

## The little girls who reach puberty as young as six: Could junk food, plastic packaging and computer screens be to blame?

By [Tanith Carey](#)

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Growing up fast: Atlanta Carson

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With her hair in bunches, Atlanta Carson looks like any other happy-go-lucky eight-year-old posing for her school picture.

But behind the gap-toothed smile, there is much more on the mind of this year three pupil than play-dates and skipping games.

When this photograph was taken, Atlanta was already experiencing the first signs of becoming a woman, with hair starting to grow underneath her arms.

At a time when most little girls are used to cuddling up with their mothers, Atlanta sought hugs for another reason: she was suffering pre-menstrual tension, headaches and cramps. Her mother Emma, 32, from Stockport, says: 'Atlanta was just eight when I was giving her a bath one night and noticed a few pubic hairs. A few months after this picture was taken, she had her first period.

'But of course, at that age, she was nowhere near emotionally ready. When she first saw the blood, she thought she'd had a horrible accident. She'd say: "I don't like it, Mum. When's it going to stop?"

It broke my heart to see my daughter's childhood snatched away from her like that.'

But when Emma consulted her GP, she was shocked to be told that Atlanta's hormones causing the changes in her body were considered to be in the normal range for a child her age.

Studies across the world show the age that girls are physically maturing is falling all the time. Now doctors are revising their opinions of what is 'normal'. And a startling number of children in Britain are beginning puberty at a shockingly early age. Many parents are stunned when they learn that, according to official NHS advice, early — or precocious — puberty is only diagnosed if breast or pubic hair growth 'starts before the age of six to eight'.

So what is causing this disturbing phenomenon? Doctors are unable to fully explain it — but one theory is that exposure to chemicals in the environment, processed foods and plastics that mimic the effects of hormones are triggering maturity sooner. Other studies have linked it to the fact that girls are generally gaining weight earlier in life thanks to better nutrition — while other studies have found a link to exposure to artificial light from TV and computer screens.

Every decade, according to German researchers, the average age for the onset of puberty falls by four to five months.

So girls who appear to be growing up faster than ever actually are.

In girls, breast development is generally the first sign of adolescence. The most comprehensive U.S. research suggests this starts aged seven for 10 per cent of white girls, and 23 per cent of black girls — 15 years ago the percentages were half that. Studies show that black girls go into puberty so consistently earlier than white girls (regardless of weight or size) that researchers believe it is mainly down to genetic differences between the races — ie. the gene that triggers puberty is activated earlier in black children.

A further study, published this month, shows precocious puberty is also affecting boys. It found it starts two years earlier than previously expected — at an average age of nine for black boys, and ten for white.

Yet it seems parents — as well as primary schools — are finding it hard to adapt to the changes.



The changes of puberty affect girls more deeply, because they experience a more visible transformation, which leaves them open to teasing from their peers

The changes of puberty affect girls more deeply, because they experience a more visible transformation, which leaves them open to teasing from their peers.

It also means dealing with issues like pre-menstrual tension, headaches, anaemia and acne before a child is psychologically ready to understand what's happening to her body.

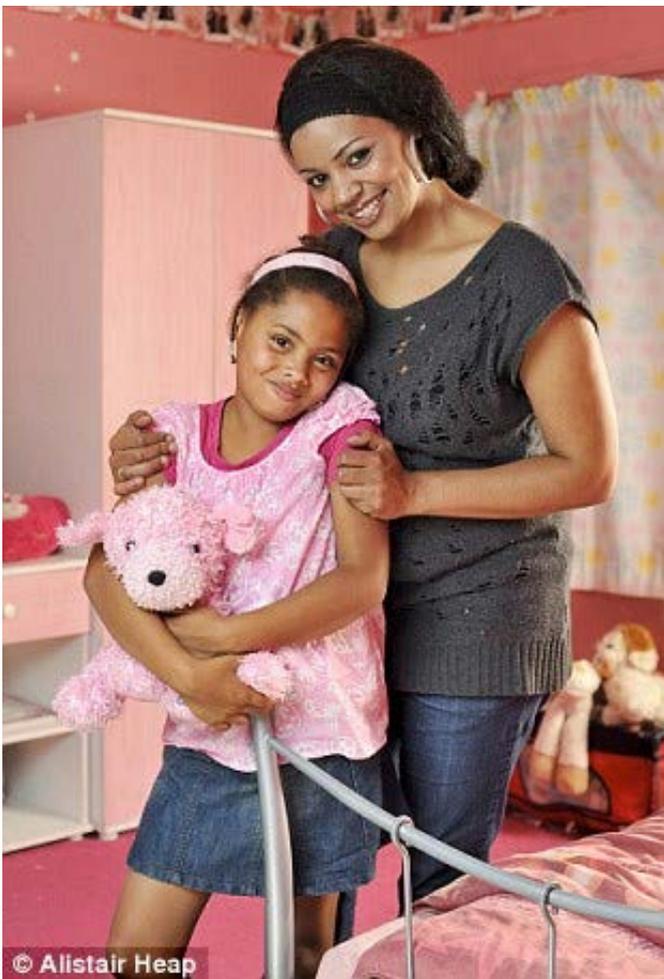
## 'I tell Marli it's all about being a lady like mummy. But her fluctuating hormones have turned her into a little Jekyll and Hyde' says Amy Thomas

