Conducted a cross-sectional, descriptive, observational study to assess the nutritional status. The sample consisted of 800 children classified into two age groups. Anthropometric variables were measured to calculate BMI (kg / m²). Weight was measured in single outlet with mechanical scale platform type with a capacity of 150 kg and 100 g precision. To measure the height, the measurement was taken in triplicate to calculate the average value, using astadiometer aluminum tape type set to balance. RESULTS The of the total study population (n = 800), showed us the following percentages; 0.5% of severe thinness (n = 4), 2% of underweight (n = 16), 72.5 % of eutrophic (n = 580), 4.37% risk for overweight (n = 35), 11% overweight (n = 88), 7% were obese (n = 56) and 2.63% of severe obesity (n = 21). CONCLUSION The results of this study demonstrated that the curves for Body Mass Index (BMI) proposed by the World Health Organization (WHO) in are sensitive to the nutritional profile screening tool in children, highlighting the global trend of increasing childhood obesity. We establish an orientation plan to be carried out by multidisciplinary team in the Basic Health Unit Cabuçu Guarulhos - SP responsible for the care of their micro-area.