

## Table in an APA Paper (Mirano)

CAN MEDICATION CURE OBESITY IN CHILDREN?

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Mirano uses a table to summarize the findings presented in two sources.

Table 1

*Effectiveness of Sibutramine and Orlistat in Adolescents*

Medication	Subjects	Treatment <sup>a</sup>	Side effects	Average weight loss/gain
Sibutramine	Control	0-6 mos.: placebo	Mos. 6-12: increased blood pressure;	After 6 mos.: loss of 3.2 kg (7 lb)
		6-12 mos.: sibutramine	increased pulse rate	After 12 mos.: loss of 4.5 kg (9.9 lb)
Sibutramine	Medicated	0-12 mos.: sibutramine	Increased blood pressure; increased pulse rate	After 6 mos.: loss of 7.8 kg (17.2 lb)
				After 12 mos.: loss of 7.0 kg (15.4 lb)
Orlistat	Control	0-12 mos.: placebo	None	Gain of 0.67 kg (1.5 lb)
		Medicated	0-12 mos.: orlistat	Oily spotting; flatulence; abdominal discomfort

A note gives the source of the data.

*Note.* The data on sibutramine are adapted from "Behavior Therapy and Sibutramine for the Treatment of Adolescent Obesity," by R. I. Berkowitz, T. A. Wadden, A. M. Tershakovec, & J. L. Cronquist, 2003, *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 289, pp. 1807-1809. The data on orlistat are adapted from *Xenical (Orlistat) Capsules: Complete Product Information*, by Roche Laboratories, December 2003, retrieved from <http://www.rocheusa.com/products/xenical/pi.pdf>

A content note explains data common to all subjects.

<sup>a</sup>The medication and/or placebo were combined with behavioral therapy in all groups over all time periods.