For Emma, the metamorphosis of her daughter Atlanta from a cherubic little girl into an angst-ridden mini-teen seemed to happen almost overnight.

Emma, who also has two stepchildren with her husband, Carl, a truck driver, said: 'Suddenly, she seemed to turn from a chatty little child, who played with dolls, into an adolescent who could get snappy and emotional — especially at times of the month when she had her period.

Other changes were not far behind. At ten, Atlanta was the first in her class to develop acne and now, at 12, wears a C-cup bra, which also makes her stand out from her peers.

Even now, four years after she started menstruating, she becomes shy and withdrawn when her period arrives — with teachers remarking that she often avoids speaking up in class.



Worried: Amy with her little girl Marli, aged eight

Emma worries about the long-term effect on Atlanta's confidence and feels it's unfair to lose her little girl so soon.

'Childhood is over so quickly nowadays,' she says sadly. 'It just doesn't seem right that she has already had to worry about these things.'

Mother-of-three Amy Thomas, 28, and her partner Ben, a chef, have also had to deal with their eight-year-old daughter Marli's mood swings after she started growing pubic hair at the age of just four.

Amy, from Bridgend, says: 'Marli is a lovely, bright little girl but she has episodes where she is like Jekyll and Hyde.'

'There are times when even the littlest things that don't normally phase her set her off.'

'For instance, she will burst into tears if her KitKat is broken before she gets it out of the wrapper.'

'When Marli erupts, I hold in my arms and ask her: "Why are you doing this?" She says: "Mum, I can't explain it".'

'Luckily she is at a school now that understands her behaviour is down to her fluctuating hormones.'

'But, before this, she was excluded several times for lashing out.' So far, Amy says doctors have been unable to explain her hair growth, mood swings and the fact she already needs deodorant.

Amy is devastated that as a result of her early physical development, her daughter has not been able to enjoy a carefree childhood.

'From an early age, I have avoided making her self-conscious by explaining that she has hair down there just like Mummy does.'

'I told her it's all about being a lady and her friends will catch up soon. I certainly could not make her feel ashamed of it by removing it. But at the same time, I have never been able to allow Marli to do the things

other little girls her age have been able to do — like run naked in a paddling pool or at the seaside — for fear that others would notice and draw attention to it.’

So can anything be done to slow the adolescence process if a child hits puberty at such a young age?

If there is not another underlying cause, like a tumour or thyroid problems, most girls can have injections that suppress the release of sex hormones, which spark the changes, until they are old enough to cope.

But if it is left too late, or girls are left to cope alone, the consequences can be life-long.

A recent British review published in the *Obstetrician & Gynaecologist* periodical found the early onset of puberty puts girls at ‘a higher risk of sexual abuse’.



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The physical changes that accompany puberty such as tiredness, PMS, anemia and mood swings are rarely recognised or understood by schools when they start at such young ages

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Studies in the U.S. have also found girls are more likely to be bullied and labelled as promiscuous by their peer group if they are early developers.

They are also more likely to seek out older friends.

That was certainly the case for Ellie Mather, 19, from Rainhill, Liverpool, who had her first period at the age of six.

It was while she was at home watching a cartoon with her older sister, Alex, that she looked down and saw blood seeping out on to her nightie. Ellie, whose father is an accountant, says: ‘I thought I’d cut myself or I was dying. I ran to my mum crying.’

Throughout primary school she was relentlessly bullied as a result. An entry from her diary — complete with typical spelling mishaps — at the age of seven sums up her misery.

