

Brief communication (Original)

The age of onset of pubertal development in healthy Thai boys in Khon Kaen, Thailand

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Background: There is variation of the age of onset of puberty in a population. The secular trends in the timing of pubertal development have decreased in some parts of the world.

Objective: To determine the age of pubertal development in healthy Thai boys in Khon Kaen, Thailand and compare it with that in previous studies of Thai boys.

Methods: A descriptive, cross-sectional study was performed in 316 school boys aged 5–16 years between May and July 2011. Development of the genitals and pubic hair was determined by Tanner staging, and testicular volume was assessed using a Prader orchidometer. All boys were examined by a male pediatrician.

Results: Genital stage of puberty in boys occurred at a median age of 11.3 years and a mean \pm SD age of 11.3 ± 1.3 (mean \pm SD, range 8.0–14.9) years, and pubarche occurred at a median age of 12.8 years and a mean \pm SD of 12.5 ± 1.2 years (range 9.1–14.9) years.

Conclusions: No secular trend towards earlier age at pubertal onset for gonadarche in Khon Kaen boys, but pubarche seems to be later than found in previous studies in Thai boys.

Keywords: Gonadarche, pubarche, pubertal development, secular trends, Thai boy

The age of onset of puberty varies between ethnic groups and depends on genetic and environmental factors. Normally girls enter puberty approximately two years earlier than boys. The normal ranges of pubertal onset came from the studies of British children from the 1960s by Tanner and Marshall [1, 2]. Based on these studies, the traditional cut-offs for precocious puberty are development of secondary sex characteristics before the age of 9 years in boys and 8 years in girls. Enlargement of the testes (gonadarche) is the first sign of pubertal development in boys. Pubic hair (pubarche) often appears on a boy after gonadarche begins. Only few data on pubertal development in Thai boys have been reported and the last from Bangkok, the capital of Thailand, which was reported more than one decade ago [3, 4]. To our knowledge, there were no data yet available for Thai children from the northeast of Thailand. This study was therefore performed to determine the timing of onset of puberty and the ages at various Tanner

stages of pubertal development in healthy Thai boys in Khon Kaen, northeast Thailand.

Materials and methods

Between May and July 2011, a cross-sectional prospective study of the sexual maturation of healthy Thai boys was conducted in primary and secondary schools in Khon Kaen, northeast Thailand. All boys were Thai aged 8 to 16 years. Genital (G) and pubic hair (PH) maturity were assessed by well-trained male pediatricians and graded according to the 5-stage scales described by Marshall and Tanner (**Table 1**). Testicular size or volume was assessed using a Prader orchidometer and reported in milliliters (mL). The testicular volume of 1–3 mL was genital stage G1, 4–9 mL was G2, 10–14 mL (G3), 15–20 mL (G4), and greater than 20 mL was G5. At the examinations, measurements of weight and height were also recorded. The exclusion criteria encompassed underlying chronic systemic diseases, which effect sex development, history of steroid usage or any drugs that have effects on growth and pubertal development. The study was approved by the Ethics Committee of the Faculty of Medicine, Khon Kaen University. Written informed consent was obtained from all parents and assent from the boys.

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Table 1. Tanner stage in boys (adapted from [2])

Tanner stages	Genitalia (G)	Pubic hair (PH)
1	Preadolescent	No coarse, pigmented hair
2	Testicular size 4–9 mL, skin on scrotum thin, reddens and enlarges, earliest increased penile length and width	Minimal coarse, pigmented hair at base of penis
3	Testicular size 10–14 mL, further enlarged scrotum	More coarse and curly, begins to extend laterally
4	Testicular size 15–20 mL, further enlarged and darken scrotum, penis increases in length to 10 cm and width	Adult-like, extending across pubis but sparing medial thighs
5	Testicular size >20 mL, adult scrotum and penile length of 15 cm	Extends to medial surface of thighs

Statistical analysis

The distribution of the onset of puberty at various stages by Probit analysis was estimated. Data analyses were performed by using STATA version 7.0 and reported in maximum, minimum, median, mean, 95% confidence interval (CI) and standard deviations (SD). A Student *t* test was used to compare potential difference of ages at onset of puberty with the previous studies and *P* < 0.05 was considered significant.

