



Study Data Tabulation Model Implementation Guide: Human Clinical Trials

Version 3.4 (Final)

Developed by the
CDISC Submission Data Standards Team

Notes to Readers

- This is the implementation guide for human clinical trials corresponding to Version 2.0 of the CDISC Study Data Tabulation Model.

Revision History

Date	Version	Summary of changes
2022-07-21	3.4 Final	Re-issue of PDF with images updated for clarity
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See [Appendix F](#) for representations and warranties, limitations of liability, and disclaimers.

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1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose

The Study Data Tabulation Model Implementation Guide for Human Clinical Trials (SDTMIG) Version 3.4 has been prepared by the Submissions Data Standards (SDS) team of the Clinical Data Interchange Standards Consortium (CDISC). Like its predecessors, v3.4 is intended to guide the organization, structure, and format of standard clinical trial tabulation datasets submitted to a regulatory authority. Version 3.4 supersedes all prior versions of the SDTMIG.

The SDTMIG should be used in close concert with Version 2.0 of the CDISC Study Data Tabulation Model (SDTM, available at <https://www.cdisc.org/standards/foundational/sdtm>), which describes the general conceptual model for representing clinical study data that is submitted to regulatory authorities and should be read prior to reading the SDTMIG. SDTMIG Version 3.4 provides specific domain models, assumptions, business rules, and examples for preparing standard tabulation datasets that are based on the SDTM.

This document is intended for companies and individuals involved in the collection, preparation, and analysis of clinical data that will be submitted to regulatory authorities.

1.2 Organization of this Document

This document is organized into the following sections:

- Section 1, [Introduction](#), provides an overall introduction to the v3.4 models and describes changes from prior versions.
- Section 2, [Fundamentals of the SDTM](#), recaps the basic concepts of the SDTM, and describes how this implementation guide should be used in concert with the SDTM.
- Section 3, [Submitting Data in Standard Format](#), explains how to describe metadata for regulatory submissions, and how to assess conformance with the standards.
- Section 4, [Assumptions for Domain Models](#), describes basic concepts, business rules, and assumptions that should be taken into consideration before applying the domain models.
- Section 5, [Models for Special-purpose Domains](#), describes special-purpose domains, including Demographics, Comments, Subject Visits, and Subject Elements.
- Section 6, [Domain Models Based on the General Observation Classes](#), provides specific metadata models based on the 3 general observation classes, along with assumptions and example data.
- Section 7, [Trial Design Model Datasets](#), describes domains for trial-level data, with assumptions and examples.
- Section 8, [Representing Relationships and Data](#), describes how to represent relationships between separate domains, datasets, and/or records, and provides information to help sponsors determine where data belong in the SDTM.
- Section 9, [Study References](#), provides structures for representing study-specific terminology used in subject data.
- [Appendices](#) provide additional background material and describe other supplemental material relevant to implementation.

1.3 Relationship to Prior CDISC Documents

This document, together with the SDTM, represents the most recent version of the CDISC submission data domain models. All updates are intended to be backward-compatible. The most significant changes since SDTMIG v3.3 include:

- Expanded the scope of the DA domain to include study products in addition to study drugs. See Section 6.3.1, [Product Accountability](#).
- Grouped specimen-based lab domains (e.g., CP, GF, LB) in Sections 6.3.5.1-6.3.5.9 and added a generic specification for these domains. See Section 6.3.5, [Specimen-based Findings Domains](#).
- Expanded the scope of the IS domain for assessments of antigen-induced humoral or cell-mediated immune response. Added 3 new variables (i.e., Binding Agent, Molecule Secreted by Cells, Test Operational Objective). See Section 6.3.5.5, [Immunogenicity Specimen Assessments](#).
- Updated the LB domain specification to include the following 10 new variables: Test Condition, Binding Agent, Test Operational Objective, Result Scale, Result Type, Collected Summary Result Type, Lower Limit of Detection, Method Sensitivity, Point in Time Flag, and Planned Duration. See Section 6.3.5.6, [Laboratory Test Results](#).
- Decommissioned the Morphology (MO) domain.
- Added Cell Phenotyping Findings (CP) and Genomics Findings (GF) domains. See Section 6.3.5.3, [Cell Phenotype Findings \(CP\)](#), and Section 6.3.5.4, [Genomics Findings \(GF\)](#).
- Copied in Biospecimen Events (BE), Biospecimen Findings (BS), and Related Specimens (RELSPEC) from the provisional SDTMIG-PGx v1.0 in preparation for its eventual retirement. See Section 6.2.2, [Biospecimen Events \(BE\)](#); Section 6.3.5.2, [Biospecimen Findings \(BS\)](#); and Section 8.8, [Related Specimens \(RELSPEC\)](#).
- Updated QRS specifications and assumptions. Also introduced subsections to separate assumptions and examples describing the RS Disease Response use case and the RS Clinical Classifications use case. See Section 6.3.9, [Questionnaires, Ratings, and Scales \(QRS\) Domains \(FT, QS, RS\)](#).
- Updated the Tumor/Lesion (TU and TR) domain assumptions to describe use of indicator questions, disease recurrence conventions, and modeling of location of interest. See Section 6.3.12, [Tumor/Lesion Domains](#).
- Expanded the scope of the SC domain to support collection over time. See Section 6.3.10, [Subject Characteristics](#).
- Updated guidance and examples for the FA domain. See Section 6.4, [Findings About Events or Interventions](#).
- Corrected Core values for the following variables: DSDY, DSSTDY, LBSTREFC, MILOBXFL, and MIBLFL.
- Updated Controlled Terminology for applicable variables across all domains, if available.
- Removed Appendix C1, Trial Summary Codes.

A detailed list of changes between versions is provided in Appendix E, [Revision History](#).

Version 3.1 was the first fully implementation-ready version of the CDISC submission data standards that was directly referenced by the US FDA for use in human clinical studies involving drug products. However, future improvements and enhancements will continue to be made as sponsors gain more experience submitting data in this format. Therefore, CDISC will be preparing regular updates to the implementation guide to provide corrections, clarifications, additional domain models, examples, business rules, and conventions for using the standard domain models. Because CDISC will produce further documentation for Controlled Terminology as separate publications, sponsors are encouraged to check the CDISC website (<https://www.cdisc.org/standards/terminology/controlled-terminology>) frequently for additional information. See Section 4.3, [Coding and Controlled Terminology Assumptions](#), for the most up-to-date information on applying Controlled Terminology.

1.4 How to Read this Implementation Guide

The SDTMIG is best read online, so the reader can benefit from the many hyperlinks to internal and external references. The following guidelines may be helpful in reading this document:

1. First, read the SDTM to gain a general understanding of SDTM concepts.

2. Next, read Sections 1-3 of this document to review the key concepts for preparing domains and submitting data to regulatory authorities. Refer to Appendix B, [Glossary and Abbreviations](#), as necessary.
3. Read Section 4, [Assumptions for Domain Models](#).
4. Review Section 5, [Models for Special-purpose Domains](#), and Section 6, [Domain Models Based on the General Observation Classes](#), in detail, referring back to Section 4, [Assumptions for Domain Models](#), as directed. See the implementation examples for each domain to gain an understanding of how to apply the domain models for specific types of data.
5. Read Section 7, [Trial Design Model Datasets](#), to understand the fundamentals of the Trial Design Model and consider how to apply the concepts for typical protocols.
6. Review Section 8, [Representing Relationships and Data](#), to learn advanced concepts of how to express relationships between datasets, records, and additional variables not specifically defined in the models.
7. Review Section 9, [Study References](#), to learn about occasions when it is necessary to establish study-specific references that will be used in accordance with subject data.
8. Finally, review the appendices as appropriate. Appendix C, [Controlled Terminology](#), in particular, describes how CDISC Terminology is centrally managed by the CDISC Controlled Terminology Team. Efforts are made at publication time to ensure all SDTMIG domain/dataset specification tables and/or examples reflect the latest CDISC Terminology; users, however, should refer to <https://www.cancer.gov/research/resources/terminology/cdisc> as the authoritative source of controlled terminology, as CDISC Controlled Terminology is updated on a quarterly basis.

This implementation guide covers most data collected in human clinical trials, but separate implementation guides provide information about certain data, and should be consulted when needed. The following guides are available at <https://www.cdisc.org/standards/foundational/sdtmig>:

- The SDTM Implementation Guide: Associated Persons (SDTMIG-AP) provides structures for representing data collected about persons who are not study subjects.
- The SDTM Implementation Guide for Medical Devices (SDTMIG-MD) provides structures for data about devices.
- Historically, the SDTM Implementation Guide for Pharmacogenomics/Genetics (SDTMIG-PGx) has provided structures for pharmacogenetic/genomic data and for data about biospecimens. Much of the content of the SDTMIG-PGx has been incorporated into and/or superseded by the SDTMIG v3.4.

1.4.1 How to Read a Domain Specification

A domain specification table includes rows for all required and expected variables for a domain and for a set of permissible variables. The permissible variables do not include all the variables that are allowed for the domain; they are a set of variables that the SDS Team considered likely to be included. The columns of the table are:

- Variable Name
 - For variables that do not include a domain prefix, this name is taken directly from the SDTM.
 - For variables with a "--" placeholder in the SDTM, the "--" is replaced by the 2-character domain code.
- Variable Label: A longer name for the variable
 - This may be the same as the label in the SDTM, or it may be customized for the domain.
 - Sponsors should create an appropriate label if they include in a dataset an allowable variable not in the domain specification.
- Type: One of the 2 SAS datatypes, "Num" or "Char". These values are taken directly from the SDTM.
- Controlled Terms, Codelist, or Format
 - Controlled Terms
 - As noted in the table note, an asterisk (*) indicates that the variable may be subject to controlled terminology.

- The controlled terminology might be of a type that would inherently be sponsor-defined.
- The controlled terminology might be of a type that could be standardized, but for which a codelist not yet been developed.
- The controlled terminology might be terminology specified in value-level metadata.
 - The name of an external code system (e.g., MedDRA) will be listed in plain text.
- Codelist
 - A hyperlinked codelist name in parentheses indicates that the variable is subject to the CDISC Controlled Terminology in the named codelist.
 - Multiple hyperlinked codelist names indicate that the variable is subject to 1 or more of the named codelists from CDISC Controlled Terminology. If multiple codelists are in use for a single domain, value-level metadata would indicate where each codelist is applicable.
 - A hyperlinked codelist name and an asterisk (*) indicate that the variable is subject to either the named codelist from the CDISC Controlled Terminology or to an external dictionary. The specific dictionary is identified in the metadata.
- Format: "ISO 8601 datetime or interval" or "ISO 8601 duration" in plain text indicates that the variable values should be formatted in conformance with that standard.
- Role: This is taken directly from the SDTM. Note that if a variable is either a Variable Qualifier or a Synonym Qualifier, the SDTM includes the qualified variable, but SDTMIG domain specifications do not.
- CDISC Notes may include any of the following:
 - A description of what the variable means
 - Information about how this variable relates to another variable
 - Rules for when or how the variable should be populated, or how the contents should be formatted
 - Examples of values that might appear in the variable. Such examples are only examples, and although they may be CDISC Controlled Terminology values, their presence in a CDISC Note should not be construed as definitive. For authoritative information on CDISC Controlled Terminology, consult <https://www.cancer.gov/research/resources/terminology/cdisc>.
- Core: Contains 1 of the 3 values—"Req", "Exp", or "Perm"—explained further in Section 4.1.5, [SDTM Core Designations](#).

1.5 Known Issues

Derived Records and the use of --DRVFL

Although it is implicit in the general concept of a derived record that there is no collected result (--ORRES should be null), this is not an explicit requirement currently stated in published CDISC material. This is being evaluated for clarification in a future release of the SDTMIG and/or Model document.

Use of --LNKID and --LNKGRP

The definition of --LNKID says that it is "used to identify a record," and the definition of --LNKGRP says that it is "used to identify a group of records." This implies that when setting up a relationship in RELREC, a row where RELTYPE = ONE will have an IDVAR of --LNKID (and not --LNKGRP); a row where RELTYPE = MANY will have an IDVAR of --LNKID (and not --LNKGRP). The examples in this version of the SDTMIG have not been systematically reviewed to implement this distinction between --LNKID and --LNKGRP. This distinction between --LNKID and --LNKGRP, and the appropriateness of using other identification variables for linking, will be clarified in a future release of the SDTMIG and/or Model document, and at that time examples in the SDTMIG will be systematically reviewed and updated to reflect that clarification.

2 Fundamentals of the SDTM

2.1 Observations and Variables

The SDTMIG for Human Clinical Trials is based on the SDTM's general framework for organizing clinical trial information that is to be submitted to regulatory authorities. The SDTM is built around the concept of observations collected about subjects who participated in a clinical study. Each observation can be described by a series of variables, corresponding to a row in a dataset. Each variable can be classified according to its role. A *role* determines the type of information conveyed by the variable about each distinct observation and how it can be used. Variables can be classified into 5 major roles:

- *Identifier* variables, such as those that identify the study, subject, domain, and sequence number of the record
- *Topic* variables, which specify the focus of the observation (e.g., the name of a lab test)
- *Timing* variables, which describe the timing of the observation (e.g., start date and end date)
- *Qualifier* variables, which include additional illustrative text or numeric values that describe the results or additional traits of the observation (e.g., units, descriptive adjectives)
- *Rule* variables, which describe the condition to start, end, branch, or loop in the Trial Design Model

The set of Qualifier variables can be further categorized into 5 subclasses:

- *Grouping Qualifiers* are used to group together a collection of observations within the same domain. Examples include --CAT and --SCAT.
- *Result Qualifiers* describe the specific results associated with the topic variable in a Findings dataset. They answer the question raised by the topic variable. Result Qualifiers are --ORRES, --STRESC, and --STRESN.
- *Synonym Qualifiers* specify an alternative name for a particular variable in an observation. Examples include --MODIFY and --DECOD, which are equivalent terms for a --TRT or --TERM topic variable, and --TEST and --LOINC, which are equivalent terms for a --TESTCD.
- *Record Qualifiers* define additional attributes of the observation record as a whole (rather than describing a particular variable within a record). Examples include --REASND, AESLIFE, and all other serious adverse event (SAE) flag variables in the AE domain; AGE, SEX, and RACE in the DM domain; and --BLFL, --POS, --LOC, --SPEC and --NAM in a Findings domain
- *Variable Qualifiers* are used to further modify or describe a specific variable within an observation and are only meaningful in the context of the variable they qualify. Examples include --ORRESU, --ORNRHI, and --ORNRLO, all of which are Variable Qualifiers of --ORRES; and --DOSU, which is a Variable Qualifier of --DOSE.

For example, in the observation, "Subject 101 had mild nausea starting on study day 6," the Topic variable value is the term for the adverse event, "NAUSEA". The Identifier variable is the subject identifier, "101". The Timing variable is the study day of the start of the event, which captures the information, "starting on study day 6," whereas an example of a Record Qualifier is the severity, the value for which is "MILD". Additional Timing and Qualifier variables could be included to provide the necessary detail to adequately describe an observation.

2.2 Datasets and Domains

Observations about study subjects are normally collected for all subjects in a series of domains. A *domain* is defined as a collection of logically related observations with a common topic. The logic of the relationship may pertain to the scientific subject matter of the data or to its role in the trial. Each domain is represented by a single dataset.

Each domain dataset is distinguished by a unique, 2-character code that should be used consistently throughout the submission. This code, which is stored in the SDTM variable named DOMAIN, is used in 4 ways: as the dataset

name, as the value of the DOMAIN variable in that dataset, as a prefix for most variable names in that dataset, and as a value in the RDOMAIN variable in relationship tables (see Section 8, [Representing Relationships and Data](#)).

All datasets are structured as flat files with rows representing observations and columns representing variables. Each dataset is described by metadata definitions that provide information about the variables used in the dataset. The metadata are described in a data definition document (i.e., a Define-XML document) that is submitted with the data to regulatory authorities. The Define-XML standard (available at <https://www.cdisc.org/standards/data-exchange/define-xml>) specifies metadata attributes to describe SDTM data.

Data represented in SDTM datasets include data as originally collected or received, data from the protocol, assigned data, and derived data. The SDTM lists only the name, label, and type, with a set of brief CDISC guidelines that provide a general description for each variable.

The domain dataset models in Section 5, [Models for Special-purpose Domains](#), and Section 6, [Domain Models Based on the General Observation Classes](#), provide additional information about controlled terms or format, notes on proper usage, and examples. See also Section 1.4.1, [How to Read a Domain Specification](#).

2.3 The General Observation Classes

Most subject-level observations collected during the study should be represented according to 1 of the 3 SDTM general observation classes: Interventions, Events, or Findings. The lists of variables allowed to be used in each of these can be found in the SDTM.

- The Interventions class captures investigational, therapeutic, and other treatments that are administered to the subject (with some actual or expected physiological effect) either as specified by the study protocol (e.g., exposure to study drug), coincident with the study assessment period (e.g., concomitant medications), or self-administered by the subject (e.g., use of alcohol, tobacco, or caffeine).
- The Events class captures planned protocol milestones such as randomization and study completion, and occurrences, conditions, or incidents independent of planned study evaluations occurring during the trial (e.g., adverse events) or prior to the trial (e.g., medical history).
- The Findings class captures the observations resulting from planned evaluations to address specific tests or questions (e.g., laboratory tests, ECG testing, questions listed on questionnaires).

In most cases, the choice of observation class appropriate to a specific collection of data can be easily determined according to these descriptions. The majority of data, which typically consists of measurements or responses to questions, usually at specific visits or time points, will fit the Findings general observation class. Additional guidance on choosing the appropriate general observation class is provided in Section 8.6.1, [Guidelines for Determining the General Observation Class](#).

General assumptions for use with all domain models and custom domains based on the general observation classes are described in Section 4, [Assumptions for Domain Models](#); specific assumptions for individual domains are included with the domain models.

2.4 Datasets Other than General Observation Class Domains

The SDTM includes 4 types of datasets other than those based on the general observation classes:

- Domain datasets with subject-level data that do not conform to 1 of the 3 general observation classes. These include Demographics (DM), Comments (CO), Subject Elements (SE), and Subject Visits (SV), and are described in Section 5, [Models for Special-purpose Domains](#).
- Trial Design Model (TDM) datasets, which represent information about the study design but do not contain subject data. These include datasets such as Trial Arms (TA) and Trial Elements (TE) and are described in Section 7, [Trial Design Model Datasets](#).
- Relationship datasets, such as the RELREC and SUPP-- datasets. These are described in Section 8, [Representing Relationships and Data](#).

- Study Reference datasets include Device Identifiers (DI) and Non-host Organism Identifiers (OI). These provide structures for representing study-specific terminology used in subject data. These are described in Section 9, [Study References](#).

2.5 The SDTM Standard Domain Models

A sponsor should only submit domain datasets that were actually collected (or directly derived from the collected data) for a given study. Decisions on what data to collect should be based on the scientific objectives of the study, rather than the SDTM. Note that any data collected that will be submitted in an analysis (ADaM) dataset must be traceable to a source in a tabulation (SDTM) dataset.

The collected data for a given study may use standard domains from this and other SDTM implementation guides as well as additional custom domains based on the 3 general observation classes. A list of standard domains is provided in Section 3.2.1, [Dataset-level Metadata](#). Final domains will be published only in an SDTM implementation guide (this guide or another implementation guide, e.g., SDTMIG for Medical Devices). Therapeutic-area standards projects and other projects may develop proposals for additional domains. Draft versions of these domains may be made available in the CDISC wiki in the SDTM Draft Domains space (<https://wiki.cdisc.org/display/SDD/SDTM+Draft+Domains+Home>).

These general rules apply when determining which variables to include in a domain:

- The Identifier variables, STUDYID, USUBJID, DOMAIN, and --SEQ are required in all domains based on the general observation classes. Other Identifiers may be added as needed.
- Any Timing variables are permissible for use in any submission dataset based on a general observation class except where restricted by specific domain assumptions.
- Any additional Qualifier variables from the same general observation class may be added to a domain model except where restricted by specific domain assumptions.
- Sponsors may not add any variables other than those described in the preceding 3 bullets. The SDTM allows for the inclusion of a sponsor's non-SDTM variables using the Supplemental Qualifiers special-purpose dataset structure, described in Section 8.4, [Relating Non-standard Variable Values to a Parent Domain](#). As the SDTM continues to evolve, certain additional standard variables may be added to the general observation classes.
- Standard variables must not be renamed or modified for novel usage. Their metadata should not be changed.
- A Permissible variable should be used in an SDTM dataset wherever appropriate.
 - If a study includes a data item that would be represented in a Permissible variable, then that variable must be included in the SDTM dataset, even if null. Refer to the Define-XML standard (available at <https://www.cdisc.org/standards/data-exchange/define-xml>) for additional details on how to manage no data availability.
 - If a study did not include a data item that would be represented in a Permissible variable, then that variable should not be included in the SDTM dataset and should not be declared in the Define-XML document.

2.6 Creating a New Domain

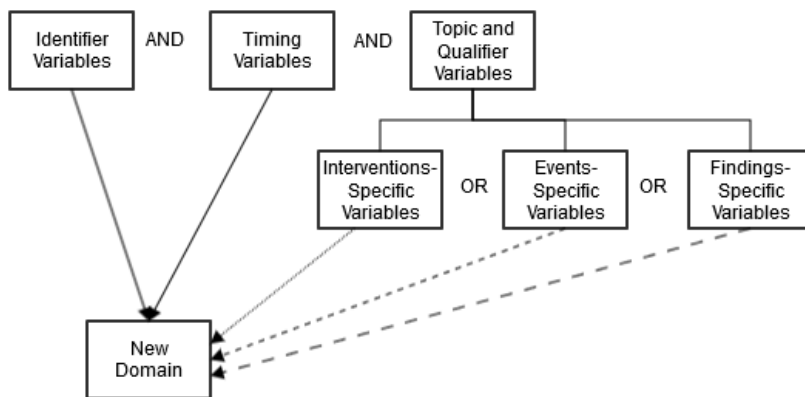
This section describes the overall process for creating a custom domain, which must be based on 1 of the 3 SDTM general observation classes. The number of domains submitted should be based on the specific requirements of the study. To create a custom domain,

1. Confirm that none of the existing published domains will fit the need. A custom domain may only be created if the data are different in nature and do not fit into an existing published domain.
 - Establish a domain of a common topic; that is, where the nature of the data is the same rather than by a specific method of collection (e.g., electrocardiogram). Group and separate data within the domain using --CAT, --SCAT, --METHOD, --SPEC, --LOC, and so on, as appropriate. Examples of different

- topics are: microbiology, tumor measurements, pathology/histology, vital signs, and physical exam results.
- Do not create separate domains based on time; rather, represent both prior and current observations in a domain (e.g., CM for all non-study medications). Note that Adverse Events (AE) and Medical History (MH) are an exception to this best practice because of regulatory reporting needs.
 - How collected data are used (e.g., to support analyses and/or efficacy endpoints) must not result in the creation of a custom domain. For example, if blood pressure measurements are endpoints in a hypertension study, they must still be represented in the Vital Signs (VS) domain, as opposed to a custom “efficacy” domain. Similarly, if liver function test results are of special interest, they must still be represented in the Laboratory Tests (LB) domain.
 - Data that were collected on separate CRF modules or pages may fit into an existing domain (e.g., as separate questionnaires into the QS domain, prior and concomitant medications in the CM domain).
 - If it is necessary to represent relationships between data that are hierarchical in nature (e.g., a parent record must be observed before child records), then establish a domain pair (e.g., MB/MS, PC/PP). Note: Domain pairs have been modeled for microbiology data (MB/MS domains) and pharmacokinetics (PK) data (PC/PP domains) to enable dataset-level relationships to be described using RELREC. The domain pair uses DOMAIN as an identifier to group parent records (e.g., MB) from child records (e.g., MS) and enables a dataset-level relationship to be described in RELREC. Without using DOMAIN to facilitate description of the data relationships, RELREC, as currently defined, could not be used without introducing a variable that would group data like DOMAIN.
2. Check the SDTM Draft Domains area of the CDISC wiki (<https://wiki.cdisc.org/display/SDD/SDTM+Draft+Domains+Home>) for proposed domains developed since the last published version of the SDTMIG. These proposed domains may be used as custom domains in a submission.
 3. Look for an existing, relevant domain model to serve as a prototype. If no existing model seems appropriate, choose the general observation class (Interventions, Events, or Findings) that best fits the data by considering the topic of the observation. As illustrated in the following figure, the general approach for selecting variables for a custom domain is:
 - a. Select and include the required identifier variables (e.g., STUDYID, DOMAIN, USUBJID, --SEQ) and any permissible Identifier variables from the SDTM.
 - b. Include the topic variable from the identified general observation class (e.g., --TESTCD for Findings) in the SDTM.
 - c. Select and include the relevant qualifier variables from the identified general observation class in the SDTM. Variables belonging to other general observation classes must not be added.
 - d. Select and include the applicable timing variables in the SDTM.
 - e. Determine the domain code, one that is not a domain code in the CDISC Controlled Terminology SDTM Domain Abbreviations codelist (see <https://datascience.cancer.gov/resources/cancer-vocabulary/cdisc-terminology>). If it is desired to have this domain code be part of CDISC Controlled Terminology, submit a request at <https://ncitermform.nci.nih.gov/ncitermform/?version=cdisc>. The sponsor-selected, 2-character domain code should be used consistently throughout the submission. AD, AX, AP, SQ, and SA may not be used as custom domain codes.
 - f. Apply the 2-character domain code to the appropriate variables in the domain. Replace all variable prefixes (shown in the models as “--”) with the domain code.
 - g. Set the order of variables consistent with the order defined in the SDTM for the general observation class.
 - h. Adjust the labels of the variables only as appropriate to properly convey the meaning in the context of the data being submitted in the newly created domain. Use title case for all labels (*title case* means to capitalize the first letter of every word except for articles, prepositions, and conjunctions).

- i. Ensure that appropriate standard variables are being properly applied by comparing their use in the custom domain to their use in standard domains.
- j. Describe the dataset within the Define-XML document. See Section 3.2, [Using the CDISC Domain Models in Regulatory Submissions — Dataset Metadata](#).
- k. Place any non-standard (SDTM) variables in a Supplemental Qualifier dataset. Mechanisms for representing additional non-standard qualifier variables not described in the general observation classes and for defining relationships between separate datasets or records are described in Section 8.4, [Relating Non-standard Variable Values to a Parent Domain](#).

Figure. Creating a New Domain



2.7 SDTM Variables Not Allowed in the SDTMIG

This section identifies those SDTM variables that either (1) should not be used in SDTM-compliant data tabulations of clinical trials data or (2) have not yet been evaluated for use in human clinical trials.

The following SDTM variables, defined for use in nonclinical studies (SEND), must **NEVER** be used in the submission of SDTM-based data for human clinical trials:

- --USCHFL (Interventions, Events, Findings)
- --METHOD (Interventions)
- --RSTIND (Interventions, Findings)
- --RSTMOD (Interventions, Findings)
- --IMPLBL (Findings)
- --RESLOC (Findings)
- --DTHREL (Findings)
- --EXCLFL (Findings)
- --REASEX (Findings)
- FETUSID (Identifiers)
- RPHASE (Timing Variables)
- RPPLDY (Timing Variables)
- RPPLSTDY (Timing Variables)
- RPPLENDY (Timing Variables)

- --NOMDY (Timing Variables)
- --NOMLBL (Timing Variables)
- --RPDY (Timing Variables)
- --RPSTDY (Timing Variables)
- --RPENDY (Timing Variables)
- --DETECT (Timing Variables)

The following variables can be used for nonclinical studies (SEND) but must **NEVER** be used in the Demographics (DM) domain for human clinical trials, where all subjects are human. See Section 9.2, [Non-host Organism Identifiers](#), for information about representing taxonomic information for non-host organisms such as bacteria and viruses.

- SPECIES (Demographics)
- STRAIN (Demographics)
- SBSTRAIN (Demographics)
- RPATHCD (Demographics)

The following variables have not been evaluated for use in human clinical trials and must therefore be used with extreme caution:

- --ANTREG (Findings)
- --CHRON (Findings)
- --DISTR (Findings)
- SETCD (Demographics)

The use of SETCD additionally requires the use of the Trials Sets domain.

The following identifier variable can be used for nonclinical studies (SEND), and may be used in human clinical trials when appropriate:

- POOLID

The use of POOLID additionally requires the use of the Pool Definition dataset.

Other variables defined in the SDTM are allowed for use as defined in this SDTMIG except when explicitly stated. Custom domains, created following the guidance in Section 2.6, [Creating a New Domain](#), may utilize any appropriate qualifier variables from the selected general observation class.

3 Submitting Data in Standard Format

3.1 Standard Metadata for Dataset Contents and Attributes

The SDTMIG provides standard descriptions of some of the most commonly used data domains, with metadata attributes. These include descriptive metadata attributes that should be included in a Define-XML document. In addition, the CDISC domain models include 2 shaded columns that are not sent to the FDA, but which assist sponsors in preparing their datasets:

- The CDISC Notes column provides information regarding the relevant use of each variable.
- The Core column indicates how a variable is classified (see Section 4.1.5, [SDTM Core Designations](#)).

The domain models in Section 6, [Domain Models Based on the General Observation Classes](#), illustrate how to apply the SDTM when creating a specific domain dataset. In particular, these models illustrate the selection of a subset of the variables offered in 1 of the general observation classes, along with applicable timing variables. The models also show how a standard variable from a general observation class should be adjusted to meet the specific content needs of a particular domain, including making the label more meaningful, specifying controlled terminology, and creating domain-specific notes and examples. Thus, the domain models not only demonstrate how to apply the model for the most common domains but also give insight on how to apply general model concepts to other domains not yet defined by CDISC.

3.2 Using the CDISC Domain Models in Regulatory Submissions – Dataset Metadata

The Define-XML document that accompanies a submission should also describe each dataset that is included in the submission and describe the natural key structure of each dataset. Most studies will include Demographics (DM) and a set of safety domains based on the 3 general observation classes—typically including Exposure (EX), Concomitant and Prior Medications (CM), Adverse Events (AE), Disposition (DS), Medical History (MH), Laboratory Test Results (LB), and Vital Signs (VS). However, choosing which data to submit will depend on the protocol and the needs of the regulatory review division or agency. Dataset definition metadata should include the dataset filenames, descriptions, locations, structures, class, purpose, and keys, as shown in Section 3.2.1, [Dataset-level Metadata](#). In addition, comments can also be provided where needed.

3.2.1 Dataset-level Metadata

Note that the key variables shown in this table are examples only. A sponsor's actual key structure may be different. The order of classes and datasets in this table is not intended as a normative order of datasets in a submission.

Dataset	Description	Class	Structure	Purpose	Keys	Location
CO	Comments	Special Purpose	One record per comment per subject	Tabulation	STUDYID, USUBJID, IDVAR, COREF, CODTC	co.xpt
DM	Demographics	Special Purpose	One record per subject	Tabulation	STUDYID, USUBJID	dm.xpt
SE	Subject Elements	Special Purpose	One record per actual Element per subject	Tabulation	STUDYID, USUBJID, ETCD, SESTDTC	se.xpt
SM	Subject Disease Milestones	Special Purpose	One record per Disease Milestone per subject	Tabulation	STUDYID, USUBJID, MIDS	sm.xpt
SV	Subject Visits	Special Purpose	One record per actual or planned visit per subject	Tabulation	STUDYID, USUBJID, SVTERM	sv.xpt
AG	Procedure Agents	Interventions	One record per recorded intervention occurrence per subject	Tabulation	STUDYID, USUBJID, AGTRT, AGSTDTC	ag.xpt
CM	Concomitant/Prior Medications	Interventions	One record per recorded intervention occurrence or constant-dosing interval per subject	Tabulation	STUDYID, USUBJID, CMTRT, CMSTDTC	cm.xpt
EC	Exposure as Collected	Interventions	One record per protocol-specified study treatment, collected-dosing interval, per subject, per mood	Tabulation	STUDYID, USUBJID, ECTRT, ECSTDTC, ECMOOD	ec.xpt

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Dataset	Description	Class	Structure	Purpose	Keys	Location
EX	Exposure	Interventions	One record per protocol-specified study treatment, constant-dosing interval, per subject	Tabulation	STUDYID, USUBJID, EXTRT, EXSTDTC	ex.xpt
ML	Meal Data	Interventions	One record per food product occurrence or constant intake interval per subject	Tabulation	STUDYID, USUBJID, MLTRT, MLSTDTC	ml.xpt
PR	Procedures	Interventions	One record per recorded procedure per occurrence per subject	Tabulation	STUDYID, USUBJID, PRTRT, PRSTDTC	pr.xpt
SU	Substance Use	Interventions	One record per substance type per reported occurrence per subject	Tabulation	STUDYID, USUBJID, SUTRT, SUSTDTC	su.xpt
AE	Adverse Events	Events	One record per adverse event per subject	Tabulation	STUDYID, USUBJID, AEDECOD, AESTDTC	ae.xpt
BE	Biospecimen Events	Events	One record per instance per biospecimen event per biospecimen identifier per subject	Tabulation	STUDYID, USUBJID, BEREVID, BETERM, BESDTC	be.xpt
CE	Clinical Events	Events	One record per event per subject	Tabulation	STUDYID, USUBJID, CETERM, CESTDTC	ce.xpt
DS	Disposition	Events	One record per disposition status or protocol milestone per subject	Tabulation	STUDYID, USUBJID, DSDECOD, DSSTDTC	ds.xpt
DV	Protocol Deviations	Events	One record per protocol deviation per subject	Tabulation	STUDYID, USUBJID, DVTERM, DVSTDTC	dv.xpt
HO	Healthcare Encounters	Events	One record per healthcare encounter per subject	Tabulation	STUDYID, USUBJID, HOTERM, HOSTDTC	ho.xpt
MH	Medical History	Events	One record per medical history event per subject	Tabulation	STUDYID, USUBJID, MHDECOD	mh.xpt
BS	Biospecimen Findings	Findings	One record per measurement per biospecimen identifier per subject	Tabulation	STUDYID, USUBJID, BSREFID, BSTESTCD	bs.xpt
CP	Cell Phenotype Findings	Findings	One record per test per specimen per timepoint per visit per subject	Tabulation	STUDYID, USUBJID, CPTESTCD, CPSPEC, VISITNUM, CPTPTREF, CPTPTNUM	cp.xpt
CV	Cardiovascular System Findings	Findings	One record per finding or result per time point per visit per subject	Tabulation	STUDYID, USUBJID, VISITNUM, CVTESTCD, CVTPTREF, CVTPTNUM	cv.xpt
DA	Product Accountability	Findings	One record per product accountability finding per subject	Tabulation	STUDYID, USUBJID, DATESTCD, DADTC	da.xpt
DD	Death Details	Findings	One record per finding per subject	Tabulation	STUDYID, USUBJID, DDTESTCD, DDDTC	dd.xpt
EG	ECG Test Results	Findings	One record per ECG observation per replicate per time point or one record per ECG observation per beat per visit per subject	Tabulation	STUDYID, USUBJID, EGTESTCD, VISITNUM, EGTPTRF, EGTPTRFNUM	eg.xpt
FT	Functional Tests	Findings	One record per Functional Test finding per time point per visit per subject	Tabulation	STUDYID, USUBJID, TESTCD, VISITNUM, FTPTREF, FTPTNUM	ft.xpt
GF	Genomics Findings	Findings	One record per finding per observation per biospecimen per subject	Tabulation	STUDYID, USUBJID, GFTESTCD, GFSPEC, VISITNUM, GFTPTREF, GFTPTNUM	gf.xpt
IE	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria Not Met	Findings	One record per inclusion/exclusion criterion not met per subject	Tabulation	STUDYID, USUBJID, IETESTCD	ie.xpt
IS	Immunogenicity Specimen Assessments	Findings	One record per test per visit per subject	Tabulation	STUDYID, USUBJID, ITESTCD, ISBDAGNT, ISSCMBCL, ISTSTOPO, VISITNUM	is.xpt
LB	Laboratory Test Results	Findings	One record per lab test per time point per visit per subject	Tabulation	STUDYID, USUBJID, LBTESTCD, LBSPEC, VISITNUM, LBTPTRF, LBTPTRFNUM	lb.xpt
MB	Microbiology Specimen	Findings	One record per microbiology specimen finding per time point per visit per subject	Tabulation	STUDYID, USUBJID, MBTESTCD, VISITNUM, MBTPTRF, MBTPTRFNUM	mb.xpt
MI	Microscopic Findings	Findings	One record per finding per specimen per subject	Tabulation	STUDYID, USUBJID, MISPEC, MITESTCD	mi.xpt
MK	Musculoskeletal System Findings	Findings	One record per assessment per visit per subject	Tabulation	STUDYID, USUBJID, VISITNUM, MKTESTCD, MKLOC, MKLAT	mk.xpt
MS	Microbiology Susceptibility	Findings	One record per microbiology susceptibility test (or other organism-related finding) per organism found in MB	Tabulation	STUDYID, USUBJID, MSTESTCD, VISITNUM, MSTPTREF, MSTPTNUM	ms.xpt

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Dataset	Description	Class	Structure	Purpose	Keys	Location
NV	Nervous System Findings	Findings	One record per finding per location per time point per visit per subject	Tabulation	STUDYID, USUBJID, VISITNUM, NVTPNUM, NVLOC, NVTESTCD	nv.xpt
OE	Ophthalmic Examinations	Findings	One record per ophthalmic finding per method per location, per time point per visit per subject	Tabulation	STUDYID, USUBJID, FOCID, OETESTCD, OETSTDTL, OEMETHOD, OELOC, OELAT, OEDIR, VISITNUM, OEDTC, OETPTREF, OETPTNUM, OEREPNUM	oe.xpt
PC	Pharmacokinetics Concentrations	Findings	One record per sample characteristic or time-point concentration per reference time point or per analyte per subject	Tabulation	STUDYID, USUBJID, PCTESTCD, VISITNUM, PCTPTREF, PCTPTNUM	pc.xpt
PE	Physical Examination	Findings	One record per body system or abnormality per visit per subject	Tabulation	STUDYID, USUBJID, PETESTCD, VISITNUM	pe.xpt
PP	Pharmacokinetics Parameters	Findings	One record per PK parameter per time-concentration profile per modeling method per subject	Tabulation	STUDYID, USUBJID, PPESTCD, PPCAT, VISITNUM, PPRFTDTC	pp.xpt
QS	Questionnaires	Findings	One record per questionnaire per question per time point per visit per subject	Tabulation	STUDYID, USUBJID, QSCAT, QSSCAT, VISITNUM, QSTESTCD	qs.xpt
RE	Respiratory System Findings	Findings	One record per finding or result per time point per visit per subject	Tabulation	STUDYID, USUBJID, VISITNUM, RETESTCD, RETPTNUM, REREPNUM	re.xpt
RP	Reproductive System Findings	Findings	One record per finding or result per time point per visit per subject	Tabulation	STUDYID, DOMAIN, USUBJID, RPTESTCD, VISITNUM	rp.xpt
RS	Disease Response and Clin Classification	Findings	One record per response assessment or clinical classification assessment per time point per visit per subject per assessor per medical evaluator	Tabulation	STUDYID, USUBJID, RSTESTCD, VISITNUM, RSTPTREF, RSTPTNUM, RSEVAL, RSEVALID	rs.xpt
SC	Subject Characteristics	Findings	One record per characteristic per visit per subject.	Tabulation	STUDYID, USUBJID, SCTESTCD, VISITNUM	sc.xpt
SS	Subject Status	Findings	One record per status per visit per subject	Tabulation	STUDYID, USUBJID, STESTCD, VISITNUM	ss.xpt
TR	Tumor/Lesion Results	Findings	One record per tumor measurement/assessment per visit per subject per assessor	Tabulation	STUDYID, USUBJID, TRTESTCD, TREVALID, VISITNUM	tr.xpt
TU	Tumor/Lesion Identification	Findings	One record per identified tumor per subject per assessor	Tabulation	STUDYID, USUBJID, TUEVALID, TULNKID	tu.xpt
UR	Urinary System Findings	Findings	One record per finding per location per per visit per subject	Tabulation	STUDYID, USUBJID, VISITNUM, URTESTCD, URLOC, URLAT, URDIR	ur.xpt
VS	Vital Signs	Findings	One record per vital sign measurement per time point per visit per subject	Tabulation	STUDYID, USUBJID, VSTESTCD, VISITNUM, VSTPTREF, VSTPTNUM	vs.xpt
FA	Findings About Events or Interventions	Findings About	One record per finding, per object, per time point, per visit per subject	Tabulation	STUDYID, USUBJID, FATESTCD, FAOBJ, VISITNUM, FATPTREF, FATPTNUM	fa.xpt
SR	Skin Response	Findings About	One record per finding, per object, per time point, per visit per subject	Tabulation	STUDYID, USUBJID, SRTESTCD, SROBJ, VISITNUM, SRPTREF, SRPTNUM	sr.xpt
TA	Trial Arms	Trial Design	One record per planned Element per Arm	Tabulation	STUDYID, ARMCD, TAETORD	ta.xpt
TD	Trial Disease Assessments	Trial Design	One record per planned constant assessment period	Tabulation	STUDYID, TDORDER	td.xpt
TE	Trial Elements	Trial Design	One record per planned Element	Tabulation	STUDYID, ETCD	te.xpt
TI	Trial Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria	Trial Design	One record per I/E criterion	Tabulation	STUDYID, IETESTCD	ti.xpt
TM	Trial Disease Milestones	Trial Design	One record per Disease Milestone type	Tabulation	STUDYID, MIDSTYPE	tm.xpt
TS	Trial Summary	Trial Design	One record per trial summary parameter value	Tabulation	STUDYID, TSPARMCD, TSSEQ	ts.xpt

Dataset	Description	Class	Structure	Purpose	Keys	Location
TV	Trial Visits	Trial Design	One record per planned Visit per Arm	Tabulation	STUDYID, ARM, VISIT	tv.xpt
RELREC	Related Records	Relationship	One record per related record, group of records or dataset	Tabulation	STUDYID, RDOMAIN, USUBJID, IDVAR, IDVARVAL, RELID	relrec.xpt
RELSPEC	Related Specimens	Relationship	One record per specimen identifier per subject	Tabulation	STUDYID, USUBJID, REFID	relspec.xpt
RELSUB	Related Subjects	Relationship	One record per relationship per related subject per subject	Tabulation	STUDYID, USUBJID, RSUBJID, SREL	relsub.xpt
SUPP--	Supplemental Qualifiers for [domain name]	Relationship	One record per supplemental qualifier per related parent domain record(s)	Tabulation	STUDYID, RDOMAIN, USUBJID, IDVAR, IDVARVAL, QNAM	supp--.xpt
OI	Non-host Organism Identifiers	Study Reference	One record per taxon per non-host organism	Tabulation	NHOID, OISEQ	oi.xpt

Separate Supplemental Qualifier datasets of the form supp--.xpt are required. See Section 8.4, [Relating Non-standard Variable Values to a Parent Domain](#).

3.2.1.1 Primary Keys

The table in Section 3.2.1, [Dataset-level Metadata](#), shows examples of what a sponsor might submit as variables that comprise the primary key for SDTM datasets. Because the purpose of the Keys column is to aid reviewers in understanding the structure of a dataset, sponsors should list all of the natural keys for the dataset. These keys should define uniqueness for records within a dataset, and may define a record sort order. The identified keys for each dataset should be consistent with the description of the dataset structure as described in the Define-XML document. For all the general observation-class domains (and for some special-purpose domains), the --SEQ variable was created so that a unique record could be identified consistently across all of these domains via its use, along with STUDYID, USUBJID, and DOMAIN. In most domains, --SEQ will be a surrogate key for a set of variables that comprise the natural key. In certain instances, a supplemental qualifier (SUPP--) variable might also contribute to the natural key of a record for a particular domain. See Section 4.1.9, [Assigning Natural Keys in the Metadata](#), for how this should be represented, and for additional information on keys.

Definitions

A *natural key* is a set of data (1 or more columns of an entity) that uniquely identifies that entity and distinguishes it from any other row in the table. The advantage of natural keys is that they exist already; one does not need to introduce a new, “unnatural” value to the data schema. One of the difficulties in choosing a natural key is that just about any natural key one can think of has the potential to change. Because they have business meaning, natural keys are effectively coupled to the business, and they may need to be reworked when business requirements change. An example of such a change in clinical trials data would be the addition of a position or location that becomes a key in a new study, but which was not collected in previous studies.

A *surrogate key* is a single-part, artificially established identifier for a record. Surrogate key assignment is a special case of derived data, one where a portion of the primary key is derived. A surrogate key is immune to changes in business needs. In addition, the key depends on only 1 field, so it is compact. A common way of deriving surrogate key values is to assign integer values sequentially. The --SEQ variable in the SDTM datasets is an example of a surrogate key for most datasets; in some instances, however, --SEQ might be a part of a natural key as a replacement for what might have been a key (e.g., a repeat sequence number) in the sponsor's database.

3.2.1.2 CDISC Submission Value-level Metadata

In general, findings data models are closely related to normalized, relational data models in a vertical structure of 1 record per observation. Because general observation class data structures are fixed, sometimes information that might appear as columns in a more horizontal (denormalized) structure in presentations and reports will instead be represented as rows in an SDTM Findings structure. Because many different types of observations are all presented in the same structure, there is a need to provide additional metadata to describe expected properties that differentiate (e.g., hematology lab results from serum chemistry lab results in terms of data type, standard units, and other attributes).

For example, the Vital Signs (VS) data domain could contain subject records related to diastolic and systolic blood pressure, height, weight, and body mass index (BMI). These data are all submitted in the normalized SDTM

Findings structure of 1 row per vital signs measurement. This means that there could be 5 records per subject (1 for each test or measurement) for a single visit or time point, with the parameter names stored in the Test Code/Name variables, and the parameter values stored in result variables. Because the unique test code/names could have different attributes (e.g., different origins, roles, definitions) there would be a need to provide value-level metadata for this information.

The value-level metadata should be provided as a separate section of the Define-XML document. For details on the CDISC Define-XML standard, see <https://www.cdisc.org/standards/data-exchange/define-xml>.

3.2.2 Conformance

Conformance with the SDTMIG domain models is minimally indicated by:

- Following the complete metadata structure for data domains
- Following SDTMIG domain models wherever applicable
- Using SDTM-specified standard domain names and prefixes where applicable
- Using SDTM-specified standard variable names
- Using SDTM-specified data types for all variables
- Following SDTM-specified controlled terminology and format guidelines for variables, when provided
- Including all collected and relevant derived data in one of the standard domains, special-purpose datasets, or general observation class structures
- Including all Required and Expected variables as columns in standard domains, and ensuring that all Required variables are populated
- Ensuring that each record in a dataset includes the appropriate Identifier and Timing variables, as well as a Topic variable
- Conforming to all business rules described in the CDISC Notes column and general and domain-specific assumptions

4 Assumptions for Domain Models

4.1 General Domain Assumptions

4.1.1 Review Study Data Tabulation Model and Implementation Guide

Review the SDTM as well as this complete implementation guide before attempting to use any of the individual domain models.

4.1.2 Relationship to Analysis Datasets

Specific guidance on preparing analysis datasets can be found in the CDISC Analysis Data Model (ADaM) Implementation Guide and other ADaM documents, available at <https://www.cdisc.org/standards/foundational/adam>.

4.1.3 Additional Timing Variables

Additional Timing variables can be added as needed to a standard domain model based on the 3 general observation classes, except for the cases specified in Assumption 4.4.8, [Date and Time Reported in a Domain Based on Findings](#). Timing variables can be added to special-purpose domains only where specified in the SDTMIG domain model assumptions. Timing variables cannot be added to SUPPQUAL datasets or to RELREC (described in Section 8, [Representing Relationships and Data](#)).

