

obesity. A randomised two-year clinical trial. *Int J Obes Relat Metab Disord* 1997 Nov;21(11):987-94

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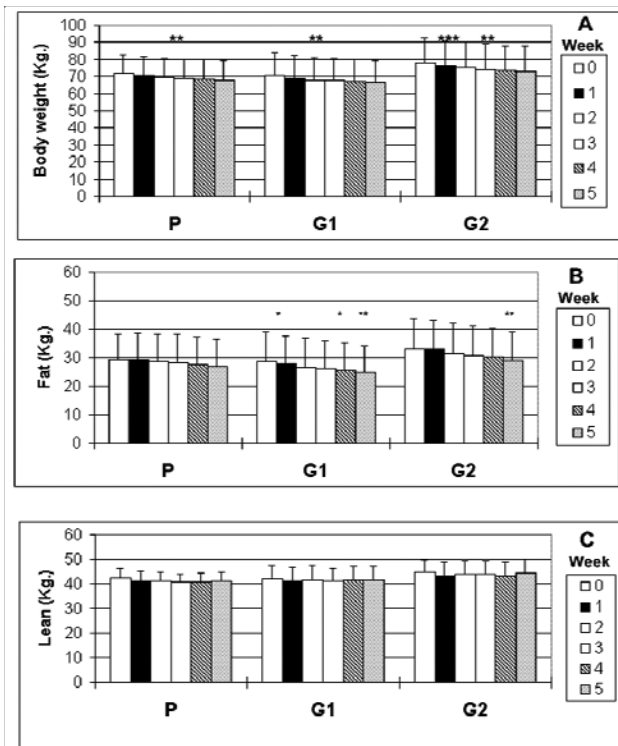


Figure 1: A,B and C. Body weight and bioelectrical impedance records.

During five weeks of hypocaloric diet the subjects enrolled in the clinical trial were simultaneously administered a daily dose of 250 UI hCG (group G1, N=36), or 500 UI (group G2, N=8). A third group (Placebo) received an equivalent volume of saline solution (group P, N=26). Data was obtained at the beginning and weekly during the trial period (records 0 to 5) for Body Weight (panel A) and four bioelectrical impedance assessments (here it is only displayed details from Fat and Lean weights on panels B and C, respectively).

Data are expressed in kg, mean ± SD (bars at top). Results were submitted a priori to MANOVA analysis.

When multivariate and univariate analyses were performed taking exclusively data from weeks 2 to 5, differences between groups were strongly attenuated (see details in the text). The asterisks mark statistically significant differences between weekly records (weeks 1 to 5), and the corresponding basal values determined in week 0 (analyzed a posteriori by Scheffé F test).

* p<0.05, ** p<0.0002, *** p<0.0005

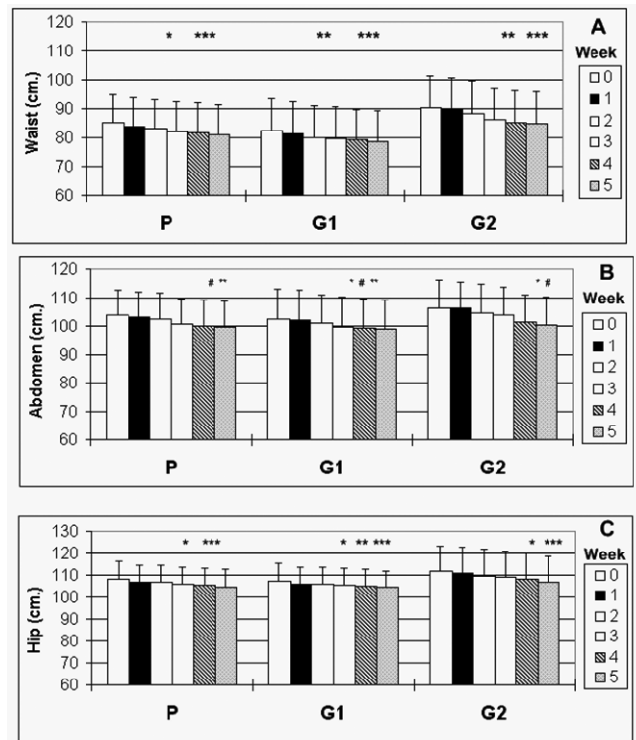


Figure 2. Body circumferences.

Here we display the basal ("0") and subsequent five weekly results (weeks 1 to 5) from three out of eight anthropometrical parameters examined in this work. Panel A=Waist. Panel B=Abdomen. Panel C=Hip.

All results are expressed in cm, mean ± SD (bars at top).

Regarding all corporal circumferences assessed, only Waist and Abdomen were significantly affected by the interaction of TREATMENT [diet plus pharmacological treatment] and WEEK (trial stage). These differences appeared enhanced when only data from weeks 2 to 5 was gathered to perform a separate MANOVA analysis (other details in legend of Figure 1)

* p<0.05 ** p<0.0005 *** p<10-6 # p<0.005

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