It reads: ‘I hate school. The boys in my class went into my draw at brake and took my period pads out of it and started throwing them at me saying I wear nappies again.

‘The teachers kept my in at break-time to because I had tummy pains.’

## WHO KNEW?

# According to parents, the early teens are the most difficult age to cope with. The hardest to handle? Daughters of 14

Ellie recalls: 'Having a period at school is really hard because at that age you really need your mum with you.

'Instead, a female teaching assistant would come with me to the toilet when I needed to change my pad — which attracted attention from my classmates.

'In Year Four, I was the only girl to wear a bra — which also singled me out. The boys would try to punch my breasts.

'At times, the period pains were also severe. Being so little, I couldn't take strong painkillers, so often I'd be up in the night clutching a water bottle to my tummy, which meant my school work suffered.'

Looking back, Ellie believes early puberty encouraged her to behave as if she was much older than she was. 'You think to yourself: "I'm not a kid any more". You believe you have to act older than you are.

So at the age of eight, I started wearing make-up because I thought if I'd started my periods, I had to look grown-up.

'I always felt much older than children my own age, who I found immature.

'I began my periods before my sister, who is 15 months older than me, and hanging around with her friends instead.

'I had my first kiss when I was nine and my first boyfriend soon afterwards.'

For Ellie, the effects of her precocious puberty are likely to be ongoing.

At 4ft 11in, she is significantly shorter than she should be given the heights of the rest of her family — one of the side-effects of early puberty is that while growth spurts start sooner, they end more quickly, too.

She believes her history of heavy periods and hormonal fluctuations — which made her argumentative with teachers — meant her exam results were disappointing, too.

After leaving school at 16, Ellie is now working as a chef, but also pinning her hopes on being a model.

She now also lives with the fear that getting her periods so young will mean they will stop much sooner — and limit her ability to have a baby. 'Now doctors tell me I'm at risk of early menopause.

They are monitoring me. Ironically, when I have my period I live in fear it will be my last.'

Sales director Naomi Harding, 36, from Hampshire is also worried her daughter Issy's fertility will be compromised after she first noticed her little girl was growing breasts at the age of six two years ago.



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To begin with, when she spotted her daughter's chest development, Naomi was not sure if it was just down to puppy fat.

But when she started having to wash her daughter's summer clothes every day because of her perspiration — something she did not need to do for her son who's three years older — she took Issy to the GP.

Blood tests revealed Issy's hormone levels were high and Naomi had to decide between allowing nature to take its course — or to delay the start of her child's periods.

Naomi, who says she has suffered night terrors worrying about her daughter, says: 'I started my periods at 12, so there was no family history of precocious puberty.'

Naomi decided to intervene because doctors told her that if Issy starts her period so young she might go into early menopause, because every woman only has a finite number of eggs. 'So Issy has monthly injections into her bottom to suppress the hormones,' Naomi says. 'She hates them with a passion, but she understands why she has them. She has said to me: "I don't want the bleeding thing yet.'

Tabitha Randell, spokesman for the British Society for Paediatric Endocrinology and Diabetes, says she is seeing more girls than ever developing breasts around the age of eight — with their periods starting on average around two years later.

In Dr Randell's view, the rising weight of our children is the primary reason for so many children hitting early puberty.

**Emma Carson: 'But of course, at that age, she was nowhere near emotionally ready. It broke my heart to see my daughter's childhood snatched away from her like that.'**

'There has been a lot of debate about environmental factors, but it's more likely to be to do with the amount of the hormone leptin in the body — which is very closely linked to the amount of body fat you have.'

She adds: 'Children who are fatter make more leptin than other children. Leptin seems to be instrumental in switching on puberty sooner.'

'The problem is that what parents now call a bit of chubbiness or puppy fat is in fact obesity.'

'Because we see so many children on the chubbier side, it has skewed our perception of what is normal.'

'We've forgotten that primary school age children are supposed to look like whippets.'

With puberty becoming common among young children, a growing number of educators and doctors are calling for the age when children are taught about periods to be lowered.

Most children are taught about menstruation in Year 5, when they are nine or ten — but for an increasing number that's already too late.

Educational consultant Nicky Hutchinson, co-author of *Body Image In The Primary School* — also believes it's vital that primary schools have the correct facilities, such as sanitary bins, so young girls can deal with periods with dignity.