4.1.3.1 EPOCH Variable Guidance

When EPOCH is included in a Findings class domain, it should be based on the --DTC variable, since this is the date/time of the test or, for tests performed on specimens, the date/time of specimen collection. For observations in Interventions or Events class domains, EPOCH should be based on the --STDTC variable, since this is the start of the intervention or event. A possible, though unlikely, exception would be a finding based on an interval specimen collection that started in one epoch but ended in another. --ENDTC might be a more appropriate basis for EPOCH in such a case.

Sponsors should not impute EPOCH values, but should, where possible, assign EPOCH values on the basis of CRF instructions and structure, even if EPOCH was not directly collected and date/time data was not collected with sufficient precision to permit assignment of an observation to an EPOCH on the basis of date/time data alone. If it is not possible to determine the epoch of an observation, then EPOCH should be null. Methods for assigning EPOCH values can be described in the Define-XML document.

Because EPOCH is a study-design construct, it is not applicable to interventions or events that started before the subject's participation in a study, nor to findings performed before participation in a study. For such records, EPOCH should be null. Note that a subject's participation in a study includes screening, which generally occurs before the reference start date (RFSTDTC) in the Demographics (DM) domain.

4.1.4 Order of the Variables

The order of variables in the Define-XML document must reflect the order of variables in the dataset. The order of variables in CDISC domain models has been chosen to facilitate the review of the models and application of the models. Variables for the 3 general observation classes must be ordered with Identifiers variables first, followed by Topic, Qualifier, and Timing variables. Within each role, variables must be ordered as shown in SDTM Sections 3.1.1, The Interventions Observation Class; 3.1.2, The Events Observation Class; 3.1.3, The Findings Observation Class; 3.1.3.1, Findings About Events or Interventions; 3.1.4, Identifiers for All Classes; and 3.1.5, Timing Variables for All Classes.

4.1.5 SDTM Core Designations

Three categories are specified in the Core column in the domain models:

- A **Required** variable is any variable that is basic to the identification of a data record (i.e., essential key variables and a topic variable) or is necessary to make the record meaningful. Required variables must always be included in the dataset and cannot be null for any record.
- An **Expected** variable is any variable necessary to make a record useful in the context of a specific domain. Expected variables may contain some null values, but in most cases will not contain null values for every record. When the study does not include the data item for an expected variable, however, a null column must still be included in the dataset, and a comment must be included in the Define-XML document to state that the study does not include the data item.
- A **Permissible** variable should be used in an SDTM dataset wherever appropriate. Although domain specification tables list only some of the identifier, timing, and general observation class variables listed in the SDTM, all are permissible unless specifically restricted in this implementation guide (see Section 2.7, [SDTM Variables Not Allowed in the SDTMIG](#)) or by specific domain assumptions.
 - Domain assumptions that say a Permissible variable is "generally not used" do not prohibit use of the variable.
 - If a study includes a data item that would be represented in a Permissible variable, then that variable must be included in the SDTM dataset, even if null. Indicate no data were available for that variable in the Define-XML document.
 - If a study did not include a data item that would be represented in a Permissible variable, then that variable should not be included in the SDTM dataset and should not be declared in the Define-XML document.

4.1.6 Additional Guidance on Dataset Naming

SDTM datasets are normally named to be consistent with the domain code; for example, the Demographics dataset (DM) is named dm.xpt. (See the SDTM Domain Abbreviation codelist, C66734, in CDISC Controlled Terminology (<https://www.cancer.gov/research/resources/terminology/cdisc>) for standard domain codes). Exceptions to this rule are described in Section 4.1.7, [Splitting Domains](#), for general observation class datasets and in Section 8, [Representing Relationships and Data](#), for RELREC and SUPP-- datasets.

In some cases, sponsors may need to define new custom domains and may be concerned that CDISC domain codes defined in the future will conflict with those they choose to use. To eliminate any risk of a sponsor using a name that CDISC later determines to have a different meaning, domain codes beginning with the letters X, Y, and Z have been reserved for the creation of custom domains. Any letter or number may be used in the second position. Note the use of codes beginning with X, Y, or Z is optional, and not required for custom domains.

4.1.7 Splitting Domains

Sponsors may choose to split a domain of topically related information into physically separate datasets.

- A domain based on a general observation class may be split according to values in --CAT. When a domain is split on --CAT, --CAT must not be null.
- The Findings About (FA) domain (see Section 6.4.4, [Findings About Events or Interventions](#)) may alternatively be split based on the domain of the value in --OBJ. For example, FACM would store findings about Concomitant/Prior Medications (CM) records. See Section 6.4.2, [Naming Findings About Domains](#), for more details.

The following rules must be adhered to when splitting a domain into separate datasets to ensure they can be appended back into 1 domain dataset:

1. The value of DOMAIN must be consistent across the separate datasets as it would have been if they had not been split (e.g., QS, FA).
2. All variables that require a domain prefix (e.g., --TESTCD, --LOC) must use the value of DOMAIN as the prefix value (e.g., QS, FA).
3. --SEQ must be unique within USUBJID for all records across all the split datasets. If there are 1000 records for a USUBJID across the separate datasets, all 1000 records need unique values for --SEQ.

4. When relationship datasets (e.g., SUPPxx, FAXx, CO, RELREC) relate back to split parent domains, IDVAR would generally be --SEQ. When IDVAR is a value other than --SEQ (e.g., --GRPID, --REFID, --SPID), care should be used to ensure that the parent records across the split datasets have unique values for the variable specified in IDVAR, so that related children records do not accidentally join back to incorrect parent records.
5. Permissible variables included in one split dataset need not be included in all split datasets.
6. For domains with 2-letter domain codes (i.e., other than SUPPxx and RELREC), split dataset names can be up to 4 characters in length. For example, if splitting by --CAT, dataset names would be the domain name plus up to 2 additional characters (e.g., QS36 for SF-36). If splitting Findings About by parent domain, then the dataset name would be the domain code, "FA", plus the 2-character domain code for parent domain code (e.g., "FACM"). The 4-character dataset-name limitation allows the use of a Supplemental Qualifier dataset associated with the split dataset.
7. Supplemental Qualifier datasets for split domains would also be split. The nomenclature would include the additional 1 to 2 characters used to identify the split dataset (e.g., SUPPQS36, SUPPFACM). The value of RDOMAIN in the SUPP-- datasets would be the 2-character domain code (e.g., QS, FA).
8. In RELREC, if a dataset-level relationship is defined for a split Findings About domain, then RDOMAIN may contain the 4-character dataset name, rather than the domain name "FA", as shown in the following example.

relrec.xpt

Row	STUDYID	RDOMAIN	USUBJID	IDVAR	IDVARVAL	RELTYPE	RELID
1	ABC	CM		CMSPID		ONE	1
2	ABC	FACM		FASPID		MANY	1

9. See the SDTM Implementation Guide: Associated Persons (<https://www.cdisc.org/standards/foundational/sdtmig/>) for the naming of split AP datasets.
10. See the SDTM Define-XML specification (<https://www.cdisc.org/standards/data-exchange/define-xml>) for details regarding metadata representation when a domain is split into different datasets. For additional examples, see the Metadata Submission Guideline (MSG) for SDTMIG (<https://www.cdisc.org/standards/foundational/sdtmig/>).

Note that submission of split SDTM domains may be subject to additional dataset-splitting conventions as defined by regulators via technical specifications and/or as negotiated with regulatory reviewers.

4.1.7.1 Example of Splitting Questionnaires

QRS datasets are routinely created and reviewed for the individual QRS instrument. This example shows the QS domain data split into 3 datasets: Clinical Global Impression (QSCG), Pain Intensity (QSPI), and Satisfaction of Life Scale (QSSW). Each dataset represents a subset of the QS domain data and has only 1 value of QSCAT.

QS Domains

Dataset for Clinical Global Impressions

qscg.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	QSSEQ	QSTESTCD	QSTEST	QSCAT	QSORRES	QSSTRESC	QSSTRESN	QSLOBXFL	VISITNUM	VISIT	VISITDY	QSDTC	QSDY
1	CDISC01	QS	CDISC01.100008	1	CGI0201	CGI02-Severity	CGI	Moderate	4	4	Y	1	WEEK 1	1	2003-04-15	1
2	CDISC01	QS	CDISC01.100008	2	CGI0201	CGI02-Severity	CGI	Mild	3	3		2	WEEK 2	7	2003-04-21	7
3	CDISC01	QS	CDISC01.100008	3	CGI0202	CGI02-Change	CGI	Minimally Improved	3	3		2	WEEK 2	7	2003-04-21	7
4	CDISC01	QS	CDISC01.100008	4	CGI0203	CGI02-Improvement	CGI	A little better	3	3		2	WEEK 2	7	2003-04-21	7
5	CDISC01	QS	CDISC01.100014	1	CGI0201	CGI02-Severity	CGI	Moderate	4	4	Y	1	WEEK 1	1	2003-04-15	1
6	CDISC01	QS	CDISC01.100014	2	CGI0201	CGI02-Severity	CGI	Mild	3	3		2	WEEK 2	7	2003-04-21	7
7	CDISC01	QS	CDISC01.100014	3	CGI0202	CGI02-Change	CGI	Minimally Improved	3	3		2	WEEK 2	7	2003-04-21	7
8	CDISC01	QS	CDISC01.100014	4	CGI0203	CGI02-Improvement	CGI	A little better	3	3		2	WEEK 2	7	2003-04-21	7

Dataset for Pain Intensity

qspi.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	QSSEQ	QSTESTCD	QSTEST	QSCAT	QSSCAT	QSORRES	QSORRESU	QSSTRESC	QSSTRESN	QSSTRESU	QSLOC	QSMETHOD	QSLOBXFL	VISITNUM	QSDTC	QSDY	QSEVLINT
1	CDISC01	QS	CDISC01.100008	1	PI0101	PI01-Pain Intensity	PI	FIBROMYALGIA	WORST PAIN IMAGINABLE		100	100		BACK	VISUAL ANALOG SCALE (100 MM)	Y	1	2003-04-15	1	-PT24H
2	CDISC01	QS	CDISC01.100008	2	PI0101	PI01-Pain Intensity	PI	FIBROMYALGIA	50	mm	50	50	mm	BACK	VISUAL ANALOG SCALE (100 MM)		2	2003-04-21	7	-PT24H
3	CDISC01	QS	CDISC01.100008	3	PI0101	PI01-Pain Intensity	PI	FIBROMYALGIA	60	mm	60	60	mm	BACK	VISUAL ANALOG SCALE (100 MM)		3	2003-04-28	14	-PT24H
4	CDISC01	QS	CDISC01.100014	4	PI0101	PI01-Pain Intensity	PI	FIBROMYALGIA	WORST PAIN IMAGINABLE		100	100		BACK	VISUAL ANALOG SCALE (100 MM)	Y	1	2003-04-15	1	-PT24H
5	CDISC01	QS	CDISC01.100014	5	PI0101	PI01-Pain Intensity	PI	FIBROMYALGIA	50	mm	50	50	mm	BACK	VISUAL ANALOG SCALE (100 MM)		2	2003-04-21	7	-PT24H
6	CDISC01	QS	CDISC01.100014	6	PI0101	PI01-Pain Intensity	PI	FIBROMYALGIA	60	mm	60	60	mm	BACK	VISUAL ANALOG SCALE (100 MM)		3	2003-04-28	14	-PT24H

Dataset for Satisfaction of Life Scale

qssw.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	QSSEQ	QSTESTCD	QSTEST	QSCAT	QSORRES	QSSTRESC	QSSTRESN	QSLOBXFL	VISITNUM	QSDTC	QSDY
1	CDISC01	QS	CDISC01.100008	1	SWLS0101	SWLS01-My Life is Close to Ideal	SWLS	Slightly agree	5	5	Y	1	2003-04-15	1
2	CDISC01	QS	CDISC01.100008	2	SWLS0102	SWLS01-My Life Conditions are Excellent	SWLS	Neither agree nor disagree	4	4	Y	1	2003-04-15	1
3	CDISC01	QS	CDISC01.100008	3	SWLS0103	SWLS01-I Am Satisfied with My Life	SWLS	Agree	6	6	Y	1	2003-04-15	1
4	CDISC01	QS	CDISC01.100008	4	SWLS0104	SWLS01-Have Gotten Important Things	SWLS	Disagree	2	2	Y	1	2003-04-15	1
5	CDISC01	QS	CDISC01.100008	5	SWLS0105	SWLS01-Live Life Over Change Nothing	SWLS	Strongly disagree	1	1	Y	1	2003-04-15	1
6	CDISC01	QS	CDISC01.100014	6	SWLS0101	SWLS01-My Life is Close to Ideal	SWLS	Slightly agree	5	5	Y	1	2003-04-15	1
7	CDISC01	QS	CDISC01.100014	7	SWLS0102	SWLS01-My Life Conditions are Excellent	SWLS	Neither agree nor disagree	4	4	Y	1	2003-04-15	1
8	CDISC01	QS	CDISC01.100014	8	SWLS0103	SWLS01-I Am Satisfied with My Life	SWLS	Agree	6	6	Y	1	2003-04-15	1
9	CDISC01	QS	CDISC01.100014	9	SWLS0104	SWLS01-Have Gotten Important Things	SWLS	Disagree	2	2	Y	1	2003-04-15	1
10	CDISC01	QS	CDISC01.100014	10	SWLS0105	SWLS01-Live Life Over Change Nothing	SWLS	Strongly disagree	1	1	Y	1	2003-04-15	1

SUPPQS Domains

Supplemental Qualifiers for QSCG

suppqscg.xpt

Row	STUDYID	RDOMAIN	USUBJID	IDVAR	IDVARVAL	QNAM	QLABEL	QVAL	QORIG	QEVAL
1	CDISC01	QS	CDISC01.100008	QSCAT	CGI	QSLANG	Questionnaire Language	GERMAN	CRF	
2	CDISC01	QS	CDISC01.100014	QSCAT	CGI	QSLANG	Questionnaire Language	FRENCH	CRF	

Supplemental Qualifiers for QSPI*suppqspi.xpt*

Row	STUDYID	RDOMAIN	USUBJID	IDVAR	IDVARVAL	QNAM	QLABEL	QVAL	QORIG	QEVAL
1	CDISC01	QS	CDISC01.100008	QSTESTCD	PI0101	QSANTXLO	Anchor Text Low	NO PAIN	CRF	
2	CDISC01	QS	CDISC01.100008	QSTESTCD	PI0101	QSANTXHI	Anchor Text High	WORST PAIN IMAGINABLE	CRF	
3	CDISC01	QS	CDISC01.100008	QSTESTCD	PI0101	QSANVLO	Anchor Value Low	0	CRF	
4	CDISC01	QS	CDISC01.100008	QSTESTCD	PI0101	QSANVHI	Anchor Value High	100	CRF	
5	CDISC01	QS	CDISC01.100008	QSCAT	PI	QSLANG	Questionnaire Language	GERMAN	CRF	
6	CDISC01	QS	CDISC01.100014	QSTESTCD	PI0101	QSANTXLO	Anchor Text Low	NO PAIN	CRF	
7	CDISC01	QS	CDISC01.100014	QSTESTCD	PI0101	QSANTXHI	Anchor Text High	WORST PAIN IMAGINABLE	CRF	
8	CDISC01	QS	CDISC01.100014	QSTESTCD	PI0101	QSANVLO	Anchor Value Low	0	CRF	
9	CDISC01	QS	CDISC01.100014	QSTESTCD	PI0101	QSANVHI	Anchor Value High	100	CRF	
10	CDISC01	QS	CDISC01.100014	QSCAT	PI	QSLANG	Questionnaire Language	FRENCH	CRF	

Supplemental Qualifiers for QSSW*suppqssw.xpt*

Row	STUDYID	RDOMAIN	USUBJID	IDVAR	IDVARVAL	QNAM	QLABEL	QVAL	QORIG	QEVAL
1	CDISC01	QS	CDISC01.100008	QSCAT	SWLS	QSLANG	Questionnaire Language	GERMAN	CRF	
2	CDISC01	QS	CDISC01.100014	QSCAT	SWLS	QSLANG	Questionnaire Language	FRENCH	CRF	

4.1.8 Origin Metadata**4.1.8.1 Origin Metadata for Variables**

The origin element in the Define-XML document file is used to indicate where the data originated. Its purpose is to unambiguously communicate to the reviewer the origin of the data source. For example, data could be collected (on the CRF, from a vendor, or from a device), derived, or assigned; CRF data should be traceable to an annotated CRF and derived data should be traceable to some derivation algorithm. The Define-XML specification is the definitive source of allowable origin values. Additional guidance and supporting examples can be referenced using the Metadata Submission Guidelines (MSG) for SDTMIG.

4.1.8.2 Origin Metadata for Records

Sponsors are cautioned to recognize that a derived origin means that all values for that variable were derived, and that collected on the CRF applies to all values as well. In some cases, both collected and derived values may be reported in the same field. For example, some records in a Findings dataset such as Questionnaires (QS) contain values collected from the CRF; other records may contain derived values, such as a total score. When both derived and collected values are reported in a variable, the origin is to be described using value-level metadata in the Define-XML document.

4.1.9 Assigning Natural Keys in the Metadata

Section 3.2, [Using the CDISC Domain Models in Regulatory Submissions – Dataset Metadata](#), indicates that a sponsor should include in the metadata the variables that contribute to the natural key for a domain. In a case where a dataset includes a mix of records with different natural keys, the natural key that provides the most granularity is the one that should be provided. The following example illustrates how to do this, and include a case where a Supplemental Qualifier variable is referenced because it forms part of the natural key.

Musculoskeletal System Findings (MK) Domain Example

Sponsor A chooses the following natural key for the MK domain:

STUDYID, USUBJID, VISTNUM, MKTESTCD

Sponsor B collects data in such a way that the location (MKLOC and MKLAT) and method (MKMETHOD) variables need to be included in the natural key to identify a unique row. Sponsor B then defines the following natural key for the MK domain.

STUDYID, USUBJID, VISITNUM, MKTESTCD, MKLOC, MKLAT, MKMETHOD

In certain instances a Supplemental Qualifier variable (i.e., a QNAM value; see Section 8.4, [Relating Non-standard Variable Values to a Parent Domain](#)) might also contribute to the natural key of a record, and therefore needs to be referenced as part of the natural key for a domain. The important concept here is that a domain is not limited by physical structure. A domain may comprise more than 1 physical dataset (e.g., the main domain dataset and its associated Supplemental Qualifiers dataset). Supplemental Qualifier variables should be referenced in the natural key by using a 2-part name. The word QNAM must be used as the first part of the name to indicate that the contributing variable exists in a domain-specific SUPP--; the second part is the value of QNAM that ultimately becomes a column reference when the SUPPQUAL records are joined on to the main domain dataset (e.g., QNAM.XVAR when the SUPP-- record has a QNAM of "XVAR").

In this example, sponsor B might have collected data that used different imaging methods, using imaging devices with different makes and models, and using different hand positions. The sponsor considers the make and model information and hand position to be essential data that contributes to the uniqueness of the test result, and so includes a device identifier (SPDEVID) in the data and creates a Supplemental Qualifier variable for hand position (QNAM = "MKHNDPOS"). The natural key is then defined as follows:

STUDYID, USUBJID, SPDEVID, VISITNUM, MKTESTCD, MKLOC, MKLAT, MKMETHOD,
QNAM.MKHNDPOS

where the notation "QNAM.MKHNDPOS" means the Supplemental Qualifier whose QNAM is "MKHNDPOS". This approach becomes very useful in a Findings domain when --TESTCD values are "generic" and rely on other variables to completely describe the test. The use of generic test codes helps to create distinct lists of manageable controlled terminology for --TESTCD. In studies where multiple repetitive tests or measurements are being made, for example in a rheumatoid arthritis study where repetitive measurements of bone erosion in the hands and wrists might be made using both X-ray and MRI equipment, the generic MKTEST "Sharp/Genant Bone Erosion Score" would be used in combination with other variables to fully identify the result.

Taking just the phalanges, a sponsor might want to express the following in a test in order to make it unique:

- Left or right hand
- Phalangeal joint position (which finger, which joint)
- Rotation of the hand
- Method of measurement (x-ray or MRI)
- Machine make and model

When CDISC Controlled Terminology for a test is not available, and a sponsor creates --TEST and --TESTCD values, trying to encapsulate all information about a test within a unique value of a --TESTCD is not a recommended approach for the following reasons:

- It results in the creation of a potentially large number of test codes.
- The 8-character values of --TESTCD become less intuitively meaningful.
- Multiple test codes are essentially representing the same test or measurement simply to accommodate attributes of a test within the --TESTCD value itself (e.g., to represent a body location at which a measurement was taken).

As a result, the preferred approach would be to use a generic (or simple) test code that requires associated qualifier variables to fully express the test detail. This approach was used in creating the CDISC Controlled Terminology used in this example:

The MKTESTCD value "SGBESCR" is a generic test code, and additional information about the test is provided by separate qualifier variables. The variables that completely specify a test may include domain variables and supplemental qualifier variables. Expressing the natural key becomes very important in this situation in order to communicate the variables that contribute to the uniqueness of a test.

The following variables would be used to fully describe the test. The natural key for this domain includes both parent dataset variables and a supplemental qualifier variable that contribute to the natural key of each row and to describe the uniqueness of the test.

SPDEVID	MKTESTCD	MKTEST	MKLOC	MKLAT	MKMETHOD	QNAM.MKHNDPOS
ACME3000	SGBESCR	Sharp/Genant Bone Erosion Score	METACARPOPHALANGEAL JOINT 1	LEFT	X-RAY	PALM UP

4.2 General Variable Assumptions

4.2.1 Variable-naming Conventions

SDTM variables are named according to a set of conventions, using fragment names (see Appendix D, [CDISC Variable-naming Fragments](#)). Variables with names ending in "CD" are "short" versions of associated variables that do not include the "CD" suffix (e.g., --TESTCD is the short version of --TEST).

Values of --TESTCD must be limited to 8 characters and cannot start with a number, nor can they contain characters other than letters, numbers, or underscores. This is to avoid possible incompatibility with SAS v5 transport files. This limitation will be in effect until the use of other formats (e.g., Dataset-XML) becomes acceptable to regulatory authorities.

Because QNAM serves the same purpose as --TESTCD within supplemental qualifier datasets, values of QNAM are subject to the same restrictions as values of --TESTCD.

Values of other "CD" variables are **not** subject to the same restrictions as --TESTCD:

- ETCD (the companion to ELEMENT) and TSPARMCD (the companion to TSPARM) are limited to 8 characters and do not have the character restrictions that apply to --TESTCD. These values should be short for ease of use in programming, but it is not expected that they will need to serve as variable names.
- ARMCD is limited to 20 characters and does not have the character restrictions that apply to --TESTCD. The maximum length of ARMCD is longer than for other "short" variables to accommodate the kind of values that are likely to be needed for crossover trials. For example, if ARMCD values for a 7-period crossover were constructed using 2-character abbreviations for each treatment and separating hyphens, the length of ARMCD values would be 20. This same rule applies to the ACTARMCD variable.

Variable descriptive names (labels), up to 40 characters, should be provided as data variable labels for all variables, including Supplemental Qualifier variables.

Use of variable names (other than domain prefixes), formats, decodes, terminology, and data types for the same type of data (even for custom domains and Supplemental Qualifiers) should be consistent within and across studies within a submission.

4.2.2 Two-character Domain Identifier

In order to minimize the risk of difficulty when merging/joining domains for reporting purposes, the 2-character domain identifier is used as a prefix in most variable names.

Variables in domain specification tables (see Section 5, [Models for Special-purpose Domains](#); Section 6, [Domain Models Based on the General Observation Classes](#); Section 7, [Trial Design Model Datasets](#); Section 8, [Representing Relationships and Data](#); and Section 9, [Study References](#)) already specify the complete variable names. When adding variables from the SDTM to standard domains or creating custom domains based on the general observation classes, sponsors must replace the "--" prefix in the SDTM tables of General Observation Class, Timing, and Identifier variables with the 2-character domain identifier (DOMAIN) value for that domain/dataset. The 2-character domain code is limited to A-Z for the first character, and A-Z, 0-9 for the second character. No other characters are allowed. This is for compatibility with SAS v5 transport files and with file naming requirements as part of the Electronic Common Technical Document (eCTD).

The following variables are exceptions to the philosophy that all variable names are prefixed with the domain identifier:

- Required Identifiers (STUDYID, DOMAIN, USUBJID)
- Commonly used grouping and merge keys (e.g., VISIT, VISITNUM, VISITDY)
- All Demographics (DM) domain variables other than DMDTC and DMDY

- All variables in RELREC and SUPQUAL, and some variables in the Comments and Trial Design datasets

Required identifiers are not prefixed because they are usually used as keys when merging/joining observations. The --SEQ and the optional Identifiers --GRPID and --REFID are prefixed because they may be used as keys when relating observations across domains.

4.2.3 Use of "Subject" and USUBJID

"Subject" is used to generically refer to both patients and healthy volunteers in order to be consistent with the recommendation in FDA guidance. The term "subject" should be used consistently in all labels and Define-XML document comments. To identify a subject uniquely across all studies for all applications or submissions involving the product, a unique identifier (USUBJID) should be assigned and included in all datasets.

The unique subject identifier (USUBJID) is required in all datasets containing subject-level data. USUBJID values must be unique for each trial participant (subject) across all trials in the submission. This means that no 2 or more subjects, across all trials in the submission, may have the same USUBJID. In addition, the same person who participates in multiple clinical trials (when this is known) must be assigned the same USUBJID value in all trials.

CDISC does not recommend any specific format for the values of USUBJID, only that the values need to be unique for all subjects in the submission, and across multiple submissions for the same compound. Many sponsors concatenate values for the study, site, and subject into USUBJID, but this is not a requirement. It is acceptable to use any format for USUBJID, as long as the values are unique across all subjects.

The following dm.xpt sample rows illustrate a single subject who participates in 2 studies, first in ACME01 and later in ACME14. Note that this is only one example of the possible values for USUBJID.

dm.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	SUBJID	SITEID	INVMAM
1	ACME01	DM	ACME01-05-001	001	05	John Doe

dm.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	SUBJID	SITEID	INVMAM
1	ACME14	DM	ACME01-05-001	017	14	Mary Smith

4.2.4 Text Case in Submitted Data

It is recommended that text data be submitted in text that is all upper case (e.g., NEGATIVE). Exceptions may include long text data (e.g., comment text) and values of --TEST in Findings datasets (which may be more readable in title case if used as labels in transposed views). Values from CDISC Controlled Terminology or external code systems (e.g., MedDRA, SNOMED) or response values for QRS instruments specified by the instrument documentation should be in the case specified by those sources, which may be mixed case. The case used in the text data must match the case used in the controlled terminology provided in the Define-XML document.

4.2.5 Convention for Missing Values

Missing values for individual data items should be represented by nulls. Conventions for representing observations not done, using the SDTM --STAT and --REASND variables, are addressed in Section 4.5.1.2, [Tests Not Done](#), and the individual domain models.

4.2.6 Grouping Variables and Categorization

Grouping variables are Identifiers and Qualifiers variables—such as the --CAT (Category) and --SCAT (Subcategory)—that group records in the SDTM domains/datasets and can be assigned by sponsors to categorize topic-variable values. For example, a lab record with LBTEST = "SODIUM" might have LBCAT = "CHEMISTRY" and LBSCAT = "ELECTROLYTES". Values for --CAT and --SCAT should not be redundant with the domain name or dictionary classification provided by --DECOD and --BODSYS.

Hierarchy of Grouping Variables

STUDYID
DOMAIN
 --CAT
 --SCAT
 USUBJID
 --GRPID
 --LNKID
 --LNKGRP

How Grouping Variables Group Data

For the subject

1. All records with the same USUBJID value are a group of records that describe that subject.

Across subjects (records with different USUBJID values)

1. All records with the same STUDYID value are a group of records that describe that study.
2. All records with the same DOMAIN value are a group of records that describe that domain.
3. --CAT (Category) and --SCAT (Sub-category) values further subset groups within the domain. Generally, --CAT/--SCAT values have meaning within a particular domain. However, it is possible to use the same values for --CAT/--SCAT in related domains (e.g., MH and AE). When values are used across domains, the meanings should be the same. Examples of where --CAT/--SCAT may have meaning across domains/datasets include:
 - a. Cases where different domains in the same general observation class contain similar conceptual information. Adverse Events (AE), Medical History (MH), and Clinical Events (CE), for example, are conceptually the same data, the only differences being when the event started relative to the study start and whether the event is considered a regulatory-reportable adverse event in the study. Neurotoxicities collected in oncology trials both as separate Medical History CRFs (MH domain) and Adverse Event CRFs (AE domain) could both identify/collect "Paresthesia of the left arm". In both domains, the --CAT variable could have the value of "NEUROTOXICITY".
 - b. Cases where multiple datasets are necessary to capture data about the same topic. Following the oncology example, the existence and start and stop date of paresthesia of the left arm may be reported as an adverse event (AE domain), whereas the severity of the event is captured at multiple visits and recorded as Findings About (FA dataset). In both cases the --CAT variable could have a value of "NEUROTOXICITY".
 - c. Cases where multiple domains are necessary to capture data that were collected together and have an implicit relationship, perhaps identified in the Related Records (RELREC) special-purpose dataset.

Stress-test data collection may capture the following:

- i. Information about the occurrence, start, stop, and duration of the test (in the Procedures (PR) domain)
- ii. Vital Signs recorded during the stress test (VS domain)
- iii. Treatments (e.g., oxygen) administered during the stress test (in an Interventions domain)

In such cases, the data collected during the stress tests recorded in 3 separate domains may all have --CAT/--SCAT values (STRESS TEST) that identify that data were collected during the stress test.

Within subjects (records with the same USUBJID values)

1. --GRPID values further group (subset) records within USUBJID. All records in the same domain with the same --GRPID value are a group of records within USUBJID. Unlike --CAT and --SCAT, --GRPID values are not intended to have any meaning across subjects and are usually assigned during or after data collection.

Although --SPID and --REFID are Identifier variables, they may sometimes be used as grouping variables and may also have meaning across domains.

--LNKID and --LNKGRP express values that are used to link records in separate domains. As such, these variables are often used in IDVAR in a RELREC relationship when there is a dataset-to-dataset relationship.

1. --LNKID is a grouping identifier used to identify a record in one domain that is related to records in another domain, often forming a one-to-many relationship.
2. --LNKGRP is a grouping identifier used to identify a group of records in one domain that is related to a record in another domain, often forming a many-to-one relationship.

Differences Between Grouping Variables

The primary distinctions between --CAT/--SCAT and --GRPID are:

1. --CAT/--SCAT are known (identified) about the data before it is collected.
2. --CAT/--SCAT values group data across subjects.
3. --CAT/--SCAT may have some controlled terminology.
4. --GRPID is usually assigned during or after data collection at the discretion of the sponsor.
5. --GRPID groups data only within a subject.
6. --GRPID values are sponsor-defined, and will not be subject to controlled terminology.

Therefore, data that would be the same across subjects is usually more appropriate in --CAT/--SCAT, and data that would vary across subjects is usually more appropriate in --GRPID. For example, a concomitant medication administered as part of a known combination therapy for all subjects (e.g., "Mayo Clinic Regimen") would more appropriately use --CAT/--SCAT to identify the medication as part of that regimen. Groups of medications recorded on a Serious Adverse Event (SAE) form as treatments for the SAE would more appropriately use --GRPID because groupings are likely to differ across subjects.

In domains based on the Findings general observation class, the --RESCAT variable can be used to categorize results after the fact. --CAT and --SCAT by contrast, are generally defined by the sponsor or used by the investigator at the point of collection, not after assessing the value of Findings results.

4.2.7 Submitting Free Text from the CRF

Sponsors often collect free-text data on a CRF to supplement a standard field. This often occurs as part of a list of choices accompanied by "Other, specify." The manner in which these data are submitted will vary based on their role.

4.2.7.1 "Specify" Values for Non-result Qualifier Variables

When free-text information is collected to supplement a standard non-result qualifier field, the free-text value should be placed in the SUPP-- dataset described in Section 8.4, [Relating Non-standard Variable Values to a Parent Domain](#). When applicable, controlled terminology should be used for SUPP-- field names (QNAM) and their associated labels (QLABEL; see Section 8.4, [Relating Non-standard Variable Values to a Parent Domain](#), and Appendix C1, [Supplemental Qualifiers Name Codes](#)).

For example, when a description of "Other Medically Important Serious Adverse Event" category is collected on a CRF, the free-text description should be stored in the SUPPAE dataset.

- AESMIE = "Y"
- SUPPAE QNAM = "AESOSP", QLABEL = "Other Medically Important SAE", QVAL = "HIGH RISK FOR ADDITIONAL THROMBOSIS"

Another example is a CRF that collects reason for dose adjustment with additional free-text description:

Reason for Dose Adjustment (EXADJ)	Describe
⊕ Adverse Event	
⊕ Insufficient Response	
⊕ Non-medical Reason	

The free-text description should be stored in the SUPPEX dataset.

- EXADJ = "NONMEDICAL REASON"
- SUPPEX QNAM = "EXADJDSC", QLABEL = "Reason For Dose Adjustment Description", QVAL = "PATIENT MISUNDERSTOOD INSTRUCTIONS"

Note that QNAM references the "parent" variable name with the addition of "DSC". Likewise, the label is a modification of the parent variable label.

When the CRF includes a list of values for a qualifier field that includes "Other" and the "Other" is supplemented with a "Specify" free-text field, then the manner in which the free-text "Specify" value is submitted will vary based on the sponsor's coding practice and analysis requirements.

For example, consider a CRF that collects the indication for an analgesic concomitant medication (CMINDC) using a list of prespecified values and an "Other, specify" field :

Indication for analgesic	<input type="radio"/> Post-operative pain <input type="radio"/> Headache <input type="radio"/> Menstrual pain <input type="radio"/> Myalgia <input type="radio"/> Toothache <input type="radio"/> Other, specify: _____
--------------------------	--

An investigator has selected "OTHER" and specified "Broken arm". Several options are available for submission of this data:

1. If the sponsor wishes to maintain controlled terminology for the CMINDC field and limit the terminology to the 5 prespecified choices, then the free text is placed in SUPPCM.

CMINDC
OTHER

QNAM	QLABEL	QVAL
CMINDOTH	Other Indication	BROKEN ARM

2. If the sponsor wishes to maintain controlled terminology for CMINDC but will expand the terminology based on values seen in the "Other, specify" field, then the value of CMINDC will reflect the sponsor's coding decision and SUPPCM could be used to store the verbatim text.

CMINDC
FRACTURE

QNAM	QLABEL	QVAL
CMINDOTH	Other Indication	BROKEN ARM

Note that the sponsor might choose a different value for CMINDC (e.g., "BONE FRACTURE") depending on the sponsor's coding practice and analysis requirements.

3. If the sponsor does not require that controlled terminology be maintained and wishes for all responses to be stored in a single variable, then CMINDC will be used and SUPPCM is not required.

CMINDC
BROKEN ARM

4.2.7.2 "Specify" Values for Result Qualifier Variables

When the CRF includes a list of values for a result field that includes "Other" and the "Other" is supplemented with a "Specify" free-text field, then the manner in which the free-text "Specify" value is submitted will vary based on the sponsor's coding practice and analysis requirements.

For example, consider a CRF where the sponsor requests the subject's eye color:

Eye Color	<input type="radio"/> Brown <input type="radio"/> Black <input type="radio"/> Blue <input type="radio"/> Green <input type="radio"/> Other, specify: _____
-----------	--

An investigator has selected "OTHER" and specified "BLUEISH GRAY". As in the preceding discussion for non-result qualifier values, the sponsor has several options for submission:

1. If the sponsor wishes to maintain controlled terminology in the standard result field and limit the terminology to the 5 prespecified choices, then the free text is placed in --ORRES and the controlled terminology in --STRESC.

SCTEST	SCORRES	SCSTRESC
Eye Color	BLUEISH GRAY	OTHER

2. If the sponsor wishes to maintain controlled terminology in the standard result field, but will expand the terminology based on values seen in the "Other, specify" field, then the free text is placed in --ORRES and the value of --STRESC will reflect the sponsor's coding decision.

SCTEST	SCORRES	SCSTRESC
Eye Color	BLUEISH GRAY	GRAY

3. If the sponsor does not require that controlled terminology be maintained, the verbatim value will be copied to --STRESC.

SCTEST	SCORRES	SCSTRESC
Eye Color	BLUEISH GRAY	BLUEISH GRAY

4.2.7.3 "Specify" Values for Topic Variables

Interventions

If a list of specific treatments is provided along with "Other, Specify", --TRT should be populated with the name of the treatment found in the specified text. If the sponsor wishes to distinguish between the prespecified list of treatments and those recorded in "Other, Specify," the --PRESP variable could be used. For example:

Indicate which of the following concomitant medications was used to treat the subject's headaches:	<input type="radio"/> Acetaminophen <input type="radio"/> Aspirin <input type="radio"/> Ibuprofen <input type="radio"/> Naproxen <input type="radio"/> Other, specify: _____
--	--

If ibuprofen and diclofenac were reported, the CM dataset would include the following:

CMTRT	CMPRESP
IBUPROFEN	Y
DICLOFENAC	

Events

"Other, Specify" for events may be handled similarly to Interventions. --TERM should be populated with the description of the event found in the specified text and --PRESP could be used to distinguish between prespecified and free-text responses.

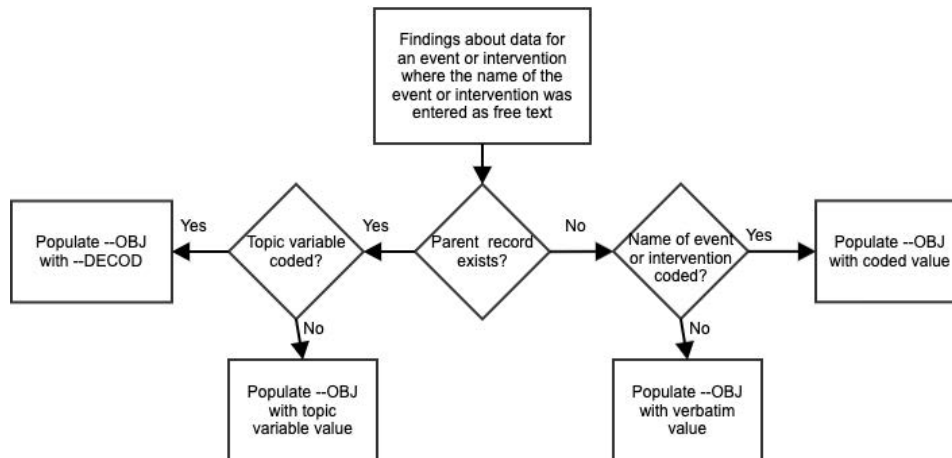
Findings

"Other, Specify" for tests may be handled similarly to Interventions. --TESTCD and --TEST should be populated with the code and description of the test found in the specified text. If specific tests are not listed on the CRF and the investigator has the option of writing in tests, then the name of the test would have to be coded to ensure that all --TESTCD and --TEST values are consistent with the test controlled terminology. For example, a lab CRF collected values for hemoglobin, hematocrit, and "Other, specify". The value the investigator wrote for "Other, specify" was "Prothrombin time" with an associated result and units. The sponsor would submit the controlled terminology for this test: LBTESTCD would be "PT" and LBTEST would be "Prothrombin Time", rather than the verbatim term, "Prothrombin time" supplied by the investigator.

4.2.7.4 "Specify" Values for --OBJ

As illustrated in the following figure, when findings are collected about an event or intervention, and the name of the event or intervention is collected in an "Other, specify" CRF field, the value in --OBJ variable depends on whether the Findings record has a parent record and whether the "Other, specify" value was coded. See also Section 6.4.3, [Variables Unique to Findings About](#).

Figure. Decision Tree for Populating --OBJ



4.2.8 Multiple Values for a Variable

4.2.8.1 Multiple Values for an Intervention or Event Topic Variable

If multiple values are reported for an intervention or event topic variable (e.g., --TRT in an Interventions general observation-class dataset or --TERM in an Events general observation-class dataset), it is expected that the sponsor will split the values into multiple records or otherwise resolve the multiplicity per the sponsor's data management standard operating procedures. For example, if an adverse event term of "Headache and nausea" or a concomitant medication of "Tylenol and Benadryl" is reported, sponsors will often split the original report into separate records and/or query the site for clarification. By the time of submission, datasets should be in conformance with the record structures described in the SDTMIG.

Note: The Disposition (DS) dataset is an exception to the general rule of splitting multiple topic values into separate records. For DS, 1 record for each disposition or protocol milestone is permitted according to the domain structure. For cases of multiple reasons for discontinuation see Section 6.2.4, [Disposition](#), assumption 5 for additional information.

4.2.8.2 Multiple Values for a Findings Result Variable

If multiple result values (--ORRES) are reported for a test in a Findings class dataset, multiple records should be submitted for that --TESTCD.

For example,

- EGTESTCD = "SPRTARRY", EGTEST = "Supraventricular Tachyarrhythmias", EGORRES = "ATRIAL FIBRILLATION"
- EGTESTCD = "SPRTARRY", EGTEST = "Supraventricular Tachyarrhythmias", EGORRES = "ATRIAL FLUTTER"

When a finding can have multiple results, the key structure for the findings dataset must be adequate to distinguish between the multiple results. See Section 4.1.9, [Assigning Natural Keys in the Metadata](#).

4.2.8.3 Multiple Values for a Non-result Qualifier Variable

The SDTM permits 1 value for each qualifier variable per record. If multiple values exist (e.g., due to a "Check all that apply" instruction on a CRF), then the value for the qualifier variable should be "MULTIPLE" and SUPP-- should be used to store the individual responses. It is recommended that the SUPP-- QNAM value reference the corresponding standard domain variable with an appended number or letter. In some cases, the standard variable name will be shortened to meet the 8-character variable name requirement, or it may be clearer to append a meaningful character string as shown in the second Adverse Events (AE) example below, where the first 3 characters of the drug name are appended. Likewise, the QLABEL value should be similar to the standard label. The values stored in QVAL should be consistent with the controlled terminology associated with the standard variable. See Section 8.4, [Relating Non-standard Variable Values to a Parent Domain](#), for additional guidance on maintaining appropriately unique QNAM values.

The following example includes selected variables from the ae.xpt and suppae.xpt datasets for a rash with locations on the face, neck, and chest.

ae.xpt

AETERM	AELOC
RASH	MULTIPLE

suppae.xpt

QNAM	QLABEL	QVAL
AELOC1	Location of the Reaction 1	FACE
AELOC2	Location of the Reaction 2	NECK
AELOC3	Location of the Reaction 3	CHEST

In some cases, values for QNAM and QLABEL more specific than these may be needed.

For example, a sponsor might conduct a study with 2 study drugs (e.g., open-label study of Abcicin + Xyzamin), and may require the investigator assess causality and describe action taken for each drug for the rash:

ae.xpt

AETERM	AEREL	AEACN
RASH	MULTIPLE	MULTIPLE

suppae.xpt

QNAM	QLABEL	QVAL
AERELABC	Causality of Abcicin	POSSIBLY RELATED
AERELXYZ	Causality of Xyzamin	UNLIKELY RELATED
AEACNABC	Action Taken with Abcicin	DOSE REDUCED
AEACNXYZ	Action Taken with Xyzamin	DOSE NOT CHANGED

In each of these examples, the use of SUPPAE should be documented in the Define-XML document and the annotated CRF. The controlled terminology used should be documented as part of value-level metadata.

If the sponsor has clearly documented that one response is of primary interest (e.g., in the CRF, protocol, or analysis plan), the standard domain variable may be populated with the primary response and SUPP-- may be used to store the secondary response(s).

For example, if Abcicin is designated as the primary study drug in the example above:

ae.xpt

AETERM	AEREL	AEACN
RASH	POSSIBLY RELATED	DOSE REDUCED

suppae.xpt

QNAM	QLABEL	QVAL
AERELX	Causality of Xyzamin	UNLIKELY RELATED
AEACNX	Action Taken with Xyzamin	DOSE NOT CHANGED

Note that in the latter case, the label for standard variables AEREL and AEACN will have no indication that they pertain to Abcicin. This association must be clearly documented in the metadata and annotated CRF.

4.2.8.4 Multiple Values for a Parameter

If multiple values (--VAL) are reported for a parameter in a Trial Design or Study Reference dataset (e.g., TS, OI), multiple records should be submitted for that --PARMCD.

For example,

- TSPARMCD = "TTYPE", TSPARM = "Trial Type", TSVAl = "EFFICACY"
- TSPARMCD = "TTYPE", TSPARM = "Trial Type", TSVAl = "SAFETY"

When a parameter can have multiple values, the key structure for the dataset must be adequate to distinguish between the multiple records. See Section 4.1.9, [Assigning Natural Keys in the Metadata](#).

4.2.9 Variable Lengths

When variable length is referenced in the SDTMIG, this refers to the length in bytes of ASCII character strings.

Very large transport files have become an issue for certain regulatory authorities (e.g., US FDA) to process. One of the main contributors to large file sizes has been sponsors using the maximum length of 200 for character variables. To help rectify this situation:

- The maximum SAS v5 transport file character variable length of 200 characters should not be used unless necessary.
- Sponsors should consider the nature of the data and apply reasonable, appropriate lengths to variables. For example:
 - The length of flags will always be 1.
 - --TESTCD and IDVAR will never be more than 8, so the length can always be set to 8.
 - The length for variables that use controlled terminology can be set to the length of the longest term.

4.3 Coding and Controlled Terminology Assumptions

Examples provided in the CDISC Notes column and domain examples are only examples and not intended to imply controlled terminology. For current CDISC Controlled Terminology, visit <https://datascience.cancer.gov/resources/cancer-vocabulary/cdisc-terminology>.

4.3.1 Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format Column

As of SDTMIG v3.3, controlled terminology is represented in the following ways:

- A single asterisk (*) when CDISC Controlled Terminology is not currently available but the SDS Team expects that sponsors may have their own controlled terminology and/or the CDISC Controlled Terminology Team may develop controlled terminology in the future
- The single applicable value for the variable DOMAIN (e.g., "PR")
- The name of a CDISC codelist, represented as a hyperlink in parentheses (e.g., "([NY](#))")
- A short reference to an external terminology (e.g., "MedDRA", "ISO 3166-1 alpha-3")

In addition, the Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format column has been used to indicate variables that use an ISO 8601 format.

4.3.2 Controlled Terminology Text Case

Terms from controlled terminology should be in the case that appears the source codelist or code system (e.g., CDISC codelist or external code system such as MedDRA). See Section 4.2.4, [Text Case in Submitted Data](#).

4.3.3 Controlled Terminology Values

The controlled terminology or a reference to the controlled terminology should be included in the Define-XML document file wherever applicable. All values in the permissible value set for the study should be included, whether or not they are represented in the submitted data. Note that a null value should not be included in the permissible value set. A null value is implied for any list of controlled terms unless the variable is "Required" (see Section 4.1.5, [SDTM Core Designations](#)).

When a domain or dataset specification includes a codelist for a variable, not every value in that codelist may have been part of planned data collection; only values that were part of planned data collection should be included in the Define-XML document. For example, --PRESP variables are associated with the NY codelist, but only the value "Y" is allowed in --PRESP variables. Future versions of the Define-XML specification are expected to include information on representing subsets of controlled terminology.

4.3.4 Use of Controlled Terminology and Arbitrary Number Codes

Controlled terminology or human-readable text should be used instead of arbitrary number codes in order to reduce ambiguity for submission reviewers. For example, CMDECOD would contain human-readable dictionary text rather than a numeric code. Numeric code values may be submitted as Supplemental Qualifiers if necessary.