Results

Nine hundred school boys were invited to join the study and 320 boys participated. Of the 320 boys, 4 boys were excluded; 2 were foreigners and 2 regularly used inhaled corticosteroids. There were 316 boys enrolled in the study, all had good physical and mental health. The data of the mean weight, height,

and BMI were categorized by age groups in **Table 2**. **Tables 3 and 4** shows the median and mean ages at various stages of puberty. The median and the mean \pm SD ages of the onset of genital stages (gonadarche, G2) were 11.3 and 11.3 ± 1.3 years respectively. Five (7%) boys had testicular volumes of 4 mL or greater before the age of 9 years. The median and the mean \pm SD ages of the onset of pubic hair stages (pubarche, PH2) were 12.8 and 12.5 ± 1.2 years. Not one of the boys developed pubic hair before the age of 9 years. Comparison of the ages of onset of puberty between the present and the previous studies in Thai boys are shown in **Table 5**. There was a statistically significant difference of the mean age of PH2 between the previous studies and this study. **Figure 1** shows the range and mean ages for each pubertal stage.

Table 2. Mean \pm SD of height, weight and BMI of 316 boys

Age(year)	Number	Height (cm) Mean \pm SD	Weight (kg) Mean \pm SD	BMI(kg/m ²) Mean \pm SD
8–8.9	30	129.0 \pm 5.1	30.5 \pm 8.4	18.2 \pm 4.2
9–9.9	42	133.3 \pm 6.7	34.4 \pm 9.5	19.2 \pm 4.5
10–10.9	41	138.1 \pm 8.0	36.8 \pm 9.9	19.1 \pm 3.9
11–11.9	62	148.6 \pm 6.8	44.2 \pm 11.0	19.8 \pm 3.9
12–12.9	39	151.8 \pm 8.9	48.5 \pm 15.5	20.6 \pm 5.0
13–13.9	58	158.7 \pm 8.8	49.6 \pm 13.6	19.4 \pm 4.0
14–14.9	35	165.3 \pm 7.9	55.3 \pm 16.4	20.0 \pm 5.0
15–15.9	9	167.3 \pm 4.3	53.1 \pm 4.3	19.0 \pm 1.6
Total	316	148.0 \pm 14.1	43.6 \pm 14.4	19.5 \pm 4.3

Table 3. Ages at 5 genital (G) stages in 316 school boys

Tanner stage	Number	Mean \pm SD (years)	Median (years)	Range (years)	95%CI of mean age (years)
G1	70	9.3 \pm 0.8	9.3	8.0–11.7	9.1–9.5
G2	118	11.3 \pm 1.3	11.3	8.0–14.9	11.0–11.5
G3	34	12.8 \pm 1.1	12.7	11.3–14.6	12.4–13.1
G4	77	13.5 \pm 1.0	13.5	11.0–15.8	13.2–13.7
G5	17	14.5 \pm 0.9	14.9	11.7–15.7	14.1–15.0
Total	316	11.7 \pm 2.0	11.7	8.0–15.8	11.5–11.9

Table 4. Age at pubic hair (PH) development in 316 school boys

Tanner stage	Number	Mean \pm SD (year)	Median (year)	Range (year)	95%CI of mean age (year)
PH1	166	10.3 \pm 1.3	10.2	8.0–13.8	10.1–10.5
PH2	52	12.5 \pm 1.2	12.8	9.1–14.9	12.2–12.8
PH3	47	13.2 \pm 1.0	13.5	11.0–14.7	12.9–13.5
PH4	36	13.8 \pm 0.9	13.7	11.7–15.8	13.5–14.1
PH5	15	14.8 \pm 0.4	14.9	13.7–15.7	14.5–15.0
Total	316	11.7 \pm 2.0	11.7	8.0–15.8	11.5–11.9

Table 5. Ages (years) of onset of genital (G) and pubic hair (PH) development in Thai boys, comparison between the present and previous studies

Year	Age (y) of subjects	Number of subjects	Assessment of puberty	Mean ages (y) of G2	Mean ages (y) of PH2
1997–1999 ⁴	7–15	94	Self	11.3 \pm 1.7*	12.2 \pm 1.3**
1997–1999 ³	9–18	300	Pediatrician	11.3 \pm 0.8*	12.2 \pm 0.4***
2011	8–16	316	Pediatrician	11.3 \pm 1.3	12.5 \pm 1.2

