**Associations between Patient Characteristics and Height, Weight and Body Mass Index Growth Trajectories**

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| **Patient Variable** | **Height** | **Weight** | **Body Mass Index** |
| Sex | $X$2=2.24, p=0.52 | $X$2=0.26, p=0.97 | $X$2=0.85, p=0.84 |
| Exercise Test Age | F=3.83, p=0.011 | F=2.13, p=0.102 | F=0.60, p=0.62 |
| CHD Severity3 | $X$2=10.3, p=0.33 | $X$2=6.1, p=0.73 | $X$2=7.8, p=0.55 |
| Age of Repair | F=0.53, p=0.66 | F=3.02, p=0.034 | F=1.18, p=0.32 |
| Type of Repair5 | $X$2=3.2, p=0.78 | $X$2=3.9, p=0.69 | $X$2=6.9, p=0.33 |

1 Children with negative height z-score trajectories after 7 years of age (Class 3, mean age 10.3±2.0 years) were two years younger (Class 1: 13.3±2.9 years; Class 2: 12.5±3.1 years; Class 4: 12.3±3.1 years).

2 Children with variable (Class 3: 10.3±1.6 years) or increasing (Class 4: 10.8±1.9 years) weight trajectories tended to be younger than children with stable weight z-scores (Class 1: 12.1±2.9 years, Class 2: 12.5±3.2 years).

3 Children with complex (10.3±1.6 years) or single ventricle (10.8±1.9 years) CHD tended to be younger than those with simple (12.1±2.9 years) or moderate (12.5±3.2 years) diagnoses.

4 Children with a rapidly increasing weight trajectory (Class 4: 5.7±5.3 years) were repaired at an older age than other participants (Class 1: 1.6±2.7 years; Class 2: 2.3±3.5 years; Class 3: 0.9±0.9 years)

5 Surgery or catheterization.