4.3.5 Storing Controlled Terminology for Synonym Qualifier Variables

- For events such as adverse events and medical history, populate --DECOD with the dictionary's preferred term and populate --BODSYS with the preferred body system name. If a dictionary is multi-axial, the value in --BODSYS should represent the system organ class (SOC) used for the sponsor's analysis and summary tables, which may not necessarily be the primary SOC. Populate --SOC with the dictionary-derived primary SOC. In cases where the primary SOC was used for analysis, --BODSYS and --SOC are the same.
- If MedDRA is used to code events, the intermediate levels in the MedDRA hierarchy should also be represented in the dataset. A pair of variables has been defined for each of the levels of the hierarchy other than SOC and Preferred Term (PT): one to represent the text description and the other to represent the code value associated with it. For example, --LLT should be used to represent the Lowest Level Term text description and --LLTCD should be used to represent the Lowest Level Term code value.
- For concomitant medications, populate CMDECOD with the drug's generic name and populate CMCLAS with the drug class used for the sponsor's analysis and summary tables. If coding to multiple classes, follow Section 4.2.8.1, [Multiple Values for an Intervention or Event Topic Variable](#), or omit CMCLAS.
- For concomitant medications, supplemental qualifiers may be used to represent additional coding dictionary information (e.g., a drug's ATC codes from the WHO Drug Dictionary; see Section 8.4, [Relating Non-standard Variable Values to a Parent Domain](#)).

The sponsor is expected to provide the dictionary name and version used to map the terms by utilizing the Define-XML external codelist attributes.

4.3.6 Storing Topic Variables for General Domain Models

The topic variable for the Interventions and Events general observation-class models is often stored as verbatim text. For an Events domain, the topic variable is --TERM. For an Interventions domain, the topic variable is --TRT. For a Findings domain, the topic variable --TESTCD should use controlled terminology (e.g., "SYSBP" for systolic blood pressure). If CDISC Controlled Terminology exists, it should be used; otherwise, sponsors should define their own controlled list of terms. If the verbatim topic variable in an Interventions or Event domain is modified to facilitate coding, the modified text is stored in --MODIFY. In most cases—other than Physical Examination (PE)—the

dictionary-coded text is derived into --DECOD. Because the PEORRES variable is modified instead of the topic variable for PE, the dictionary-derived text would be placed in PESTRESC. The variables used in each of the defined domains are:

Domain	Original Verbatim	Modified Verbatim	Standardized Value
AE	AETERM	AEMODIFY	AEDECOD
DS	DSTERM		DSDECOD
CM	CMTRT	CMMODIFY	CMDECOD
MH	MHTERM	MHMODIFY	MHDECOD
PE	PEORRES	PEMODIFY	PESTRESC

4.3.7 Use of "Yes" and "No" Values

Variables where the response is "Yes" or "No" ("Y" or "N") should normally be populated for both "Y" and "N" responses. This eliminates confusion regarding whether a blank response indicates "N" or is a missing value. However, some variables are collected or derived in a manner that allows only 1 response, such as when a single checkbox indicates "Yes". In situations such as these, where it is unambiguous to populate only the response of interest, it is permissible to populate only 1 value ("Y" or "N") and leave the alternate value blank. An example of when it would be acceptable to use only a value of "Y" would be for Last Observation Before Exposure Flag (--LOBXFL) variables, where "N" is not necessary to indicate that a value is not the last observation before exposure.

Note: Permissible values for variables with controlled terms of "Y" or "N" may be extended to include "U" or "NA" if it is the sponsor's practice to explicitly collect or derive values indicating "Unknown" or "Not Applicable" for that variable.

4.4 Actual and Relative Time Assumptions

Timing variables (SDTM Section 3.1.5, Timing Variables for All Classes) are an essential component of all SDTM subject-level domain datasets. In general, all domains based on the 3 general observation classes should have at least 1 timing variable. In the Events or Interventions general observation class, this could be the start date of the event or intervention. In the Findings observation class, where data are usually collected at multiple visits, at least 1 timing variable must be used.

The SDTMIG requires dates and times of day to be stored according to the international standard ISO 8601 (<http://www.iso.org>). ISO 8601 provides a text-based representation of dates and/or times, intervals of time, and durations of time.

4.4.1 Formats for Date/Time Variables

An SDTM DTC variable may include data that is represented in ISO 8601 format as a complete date/time, a partial date/time, or an incomplete date/time.

The SDTMIG template uses ISO 8601 for calendar dates and times of day, which are expressed as follows:

- YYYY-MM-DDThh:mm:ss(.n+)?((+|-)hh:mm)Z)?

where:

- [YYYY] = four-digit year
- [MM] = two-digit representation of the month (01-12, 01=January, etc.)
- [DD] = two-digit day of the month (01 through 31)
- [T] = (time designator) indicates time information follows
- [hh] = two digits of hour (00 through 23) (am/pm is NOT allowed)
- [mm] = two digits of minute (00 through 59)
- [ss] = two digits of second (00 through 59)

The last two components, indicated in the format pattern with a question mark, are optional:

- [(n+)?] = optional fractions of seconds
- [(((+|-)hh:mm)|Z)?] = optional time zone

Other characters defined for use within the ISO 8601 standard are:

- [-] (hyphen): to separate the time elements "year" from "month" and "month" from "day" and to represent missing date components.
- [:] (colon): to separate the time elements "hour" from "minute" and "minute" from "second"
- [/] (solidus): to separate components in the representation of date/time intervals
- [P] (duration designator): precedes the components that represent the duration

Spaces are not allowed in any ISO 8601 representations.

Key aspects of the ISO 8601 standard are as follows:

- ISO 8601 represents dates as a text string using the notation YYYY-MM-DD.
- ISO 8601 represents times as a text string using the notation hh:mm:ss.(n+)?(((+|-)hh:mm)|Z)?.
- The SDTM and the SDTMIG require use of the ISO 8601 extended format, which requires hyphen delimiters for date components and colon delimiters for time components. The ISO 8601 basic format, which does not require delimiters, should not be used in SDTM datasets.
- When a date is stored with a time in the same variable (as a date/time), the date is written in front of the time and the time is preceded with "T" using the notation YYYY-MM-DDThh:mm:ss (e.g. 2001-12-26T00:00:01).

Implementation of the ISO 8601 standard means that date/time variables are character/text data types. The SDTM fragment employed for date/time character variables is DTC.

4.4.2 Date/Time Precision

The concept of representing date/time precision is handled through use of the ISO 8601 standard. According to ISO 8601, precision (also referred to by ISO 8601 as "completeness" or "representations with reduced accuracy") can be inferred from the presence or absence of components in the date and/or time values. Missing components are represented by right truncation or a hyphen (for intermediate components that are missing). If the date and time values are completely missing, the SDTM date field should be null. Every component except year is represented as 2 digits. Years are represented as 4 digits; for all other components, 1-digit numbers are always padded with a leading zero.

The following table provides examples of ISO 8601 representations of complete and truncated date/time values using ISO 8601 "appropriate right truncations" of incomplete date/time representations. Note that if no time component is represented, the [T] time designator (in addition to the missing time) must be omitted in ISO 8601 representation.

	Date and Time as Originally Recorded	Precision	ISO 8601 Date/Time
1	December 15, 2003 13:14:17.123	Date/time, including fractional seconds	2003-12-15T13:14:17.123
2	December 15, 2003 13:14:17	Date/time to the nearest second	2003-12-15T13:14:17
3	December 15, 2003 13:14	Unknown seconds	2003-12-15T13:14
4	December 15, 2003 13	Unknown minutes and seconds	2003-12-15T13
5	December 15, 2003	Unknown time	2003-12-15
6	December, 2003	Unknown day and time	2003-12
7	2003	Unknown month, day, and time	2003

This date and date/time model also provides for imprecise or estimated dates, such as those commonly seen in Medical History. To represent these intervals while applying the ISO 8601 standard, it is recommended that the sponsor concatenate the date/time values (using the most complete representation of the date/time known) that describe the beginning and the end of the interval of uncertainty and separate them with a solidus, as shown in the following table.

	Interval of Uncertainty	ISO 8601 Date/Time
1	Between 10:00 and 10:30 on the morning of December 15, 2003	2003-12-15T10:00/2003-12-15T10:30
2	Between the first of this year (2003) until "now" (February 15, 2003)	2003-01-01/2003-02-15
3	Between the first and the tenth of December, 2003	2003-12-01/2003-12-10
4	Sometime in the first half of 2003	2003-01-01/2003-06-30

Other uncertainty intervals may be represented by the omission of components of the date when these components are unknown or missing. As previously mentioned, ISO 8601 represents missing intermediate components through the use of a hyphen where the missing component would normally be represented. This may be used in addition to "appropriate right truncations" for incomplete date/time representations. When components are omitted, the expected delimiters must still be kept in place and only a single hyphen is to be used to indicate an omitted component. Examples of this method of omitted component representation are shown in the following table.

	Date and Time as Originally Recorded	Level of Uncertainty	ISO 8601 Date/Time
1	December 15, 2003 13:15:17	Date/time to the nearest second	2003-12-15T13:15:17
2	December 15, 2003 ??:15	Unknown hour with known minutes	2003-12-15T-:15
3	December 15, 2003 13:?:?:17	Unknown minutes with known date, hours, and seconds	2003-12-15T13:-:17
4	The 15th of some month in 2003, time not collected	Unknown month and time with known year and day	2003---15
5	December 15, but can't remember the year, time not collected	Unknown year with known month and day	--12-15
6	7:15 of some unknown date	Unknown date with known hour and minute	-----T07:15

Note that row 6, where a time is reported with no date information, represents a very unusual situation. Because most data are collected as part of a visit, when only a time appears on a CRF, it is expected that the date of the visit would usually be used as the date of collection.

Using a character-based data type to implement the ISO 8601 date/time standard will ensure that the date/time information will be machine- and human-readable without the need for further manipulation, and will be platform- and software-independent.

4.4.3 Intervals of Time and Use of Duration for --DUR Variables

4.4.3.1 Intervals of Time and Use of Duration

As defined by ISO 8601, an *interval of time* is the part of a time axis, limited by 2 time "instants" such as the times represented in SDTM by the variables --STDTC and --ENDTC. These variables represent the 2 instants that bound an interval of time; the *duration* is the quantity of time that is equal to the difference between these time points.

ISO 8601 allows an interval to be represented in multiple ways. One representation, shown below, uses 2 dates in the format:

YYYY-MM-DDThh:mm:ss/YYYY-MM-DDThh:mm:ss

Although this example represents the interval (by providing the start date/time and end date/time to bound the interval of time), it does not provide the value of the duration (the quantity of time).

Duration is frequently used during a review; however, the duration timing variable (--DUR) should generally be used in a domain if it was collected in lieu of a start date/time (--STDTC) and end date/time (--ENDTC). If both --STDTC and --ENDTC are collected, durations can be calculated by the difference in these 2 values, and need not be in the submission dataset.

Both duration and duration units can be provided in the single --DUR variable, in accordance with the ISO 8601 standard. The values provided in --DUR should follow 1 of the following ISO 8601 duration formats:

PnYnMnDTnHnMnS
- or -
PnW

where the letter designation is defined as:

- [P] (duration designator): precedes the alphanumeric text string that represents the duration. Note that the use of the character "P" is based on the historical use of the term "period" for duration.

- [n] represents a positive number or zero.
- [W] is used as week designator, preceding a data element that represents the number of calendar weeks within the calendar year (e.g., P6W represents 6 weeks of calendar time).

The letter "P" must precede other values in the ISO 8601 representation of duration. The "n" preceding each letter represents the number of years, months, days, hours, minutes, seconds, or the number of weeks. As with the date/time format, "T" is used to separate the date components from time components.

Note that weeks cannot be mixed with any other date/time components such as days or months in duration expressions.

As is the case with the date/time representation in --DTC, --STDTC, or --ENDTC, only the components of duration that are known or collected need to be represented. As is the case with the date/time representation, if no time component is represented, the [T] time designator (in addition to the missing time) must be omitted in ISO 8601 representation.

ISO 8601 also allows that the "lowest-order components" of duration being represented may be represented in decimal format. This may be useful if data are collected in formats such as "one and one-half years", "two and a half weeks", "half a week" or "quarter of an hour" and the sponsor wishes to represent this "precision" (or lack of precision) in ISO 8601 representation. This is ONLY allowed in the lowest-order (right-most) component in any duration representation.

The following table provides some examples of ISO 8601-compliant representations of durations.

Duration as originally recorded	ISO 8601 Duration
2 years	P2Y
10 weeks	P10W
3 months 14 days	P3M14D
3 days	P3D
6 months 17 days 3 hours	P6M17DT3H
14 days 7 hours 57 minutes	P14DT7H57M
42 minutes 18 seconds	PT42M18S
One-half hour	PT0.5H
5 days 12¼ hours	P5DT12.25H
4 ½ weeks	P4.5W

Note that a leading zero is required with decimal values less than 1.

4.4.3.2 Interval with Uncertainty

When an interval of time is an amount of time (duration) following an event whose start date/time is recorded (with some level of precision, e.g., when one knows the start date/time and the duration following the start date/time), the correct ISO 8601 usage to represent this interval is:

YYYY-MM-DDThh:mm:ss/PnYnMnDTnHnMnS

where the start date/time is represented before the solidus or foreword slash [/], the "Pn..." following the solidus represents a "duration," and the entire representation is known as an "interval." Note that this is the recommended representation of elapsed time, given a start date/time and the duration elapsed.

When an interval of time is an amount of time (duration) measured prior to an event whose start date/time is recorded (with some level of precision, e.g., where one knows the end date/time and the duration preceding that end date/time), the syntax is:

PnYnMnDTnHnMnS/YYYY-MM-DDThh:mm:ss

where the duration, "Pn...", is represented before the solidus [/], the end date/time is represented following the solidus, and the entire representation is known as an "interval."

4.4.4 Use of the Study Day Variables

The permissible study day variables (i.e., --DY, --STDY, --ENDY) describe the relative day of the observation starting with the reference date as day 1. They are determined by comparing the date portion of the respective date/time variables (--DTC, --STDTC, and --ENDTC) to the date portion of the subject reference start date (RFSTDTC from the Demographics domain).

The subject reference start date (RFSTDTC) is designated as study day 1. The study day value is incremented by 1 for each date following RFSTDTC. Dates prior to RFSTDTC are decreased by 1, with the date preceding RFSTDTC designated as study day -1 (there is no study day 0). This algorithm for determining Study Day is consistent with how people typically describe sequential days relative to a fixed reference point, but creates problems if used for mathematical calculations because it does not allow for a day 0. As such, Study Day is not suited for use in subsequent numerical computations, such as calculating duration. The raw date values should be used rather than Study Day in those calculations.

All study day values are integers. Thus, to calculate Study Day:

--DY = (date portion of --DTC) - (date portion of RFSTDTC) + 1 if --DTC is on or after RFSTDTC
 --DY = (date portion of --DTC) - (date portion of RFSTDTC) if --DTC precedes RFSTDTC

This method should be used across all domains.

4.4.5 Clinical Encounters and Visits

All domains based on the 3 general observation classes should have at least 1 timing variable. For domains in the Events or Interventions observation classes, and for domains in the Findings observation class, for which data are collected only once during the study, the most appropriate timing variable may be a date (e.g., --DTC, --STDTC) or some other timing variable. For studies that are designed with a prospectively defined schedule of visit-based activities, domains for data that are to be collected more than once per subject (e.g., labs, ECG, vital signs) are expected to include VISITNUM as a timing variable.

Clinical encounters are described by the CDISC visit variables. For planned visits, values of VISIT, VISITNUM, and VISITDY must be those defined in the Trial Visits (TV) dataset (see Section 7.3.1, [Trial Visits](#)). For planned visits:

- Values of VISITNUM are used for sorting and should, wherever possible, match the planned chronological order of visits. Occasionally, a protocol will define a planned visit whose timing is unpredictable (e.g., planned in response to an adverse event, a threshold test value, or a disease event), and completely chronological values of VISITNUM may not be possible in such cases.
- There should be a one-to-one relationship between values of VISIT and VISITNUM.
- For visits that may last more than 1 calendar day, VISITDY should be the planned day of the start of the visit.

Sponsor practices for populating visit variables for unplanned visits may vary.

- VISITNUM should generally be populated, even for unplanned visits, as it is expected in many Findings domains, as described above. The easiest method of populating VISITNUM for unplanned visits is to assign the same value (e.g., 99) to all unplanned visits, although this method provides no differentiation between the unplanned visits and does not provide chronological sorting. Methods that provide a one-to-one relationship between visits and values of VISITNUM, that are consistent across domains, and that assign VISITNUM values that sort chronologically require more work and must be applied after all of a subject's unplanned visits are known.
- VISIT may be left null or may be populated with a generic value (e.g., "Unscheduled") for all unplanned visits, or individual values may be assigned to different unplanned visits.
- VISITDY must not be populated for unplanned visits; VISITDY is, by definition, the planned study day of visit. The actual study day of an unplanned visit belongs in a --DY variable.

The following lb.xpt sample rows show how visit identifiers might be used for lab data.

lb.xpt

USUBJID	VISIT	VISITNUM	VISITDY	LBDY
001	Week 1	2	7	7
001	Week 2	3	14	13
001	Week 2 Unscheduled	3.1		17

4.4.6 Representing Additional Study Days

The SDTM allows for the representation of study days relative to the RFSTDTC reference start date variable in the DM dataset, using variables --DY, as described in Section 4.4.4, [Use of the "Study Day" Variables](#). The calculation of additional study days within subdivisions of time in a clinical trial may be based on 1 or more sponsor-defined reference dates not represented by RFSTDTC. In such cases, the sponsor may define supplemental qualifier variables and the Define-XML document should reflect the reference dates used to calculate such study days. If the sponsor wishes to define "day within element" or "day within epoch", the reference date/time will be an element start date/time in the Subject Elements (SE) dataset (see Section 5.3, [Subject Elements](#)).

4.4.7 Use of Relative Timing Variables

--STRF and --ENRF

The variables --STRF and --ENRF represent the timing of an observation relative to the sponsor-defined study reference period, when information such as "BEFORE", "PRIOR", "ONGOING", or "CONTINUING" is collected in lieu of a date and this collected information is in relation to the sponsor-defined study reference period. The sponsor-defined study reference period is the continuous period of time defined by the discrete starting point, RFSTDTC, and the discrete ending point, RFENDTC, for each subject in the Demographics (DM) dataset.

--STRF is used to identify the start of an observation relative to the sponsor-defined study reference period.

--ENRF is used to identify the end of an observation relative to the sponsor-defined study reference period.

Allowable values for --STRF are "BEFORE", "DURING", "DURING/AFTER", "AFTER", and "UNKNOWN". Although "COINCIDENT" and "ONGOING" are in the STENRF codelist, they describe timing relative to a point in time rather than an interval of time, so are not appropriate for use with --STRF variables. It would be unusual for an event or intervention to be recorded as starting "AFTER" the study reference period, but could be possible, depending on how the study reference period is defined in a particular study.

Allowable values for --ENRF are "BEFORE", "DURING", "DURING/AFTER", "AFTER" and "UNKNOWN". If --ENRF is used, then --ENRF = "AFTER" means that the event did not end before or during the study reference period. Although "COINCIDENT" and "ONGOING" are in the STENRF codelist, they describe timing relative to a point in time rather than an interval of time, so are not appropriate for use with --ENRF variables. As an example, a CRF checkbox that identifies concomitant medication use that began prior to the study reference period would translate into CMSTRF = "BEFORE", if selected. Note that in this example, the information collected is with respect to the start of the concomitant medication use only, and therefore the collected data corresponds to variable CMSTRF, not CMENRF. Note also that the information collected is relative to the study reference period, which meets the definition of CMSTRF. Some sponsors may wish to derive --STRF and --ENRF for analysis or reporting purposes even when dates are collected. Sponsors are cautioned that doing so in conjunction with directly collecting or mapping data such as "BEFORE", "PRIOR", and "ONGOING" to --STRF and --ENRF will blur the distinction between collected and derived values within the domain. Sponsors wishing to do such derivations are instead encouraged to use analysis datasets for this derived data.

In general, sponsors are cautioned that representing information using variables --STRF and --ENRF may not be as precise as other methods, particularly because information is often collected relative to a point in time or to a period of time other than the one defined as the study reference period. SDTMIG v3.1.2 attempted to address these limitations by the addition of 4 new relative timing variables, which are described in the following section. Sponsors should use the set of variables that allows for accurate representation of collected data. In many cases, this will mean using these new relative timing variables in place of --STRF and --ENRF.

--STRTPT, --STTPT, --ENRTPT, and --ENTPT

Although the variables --STRF and --ENRF are useful in the case when relative timing assessments are made coincident with the start and end of the study reference period, they may not be suitable for expressing relative timing assessments (e.g., "Prior", "Ongoing") that are collected at other times of the study. As a result, 4 new timing variables were added in SDTMIG v3.1.2 to express a similar concept at any point in time. The variables --STRTPT and --ENRTPT contain values similar to --STRF and --ENRF, but may be anchored with any timing description or date/time value expressed in the respective --STTPT and --ENTPT variables, and are not limited to the study reference period. Unlike the variables --STRF and --ENRF, which for all domains are defined relative to one study

reference period, the timing variables --STRTPT, --STTPT, --ENRTPT, and --ENTPT are defined by each sponsor for each study. Allowable values for --STRTPT and --ENRTPT are as follows.

If the reference time point corresponds to the date of collection or assessment:

- Start values: An observation can start BEFORE that time point, can start COINCIDENT with that time point, or it can be UNKNOWN when it started.
- End values: An observation can end BEFORE that time point, can end COINCIDENT with that time point, can be known that it did not end but was ONGOING, or it can be UNKNOWN when it ended or if it was ongoing.
- AFTER is not a valid value in this case because it would represent an event after the date of collection.

If the reference time point is prior to the date of collection or assessment:

- Start values: An observation can start BEFORE the reference point, can start COINCIDENT with the reference point, can start AFTER the reference point, or it can be UNKNOWN when it started.
- End values: An observation can end BEFORE the reference point, can end COINCIDENT with the reference point, can end AFTER the reference point, can be known that it did not end but was ONGOING, or it can be UNKNOWN when it ended or if it was ongoing.

Although "DURING" and "DURING/AFTER" are in the STENRF codelist, they describe timing relative to an interval of time rather than a point in time, so are not allowable for use with --STRTPT and --ENRTPT variables.

Examples of --STRTPT, --STTPT, --ENRTPT, and --ENTPT

Example 1: Medical History

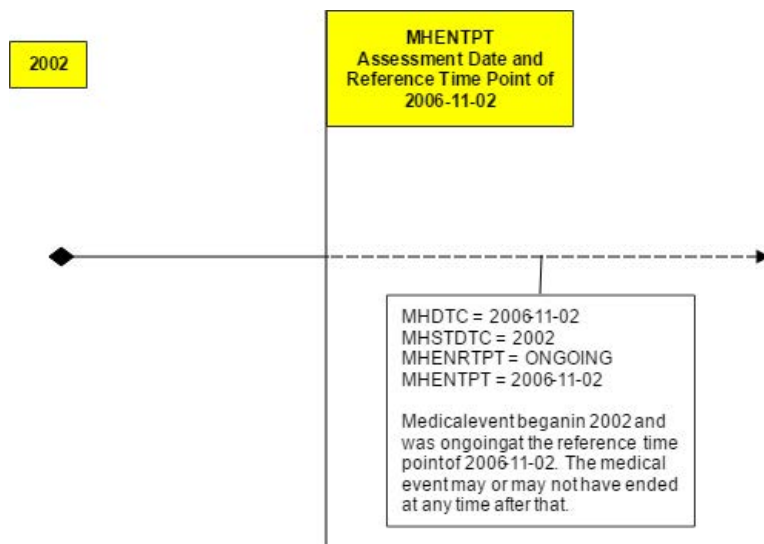
Assumptions:

- CRF contains "Year Started" and checkbox for "Active"
- "Date of Assessment" is collected

Example when "Active" is checked:

- MHDTTC = date of assessment value (e.g., "2006-11-02")
- MHSTDTC = year of condition start (e.g., "2002")
- MHENRTPT = "ONGOING"
- MHENTPT = date of assessment value (e.g., "2006-11-02")

Figure. Example of --ENRTPT and --ENTPT for Medical History



Example 2: Prior and Concomitant Medications

Assumptions:

- CRF includes collection of "Start Date" and "Stop Date", and checkboxes for
 - "Prior" if start date was before the screening visit and was unknown or uncollected
 - "Continuing" if medication had not stopped as of the final study visit, so no end date was collected

Example when both "Prior" and "Continuing" are checked:

- CMSTDTC is null
- CMENDTC is null
- CMSTRTPT = "BEFORE"
- CMSTTPT is screening date (e.g., "2006-10-21")
- CMENRTPT = "ONGOING"
- CMENTPT is final study visit date (e.g., "2006-11-02")

Example 3: Adverse Events

Assumptions:

- CRF contains "Start Date", "Stop Date"
- Collection of "Outcome" includes checkboxes for "Continuing" and "Unknown", to be used, if necessary, at the end of the subject's participation in the trial
- No assessment date or visit information was collected

Example when "Unknown" is checked:

- AESTDTC is start date (e.g., "2006-10-01")
- AEENDTC is null
- AEENRTPT = "UNKNOWN"
- AEENTPT is final subject contact date (e.g., "2006-11-02")

4.4.8 Date and Time Reported in a Domain Based on Findings

When the date/time of collection is reported in any domain, the date/time should go into the --DTC field (e.g., EGDTC for Date/Time of ECG). For any domain based on the Findings general observation class (e.g., lab tests based on a specimen), the collection date is likely to be tied to when the source of the finding was captured, not necessarily when the data were recorded. In order to ensure that the critical timing information is always represented in the same variable, the --DTC variable is used to represent the time of specimen collection. For example, in the Laboratory Test Results (LB) domain, the LBDTC variable would be used for all single-point blood collections or spot urine collections. For timed lab collections (e.g., 24-hour urine collections) the LBDTC variable would be used for the start date/time of the collection and LBENDTC for the end date/time of the collection. This approach allows the single-point and interval collections to use the same date/time variables consistently across all datasets for the Findings general observation class. The following table illustrates the proper use of these variables. Note that --STDTC should not be used in the Findings general observation class and is therefore blank in this table.

Collection Type	--DTC	--STDTC	--ENDTC
Single-point Collection	X		
Interval Collection	X		X

4.4.9 Use of Dates as Result Variables

Dates are generally used only as timing variables to describe the timing of an event, intervention, or collection activity, but there may be occasions when it may be preferable to model a date as a result (--ORRES) in a Findings dataset. Note that using a date as a result to a Findings question is unusual and atypical, and should be approached

with caution. This situation, however, may occasionally occur when (1) a group of questions (each of which has a date response) is asked and analyzed together; or (2) the event(s) and intervention(s) in question are not medically significant (e.g., when included in questionnaires). Consider the following cases:

- Calculated due date
- Date of last day on the job
- Date of high school graduation

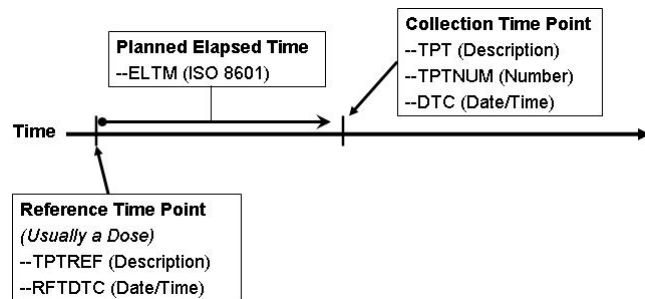
One approach to modeling these data would be to place the text of the question in --TEST and the response to the question (a date represented in ISO 8601 format) in --ORRES and --STRESC, as long as these date results do not contain the dates of medically significant events or interventions.

Again, use extreme caution when storing dates as the results of findings. Remember, in most cases, these dates should be timing variables associated with a record in an Intervention or Events dataset.

4.4.10 Representing Time Points

Time points can be represented using the time point variables --TPT, --TPTNUM, --ELTM, and the time-point anchors --TPTRF (text description) and --RFTDTC (the date/time). Note that time-point data will usually have an associated --DTC value. The interrelationship of these variables is shown in the following figure.

Figure. Representing Time Points



Values for these variables for vital signs measurements taken at 30, 60, and 90 minutes after dosing would look like the following.

VSTPTNUM	VSTPT	VSELTM	VSTPTREF	VSRFTDTC	VSDTC
1	30 MIN	PT30M	DOSE ADMINISTRATION	2006-08-01T08:00	2006-08-01T08:30
2	60 MIN	PT1H	DOSE ADMINISTRATION	2006-08-01T08:00	2006-08-01T09:01
3	90 MIN	PT1H30M	DOSE ADMINISTRATION	2006-08-01T08:00	2006-08-01T09:32

Note that VSELTM is the planned elapsed time, not the actual elapsed time. The actual elapsed time could be derived in an analysis dataset, if desired, as VSDTC-VSRFTDTC.

Values for these variables for urine collections taken pre-dose, and from 0-12 hours and 12-24 hours after dosing would look like the following.

LBTPTNUM	LBTPT	LBELTM	LBTPTREF	LBRFTDTC	LBDC
1	15 MIN PRE-DOSE	-PT15M	DOSE ADMINISTRATION	2006-08-01T08:00	2006-08-01T07:45
2	0-12 HOURS	PT12H	DOSE ADMINISTRATION	2006-08-01T08:00	2006-08-01T20:35
3	12-24 HOURS	PT24H	DOSE ADMINISTRATION	2006-08-01T08:00	2006-08-02T08:40

Note that the value in LBELTM represents the end of the specimen collection interval.

When time points are represented in SDTMIG domains, both --TPT and --TPTNUM must be used. Time points may or may not have an associated --TPTRF. Sometimes, --TPTNUM may be used as a key for multiple values collected for the same test within a visit; as such, there is no dependence upon an anchor such as --TPTRF, but there will be a dependency upon VISITNUM. In such cases, VISITNUM will be required to confer uniqueness to values of --TPTNUM.

If the protocol describes the scheduling of a dose using a reference intervention or assessment, then --TPTREF should be populated, even if it does not contribute to uniqueness. The fact that time points are related to a reference time point, and what that reference time point is, are important for interpreting the data collected at the time point.

Not all time points will require all 3 variables to provide uniqueness. In fact, in some cases a time point may be uniquely identified without the use of VISIT, or without the use of --TPTREF, or without the use of either. For instance:

- A trial might have time points only within 1 visit, so that the contribution of VISITNUM to uniqueness is trivial. (VISITNUM would be populated, but would not contribute to uniqueness.)
- A trial might have time points that do not relate to any visit, such as time points relative to a dose of drug self-administered by the subject at home. (Visit variables would not be included, but --TPTREF and other time point variables would be populated.)
- A trial may have only 1 reference time point per visit, and all reference time points may be similar, so that only 1 value of --TPTREF (e.g., "DOSE") is needed. (--TPTREF would be populated, but would not contribute to uniqueness.)
- A trial may have time points not related to a reference time point. For instance, --TPTNUM values could be used to distinguish first, second, and third repeats of a measurement scheduled without any relationship to dosing (--TPTREF and --ELTM would not be included.) In this case, where the protocol calls for repeated measurements but does not specify timing of the measurements, the --REPNUM variable could be used instead of time-point variables.

For trials with many time points, the requirement to provide uniqueness using only VISITNUM, --TPTREF, and --TPTNUM may lead to a scheme where multiple natural keys are combined into the values of one of these variables.

For instance, in a crossover trial with multiple doses on multiple days within each period, either of the following options could be used.

1. VISITNUM might be used to designate period, --TPTREF might be used to designate the day and the dose, and --TPTNUM might be used to designate the timing relative to the reference time point.
2. VISITNUM might be used to designate period and day within period, --TPTREF might be used to designate the dose within the day, and --TPTNUM might be used to designate the timing relative to the reference time point.

Option 1

VISIT	VISITNUM	--TPT	--TPTNUM	--TPTREF
PERIOD 1	3	PRE-DOSE	1	DAY 1, AM DOSE
		1H	2	
		4H	3	
		PRE-DOSE	1	DAY 1, PM DOSE
		1H	2	
		4H	3	
		PRE-DOSE	1	DAY 5, AM DOSE
		1H	2	
		4H	3	
		PRE-DOSE	1	DAY 5, PM DOSE
		1H	2	
		4H	3	
PERIOD 2	4	PRE-DOSE	1	DAY 1, AM DOSE
		1H	2	
		4H	3	
		PRE-DOSE	1	DAY 1, PM DOSE
		1H	2	
		4H	3	

Option 2

VISIT	VISITNUM	--TPT	--TPTNUM	--TPTREF
PERIOD 1, DAY 1	3	PRE-DOSE	1	AM DOSE
		1H	2	
		4H	3	
		PRE-DOSE	1	PM DOSE
		1H	2	
		4H	3	
PERIOD 1, DAY 5	4	PRE-DOSE	1	AM DOSE
		1H	2	
		4H	3	
		PRE-DOSE	1	PM DOSE
		1H	2	
		4H	3	
PERIOD 2, DAY 1	5	PRE-DOSE	1	AM DOSE
		1H	2	
		4H	3	
		PRE-DOSE	1	PM DOSE
		1H	2	
		4H	3	

Within the context that defines uniqueness for a time point (which may include domain, visit, and reference time point), there must be a one-to-one relationship between values of --TPT and --TPTNUM. In other words, if domain, visit, and reference time point uniquely identify subject data, then if 2 subjects have records with the same values of DOMAIN, VISITNUM, --TPTREF, and --TPTNUM, these records may not have different time point descriptions in --TPT.

Within the context that defines uniqueness for a time point, there is likely to be a one-to-one relationship between most values of --TPT and --ELTM. However, because --ELTM can only be populated with ISO 8601 periods of time (as described in Section 4.4.3, [Intervals of Time and Use of Duration for --DUR Variables](#)), --ELTM may not be populated for all time points. For example, --ELTM is likely to be null for time points described by text such as "pre-dose" or "before breakfast." When --ELTM is populated, if 2 subjects have records with the same values of DOMAIN, VISITNUM, --TPTREF, and --TPTNUM, then these records may not have different values in --ELTM.

When the protocol describes a time point with text (e.g., "4-6 hours after dose," "12 hours +/- 2 hours after dose"), the sponsor may choose whether and how to populate --ELTM. For example, a time point described as "4-6 hours after dose" might be associated with an --ELTM value of PT4H. A time point described as "12 hours +/- 2 hours after dose" might be associated with an --ELTM value of PT12H. Conventions for populating --ELTM should be consistent (the examples just given would probably not both be used in the same trial). It would be good practice to indicate the range of intended timings by some convention in the values used to populate --TPT.

Sponsors may, of course, use more stringent requirements for populating --TPTNUM, --TPT, and --ELTM. For instance, a sponsor could decide that all time points with a particular --ELTM value would have the same values of --TPTNUM, and --TPT, across all visits, reference time points, and domains.

4.4.11 Disease Milestones and Disease Milestone Timing Variables

A *disease milestone* is an event or activity that can be anticipated in the course of a disease, but whose timing is not controlled by the study schedule. A disease milestone may be something that occurred pre-study, but which represents a time at which data would have been collected (e.g., diagnosis of the disease under study). A disease milestone may also be something which is anticipated to occur during a study and which, if it occurs, triggers the collection of related data outside the regular schedule of visits (e.g., adverse event of interest). The types of disease milestones for a study are defined in the study-level Trial Disease Milestones (TM) dataset (see Section 7.3.3, [Trial Disease Milestones](#)). The times at which disease milestones occurred for a particular subject are summarized in the special-purpose Subject Disease Milestones (SM) domain (see Section 5.4, [Subject Disease Milestones](#)), a domain similar in structure to the Subject Visits (SV) and Subject Elements (SE) domains.

Not all studies will have disease milestones. If a study does not have disease milestones, the TM and SM domains will not be present and the disease milestones timing variables may not be included in other domains.

Disease Milestone Naming

Instances of disease milestones are given names at a subject level. The name of a disease milestone is composed of a character string that depends on the disease milestone type (MIDSTYPE in TM and SM) and, if the type of disease milestone is one that may occur multiple times, a chronological sequence number for this disease milestone among other instances of the same type for the subject. The character string used in the name of a disease milestone is usually a short form of the disease milestone type. For example, if the type of disease milestone is "EPISODE OF DISEASE UNDER STUDY", the values of MIDS for instances of this type of event could include "EPISODE1", "EPISODE2"; or "EPISODE01", "EPISODE02", and so on. The association between the longer text in MIDSTYPE and the shorter text in MIDS can be seen in SM, which includes both variables.

Disease Milestone Name (MIDS)

If something that has been defined as a disease milestone for a particular study occurs for a particular subject, it is represented as usual: in the appropriate findings, intervention, or events class record. In addition, this record will include the MIDS timing variable, populated with the name of the disease milestone. The timing of a disease milestone is also represented in the special-purpose SM domain.

The record that represents a disease milestone does not include values for the timing variables RELMIDS and MIDSDTC, which are used to represent the timing of other observations relative to a disease milestone. The usual timing variables in the record for a disease milestone (e.g., --DTC, --STDTC, --ENDTC) provide the needed timing for this observation and for the timing information represented in the SM domain.

Timing Relative to a Disease Milestone (MIDS, RELMIDS, MIDSDTC)

For an observation triggered by the occurrence of a disease milestone, the relationship of the observation to the disease milestone can be represented using the disease milestones timing variables MIDS, RELMIDS, and MIDSDTC to describe the timing of the observation.

- MIDS is populated with the name of a disease milestone for this subject. MIDS is the “anchor” for describing the timing of the observation relative to the disease milestone. In this sense, its function is similar to --TPREF for time points.
- RELMIDS is usually populated with a textual description of the temporal relationship between the observation and the disease milestone named in MIDS. Controlled Terminology has not yet been developed for RELMIDS, but is likely to include terms such as "IMMEDIATELY BEFORE", "AT START OF", "DURING", "AT END OF", and "SHORTLY AFTER". It is similar to --ELTM, except that --ELTM is represented ISO 8601 duration.
- MIDSDTC is populated with the date/time of the disease milestone. This is the --DTC for a finding, or the --STDTC for an event or intervention, and is the date recorded in SMSTDTC in the SM domain. Its function is similar to --RFTDTC for time points.

In some cases, data collected in conjunction with a disease milestone do not include the collection of a separate date for the related observation. This is particularly common for pre-study disease milestones, but may occur with on-study disease milestones as well. In such cases, MIDSDTC provides a related date/time in records that would not otherwise contain any date. In records that do contain date/time(s) of the observation, MIDSDTC allows easy comparison of the date(s) of the observation to the (start) date of the disease milestone. In such cases, it functions much like the reference time point date/time (--RFTDTC) in observations at time points.

When a disease milestone is an event or intervention, some data triggered by the disease milestone may be modeled as findings about the disease milestone (i.e., FAOBJ is the disease milestone). In such cases, RELMIDS should be used to describe the temporal relationship between the disease milestone and the subject of the question being asked in the finding, rather than as describing when the question was asked.

- When the subject of the question is the disease milestone itself, RELMIDS may be populated with a value such as “ENTIRE EVENT” or “ENTIRE TREATMENT”.
- When the subject of the question is a question about the occurrence of some activity or event related to the disease milestone, RELMIDS acts like an evaluation interval, describing the period of time on which the question is focused.

- For questions about a possible cause of an event or about the indication for a treatment, RELMIDS would have a value such as “WEEK PRIOR” or “IMMEDIATELY BEFORE”, or even just “BEFORE”.
- RELMIDS would be “DURING” for questions about things that may have occurred while an event or intervention disease milestone was in progress.
- For sequelae of a disease milestone, RELMIDS would have a value such as “AT DISCHARGE” or “WEEK AFTER”, or simply “AFTER”.

Use of Disease Milestone Timing Variables with Other Timing Variables

The disease milestone timing variables provide timing relative to an activity or event that has been identified, for the particular study, as a disease milestone. Their use does not preclude the use of variables that collect actual date/times or timing relative to the study schedule.

- The use of actual date/times is unaffected. The disease milestone timing variables may provide timing information in cases where actual date/times are unavailable, particularly for pre-study disease milestones. When the question text for an observation references a disease milestone but a separate date for the observation is not collected, the disease milestone timing variables should be populated but the actual date/s should not be imputed by populating them with the date of the disease milestone. Examples of such questions include disease stage at initial diagnosis of disease under study, or treatment for most recent disease episode.
- Study-day variables should be populated wherever complete actual date/times are populated. This includes negative study days for pre-study observations.
- The timing variables EPOCH and TAETORD (Planned Order of Element within Arm) may be populated for on-study observations associated with disease milestones. However, pre-study disease milestones—those which occur before the start of study participation when informed consent is obtained—by definition do not have an associated EPOCH or TAETORD.
- Visit variables are expected in many Findings domains, but findings triggered by the occurrence of a study milestone might not occur at a scheduled visit.
 - Findings associated with pre-study disease milestones are often collected at a screening visit, although the test was not performed at that visit.
 - For findings associated with on-study disease milestones but not conducted at a scheduled visit, practices for populating VISITNUM as for an unscheduled visit should be followed.
- The use of time-point variables with disease milestone variables may occur in cases where a disease milestone triggers treatment, and time points relative to treatment are part of the study schedule. For instance, a migraine trial may call for assessments of symptom severity at prescribed times after treatment of the migraine. If the migraine episodes were treated as disease milestones, then the disease milestone timing variables might be populated in the exposure and symptom-severity records. If the study planned to treat multiple migraine episodes, the MIDS variable would provide a convenient way to determine the episode with which data were associated.
 - An evaluation interval variable (--EVLINT or --EVINTX) can be used in conjunction with disease milestone variables. For instance, patient-reported outcome (PRO) instruments might be administered at the time of a disease milestone, and the questions in the instrument might include an evaluation interval.
- The timing variables for start and end of an event or intervention relative to the study reference period (--STRF and --ENRF) or relative to a reference time point (--STRTPT and --STTPT, --ENRTPT and --ENTPT) can be used in conjunction with disease milestone variables. For example, a concomitant medication could be collected in association with a disease milestone, so that the disease milestone timing variables were populated but relative timing variables used for the start or end of the concomitant medication.

- The timing variables for start and end of a planned assessment interval might be populated for an assessment triggered by a disease milestone, if applicable. For example, the occurrence of a particular event might trigger both a treatment and Holter monitoring for 24 hours after the treatment.

Linking and Disease Milestones

When disease milestones have been defined for a study, the MIDS variable serves to link observations associated with a disease milestone in a way similar to the way that VISITNUM links observations collected at a visit. If disease milestones were not defined for the study, it would be possible to link records associated with a disease milestone using RELREC, but the use of disease milestones has certain advantages:

- RELREC indicates that there is a relationship between records or datasets, but not the nature of the relationship. Records with the same MIDS value are related to the same disease milestone.
- When disease milestones are defined, it is not necessary to create RELREC records to establish relationships between observations associated with a disease milestone.

4.5 Other Assumptions

4.5.1 Original and Standardized Results of Findings and Tests Not Done

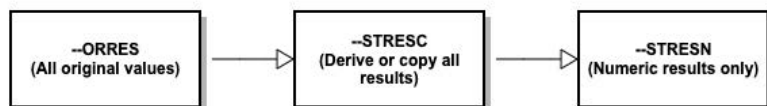
4.5.1.1 Original and Standardized Results

The --ORRES variable contains the result of the measurement or finding as originally received or collected. --ORRES is an expected variable and should always be populated, except (1) when --STAT = "NOT DONE" (because there is no result for such a record) or (2) for derived records.

Note: Records with --DRVFL = "Y" may combine data collected at more than 1 visit. In such cases, sponsors must define the value for VISITNUM, addressing the correct temporal sequence. If a new record is derived for a dataset by the sponsor or their agent (e.g., a CRO), then that new record should be flagged as derived. For example, in electrocardiogram (ECG) data, if a corrected QT interval value derived in-house by the sponsor were represented in an SDTM record, then EGDRVFL would be "Y". If a corrected QT interval value was received from a vendor or was produced by the ECG machine, the derived flag would be null.

When --ORRES is populated, --STRESC must also be populated, regardless of whether the data values are character or numeric. The variable --STRESC is populated either by the conversion of values in --ORRES to values with standard units, or by the assignment of the value of --ORRES, as in the Physical Examination (PE) domain, where --STRESC could contain a dictionary-derived term. A further step is necessary when --STRESC contains numeric values. These are converted to numeric type and written to --STRESN. Because --STRESC may contain a mixture of numeric and character values, --STRESN may contain null values, as shown in the following figure.

Figure. Original to Standardized Results



When the original measurement or finding is a selection from a defined codelist, in general, the --ORRES and --STRESC variables contain results in decoded format (i.e., the textual interpretation of whichever code was selected from the codelist). In some cases where the code values in the codelist are statistically meaningful standardized values or scores, which are defined by sponsors or by valid methodologies such as SF36 questionnaires, the --ORRES variables will contain the decoded format, whereas the --STRESC variables as well as the --STRESN variables will contain the standardized values or scores.

Occasionally data that are intended to be numeric are collected with characters attached that cause the character-to-numeric conversion to fail. For example, numeric cell counts in the source data may be specified with a greater than (>) or less than (<) sign attached (e.g., >10,000, <1). In these cases, the value with the greater than (>) or less than (<) sign attached should be moved to the --STRESC variable, and --STRESN should be null. The rules for

modifying the value for analysis purposes should be defined in the analysis plan and a numeric value should only be imputed in the ADaM datasets. If the value in --STRESC has different units, the greater than (>) or less than (<) sign should be maintained. See Example 1, Rows 11 and 12, in Section 4.5.1.3, [Examples of Original and Standard Units and Test Not Done](#).

4.5.1.2 Tests Not Done

If the data on the CRF is missing and "Yes/No" or "Done/Not Done" was not explicitly captured, a record should not be created to indicate that the data was not collected, with the exception of QRS. Regulatory agencies may require a record for all items on a CRF in QRS datasets (e.g., FT, QS, and clinical classifications in RS).

If a record is created for a test not done, --REASND is populated only if a reason was explicitly collected except for QRS logically skipped items.

When an entire examination (e.g., laboratory draw, ECG, vital signs, physical examination), a group of tests (e.g., hematology, urinalysis), or an individual test (e.g., glucose, PR interval, blood pressure, hearing) is not done, and this information is explicitly captured with a "Yes/No" or "Done/Not Done" question, this information should be represented in the dataset. The reason for the missing information may or may not have been collected.

A sponsor has the following options:

1. Submit individual records for each test not done.
2. Submit 1 record for a group of tests that were not done.

The following example illustrates the single-record approach for representing a group of tests not done.

If a single record is used to represent a group of tests were not done:

- --TESTCD should be --ALL
- --TEST should be <Domain description>
- --CAT should be <Name of group of tests>
- --ORRES should be null
- --STAT should be "NOT DONE"
- --REASND, if collected, might be "Specimen lost"

For example, if urinalysis tests were not done, then:

- LBTESTCD would be "LBALL"
- LBTEST would be "Laboratory Test Results"
- LBCAT would be "URINALYSIS"
- LBORRES would be null
- LBSTAT would be "NOT DONE"
- LBREASND, if collected, might be "Subject could not void"

4.5.1.3 Examples of Original and Standard Units and Test Not Done

The following examples are meant to illustrate the use of Findings results variables, and are not meant as comprehensive domain examples. Certain required and expected variables are omitted (e.g., USUBJID), and the samples may represent data for more than 1 subject.

Example 1

Row 1: A numeric value was converted to the standard unit.

Row 2: A numeric value was copied; the original unit was the standard unit so conversion was not needed.

Rows 3-4: A character result was copied from the LBORRES to LBSTRESC. Since this is not a numeric result, LBSTRESN is null.

Row 5: A character result was converted to a standardized format.