Child psychologist Emma Citron, who is in private practice in North London, agrees the age when periods are discussed at school should be reduced and adds that it's vital to remember that even if girls do mature early, they must still be treated as the age they are.

'Even if early puberty means they shoot up and look older, it can be burdensome to a child of nine to be treated like an 11-year-old. The same boundaries must still apply.'

As a young adult who has lived through precocious puberty, Ellie says the support of a mother has never been more important.

'I think my mum felt I was a baby when I got the periods and I should not have had to deal with it. It was hard for both of us to accept.'

'But I would say to other mums: don't sweep it under the carpet, our daughter will never need you more than she does now.'

Some names in this article have been changed.

Where has my little girl gone? How To Protect Your Daughter From Growing Up Too Soon by Tanith Carey (Lion Books £7.99).

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Give me a break!!! Having your period early does nothing to "take away your childhood!" I had mine at six and had a great childhood, having fun. I didn't wear makeup until high school. It does nothing to take away a person's innocence, and to suggest so is insulting. I'm in my 20s, and a virgin by choice, waiting til marriage. Early development did nothing to hinder me or harm me. In fact, it was a point of pride that in sex ed, I already knew what the teacher was talking about! Remembering to have a pad in once a month is NOT a big deal--it's like remembering to go to the dentist. I never needed a teacher to help me with basic hygiene. People who make a big deal out of this are pathetic. Shame on this woman for implying that her daughter's childhood has been hindered in any way. That's like saying someone with a disability or a disease that requires medication or attention has no childhood--you simply take your medication, or put a pad on, and move on with your day. Grow up, people!

- [LT](#), CA, 01/11/2012 11:13

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Cannot be anything to do with modern diets. Wartime and postwar schoolgirls like me and my friends started developing at seven and needing bras at nine. It was a minority who started late at 16. In the 16th century it was legal for girls to be married at nine and they were often mothers at 12.

- [RedHev](#), Lincoln, UK, 01/11/2012 11:12

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This has always happened, must be at least partly genetic. My mother was 9 (1928), a cousin was 7 (1962). My daughter started to grow breasts at 7 (1987) though she, like me, was 11 before she grew up. Early menopause (late 30s) also runs in the family from at least my granny. I don't know if anyone gathered data in the past, but only if this happens with no family history could there be an environmental cause. Though given what hormones in the water are doing to fish, it's

more likely than not that they're having an effect on humans. More data needed!

- [bebe](#) , High Wycombe, 01/11/2012 11:09

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I do believe that the processed world we live in and all the chemicals we are exposed to these days is not just responsible for early puberty but also partially responsible for the bad behaviour of children these days and all the allergies and illnesses that were never around when I was a child. I watched Educating Essex and to be honest not having lived in the UK for a long while was totally appalled at the behaviour of the children to their classmates and teachers, let alone the grief some of them gave their parents. I am not saying that in some cases their back ground did not play a part, but I do think our rapid evolution in processing food etc during the last few decades is partially responsible.

- [Woman of Substance](#) , Somewhere in EU, Cyprus, 01/11/2012 11:07

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It is perfectly normal to start developing at seven. And cruel and stupid to treat this wrong.

- [RedHev](#) , Lincoln. UK, 01/11/2012 11:03

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well the sad fact is that kids who develop too early will remain shorter. i was lucky coz i grew up pretty quickly, started my period at 11 and was already 167cm tall. im 20 now and grew up an inch in 10 years so im average height (5'7). but if i was shorter then, i dont think i would. my cousin who is 13 just started puberty and is a bit shorter than me and it's tragic to see he probably wont grow much anymore. men who start puberty later are generally quite taller.

- [MissCheri](#) , Kosice, 01/11/2012 10:59

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In the 1970's, there was great concern that the hormones from the birth control pill were not being destroyed in the water waste but was being recycled for our use again. Add that to the many years that have passed and more people taking the pill and the dosage gets higher and is not destroyed even if the water is boiled. This is going to have an adverse effect on generation after generation unless these hormones can be destroyed before they reach us and that is before you count what we end up consuming in the added hormones from the food that we eat.

- [Evelyn Broughton](#) , Essex, United Kingdom, 01/11/2012 10:53

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more rubbish from so called experts.could it just be evolution?

- [colinolin](#) , Scotland, 01/11/2012 10:50

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Eostrogen in the water, there has been high levels of it found over many years but nothing has been done about it.

- [Bob](#) , Here, 01/11/2012 10:32

Click to rate \_\_ Rating 31