* $P > 0.999$, ** $P = 0.0375$, *** $P < 0.001$

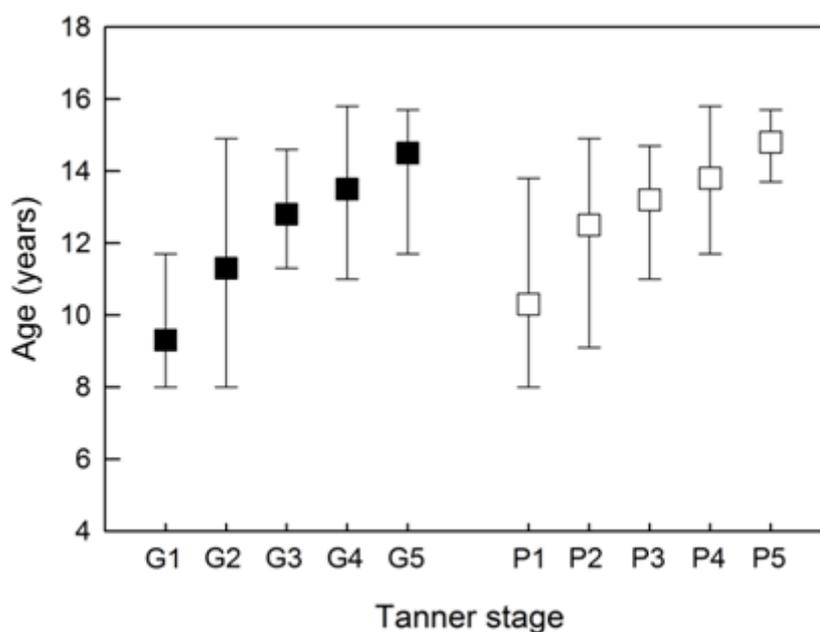


Figure 1. The range and mean ages of various Tanner pubertal stages of 316 boys. Genital (G) and pubic hair (P).

Discussion

The age of onset of puberty is determined by genetic factors, geographic locations, socioeconomic factors and nutritional status. The secular trend to earlier pubertal maturation was observed especially in girls [5-8], possibly because of improved nutrition and increased socioeconomic status that corresponded with the markedly increased prevalence of obesity in Thai school children in the recent years [9]. In girls, earlier age at menarche was reported after exposure to many endocrine disruptors such as polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), polybrominated biphenyls, pesticides-dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (DDT), and phthalate esters. In boys, exposure to PCBs and pesticides was associated with delayed puberty or decreased penile length [10]. There are few studies of the timing of puberty in boys [3, 4, 7, 11, 12]. This is probably because boys may refuse examination of their genitalia or it may be because of less interest in male puberty reflecting less cultural awareness of male pubertal development compared with girls [4, 7]. There was little change in the timing of the onset of puberty in boys both in gonadarche and pubarche [7, 12]. Data for genital and pubic hair development in US during 1940 to 1994 are insufficient to suggest a trend towards an earlier puberty in boys because orchidometry was not performed in any of the US population-based studies [7]. In general, no marked secular trend towards earlier age at pubertal onset in boys was evident from the mid-1960s to the late 1990s [12, 13]. The largest pubertal study in boys (n = 18,807) was conducted in an Asian country, China between 2003 and 2005 [14]. Using a cut-off of testicular volume of 4 mL, they found that the onset of puberty is at a median age of 10.55 years, which was earlier than most of European boys. Moreover 12.99% of urban Chinese boys had testicular volume of 4 mL or greater even before the age of 9 years. The previous study in Thai boys who lived in Bangkok during 1997 to 1999 suggested that the mean age of onset of puberty and pubarche were 11.3 and 12.2 years [3, 4]. However, some data were obtained from children by self-assessment using photographs of Tanner stages and early pubic hair and exact testicular volumes would not have been detectable. Moreover boys have a tendency to underestimate their genital and pubic hair stage in the advanced stage compared with those in early stage of puberty [4, 15]. The present study showed that the onset of gonadarche is at a mean age of 11.3 years with the range of 8.0–14.9

years and only 5 (7%) Thai boys had testicular volume of 4 mL or greater even before the age of 9 years. The onset of pubarche was found to be at 12.5 years with the range of 9.1–14.9 years and no boy in this study developed pubic hair before 9 years. The secular trend for the age of onset of gonadarche of Khon Kaen boys was not changed, but the age at pubarche was slightly later. The Lawson Wilkins Pediatric Endocrine Society issued the recommendations for the age at which puberty should be considered precocious at before 9 years in Caucasian boys [16]. The Thai Society of Pediatric Endocrinology also use the cut-off at 9 years for precocious puberty in Thai boys, therefore recommendations for the age at which puberty should be considered precocious remained unchanged for boys from Khon Kaen.

Conclusion

The age of onset of pubertal development in healthy Thai boys in Khon Kaen was not changed from the previous studies for gonadarche, but pubarche seems to be later.

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