- Row 6:** A result of "BLQ" was collected and copied to LBSTRESC. Note that the sponsor populated both LBORRESU and LBSTRESU with standard units, but these could have been left null.
- Row 7:** A result was derived from multiple results, so LBDRVFL = "Y". Note that the original collected data are not shown in this example.
- Row 8:** A result for LBTEST = "HCT" is missing for visit 2, as indicated by LBSTAT = "NOT DONE"; neither LBORRES nor LBSTRESC is populated.
- Row 9:** Tests in the category "HEMATOLOGY" were not done at visit 3, as indicated by LBTESTCD = "LBALL" and LBSTAT = "NOT DONE".
- Row 10:** None of the tests in the LB domain were done at visit 4, as indicated by LBTESTCD = "LBALL", a null LBCAT value, and LBSTAT = "NOT DONE".
- Row 11:** Shows a result collected as an inequality. The unit collected was the standard unit, so the result required no conversion and was copied to LBSTRESC.
- Row 12:** Shows a result collected as an inequality. In LBSTRESC, the numeric part of LBORRES has been converted to the standard unit, and the less than (<) sign has been retained. LBSTRESN is not populated.

lb.xpt

Row	LBTESTCD	LBCAT	LBORRES	LBORRESU	LBSTRESC	LBSTRESN	LBSTRESU	LBSTAT	LBLOBXFL	VISITNUM	LB DTC
1	GLUC	CHEMISTRY	6.0	mg/dL	60.0	60.0	mg/L			1	2016-02-01
2	ALT	CHEMISTRY	12.1	mg/L	12.1	12.1	mg/L			1	2016-02-01
3	BACT	URINALYSIS	MODERATE		MODERATE					1	2016-02-01
4	RBC	URINALYSIS	TRACE		TRACE					1	2016-02-01
5	WBC	URINALYSIS	++		2+					1	2016-02-01
6	KETONES	CHEMISTRY	BLQ	mg/L	BLQ		mg/L			1	2016-02-01
7	MCHC	HEMATOLOGY			33.8	33.8	g/dL		Y	3	2016-02-15
8	HCT	HEMATOLOGY						NOT DONE		2	2016-02-08
9	LBALL	HEMATOLOGY						NOT DONE		3	2016-02-29
10	LBALL	HEMATOLOGY						NOT DONE		4	2016-02-22
11	WBC	HEMATOLOGY	<4,000	10 ⁶ /L	<4,000		10 ⁶ /L			6	2016-02-07
12	BILI	CHEMISTRY	<0.1	mg/dL	<1.71		umol/L			6	2016-02-07

Example 2

- Row 1:** A numeric result was collected in standard units. Because no conversion was necessary, the result was copied into LBSTRESC and LBSTRESN.
- Rows 2-3:** Numeric results were converted to standard units.
- Row 4:** Character values were copied to EGSTRESC. EGSTRESN is null.
- Row 5:** The overall interpretation of the ECG is represented as a separate test.
- Row 6:** The result for EGTESTCD = "PRAG" was missing at visit 2, as indicated by EGSTAT = "NOT DONE"; neither EGORRES nor EGSTRESC is populated.
- Row 7:** At visit 3, there were no ECG results, as indicated by EGTESTCD = "EGALL" and EGSTAT = "NOT DONE".

eg.xpt

Row	EGTESTCD	EGTEST	EGORRES	EGORRESU	EGSTRESC	EGSTRESN	EGSTRESU	EGSTAT	VISITNUM	EG DTC
1	QRSAG	PR Interval, Aggregate	0.362	sec	0.362	0.362	sec		1	2015-03-07
2	QTAG	QT Interval, Aggregate	221	msec	0.221	0.221	sec		1	2015-03-07
3	QTCBAG	QTcB Interval, Aggregate	412	msec	0.412	0.412	sec		1	2015-03-07

Row	EGTESTCD	EGTEST	EGORRES	EGORRESU	EGSTRESC	EGSTRESN	EGSTRESU	EGSTAT	VISITNUM	EGDTC
4	SPRTARRY	Supraventricular Tachyarrhythmias	ATRIAL FLUTTER		ATRIAL FLUTTER				1	2015-03-07
6	INTP	Interpretation	ABNORMAL		ABNORMAL				1	2015-03-07
5	PRAG	PR Interval, Aggregate						NOT DONE	2	2015-03-14
7	EGALL	ECG Test Results						NOT DONE	3	2015-03-21

Example 3

Rows 1-2: Numeric values were converted to standard units.

Row 3: A result for VSTESTCD = "HR" is missing, as indicated by VSSTAT = "NOT DONE"; neither VSORRES nor VSSTRESC is populated.

Rows 4-5: Two measurements for VSTESTCD= "SYSBP" were done at visit 1.

Row 6: A third measurement for VSTESTCD = "SYSBP" at visit 1 was a derived record, as indicated by VSDRVFL = "Y".

Row 7: At visit 2, there were no Vital Signs results, as indicated by VSTESTCD = "VSALL" and VSSTAT = "NOT DONE".

vs.xpt

Row	VSTESTCD	VSORRES	VSORRESU	VSSTRESC	VSSTRESN	VSSTRESU	VSSTAT	VSDRVFL	VISITNUM	VSDTC
1	HEIGHT	60	in	152	152	cm			1	2016-07-18
2	WEIGHT	110	LB	50	50	kg			1	2016-07-18
3	HR						NOT DONE		1	2016-07-18
4	SYSBP	96	mmHg	96	96	mmHg			1	2016-07-18
5	SYSBP	100	mmHg	100	100	mmHg			1	2016-07-18
6	SYSBP			98	98	mmHg		Y	1	2016-07-18
7	VSALL						NOT DONE		2	2016-07-25

4.5.2 Linking Multiple Observations

See Section 8, [Representing Relationships and Data](#), for guidance on expressing relationships among multiple observations.

4.5.3 Text Strings that Exceed the Maximum Length for General Observation-class Domain Variables

4.5.3.1 Test Name (--TEST) Greater than 40 Characters

Sponsors may have test descriptions (--TEST) longer than 40 characters in their operational database. Because the --TEST variable is meant to serve as a label for a --TESTCD when a Findings dataset is transposed to a more horizontal format, the length of --TEST is limited to 40 characters (except as noted below) to conform to the limitations of the SAS V5 transport file format (<https://documentation.sas.com/>). Therefore, sponsors have the choice to either insert the first 40 characters or a text string abbreviated to 40 characters in --TEST. Sponsors have the following options for including the full description for these variables in the study metadata:

- If the annotated CRF contains the full text, provide a reference to the aCRF page containing the full test description in the Define-XML document origin definition for --TEST.
- If the annotated CRF does not specify the full text, then the full text should be documented in the Define-XML document and/or other submission materials (e.g., the clinical study data reviewer's guide).

This convention should also be applied to the qualifier value label (QLABEL) in Supplemental Qualifiers (SUPP--) datasets. IETEST values in the Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria Not Met (IE) and Trial Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria (TI) domains are exceptions to the 40-character rule and are limited to 200 characters, because these are not expected to be transformed to column labels. Values of IETEST that exceed 200 characters should be described in study metadata as per the convention above. See Section 6.3.4, [Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria Not Met](#), assumption 3; and Section 7.4.1, [Trial Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria](#), assumption 5.

4.5.3.2 Text Strings Greater than 200 Characters in Other Variables

Some sponsors may collect data values longer than 200 characters for some variables. Because of the current requirement for the SAS V5 transport file format, it is not possible to store long text strings using only 1 variable. Therefore, the SDTMIG has defined conventions for storing long text strings using multiple variables.

For general observation-class variables and supplemental qualifiers (i.e., non-standard variables, NSVs), the conventions are as follows:

- The first 200 characters of text should be stored in the parent domain variable and each additional 200 characters of text should be stored in a record in the SUPP-- dataset (see Section 8.4, [Relating Non-standard Variable Values to a Parent Domain](#)).
- When splitting a text string into several records, the text should be split between words to improve readability.
- When the text longer than 200 characters is for a supplemental qualifier, the first QNAM should describe the NSV without any numeric suffix.
- The value for QNAMs for additional text (>200 characters) should contain a sequential variable name, which is formed by appending a 1-digit integer, beginning with 1, to the original domain variable name.
- The value for QLABEL should be the original domain variable label.
 - The reason a digit integer or suffix is not appended to the label is because the long text string represents a single value for a variable. The physical representation (i.e., SAS V5 transport file format) does not change the concept described by the label.
 - This is different conceptually from when there are multiple values for a non-result qualifier variable and values are individually stored in SUPP--. In that case, both QNAM and QLABEL must be uniquely named (see Section 4.2.8.3, [Multiple Values for a Non-result Qualifier Variable](#)) because they represent multiple values for a single variable.
 - In cases where the standard domain variable name is already 8 characters in length, sponsors should replace the last character with a digit when creating values for QNAM. As an example, for Other Action Taken in Adverse Events (AEACNOTH), values for QNAM for the SUPPAE records would have the values AEACNOT1, AEACNOT2, and so on.

Example 1

In this example, the text entered for MHTERM was longer than 200 characters and required 2 supplemental qualifier variables for the text that extended beyond what could be represented in the standard variable.

mh.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	MHSEQ	MHTERM
1	12345	MH	99-123	6	1st ~200 chars of text, split between words

suppmh.xpt

Row	STUDYID	RDOMAIN	USUBJID	IDVAR	IDVARVAL	QNAM	QLABEL	QVAL	QORIG	QEVAL
1	12345	MH	99-123	MHSEQ	6	MHTERM1	Reported Term for the Medical History	2nd ~200 chars of text, split between words	CRF	
2	12345	MH	99-123	MHSEQ	6	MHTERM2	Reported Term for the Medical History	last 100 or more chars of text	CRF	

Example 2

In this example, the text entered for AEACNOTH was longer than 200 characters, but required only 1 supplemental qualifier for the text that extended beyond what could be represented in the standard variable.

ae.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	AESEQ	AETERM	AEACNOTH
1	12345	AE	99-123	4	HEART FAILURE	1st ~200 characters of text, split between words

suppae.xpt

Row	STUDYID	RDOMAIN	USUBJID	IDVAR	IDVARVAL	QNAM	QLABEL	QVAL	QORIG	QEVAL
1	12345	AE	99-123	AESEQ	4	AEACNOT1	Other Action Taken	remaining characters of text	CRF	

Example 3

pr.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	PRSEQ	PRTRT
1	12345	PR	99-123	4	KIDNEY TRANSPLANT

In this example, the text of the supplemental qualifier PRREAS was longer than 200 characters, but required only 1 additional supplemental qualifier to represent the remaining text.

supppr.xpt

Row	STUDYID	RDOMAIN	USUBJID	IDVAR	IDVARVAL	QNAM	QLABEL	QVAL	QORIG
1	12345	PR	99-123	PRSEQ	4	PRREAS	Reason	1st ~200 characters of text, split between words	CRF
2	12345	PR	99-123	PRSEQ	4	PRREAS1	Reason	remaining characters of text	CRF

The following domains have specialized conventions for representing values longer than 200 characters:

- CO (see Section 5.1, [Comments](#), assumption 4)
- IE (see Section 6.3.4, [Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria Not Met](#), assumption 3)
- TS (see Section 7.4.2, [Trial Summary Information](#), assumption 4)
- TI (see Section 7.4.1, [Trial Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria](#), assumption 5)

The following table summarizes the conventions and notes the specializations.

Text Strings >200 Char Conventions General Observation Class and Supplemental Qualifier Variables	Text Strings >200 Char Conventions CO.COVAL	Text Strings >200 Char Conventions TS.TSVAL	Text Strings >200 Char Conventions TI.IETEST and IE.IETEST
The first 200 characters of text should be stored in the variable and each additional 200 characters of text should be stored as a record in the SUPP-- dataset	The first 200 characters of text should be stored in COVAL and each additional 200 characters of text should be stored in COVAL1 to COVALn.	The first 200 characters of text should be stored in TSVAL and each additional 200 characters of text should be stored in TSVAL1 to TSVALn.	If the inclusion/exclusion criteria text is >200 characters, put meaningful text in IETEST and describe the full text in the study metadata.
When splitting a text string into several records, the text should be split between words to improve readability.	When splitting a text string into several records, the text should be split between words to improve readability.	When splitting a text string into several records, the text should be split between words to improve readability.	Not applicable.
The value for QLABEL should be the original domain variable label.	The variable labels for COVAL1 to COVALn should be "Comment".	The variable labels for TSVAL1 to TSVALn should be "Parameter Value".	Not applicable.

4.5.4 Evaluators in the Interventions and Events Observation Classes

Because observations may originate from more than 1 source (e.g., investigator, independent assessor), observations recorded in the Findings class include the --EVAL qualifier. For the Interventions and Events observation classes, which do not include the --EVAL variable, all data are assumed to be attributed to the principal investigator. The QEVAL variable can be used to describe the evaluator for any data item in a SUPP-- dataset (see Section 8.4.1, [Supplemental Qualifiers – SUPP-- Datasets](#)), but is not required when the data are objective. For observations that have primary and secondary evaluations of specific qualifier variables, sponsors should put data from the primary evaluation into the standard domain dataset and data from the secondary evaluation into the Supplemental Qualifier datasets (SUPP--). Within each SUPP-- record, the value for QNAM should be formed by appending a "1" to the corresponding standard domain variable name. In cases where the standard domain variable name is already 8 characters in length, sponsors should replace the last character with a "1" (incremented for each additional attribution).

This example illustrates a case where an adjudication committee evaluated an adverse event. The evaluations of the adverse event by the primary investigator were represented in the standard AE dataset. The evaluations of the adjudication committee were represented in SUPPAE. See Section 8.4, [Relating Non-standard Variable Values to a](#)

[Parent Domain](#). Note that the QNAM for the "Relationship to Non-study Treatment" supplemental qualifier is AERELNS1, rather than AERELNST1, because AERELNST is already 8 characters in length.

suppae.xpt

Row	STUDYID	RDOMAIN	USUBJID	IDVAR	IDVARVAL	QNAM	QLABEL	QVAL	QORIG	QEVAL
1	12345	AE	99-123	AESEQ	3	AESEV1	Severity/ Intensity	MILD	CRF	ADJUDICATION COMMITTEE
2	12345	AE	99-123	AESEQ	3	AEREL1	Causality	POSSIBLY RELATED	CRF	ADJUDICATION COMMITTEE
3	12345	AE	99-123	AESEQ	3	AERELNS1	Relationship to Non-study Treatment	Possibly related to aspirin use	CRF	ADJUDICATION COMMITTEE

4.5.5 Clinical Significance for Findings Observation Class Data

For assessments of clinical significance when the overall interpretation is a record in the domain, use the --CLSIG (Clinically Significant) variable on the record that contains the overall interpretation or a particular result. For example, EGCLSIG = "Y" indicates that an ECG result of "ATRIAL FIBRILLATION" was clinically significant.

Separate from clinical significance are results of "NORMAL" or "ABNORMAL", or lab values that are out of normal range. Examples of the latter include:

- An ECG test with EGTESTCD = "INTP" (which addresses the ECG as a whole) should have a result of "NORMAL" or "ABNORMAL". A record for EGTESTCD = "INTP" may also have EGCLSIG indicating whether the result is clinically significant.
- A record for a vital signs measurement (e.g., systolic blood pressure) or a lab test (e.g., hematocrit) that contains a measurement may have a normal range and a normal range indicator. It could also have --CLSIG indicating whether the result was clinically significant.

4.5.6 Supplemental Reason Variables

The SDTM general observation classes include the --REASND variable to submit the reason a response is not present (a result in a findings class or an --OCCUR value in an events or interventions variable). For Events and Interventions domains where prespecified occurrences have a reason for the "Y" or "N" value of --OCCUR, the reason can be represented with the variable --REASOC. However, sponsors sometimes collect the reason that something was done. For the Interventions general observation class, --INDC is available to represent the medical condition for which the intervention was given, and --ADJ is available to represent the reason for a dose adjustment. For the Findings general observation class, --REASPF is available to represent the reason a test was performed. If the sponsor collects a reason for performing an activity represented in an Events domain where the topic is not a medical condition, or a reason for an intervention other than a medical indication, the reason can be represented in the SUPP-- dataset (as described in Section 8.4.1, [Supplemental Qualifiers – SUPP-- Datasets](#)) using the supplemental qualifier with QNAM of "--REAS" listed in Appendix C1, [Supplemental Qualifiers Name Codes](#). If multiple reasons are reported, refer to Section 4.2.8.3, [Multiple Values for a Non-result Qualifier Variable](#).

For example, if the sponsor collected the reason for admission to a nursing home was for rehabilitation, a SUPPHO record might be populated as follows.

suppho.xpt

Row	STUDYID	RDOMAIN	USUBJID	IDVAR	IDVARVAL	QNAM	QLABEL	QVAL	QORIG
1	12345	HO	99-123	HOSEQ	3	HOREAS	Reason	REHABILITATION	CRF

4.5.7 Presence or Absence of Prespecified Interventions and Events

Interventions (e.g., concomitant medications) and events (e.g., medical history) can generally be collected in 2 different ways, by recording either verbatim free text or the responses to a prespecified list of treatments or terms. Because the method of solicitation for information on treatments and terms may affect the frequency at which they are reported, whether they were prespecified may be of interest to reviewers. The --PRES variable is used to indicate whether a specific intervention (--TRT) or event (--TERM) was solicited. The --PRES variable has controlled terminology of "Y" (for "Yes") or a null value. It is a permissible variable, and should only be used when the topic variable values come from a prespecified list. Questions such as "Did the subject have any concomitant medications?" or "Did the subject have any medical history?" should not have records in an SDTM domain because

(1) these are not valid values for the respective topic variables of CMTRT and MHTERM, and (2) records whose sole purpose is to indicate whether or not a subject had records are not meaningful.

The --OCCUR variable is used to indicate whether a prespecified intervention or event occurred or did not occur. It has controlled terminology of "Y" and "N" (for "Yes" and "No"). It is a permissible variable and may be omitted from the dataset if no topic-variable values were prespecified.

If a study collects both prespecified interventions and events as well as free-text events and interventions, the value of --OCCUR should be "Y" or "N" for all prespecified interventions and events, and null for those reported as free text.

The --STAT and --REASND variables can be used to provide information about prespecified interventions and events for which there is no response (e.g., investigator forgot to ask). As in Findings, --STAT has controlled terminology of NOT DONE.

Situation	Value of --PRESP	Value of --OCCUR	Value of --STAT
Spontaneously reported event occurred			
Prespecified event occurred	Y	Y	
Prespecified event did not occur	Y	N	
Prespecified event has no response	Y		NOT DONE

Collection design may prespecify specific treatments or terms or prespecify a group of treatments or terms (e.g., "Was a short-acting bronchodilator taken in the 8 hours prior to spirometry?"). When an explicit question asks about the occurrence of a group of interventions or events, the group value should be represented in --TRT or --TERM, respectively.

Refer to the standard domains in the Events and Interventions general observation classes for additional assumptions and examples.

4.5.8 Accounting for Long-term Follow-up

Studies often include long-term follow-up assessments to monitor a subject's condition. Use cases include studies in terminally ill populations that periodically assess survival and studies involving chronic disease that include follow-up to assess relapse. Long-term follow-up is often conducted via telephone calls rather than clinic visits. Regardless of the method of contact, the information should be stored in the appropriate topic-based domain.

Overall study conclusion in the Disposition (DS) domain occurs once all contact with the subject ceases. If a study has a clinical treatment phase followed by a long-term follow-up phase, these 2 segments of the study can be represented as separate epochs within the overall study, each with its own epoch disposition record.

The following example illustrates the recommended SDTM approach to storing these data.

An oncology study encompasses 2 months of clinical treatment and assessments followed by once-monthly telephone contacts. The contacts continue until the subject dies. During the telephone contact, the investigator collects information on the subject's survival status and medication use. The answers to certain questions may trigger other data collection. For example, if the subject's survival status is "dead", then this indicates that the subject has ceased participation in the study, so a study discontinuation record would need to be created. In SDTM, the data related to these follow-up telephone contacts should be stored as follows:

1. Concomitant medications reported during the contact should be stored in the CM domain.
2. The subject's survival status should be stored in the Subject Status (SS) domain.
3. The disposition of the subject at the time of the final follow-up contact should be stored in DS. Note that overall study conclusion is the point where any contact with the subject ceases, which in this example is also the conclusion of long-term follow-up. The disposition of the subject at the conclusion of the 2-month clinical treatment phase would be stored in DS as the conclusion to that epoch. Long-term follow-up would be represented as a separate epoch. Therefore, in this example the subject could have 3 disposition records in DS, with both the follow-up epoch disposition and the overall study conclusion disposition being collected at the final telephone contact. See Section 6.2.4, [Disposition](#), for detailed assumptions and examples.
4. If the subject's survival status is "dead", the Demographics (DM) variables DTHDTC and DTHFL must be appropriately populated.

5. The long-term follow-up phase would be represented in Trial Arms (TA), Trial Elements (TE), and Trial Visits (TV).
6. The contacts would be recorded in Subject Visits (SV) and Subject Elements (SE) consistent with the way they are represented in TV and TE.

4.5.9 Baseline Values

The variable --LOBXFL was introduced in SDTMIG v3.3 to address the need for a consistent definition of a value that can serve as a reference with which to compare post-treatment values. This generic definition approximates the concept of baseline and can be used to calculate post-treatment changes. In domains where --BLFL was expected, its core value was changed from expected to permissible and the variable --LOBXFL, with a core value of expected, was added to contain the consistent definition. In domains where --BLFL was permissible, the variable --LOBXFL was added with a core value of permissible.

The following table shows a set of similar flag variables and their usage across the SDTM and ADaM.

Variable	Structure Where It Is Defined	Requirement in That Structure	Definition	Intended Use
--LOBXFL	SDTM Findings	Expected or Permissible	Last non-missing value prior to RFXSTDTC (operationally derived)	Consistent pre-treatment reference value baseline for use across all studies and sponsors
ABLFL	ADaM BDS	Conditionally Required	Flags the record that is the source of the baseline value for a given parameter specified in the statistical analysis plan (SAP; may differ both across and within studies and datasets)	Baseline for ADaM analysis as specified in the SAP
--BLFL	SDTM Findings	Permissible (<i>formerly Expected in some domains</i>)	A baseline defined by the sponsor (could be derived in the same manner as --LOBXFL or ABLFL, but is not required to be)	Any sponsor-defined baseline use

As shown in the table, each variable serves a specific need. The SDTM variable --LOBXFL (and/or --BLFL, if used) can be copied to ADaM for traceability and transparency, but only the ADaM variable ABLFL would be used to signify baseline for analysis. The content of --LOBXFL and ABLFL will be exactly the same when the SAP specifies that the baseline used for analysis is the last non-missing value prior to RFXSTDTC.

5 Models for Special-purpose Domains

Special-purpose Domains is an SDTM class in its own right. Special-purpose domains provide specific, standardized structures to represent additional important information that does not fit any of the general observation classes.

5.1 Comments (CO)

CO – Description/Overview

A special-purpose domain that contains comments that may be collected alongside other data.

CO – Specification

co.xpt, Comments — Special Purpose. One record per comment per subject, Tabulation.

Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
STUDYID	Study Identifier	Char		Identifier	Unique identifier for a study.	Req
DOMAIN	Domain Abbreviation	Char	CO	Identifier	Two-character abbreviation for the domain.	Req
RDOMAIN	Related Domain Abbreviation	Char	(DOMAIN)	Record Qualifier	Two-character abbreviation for the domain of the parent record(s). Null for comments collected on a general comments or additional information CRF page.	Perm
USUBJID	Unique Subject Identifier	Char		Identifier	Identifier used to uniquely identify a subject across all studies for all applications or submissions involving the product.	Req
COSEQ	Sequence Number	Num		Identifier	Sequence Number given to ensure uniqueness of subject records within a domain. May be any valid number.	Req
IDVAR	Identifying Variable	Char	*	Record Qualifier	Identifying variable in the parent dataset that identifies the record(s) to which the comment applies. Examples AESEQ or CMGRPID. Used only when individual comments are related to domain records. Null for comments collected on separate CRFs.	Perm
IDVARVAL	Identifying Variable Value	Char		Record Qualifier	Value of identifying variable of the parent record(s). Used only when individual comments are related to domain records. Null for comments collected on separate CRFs.	Perm
COREF	Comment Reference	Char		Record Qualifier	Sponsor-defined reference associated with the comment. May be the CRF page number (e.g., 650), or a module name (e.g., DEMOG), or a combination of information that identifies the reference (e.g. 650-VITALS-VISIT 2).	Perm
COVAL	Comment	Char		Topic	The text of the comment. Text over 200 characters can be added to additional columns COVAL1-COVALn. See Assumption 3 .	Req
COEVAL	Evaluator	Char	(EVAL)	Record Qualifier	Role of the person who provided the evaluation. Used only for results that are subjective (e.g., assigned by a person or a group). Example: "INVESTIGATOR".	Perm
COEVALID	Evaluator Identifier	Char	(MEDEVAL)	Record Qualifier	Used to distinguish multiple evaluators with the same role recorded in --EVAL. Examples: "RADIOLOGIST", "RADIOLOGIST 1", "RADIOLOGIST 2".	Perm
CODTC	Date/Time of Comment	Char	ISO 8601 datetime or interval	Timing	Date/time of comment on dedicated comment form. Should be null if this is a child record of another domain or if comment date was not collected.	Perm
CODY	Study Day of Comment	Num		Timing	Study day of the comment, in integer days. The algorithm for calculations must be relative to the sponsor-defined RFSTDTC variable in the Demographics (DM) domain.	Perm

¹In this column, an asterisk (*) indicates that the variable may be subject to controlled terminology. CDISC/NCI codelist values are enclosed in parentheses.

CO – Assumptions

1. The Comments special-purpose domain provides a solution for submitting free-text comments related to data in 1 or more SDTM domains (as described in Section 8.5, [Relating Comments to a Parent Domain](#)) or collected on a separate CRF page dedicated to comments. Comments are generally not responses to specific questions; instead, comments usually consist of voluntary free-text or unsolicited observations.
2. Although the structure for the Comments domain in the SDTM is "One record per comment", USUBJID is required in the comments domain for human clinical trials, so the structure of the Comments domain in the SDTMIG is "One record per comment per subject."
3. The CO dataset accommodates 3 sources of comments:
 - a. Those unrelated to a specific domain or parent record(s), in which case the values of the variables RDOMAIN, IDVAR, and IDVARVAL are null. CODTC should be populated if captured. See Example 1, row 1.
 - b. Those related to a domain but not to specific parent record(s), in which case the value of the variable RDOMAIN is set to the DOMAIN code of the parent domain and the variables IDVAR and IDVARVAL are null. CODTC should be populated if captured. See Example 1, row 2.
 - c. Those related to a specific parent record or group of parent records, in which case the value of the variable RDOMAIN is set to the DOMAIN code of the parent record(s) and the variables IDVAR and IDVARVAL are populated with the key variable name and value of the parent record(s). Assumptions for populating IDVAR and IDVARVAL are further described in Section 8.5, [Relating Comments to a Parent Domain](#). CODTC should be null because the timing of the parent record(s) is inherited by the comment record. See Example 1, rows 3-5.
4. When the comment text is longer than 200 characters, the first 200 characters of the comment will be in COVAL, the next 200 in COVAL1, and additional text stored as needed to COVALn. See Example 1, rows 3-4. Additional information about how to relate comments to parent SDTM records is provided in Section 8.5, [Relating Comments to a Parent Domain](#).
5. The variable COREF may be null unless it is used to identify the source of the comment. See Example 1, rows 1 and 5.
6. Identifier variables and Timing variables may be added to the CO domain, but the following qualifiers would generally not be used in CO: --GRPID, --REFID, --SPID, TAETORD, --TPT, --TPTNUM, --ELTM, --TPTREF, --RFTDTC.

CO – Examples

Example 1

- Row 1:** Shows a comment collected on a separate comments page. Since it was unrelated to any specific domain or record, RDOMAIN, IDVAR, and IDVARVAL are null.
- Row 2:** Shows a comment that was collected on the bottom of the PE page for Visit 7, without any indication of specific records it applied to. Since the comment related to a specific domain, RDOMAIN is populated. Since it was related to a specific visit, VISIT, COREF is "VISIT 7". However, since it does not relate to a specific record, IDVAR and IDVARVAL are null.
- Row 3:** Shows a comment related to a single AE record having its AESEQ=7.
- Row 4:** Shows a comment related to multiple EX records with EXGRPID = "COMBO1".
- Row 5:** Shows a comment related to multiple VS records with VSGRPID = "VS2".

- Row 6:** Shows one option for representing a comment collected on a visit-specific comments page not associated with a particular domain. In this case, the comment is linked to the Subject Visit record in SV (RDOMAIN = "SV") and IDVAR and IDVARVAL are populated link the comment to the particular visit.
- Row 7:** Shows a second option for representing a comment associated only with a visit. In this case, COREF is used to show that the comment is related to the particular visit.
- Row 8:** Shows a third option for representing a comment associated only with a visit. In this case, the VISITNUM variable was populated to indicate that the comment was associated with a particular visit.

co.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	RDOMAIN	USUBJID	COSEQ	IDVAR	IDVARVAL	COREF	COVAL	COVAL1	COVAL2	COEVAL	VISITNUM	CODTC
1	1234	CO		AB-99	1				Comment text			PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR		2003-11-08
2	1234	CO	PE	AB-99	2			VISIT 7	Comment text			PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR		2004-01-14
3	1234	CO	AE	AB-99	3	AESEQ	7	PAGE 650	First 200 characters	Next 200 characters	Remaining text	PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR		
4	1234	CO	EX	AB-99	4	EXGRPID	COMBO1	PAGE 320-355	First 200 characters	Remaining text		PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR		
5	1234	CO	VS	AB-99	5	VSGRPID	VS2		Comment text			PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR		
6	1234	CO	SV	AB-99	6	VISITNUM	4		Comment Text			PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR		
7	1234	CO		AB-99	7			VISIT 4	Comment Text			PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR		
8	1234	CO		AB-99	8				Comment Text			PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR	4	

5.2 Demographics (DM)

DM – Description/Overview

A special-purpose domain that includes a set of essential standard variables that describe each subject in a clinical study. It is the parent domain for all other observations for human clinical subjects.

DM – Specification

dm.xpt, Demographics — Special Purpose. One record per subject, Tabulation.

Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
STUDYID	Study Identifier	Char		Identifier	Unique identifier for a study.	Req
DOMAIN	Domain Abbreviation	Char	DM	Identifier	Two-character abbreviation for the domain.	Req
USUBJID	Unique Subject Identifier	Char		Identifier	Identifier used to uniquely identify a subject across all studies for all applications or submissions involving the product. This must be a unique value, and could be a compound identifier formed by concatenating STUDYID-SITEID-SUBJID.	Req
SUBJID	Subject Identifier for the Study	Char		Topic	Subject identifier, which must be unique within the study. Often the ID of the subject as recorded on a CRF.	Req

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Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
RFSTDTC	Subject Reference Start Date/Time	Char	ISO 8601 datetime or interval	Record Qualifier	Reference start date/time for the subject in ISO 8601 character format. Usually equivalent to date/time when subject was first exposed to study treatment. See assumption 9 for additional detail on when RFSTDTC may be null.	Exp
RFENDTC	Subject Reference End Date/Time	Char	ISO 8601 datetime or interval	Record Qualifier	Reference end date/time for the subject in ISO 8601 character format. Usually equivalent to the date/time when subject was determined to have ended the trial, and often equivalent to date/time of last exposure to study treatment. Required for all randomized subjects; null for screen failures or unassigned subjects.	Exp
RFXSTDTC	Date/Time of First Study Treatment	Char	ISO 8601 datetime or interval	Record Qualifier	First date/time of exposure to any protocol-specified treatment or therapy, equal to the earliest value of EXSTDTC.	Exp
RFXENDTC	Date/Time of Last Study Treatment	Char	ISO 8601 datetime or interval	Record Qualifier	Last date/time of exposure to any protocol-specified treatment or therapy, equal to the latest value of EXENDTC (or the latest value of EXSTDTC if EXENDTC was not collected or is missing).	Exp
RFCSTDTC	Date/Time of First Challenge Agent Admin	Char	ISO 8601 datetime or interval	Record Qualifier	Used only when protocol specifies a challenge agent to induce a condition that the investigational treatment is intended to cure, mitigate, treat, or prevent. Equal to the earliest value of AGSTDTC for the challenge agent.	Perm
RFCENDTC	Date/Time of Last Challenge Agent Admin	Char	ISO 8601 datetime or interval	Record Qualifier	Used only when protocol specifies a challenge agent to induce a condition that the investigational treatment is intended to cure, mitigate, treat, or prevent. Equal to the latest value of AGENDTC for the challenge agent (or the latest value of AGSTDTC if AGENDTC was not collected or is missing).	Perm
RFICDTC	Date/Time of Informed Consent	Char	ISO 8601 datetime or interval	Record Qualifier	Date/time of informed consent in ISO 8601 character format. This will be the same as the date of informed consent in the Disposition domain, if that protocol milestone is documented. Would be null only in studies not collecting the date of informed consent.	Exp
RFPENDTC	Date/Time of End of Participation	Char	ISO 8601 datetime or interval	Record Qualifier	Date/time when subject ended participation or follow-up in a trial, as defined in the protocol, in ISO 8601 character format. Should correspond to the last known date of contact. Examples include completion date, withdrawal date, last follow-up, date recorded for lost to follow up, and death date.	Exp
DTHDTC	Date/Time of Death	Char	ISO 8601 datetime or interval	Record Qualifier	Date/time of death for any subject who died, in ISO 8601 format. Should represent the date/time that is captured in the clinical-trial database.	Exp
DTHFL	Subject Death Flag	Char	(NY)	Record Qualifier	Indicates the subject died. Should be "Y" or null. Should be populated even when the death date is unknown.	Exp
SITEID	Study Site Identifier	Char	*	Record Qualifier	Unique identifier for a site within a study.	Req
INVID	Investigator Identifier	Char		Record Qualifier	An identifier to describe the Investigator for the study. May be used in addition to SITEID. Not needed if SITEID is equivalent to INVID.	Perm
INVNAM	Investigator Name	Char		Synonym Qualifier	Name of the investigator for a site.	Perm
BRTHDTC	Date/Time of Birth	Char	ISO 8601 datetime or interval	Record Qualifier	Date/time of birth of the subject.	Perm
AGE	Age	Num		Record Qualifier	Age expressed in AGEU. May be derived from RFSTDTC and BRTHDTC, but BRTHDTC may not be available in all cases (due to subject privacy concerns).	Exp
AGEU	Age Units	Char	(AGEU)	Variable Qualifier	Units associated with AGE.	Exp
SEX	Sex	Char	(SEX)	Record Qualifier	Sex of the subject.	Req
RACE	Race	Char	(RACE)	Record Qualifier	Race of the subject. Sponsors should refer to the FDA guidance ² regarding the collection of race. See assumption below regarding RACE.	Exp
ETHNIC	Ethnicity	Char	(ETHNIC)	Record Qualifier	The ethnicity of the subject. Sponsors should refer to the FDA guidance ¹ regarding the collection of ethnicity.	Perm
ARMCD	Planned Arm Code	Char	*	Record Qualifier	ARMCD is limited to 20 characters. It is not subject to the character restrictions that apply to TESTCD. The maximum length of ARMCD is longer than for other "short" variables to accommodate the kind of values that are likely to be needed for crossover trials. For example, if ARMCD values for a 7-period crossover were constructed using 2-character abbreviations for each treatment and separating hyphens, the length of	Exp

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Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
					ARMCD values would be 20. If the subject was not assigned to a trial arm, ARMCD is null and ARMNRS is populated. With the exception of studies which use multistage arm assignments, must be a value of ARMCD in the Trial Arms dataset.	
ARM	Description of Planned Arm	Char	*	Synonym Qualifier	Name of the arm to which the subject was assigned. If the subject was not assigned to an arm, ARM is null and ARMNRS is populated. With the exception of studies which use multistage arm assignments, must be a value of ARM in the Trial Arms dataset.	Exp
ACTARMCD	Actual Arm Code	Char	*	Record Qualifier	Code of actual arm. ACTARMCD is limited to 20 characters. It is not subject to the character restrictions that apply to TESTCD. The maximum length of ACTARMCD is longer than for other short variables to accommodate the kind of values that are likely to be needed for crossover trials. With the exception of studies which use multistage arm assignments, must be a value of ARMCD in the Trial Arms dataset. If the subject was not assigned to an arm or followed a course not described by any planned arm, ACTARMCD is null and ARMNRS is populated.	Exp
ACTARM	Description of Actual Arm	Char	*	Synonym Qualifier	Description of actual arm. With the exception of studies which use multistage arm assignments, must be a value of ARM in the Trial Arms dataset. If the subject was not assigned to an arm or followed a course not described by any planned arm, ACTARM is null and ARMNRS is populated.	Exp
ARMNRS	Reason Arm and/or Actual Arm is Null	Char	(ARMNULRS)	Record Qualifier	A coded reason that arm variables (ARM and ARMCD) and/or actual arm variables (ACTARM and ACTARMCD) are null. Examples: "SCREEN FAILURE", "NOT ASSIGNED", "ASSIGNED, NOT TREATED", "UNPLANNED TREATMENT". It is assumed that if the arm and actual arm variables are null, the same reason applies to both arm and actual arm.	Exp
ACTARMUD	Description of Unplanned Actual Arm	Char		Record Qualifier	A description of actual treatment for a subject who did not receive treatment described in a planned trial arm.	Exp
COUNTRY	Country	Char		Record Qualifier	Country of the investigational site in which the subject participated in the trial. Generally represented using ISO 3166-1 Alpha-3. Note that regulatory agency specific requirements (e.g., US FDA) may require other terminologies; in such cases, follow regulatory requirements.	Req
DMDTC	Date/Time of Collection	Char	ISO 8601 datetime or interval	Timing	Date/time of demographic data collection.	Perm
DMDY	Study Day of Collection	Num		Timing	Study day of collection measured as integer days.	Perm

¹In this column, an asterisk (*) indicates that the variable may be subject to controlled terminology. CDISC/NCI codelist values are enclosed in parentheses.

²Food and Drug Administration. *Collection of Race and Ethnicity Data in Clinical Trials*. US Department of Health and Human Services;2016. Accessed January 8, 2020. <https://www.fda.gov/downloads/regulatoryinformation/guidances/ucm126396.pdf>

DM –Assumptions

1. Investigator and site identification: Companies use different methods to distinguish sites and investigators. CDISC assumes that SITEID will always be present, with INVID and INVNAM used as necessary. This should be done consistently and the meaning of the variable made clear in the Define-XML document.
2. Every subject in a study must have a subject identifier (SUBJID). In some cases a subject may participate in more than 1 study. To identify a subject uniquely across all studies for all applications or submissions involving the product, a unique identifier (USUBJID) must be included in all datasets. Subjects occasionally change sites during the course of a clinical trial. Sponsors must decide how to populate variables such as USUBJID, SUBJID and SITEID based on their operational and analysis needs, but only 1 DM record should be submitted for each subject. The Supplemental Qualifiers dataset may be used if appropriate to provide additional information.
3. Concerns for subject privacy suggest caution regarding the collection of variables like BRTHDTC. This variable is included in the Demographics model in the event that a sponsor intends to submit it; however, sponsors should follow regulatory guidelines and guidance as appropriate.
4. With the exception of trials that use multistage processes to assign subjects to arms described below, ARM and ACTARM must be populated with ARM values from the Trial Arms (TA) dataset and ARMCD and ACTARMCD must be populated with ARMCD values from the TA dataset or be null. The ARM and ARMCD values in the TA dataset have a one-to-one relationship, and that one-to-one relationship must be preserved in the values used to populate ARM and ARMCD in DM, and to populate the values of ACTARM and ACTARMCD in DM.
 - a. Rules for the arm-related variables:
 - i. If ARMCD is null, then ARM must be null and ARMNRS must be populated with the reason ARMCD is null.
 - ii. If ACTARMCD is null, then ACTARM must be null and ARMNRS must be populated with the reason ACTARMCD is null. Both ARMCD and ACTARMCD will be null for subjects who were not assigned to treatment. The same reason will provide the reason that both are null.
 - iii. ARMNRS may not be populated if both ARMCD and ACTARMCD are populated. ARMCD and ACTARMCD will be populated if the subject was assigned to an arm and received treatment consistent with 1 of the arms in the TA dataset. If ARMCD and ACTARMCD are not the same, that is sufficient to explain the situation; ARMNRS should not be populated.
 - iv. If ARMNRS is populated with "UNPLANNED TREATMENT", ACTARMUD should be populated with a description of the unplanned treatment received.
 - b. Multistage assignment to treatment: Some trials use a multistage process for assigning a subject to an arm (see Section 7.2.1, [Trial Arms](#), Example Trial 3). In such a case, best practice is to create ARMCD values composed of codes representing the results of the multiple stages of the treatment assignment process. If a subject is partially assigned, then truncated codes representing the stages completed can be used in ARMCD, and similar truncated codes can be used in ACTARMCD. The descriptions used to populate ARM and ACTARM should be similarly truncated, and the one-to-one relationship between these truncated codes should be maintained for all affected subjects in the trial. Example 3 below provides an example of this situation; see also Section 5.3, [Subject Elements](#), Example 2. Note that this use of values not in the TA dataset is allowable only for trials with multistage assignment to arms and to subjects in those trials who do not complete all stages of the assignment.
 - c. Examples illustrating the arm-related variables
 - i. Example 1 below shows how to handle a subject who was a screen failure and was never treated.
 - ii. The Subject Elements (SE) dataset records the series of elements a subject passed through in the course of a trial, and these determine the value of ACTARMCD. The following examples include sample data for both datasets to illustrate this relationship.
 1. Example 2 below shows how subjects who started the trial but were never assigned to an arm would be handled.

2. Section 5.3, [Subject Elements](#), Example 1 illustrates a situation for a subject who received a treatment that was not the one to which they were assigned.
3. Section 5.3, [Subject Elements](#), Example 2 illustrates a situation in which a subject received a set of treatments different from that for any of the planned arms.
5. Study population flags should not be included in SDTM data. The standard supplemental qualifiers included in previous versions of the SDTMIG (COMPLT, FULLSET, ITT, PPROT, SAFETY) should not be used. **Note:** The ADaM Subject-level Analysis Dataset (ADSL) specifies standard variable names for the most common populations and requires the inclusion of these flags when necessary for analysis; consult the ADaMIG for more information about these variables.
6. Submission of multiple race responses should be represented in the Demographics (DM) domain and Supplemental Qualifiers (SUPPDM) dataset as described in Section 4.2.8.3, [Multiple Values for a Non-result Qualifier Variable](#). If multiple races are collected, then the value of RACE should be “MULTIPLE” and the additional information will be included in the Supplemental Qualifiers dataset. Controlled terminology for RACE should be used in both DM and SUPPDM so that consistent values are available for summaries regardless of whether the data are found in a column or row. If multiple races were collected and 1 was designated as primary, RACE in DM should be the primary race and additional races should be reported in SUPPDM. When additional free-text information is reported about subject's race using “Other, Specify”, sponsors should refer to Section 4.2.7.1, ["Specify" Values for Non-Result Qualifier Variables](#). If race was collected via an "Other, Specify" field and the sponsor chooses not to map the value as described in the current FDA guidance (see CDISC Notes for RACE in the domain specification), then the value of RACE should be “OTHER”. For subjects who refuse to provide or do not know their race information, the value of RACE could be “UNKNOWN”. See DM Example 4, DM Example 5, DM Example 6, and DM Example 7.
 - a. The Racec-Ethnicc Codetable (available at <https://www.cdisc.org/standards/terminology/controlled-terminology>) represents associations between collected race values and published race Controlled Terminology, as well as collected ethnicity values and published ethnicity Controlled Terminology.
7. RFSTDTC, RFENDTC, RFXSTDTC, RFXENDTC, RFCSTDTC, RFCENDTC, RFICDTC, RFPENDTC, DTHDTC, and BRTHDTC represent date/time values, but they are considered to have a record qualifier role in DM. They are not considered to be timing variables because they are not intended for use in the general observation classes.
8. Additional permissible identifier, qualifier, and timing variables:
 - a. Only the following timing variables are permissible and may be added as appropriate: VISITNUM, VISIT, VISITDY. The record qualifier DMXFN (External File Name) is the only additional qualifier variable that may be added, which is adopted from the Findings general observation class, may also be used to refer to an external file, such as a patient narrative.
 - b. The order of these additional variables within the domain should follow the rules as described in Section 4.1.4, [Order of the Variables](#), and the order described in Section 4.2, [General Variable Assumptions](#).
9. As described in Section 4.1.4, [Order of the Variables](#), RFSTDTC is used to calculate study day variables. RFSTDTC is usually defined as the date/time when a subject was first exposed to study drug. This definition applies for most interventional studies, when the start of treatment is the natural and preferred starting point for study day variables and thus the logical value for RFSTDTC. In such studies, when data are submitted for subjects who are ineligible for treatment (e.g., screen failures with ARMNRS = "SCREEN FAILURE"), subjects who were enrolled but not assigned to an arm (e.g., ARMNRS = "NOT ASSIGNED"), or subjects who were randomized but not treated (e.g., ARMNRS = "NOT TREATED"), RFSTDTC will be null. For studies with designs that include a substantial portion of subjects who are not expected to be treated, a different protocol milestone may be chosen as the starting point for study day variables. Some examples include non-interventional or observational studies, studies with a no-treatment arm, and studies where there is a delay between randomization and treatment.
10. The DM domain contains several pairs of reference period variables: RFSTDTC and RFENDTC, RFXSTDTC and RFXENDTC, RFCSTDTC and RFCENDTC, and RFICDTC and RFPENDTC. There are 4 sets of reference variables to accommodate distinct reference-period definitions and there are instances

when the values of the variables may be exactly the same, particularly with RFSTDTC-RFENDTC and RFXSTDTC-RFXENDTC.

- a. RFSTDTC and RFENDTC: This pair of variables is sponsor-defined, but usually represents the date/time of first and last study exposure. However, there are certain study designs where the start of the reference period is defined differently, such as studies that have a washout period before randomization or have a medical procedure required during screening (e.g., biopsy). In these cases, RFSTDTC may be the enrollment date, which is prior to first dose. Because study day values are calculated using RFSTDTC, in this case study days would not be based on the date of first dose.
- b. RFXSTDTC and RFXENDTC: This pair of variables defines a consistent reference period for all interventional studies and is not open to customization. RFXSTDTC and RFXENDTC always represent the date/time of first and last study exposure. The study reference period often duplicates the reference period defined in RFSTDTC and RFENDTC, but not always. Therefore, this pair of variables is important as they guarantee that a reviewer will always be able to reference the first and last study exposure reference period. RFXSTDTC should be the same as SESTDTC for the first treatment element described in the SE dataset. RFXENDTC may often be the same as SEENDTC for the last treatment element described in the SE dataset.
- c. RFCSTDTC and RFCENDTC: This pair of variables is used only when the study uses a protocol-specified challenge agent to induce a condition that the investigational treatment is intended to cure, mitigate, treat, or prevent. RFCSTDTC and RFCENDTC always represent the date/time of first and last exposure to the challenge agent.
- d. RFICDTC and RFPENDTC: The definitions of this pair of variables are consistent in every study in which they are used: They represent the entire period of a subject's involvement in a study, from providing informed consent through the last participation event or activity. There may be times when this period coincides with other reference periods but that is unusual. An example of when these periods might coincide with the study reference period, RFSTDTC to RFENDTC, might be an observational trial where no study intervention is administered. RFICDTC should correspond to the date of the informed consent protocol milestone in Disposition (DS), if that protocol milestone is documented in DS. In the event that there are multiple informed consents, this will be the date of the first. RFPENDTC will be the last date of participation for a subject for data included in a submission. This should be the last date of any record for the subject in the database at the time it is locked for submission. As such, it may not be the last date of participation in the study if the submission includes interim data.

