source", "CDC"),
  ...
)

```

### Arguments

<code>q</code>	a vector of quantiles
<code>male</code>	integer value, 1 = male, 0 = female
<code>source</code>	a character string denoting the data source providing the parameters needed for the estimate. Valid values are "CDC" and "WHO". This can be set explicitly, or by using the <code>pedbp_pgs_source</code> option.
<code>...</code>	pass through
<code>p</code>	a vector of probabilities on the 0 to 1 scale
<code>length, height</code>	in centimeters

### Details

Length or height values are used. Length is assess when the patient is lying down versus height when the patient is standing. There is an implication of younger patients being in the `_for_length` set. There is some overlap in numeric values of length and height.

### Value

`p_` method return values from the estimated distribution function.

`q_` methods return values from the estimated quantile function.

`z_` methods return standard scores.

### Notes

CDC Recommends using WHO growth charts for infants and children ages 0 to 2 years of age in the U.S. and CDC growth charts to monitor growth for children age 2 years and older in the U.S.

### Notation

Arguments named `p` denote probabilities on the 0 to 1 scale. When percentiles are discussed in text, tables, or figures, they are expressed as percentile points on the 0 to 100 scale.

## References

[https://www.cdc.gov/growthcharts/percentile\\_data\\_files.htm](https://www.cdc.gov/growthcharts/percentile_data_files.htm), <https://www.who.int/tools/child-growth-standards/standards>

## See Also

- Distribution functions:
  - [bmi\\_for\\_age](#)
  - [head\\_circumference\\_for\\_age](#)
  - [height\\_for\\_age](#)
  - [length\\_for\\_age](#)
  - [weight\\_for\\_age](#)
  - [weight\\_for\\_length](#)
  - [weight\\_for\\_height](#)
- Plotting functions:
  - [gs\\_chart](#)
  - [gs\\_cdf](#)
- Vignette:
  - `vignette(topic = "growth-standards", package = "pedbp")`

## Examples

```
# The 60th weight quantile for a 1.2 meter tall male is
q_weight_for_height(p = 0.60, male = 1, height = 120, source = "CDC")
q_weight_for_height(p = 0.60, male = 1, height = 120, source = "WHO")

# There are slight differences in the quantiles for length and height
q_weight_for_length(p = 0.60, male = 1, length = 97, source = "CDC")
q_weight_for_height(p = 0.60, male = 1, height = 97, source = "CDC")

# percentiles and standard scores for a 14 kg, 88 cm tall/long male
p_weight_for_height(q = 14, male = 1, height = 88, source = "CDC")
p_weight_for_height(q = 14, male = 1, height = 88, source = "WHO")
p_weight_for_length(q = 14, male = 1, length = 88, source = "CDC")
p_weight_for_length(q = 14, male = 1, length = 88, source = "WHO")

# corresponding standard scores
z_weight_for_height(q = 14, male = 1, height = 88, source = "CDC")
z_weight_for_height(q = 14, male = 1, height = 88, source = "WHO")
z_weight_for_length(q = 14, male = 1, length = 88, source = "CDC")
z_weight_for_length(q = 14, male = 1, length = 88, source = "WHO")
```

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