Tables and Figures

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## Tables

### Table I. Parts of a table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stub</th>
<th>Column heading</th>
<th>Column heading</th>
<th>Column heading</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Row identifier

---

Row identifier

**Footnote:**
Tables: Guidelines

• Actual numbers, percentages
• Mutually exclusive groups
  – 15-45, 45-60
  – <45, >45
• No blank spaces (0, na, nd)
• Units of measure
• Decimals (to which place)
Tables: *Guidelines*

- Stand alone
- No repetition with text or figures
- Complete
- Accurate
Pie diagrams
**Bar diagrams**

- **Serum HCG levels** for study groups A, B, C, D, E.
- **Cause of death** and mortality rate per 100,000 for different causes (Others, Infection, Cardiac, Coronary, Tumors).
- **Cause of death** (Coronary, Ca lung, Stroke) with mortality rate for smokers and non-smokers.
Bar diagrams

**STUDY GROUP**

- **Serum HCG levels**

(left side)

(right side)
Histogram

Number of patients

T4 count (cells/mm³)

0-199
200-399
400-599
600-799
800-999
1000-1199
1200-1399
1400-1599
1600-1799
1800-1999
2000-2199
2200-2399
2400-2599
Dot-plot diagrams

IL-8 (pg/ml)

Normal (n=11)
RA (n=10)
JRA (n=19)

JRA vs. normal, p<0.001
JRA vs. RA, p<0.001
Line diagrams (before-after data)
Line/bar diagrams: Points to consider

- Is it needed? Will table be better?
- Scale: always start at ‘zero’ (except log scale)
- Linear / log scale
- Is a measure of variability needed
- Consider box-plot if data not normally distributed
- Histogram vs. separate bars
Laboratory data

Lane 1: Molecular weight marker  
Lane 2: Undigested PCR product  
Lane 3: Wild type control  
Lane 4: Homozygous control  
Lane 5: Heterozygous control  
Lane 6: Patient #1

Undigested (387)  
247  
140  
111
Changes with time

![Graph showing changes in HBV DNA levels over time with different treatments.](image)

**No. of Patients**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment</th>
<th>Week 4</th>
<th>Week 8</th>
<th>Week 12</th>
<th>Week 16</th>
<th>Week 20</th>
<th>Week 24</th>
<th>Week 28</th>
<th>Week 32</th>
<th>Week 36</th>
<th>Week 40</th>
<th>Week 44</th>
<th>Week 48</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Placebo</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 mg</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 mg</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>157</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Bubble plot

Time course/survival data

![Graph showing survival data comparison between Placebo and Vaccine](image)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. at Risk</th>
<th>Placebo</th>
<th>Vaccine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>985</td>
<td>986</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>970</td>
<td>972</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>944</td>
<td>948</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>901</td>
<td>924</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>851</td>
<td>805</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>807</td>
<td>864</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>775</td>
<td>851</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>539</td>
<td>577</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Temporal profile

HEV RNA -ve  HEV RNA +ve

Patient serial number

Days after onset
Complex graphs

World Health Chart 2001
Download from www.who-li.se the beta version of a free software showing World Health in motion towards Millennium Development Goals

Data from all 174 countries & territories with > 250 000 inhabitants
Source: World Development Indicators 2002 and estimates in italic
© Hans Rosling, hans_rosling@phils.ki.se
Division of International Health, Dept. of Public Health Sciences, Karolinska Institute, SE-171 76, Stockholm, Sweden

Children surviving up to 5 years of age per 1000 live births = Health

Gross Domestic Product per capita in US dollar purchasing power parity (log scale) = Money
Figures: Summary

- Figure vs. table vs. text
- Figures useful for temporal profile
- Minimum ink to paper ratio
- Simple is better