DM – Examples

Example 1

dm.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	SUBJID	RFSTDTCT	RFENDTCT	RFXSTDTCT	RFXENDTCT	RFICDTCT	RFPENDTCT	SITEID	INVTNAM	BRTHDTCT	AGE	AGEU	SEX	RACE	ETHNIC	ARMCD	ARM	ACTARMCD	ACTARM	ARMNRS	ACTARMUD	COUNTRY
1	ABC123	DM	ABC12301001	01001	2006-01-12	2006-03-10	2006-01-12	2006-03-10	2006-01-03	2006-04-01	01	JOHNSON, M	1948-12-13	57	YEARS	M	WHITE	HISPANIC OR LATINO	A	Drug A	A	Drug A			USA
2	ABC123	DM	ABC12301002	01002	2006-01-15	2006-02-28	2006-01-15	2006-02-28	2006-01-04	2006-03-26	01	JOHNSON, M	1955-03-22	50	YEARS	M	WHITE	NOT HISPANIC OR LATINO	P	Placebo	P	Placebo			USA
3	ABC123	DM	ABC12301003	01003	2006-01-16	2006-03-19	2006-01-16	2006-03-19	2006-01-02	2006-03-19	01	JOHNSON, M	1938-01-19	68	YEARS	F	BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	NOT HISPANIC OR LATINO	P	Placebo	P	Placebo			USA
4	ABC123	DM	ABC12301004	01004					2006-01-07	2006-01-08	01	JOHNSON, M	1941-07-02			M	ASIAN	NOT HISPANIC OR LATINO					SCREEN FAILURE		USA
5	ABC123	DM	ABC12302001	02001	2006-02-02	2006-03-31	2006-02-02	2006-03-31	2006-01-15	2006-04-12	02	GONZALEZ, E	1950-06-23	55	YEARS	F	AMERICAN INDIAN OR ALASKA NATIVE	NOT HISPANIC OR LATINO	P	Placebo	P	Placebo			USA
6	ABC123	DM	ABC12302002	02002	2006-02-03	2006-04-05	2006-02-03	2006-04-05	2006-01-10	2006-04-25	02	GONZALEZ, E	1956-05-05	49	YEARS	F	NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDERS	NOT HISPANIC OR LATINO	A	Drug A	A	Drug A			USA

Example 2

This example Demographics dataset does not include all the DM required and expected variables, only those that illustrate the variables that represent arm information. The following example illustrates values of ARMCD for subjects in Example Trial 1, described in Section 7.2.1, [Trial Arms](#). This study included 2 elements, screen and run-in, before subjects were randomized to treatment. For this study, the sponsor submitted data on all subjects, including screen-failure subjects.

- Row 1:** Subject 001 was randomized to arm "Drug A". As shown in the SE dataset, this subject completed the "Drug A" element, so their actual arm was also "Drug A".
- Row 2:** Subject 002 was randomized to arm "Drug B". As shown in the SE dataset, their actual arm was consistent with their randomization.
- Row 3:** Subject 003 was a screen failure, so they were not assigned to an arm or treated. The arm actual arm variables are null, and ARMNRS="SCREEN FAILURE".
- Row 4:** Subject 004 withdrew during the run-in element. Like subject 003, they were not assigned to an arm or treated. However, they were not considered a screen failure, and ARMNRS="NOT ASSIGNED".
- Row 5:** Subject 005 was randomized but dropped out before being treated. Thus, the actual arm variables are not populated and ARMNRS="ASSIGNED, NOT TREATED".

dm.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	ARMCD	ARM	ACTARMCD	ACTARM	ARMNRS	ACTARMUD
1	ABC	DM	001	A	Drug A	A	Drug A		
2	ABC	DM	002	B	Drug B	B	Drug B		
3	ABC	DM	003					SCREEN FAILURE	
4	ABC	DM	004					NOT ASSIGNED	
5	ABC	DM	005	A	Drug A			ASSIGNED, NOT TREATED	

Rows 1-3: Subject 001 completed all the elements for arm A.

Rows 4-6: Subject 002 completed all the elements for arm B.

Row 7: Subject 003 was a screen failure, who participated only in the "Screen" element.

Rows 8-9: Subject 004 withdrew during the "Run-in" element, before they could be randomized.

Rows 10-11: Subject 005 withdrew after they were randomized, but did not start treatment.

se.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	SESEQ	ETCD	ELEMENT	SESTDTC	SEENDTC
1	ABC	SE	001	1	SCRN	Screen	2006-06-01	2006-06-07
2	ABC	SE	001	2	RI	Run-In	2006-06-07	2006-06-21
3	ABC	SE	001	3	A	Drug A	2006-06-21	2006-07-05
4	ABC	SE	002	1	SCRN	Screen	2006-05-03	2006-05-10
5	ABC	SE	002	2	RI	Run-In	2006-05-10	2006-05-24
6	ABC	SE	002	3	B	Drug B	2006-05-24	2006-06-07
7	ABC	SE	003	1	SCRN	Screen	2006-06-27	2006-06-30
8	ABC	SE	004	1	SCRN	Screen	2006-05-14	2006-05-21
9	ABC	SE	004	2	RI	Run-In	2006-05-21	2006-05-26
10	ABC	SE	005	1	SCRN	Screen	2006-05-14	2006-05-21
11	ABC	SE	005	2	RI	Run-In	2006-05-21	2006-05-26

Example 3

Row 1: Subject 001 was randomized to drug A. At the end of the double-blind treatment epoch, they were assigned to open label A; thus, their ARMCD is "AA". They received the treatment to which they were assigned, so ACTRMCD is also "AA".

Row 2: Subject 002 was randomized to drug A. They were lost to follow-up during the double-blind treatment epoch, so never reached the open label epoch, when they would have been assigned to either the open drug A or the rescue element. Their ARMCD is "A". This case illustrates the exception to the rule that ARMCD, ARM, ACTARMCD, and ACTARM must be populated with values from the TA dataset.

Row 3: Subject "003" was randomized to drug A, but received drug B. At the end of the double-blind treatment epoch, they were assigned to rescue treatment. ARMCD shows the result of their assignments, "AR"; ACTARMCD shows their actual treatment, "BR".

dm.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	ARMCD	ARM	ACTARMCD	ACTARM	ARMNRS	ACTARMUD
1	DEF	DM	001	AA	A-OPEN A	AA	A-OPEN A		
2	DEF	DM	002	A	A	A	A		
3	DEF	DM	003	AR	A-RESCUE	BR	B-RESCUE		

The following example illustrates values of ARMCD for subjects in Example Trial 3, described in Section 7.2.1, [Trial Arms](#).

Rows 1-3: Show that the subject passed through all 3 elements for the AA arm.

Rows 4-5: Show the 2 elements ("Screen" and "Treatment A") the subject passed through.

Rows 6-8: Show that the subject passed through the 3 elements associated with the "B-Rescue" arm.

se.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	SESEQ	ETCD	ELEMENT	SESTDTC	SEENDTC
1	DEF	SE	001	1	SCRN	Screen	2006-01-07	2006-01-12
2	DEF	SE	001	2	DBA	Treatment A	2006-01-12	2006-04-10
3	DEF	SE	001	3	OA	Open Drug A	2006-04-10	2006-07-05
4	DEF	SE	002	1	SCRN	Screen	2006-02-03	2006-02-10
5	DEF	SE	002	2	DBA	Treatment A	2006-02-10	2006-03-24
6	DEF	SE	003	1	SCRN	Screen	2006-02-22	2006-03-01
7	DEF	SE	003	2	DBB	Treatment B	2006-03-01	2006-06-27
8	DEF	SE	003	3	RSC	Rescue	2006-06-27	2006-09-24

Example 4

The CRF in this example is annotated to show the CDASH variable name and the target SDTMIG variable. Data that are collected using the same variable name as defined in the SDTMIG are in **RED**. If the CDASHIG variable differs from the one defined in the SDTMIG, the CDASHIG variable is in **GREY**.

See the CDASH Model and Implementation Guide for additional information: <https://www.cdisc.org/standards/foundational/cdash>.

This example shows multiple race categories and subcategories. Only a subset of options is shown for this instrument due to space constraints.

Demographics Sample aCRF for Race with Additional Granularity

Study participants should self-report race, with race being asked about after ethnicity.	Which of the following racial designations best describes you? (More than one choice is acceptable.) RACE01 RACE	<input type="checkbox"/> AMERICAN INDIAN OR ALASKA NATIVE <RACE codelist>
Study participants should self-report race, with race being asked about after ethnicity.	Which of the following racial designations best describes you? (More than one choice is acceptable.) RACE02 RACE	<input type="checkbox"/> ASIAN <RACE codelist>
Study participants should self-report race, with race being asked about after ethnicity.	Which of the following racial designations best describes you? (More than one choice is acceptable.) RACE03 RACE	<input type="checkbox"/> BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN <RACE codelist>
Study participants should self-report race, with race being asked about after ethnicity.	Which of the following racial designations best describes you? (More than one choice is acceptable.) RACE04 RACE	<input type="checkbox"/> NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER <RACE codelist>
Study participants should self-report race, with race being asked about after ethnicity.	Which of the following racial designations best describes you? (More than one choice is acceptable.) RACE05 RACE	<input type="checkbox"/> WHITE <RACE codelist>
Study participants should self-report race, with race being asked about after ethnicity.	Which of the following racial designations best describes you? (More than one choice is acceptable.) RACE06 RACE	<input type="checkbox"/> NOT REPORTED <RACE codelist>
Study participants should self-report race, with race being asked about after ethnicity.	Which of the following racial designations best describes you? (More than one choice is acceptable.) RACE07 RACE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNKNOWN <RACE codelist>

If the study participant answered: AMERICAN INDIAN OR ALASKA NATIVE

Select each value that applies if the subject answered "AMERICAN INDIAN OR ALASKA NATIVE". Check all that apply.	Which of the following racial designations best describes you? CRACE01-CRACE04 For each value that applies, SUPPDM.QVAL where SUPPDM.QNAM = "CRACEn" and SUPPDM.QLABEL = "Collected Race n" where n is the choice value.	<input type="checkbox"/> ALASKA NATIVE <input type="checkbox"/> AMERICAN INDIAN <input type="checkbox"/> CARIBBEAN INDIAN <input type="checkbox"/> CENTRAL AMERICAN INDIAN <RACEC codelist>
--	---	---

If the study participant answered: ASIAN

Select each value that applies if the subject answered "ASIAN". Check all that apply.

<p>Which of the following racial designations best describes you?</p> <p>CRACE05-CRACE10</p> <p style="background-color: #f08080; padding: 2px;">For each value that applies, SUPPDM.QVAL where SUPPDM.QNAM = "CRACEn" and SUPPDM.QLABEL = "Collected Race n" where n is the choice value.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> ASIAN AMERICAN <input type="checkbox"/> ASIAN INDIAN <input type="checkbox"/> BANGLADESHI <input type="checkbox"/> CHINESE <input type="checkbox"/> JAPANESE <input type="checkbox"/> KOREAN <RACEC codelist>
---	---

If the study participant answered: BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN

Select each value that applies if the subject answered "BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN". Check all that apply.

<p>Which of the following racial designations best describes you?</p> <p>CRACE11-CRACE17</p> <p style="background-color: #f08080; padding: 2px;">For each value that applies, SUPPDM.QVAL where SUPPDM.QNAM = "CRACEn" and SUPPDM.QLABEL = "Collected Race n" where n is the choice value.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> AFRICAN AMERICAN <input type="checkbox"/> AFRICAN CARIBBEAN <input type="checkbox"/> BAHAMIAN <input type="checkbox"/> BARBADIAN <input type="checkbox"/> BLACK <input type="checkbox"/> BLACK CENTRAL AMERICAN <RACEC codelist>
---	--

If the study participant answered: WHITE

Select each value that applies if the subject answered "WHITE". Check all that apply.

<p>Which of the following racial designations best describes you?</p> <p>CRACE18-CRACE21</p> <p style="background-color: #f08080; padding: 2px;">For each value that applies, SUPPDM.QVAL where SUPPDM.QNAM = "CRACEn" and SUPPDM.QLABEL = "Collected Race n" where n is the choice value.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> ARAB <input type="checkbox"/> EUROPEAN <input type="checkbox"/> MIDDLE EASTERN <input type="checkbox"/> RUSSIAN <RACEC codelist>
---	--

CRF Metadata

CDASH Variable	Order	Question Text	Prompt	CRF Completion Instructions	Type	SDTMIG Target Variable	SDTM Target Mapping	Controlled Terminology Code List Name	Permissible Values	Pre-specified Value	Query Display	List Style	Hidden
RACE01	1	Which of the following racial designations best describes you? (More than one choice is acceptable.)	Race	Study participants should self-report race, with race being asked about after ethnicity.	Text	RACE		(RACE)	AMERICAN INDIAN OR ALASKA NATIVE			checkbox	
RACE02	2	Which of the following racial designations best describes you? (More than one choice is acceptable.)	Race	Study participants should self-report race, with race being asked about after ethnicity.	Text	RACE		(RACE)	ASIAN			checkbox	
RACE03	3	Which of the following racial designations best describes you? (More than one choice is acceptable.)	Race	Study participants should self-report race, with race being asked about after ethnicity.	Text	RACE		(RACE)	BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN			checkbox	
RACE04	4	Which of the following racial designations best describes you? (More than one choice is acceptable.)	Race	Study participants should self-report race, with race being asked about after ethnicity.	Text	RACE		(RACE)	NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER			checkbox	
RACE05	5	Which of the following racial designations best describes you? (More than one choice is acceptable.)	Race	Study participants should self-report race, with race being asked about after ethnicity.	Text	RACE		(RACE)	WHITE			checkbox	
RACE06	6	Which of the following racial designations best describes you? (More than one choice is acceptable.)	Race	Study participants should self-report race, with race being asked about after ethnicity.	Text	RACE		(RACE)	NOT REPORTED			checkbox	
RACE07	7	Which of the following racial designations best describes you? (More than one choice is acceptable.)	Race	Study participants should self-report race, with race being asked about after ethnicity.	Text	RACE		(RACE)	UNKNOWN			checkbox	
If study participant answered: AMERICAN INDIAN OR ALASKA NATIVE													
CRACE01-CRACE04	10	Which of the following racial designations best describes you?	Race	Select each value that applies if the subject answered	Text	SUPPDM.QVAL	For each value that applies, SUPPDM.QVAL where SUPPDM.QNAM ="CRACEn" and	(RACEC)	ALASKA NATIVE; AMERICAN INDIAN; CARIBBEAN INDIAN; CENTRAL AMERICAN INDIAN;			checkbox	

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CDASH Variable	Order	Question Text	Prompt	CRF Completion Instructions	Type	SDTMIG Target Variable	SDTM Target Mapping	Controlled Terminology Code List Name	Permissible Values	Pre-specified Value	Query Display	List Style	Hidden
				"AMERICAN INDIAN OR ALASKA NATIVE". Check all that apply.			SUPPDM.QLABEL = "Collected Race n" where n is the choice value.						
If study participant answered: ASIAN													
CRACE05-CRACE10	11	Which of the following racial designations best describes you?	Race	Select each value that applies if the subject answered "ASIAN". Check all that apply.	Text	SUPPDM.QVAL	For each value that applies, SUPPDM.QVAL where SUPPDM.QNAM ="CRACEn" and SUPPDM.QLABEL = "Collected Race n" where n is the choice value.	(RACEC)	ASIAN AMERICAN; ASIAN INDIAN; BANGLADESHI; CHINESE; JAPANESE; KOREAN;			checkbox	CRACE05-CRACE10
If study participant answered: BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN													
CRACE11-CRACE17	12	Which of the following racial designations best describes you?	Race	Select each value that applies if the subject answered "BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN". Check all that apply.	Text	SUPPDM.QVAL	For each value that applies, SUPPDM.QVAL where SUPPDM.QNAM ="CRACEn" and SUPPDM.QLABEL = "Collected Race n" where n is the choice value.	(RACEC)	AFRICAN; AFRICAN AMERICAN; AFRICAN CARIBBEAN; BAHAMIAN; BARBADIAN; BLACK; BLACK CENTRAL AMERICAN;			checkbox	
If study participant answered: WHITE													
CRACE18-CRACE21	13	Which of the following racial designations best describes you?	Race	Select each value that applies if the subject answered "WHITE". Check all that apply.	Text	SUPPDM.QVAL	For each value that applies, SUPPDM.QVAL where SUPPDM.QNAM ="CRACEn" and SUPPDM.QLABEL = "Collected Race n" where n is the choice value.	(RACEC)	ARAB; EUROPEAN; MIDDLE EASTERN; RUSSIAN;			checkbox	

The value of RACE is used to represent the high-level racial designation as a single collected value per CDISC Controlled Terminology in dm.xpt. When more than 1 choice is selected, the value is represented with "MULTIPLE" as shown in this example. **Note:** Only those variables relevant to this example are shown.

Row 1: Shows that USUBJID ABC789-010-045 designated 1 race, "WHITE", as the value that best describes their race.

Row 2: Shows that USUBJID ABC789-010-046 designated 1 race, "ASIAN", as the value that best describes their race.

Row 3: Shows that USUBJID ABC789-010-047 designated multiple races as the values that best describe their race. "MULTIPLE" is assigned in RACE.

dm.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	SUBJID	RACE
1	ABC789	DM	ABC789-010-045	010-045	WHITE
2	ABC789	DM	ABC789-010-046	010-046	ASIAN
3	ABC789	DM	ABC789-010-047	010-047	MULTIPLE

When a subject selects multiple race values, as USUBJID ABC789-010-047 did, the values selected are represented in SUPPDM. Collected race, which is the specific race subcategory (or subcategories) selected by each subject, is represented in SUPPDM to ensure subject self-identification and/or country-specific requirements are available for reference. CDASH recommended QNAM-QLABEL values have been provided.suppdm.xpt

Rows 1, 2: Show that USUBJID ABC789-010-047 selected 2 RACE values, "ASIAN" and "WHITE". CDASH recommended QNAM-QLABEL values have been provided.

Rows 3-5: Show that USUBJID ABC789-010-047 selected 3 collected race (CRACE) values, "CHINESE", "KOREAN", and "RUSSIAN". CDASH recommended QNAM-QLABEL values have been provided.

suppdm.xpt

Row	STUDYID	RDOMAIN	USUBJID	IDVAR	IDVARVAL	QNAM	QLABEL	QVAL	QORIG	QEVAL
1	ABC789	DM	ABC789-010-047			RACE2	Race 2	ASIAN	CRF	
2	ABC789	DM	ABC789-010-047			RACE5	Race 5	WHITE	CRF	
3	ABC789	DM	ABC789-010-047			CRACE8	Collected Race 8	CHINESE	CRF	
4	ABC789	DM	ABC789-010-047			CRACE10	Collected Race 10	KOREAN	CRF	
5	ABC789	DM	ABC789-010-047			CRACE21	Collected Race 21	RUSSIAN	CRF	

Example 5

This example shows different Chinese regional ethnicity subcategorizations (majority and minority).

CRF Mock Example

In this CRF example, subcategorizations of ethnicity are made available.

RACE is identified as "ASIAN" and ETHNIC as "NOT HISPANIC OR LATINO".

dm.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	SUBJID	AGE	AGEU	SEX	RACE	ETHNIC
1	ABC789	DM	ABC789-010-045	010-045	20	YEARS	M	ASIAN	NOT HISPANIC OR LATINO
2	ABC789	DM	ABC789-010-047	010-047	24	YEARS	F	ASIAN	NOT HISPANIC OR LATINO

Row 1: Ethnicity subcategorization of subject self-identification being "HAN CHINESE". CDASH recommended QNAM-QLABEL values have been provided.

Rows 2-3: Ethnicity subcategorization of subject self-identification being "MIAO" and "ZHUANG". CDASH recommended QNAM-QLABEL values have been provided.

suppdm.xpt

Row	STUDYID	RDOMAIN	USUBJID	IDVAR	IDVARVAL	QNAM	QLABEL	QVAL	QORIG	QEVAL
1	ABC789	DM	ABC789-010-045			ETHNIC1	Collected Ethnicity 1	HAN CHINESE	CRF	
2	ABC789	DM	ABC789-010-047			ETHNIC1	Collected Ethnicity 1	MIAO	CRF	
3	ABC789	DM	ABC789-010-047			ETHNIC2	Collected Ethnicity 2	ZHUANG	CRF	

Example 6

The CRF in this example is annotated to show the CDASH variable name and the target SDTMIG variable. Data that are collected using the same variable name as defined in the SDTMIG are in **RED**. If the CDASHIG variable differs from the one defined in the SDTMIG, the CDASHIG variable is in **GREY**.

See the CDASH Model and Implementation Guide for additional information: <https://www.cdisc.org/standards/foundational/cdash/>.

This example shows race categories and subcategories. Only a subset of options are shown for this instrument due to space constraints. For a complete aCRF example see the CDASHIG v2.1, Section 7.3.

Demographics Sample aCRF for Race with Additional Granularity

Study participants should self-report race, with race being asked about after ethnicity.	Which of the following racial designations best describes you? (More than one choice is acceptable.) RACE01 RACE	<input type="checkbox"/> AMERICAN INDIAN OR ALASKA NATIVE <RACE codelist>
Study participants should self-report race, with race being asked about after ethnicity.	Which of the following racial designations best describes you? (More than one choice is acceptable.) RACE02 RACE	<input type="checkbox"/> ASIAN <RACE codelist>
Study participants should self-report race, with race being asked about after ethnicity.	Which of the following racial designations best describes you? (More than one choice is acceptable.) RACE03 RACE	<input type="checkbox"/> BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN <RACE codelist>
Study participants should self-report race, with race being asked about after ethnicity.	Which of the following racial designations best describes you? (More than one choice is acceptable.) RACE04 RACE	<input type="checkbox"/> NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER <RACE codelist>
Study participants should self-report race, with race being asked about after ethnicity.	Which of the following racial designations best describes you? (More than one choice is acceptable.) RACE05 RACE	<input type="checkbox"/> WHITE <RACE codelist>
Study participants should self-report race, with race being asked about after ethnicity.	Which of the following racial designations best describes you? (More than one choice is acceptable.) RACE06 RACE	<input type="checkbox"/> NOT REPORTED <RACE codelist>
Study participants should self-report race, with race being asked about after ethnicity.	Which of the following racial designations best describes you? (More than one choice is acceptable.) RACE07 RACE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNKNOWN <RACE codelist>

If the study participant answered: ASIAN

Select each value that applies if the subject answered "ASIAN". Check all that apply.	Which of the following racial designations best describes you? CRACE05-CRACE10	<input type="checkbox"/> ASIAN AMERICAN <input type="checkbox"/> ASIAN INDIAN <input type="checkbox"/> BANGLADESHI <input type="checkbox"/> CHINESE <input type="checkbox"/> JAPANESE <input type="checkbox"/> KOREAN <RACE codelist>
	For each value that applies, SUPPDM.QVAL where SUPPDM.QNAM = "CRACEn" and SUPPDM.QLABEL = "Collected Race n" where n is the choice value.	

If the study participant answered: BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN

Select each value that applies if the subject answered "BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN". Check all that apply.	Which of the following racial designations best describes you? CRACE11-CRACE17	<input type="checkbox"/> AFRICAN AMERICAN <input type="checkbox"/> AFRICAN CARIBBEAN <input type="checkbox"/> BAHAMIAN <input type="checkbox"/> BARBADIAN <input type="checkbox"/> BLACK CENTRAL AMERICAN <RACE codelist>
	For each value that applies, SUPPDM.QVAL where SUPPDM.QNAM = "CRACEn" and SUPPDM.QLABEL = "Collected Race n" where n is the choice value.	

CRF Metadata

CDASH Variable	Order	Question Text	Prompt	CRF Completion Instructions	Type	SDTMIG Target Variable	SDTM Target Mapping	Controlled Terminology Code List Name	Permissible Values	Pre-specified Value	Query Display	List Style	Hidden
RACE01	3	Which of the following racial designations best describes you? (More than one choice is acceptable.)	Race	Study participants should self-report race, with race being asked about after ethnicity.	Text	RACE		(RACE)	AMERICAN INDIAN OR ALASKA NATIVE			checkbox	
RACE02	4	Which of the following racial designations best describes you? (More than one choice is acceptable.)	Race	Study participants should self-report race, with race being asked about after ethnicity.	Text	RACE		(RACE)	ASIAN			checkbox	
RACE03	5	Which of the following racial designations best describes you? (More than one choice is acceptable.)	Race	Study participants should self-report race, with race being asked about after ethnicity.	Text	RACE		(RACE)	BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN			checkbox	
RACE04	6	Which of the following racial designations best describes you? (More than one choice is acceptable.)	Race	Study participants should self-report race, with race being asked about after ethnicity.	Text	RACE		(RACE)	NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER			checkbox	
RACE05	7	Which of the following racial designations best describes you? (More than one choice is acceptable.)	Race	Study participants should self-report race, with race being asked about after ethnicity.	Text	RACE		(RACE)	WHITE			checkbox	
RACE06	8	Which of the following racial designations best describes you? (More than one choice is acceptable.)	Race	Study participants should self-report race, with race being asked about after ethnicity.	Text	RACE		(RACE)	NOT REPORTED			checkbox	
RACE07	9	Which of the following racial designations best	Race	Study participants should self-	Text	RACE		(RACE)	UNKNOWN			checkbox	

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CDASH Variable	Order	Question Text	Prompt	CRF Completion Instructions	Type	SDTMIG Target Variable	SDTM Target Mapping	Controlled Terminology Code List Name	Permissible Values	Pre-specified Value	Query Display	List Style	Hidden
		describes you? (More than one choice is acceptable.)		report race, with race being asked about after ethnicity.									
If the study participant answered: ASIAN													
CRACE05- CRACE10	11	Which of the following racial designations best describes you?	Race	Select each value that applies if the subject answered "ASIAN". Check all that apply.	Text	SUPPDM.QVAL	For each value that applies, SUPPDM.QVAL where SUPPDM.QNAM = "CRACEn" and SUPPDM.QLABEL = "Collected Race n" where n is the choice value.	(RACEC)	ASIAN AMERICAN; ASIAN INDIAN; BANGLADESHI; CHINESE; JAPANESE; KOREAN;			checkbox	
If the study participant answered: BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN													
CRACE11- CRACE17	12	Which of the following racial designations best describes you?	Race	Select each value that applies if the subject answered "BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN". Check all that apply.	Text	SUPPDM.QVAL	For each value that applies, SUPPDM.QVAL where SUPPDM.QNAM = "CRACEn" and SUPPDM.QLABEL = "Collected Race n" where n is the choice value.	(RACEC)	AFRICAN; AFRICAN AMERICAN; AFRICAN CARIBBEAN; BAHAMIAN; BARBADIAN; BLACK; BLACK CENTRAL AMERICAN;			checkbox	

The value of RACE is used to represent the high-level racial designation as a single collected value per CDISC Controlled Terminology in dm.xpt. In this example, subjects chose to select 1 high-level racial designation.

Note: Only those variables relevant to this example are shown.

Row 1: Shows that USUBJID ABC789-010-001 designated 1 race, "ASIAN", as the value that best describes their race.

Row 2: Shows that USUBJID ABC789-010-002 designated 1 race, "BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN", as the value that best describes their race.

Row 3: Shows that USUBJID ABC789-010-003 designated 1 race, "BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN", as the value that best describes their race.

dm.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	SUBJID	RACE
1	ABC789	DM	ABC789-010-001	010-001	ASIAN
2	ABC789	DM	ABC789-010-002	010-002	BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN
3	ABC789	DM	ABC789-010-003	010-003	BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN

Collected race, which is the specific race subcategory for each subject, is represented in SUPPDM to ensure subject self-identification and/or country-specific requirements are available for reference. In this example, each subject selected 1 race and 1 race subcategory. CDASH recommended QNAM-QLABEL values have been provided.

Row 1: Shows USUBJID ABC789-010-001 selected "JAPANESE" as the specific ASIAN race collected.

Row 2: Shows USUBJID ABC789-010-002 selected "AFRICAN AMERICAN" as the specific BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN race collected.

Row 3: Shows USUBJID ABC789-010-003 selected "BLACK" as the specific BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN race collected.

suppdm.xpt

Row	STUDYID	RDOMAIN	USUBJID	IDVAR	IDVARVAL	QNAM	QLABEL	QVAL	QORIG	QEQAL
1	ABC789	DM	ABC789-010-001			CRACE3	Collected Race 3	JAPANESE	CRF	
2	ABC789	DM	ABC789-010-002			CRACE5	Collected Race 5	AFRICAN AMERICAN	CRF	
3	ABC789	DM	ABC789-010-003			CRACE8	Collected Race 8	BLACK	CRF	

Example 7

CRF Mock Example

Which of the following five racial designations best describes you? (More than one choice is acceptable.) <input type="checkbox"/> American Indian or Alaska Native <input type="checkbox"/> Asian <input type="checkbox"/> Black or African American <input type="checkbox"/> Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander <input type="checkbox"/> White <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Other	
What was the other race? SUPPDM.QVAL WHERE SUPPDM.QNAM = "RACEOTH" <input type="text"/>	
If Unknown, please specify: SUPPDM.QVAL WHERE SUPPDM.QNAM = "RACEREAS" <input type="text"/>	

Rows 1-2: Subjects self-identify to 1 of the first 5 race options on the CRF form.

Row 3: Subject did not self-identify to 1 of the existing race options and selected "Other". RACE was populated with "OTHER" in this case.

Row 4: Subject could not self-identify to any of the race options including identification of an "Other". RACE was populated with "UNKNOWN" in this case.

Note: Not all DM variables are shown.

dm.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	SUBJID	AGE	AGEU	SEX	RACE	ETHNIC
1	ABC789	DM	ABC789-010-045	010-045	20	YEARS	M	WHITE	HISPANIC OR LATINO
2	ABC789	DM	ABC789-010-046	010-046	21	YEARS	F	ASIAN	NOT HISPANIC OR LATINO
3	ABC789	DM	ABC789-010-047	010-047	24	YEARS	F	OTHER	HISPANIC OR LATINO
3	ABC789	DM	ABC789-010-048	010-048	33	YEARS	M	UNKNOWN	HISPANIC OR LATINO

Row 1: Sponsor allowed for an "Other" option to be collected, where its specify details are in SUPPDM.

Row 2: Sponsor allowed for an "Unknown" option to be collected, where its reason is collected in SUPPDM.

Note: Recommended QNAM-QLABEL values have been provided.

suppdm.xpt

Row	STUDYID	RDOMAIN	USUBJID	IDVAR	IDVARVAL	QNAM	QLABEL	QVAL	QORIG	QEVAL
1	ABC789	DM	ABC789-010-047			RACEOTH	Race, Other	BRAZILIAN	CRF	
2	ABC789	DM	ABC789-010-048			RACEREAS	Race, Reason Details	REFUGEE - DO NOT KNOW MY RACE	CRF	

5.3 Subject Elements (SE)

SE – Description/Overview

A special-purpose domain that contains the actual order of elements followed by the subject, together with the start date/time and end date/time for each element.

The Subject Elements dataset consolidates information about the timing of each subject’s progress through the epochs and elements of the trial. For elements that involve study treatments, the identification of which element the subject passed through (e.g., drug X vs. placebo) is likely to derive from data in the Exposure domain or another Interventions domain. The dates of a subject’s transition from one element to the next will be taken from the Interventions domain(s) and from other relevant domains, according to the definitions (TESTRL values) in the Trial Elements (TE) dataset (see Section 7.2.2, [Trial Elements](#)).

The SE dataset is particularly useful for studies with multiple treatment periods, such as crossover studies. The SE dataset contains the date/times at which a subject moved from one element to another, so when this dataset, the Trial Arms (TA; see Section 7.2.1, [Trial Arms](#)) dataset, and the Trial Elements (TE; see Section 7.2.2, [Trial Elements](#)) dataset are included in a submission, reviewers can relate all observations made about a subject to that subject’s progression through the trial.

- Comparison of the --DTC of a finding observation to the element transition dates (values of SESTDTC and SEENDTC) identifies which element the subject was in at the time of the finding. Similarly, one can determine the element during which an event or intervention started or ended.
- “Day within Element” or “Day within Epoch” can be derived. Such variables relate an observation to the start of an element or epoch in the same way that study day (--DY) variables relate it to the reference start date (RFSTDTC) for the study as a whole. See Section 4.4.4, [Use of the "Study Day" Variables](#).
- Having knowledge of SE start and end dates can be helpful in the determination of baseline values.

SE – Specification

se.xpt, Subject Elements — Special Purpose. One record per actual Element per subject, Tabulation.

Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
STUDYID	Study Identifier	Char		Identifier	Unique identifier for a study.	Req
DOMAIN	Domain Abbreviation	Char	SE	Identifier	Two-character abbreviation for the domain.	Req
USUBJID	Unique Subject Identifier	Char		Identifier	Identifier used to uniquely identify a subject across all studies for all applications or submissions involving the product.	Req
SESEQ	Sequence Number	Num		Identifier	Sequence number given to ensure uniqueness of subject records within a domain. Should be assigned to be consistent chronological order.	Req

Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
ETCD	Element Code	Char	*	Topic	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> ETCD (the companion to ELEMENT) is limited to 8 characters and does not have special character restrictions. These values should be short for ease of use in programming, but it is not expected that ETCD will need to serve as a variable name. If an encountered element differs from the planned element to the point that it is considered a new element, then use "UNPLAN" as the value for ETCD to represent this element. 	Req
ELEMENT	Description of Element	Char	*	Synonym Qualifier	The name of the element. If ETCD has a value of "UNPLAN", then ELEMENT should be null.	Perm
TAETORD	Planned Order of Element within Arm	Num		Timing	Number that gives the planned order of the element within the subject's assigned trial arm.	Perm
EPOCH	Epoch	Char	(EPOCH)	Timing	Epoch associated with the element in the planned sequence of elements for the arm to which the subject was assigned.	Perm
SESTDTC	Start Date/Time of Element	Char	ISO 8601 datetime or interval	Timing	Start date/time for an element for each subject.	Req
SEENDTC	End Date/Time of Element	Char	ISO 8601 datetime or interval	Timing	End date/time for an element for each subject.	Exp
SESTDY	Study Day of Start of Element	Num		Timing	Study day of start of element relative to the sponsor-defined RFSTDTC.	Perm
SEENDY	Study Day of End of Element	Num		Timing	Study day of end of element relative to the sponsor-defined RFSTDTC.	Perm
SEUPDES	Description of Unplanned Element	Char		Synonym Qualifier	Description of what happened to the subject during an unplanned element. Used only if ETCD has the value of "UNPLAN".	Perm

¹In this column, an asterisk (*) indicates that the variable may be subject to controlled terminology. CDISC/NCI codelist values are enclosed in parentheses.

SE – Assumptions

Submission of the SE dataset is strongly recommended, as it provides information needed by reviewers to place observations in context within the study. As noted in the SE - Description/Overview, the TE and TA datasets should also be submitted, as these define the design and the terms referenced by the SE dataset.

The SE domain allows the submission of data on the timing of the trial elements a subject actually passed through in their participation in the trial. Section 7.2.2, [Trial Elements](#), and Section 7.2.1, [Trial Arms](#), provide additional information on these datasets, which define a trial's planned elements and describe the planned sequences of elements for the arms of the trial.

- For any particular subject, the dates in the SE table are the dates when the transition events identified in the TE table occurred. Judgment may be needed to match actual events in a subject's experience with the definitions of transition events (i.e., events that mark the start of new elements) in the TE table; actual events may vary from the plan. For instance, in a single-dose pharmacokinetics (PK) study, the transition events might correspond to study drug doses of 5 and 10 mg. If a subject actually received a dose of 7 mg when they were scheduled to receive 5 mg, a decision will have to be made on how to represent this in the SE domain.
- If the date/time of a transition element was not collected directly, the method used to infer the element start date/time should be explained in the Comments column of the Define-XML document.
- Judgment will also have to be used in deciding how to represent a subject's experience if an element does not proceed or end as planned. For instance, the plan might identify a trial element that is to start with the first of a series of 5 daily doses and end after 1 week, when the subject transitions to the next treatment element. If the subject actually started the next treatment epoch (see Section 7.1, [Introduction to Trial Design Model Datasets](#), and Section 7.1.2, [Definitions of Trial Design Concepts](#)) after 4 weeks, the sponsor would have to decide whether to represent this as an abnormally long element, or as a normal element plus an unplanned non-treatment element.

4. If the sponsor decides that the subject's experience for a particular period of time cannot be represented with one of the planned elements, then that period of time should be represented as an unplanned element. The value of ETCD for an unplanned element is "UNPLAN" and SEUPDES should be populated with a description of the unplanned element.
5. The values of SESTDTC provide the chronological order of the actual subject elements. SESEQ should be assigned to be consistent with the chronological order. Note that the requirement that SESEQ be consistent with chronological order is more stringent than in most other domains, where -SEQ values need only be unique within subject.
6. When TAETORD is included in the SE domain, it represents the planned order of an element in an arm. This should not be confused with the actual order of the elements, which will be represented by their chronological order and SESEQ. TAETORD will not be populated for subject elements that are not planned for the arm to which the subject was assigned. Thus, TAETORD will not be populated for any element with an ETCD value of "UNPLAN". TAETORD also will not be populated if a subject passed through an element that, although defined in the TE dataset, was out of place for the arm to which the subject was assigned. For example, if a subject in a parallel study of drug A vs. drug B was assigned to receive drug A but received drug B instead, then TAETORD would be left blank for the SE record for their drug B element. If a subject was assigned to receive the sequence of elements A, B, C, D, and instead received A, D, B, C, then the sponsor would have to decide for which of these SE records TAETORD should be populated. The rationale for this decision should be documented in the Comments column of the Define-XML document.
7. For subjects who follow the planned sequence of elements for the arm to which they were assigned, the values of EPOCH in the SE domain will match those associated with the elements for the subject's arm in the TA dataset. The sponsor will have to decide what value, if any, of EPOCH to assign SE records for unplanned elements and in other cases where the subject's actual elements deviate from the plan. The sponsor's methods for such decisions should be documented in the Define-XML document, in the row for EPOCH in the SE dataset table.
8. Because there are, by definition, no gaps between elements, the value of SEENDTC for one element will always be the same as the value of SESTDTC for the next element.
9. Note that SESTDTC is required, although --STDTC is not required in any other subject-level dataset. The purpose of the dataset is to record the elements a subject actually passed through. If it is known that a subject passed through a particular element, then there must be some information (perhaps imprecise) on when it started. Thus, SESTDTC may not be null, although some records may not have all the components (e.g., year, month, day, hour, minute) of the date/time value collected.
10. The following identifier variables are permissible and may be added as appropriate: --GRPID, --REFID, --SPID.
11. Care should be taken in adding additional timing variables:
 - a. The purpose of --DTC and --DY is to record the date and study day on which data was collected. Elements are generally "derived" in the sense that they are a secondary use of data collected elsewhere; it is not generally useful to know when those date/times were recorded.
 - b. --DUR could be added only if the duration of an element was collected, not derived.
 - c. It would be inappropriate to add the variables that support time points (--TPT, --TPTNUM, --ELTM, --TPTREF, and --RFTDTC), because the topic of this dataset is elements.

SE – Examples

STUDYID and DOMAIN, which are required in the SE and Demographics (DM) domains, have not been included in the following examples, to improve readability.

Example 1

This example shows data for 2 subjects for a crossover trial with 4 epochs.

- Row 1:** The record for the SCREEN element for subject 789. Note that only the date of the start of the SCREEN element was collected, whereas for the end of the element (which corresponds to the start of IV dosing) both date and time were collected.
- Row 2:** The record for the IV element for subject 789. The IV element started with the start of IV dosing and ended with the start of oral dosing, and full date/times were collected for both.
- Row 3:** The record for the ORAL element for subject 789. Only the date, and not the time, of the start of follow-up was collected.
- Row 4:** The FOLLOWUP element for subject 789 started and ended on the same day. Presumably, the element had a positive duration, but no times were collected.
- Rows 5-8:** Subject 790 was treated incorrectly. This subject entered the IV element before the ORAL element, although the planned order of elements for this subject was ORAL, then IV. The sponsor has assigned EPOCH values for this subject according to the actual order of elements, rather than the planned order. Per Assumption 6, TAETORD is missing for the elements that were out of order. The correct order of elements is the subject's ARMCD, shown in the DM dataset.
- Rows 9-10:** Subject 791 was screened, randomized to the IV-ORAL arm, and received the IV treatment, but did not return to the unit for the treatment epoch or follow-up.

se.xpt

Row	USUBJID	SESEQ	ETCD	SESTDTC	SEENDTC	SEUPDES	TAETORD	EPOCH
1	789	1	SCREEN	2006-06-01	2006-06-03T10:32		1	SCREENING
2	789	2	IV	2006-06-03T10:32	2006-06-10T09:47		2	TREATMENT 1
3	789	3	ORAL	2006-06-10T09:47	2006-06-17		3	TREATMENT 2
4	789	4	FOLLOWUP	2006-06-17	2006-06-17		4	FOLLOW-UP
5	790	1	SCREEN	2006-06-01	2006-06-03T10:14		1	SCREENING
6	790	2	IV	2006-06-03T10:14	2006-06-10T10:32			TREATMENT 1
7	790	3	ORAL	2006-06-10T10:32	2006-06-17			TREATMENT 2
8	790	4	FOLLOWUP	2006-06-17	2006-06-17		4	FOLLOW-UP
9	791	1	SCREEN	2006-06-01	2006-06-03T10:17		1	SCREENING
10	791	2	IV	2006-06-03T10:17	2006-06-07		2	TREATMENT 1

- Row 1:** Subject 789 was assigned to the IV-ORAL arm and was treated accordingly.
- Row 2:** Subject 790 was assigned to the ORAL-IV arm, but their actual treatment was IV, then oral.
- Row 3:** Subject 791 was assigned to the IV-ORAL arm, received the first of the 2 planned treatment elements, and were following the assigned treatment when they withdrew early. The actual arm variables are populated with the values for the arm to which subject 791 was assigned.

dm.xpt

Row	USUBJID	SUBJID	RFSTDTC	RFENDTC	SITEID	INVNAM	BIRTHDTC	AGE	AGEU	SEX	RACE	ETHNIC	ARMCD	ARM	ACTARMCD	ACTARM	ARMNRS	ACTARMUD	COUNTRY
1	789	001	2006-06-03	2006-06-17	01	SMITH, J	1948-12-13	57	YEARS	M	WHITE	HISPANIC OR LATINO	IO	IV-ORAL	IO	IV-ORAL			USA
2	790	002	2006-06-03	2006-06-17	01	SMITH, J	1955-03-22	51	YEARS	M	WHITE	NOT HISPANIC OR LATINO	OI	ORAL-IV	IO	IV-ORAL			USA

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Row	USUBJID	SUBJID	RFSTDTC	RFENDTC	SITEID	INVTNAM	BIRTHDTC	AGE	AGEU	SEX	RACE	ETHNIC	ARMCD	ARM	ACTARMCD	ACTARM	ARMNRS	ACTARMUD	COUNTRY
3	791	003	2006-06-03	2006-06-07	01	SMITH, J	1956-07-17	49	YEARS	M	WHITE	NOT HISPANIC OR LATINO	IO	IV-ORAL	IO	IV-ORAL			USA

Example 2

The following data represent 2 subjects enrolled in a trial in which assignment to an arm occurs in 2 stages.

See Section 7.2.1, [Trial Arms](#), Example Trial 3. In this trial, subjects were randomized at the beginning of the blinded treatment epoch, then assigned to treatment for the open treatment epoch according to their response to treatment in the blinded treatment epoch. See Section 5.2, [Demographics](#), for other examples of ARM and ARMCD values for this trial.

In this trial, start of dosing was recorded as dates without times, so SESTDTC values include only dates. Epochs could not be assigned to observations that occurred on epoch transition dates on the basis of the SE dataset alone, so the sponsor's algorithms for dealing with this ambiguity were documented in the Define-XML document.

Rows 1-2: Show data for a subject who completed only 2 elements of the trial.

Rows 3-6: Show data for a subject who completed the trial, but received the wrong drug for the last 2 weeks of the double-blind treatment period. This has been represented by treating the period when the subject received the wrong drug as an unplanned element. Note that TAETORD, which represents the planned order of elements within an arm, has not been populated for this unplanned element. Even though this element was unplanned, the sponsor assigned a value of BLINDED TREATMENT to EPOCH.

se.xpt

Row	USUBJID	SESEQ	ETCD	SESTDTC	SEENDTC	SEUPDES	TAETORD	EPOCH
1	123	1	SCRN	2006-06-01	2006-06-03		1	SCREENING
2	123	2	DBA	2006-06-03	2006-06-10		2	BLINDED TREATMENT
3	456	1	SCRN	2006-05-01	2006-05-03		1	SCREENING
4	456	2	DBA	2006-05-03	2006-05-31		2	BLINDED TREATMENT
5	456	3	UNPLAN	2006-05-31	2006-06-13	Drug B dispensed in error		BLINDED TREATMENT
6	456	4	RSC	2006-06-13	2006-07-30		3	OPEN LABEL TREATMENT

Row 1: Shows the record for a subject who was randomized to blinded treatment A, but withdrew from the trial before the open treatment epoch and did not have a second treatment assignment. They were thus incompletely assigned to an arm. The code used to represent this incomplete assignment, "A", is not in the TA table for this trial design, but is the first part of the codes for the 2 arms to which subject 123 could have been assigned ("AR" or "AO").

Row 2: Shows the record for a subject who was randomized to blinded treatment A, but was erroneously treated with drug B for part of the blinded treatment epoch. ARM and ARMCD for this subject reflect the planned treatment and are not affected by the fact that treatment deviated from plan. The subject's assignment to Rescue treatment for the open treatment epoch proceeded as planned. The sponsor decided that the subject's treatment, which consisted partly of drug A and partly of drug B, did not match any planned arm, so ACTARMCD and ACTARM were left null. ARMNRS was populated with "UNPLANNED TREATMENT" and the way in which this treatment was unplanned was described in ACTARMUD.

dm.xpt

Row	USUBJID	SUBJID	RFSTDTC	RFENDTC	SITEID	INVTNAM	BIRTHDTC	AGE	AGEU	SEX	RACE	ETHNIC	ARMCD	ARM	ACTARMCD	ACTARM	ARMNRS	ACTARMUD	COUNTRY
1	123	012	2006-06-03	2006-06-10	01	JONES, D	1943-12-08	62	YEARS	M	ASIAN	HISPANIC OR LATINO	A	A	A	A			USA

Row	USUBJID	SUBJID	RFSTDTC	RFENDTC	SITEID	INVNAM	BIRTHDTC	AGE	AGEU	SEX	RACE	ETHNIC	ARMCD	ARM	ACTARMCD	ACTARM	ARMNRS	ACTARMUD	COUNTRY
2	456	103	2006-05-03	2006-07-30	01	JONES, D	1950-05-15	55	YEARS	F	WHITE	NOT HISPANIC OR LATINO	AR	A-Rescue			UNPLANNED TREATMENT	Drug B dispensed for part of Drug A element	USA

5.4 Subject Disease Milestones (SM)

SM – Description/Overview

A special-purpose domain that is designed to record the timing, for each subject, of disease milestones that have been defined in the Trial Disease Milestones (TM) domain.

SM – Specification

sm.xpt, Subject Disease Milestones — Special Purpose. One record per Disease Milestone per subject, Tabulation.

Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
STUDYID	Study Identifier	Char		Identifier	Unique identifier for a study.	Req
DOMAIN	Domain Abbreviation	Char	SM	Identifier	Two-character abbreviation for the domain.	Req
USUBJID	Unique Subject Identifier	Char		Identifier	Identifier used to uniquely identify a subject across all studies for all applications or submissions involving the product.	Req
SMSEQ	Sequence Number	Num		Identifier	Sequence number to ensure uniqueness of subject records. Should be assigned to be consistent chronological order.	Req
MIDS	Disease Milestone Instance Name	Char	*	Topic	Name of the specific disease milestone. For types of disease milestones that can occur multiple times, the name will end with a sequence number. Example: "HYPO1".	Req
MIDSTYPE	Disease Milestone Type	Char	*	Record Qualifier	The type of disease milestone. Example: "HYPOGLYCEMIC EVENT".	Req
SMSTDTC	Start Date/Time of Milestone	Char	ISO 8601 datetime or interval	Timing	Start date/time of milestone instance (if milestone is an intervention or event) or date of milestone (if Milestone is a finding).	Exp
SMENDTC	End Date/Time of Milestone	Char	ISO 8601 datetime or interval	Timing	End date/time of disease milestone instance.	Exp
SMSTDY	Study Day of Start of Milestone	Num		Timing	Study day of start of disease milestone instance, relative to the sponsor-defined RFSTDTC.	Exp
SMENDY	Study Day of End of Milestone	Num		Timing	Study day of end of disease milestone instance, relative to the sponsor-defined RFSTDTC.	Exp

¹In this column, an asterisk (*) indicates that the variable may be subject to controlled terminology. CDISC/NCI codelist values are enclosed in parentheses.

SM – Assumptions

1. Disease *milestones* are observations or activities whose timings are of interest in the study. The types of disease milestones are defined at the study level in the TM dataset. The purpose of the SM dataset is to provide a summary timeline of the milestones for a particular subject.
2. The name of the disease milestone is recorded in MIDS.
 - a. For disease milestones that can occur only once (TMRPT = "N"), the value of MIDS may be the value in MIDSTYPE or may an abbreviated version.

- b. For types of disease milestones that can occur multiple times, MIDS will usually be an abbreviated version of MIDSTYPE and will always end with a sequence number. Sequence numbers should start with 1 and indicate the chronological order of the instances of this type of disease milestone.
- 3. The timing variables SMSTDTC and SMENDTC hold start and end date/times of data collected for the disease milestone(s) for each subject. SMSTDY and SMENDY represent the corresponding study day variables.
 - a. The start date/time of the disease milestone is the critical date/time, and must be populated. If the disease milestone is an event, then the meaning of “start date” for the event may need to be defined.
 - b. The start study day will not be populated if the start date/time includes only a year or only a year and month.
 - c. The end date/time for the disease milestone is less important than the start date/time. It will not be populated if the disease milestone is a finding without an end date/time or if it is an event or intervention for which an end date/time has not yet occurred or was not collected.
 - d. The end study day will not be populated if the end date/time includes only a year or only a year and month.

SM – Examples

Example 1

In this study, the disease milestones of interest were initial diagnosis and hypoglycemic events, as shown in Section 7.3.3, [Trial Disease Milestones](#), Example 1.

Row 1: Shows that subject 001's initial diagnosis of diabetes occurred in October 2005. Because this is a partial date, SMDY is not populated. No end date/time was recorded for this milestone.

Rows 2-3: Show that subject 001 had 2 hypoglycemic events. In this case, only start date/times have been collected. Because these date/times include full dates, SMSTDY has been populated in each case.

Row 4: Shows that subject 002’s initial diagnosis of diabetes occurred on May 15, 2010. Because a full date was collected, the study day of this milestone was populated. Diagnosis was pre-study, so the study day of the disease milestone is negative. No hypoglycemic events were recorded for this subject.

sm.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	SMSEQ	MIDS	MIDSTYPE	SMSTDTC	SMENDTC	SMSTDY	SMENDY
1	XYZ	SM	001	1	DIAG	DIAGNOSIS	2005-10			
2	XYZ	SM	001	2	HYPO1	HYPOGLYCEMIC EVENT	2013-09-01T11:00		25	
3	XYZ	SM	001	3	HYPO2	HYPOGLYCEMIC EVENT	2013-09-24T8:48		50	
4	XYZ	SM	002	1	DIAG	DIAGNOSIS	2010-05-15		-1046	

Information in SM is taken from records in other domains. In this study, diagnosis was represented in the Medical History (MH) domain, and hypoglycemic events were represented in the Clinical Events (CE) domain.

The MH records for diabetes (MHEVD TYP = "DIAGNOSIS") are the records which represent the disease milestones for the defined MIDSTYPE of "DIAGNOSIS", so these records include the MIDS variable with the value "DIAG". Because these are records for disease milestones rather than associated records, the variables RELMIDS and MIDS DTC are not needed.

mh.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	MHSEQ	MHTERM	MHDECOD	MHEVD TYP	MHPRESP	MHOCCUR	MHDTC	MHSTDTC	MHENDTC	MHDY	MIDS
1	XYZ	MH	001	1	TYPE 2 DIABETES	Type 2 diabetes mellitus	DIAGNOSIS	Y	Y	2013-08-06	2005-10		1	DIAG
2	XYZ	MH	002	1	TYPE 2 DIABETES	Type 2 diabetes mellitus	DIAGNOSIS	Y	Y	2013-08-06	2010-05-15		1	DIAG

In this study, information about hypoglycemic events was collected in a separate CRF module, and CE records recorded in this module were represented with CECAT = "HYPOGLYCEMIC EVENT". Each CE record for a hypoglycemic event is a disease milestone, and records for a study have distinct values of MIDS.

ce.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	CESEQ	CETERM	CEDECOD	CECAT	CEPRES	CEOCCUR	CESTDTC	CEENDTC	MIDS
1	XYZ	CE	001	1	HYPOGLYCEMIC EVENT	Hypoglycaemia	HYPOGLYCEMIC EVENT	Y	Y	2013-09-01T11:00	2013-09-01T2:30	HYPO1
2	XYZ	CE	001	1	HYPOGLYCEMIC EVENT	Hypoglycaemia	HYPOGLYCEMIC EVENT	Y	Y	2013-09-24T8:48	2013-09-24T10:00	HYPO2

5.5 Subject Visits (SV)

SV – Description/Overview

A special purpose domain that contains information for each subject's actual and planned visits.

The Subject Visits domain consolidates information about the timing of subject visits that is otherwise spread over domains that include the visit variables (VISITNUM and possibly VISIT and/or VISITDY). Unless the beginning and end of each visit is collected, populating the SV dataset will involve derivations. In a simple case, where, for each subject visit, exactly 1 date appears in every such domain, the SV dataset can be created easily by populating both SVSTDTC and SVENDTC with the single date for a visit. When there are multiple dates and/or date/times for a visit for a particular subject, the derivation of values for SVSTDTC and SVENDTC may be more complex. The method for deriving these values should be consistent with the visit definitions in the Trial Visits (TV) dataset (see Section 7.3.1, Trial Visits). For some studies, a visit may be defined to correspond with a clinic visit that occurs within 1 day, whereas for other studies, a visit may reflect data collection over a multiday period.

The SV dataset provides reviewers with a summary of a subject's visits over the course of their participation in a study. Comparison of an individual subject's SV dataset with the TV dataset, which describes the planned visits for the trial, supports the identification of planned but not expected visits due to a subject not completing the study. Comparison of the values of SVSTDY and SVENDY to VISIT and/or VISITDY can often highlight departures from the planned timing of visits.

SV – Specification

sv.xpt, Subject Visits — Special Purpose. One record per actual or planned visit per subject, Tabulation.

Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
STUDYID	Study Identifier	Char		Identifier	Unique identifier for a study.	Req
DOMAIN	Domain Abbreviation	Char	SV	Identifier	Two-character abbreviation for the domain most relevant to the observation. The domain abbreviation is also used as a prefix for variables to ensure uniqueness when datasets are merged.	Req
USUBJID	Unique Subject Identifier	Char		Identifier	Identifier used to uniquely identify a subject across all studies for all applications or submissions involving the product.	Req
VISITNUM	Visit Number	Num		Topic	Clinical encounter number. Numeric version of VISIT, used for sorting.	Req
VISIT	Visit Name	Char		Synonym Qualifier	Protocol-defined description of a clinical encounter.	Perm
SVPRESP	Pre-specified	Char	(NY)	Variable Qualifier	Used to indicate whether the visit was planned (i.e., visits specified in the TV domain). Value is "Y" for planned visits, null for unplanned visits.	Exp
SVOCCUR	Occurrence	Char	(NY)	Record Qualifier	Used to record whether a planned visit occurred. The value is null for unplanned visits.	Exp
SVREASOC	Reason for Occur Value	Char		Record Qualifier	The reason for the value in SVOCCUR. If SVOCCUR="N", SVREASOC is the reason the visit did not occur.	Perm

Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
SVCNTMOD	Contact Mode	Char	(CNTMODE)	Record Qualifier	The way in which the visit was conducted. Examples: "IN PERSON", "TELEPHONE CALL", "IVRS".	Perm
SVEPCHGI	Epi/Pandemic Related Change Indicator	Char	(NY)	Record Qualifier	Indicates whether the visit was changed due to an epidemic or pandemic.	Perm
VISITDY	Planned Study Day of Visit	Num		Timing	Planned study day of VISIT. Should be an integer.	Perm
SVSTDTCT	Start Date/Time of Observation	Char	ISO 8601 datetime or interval	Timing	Start date/time of an observation represented in ISO 8601 character format.	Exp
SVENDTCT	End Date/Time of Observation	Char	ISO 8601 datetime or interval	Timing	End date/time of the observation represented in ISO 8601 character format.	Exp
SVSTDY	Study Day of Start of Observation	Num		Timing	Actual study day of start of observation expressed in integer days relative to the sponsor-defined RFSTDTC in Demographics.	Perm
SVENDY	Study Day of End of Observation	Num		Timing	Actual study day of end of observation expressed in integer days relative to the sponsor-defined RFSTDTC in Demographics.	Perm
SVUPDES	Description of Unplanned Visit	Char		Record Qualifier	Description of what happened to the subject during an unplanned visit. Only populated for unplanned visits.	Perm

¹In this column, an asterisk (*) indicates that the variable may be subject to controlled terminology. CDISC/NCI codelist values are enclosed in parentheses.

SV – Assumptions

- The Subject Visits domain allows the submission of data on the timing of the trial visits for a subject, including both those visits they actually passed through in their participation in the trial and those visits that did not occur. Refer to Section 7.3.1, [Trial Visits \(TV\)](#), as the TV dataset defines the planned visits for the trial.
- Subjects can have 1 and only 1 record per VISITNUM.
- Subjects who screen fail, withdraw, die, or otherwise discontinue study participation will not have records for planned visits subsequent to their final disposition event.
- Planned and unplanned visits with a subject, whether or not they are physical visits to the investigational site, are represented in this domain.
 - SVPRESP = "Y" identifies rows for planned visits.
 - For planned visits, SVOCCUR indicates whether the visit occurred.
 - For unplanned visits, SVPRESP and SVOCCUR are null.
 - See Section 4.5.7, [Presence or Absence of Prespecified Interventions and Events](#), for more information on the use of --PRESP and --OCCUR.
- The identification of an actual visit with a planned visit sometimes calls for judgment. In general, data collection forms are prepared for particular visits, and the fact that data was collected on a form labeled with a planned visit is sufficient to make the association. Occasionally, the association will not be so clear, and the sponsor will need to make decisions about how to label actual visits. The sponsor's rules for making such decisions should be documented in the Define-XML document.
- Records for unplanned visits should be included in the SV dataset. For unplanned visits, SVUPDES can be populated with a description of the reason for the unplanned visit. Some judgment may be required to determine what constitutes an unplanned visit. When data are collected outside a planned visit, that act of collecting data may or may not be described as a "visit." The encounter should generally be treated as a visit if data from the encounter are included in any domain for which VISITNUM is included; a record with a missing value for VISITNUM is generally less useful than a record with

VISITNUM populated. If the occasion is considered a visit, its date/times must be included in the SV table and a value of VISITNUM must be assigned. Refer to Section 4.4.5, [Clinical Encounters and Visits](#), for information on the population of visit variables for unplanned visits.

7. The variable SVCNTMOD is used to record the way in which the visit was conducted. For example, for visits to a clinic, SVCNTMOD = "IN PERSON", visits conducted remotely might have values such as "TELEPHONE", "REMOTE AUDIO VIDEO", or "IVRS". If there are multiple contact modes, refer to Section 4.2.8.3, [Multiple Values for a Non-result Qualifier Variable](#).
8. The planned study day of visit variable (VISITDY) should not be populated for unplanned visits.
9. If SVSTDY is included, it is the actual study day corresponding to SVSTDTC. In studies for which VISITDY has been populated, it may be desirable to populate SVSTDY, as this will facilitate the comparison of planned (VISITDY) and actual (SVSTDY) study days for the start of a visit.
10. If SVENDY is included, it is the actual day corresponding to SVENDTC.
11. For many studies, all visits are assumed to occur within 1 calendar day, and only 1 date is collected for the visit. In such a case, the values for SVENDTC duplicate values in SVSTDTC. However, if the data for a visit is actually collected over several physical visits and/or over several days, then SVSTDTC and SVENDTC should reflect this fact. Note that it is fairly common for screening data to be collected over several days, but for the data to be treated as belonging to a single planned screening visit, even in studies for which all other visits are single-day visits.
12. Differentiating between planned and unplanned visits may be challenging if unplanned assessments (e.g., repeat labs) are performed during the time period of a planned visit.
13. Algorithms for populating SVSTDTC and SVENDTC from the dates of assessments performed at a visit may be particularly challenging for screening visits, since baseline values collected at a screening visit are sometimes historical data from tests performed before the subject started screening for the trial. Therefore dates prior to informed consent are not part of the determination of SVSTDTC.
14. The following Identifier variables are permissible and may be added as appropriate: --SEQ, --GRPID, --REFID, and --SPID.
15. Care should be taken in adding additional timing variables:
 - a. If TAETORD and/or EPOCH are added, then the values must be those at the start of the visit.
 - b. The purpose of --DTC and --DY in other domains with start and end dates (Event and Intervention Domains) is to record the date on which data was collected. For a visit that occurred, it is not necessary to submit the date on which information about the visit was recorded. When SVPRESP = "Y" and SVOCCUR = "N", --DTC and --DY are available for use to represent the date on which it was recorded that the visit did not take place.
 - c. --DUR could be added if the duration of a visit was collected.
 - d. It would be inappropriate to add the variables that support time points (--TPT, --TPTNUM, --ELTM, --TPTREF, and --RFTDTC), because the topic of this dataset is visits.
 - e. --STRF and --ENRF could be used to say whether a visit started and ended before, during, or after the study reference period, although this seems unnecessary.
 - f. --STRTPT, --STTPT, --ENRTPT, and --ENTPT could be used to say that a visit started or ended before or after particular dates, although this seems unnecessary.
16. SVOCCUR = "N" records are only to be created for planned visits that were expected to occur before the end of the subject's participation.

SV – Examples

Example 1

This example shows the planned visit schedule for a study, along with disposition and study events data for 3 subjects. For this study, data on screen failures were submitted. The study was disrupted by the COVID-19 pandemic after many subjects had completed the study.

This is the planned schedule of visits for the study in this example.

Row 1: The activities for the SCREEN visit may occur over up to 7 days.

Row 2: The day 1 visit is planned to start before the start of treatment and end after the start of treatment.

Rows 3-7: These visits are scheduled relative to the start of the treatment epoch.

Row 8: The follow-up visit is generally scheduled relative to the start of the treatment epoch, but may occur earlier if treatment is stopped early.

tv.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	VISITNUM	VISIT	VISITDY	TVSTRL	TVENRL
1	123456	TV	1	SCREEN		Start of Screening Epoch	Up to 7 days after start of the Screening Epoch
2	123456	TV	2	DAY 1	1	On the day of, but before, the end of the Screen Epoch	On the day of, but after, the start of the Treatment Epoch
3	123456	TV	3	WEEK 1	8	1 week after the start of the Treatment Epoch	
4	123456	TV	4	WEEK 2	15	2 weeks after the start of the Treatment Epoch	
5	123456	TV	5	WEEK 4	29	4 weeks after the start of the Treatment Epoch	
6	123456	TV	6	WEEK 6	43	6 weeks after the start of the Treatment Epoch	
7	123456	TV	7	WEEK 8	57	8 weeks after the start of the Treatment Epoch	
8	123456	TV	8	FOLLOW-UP		The earlier of 14 days after the last dose of treatment and 10 weeks after the start of the Treatment Epoch	At Trial Exit

This table shows the disposition records for the subjects in this example.

Row 1: Shows informed consent for subject 37.

Row 2: Shows the subject 37 was discontinued due to screen failure. Note that because the subject did not start treatment, DSSTDY is not populated in their records.

Row 3: Shows informed consent for subject 85.

Row 4: Shows that subject 85 completed the study.

Row 5: Shows informed consent for subject 101

Row 6: Shows that subject 101 chose to withdraw early.

ds.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	DSSEQ	DSTERM	DSDECOD	DSCAT	DSSCAT	EPOCH	DSDTC	DSSTDTC	DSSTDY
1	123456	DS	37	1	INFORMED CONSENT OBTAINED	INFORMED CONSENT OBTAINED	PROTOCOL MILESTONE		SCREENING	2019-09-10	2019-09-10	
2	123456	DS	37	2	SCREEN FAILURE	SCREEN FAILURE	DISPOSITION EVENT	STUDY PARTICIPATION	SCREENING	2019-09-16	2019-09-16	
3	123456	DS	85	1	INFORMED CONSENT OBTAINED	INFORMED CONSENT OBTAINED	PROTOCOL MILESTONE		SCREENING	2019-12-13	2019-12-13	-6
4	123456	DS	85	2	COMPLETED	COMPLETED	DISPOSITION EVENT	STUDY PARTICIPATION	TREATMENT	2020-02-27	2020-02-27	72

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Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	DSSEQ	DSTERM	DSDECOD	DSCAT	DSSCAT	EPOCH	DSDTC	DSSTDTC	DSSTDY
5	123456	DS	101	1	INFORMED CONSENT OBTAINED	INFORMED CONSENT OBTAINED	PROTOCOL MILESTONE		SCREENING	2020-02-13	2020-02-13	-6
6	123456	DS	101	2	WITHDRAWAL BY SUBJECT	WITHDRAWAL BY SUBJECT	DISPOSITION EVENT	STUDY PARTICIPATION	TREATMENT	2020-03-16	2020-03-16	26

Because the study in this example was disrupted by an epidemic, the permissible variable SVEPCHGI (Epi/Pandemic Related Change Indicator) was included in the SV dataset. As originally planned, visits were to be conducted in person, but pandemic disruption included conducting some visits remotely. When the change to a remote visit was a change due to the pandemic, SVEPCHGI = "Y".

- Row 1:** Shows that screening data for subject 37 was collected during a period of 4 days. This subject is shown as a screen failure in ds.xpt and therefore would have a null DM.RFSTDTC, hence the study day values in SVSTDY and SVENDY, which are based on the sponsor-defined reference start date, are null.
- Rows 2-3:** Show normal completion of the first 2 visits for subject 85.
- Row 4:** Shows that for subject 85, the visit called "WEEK 1" did not occur; the reason it did not occur is represented in SVREASOC.
- Rows 5-9:** Normal completion of remaining visits for subject 85.
- Row 10:** Data for the screening visit was gathered over the course of six days. For this and subsequent visits, SVPRESP = "Y" indicates that a visit was planned and SVOCCUR = "Y" indicates that the visit occurred.
- Row 11:** The visit called "DAY 1" started and ended as planned, on Day 1.
- Row 12:** The visit scheduled for Day 8 occurred one day early, on Day 7.
- Row 13:** The visit called "WEEK 2" did not occur due to clinic closure. SVOCCUR = "N" and SVREASOC contains the reason the visit did not occur.
- Row 14:** Shows an unscheduled visit. SVUPDES provides the information that this visit dealt with evaluation of an adverse event. Since this visit was not planned, VISITDY was not populated, SVPRESP and SVOCCUR are both null. VISITNUM is populated as required, but the sponsor chose not to populate VISIT. Data collected at this encounter may be in a Findings domain such as EG, LB, or VS, in which VISITNUM is treated as an important timing variable. This visit was over remote audio video due to having an adverse event during a pandemic.
- Row 15:** This subject had their last visit, a follow-up visit on study day 26, eight days after the unscheduled visit.

sv.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	VISITNUM	VISIT	SVPRESP	SVOCCUR	SVREASOC	SVCNTMOD	SVEPCHGI	VISITDY	SVSTDTC	SVENDTC	SVSTDY	SVENDY	SVUPDES
1	123456	SV	37	1	SCREEN	Y	Y		IN PERSON			2019-09-10	2019-09-16			
2	123456	SV	85	1	SCREEN	Y	Y		IN PERSON			2019-12-13	2019-12-18	-6	-1	
3	123456	SV	85	2	DAY 1	Y	Y		IN PERSON		1	2019-12-19	2019-12-19	1	1	
4	123456	SV	85	3	WEEK 1	Y	N	SUBJECT LACKED TRANSPORTATION			8					
5	123456	SV	85	4	WEEK 2	Y	Y		IN PERSON		15	2020-01-02	2020-01-02	15	15	
6	123456	SV	85	5	WEEK 4	Y	Y		IN PERSON		29	2020-01-16	2020-01-16	30	30	
7	123456	SV	85	6	WEEK 6	Y	Y		IN PERSON		43	2020-01-30	2020-01-30	43	43	
8	123456	SV	85	7	WEEK 8	Y	Y		IN PERSON		57	2020-02-13	2020-02-13	57	57	

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Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	VISITNUM	VISIT	SVPRESP	SVOCCUR	SVREASOC	SVCNTMOD	SVEPCHGI	VISITDY	SVSTDTC	SVENDTC	SVSTDY	SVENDY	SVUPDES
9	123456	SV	85	8	FOLLOW-UP	Y	Y		IN PERSON			2020-02-27	2020-02-27	72	72	
10	123456	SV	101	1	SCREEN	Y	Y		IN PERSON			2020-02-13	2020-02-18	-6	-1	
11	123456	SV	101	2	DAY 1	Y	Y		IN PERSON		1	2020-02-19	2020-02-19	1	1	
12	123456	SV	101	3	WEEK 1	Y	Y		IN PERSON		8	2020-02-25	2020-02-25	7	7	
13	123456	SV	101	4	WEEK 2	Y	N	CLINIC CLOSED DUE TO BAD WEATHER			15					
14	123456	SV	101	4.1					REMOTE AUDIO VIDEO	Y		2020-03-07	2020-03-07	18	18	EVALUATION OF AE
15	123456	SV	101	8	FOLLOW-UP	Y	Y		TELEPHONE CALL	Y		2020-03-16	2020-03-16	26	26	

6 Domain Models Based on the General Observation Classes

6.1 Models for Interventions Domains

Most subject-level observations collected during the study should be represented according to one of the 3 SDTM general observation classes. The domains in the Interventions class include:

6.1.1 Procedure Agents (AG)

AG – Description/Overview

An interventions domain that contains the agents administered to the subject as part of a procedure or assessment, as opposed to drugs, medications and therapies administered with therapeutic intent.

AG – Specification

ag.xpt, Procedure Agents — Interventions. One record per recorded intervention occurrence per subject, Tabulation.

Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
STUDYID	Study Identifier	Char		Identifier	Unique identifier for a study.	Req
DOMAIN	Domain Abbreviation	Char	AG	Identifier	Two-character abbreviation for the domain.	Req
USUBJID	Unique Subject Identifier	Char		Identifier	Identifier used to uniquely identify a subject across all studies for all applications or submissions involving the product.	Req
AGSEQ	Sequence Number	Num		Identifier	Sequence number given to ensure uniqueness of subject records within a domain. May be any valid number.	Req
AGGRPID	Group ID	Char		Identifier	Used to tie together a block of related records in a single domain for a subject.	Perm
AGSPID	Sponsor-Defined Identifier	Char		Identifier	Sponsor-defined reference number. May be preprinted on the CRF as an explicit line identifier or defined in the sponsor's operational database. Example: Line number from the procedure or test page.	Perm
AGLNKID	Link ID	Char		Identifier	Identifier used to link related records across domains. This may be a one-to-one or a one-to-many relationship.	Perm
AGLNKGRP	Link Group ID	Char		Identifier	Identifier used to link related records across domains. This will usually be a many-to-one relationship.	Perm
AGTRT	Reported Agent Name	Char		Topic	Verbatim medication name that is either preprinted or collected on a CRF.	Req
AGMODIFY	Modified Reported Name	Char		Synonym Qualifier	If AGTRT is modified to facilitate coding, then AGMODIFY will contain the modified text.	Perm
AGDECOD	Standardized Agent Name	Char	*	Synonym Qualifier	Standardized or dictionary-derived text description of AGTRT or AGMODIFY. Equivalent to the generic medication name in WHO Drug. The sponsor is expected to provide the dictionary name and version used to map the terms utilizing the external codelist element in the Define-XML document. If an intervention term does not have a decode value in the dictionary, then AGDECOD will be left blank.	Perm
AGCAT	Category for Agent	Char	*	Grouping Qualifier	Used to define a category of agent. Examples: "CHALLENGE AGENT", "PET TRACER".	Perm
AGSCAT	Subcategory for Agent	Char	*	Grouping Qualifier	Further categorization of agent.	Perm
AGPRESP	AG Pre-Specified	Char	(NY)	Variable Qualifier	Used to indicate whether ("Y"/null) information about the use of a specific agent was solicited on the CRF.	Perm

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Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
AGOCCUR	AG Occurrence	Char	(NY)	Record Qualifier	When the use of specific agent is solicited, AGOCCUR is used to indicate whether ("Y"/"N") use of the agent occurred. Values are null for agents not specifically solicited.	Perm
AGSTAT	Completion Status	Char	(ND)	Record Qualifier	Used to indicate that a question about a prespecified agent was not answered. Should be null or have a value of "NOT DONE".	Perm
AGREASND	Reason Procedure Agent Not Collected	Char		Record Qualifier	Describes the reason a response to a question about the occurrence of a procedure agent was not collected. Used in conjunction with AGSTAT when value is "NOT DONE".	Perm
AGCLAS	Agent Class	Char	*	Variable Qualifier	Drug class. May be obtained from coding. When coding to a single class, populate with class value. If using a dictionary and coding to multiple classes, follow guidance in Section 4.2.8.3, Multiple Values for a Non-result Qualifier Variable , or omit AGCLAS.	Perm
AGCLASCD	Agent Class Code	Char	*	Variable Qualifier	Class code corresponding to AGCLAS. Drug class. May be obtained from coding. When coding to a single class, populate with class code. If using a dictionary and coding to multiple classes, follow guidance in Section 4.2.8.3, Multiple Values for a Non-result Qualifier Variable , or omit AGCLASCD.	Perm
AGDOSE	Dose per Administration	Num		Record Qualifier	Amount of AGTRT taken.	Perm
AGDOSTXT	Dose Description	Char		Record Qualifier	Dosing amounts or a range of dosing information collected in text form. Units may be stored in AGDOSU. Examples: "200-400", "15-20".	Perm
AGDOSU	Dose Units	Char	(UNIT)	Variable Qualifier	Units for AGDOSE and AGDOSTXT. Examples: "ng", "mg", "mg/kg".	Perm
AGDOSFRM	Dose Form	Char	(FRM)	Variable Qualifier	Dose form for AGTRT. Examples: "TABLET", "AEROSOL".	Perm
AGDOSFRQ	Dosing Frequency per Interval	Char	(FREQ)	Record Qualifier	Usually expressed as the number of repeated administrations of AGDOSE within a specific time period. Example: "ONCE".	Perm
AGROUTE	Route of Administration	Char	(ROUTE)	Variable Qualifier	Route of administration for AGTRT. Example: "ORAL".	Perm
VISITNUM	Visit Number	Num		Timing	1. Clinical encounter number. 2. Numeric version of VISIT, used for sorting.	Exp
VISIT	Visit Name	Char		Timing	1. Protocol-defined description of clinical encounter. 2. May be used in addition to VISITNUM and/or VISITDY.	Perm
VISITDY	Planned Study Day of Visit	Num		Timing	Planned study day of the visit based upon RFSTDTC in Demographics.	Perm
TAETORD	Planned Order of Element within Arm	Num		Timing	Number that gives the planned order of the element within the arm for the element in which the agent administration started.	Perm
EPOCH	Epoch	Char	(EPOCH)	Timing	Epoch associated with the start date/time of the agent administration started.	Perm
AGSTDTC	Start Date/Time of Agent	Char	ISO 8601 datetime or interval	Timing	The date/time when administration of the treatment indicated by AGTRT and the dosing variables began.	Perm
AGENDTC	End Date/Time of Agent	Char	ISO 8601 datetime or interval	Timing	The date/time when administration of the treatment indicated by AGTRT and the dosing variables ended.	Perm
AGSTDY	Study Day of Start of Agent	Num		Timing	Study day of start of agent relative to the sponsor-defined RFSTDTC.	Perm
AGENDY	Study Day of End of Agent	Num		Timing	Study day of end of agent relative to the sponsor-defined RFSTDTC.	Perm
AGDUR	Duration of Agent	Char	ISO 8601 duration	Timing	Collected duration for an agent episode. Used only if collected on the CRF and not derived from start and end date/times.	Perm
AGSTRF	Start Relative to Reference Period	Char	(STENRF)	Timing	Describes the start of the agent relative to sponsor-defined reference period. The sponsor-defined reference period is a continuous period of time defined by a discrete starting point and a discrete ending point	Perm

Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
					(represented by RFSTDTC and RFENDTC in Demographics). If information such as "PRIOR", "ONGOING", or "CONTINUING" was collected, this information may be translated into AGSTRF. Not all values of the codelist are allowable for this variable. See Section 4.4.7, Use of Relative Timing Variables .	
AGENRF	End Relative to Reference Period	Char	(STENRF)	Timing	Describes the end of the agent relative to the sponsor-defined reference period. The sponsor-defined reference period is a continuous period of time defined by a discrete starting point and a discrete ending point (represented by RFSTDTC and RFENDTC in Demographics). If information such as "PRIOR", "ONGOING", or "CONTINUING" was collected, this information may be translated into AGENRF. Not all values of the codelist are allowable for this variable. See Section 4.4.7, Use of Relative Timing Variables .	Perm
AGSTRTPT	Start Relative to Reference Time Point	Char	(STENRF)	Timing	Identifies the start of the agent as being before or after the sponsor-defined reference time point defined by variable AGSTTPT. Not all values of the codelist are allowable for this variable. See Section 4.4.7, Use of Relative Timing Variables .	Perm
AGSTTPT	Start Reference Time Point	Char		Timing	Description or date/time in ISO 8601 character format of the reference point referred to by AGSTRTPT. Examples: "2003-12-15", "VISIT 1".	Perm
AGENRTPT	End Relative to Reference Time Point	Char	(STENRF)	Timing	Identifies the end of the agent as being before or after the reference time point defined by variable AGENTPT. Identifies the end of the agent as being before or after the sponsor-defined reference time point defined by variable AGENTPT. Not all values of the codelist are allowable for this variable. See Section 4.4.7, Use of Relative Timing Variables .	Perm
AGENTPT	End Reference Time Point	Char		Timing	Description or date/time in ISO 8601 character format of the reference point referred to by AGENRTPT. Examples: "2003-12-25", "VISIT 2".	Perm

¹In this column, an asterisk (*) indicates that the variable may be subject to controlled terminology. CDISC/NCI codelist values are enclosed in parentheses.

AG – Assumptions

1. Purpose of the domain: Some tests involve administration of substances, and it has been unclear in which domain these should be represented.
 - a. The Concomitant/Prior Medications (CM) domain seemed particularly inappropriate when the substance was one that would never be given as a medication. Even substances that are medications are not being used as such when they are given as part of a testing procedure.
 - b. The Exposure (EX) domain also seemed inappropriate; although the testing procedure might be part of the study plan, these data would not be used or analyzed in the same way as data about study treatments. The AG domain was created to fill this gap.
 - c. The AG domain has advantages over the Procedures (PR) domain for this purpose. It allows recording of multiple substance administrations for a single testing procedure. It also separates data about substance administrations from data about procedures that do not involve substance administration.
 - d. Information about the conduct of the procedure with which the procedure agent administration was associated, if collected, should be represented in the PR domain.
2. Examples and structure
 - a. Examples of agents administered as part of a procedure include a short-acting bronchodilator administered as part of a reversibility assessment and contrast agents or radio-labeled substances used in imaging studies.

- b. The structure of the AG domain is 1 record per agent intervention episode, or prespecified agent assessment per subject. It is the sponsor's responsibility to define an intervention episode. This definition may vary based on the sponsor's requirements for review and analysis.
- 3. AG description and coding
 - a. AGTRT captures the name of the agent and it is the topic variable. It is a required variable and must have a value. AGTRT should include only the agent name, and should not include dosage, formulation, or other qualifying information. For example, "ALBUTEROL 2 PUFF" is not a valid value for AGTRT. This example should be expressed as AGTRT = "ALBUTEROL", AGDOSE = "2", AGDOSU = "PUFF", and AGDOSFRM = "AEROSOL".
 - b. AGMODIFY should be included if the sponsor's procedure permits modification of a verbatim term for coding.
 - c. AGDECOD is the standardized agent term derived by the sponsor from the coding dictionary. It is possible that the reported term (AGTRT) or the modified term (AGMODIFY) can be coded using a standard dictionary. In such cases, sponsors are expected to provide the dictionary name and version used to map the terms utilizing the external codelist element in the Define-XML document.
- 4. Prespecified terms; presence or absence of procedure agents
 - a. AGPRESP is used to indicate whether an agent was prespecified.
 - b. AGOCCUR is used to indicate whether a prespecified agent was used. A value of "Y" indicates that the agent was used and "N" indicates that it was not.
 - c. If an agent was not prespecified, the value of AGOCCUR should be null. AGPRESP and AGOCCUR are permissible fields and may be omitted from the dataset if all agents were collected as free text. Values of AGOCCUR may also be null for prespecified agents if no Y/N response was collected; in this case, AGSTAT = "NOT DONE", and AGREASND could be used to describe the reason the answer was missing.
- 5. Any identifier variables, timing variables, or interventions general observation-class qualifiers may be added to the AG domain.
 - a. However, --INDC, although allowed, would not generally be used because substance administrations represented in AG are given as part of a testing procedure rather than with therapeutic intent.
 - b. The variables --DOSTOT and --DOSRGM, although allowed, would generally not be used because procedure agents are likely to be recorded at the level of single administrations.

AG – Examples

Example 1

This example captures data about the allergen administered to the subject as part of a bronchial allergen challenge (BAC) test. Prior to the BAC, the subject had a skin-prick allergen test to help identify the allergen to be used for the BAC test. The skin-prick test identified grass as the allergen to be used in the BAC test. Data from the allergen skin test are not shown, but the CRF for the BAC includes collection of the allergen chosen for use in the BAC. A predetermined set of ascending doses of the chosen allergen was used in the screening BAC test. The results of the screening BAC are not shown, but would be represented in the Respiratory System Findings (RE) domain.

Row 1: The first dose given in the BAC was saline.

Rows 2-4: Three successively higher doses of grass allergen were given.

ag.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	AGSEQ	AGTRT	AGPRESP	AGOCCUR	AGDOSE	AGDOSU	AGROUTE	VISIT	AGENDTC
1	XYZ	AG	XYZ-001-001	1	SALINE	Y	Y	0	SQ-u/mL	RESPIRATORY (INHALATION)	SCREENING	2010-11-07T10:56:00
2	XYZ	AG	XYZ-001-001	2	GRASS	Y	Y	250	SQ-u/mL	RESPIRATORY (INHALATION)	SCREENING	2010-11-07T11:19:00
3	XYZ	AG	XYZ-001-001	3	GRASS	Y	Y	1000	SQ-u/mL	RESPIRATORY (INHALATION)	SCREENING	2010-11-07T11:43:00
4	XYZ	AG	XYZ-001-001	4	GRASS	Y	Y	2000	SQ-u/mL	RESPIRATORY (INHALATION)	SCREENING	2010-11-07T12:06:00

Example 2

In this example, first there was a check that the subject had not taken a short-acting bronchodilator in the previous 4 hours (Concomitant/Prior Medications (CM) domain). Then the procedure agent (AG domain) was given as part of a reversibility assessment. Spirometry measurements (RE domain) were obtained before and after agent administration. An identifier was assigned to the reversibility test and this identifier was used to be link data across the multiple SDTM domains in which the data are represented.

The question as to whether a short-acting bronchodilator was administered in the 4 hours prior to the reversibility assessment is represented in the CM domain because this prior administration would have been for therapeutic effect, not as part of the procedure. The question asked was about the administration of any short-acting bronchodilator, rather than a specific medication, so both CMTRT and CMCAT are populated with "SHORT-ACTING BRONCHODILATOR", which describes a group of medications. The CMSPID value RV1 was used to indicate that this question was associated with the reversibility test.

cm.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	CMSEQ	CMSPID	CMTRT	CMCAT	CMPRESP	CMOCCUR	CMEVLINT
1	XYZ	CM	XYZ-001-001	1	RV1	SHORT-ACTING BRONCHODILATOR	SHORT-ACTING BRONCHODILATOR	Y	N	-PT4H

The administration of albuterol as part of the reversibility procedure is represented in the AG domain. The AGSPID value RV1 was used to indicate that this administration was associated with the reversibility test.

ag.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	AGSEQ	AGSPID	AGTRT	AGPRESP	AGOCCUR	AGDOSE	AGDOSU	AGDOSFRM	AGDOSFRQ	AGROUTE	VISIT	AGSTDTC
1	XYZ	AG	XYZ-001-001	1	RV1	ALBUTEROL	Y	Y	2	PUFF	AEROSOL	ONCE	RESPIRATORY (INHALATION)	VISIT 2	2013-06-18T10:05

The sponsor populated REGRPID with RV1 to indicate that these pulmonary function tests were associated with the reversibility test. The spirometer used in the testing is identified in SPDEVID. See the SDTMIG-MD (available at <https://www.cdisc.org/standards/foundational/medical-devices-sdtmig/>) for information about representing device-related information.

- Row 1:** Shows the results for the pre-bronchodilator FEV1 test performed as part of a reversibility assessment. The timing reference variables RETPT, RETPTNUM, REELTM, RETPTREF, and RERFTDTC show that this test was performed 5 minutes before the bronchodilator challenge.
- Row 2:** Shows the results for FEV1 test performed 20 minutes after the bronchodilator challenge.
- Row 3:** Because the percentage reversibility was collected on the CRF, it is included in the SDTM dataset.

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re.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	SPDEVID	RESEQ	REGRPID	RETESTCD	RETEST	REORRES	REORRESU	RESTRESC	RESTRESN	RESTRESU	VISIT	REDTC	RETPT	RETPTNUM	REELTM	RETPTREF	RERFTDTC
1	XYZ	RE	XYZ-001-001	ABC001	1	RV1	FEV1	Forced Expiratory Volume in 1 Second	2.43	L	2.43	2.43	L	VISIT 2	2013-06-18T10:00	PRE-BRONCHODILATOR ADMINISTRATION	1	-PT5M	BRONCHODILATOR ADMINISTRATION	2013-06-18T10:05
2	XYZ	RE	XYZ-001-001	ABC001	2	RV1	FEV1	Forced Expiratory Volume in 1 Second	2.77	L	2.77	2.77	L	VISIT 2	2013-06-18T10:00	POST-BRONCHODILATOR ADMINISTRATION	2	PT20M	BRONCHODILATOR ADMINISTRATION	2013-06-18T10:05
3	XYZ	RE	XYZ-001-001	ABC001	3	RV1	PTCREV	Percentage Reversibility	13.99	%	13.99	13.99	%	VISIT 2	2013-06-18T10:00				BRONCHODILATOR ADMINISTRATION	2013-06-18T10:05

The identifier for the device used in the test was established in the Device Identifier (DI) domain.

di.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	SPDEVID	DISEQ	DIPARMCD	DIPARM	DIVAL
1	XYZ	DI	ABC001	1	TYPE	Device Type	SPIROMETER

The relationship of the test agent to the spirometry measurements obtained before and after its administration and to the prior occurrence of short acting bronchodilator administration is recorded by means of a relationship in RELREC.

relrec.xpt

Row	STUDYID	RDOMAIN	USUBJID	IDVAR	IDVARVAL	RELTYPE	RELID
1	XYZ	AG	XYZ-001-001	AGSPID	RV1		1
2	XYZ	RE	XYZ-001-001	REGRPID	RV1		1
3	XYZ	CM	XYZ-001-001	CMSPID	RV1		1

6.1.2 Concomitant/Prior Medications (CM)

CM – Description/Overview

An interventions domain that contains concomitant and prior medications used by the subject, such as those given on an as needed basis or condition-appropriate medications.

CM – Specification

cm.xpt, Concomitant/Prior Medications — Interventions. One record per recorded intervention occurrence or constant-dosing interval per subject, Tabulation.

Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
STUDYID	Study Identifier	Char		Identifier	Unique identifier for a study.	Req
DOMAIN	Domain Abbreviation	Char	CM	Identifier	Two-character abbreviation for the domain.	Req
USUBJID	Unique Subject Identifier	Char		Identifier	Identifier used to uniquely identify a subject across all studies for all applications or submissions involving the product.	Req
CMSEQ	Sequence Number	Num		Identifier	Sequence number to ensure uniqueness of subject records within a domain. May be any valid number.	Req
CMGRPID	Group ID	Char		Identifier	Used to tie together a block of related records in a single domain for a subject.	Perm
CMSPID	Sponsor-Defined Identifier	Char		Identifier	Sponsor-defined reference number. Example: a number preprinted on the CRF as an explicit line identifier or record identifier defined in the sponsor's operational database. Example: line number on a concomitant medication page.	Perm
CMTRT	Reported Name of Drug, Med, or Therapy	Char		Topic	Verbatim medication name that is either preprinted or collected on a CRF.	Req
CMMODIFY	Modified Reported Name	Char		Synonym Qualifier	If CMTRT is modified to facilitate coding, then CMMODIFY will contain the modified text.	Perm
CMDECOD	Standardized Medication Name	Char		Synonym Qualifier	Standardized or dictionary-derived text description of CMTRT or CMMODIFY. Equivalent to the generic drug name in WHO Drug. The sponsor is expected to provide the dictionary name and version used to map the terms utilizing the external codelist element in the Define-XML document. If an intervention term does not have a decode value in the dictionary, then CMDECOD will be left blank.	Perm
CMCAT	Category for Medication	Char		Grouping Qualifier	Used to define a category of medications/treatment. Examples: "PRIOR", "CONCOMITANT", "ANTI-CANCER MEDICATION", "GENERAL CONMED".	Perm
CMSCAT	Subcategory for Medication	Char		Grouping Qualifier	A further categorization of medications/treatment. Examples: "CHEMOTHERAPY", "HORMONAL THERAPY", "ALTERNATIVE THERAPY".	Perm
CMPRESP	CM Pre-specified	Char	(NY)	Variable Qualifier	Used to indicate whether ("Y"/null) information about the use of a specific medication was solicited on the CRF.	Perm
CMOCCUR	CM Occurrence	Char	(NY)	Record Qualifier	When the use of a specific medication is solicited. CMOCCUR is used to indicate whether ("Y"/"N") use of the medication occurred. Values are null for medications not specifically solicited.	Perm
CMSTAT	Completion Status	Char	(ND)	Record Qualifier	Used to indicate that a question about the occurrence of a prespecified intervention was not answered. Should be null or have a value of "NOT DONE".	Perm
CMREASND	Reason Medication Not Collected	Char		Record Qualifier	Reason not done. Used in conjunction with CMSTAT when value is "NOT DONE".	Perm
CMINDC	Indication	Char		Record Qualifier	Denotes why a medication was taken or administered. Examples: "NAUSEA", "HYPERTENSION".	Perm
CMCLAS	Medication Class	Char		Variable Qualifier	Drug class. May be obtained from coding. When coding to a single class, populate with class value. If using a dictionary and coding to multiple classes, then follow Section 4.2.8.3, Multiple Values for a Non-result Qualifier Variable , or omit CMCLAS.	Perm

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CMCLASCD	Medication Class Code	Char		Variable Qualifier	Class code corresponding to CMCLAS. Drug class. May be obtained from coding. When coding to a single class, populate with class code. If using a dictionary and coding to multiple classes, then follow Section 4.2.8.3, Multiple Values for a Non-result Qualifier Variable , or omit CMCLASCD.	Perm
CMDOSE	Dose per Administration	Num		Record Qualifier	Amount of CMTRT given. Not populated when CMDOSTXT is populated.	Perm
CMDOSTXT	Dose Description	Char		Record Qualifier	Dosing amounts or a range of dosing information collected in text form. Units may be stored in CMDOSU. Examples: "200-400", "15-20". Not populated when CMDOSE is populated.	Perm
CMDOSU	Dose Units	Char	(UNIT)	Variable Qualifier	Units for CMDOSE, CMDOSTOT, or CMDOSTXT. Examples: "ng", "mg", "mg/kg".	Perm
CMDOSFRM	Dose Form	Char	(FRM)	Variable Qualifier	Dose form for CMTRT. Examples: "TABLET", "LOTION".	Perm
CMDOSFRQ	Dosing Frequency per Interval	Char	(FREQ)	Record Qualifier	Usually expressed as the number of repeated administrations of CMDOSE within a specific time period. Examples: "BID" (twice daily), "Q12H" (every 12 hours).	Perm
CMDOSTOT	Total Daily Dose	Num		Record Qualifier	Total daily dose of CMTRT using the units in CMDOSU. Used when dosing is collected as total daily dose. Total dose over a period other than day could be recorded in a separate supplemental qualifier variable.	Perm
CMDOSRGM	Intended Dose Regimen	Char		Record Qualifier	Text description of the (intended) schedule or regimen for the Intervention. Example: "TWO WEEKS ON, TWO WEEKS OFF".	Perm
CMROUTE	Route of Administration	Char	(ROUTE)	Variable Qualifier	Route of administration for the intervention. Examples: "ORAL", "INTRAVENOUS".	Perm
CMADJ	Reason for Dose Adjustment	Char		Record Qualifier	Describes reason or explanation of why a dose is adjusted. Examples: "ADVERSE EVENT", "INSUFFICIENT RESPONSE", "NON-MEDICAL REASON".	Perm
CMRSDISC	Reason the Intervention Was Discontinued	Char		Record Qualifier	When dosing of a treatment is recorded over multiple successive records, this variable is applicable only for the (chronologically) last record for the treatment.	Perm
TAETORD	Planned Order of Element within Arm	Num		Timing	Number that gives the planned order of the element within the arm for the element in which the medication administration started. Null for medications that started before study participation.	Perm
EPOCH	Epoch	Char	(EPOCH)	Timing	Epoch associated with the start date/time of the medication administration. Null for medications that started before study participation.	Perm
CMSTDTC	Start Date/Time of Medication	Char	ISO 8601 datetime or interval	Timing	Start date/time of the medication administration represented in ISO 8601 character format.	Perm
CMENDTC	End Date/Time of Medication	Char	ISO 8601 datetime or interval	Timing	End date/time of the medication administration represented in ISO 8601 character format.	Perm
CMSTDY	Study Day of Start of Medication	Num		Timing	Study day of start of medication relative to the sponsor-defined RFSTDTC.	Perm
CMENDY	Study Day of End of Medication	Num		Timing	Study day of end of medication relative to the sponsor-defined RFSTDTC.	Perm
CMDUR	Duration	Char	ISO 8601 duration	Timing	Collected duration for a treatment episode. Used only if collected on the CRF and not derived from start and end date/times.	Perm
CMSTRF	Start Relative to Reference Period	Char	(STENRF)	Timing	Describes the start of the medication relative to sponsor-defined reference period. The sponsor-defined reference period is a continuous period of time defined by a discrete starting point and a discrete ending point (represented by RFSTDTC and RFENDTC in Demographics). If information such as "PRIOR" was collected, this information may be translated into CMSTRF. Not all values of the codelist are allowable for this variable. See Section 4.4.7, Use of Relative Timing Variables .	Perm
CMENRF	End Relative to Reference Period	Char	(STENRF)	Timing	Describes the end of the medication relative to the sponsor-defined reference period. The sponsor-defined reference period is a continuous period of time defined by a discrete starting point and a discrete ending point (represented by RFSTDTC and RFENDTC in Demographics). If information such as "PRIOR", "ONGOING", or "CONTINUING" was collected, this information may be translated into CMENRF. Not all values of the codelist are allowable for this variable. See Section 4.4.7, Use of Relative Timing Variables .	Perm

CMSTRTPT	Start Relative to Reference Time Point	Char	(STENRF)	Timing	Identifies the start of the medication as being before or after the sponsor-defined reference time point defined by variable CMSTTPT. Not all values of the codelist are allowable for this variable. See Section 4.4.7, Use of Relative Timing Variables .	Perm
CMSTTPT	Start Reference Time Point	Char		Timing	Description or date/time in ISO 8601 character format of the sponsor-defined reference point referred to by CMSTRTPT. Examples: "2003-12-15", "VISIT 1".	Perm
CMENRTPT	End Relative to Reference Time Point	Char	(STENRF)	Timing	Identifies the end of the medication as being before or after the sponsor-defined reference time point defined by variable CMENTPT. Not all values of the codelist are allowable for this variable. See Section 4.4.7, Use of Relative Timing Variables .	Perm
CMENTPT	End Reference Time Point	Char		Timing	Description or date/time in ISO 8601 character format of the sponsor-defined reference point referred to by CMENRTPT. Examples: "2003-12-25", "VISIT 2".	Perm

¹In this column, an asterisk (*) indicates that the variable may be subject to controlled terminology. CDISC/NCI codelist values are enclosed in parentheses.

