AIM
◆ Few studies have focused on the risks in neonates with a high birth weight.
◆ The aim of this study was to determine whether differences in the incidence of dental caries in early childhood are associated with birth weight status.

METHODS
◆ A total of 117 175 children born in Okinawa Prefecture, Japan from 1997 to 2007 were included.
◆ Measurements were at 3 months, 18 months and 3 years of age.
◆ The risk of dental caries at 3 years among neonates with macrosomia (birth weight ≥4000 g) was compared with that among neonates with normal weight (2500–4000 g).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Baseline characteristics</th>
<th>No. of toddlers</th>
<th>Proportion of having caries in 3 y. (%)</th>
<th>Sex, male, (%)</th>
<th>Birth weight, g (SD)</th>
<th>Age of mother at 3 mo., years (SD)</th>
<th>Gestational age, weeks (SD)</th>
<th>Order of birth</th>
<th>No. of teeth at 18 mo. (SD)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. of toddlers</td>
<td>127 609</td>
<td>46.0</td>
<td>51.3</td>
<td>3014 (435)</td>
<td>29.7 (5.7)</td>
<td>38.0 (5.6)</td>
<td>1.9 (1.0)</td>
<td>14.5 (2.7)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CONCLUSION**
Macrosomia and Large for gestational age were associated with an increased risk of dental caries in early childhood.

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