CM – Assumptions

1. The structure of the CM domain is 1 record per medication intervention episode, constant-dosing interval, or prespecified medication assessment per subject. It is the sponsor's responsibility to define an intervention episode. This definition may vary based on the sponsor's requirements for review and analysis. The submission dataset structure may differ from the structure used for collection. One common approach is to submit a new record when there is a change in the dosing regimen. Another approach is to collapse all records for a medication to a summary level with either a dose range or the highest dose level. Other approaches may also be reasonable as long as they meet the sponsor's evaluation requirements.
2. CM description and coding
 - a. CMTRT is the topic variable and captures the name of the concomitant medication/therapy or the prespecified term used to collect information about the occurrence of any of a group of medications and/or therapies. It is a required variable and must have a value. CMTRT only includes the medication/therapy name and does not include dosage, formulation, or other qualifying information. For example, "ASPIRIN 100MG TABLET" is not a valid value for CMTRT. This example should be expressed as CMTRT= "ASPIRIN", CMDOSE= "100", CMDOSU= "MG", and CMDOSFRM= "TABLET". When referring to a prespecified group of medications/therapies, CMTRT contains the description of the group used to solicit the occurrence response.
 - b. CMMODIFY should be included if the sponsor's procedure permits modification of a verbatim term for coding.
 - c. CMDECOD is the standardized medication/therapy term derived by the sponsor from the coding dictionary. It is expected that the reported term (CMTRT) or the modified term (CMMODIFY) will be coded using a standard dictionary. The sponsor is expected to provide the dictionary name and version used to map the terms utilizing the external codelist element in the Define-XML document.
 - d. When CMDECOD values from the WHODrug Dictionary are longer than 200 characters, split the values at semicolons rather than spaces when implementing guidance in Section 4.5.3.2, [Text Strings Greater than 200 Characters](#).
3. Prespecified terms; presence or absence of concomitant medications
 - a. Information on concomitant medications is generally collected in 2 different ways, either by recording free text or using a prespecified list of terms. Because the solicitation of information on specific concomitant medications may affect the frequency at which they are reported, the fact that a specific medication was solicited may be of interest to reviewers. CMPRESP and CMOCCUR are used together to indicate whether the intervention in CMTRT was prespecified and whether it occurred, respectively.

- b. CMOCCUR is used to indicate whether a prespecified medication was used. A value of "Y" indicates that the medication was used and "N" indicates that it was not.
 - c. If a medication was not prespecified, the value of CMOCCUR should be null. CMPRESP and CMOCCUR are permissible fields and may be omitted from the dataset if all medications were collected as free text. Values of CMOCCUR may also be null for prespecified medications if no Y/N response was collected; in such cases, CMSTAT = "NOT DONE", and CMREASND could be used to describe the reason the answer was missing.
4. Variables for timing relative to a time point
- a. CMSTRTPT, CMSTTPT, CMENRTPT, and CMENTPT may be populated as necessary to indicate when a medication was used relative to specified time points. For example, assume a subject uses birth control medication. The subject has used the same medication for many years and continues to do so. The date the subject began using the medication (or at least a partial date) would be stored in CMSTDTC. CMENDTC is null because the end date is unknown/has not yet happened. This fact can be recorded by setting CMENTPT = "2007-04-30" (the date the assessment was made) and CMENRTPT = "ONGOING".
5. Although any identifier variables, timing variables, or interventions general observation-class qualifiers may be added to the CM domain, the following qualifiers would generally not be used: --MOOD, --LOT.

CM – Examples

Example 1

Sponsors collect the timing of concomitant medication use with varying specificity, depending on the pattern of use; the type, purpose, and importance of the medication; and the needs of the study. It is often unnecessary to record every unique instance of medication use, since the same information can be conveyed with start and end dates and frequency of use. If appropriate, medications taken as needed (intermittently or sporadically over a time period) may be reported with a start and end date and a frequency of "PRN".

The example below shows 3 subjects who took the same medication on the same day.

Rows 1-6: For subject ABC-0001, each instance of aspirin use was recorded separately, and the frequency in each record is (CMDOSFRQ) is "ONCE".

Rows 7-9: For subject ABC-0002, frequency was once a day ("QD") in the first and third records (where CMSEQ is "1" and "3"), but twice a day in the second record (CMSEQ = "2").

Row 10: Records for subject ABC-0003 are collapsed into a single entry that spans the relevant time period, with a frequency of "PRN". This is shown as an example only, not as a recommendation. This approach assumes that knowing exactly when aspirin was used is not important for evaluating safety and efficacy in this study.

cm.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	CMSEQ	CMTRT	CMDOSE	CMDOSU	CMDOSFRQ	CMSTDTC	CMENDTC
1	ABC	CM	ABC-0001	1	ASPIRIN	100	mg	ONCE	2004-01-01	2004-01-01
2	ABC	CM	ABC-0001	2	ASPIRIN	100	mg	ONCE	2004-01-02	2004-01-02
3	ABC	CM	ABC-0001	3	ASPIRIN	100	mg	ONCE	2004-01-03	2004-01-03
4	ABC	CM	ABC-0001	4	ASPIRIN	100	mg	ONCE	2004-01-07	2004-01-07
5	ABC	CM	ABC-0001	5	ASPIRIN	100	mg	ONCE	2004-01-07	2004-01-07
6	ABC	CM	ABC-0001	6	ASPIRIN	100	mg	ONCE	2004-01-09	2004-01-09
7	ABC	CM	ABC-0002	1	ASPIRIN	100	mg	QD	2004-01-01	2004-01-03
8	ABC	CM	ABC-0002	2	ASPIRIN	100	mg	BID	2004-01-07	2004-01-07

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Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	CMSEQ	CMTRT	CMDOSE	CMDOSU	CMDOSFRQ	CMSTDTG	CMENDTDC
9	ABC	CM	ABC-0002	3	ASPIRIN	100	mg	QD	2004-01-09	2004-01-09
10	ABC	CM	ABC-0003	1	ASPIRIN	100	mg	PRN	2004-01-01	2004-01-09

Example 2

In this example study, it was of particular interest whether subjects use any anticonvulsant medications. The medication history, dosing, and so on was not of interest; the study only asked for the anticonvulsants to which subjects were exposed.

cm.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	CMSEQ	CMTRT	CMCAT
1	ABC123	CM	1	1	LITHIUM	ANTI-CONVULSANT
2	ABC123	CM	2	1	VPA	ANTI-CONVULSANT

Example 3

Sponsors often are interested in whether subjects are exposed to specific concomitant medications, and collect this information using a checklist. This example is for a study that had a particular interest in the antidepressant medications that subjects used. For the study's purposes, absence is just as important as presence of a medication. This can be clearly shown using CMOCCUR.

In this example, CMPRESP shows that the subjects were specifically asked if they use any of 3 antidepressants (Zoloft, Prozac, and Paxil). The value of CMOCCUR indicates the response to the prespecified medication question. CMSTAT indicates whether the response was missing for a prespecified medication, and CMREASND shows the reason for missing response. The medication details (e.g., dose, frequency) were not of interest in this study.

Row 1: Medication use was solicited and the medication was taken.

Row 2: Medication use was solicited and the medication was not taken.

Row 3: Medication use was solicited, but data were not collected. The reason for the lack of a response was collected and is represented in CMREASND.

cm.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	CMSEQ	CMTRT	CMPRESP	CMOCCUR	CMSTAT	CMREASND
1	ABC123	CM	1	1	ZOLOFT	Y	Y		
2	ABC123	CM	1	2	PROZAC	Y	N		
3	ABC123	CM	1	3	PAXIL	Y		NOT DONE	Didn't ask due to interruption

Example 4

In this hepatitis C study, collection of data on prior treatments included reason for discontinuation. Because hepatitis C is usually treated with a combinations of medications, CMGRPID was used to group records into regimens.

Rows 1-3: This subject's treatment consisted of the 3 medications grouped by means of CMGRPID = "1". The subject completed the scheduled treatment.

Rows 4-6: Another subject received the same set of 3 medications. The medications for this subject are also grouped using CMGRPID = "1". Note, however, that the fact that the same CMGRPID value has been used for the same set of medications for subjects "ABC123-765" and "ABC123-899" is coincidence; CMGRPID groups records only within a subject. This subject stopped the regimen due to side effects.

cm.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	CMSEQ	CMGRPID	CMTRT	CMCAT	CMDOSFRM	CMROUTE	CMRSDISC
1	ABC123	CM	ABC123-765	1	1	PEGINTRON	HCV TREATMENT	INJECTION	SUBCUTANEOUS	COMPLETED SCHEDULED TREATMENT
2	ABC123	CM	ABC123-765	2	1	RIBAVIRIN	HCV TREATMENT	TABLET	ORAL	COMPLETED SCHEDULED TREATMENT
3	ABC123	CM	ABC123-765	3	1	BOCEPREVIR	HCV TREATMENT	TABLET	ORAL	COMPLETED SCHEDULED TREATMENT

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	CMSEQ	CMGRPID	CMTRT	CMCAT	CMDOSFRM	CMROUTE	CMRSDISC
4	ABC123	CM	ABC123-899	1	1	PEGINTRON	HCV TREATMENT	INJECTION	SUBCUTANEOUS	TOXICITY/INTOLERANCE
5	ABC123	CM	ABC123-899	2	1	RIBAVIRIN	HCV TREATMENT	TABLET	ORAL	TOXICITY/INTOLERANCE
6	ABC123	CM	ABC123-899	3	1	BOCEPREVIR	HCV TREATMENT	TABLET	ORAL	TOXICITY/INTOLERANCE

Example 5

In this rheumatoid arthritis (RA) study, the sponsor collected medications using the category "Prior RA Medications", then collected information on whether the subject had received certain medication classes, represented as subcategories. If a subject did receive medications in a subcategory, information about those medications was collected. This example shows data for 2 subjects who received prior RA medications. It includes data only about their prior disease-modifying antirheumatic drugs (DMARDs); information about other kinds of prior RA medications is not included.

- Row 1:** Shows that subject 101 received prior RA medications. The values of CMTRT and CMCAT are the same, indicating that this record represents the response to a question about a category of medications, rather than an individual medication.
- Row 2:** Shows that subject 101 did not receive prior DMARDs. The values in CMTRT and CMSCAT are the same, indicating that this record represents the response to a question about a group of medications, rather than an individual medication.
- Row 3:** Shows that subject 102 received prior RA medications.
- Row 4:** Shows that subject 102 received prior DMARDs.
- Rows 5-6:** Show 2 prior DMARDs received by subject 102, one ending before the date of data collection, and the other ongoing at that time. These medications were not prespecified, so CMPRESP is null.

cm.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	CMSEQ	CMTRT	CMCAT	CMSCAT	CMPRESP	CMOCCUR	CMINDC	CMDTC	CMDY	CMENRTPT	CMENPTT
1	ABC123	CM	101	1	PRIOR RA MEDICATIONS	PRIOR RA MEDICATIONS		Y	Y	RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS	2020-02-02	-1		
2	ABC123	CM	101	2	PRIOR DMARDS	PRIOR RA MEDICATIONS	PRIOR DMARDS	Y	N	RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS	2020-02-02	-1		
3	ABC123	CM	102	1	PRIOR RA MEDICATIONS	PRIOR RA MEDICATIONS		Y	Y	RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS	2020-01-25	-3		
4	ABC123	CM	102	2	PRIOR DMARDS	PRIOR RA MEDICATIONS	PRIOR DMARDS	Y	Y	RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS	2020-01-25	-3		
5	ABC123	CM	102	3	SULFASALAZINE	PRIOR RA MEDICATIONS	PRIOR DMARDS			RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS	2020-01-25	-3	BEFORE	2020-01-25
6	ABC123	CM	102	4	METHOTREXATE	PRIOR RA MEDICATIONS	PRIOR DMARDS			RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS	2020-01-25	-3	ONGOING	2020-01-25

6.1.3 Exposure Domains

Clinical trial study designs can range from open label (where subjects and investigators know which product each subject is receiving) to blinded (where the subject, investigator, or anyone assessing the outcome is unaware of the treatment assignment(s) to reduce potential for bias). To support standardization of various collection methods and details, as well as process differences between open-label and blinded studies, 2 SDTM domains based on the Interventions General Observation Class are available to represent details of subject exposure to protocol-specified study treatment(s): Exposure (EX) and Exposure as Collected (EC).

6.1.3.1 Exposure (EX)

EX – Description/Overview

An interventions domain that contains the details of a subject's exposure to protocol-specified study treatment. Study treatment may be any intervention that is prospectively defined as a test material within a study, and is typically but not always supplied to the subject.

EX – Specification

ex.xpt, Exposure — Interventions. One record per protocol-specified study treatment, constant-dosing interval, per subject, Tabulation.

Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
STUDYID	Study Identifier	Char		Identifier	Unique identifier for a study.	Req
DOMAIN	Domain Abbreviation	Char	EX	Identifier	Two-character abbreviation for the domain.	Req
USUBJID	Unique Subject Identifier	Char		Identifier	Identifier used to uniquely identify a subject across all studies for all applications or submissions involving the product.	Req
EXSEQ	Sequence Number	Num		Identifier	Sequence number given to ensure uniqueness of subject records within a domain. May be any valid number.	Req
EXGRPID	Group ID	Char		Identifier	Used to tie together a block of related records in a single domain for a subject.	Perm
EXREFID	Reference ID	Char		Identifier	Internal or external identifier (e.g., kit number, bottle label, vial identifier).	Perm
EXSPID	Sponsor-Defined Identifier	Char		Identifier	Sponsor-defined reference number. May be preprinted on the CRF as an explicit line identifier or defined in the sponsor's operational database. Example: Line number on a CRF page.	Perm
EXLNKID	Link ID	Char		Identifier	Identifier used to link related records across domains.	Perm
EXLNKGRP	Link Group ID	Char		Identifier	Identifier used to link related, grouped records across domains.	Perm
EXTRT	Name of Treatment	Char	*	Topic	Name of the protocol-specified study treatment given during the dosing period for the observation.	Req
EXCAT	Category of Treatment	Char	*	Grouping Qualifier	Used to define a category of EXTRT values.	Perm
EXSCAT	Subcategory of Treatment	Char	*	Grouping Qualifier	A further categorization of EXCAT values.	Perm
EXDOSE	Dose	Num		Record Qualifier	Amount of EXTRT when numeric. Not populated when EXDOSTXT is populated.	Exp
EXDOSTXT	Dose Description	Char		Record Qualifier	Amount of EXTRT when non-numeric. Dosing amounts or a range of dosing information collected in text form. Example: "200-400". Not populated when EXDOSE is populated.	Perm
EXDOSU	Dose Units	Char	(UNIT)	Variable Qualifier	Units for EXDOSE, EXDOSTOT, or EXDOSTXT representing protocol-specified values. Examples: "ng", "mg", "mg/kg", "mg/m2".	Exp
EXDOSFRM	Dose Form	Char	(FRM)	Variable Qualifier	Dose form for EXTRT. Examples: "TABLET", "LOTION".	Exp
EXDOSFRQ	Dosing Frequency per Interval	Char	(FREQ)	Record Qualifier	Usually expressed as the number of repeated administrations of EXDOSE within a specific time period. Examples: "Q2H", "QD", "BID".	Perm
EXDOSRGM	Intended Dose Regimen	Char		Record Qualifier	Text description of the intended schedule or regimen for the Intervention. Example: "TWO WEEKS ON, TWO WEEKS OFF".	Perm
EXROUTE	Route of Administration	Char	(ROUTE)	Variable Qualifier	Route of administration for the intervention. Examples: "ORAL", "INTRAVENOUS".	Perm
EXLOT	Lot Number	Char		Record Qualifier	Lot number of the intervention product.	Perm
EXLOC	Location of Dose Administration	Char	(LOC)	Record Qualifier	Specifies location of administration. Examples: "ARM", "LIP".	Perm
EXLAT	Laterality	Char	(LAT)	Variable Qualifier	Qualifier for anatomical location further detailing laterality of the intervention administration. Examples: "LEFT", "RIGHT".	Perm

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Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
EXDIR	Directionality	Char	(DIR)	Variable Qualifier	Qualifier for anatomical location further detailing directionality. Examples: "ANTERIOR", "LOWER", "PROXIMAL", "UPPER".	Perm
EXFAST	Fasting Status	Char	(NY)	Record Qualifier	Indicator used to identify fasting status. Examples: "Y", "N".	Perm
EXADJ	Reason for Dose Adjustment	Char	*	Record Qualifier	Describes reason or explanation of why a dose is adjusted.	Perm
TAETORD	Planned Order of Element within Arm	Num		Timing	Number that gives the planned order of the element within the arm.	Perm
EPOCH	Epoch	Char	(EPOCH)	Timing	Trial epoch of the exposure record. Examples: "RUN-IN", "TREATMENT".	Perm
EXSTDTC	Start Date/Time of Treatment	Char	ISO 8601 datetime or interval	Timing	The date/time when administration of the treatment indicated by EXTRT and EXDOSE began.	Exp
EXENDTC	End Date/Time of Treatment	Char	ISO 8601 datetime or interval	Timing	The date/time when administration of the treatment indicated by EXTRT and EXDOSE ended. For administrations considered given at a point in time (e.g., oral tablet, pre-filled syringe injection), where only an administration date/time is collected, EXSTDTC should be copied to EXENDTC as the standard representation.	Exp
EXSTDY	Study Day of Start of Treatment	Num		Timing	Study day of EXSTDTC relative to DM.RFSTDTC.	Perm
EXENDY	Study Day of End of Treatment	Num		Timing	Study day of EXENDTC relative to DM.RFSTDTC.	Perm
EXDUR	Duration of Treatment	Char	ISO 8601 duration	Timing	Collected duration of administration. Used only if collected on the CRF and not derived from start and end date/times.	Perm
EXTPT	Planned Time Point Name	Char		Timing	Text description of time when administration should occur. This may be represented as an elapsed time relative to a fixed reference point, such as time of last dose. See EXTPTNUM and EXPTREF.	Perm
EXTPTNUM	Planned Time Point Number	Num		Timing	Numerical version of EXTPT to aid in sorting.	Perm
EXELTM	Planned Elapsed Time from Time Point Ref	Char	ISO 8601 duration	Timing	Planned elapsed time relative to the planned fixed reference (EXPTREF). This variable is useful where there are repetitive measures. Not a clock time.	Perm
EXPTREF	Time Point Reference	Char		Timing	Name of the fixed reference point referred to by EXELTM, EXTPTNUM, and EXTPT. Examples: PREVIOUS DOSE, PREVIOUS MEAL.	Perm
EXRFTDTC	Date/Time of Reference Time Point	Char	ISO 8601 datetime or interval	Timing	Date/time for a fixed reference time point defined by EXPTREF.	Perm

¹In this column, an asterisk (*) indicates that the variable may be subject to controlled terminology. CDISC/NCI codelist values are enclosed in parentheses.

EX – Assumptions

1. EX structure and use

- a. Examples of treatments represented in the EX domain include but are not limited to placebo, active comparators, and investigational products. Treatments that are not protocol-specified should be represented in the Concomitant/Prior Medications (CM) or another Interventions domain as appropriate.
- b. The EX domain is recognized in most cases as a derived dataset where EXDOSU reflects the protocol-specified unit per study treatment. Collected data points (e.g., number of tablets, total volume infused) along with additional inputs (e.g., randomization file, concentration, dosage strength, product accountability) are used to derive records in the EX domain.

- c. The EX domain is required for all studies that include protocol-specified study treatment. Exposure records may be directly or indirectly determined; metadata should describe how the records were derived. Common methods for determining exposure (from most direct to least direct) include the following:
 - i. Derived from actual observation of the administration of drug by the investigator
 - ii. Derived from automated dispensing device that records administrations
 - iii. Derived from subject recall
 - iv. Derived from product accountability data
 - v. Derived from the protocol. When a study is still masked and protocol-specified study treatment doses cannot yet be reflected in the protocol-specified unit due to blinding requirements, then the EX domain is not expected to be populated.
 - d. The EX domain should contain 1 record per constant-dosing interval per subject. Sponsors define the constant-dosing interval, which may include any period of time that can be described in terms of a known treatment given at a consistent dose, frequency, infusion rate, and so on. For example, for a study with once-a-week administration of a standard dose for 6 weeks, exposure may be represented as:
 - i. a single record per subject, spanning the entire 6-week treatment phase, if information about each dose is not collected; or
 - ii. up to 6 records (1 for each weekly administration), if the sponsor monitors each treatment administration.
2. Exposure treatment description
- a. EXTRT captures the name of the protocol-specified study treatment and is the topic variable. It is a required variable and must have a value. EXTRT must include only the treatment name and must not include dosage, formulation, or other qualifying information. For example, "ASPIRIN 100MG TABLET" is not a valid value for EXTRT. This example should be expressed as EXTRT = "ASPIRIN", EXDOSE = "100", EXDOSU = "mg", and EXDOSFRM = "TABLET".
 - b. Doses of placebo should be represented by EXTRT = "PLACEBO" and EXDOSE = "0" (indicating 0 mg of active ingredient was taken or administered).
3. Categorization and grouping
- a. EXCAT and EXSCAT may be used when appropriate to categorize treatments into categories and subcategories. For example, if a study contains several active comparator medications, EXCAT may be set to "ACTIVE COMPARATOR". Such categorization may not be useful in all studies, so these variables are permissible.
4. Timing variables
- a. The timing of exposure to study treatment is captured by the start/end date and start/end time of each constant-dosing interval. If the subject is only exposed to study medication within a clinical encounter (e.g., if an injection is administered at the clinic), VISITNUM may be added to the domain as an additional timing variable. VISITDY and VISIT would then also be permissible qualifiers. However, if the beginning and end of a constant-dosing interval is not confined within the time limits of a clinical encounter (e.g., if a subject takes pills at home), then it is not appropriate to include VISITNUM in the EX domain. This is because EX is designed to capture the timing of exposure to treatment, not the timing of dispensing treatment. Further, VISITNUM should not be used to indicate that treatment began at a particular visit and continued for a period of time. The SDTM does not have any provision for recording "start visit" and "end visit" of exposure.

- b. For administrations considered given at a point in time (e.g., oral tablet, pre-filled syringe injection), where only an administration date/time is collected, EXSTDTDC should be copied to EXENDTC as the standard representation.
- 5. Collected exposure data points are to be represented in the Exposure as Collected (EC) domain. When the relationship between EC and EX records can be described in RELREC, then it should be defined. EX derivations must be described in the Define-XML document. Additional interventions qualifiers
- 6. Additional interventions qualifiers
 - a. EX contains medications received; the inclusion of administrations not taken, not given, or missed is under evaluation. Because EX includes only treatments received, --MOOD would generally not be used in EX.
 - b. --DOSTOT is under evaluation for potential deprecation and replacement with a mechanism to describe total dose over any interval of time (e.g., day, week, month). Sponsors considering use of EXDOSTOT may want to consider using other dose-amount variables (EXDOSE or EXDOSTXT) in combination with frequency (EXDOSFRQ) and timing variables to represent the data.
 - c. When the EC domain is implemented in conjunction with the EX domain, EXVAMT and EXVAMTU would not be used in EX; collected values instead would be represented in ECDOSE and ECDOU (and ECVAMT and ECVAMTU as needed).
 - d. Any identifier variables, timing variables, or findings general observation-class qualifiers may be added to the EX domain, but the following qualifiers would generally not be used: --PRESP, --OCCUR, --STAT, and --REASND.

6.1.3.2 Exposure as Collected (EC)

EC – Description/Overview

An interventions domain that contains information about protocol-specified study treatment administrations, as collected.

EC – Specification

ec.xpt, Exposure as Collected — Interventions. One record per protocol-specified study treatment, collected-dosing interval, per subject, per mood, Tabulation.

Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
STUDYID	Study Identifier	Char		Identifier	Unique identifier for a study.	Req
DOMAIN	Domain Abbreviation	Char	EC	Identifier	Two-character abbreviation for the domain.	Req
USUBJID	Unique Subject Identifier	Char		Identifier	Identifier used to uniquely identify a subject across all studies for all applications or submissions involving the product.	Req
ECSEQ	Sequence Number	Num		Identifier	Sequence number given to ensure uniqueness of subject records within a domain. May be any valid number.	Req
ECGRPID	Group ID	Char		Identifier	Used to tie together a block of related records in a single domain for a subject.	Perm
ECREFID	Reference ID	Char		Identifier	Internal or external identifier (e.g., kit number, bottle label, vial identifier).	Perm
ECSPID	Sponsor-Defined Identifier	Char		Identifier	Sponsor-defined reference number. May be preprinted on the CRF as an explicit line identifier or defined in the sponsor's operational database. Example: Line number on a CRF page.	Perm
ECLNKID	Link ID	Char		Identifier	Identifier used to link related records across domains.	Perm
ECLNKGRP	Link Group ID	Char		Identifier	Identifier used to link related, grouped records across domains.	Perm
ECTRT	Name of Treatment	Char	*	Topic	Name of the intervention treatment known to the subject and/or administrator.	Req
ECMOOD	Mood	Char	(BRDGMOOD)	Record Qualifier	Mode or condition of the record specifying whether the intervention (activity) is intended to happen or has happened. Values align with BRIDG pillars (e.g., scheduled context, performed context) and HL7 activity moods (e.g., intent, event). Examples: "SCHEDULED", "PERFORMED".	Perm

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Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
ECCAT	Category of Treatment	Char	*	Grouping Qualifier	Used to define a category of related ECTRT values.	Perm
ECSCAT	Subcategory of Treatment	Char	*	Grouping Qualifier	A further categorization of ECCAT values.	Perm
ECPRESP	Pre-Specified	Char	(NY)	Variable Qualifier	Used when a specific intervention is prespecified. Values should be "Y" or null.	Perm
EOCCUR	Occurrence	Char	(NY)	Record Qualifier	Used to indicate whether a treatment occurred when information about the occurrence is solicited. EOCCUR = "N" when a treatment was not taken, not given, or missed.	Perm
ECREASOC	Reason for Occur Value	Char		Record Qualifier	The reason for the value in --OCCUR. If --OCCUR = "N", this is the reason the exposure did not occur.	Perm
ECDOSE	Dose	Num		Record Qualifier	Amount of ECTRT when numeric. Not populated when ECDOSTXT is populated.	Exp
ECDOSTXT	Dose Description	Char		Record Qualifier	Amount of ECTRT when non-numeric. Dosing amounts or a range of dosing information collected in text form. Example: "200-400". Not populated when ECDOSE is populated.	Perm
ECDOSU	Dose Units	Char	(UNIT)	Variable Qualifier	Units for ECDOSE, ECDOSTOT, or ECDOSTXT.	Exp
ECDOSFRM	Dose Form	Char	(FRM)	Variable Qualifier	Dose form for ECTRT. Examples: "TABLET", "LOTION".	Exp
ECDOSFRQ	Dosing Frequency per Interval	Char	(REQ)	Record Qualifier	Usually expressed as the number of repeated administrations of ECDOSE within a specific time period. Examples: "Q2H", "QD", "BID".	Perm
ECDOSTOT	Total Daily Dose	Num		Record Qualifier	Total daily dose of ECTRT using the units in ECDOSU. Used when dosing is collected as total daily dose.	Perm
ECDOSRGM	Intended Dose Regimen	Char		Record Qualifier	Text description of the intended schedule or regimen for the Intervention. Example: "TWO WEEKS ON", "TWO WEEKS OFF".	Perm
ECROUTE	Route of Administration	Char	(ROUTE)	Variable Qualifier	Route of administration for the intervention. Examples: "ORAL", "INTRAVENOUS".	Perm
ECLOT	Lot Number	Char		Record Qualifier	Lot number of the ECTRT product.	Perm
ECLOC	Location of Dose Administration	Char	(LOC)	Record Qualifier	Specifies location of administration. Example: "ARM", "LIP".	Perm
ECLAT	Laterality	Char	(LAT)	Variable Qualifier	Qualifier for anatomical location further detailing laterality of the intervention administration. Examples: "LEFT", "RIGHT".	Perm
ECDIR	Directionality	Char	(DIR)	Variable Qualifier	Qualifier for anatomical location further detailing directionality. Examples: "ANTERIOR", "LOWER", "PROXIMAL", "UPPER".	Perm
ECPOROT	Portion or Totality	Char	(PORTOT)	Variable Qualifier	Qualifier for anatomical location further detailing distribution (i.e., arrangement of, apportioning of). Examples: "ENTIRE", "SINGLE", "SEGMENT".	Perm
ECFAST	Fasting Status	Char	(NY)	Record Qualifier	Indicator used to identify fasting status. Examples: "Y", "N".	Perm
ECPSTRG	Pharmaceutical Strength	Num		Record Qualifier	Amount of an active ingredient expressed quantitatively per dosage unit, per unit of volume, or per unit of weight, according to the pharmaceutical dose form.	Perm
ECPSTRGU	Pharmaceutical Strength Units	Char	(UNIT)	Variable Qualifier	Unit for ECPSTRG. Examples: "mg/TABLET", "mg/mL".	Perm
ECADJ	Reason for Dose Adjustment	Char		Record Qualifier	Describes reason or explanation of why a dose is adjusted.	Perm
TAETORD	Planned Order of Element within Arm	Num		Timing	Number that gives the planned order of the element within the arm.	Perm
EPOCH	Epoch	Char	(EPOCH)	Timing	Trial epoch of the exposure as collected record. Examples: "RUN-IN", "TREATMENT".	Perm
ECSTDC	Start Date/Time of Treatment	Char	ISO 8601 datetime or interval	Timing	The date/time when administration of the treatment indicated by ECTRT and ECDOSE began.	Exp

Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
ECENDTC	End Date/Time of Treatment	Char	ISO 8601 datetime or interval	Timing	The date/time when administration of the treatment indicated by ECTRT and ECDOSE ended. For administrations considered given at a point in time (e.g., oral tablet, pre-filled syringe injection), where only an administration date/time is collected, ECSTDTC should be copied to ECENDTC as the standard representation.	Exp
ECSTDY	Study Day of Start of Treatment	Num		Timing	Study day of ECSTDTC relative to the sponsor-defined DM.RFSTDTC.	Perm
ECENDY	Study Day of End of Treatment	Num		Timing	Study day of ECENDTC relative to the sponsor-defined DM.RFSTDTC.	Perm
ECDUR	Duration of Treatment	Char	ISO 8601 duration	Timing	Collected duration of administration. Used only if collected on the CRF and not derived from start and end date/times.	Perm
ECTPT	Planned Time Point Name	Char		Timing	Text description of time when administration should occur. This may be represented as an elapsed time relative to a fixed reference point, such as time of last dose. See ECTPTNUM and ECTPTREF.	Perm
ECTPTNUM	Planned Time Point Number	Num		Timing	Numerical version of ECTPT to aid in sorting.	Perm
ECELT	Planned Elapsed Time from Time Point Ref	Char	ISO 8601 duration	Timing	Planned elapsed time relative to the planned fixed reference (ECTPTREF). This variable is useful where there are repetitive measures. Not a clock time.	Perm
ECTPTREF	Time Point Reference	Char		Timing	Name of the fixed reference point referred to by ECELT, ECTPTNUM, and ECTPT. Examples: "PREVIOUS DOSE", "PREVIOUS MEAL".	Perm
ECRFTDTC	Date/Time of Reference Time Point	Char	ISO 8601 datetime or interval	Timing	Date/time for a fixed reference time point defined by ECTPTREF.	Perm

¹In this column, an asterisk (*) indicates that the variable may be subject to controlled terminology. CDISC/NCI codelist values are enclosed in parentheses.

EC – Assumptions

1. The EC domain model reflects protocol-specified study treatment administrations, as collected.
 - a. EC should be used in all cases where collected exposure information cannot or should not be directly represented in the Exposure (EX) domain. For example, administrations collected in tablets when the protocol-specified unit is mg, or administrations collected in mL when the protocol-specified unit is mg/kg. Product accountability details (e.g., amount dispensed, amount returned) are represented in the DA domain, not in EC.
 - b. Collected exposure data are in most cases represented in a combination of 1 or more of EC, DA, or Findings About Events or Interventions (FA) domains. If the entire EC dataset is an exact duplicate of the entire EX dataset, then EC is optional and at the sponsor's discretion.
 - c. Collected exposure log data points descriptive of administrations typically reflect amounts at the product-level (e.g., number of tablets, number of mL).
2. Treatment description (ECTRT) is sponsor-defined and should reflect how the protocol-specified study treatment is known or referred to in data collection. In an open-label study, ECTRT should store the treatment name. In a masked study, if treatment is collected and known as tablet A to the subject or administrator, then ECTRT = "TABLET A". If, in a masked study, the treatment is not known by a synonym and the data are to be exchanged between sponsors, partners, and/or regulatory agency(s), then assign ECTRT the value of "MASKED".
3. ECMOOD is permissible; when implemented, it must be populated for all records.
 - a. Values of ECMOOD, to date include:
 - i. "SCHEDULED" (for collected subject-level intended dose records)
 - ii. "PERFORMED" (for collected subject-level actual dose records)

- b. Qualifier variables should be populated with equal granularity across scheduled and performed records when known. For example, if ECDOSU and ECDOSFRQ are known at scheduling and administration, then the variables would be populated on both records. If ECLOC is determined at the time of administration, then it would be populated on the Performed record only.
 - c. Appropriate timing variable(s) should be populated. **Note:** Details on Scheduled records may describe timing at a higher level than Performed records.
 - d. ECOCCUR is generally not applicable for Scheduled records.
 - e. An activity may be rescheduled or modified multiple times before being performed. Representation of Scheduled records is dependent on the collected, available data. If each rescheduled or modified activity is collected, then multiple Scheduled records may be represented. If only the final scheduled activity is collected, then it would be the only Scheduled record represented.
4. Doses not taken, not given, or missed
- a. The record qualifier --OCCUR, with value of "N", is available in domains based on the Interventions and Events General Observation Classes as the standard way to represent whether an intervention or event did not happen. In the EC domain, ECOCCUR value of "N" indicates a dose was not taken, not given, or missed. For example, if zero tablets are taken within a timeframe or zero mL is infused at a visit, then ECOCCUR = "N" is the standard representation of the collected doses not taken, not given, or missed. Dose amount variables (e.g., ECDOSE, ECDOSTXT) must not be set to zero (0) as an alternative method for indicating doses not taken, not given, or missed.
 - b. The population of qualifier variables (e.g., grouping, record) and additional timing variables (e.g., date of collection, visit, time point) for records representing information collected about doses not taken, not given, or missed should be populated with equal granularity as administered records, when known and/or applicable. Qualifiers that indicate dose amount (e.g., ECDOSE, ECDOSTXT) may be populated with positive (non-zero) values in cases where the sponsor feels it is necessary and/or appropriate to represent specific dose amounts not taken, not given, or missed.
 - c. If a reason why a dose was not given is collected, it is represented in ECREASOC, the reason why ECOCCUR = "N".
5. Timing variables
- a. Timing variables in the EC domain should reflect administrations by the intervals they were collected (e.g., constant-dosing intervals, visits, targeted dates like first dose, last dose).
 - b. For administrations considered given at a point in time (e.g., oral tablet, pre-filled syringe injection), where only an administration date/time is collected, ECSTDTC should be copied to ECENDTC.
6. The degree of summarization of records from EC to EX is sponsor-defined to support study purpose and analysis. When the relationship between EC and EX records can be described in RELREC, then it should be defined. EX derivations must be described in the Define-XML document.
7. Additional interventions qualifiers
- a. --DOSTOT is under evaluation for potential deprecation and replacement with a mechanism to describe total dose over any interval of time (e.g., day, week, month). Sponsors considering ECDOSTOT may want to consider using other dose amount variables (ECDOSE or ECDOSTXT) in combination with frequency (ECDOSFRQ) and timing variables to represent the data.
 - b. Any identifier variables, timing variables, or findings general observation-class qualifiers may be added to the EC domain, but the following qualifiers would generally not be used: --STAT and --REASND.

6.1.3.3 Exposure/Exposure as Collected Examples

Example 1

This is an example of a double-blind study comparing drug X extended release (ER; 2 500-mg tablets once daily) vs. drug Z (2 250-mg tablets once daily). Per example CRFs, subject ABC1001 took 2 tablets from 2011-01-14 to 2011-01-28 and subject ABC2001 took 2 tablets within the same timeframe but missed dosing on 2011-01-24.

Exposure CRF:

Subject: ABC1001

Bottle	Number of Tablets Taken Daily	Reason for Variation	Start Date	End Date
A	2		2011-01-14	2011-01-28

Subject: ABC2001

Bottle	Number of Tablets Taken Daily	Reason for Variation	Start Date	End Date
A	2		2011-01-14	2011-01-23
A	0	Patient mistake	2011-01-24	2011-01-24
A	2		2011-01-25	2011-01-28

Upon unmasking, it became known that subject ABC1001 received drug X and Subject ABC2001 received drug Z. The EC dataset shows the administrations of study treatment as collected.

Rows 1-2, 4: Show treatments administered.

Row 3: Shows that the zero for Number of Tablets Taken Daily on the CRF was represented as ECOCCUR = "N". The reason this treatment did not occur is represented in ECREASOC.

ec.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	ECSEQ	ECLNKID	ECTRT	ECPRESP	ECOCCUR	ECREASOC	ECDOSE	ECDOSU	ECDOSFRQ	EPOCH	ECSTDTC	ECENDTC	ECSTDY	ECENDY
1	ABC	EC	ABC1001	1	A2-20110114	BOTTLE A	Y	Y		2	TABLET	QD	TREATMENT	2011-01-14	2011-01-28	1	15
2	ABC	EC	ABC2001	1	A2-20110114	BOTTLE A	Y	Y		2	TABLET	QD	TREATMENT	2011-01-14	2011-01-23	1	10
3	ABC	EC	ABC2001	2	A0-20110124	BOTTLE A	Y	N	PATIENT MISTAKE		TABLET	QD	TREATMENT	2011-01-24	2011-01-24	11	11
4	ABC	EC	ABC2001	3	A2-20110125	BOTTLE A	Y	Y		2	TABLET	QD	TREATMENT	2011-01-25	2011-01-28	12	15

The EX dataset shows the unmasked administrations. Two tablets from bottle A became 1000 mg of drug X extended release for subject ABC1001, but 500 mg of drug Z for subject ABC2001. Note that there is no record in the EX dataset for non-occurrence of study treatment. The non-occurrence of study drug for subject ABC2001 is reflected in the gap in time between the 2 EX records.

ex.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	EXSEQ	EXLNKID	EXTRT	EXDOSE	EXDOSU	EXDOSFRM	EXDOSFRQ	EXROUTE	EPOCH	EXSTDTC	EXENDTC	EXSTDY	EXENDY
1	ABC	EX	ABC1001	1	A2-20110114	DRUG X	1000	mg	TABLET, EXTENDED RELEASE	QD	ORAL	TREATMENT	2011-01-14	2011-01-28	1	15
2	ABC	EX	ABC2001	1	A2-20110114	DRUG Z	500	mg	TABLET	QD	ORAL	TREATMENT	2011-01-14	2011-01-23	1	10
3	ABC	EX	ABC2001	2	A2-20110125	DRUG Z	500	mg	TABLET	QD	ORAL	TREATMENT	2011-01-25	2011-01-28	12	15

The relrec.xpt example reflects a one-to-one dataset-level relationship between EC and EX using --LNKID.

relrec.xpt

Row	STUDYID	RDOMAIN	USUBJID	IDVAR	IDVARVAL	RELTYPE	RELID
1	ABC	EC		ECLNKID		ONE	1
2	ABC	EX		EXLNKID		ONE	1

Example 2

This example shows data from an open-label study. A subject received drug X as a 20 mg/mL solution administered across 3 injection sites to deliver a total dose of 3 mg/kg. The subject's weight was 100 kg.

Exposure CRF

Visit	3
Date	2009-05-10
Injection 1	
Volume Given (mL)	5
Location	ABDOMEN
Side	LEFT
Injection 2	
Volume Given (mL)	5
Location	ABDOMEN
Side	CENTER
Injection 3	
Volume Given (mL)	5
Location	ABDOMEN
Side	RIGHT

The collected administration amounts, in mL, and their locations are represented in the EC dataset.

ec.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	ECSEQ	ECSPID	ECLNKID	ECTRT	ECPRESP	ECOCCUR	ECDOSE	ECDOSU	ECDOSFRM	ECDOSFRQ	ECROUTE	ECLOC	ECLAT	VISITNUM	VISIT	EPOCH	ECSTDTC	ECENDTC	ECSTDY	ECENDY
1	ABC	EC	ABC3001	1	INJ1	V3	DRUG X	Y	Y	5	mL	INJECTION	ONCE	SUBCUTANEOUS	ABDOMINAL CAVITY	LEFT	3	VISIT 3	TREATMENT	2009-05-10	2009-05-10	21	21
2	ABC	EC	ABC3001	2	INJ2	V3	DRUG X	Y	Y	5	mL	INJECTION	ONCE	SUBCUTANEOUS	ABDOMINAL CAVITY	CENTER	3	VISIT 3	TREATMENT	2009-05-10	2009-05-10	21	21
3	ABC	EC	ABC3001	3	INJ3	V3	DRUG X	Y	Y	5	mL	INJECTION	ONCE	SUBCUTANEOUS	ABDOMINAL CAVITY	RIGHT	3	VISIT 3	TREATMENT	2009-05-10	2009-05-10	21	21

The sponsor considered the 3 injections to constitute a single administration, so the EX dataset shows the total dose given in the protocol-specified unit, mg/kg. EXLOC = "ABDOMEN" is included because this location was common to all injections, but EXLAT was not included. If the sponsor had chosen to represent laterality in the EX record, this would have been handled as described in Section 4.2.8.3, [Multiple Values for a Non-result Qualifier Variable](#).

ex.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	EXSEQ	EXSPID	EXLNKID	EXTRT	EXDOSE	EXDOSU	EXDOSFRM	EXDOSFRQ	EXROUTE	EXLOC	VISITNUM	VISIT	EPOCH	EXSTDTC	EXENDTC	EXSTDY	EXENDY
1	ABC	EX	ABC3001	1		V3	DRUG X	3	mg/kg	INJECTION	ONCE	SUBCUTANEOUS	ABDOMEN	3	VISIT 3	TREATMENT	2009-05-10	2009-05-10	21	21

The relrec.xpt example reflects a many-to-one dataset-level relationship between EC and EX using --LNKID.

relrec.xpt

Row	STUDYID	RDOMAIN	USUBJID	IDVAR	IDVARVAL	RELTYP	RELID
1	ABC	EC		ECLNKID		MANY	1
2	ABC	EX		EXLNKID		ONE	1

Example 3

The study in this example was a double-blind study comparing 10, 20, and 30 mg of Drug X once daily vs. placebo. Study treatment was given as 1 tablet each from bottles A, B, and C taken together once daily. The subject in this example took:

- 1 tablet from bottles A, B and C from 2011-01-14 to 2011-01-20
- 0 tablets from bottle B on 2011-01-21, then 2 tablets on 2011-01-22
- 1 tablet from bottles A and C on 2011-01-21 and 2011-01-22
- 1 tablet from bottles A, B and C from 2011-01-23 to 2011-01-28

The EC dataset shows administrations as collected, in tablets.

ec.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	ECSEQ	ECTRT	ECPRESP	ECOCUR	ECDOSE	ECDOSU	ECDOSFRQ	EPOCH	ECSTDC	ECENDTC	ECSTDY	ECENDY
1	ABC	EC	ABC4001	1	BOTTLE A	Y	Y	1	TABLET	QD	TREATMENT	2011-01-14	2011-01-28	1	15
2	ABC	EC	ABC4001	2	BOTTLE C	Y	Y	1	TABLET	QD	TREATMENT	2011-01-14	2011-01-28	1	15
3	ABC	EC	ABC4001	3	BOTTLE B	Y	Y	1	TABLET	QD	TREATMENT	2011-01-14	2011-01-20	1	7
4	ABC	EC	ABC4001	4	BOTTLE B	Y	N		TABLET	QD	TREATMENT	2011-01-21	2011-01-21	8	8
5	ABC	EC	ABC4001	5	BOTTLE B	Y	Y	2	TABLET	QD	TREATMENT	2011-01-22	2011-01-22	9	9
6	ABC	EC	ABC4001	6	BOTTLE B	Y	Y	1	TABLET	QD	TREATMENT	2011-01-23	2011-01-28	10	15

Upon unmasking, it became known that the subject was randomized to drug X 20 mg and that:

- Bottle A contained 10 mg/tablet
- Bottle B contained 10 mg/tablet
- Bottle C contained placebo (i.e., 0 mg of active ingredient/tablet)

The EX dataset shows the doses administered in the protocol-specified unit (mg). The sponsor considered an administration to consist of the total amount for bottles A, B, and C. The derivation of EX records from multiple EC records should be shown in the Define-XML document.

ex.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	EXSEQ	EXTRT	EXDOSE	EXDOSU	EXDOSFRM	EXDOSFRQ	EXROUTE	EPOCH	EXSTDC	EXENDTC	EXSTDY	EXENDY
1	ABC	EX	ABC4001	1	DRUG X	20	mg	TABLET	QD	ORAL	TREATMENT	2011-01-14	2011-01-20	1	7
2	ABC	EX	ABC4001	2	DRUG X	10	mg	TABLET	QD	ORAL	TREATMENT	2011-01-21	2011-01-21	8	8
3	ABC	EX	ABC4001	3	DRUG X	30	mg	TABLET	QD	ORAL	TREATMENT	2011-01-22	2011-01-22	9	9
4	ABC	EX	ABC4001	4	DRUG X	20	mg	TABLET	QD	ORAL	TREATMENT	2011-01-23	2011-01-28	10	15

Example 4

The study in this example was an open-label study examining the tolerability of different doses of drug A. The study drug was taken orally, daily for 3 months. Dose adjustments were allowed as needed in response to tolerability or efficacy issues.

The EX dataset shows administrations collected in the protocol-specified unit, mg. No EC dataset was needed because the open-label administrations were collected in the protocol-specified unit; EC would be an exact duplicate of the entire EX domain.

ex.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	EXSEQ	EXTRT	EXDOSE	EXDOSU	EXDOSFRM	EXDOSFRQ	EXROUTE	EXADJ	EPOCH	EXSTDTC	EXENDTC
1	37841	EX	37841001	1	DRUG A	20	mg	TABLET	QD	ORAL		TREATMENT	2002-07-01	2002-10-01
2	37841	EX	37841002	1	DRUG A	20	mg	TABLET	QD	ORAL		TREATMENT	2002-04-02	2002-04-21
3	37841	EX	37841002	2	DRUG A	15	mg	TABLET	QD	ORAL	Reduced due to toxicity	TREATMENT	2002-04-22	2002-07-01
4	37841	EX	37841003	1	DRUG A	20	mg	TABLET	QD	ORAL		TREATMENT	2002-05-09	2002-06-01
5	37841	EX	37841003	2	DRUG A	25	mg	TABLET	QD	ORAL	Increased due to suboptimal efficacy	TREATMENT	2002-06-02	2002-07-01
6	37841	EX	37841003	3	DRUG A	30	mg	TABLET	QD	ORAL	Increased due to suboptimal efficacy	TREATMENT	2002-07-02	2002-08-01

Example 5

This is an example of a double-blind study design comparing 10 and 20 mg of drug X vs. placebo taken daily, morning and evening, for a week.

Subject ABC5001

Bottle	Time Point	Number of Tablets Taken	Start Date	End Date
A	AM	1	2012-01-01	2012-01-08
B	PM	1	2012-01-01	2012-01-08

Subject ABC5002

Bottle	Time Point	Number of Tablets Taken	Start Date	End Date
A	AM	1	2012-02-01	2012-02-08
B	PM	1	2012-02-01	2012-02-08

Subject ABC5003

Bottle	Time Point	Number of Tablets Taken	Start Date	End Date
A	AM	1	2012-03-01	2012-03-08
B	PM	1	2012-03-01	2012-03-08

The EC dataset shows the administrations as collected. The time-point variables ECTPT and ECTPTNUM were used to describe the time of day of administration. This use of time-point variables is novel, representing data about multiple time points, 1 on each day of administration, rather than data for a single time point.

ec.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	ECSEQ	ECLNKID	ECTR	ECPRESP	EOCCUR	ECDOSE	ECDOSU	ECDOSFRQ	EPOCH	ECSTDTC	ECENDTC	ECSTDY	ECENDY	ECTPT	ECTPTNUM
1	ABC	EC	ABC5001	1	20120101-20120108-AM	BOTTLE A	Y	Y	1	TABLET	QD	TREATMENT	2012-01-01	2012-01-08	1	8	AM	1
2	ABC	EC	ABC5001	2	20120101-20120108-PM	BOTTLE B	Y	Y	1	TABLET	QD	TREATMENT	2012-01-01	2012-01-08	1	8	PM	2
3	ABC	EC	ABC5002	1	20120201-20120208-AM	BOTTLE A	Y	Y	1	TABLET	QD	TREATMENT	2012-02-01	2012-02-08	1	8	AM	1
4	ABC	EC	ABC5002	2	20120201-20120208-PM	BOTTLE B	Y	Y	1	TABLET	QD	TREATMENT	2012-02-01	2012-02-08	1	8	PM	2
5	ABC	EC	ABC5003	1	20120301-20120308-AM	BOTTLE A	Y	Y	1	TABLET	QD	TREATMENT	2012-03-01	2012-03-08	1	8	AM	1
6	ABC	EC	ABC5003	2	20120301-20120308-PM	BOTTLE B	Y	Y	1	TABLET	QD	TREATMENT	2012-03-01	2012-03-08	1	8	PM	2

The EX dataset shows the unmasked administrations in the protocol specified unit, mg. Amount of placebo was represented as 0 mg. The sponsor chose to represent the administrations at the time-point level.

Rows 1-2: Show administrations for a subject who was randomized to the 20 mg drug X arm.

Rows 3-4: Show administrations for a subject who was randomized to the 10 mg drug X arm.

Rows 5-6: Show administrations for a subject who was randomized to the placebo arm.

ex.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	EXSEQ	EXLNKID	EXTR	EXDOSE	EXDOSU	EXDOSFRM	EXDOSFRQ	EXROUTE	EPOCH	EXSTDTC	EXENDTC	EXSTDY	EXENDY	EXTPT	EXTPTNUM
1	ABC	EX	ABC5001	1	20120101-20120108-AM	DRUG X	10	mg	TABLET	QD	ORAL	TREATMENT	2012-01-01	2012-01-08	1	8	AM	1
2	ABC	EX	ABC5001	2	20120101-20120108-PM	DRUG X	10	mg	TABLET	QD	ORAL	TREATMENT	2012-01-01	2012-01-08	1	8	PM	2
3	ABC	EX	ABC5002	1	20120201-20120208-AM	DRUG X	10	mg	TABLET	QD	ORAL	TREATMENT	2012-02-01	2012-02-08	1	8	AM	1
4	ABC	EX	ABC5002	2	20120201-20120208-PM	PLACEBO	0	mg	TABLET	QD	ORAL	TREATMENT	2012-02-01	2012-02-08	1	8	PM	2
5	ABC	EX	ABC5003	1	20120301-20120308-AM	PLACEBO	0	mg	TABLET	QD	ORAL	TREATMENT	2012-03-01	2012-03-08	1	8	AM	1
6	ABC	EX	ABC5003	2	20120301-20120308-PM	PLACEBO	0	mg	TABLET	QD	ORAL	TREATMENT	2012-03-01	2012-03-08	1	8	PM	2

The relrec.xpt example reflects a one-to-one dataset-level relationship between EC and EX using --LKNKID.

relrec.xpt

Row	STUDYID	RDOMAIN	USUBJID	IDVAR	IDVARVAL	RELTYPE	RELID
1	ABC	EC		ECLNKID		ONE	1
2	ABC	EX		EXLNKID		ONE	1

Example 6

The study in this example was a single-crossover study comparing once-daily oral administration of drug A 20 mg capsules with drug B 30 mg coated tablets. The study drug was taken for 3 consecutive mornings, 30 minutes prior to a standardized breakfast. There was a 6-day washout period between treatments.

The following CRFs show data for 2 subjects.

Subject 56789001

Period 1					Period 2				
Day	Bottle 1 # of capsules	Bottle 2 # of tablets	Start Date/Time	End Date/Time	Day	Bottle 1 # of capsules	Bottle 2 # of tablets	Start Date/Time	End Date/Time
1	1	1	2002-07-01T07:30	2002-07-01T07:30	1	1	1	2002-07-09T07:30	2002-07-09T07:30
2	1	1	2002-07-02T07:30	2002-07-02T07:30	2	1	1	2002-07-10T07:30	2002-07-10T07:30
3	1	1	2002-07-03T07:32	2002-07-03T07:32	3	1	1	2002-07-11T07:34	2002-07-11T07:34

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Subject 56789003

Period 1					Period 2				
Day	Bottle 1 # of capsules	Bottle 2 # of tablets	Start Date/Time	End Date/Time	Day	Bottle 1 # of capsules	Bottle 2 # of tablets	Start Date/Time	End Date/Time
1	1		2002-07-03T07:30	2002-07-03T07:30	1	1		2002-07-11T07:30	2002-07-11T07:30
2	1	1	2002-07-04T07:24	2002-07-04T07:24	2	1	1	2002-07-12T07:43	2002-07-12T07:43
3	1	1	2002-07-05T07:24	2002-07-05T07:24	3	1	1	2002-07-13T07:38	2002-07-13T07:38

The EC dataset shows administrations as collected.

ec.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	ECSEQ	ECTRT	ECPRESP	ECOCURR	ECDOSE	ECDOSU	ECDOSFRM	ECDOSFRQ	ECROUTE	EPOCH	ECSTDTC	ECENDTC	ECSTDY	ECENDY	ECTPT	ECELTM	ECTPTREF
1	56789	EC	56789001	1	BOTTLE 1	Y	Y	1	CAPSULE	CAPSULE	QD	ORAL	TREATMENT 1	2002-07-01T07:30	2002-07-01T07:30	1	1	30 MINUTES PRIOR	-PT30M	STD BREAKFAST
2	56789	EC	56789001	2	BOTTLE 2	Y	Y	1	TABLET, COATED	TABLET, COATED	QD	ORAL	TREATMENT 1	2002-07-01T07:30	2002-07-01T07:30	1	1	30 MINUTES PRIOR	-PT30M	STD BREAKFAST
3	56789	EC	56789001	3	BOTTLE 1	Y	Y	1	CAPSULE	CAPSULE	QD	ORAL	TREATMENT 1	2002-07-02T07:30	2002-07-02T07:30	2	2	30 MINUTES PRIOR	-PT30M	STD BREAKFAST
4	56789	EC	56789001	4	BOTTLE 2	Y	Y	1	TABLET, COATED	TABLET, COATED	QD	ORAL	TREATMENT 1	2002-07-02T07:30	2002-07-02T07:30	2	2	30 MINUTES PRIOR	-PT30M	STD BREAKFAST
5	56789	EC	56789001	5	BOTTLE 1	Y	Y	1	CAPSULE	CAPSULE	QD	ORAL	TREATMENT 1	2002-07-03T07:32	2002-07-03T07:32	3	3	30 MINUTES PRIOR	-PT30M	STD BREAKFAST
6	56789	EC	56789001	6	BOTTLE 2	Y	Y	1	TABLET, COATED	TABLET, COATED	QD	ORAL	TREATMENT 1	2002-07-03T07:32	2002-07-03T07:32	3	3	30 MINUTES PRIOR	-PT30M	STD BREAKFAST
7	56789	EC	56789001	7	BOTTLE 1	Y	Y	1	CAPSULE	CAPSULE	QD	ORAL	TREATMENT 2	2002-07-09T07:30	2002-07-09T07:30	9	9	30 MINUTES PRIOR	-PT30M	STD BREAKFAST
8	56789	EC	56789001	8	BOTTLE 2	Y	Y	1	TABLET, COATED	TABLET, COATED	QD	ORAL	TREATMENT 2	2002-07-09T07:30	2002-07-09T07:30	9	9	30 MINUTES PRIOR	-PT30M	STD BREAKFAST
9	56789	EC	56789001	9	BOTTLE 1	Y	Y	1	CAPSULE	CAPSULE	QD	ORAL	TREATMENT 2	2002-07-10T07:30	2002-07-10T07:30	10	10	30 MINUTES PRIOR	-PT30M	STD BREAKFAST
10	56789	EC	56789001	10	BOTTLE 2	Y	Y	1	TABLET, COATED	TABLET, COATED	QD	ORAL	TREATMENT 2	2002-07-10T07:30	2002-07-10T07:30	10	10	30 MINUTES PRIOR	-PT30M	STD BREAKFAST
11	56789	EC	56789001	11	BOTTLE 1	Y	Y	1	CAPSULE	CAPSULE	QD	ORAL	TREATMENT 2	2002-07-11T07:34	2002-07-11T07:34	11	11	30 MINUTES PRIOR	-PT30M	STD BREAKFAST
12	56789	EC	56789001	12	BOTTLE 2	Y	Y	1	TABLET, COATED	TABLET, COATED	QD	ORAL	TREATMENT 2	2002-07-11T07:34	2002-07-11T07:34	11	11	30 MINUTES PRIOR	-PT30M	STD BREAKFAST
13	56789	EC	56789003	1	BOTTLE 1	Y	Y	1	CAPSULE	CAPSULE	QD	ORAL	TREATMENT 1	2002-07-03T07:30	2002-07-03T07:30	1	1	30 MINUTES PRIOR	-PT30M	STD BREAKFAST
14	56789	EC	56789003	2	BOTTLE 2	Y	Y	1	TABLET, COATED	TABLET, COATED	QD	ORAL	TREATMENT 1	2002-07-03T07:30	2002-07-03T07:30	1	1	30 MINUTES PRIOR	-PT30M	STD BREAKFAST
15	56789	EC	56789003	3	BOTTLE 1	Y	Y	1	CAPSULE	CAPSULE	QD	ORAL	TREATMENT 1	2002-07-04T07:24	2002-07-04T07:24	2	2	30 MINUTES PRIOR	-PT30M	STD BREAKFAST
16	56789	EC	56789003	4	BOTTLE 2	Y	Y	1	TABLET, COATED	TABLET, COATED	QD	ORAL	TREATMENT 1	2002-07-04T07:24	2002-07-04T07:24	2	2	30 MINUTES PRIOR	-PT30M	STD BREAKFAST
17	56789	EC	56789003	5	BOTTLE 1	Y	Y	1	CAPSULE	CAPSULE	QD	ORAL	TREATMENT 1	2002-07-05T07:24	2002-07-05T07:24	3	3	30 MINUTES PRIOR	-PT30M	STD BREAKFAST
18	56789	EC	56789003	6	BOTTLE 2	Y	Y	1	TABLET, COATED	TABLET, COATED	QD	ORAL	TREATMENT 1	2002-07-05T07:24	2002-07-05T07:24	3	3	30 MINUTES PRIOR	-PT30M	STD BREAKFAST
19	56789	EC	56789003	7	BOTTLE 1	Y	Y	1	CAPSULE	CAPSULE	QD	ORAL	TREATMENT 2	2002-07-11T07:30	2002-07-11T07:30	9	9	30 MINUTES PRIOR	-PT30M	STD BREAKFAST
20	56789	EC	56789003	8	BOTTLE 2	Y	Y	1	TABLET, COATED	TABLET, COATED	QD	ORAL	TREATMENT 2	2002-07-11T07:30	2002-07-11T07:30	9	9	30 MINUTES PRIOR	-PT30M	STD BREAKFAST
21	56789	EC	56789003	9	BOTTLE 1	Y	Y	1	CAPSULE	CAPSULE	QD	ORAL	TREATMENT 2	2002-07-12T07:43	2002-07-12T07:43	10	10	30 MINUTES PRIOR	-PT30M	STD BREAKFAST
22	56789	EC	56789003	10	BOTTLE 2	Y	Y	1	TABLET, COATED	TABLET, COATED	QD	ORAL	TREATMENT 2	2002-07-12T07:43	2002-07-12T07:43	10	10	30 MINUTES PRIOR	-PT30M	STD BREAKFAST

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Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	ECSEQ	ECTRT	ECPRESP	ECOCUR	ECDOSE	ECDOSU	ECDOSFRM	ECDOSFRQ	ECROUTE	EPOCH	ECSTDT	ECENDTC	ECSTDY	ECENDY	ECTPT	ECELTM	ECTPTREF
23	56789	EC	56789003	11	BOTTLE 1	Y	Y	1	CAPSULE	CAPSULE	QD	ORAL	TREATMENT 2	2002-07- 13T07:38	2002-07- 13T07:38	11	11	30 MINUTES PRIOR	-PT30M	STD BREAKFAST
24	56789	EC	56789003	12	BOTTLE 2	Y	Y	1	TABLET, COATED	TABLET, COATED	QD	ORAL	TREATMENT 2	2002-07- 13T07:38	2002-07- 13T07:38	11	11	30 MINUTES PRIOR	-PT30M	STD BREAKFAST

The EX dataset shows the unblinded administrations.

Rows 1-12: Unblinding revealed that subject 56789001 received placebo-coated tablets during the first treatment epoch and placebo capsules during the second treatment epoch.

Rows 13-24: Unblinding revealed that subject 56789003 received placebo capsules during the first treatment epoch and placebo-coated tablets during the second treatment epoch.

ex.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	EXSEQ	EXTRT	EXDOSE	EXDOSU	EXDOSFRM	EXDOSFRQ	EXROUTE	EPOCH	EXSTDT	EXENDTC	EXSTDY	EXENDY	EXTPT	EXELTM	EXTPTREF
1	56789	EX	56789001	1	DRUG A	20	mg	CAPSULE	QD	ORAL	TREATMENT 1	2002-07-01T07:30		1	1	30 MINUTES PRIOR	-PT30M	STD BREAKFAST
2	56789	EX	56789001	2	PLACEBO	0	mg	TABLET, COATED	QD	ORAL	TREATMENT 1	2002-07-01T07:30		1	1	30 MINUTES PRIOR	-PT30M	STD BREAKFAST
3	56789	EX	56789001	3	DRUG A	20	mg	CAPSULE	QD	ORAL	TREATMENT 1	2002-07-02T07:30		2	2	30 MINUTES PRIOR	-PT30M	STD BREAKFAST
4	56789	EX	56789001	4	PLACEBO	0	mg	TABLET, COATED	QD	ORAL	TREATMENT 1	2002-07-02T07:30		2	2	30 MINUTES PRIOR	-PT30M	STD BREAKFAST
5	56789	EX	56789001	5	DRUG A	20	mg	CAPSULE	QD	ORAL	TREATMENT 1	2002-07-03T07:32		3	3	30 MINUTES PRIOR	-PT30M	STD BREAKFAST
6	56789	EX	56789001	6	PLACEBO	0	mg	TABLET, COATED	QD	ORAL	TREATMENT 1	2002-07-03T07:32		3	3	30 MINUTES PRIOR	-PT30M	STD BREAKFAST
7	56789	EX	56789001	7	PLACEBO	0	mg	CAPSULE	QD	ORAL	TREATMENT 2	2002-07-09T07:30		9	9	30 MINUTES PRIOR	-PT30M	STD BREAKFAST
8	56789	EX	56789001	8	DRUG B	30	mg	TABLET, COATED	QD	ORAL	TREATMENT 2	2002-07-09T07:30		9	9	30 MINUTES PRIOR	-PT30M	STD BREAKFAST
9	56789	EX	56789001	9	PLACEBO	0	mg	CAPSULE	QD	ORAL	TREATMENT 2	2002-07-10T07:30		10	10	30 MINUTES PRIOR	-PT30M	STD BREAKFAST
10	56789	EX	56789001	10	DRUG B	30	mg	TABLET, COATED	QD	ORAL	TREATMENT 2	2002-07-10T07:30		10	10	30 MINUTES PRIOR	-PT30M	STD BREAKFAST
11	56789	EX	56789001	11	PLACEBO	0	mg	CAPSULE	QD	ORAL	TREATMENT 2	2002-07-11T07:34		11	11	30 MINUTES PRIOR	-PT30M	STD BREAKFAST
12	56789	EX	56789001	12	DRUG B	30	mg	TABLET, COATED	QD	ORAL	TREATMENT 2	2002-07-11T07:34		11	11	30 MINUTES PRIOR	-PT30M	STD BREAKFAST
13	56789	EX	56789003	1	PLACEBO	0	mg	CAPSULE	QD	ORAL	TREATMENT 1	2002-07-03T07:30		1	1	30 MINUTES PRIOR	-PT30M	STD BREAKFAST
14	56789	EX	56789003	2	DRUG B	30	mg	TABLET, COATED	QD	ORAL	TREATMENT 1	2002-07-03T07:30		1	1	30 MINUTES PRIOR	-PT30M	STD BREAKFAST
15	56789	EX	56789003	3	PLACEBO	0	mg	CAPSULE	QD	ORAL	TREATMENT 1	2002-07-04T07:24		2	2	30 MINUTES PRIOR	-PT30M	STD BREAKFAST
16	56789	EX	56789003	4	DRUG B	30	mg	TABLET, COATED	QD	ORAL	TREATMENT 1	2002-07-04T07:24		2	2	30 MINUTES PRIOR	-PT30M	STD BREAKFAST
17	56789	EX	56789003	5	PLACEBO	0	mg	CAPSULE	QD	ORAL	TREATMENT 1	2002-07-05T07:24		3	3	30 MINUTES PRIOR	-PT30M	STD BREAKFAST
18	56789	EX	56789003	6	DRUG B	30	mg	TABLET, COATED	QD	ORAL	TREATMENT 1	2002-07-05T07:24		3	3	30 MINUTES PRIOR	-PT30M	STD BREAKFAST
19	56789	EX	56789003	7	DRUG A	20	mg	CAPSULE	QD	ORAL	TREATMENT 2	2002-07-11T07:30		9	9	30 MINUTES PRIOR	-PT30M	STD BREAKFAST
20	56789	EX	56789003	8	PLACEBO	0	mg	TABLET, COATED	QD	ORAL	TREATMENT 2	2002-07-11T07:30		9	9	30 MINUTES PRIOR	-PT30M	STD BREAKFAST
21	56789	EX	56789003	9	DRUG A	20	mg	CAPSULE	QD	ORAL	TREATMENT 2	2002-07-12T07:43		10	10	30 MINUTES PRIOR	-PT30M	STD BREAKFAST
22	56789	EX	56789003	10	PLACEBO	0	mg	TABLET, COATED	QD	ORAL	TREATMENT 2	2002-07-12T07:43		10	10	30 MINUTES PRIOR	-PT30M	STD BREAKFAST
23	56789	EX	56789003	11	DRUG A	20	mg	CAPSULE	QD	ORAL	TREATMENT 2	2002-07-13T07:38		11	11	30 MINUTES PRIOR	-PT30M	STD BREAKFAST
24	56789	EX	56789003	12	PLACEBO	0	mg	TABLET, COATED	QD	ORAL	TREATMENT 2	2002-07-13T07:38		11	11	30 MINUTES PRIOR	-PT30M	STD BREAKFAST

Example 7

The study in this example involved weekly infusions of drug Z 10 mg/kg. If a subject experienced a dose-limiting toxicity (DLT), the intended dose could be reduced to 7.5 mg/kg.

The example CRF below was for subject ABC123-0201, who weighed 55 kg. The CRF shows that:

- The subject's first administration of drug Z was on 2009-02-13; the intended dose was 10 mg/kg, but the actual amount given was 99 mL at 5.5 mg/mL, so the actual dose was 9.9 mg/kg.
- The subject's second administration of drug Z occurred on 2009-02-20; the intended dose was reduced to 7.5 mg/kg due to dose-limiting toxicity, and the infusion was stopped early due to an injection site reaction. However, the actual amount given was 35 mL at a concentration of 4.12 mg/mL, so the calculated actual dose was 2.6 mg/kg.
- The subject's third administration was intended to occur on 2009-02-27; the intended dose was 7.5 mg/kg but, due to a personal reason, the administration did not occur.

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Visit	1	2	3
Intended Dose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10 mg/kg 7.5 mg/kg 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10 mg/kg 7.5 mg/kg 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10 mg/kg 7.5 mg/kg
Reason for Dose Adjustment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dose-limiting toxicity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dose-limiting toxicity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dose-limiting toxicity
Dose Administered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes No If no, give reason: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Treatment discontinued due to disease progression Other, specify: 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes No If no, give reason: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Treatment discontinued due to disease progression Other, specify: 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes No If no, give reason: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Treatment discontinued due to disease progression Other, specify: Personal reason
Date	13-FEB-2009	20-FEB-2009	27-FEB-2009
Start Time (24 hour clock)	10:00	11:00	
End Time (24 hour clock)	10:45	11:20	
Amount (mL)	99 mL	35 mL	0 mL
Concentration	5.5 mg/mL	4.12 mg/mL	4.12 mg/mL
If dose was adjusted, what was the reason:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Injection site reaction Adverse event Other, specify: 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Injection site reaction Adverse event Other, specify: 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Injection site reaction Adverse event Other, specify:

The EC dataset shows both intended and actual doses of Drug Z, as collected.

Rows 1, 3, 5: Show the collected intended dose levels (mg/kg) and ECMOOD is "SCHEDULED". Scheduled dose is represented in mg/mL.

Rows 2, 4: Show the collected actual administration amounts (mL) and ECMOOD is "PERFORMED". Actual doses are represented using dose in mL and concentration (pharmaceutical strength) in mg/mL.

Row 6: Shows a dose that was not given. ECREASOC shows the reason that ECOCCUR = "N", and ECDOSE is null.

ec.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	ECSEQ	ECLNKID	ECLNKGRP	ECTRT	ECMOOD	ECPRESP	ECOCCUR	ECREASOC	ECDOSE	ECDOSU	ECPSTRG	ECPSTRGU	ECADJ	VISITNUM	VISIT	EPOCH	ECSTDT	ECENDTC	ECSTDY	ECENDY
1	ABC123	EC	ABC123-0201	1		V1	DRUG Z	SCHEDULED				10	mg/kg				1	VISIT 1	TREATMENT	2009-02-13	2009-02-13	1	1
2	ABC123	EC	ABC123-0201	2	20090213 T1000	V1	DRUG Z	PERFORMED	Y	Y		99	mL	5.5	mg/mL		1	VISIT 1	TREATMENT	2009-02-13T10:00	2009-02-13T10:45	1	1
3	ABC123	EC	ABC123-0201	3		V2	DRUG Z	SCHEDULED				7.5	mg/kg			Dose limiting toxicity	2	VISIT 2	TREATMENT	2009-02-20	2009-02-20	8	8
4	ABC123	EC	ABC123-0201	4	20090220 T1100	V2	DRUG Z	PERFORMED	Y	Y		35	mL	4.12	mg/mL		2	VISIT 2	TREATMENT	2009-02-20T11:00	2009-02-20T11:20	8	8
5	ABC123	EC	ABC123-0201	5		V3	DRUG Z	SCHEDULED				7.5	mg/kg				3	VISIT 3	TREATMENT	2009-02-27	2009-02-27	15	15
6	ABC123	EC	ABC123-0201	6	20090227	V3	DRUG Z	PERFORMED	Y	N	PERSONAL REASON		mL	4.12	mg/mL		3	VISIT 3	TREATMENT	2009-02-27	2009-02-27	15	15

The EX dataset shows the administrations in protocol-specified unit (mg/kg). There is no record for the intended third dose that was not given. Intended doses in EC (records with ECMOOD = "SCHEDULED") can be compared with actual doses in EX.

Row 1: Shows the subject's first dose.

Row 2: Shows the subject's second dose. The collected explanation for the adjusted dose amount administered at visit 2 is in EXADJ.

ex.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	EXSEQ	EXLNKID	EXLNKGRP	EXTRT	EXDOSE	EXDOSU	EXDOSFRM	EXDOSFRQ	EXROUTE	EXADJ	VISITNUM	VISIT	EPOCH	EXSTDTC	EXENDTC	EXSTDY	EXENDY
1	ABC123	EX	ABC123-0201	1	20090213T1000	V1	DRUG Z	9.9	mg/kg	SOLUTION	CONTINUOUS	INTRAVENOUS		1	VISIT 1	TREATMENT	2009-02-13T10:00	2009-02-13T10:00	1	1
2	ABC123	EX	ABC123-0201	2	20090220T1100	V2	DRUG Z	2.6	mg/kg	SOLUTION	CONTINUOUS	INTRAVENOUS	Injection site reaction	2	VISIT 2	TREATMENT	2009-02-20T11:00	2009-02-20T11:00	8	8

To complete this example the relevant records from the Vital Signs domain are represented below, to show the collected weight of the subject which was used for the dosing calculations.

vs.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	VSSEQ	VSLNKID	VSLNKGRP	VSTESTCD	VSTEST	VSORRES	VSORRESU	VSSTRESC	VSSTRESN	VSSTRESU	VSLOBXFL	VISITNUM	VISIT	VSDTC	EPOCH
1	ABC123	VS	ABC123-0201	1	20090213T1000	V1	WEIGHT	Weight	55	kg	55	55	kg	Y	1	VISIT 1	2009-02-13	TREATMENT
2	ABC123	VS	ABC123-0201	2	20090220T1100	V2	WEIGHT	Weight	55	kg	55	55	kg		2	VISIT 2	2009-02-20	TREATMENT

The RELREC dataset represents relationships between EC, EX, and VS.

Rows 1-3: Represent the one-to-one-to-one relationship between "PERFORMED" records in EC, records in EX, and records in VS using --LNKID, .

Rows 4-6: Represent the many-to-one-to-one relationship between many records in EC (both "SCHEDULED" and "PERFORMED"), one record in EX, and one record in VS (for each visit), using --LNKGRP.

relrec.xpt

Row	STUDYID	RDOMAIN	USUBJID	IDVAR	IDVARVAL	RELTYPE	RELID
1	ABC123	EC		ECLNKID		ONE	1
2	ABC123	EX		EXLNKID		ONE	1
6	ABC123	VS		VSLNKID		ONE	1
3	ABC123	EC		ECLNKGRP		MANY	2
4	ABC123	EX		EXLNKGRP		ONE	2
6	ABC123	VS		VSLNKGRP		ONE	2

Example 8

In this example, a 100 mg tablet is scheduled to be taken daily. Start and end of dosing were collected, along with deviations from the planned daily dosing. Note: This method of data collection design is not consistent with current CDASH standards.

First Dose Date	Last Dose Date
2012-01-13	2012-01-20

Date	Number of Doses Daily If/When Deviated from Plan
2012-01-15	0
2012-01-16	2

The EC dataset shows administrations as collected.

Row 1: Shows the overall dosing interval from first dose date to last dose date.

Row 2: Shows the missed dose on 2012-01-15, which falls within the overall dosing interval.

Row 3: Shows a doubled dose on 2012-01-16, which also falls within the overall dosing interval.

ec.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	ECSEQ	ECTR	ECCAT	ECPRESP	EOCCUR	ECDOSE	ECDOSU	ECDOSFRQ	EPOCH	ECSTDTC	ECENDTC	ECSTDY	ECENDY
1	ABC	EC	ABC7001	1	BOTTLE A	FIRST TO LAST DOSE INTERVAL	Y	Y	1	TABLET	QD	TREATMENT	2012-01-13	2012-01-20	1	8
2	ABC	EC	ABC7001	2	BOTTLE A	EXCEPTION DOSE	Y	N		TABLET	QD	TREATMENT	2012-01-15	2012-01-15	3	3
3	ABC	EC	ABC7001	3	BOTTLE A	EXCEPTION DOSE	Y	Y	2	TABLET	QD	TREATMENT	2012-01-16	2012-01-16	4	4

The EX dataset shows the unmasked treatment for this subject, "DRUG X", and represents dosing in nonoverlapping intervals of time. There is no EX record for the missed dose, but the missed dose is reflected in a gap between dates in the EX records.

Row 1: Shows the administration from first dose date to the day before the missed dose.

Row 2: Shows the doubled dose.

Row 3: Shows the remaining administrations to the last dose date.

ex.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	EXSEQ	EXTRT	EXDOSE	EXDOSU	EXDOSFRM	EXDOSFRQ	EXROUTE	EPOCH	EXSTDTC	EXENDTC	EXSTDY	EXENDY
1	ABC	EX	ABC7001	1	DRUG X	100	mg	TABLET	QD	ORAL	TREATMENT	2012-01-13	2012-01-14	1	2
2	ABC	EX	ABC7001	2	DRUG X	200	mg	TABLET	QD	ORAL	TREATMENT	2012-01-16	2012-01-16	4	4
3	ABC	EX	ABC7001	3	DRUG X	100	mg	TABLET	QD	ORAL	TREATMENT	2012-01-17	2012-01-20	5	8

6.1.4 Meal Data (ML)

ML – Description/Overview

An interventions domain that contains information describing a subject's food product consumption.

ML – Specification

ml.xpt, Meal Data — Interventions. One record per food product occurrence or constant intake interval per subject, Tabulation.

Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
STUDYID	Study Identifier	Char		Identifier	Unique identifier for a study.	Req
DOMAIN	Domain Abbreviation	Char	ML	Identifier	Two-character abbreviation for the domain.	Req
USUBJID	Unique Subject Identifier	Char		Identifier	Identifier used to uniquely identify a subject across all studies for all applications or submissions involving the product.	Req
MLSEQ	Sequence Number	Num		Identifier	Sequence number given to ensure uniqueness of subject records within a domain. May be any valid number.	Req
MLGRPID	Group ID	Char		Identifier	Used to tie together a block of related records in a single domain for a subject.	Perm
MLSPID	Sponsor-Defined Identifier	Char		Identifier	Sponsor-defined reference number. Examples: a number preprinted on the CRF as an explicit line identifier, record identifier defined in the sponsor's operational database.	Perm
MLTRT	Name of Meal	Char	*	Topic	Verbatim food product name that is either preprinted or collected on a CRF.	Req
MLCAT	Category for Meal	Char	*	Grouping Qualifier	Used to define a category of MLTRT values.	Perm
MLSCAT	Subcategory for Meal	Char	*	Grouping Qualifier	Used to define a further categorization of MLCAT values.	Perm
MLPRESP	ML Pre-specified	Char	(NY)	Variable Qualifier	Used when a specific meal is prespecified on a CRF. Values should be "Y" or null.	Perm
MLOCCUR	ML Occurrence	Char	(NY)	Record Qualifier	Used to record whether a prespecified meal occurred when information about the occurrence of a specific meal is solicited.	Perm
MLSTAT	Completion Status	Char	(ND)	Record Qualifier	Used to indicate when a question about the occurrence of a prespecified meal was not answered. Should be null or have a value of "NOT DONE".	Perm
MLREASND	Reason Meal Not Collected	Char		Record Qualifier	Describes the reason a response to a question about the occurrence of a meal was not collected. Used in conjunction with MLSTAT when value is "NOT DONE".	Perm
MLDOSE	Dose	Num		Record Qualifier	Amount of MLTRT consumed. Not populated when MLDOSTXT is populated.	Perm
MLDOSTXT	Dose Description	Char		Record Qualifier	Amount description of MLTRT consumed, collected in text form. Not populated when MLDOSE is populated. Examples: "<1 per day", "200-400".	Perm
MLDOSU	Dose Units	Char	(UNIT)	Variable Qualifier	Units for MLDOSE, MLDOSTOT, or MLDOSTXT.	Perm
MLDOSFRM	Dose Form	Char	(FRM)	Variable Qualifier	Dosage form for MLTRT. Example: "BAR, CHEWABLE".	Perm
VISITNUM	Visit Number	Num		Timing	Clinical encounter number. Numeric version of VISIT, used for sorting.	Perm
VISIT	Visit Name	Char		Timing	Protocol-defined description of a clinical encounter.	Perm
VISITDY	Planned Study Day of Visit	Num		Timing	Planned study day of VISIT. Should be an integer.	Perm
TAETORD	Planned Order of Element within Arm	Num		Timing	Number that gives the planned order of the element within the arm for the element in which the meal started.	Perm
EPOCH	Epoch	Char	(EPOCH)	Timing	Epoch associated with the start date/time of the meal.	Perm
MLDTC	Date/Time of Collection	Char	ISO 8601 datetime or interval	Timing	Collection date and time of the meal represented in ISO 8601 character format.	Perm

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Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
MLSTDTC	Start Date/Time of Meal	Char	ISO 8601 datetime or interval	Timing	Start date/time of the meal represented in ISO 8601 character format.	Perm
MLENDTC	End Date/Time of Meal	Char	ISO 8601 datetime or interval	Timing	End date/time of the meal represented in ISO 8601 character format.	Perm
MLDY	Study Day of Visit/Collection/Exam	Num		Timing	Actual study day of the visit/collection expressed in integer days relative to the sponsor-defined RFSTDTC in Demographics.	Perm
MLSTDY	Study Day of Start of Meal	Num		Timing	Actual study day of start of the meal expressed in integer days relative to sponsor-defined RFSTDTC in Demographics.	Perm
MLENDY	Study Day of End of Meal	Num		Timing	Actual study day of end of the meal expressed in integer days relative to the sponsor-defined RFSTDTC in Demographics.	Perm
MLDUR	Duration of Meal	Char	ISO 8601 duration	Timing	Collected duration of the meal represented in ISO 8601 character format. Used only if collected on the CRF and not derived.	Perm
MLTPT	Planned Time Point Name	Char		Timing	Text description of time when a measurement or observation should be taken as defined in the protocol. This may be represented as an elapsed time relative to a fixed reference point. See MLTPTNUM and MLTPTREF.	Perm
MLTPTNUM	Planned Time Point Number	Num		Timing	Numeric version of planned time point used in sorting.	Perm
MLELTM	Planned Elapsed Time from Time Point Ref	Char	ISO 8601 duration	Timing	Planned elapsed time (in ISO 8601) relative to the planned fixed reference (MLTPTREF). This variable is useful when there are repetitive measures. Not a clock time or a date/time variable. Represented as an ISO 8601 duration.	Perm
MLTPTREF	Time Point Reference	Char		Timing	Description of the fixed reference point referred to by MLELTM, MLTPTNUM, and MLTPT.	Perm
MLRFTDTC	Date/Time of Reference Time Point	Char	ISO 8601 datetime or interval	Timing	Date/time for a fixed reference time point defined by MLTPTREF in ISO 8601 character format.	Perm
MIDS	Disease Milestone Instance Name	Char		Timing	The name of a specific instance of a disease milestone type (MIDSTYPE) described in the Trial Disease Milestones dataset. This should be unique within a subject. Used only in conjunction with RELMIDS and MIDSUTC.	Perm
RELMIDS	Temporal Relation to Milestone Instance	Char		Timing	The temporal relationship of the observation to the disease milestone instance name in MIDS. Examples: "IMMEDIATELY BEFORE", "AT TIME OF", "AFTER".	Perm
MIDSUTC	Disease Milestone Instance Date/Time	Char	ISO 8601 datetime or interval	Timing	The start date/time of the disease milestone instance name in MIDS, in ISO 8601 format.	Perm

¹In this column, an asterisk (*) indicates that the variable may be subject to controlled terminology. CDISC/NCI codelist values are enclosed in parentheses.

ML – Assumptions

1. The ML domain is used to represent consumption of any food or nutritional item that would not be represented in the exposure domains (EC/EX), Concomitant/Prior Medications (CM), Procedure Agents (AG), or Substance Use (SU). Examples of nutritional items that would be represented in other domains include:
 - a. Investigational nutritional products (represented in EC/EX)
 - b. Food or drink used to treat hypoglycemic events (represented in CM)
 - c. Glucose given as part of a glucose tolerance test (represented in AG)
 - d. Caffeinated drinks (represented in SU)

The nutritional items represented in ML may be prospectively defined within a protocol, collected retrospectively as potential precipitants of clinical events, and/or to describe nutritional intake.
2. Additional timing variables

- a. Any additional timing variables may be added to this domain.
 - b. Consumption of a food product is considered to occur over an interval of time (as opposed to a point in time). If start and end date/times are collected, they should be represented in MLSTDTC and MLENDTC, respectively. If only a start date/time is collected, it should not be copied to MLENDTC.
3. Any identifier variables, timing variables, or findings general observation-class qualifiers may be added to the ML domain, but the following qualifiers would generally not be used: --MOOD, --LOT, --LOC, --LAT, --DIR, --PORTOT.

ML – Examples

Example 1

This example shows meal data collected in an effort to understand the causes of 2 different kinds of events.

- Data was collected about the last meal before each hypoglycemic event
- Data was collected about the occurrence of of prespecified foods prior to a suspected event of drug-induced liver injury (DILI).

Meal Log CRF

Record the last type of meal/food consumption prior to the hypoglycemic event:

Type			If Nutritional Drink, Volume (ounces)	Start Date	Start Time	Event ID
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Snack	Nutritional drink	Meal		2015 Jun 03	14:15	CE001
Snack	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nutritional drink	Meal	8 oz	2015 Sep 03	8:30	CE002
Snack	Nutritional drink	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Meal		2015 Dec 31	19:00	CE003

Click here to add a row: [ADD ROW](#)

DILI Meal CRF

If suspected DILI, did you consume any of the following in the past week?

Type	Occurrence		If yes, Date
Wild mushrooms	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	No	2015 DEC 24
Ackee fruit	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
Cycad seeds	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	

Note that in this example MLENDTC is null. Because no end date was collected, the meal was represented as a point-in-time event, as described in Assumption 2b.

Rows 1-3: Show the last meal data for 3 hypoglycemic events.

Rows 4-6: Show the meal data collected relative to the suspected DILI.

ml.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	MLSEQ	MLTRT	MLCAT	MLPRESP	MLOCCUR	MLDOSE	MLDOSU	MLDTC	MLSTDTC	MLENDTC	MLEVLINT	RELMIDS	MIDS	MIDSDTC
1	XYZ	ML	XYZ-001-001	1	SNACK	HYPOGLYCEMIA EVALUATION	Y	Y				2015-06-03T14:15			LAST MEAL PRIOR TO	HYP01	2015-06-03T19:20

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Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	MLSEQ	MLTRT	MLCAT	MLPRESP	MLOCCUR	MLDOSE	MLDOSU	MLDTC	MLSTDTC	MLENDTC	MLEVLINT	RELMIDS	MIDS	MIDSDTC
2	XYZ	ML	XYZ-001-001	2	NUTRITIONAL DRINK	HYPOGLYCEMIA EVALUATION	Y	Y	8	oz		2015-09-03T08:30			LAST MEAL PRIOR TO	HYPO2	2015-09-03T17:00
3	XYZ	ML	XYZ-001-001	3	MEAL	HYPOGLYCEMIA EVALUATION	Y	Y				2015-12-31T19:00			LAST MEAL PRIOR TO	HYPO3	2016-01-01T10:30
4	XYZ	ML	XYZ-001-001	4	WILD MUSHROOMS	DILI EVALUATION	Y	Y			2015-12-27	2015-12-24		-P1W			
5	XYZ	ML	XYZ-001-001	5	ACKEE FRUIT	DILI EVALUATION	Y	N			2015-12-27			-P1W			
6	XYZ	ML	XYZ-001-001	6	CYCAD SEEDS	DILI EVALUATION	Y	N			2015-12-27			-P1W			

Example 2

This example describes a study that examines the effect of physical modifications in a cafeteria on selection/consumption among school students.

Group	Arms	Details
1	Control	Students received standard meals in a standard cafeteria environment.
2	Experimental: choice architecture	Students were exposed to modifications to the physical environment in the cafeteria to “nudge” students towards healthier choices. Physical modifications included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Placing vegetables at the beginning of the lunch line • Placing fruits in attractive bowls, trays lined with appealing fabric, and fruit options next to cash registers • Promoting fruits and vegetables with prominently displayed signage and images • Placing white milk selection more predominantly than chocolate milk (e.g., white milk displayed in front of chocolate milk)

Food-card data was collected over a 7-month period by students receiving a school meal 1 day per week. Students who brought a lunch from home or those not eating lunch in the cafeteria on a study day were excluded.

The dataset below shows the food-card data collected for the first 3 weeks for a subject.

ml.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	MLSEQ	MLTRT	VISITNUM	VISIT	MLSTDTC
1	ABC123	ML	ABC123-001	1	FRUIT ROLLUP	1	WEEK 1	2015-09-09
2	ABC123	ML	ABC123-001	2	WHITE MILK	1	WEEK 1	2015-09-09
3	ABC123	ML	ABC123-001	3	PEANUT BUTTER SANDWICH	1	WEEK 1	2015-09-09
4	ABC123	ML	ABC123-001	4	BANANA	2	WEEK 2	2015-09-17
5	ABC123	ML	ABC123-001	5	CHOCOLATE MILK	2	WEEK 2	2015-09-17
6	ABC123	ML	ABC123-001	6	PIZZA	2	WEEK 2	2015-09-17
7	ABC123	ML	ABC123-001	7	APPLE	3	WEEK 3	2015-09-22
8	ABC123	ML	ABC123-001	8	WHITE MILK	3	WEEK 3	2015-09-22
9	ABC123	ML	ABC123-001	9	SALAD	3	WEEK 3	2015-09-22

6.1.5 Procedures (PR)

PR – Description/Overview

An interventions domain that contains interventional activity intended to have diagnostic, preventive, therapeutic, or palliative effects.

PR – Specification

pr.xpt, Procedures — Interventions. One record per recorded procedure per occurrence per subject, Tabulation.

Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
STUDYID	Study Identifier	Char		Identifier	Unique identifier for a study.	Req
DOMAIN	Domain Abbreviation	Char	PR	Identifier	Two-character abbreviation for the domain.	Req
USUBJID	Unique Subject Identifier	Char		Identifier	Identifier used to uniquely identify a subject across all studies for all applications or submissions involving the product.	Req
PRSEQ	Sequence Number	Num		Identifier	Sequence number given to ensure uniqueness of subject records within a domain. May be any valid number.	Req
PRGRPID	Group ID	Char		Identifier	Used to link together a block of related records within a subject in a domain.	Perm
PRSPID	Sponsor-Defined Identifier	Char		Identifier	Sponsor-defined identifier. Example: preprinted line identifier on a CRF, record identifier defined in the sponsor's operational database.	Perm
PRLNKID	Link ID	Char		Identifier	Used to facilitate identification of relationships between records.	Perm
PRLNKGRP	Link Group ID	Char		Identifier	Used to facilitate identification of relationships between records.	Perm
PRTRT	Reported Name of Procedure	Char		Topic	Name of procedure performed, either preprinted or collected on a CRF.	Req
PRDECOD	Standardized Procedure Name	Char	(PROCEDUR)	Synonym Qualifier	Standardized or dictionary-derived name of PRTRT. If the codelist "PROCEDUR" is not used, the sponsor is expected to provide the dictionary name and version used to map the terms in the external codelist element in the Define-XML document. If an intervention term does not have a decode value, then PRDECOD will be null.	Perm
PRCAT	Category	Char	*	Grouping Qualifier	Used to define a category of procedure values.	Perm
PRSCAT	Subcategory	Char	*	Grouping Qualifier	Used to define a further categorization of PRCAT values.	Perm
PRPRES	Pre-specified	Char	(NY)	Variable Qualifier	Used when a specific procedure is pre-specified on a CRF. Values should be "Y" or null.	Perm
PROCCUR	Occurrence	Char	(NY)	Record Qualifier	Used to record whether a prespecified procedure occurred when information about the occurrence of a specific procedure is solicited.	Perm
PRINDC	Indication	Char		Record Qualifier	Denotes the indication for the procedure (e.g., why the procedure was performed).	Perm
PRDOSE	Dose	Num		Record Qualifier	Amount of PRTRT administered. Not populated when PRDOSTXT is populated.	Perm
PRDOSTXT	Dose Description	Char		Record Qualifier	Dosing information collected in text form. Examples: "<1", "200-400". Not populated when PRDOSE is populated.	Perm
PRDOSU	Dose Units	Char	(UNIT)	Variable Qualifier	Units for PRDOSE, PRDOSTOT, or PRDOSTXT.	Perm
PRDOSFRM	Dose Form	Char	(FRM)	Variable Qualifier	Dose form for PRTRT.	Perm
PRDOSFRQ	Dosing Frequency per Interval	Char	(FREQ)	Record Qualifier	Usually expressed as the number of doses given per a specific interval.	Perm
PRDOSRGM	Intended Dose Regimen	Char		Record Qualifier	Text description of the intended schedule or regimen for the procedure.	Perm
PRROUTE	Route of Administration	Char	(ROUTE)	Variable Qualifier	Route of administration for PRTRT.	Perm

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Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
PRLOC	Location of Procedure	Char	(LOC)	Record Qualifier	Anatomical location of a procedure.	Perm
PRLAT	Laterality	Char	(LAT)	Variable Qualifier	Qualifier for anatomical location or specimen further detailing laterality.	Perm
PRDIR	Directionality	Char	(DIR)	Variable Qualifier	Qualifier for anatomical location or specimen further detailing directionality.	Perm
PRPORTOT	Portion or Totality	Char	(PORTOT)	Variable Qualifier	Qualifier for anatomical location or specimen further detailing the distribution, which means arrangement of, apportioning of.	Perm
VISITNUM	Visit Number	Num		Timing	Clinical encounter number. Numeric version of VISIT, used for sorting.	Perm
VISIT	Visit Name	Char		Timing	Protocol-defined description of a clinical encounter.	Perm
VISITDY	Planned Study Day of Visit	Num		Timing	Planned study day of VISIT. Should be an integer.	Perm
TAETORD	Planned Order of Element within Arm	Num		Timing	Number that gives the planned order of the element within the arm.	Perm
EPOCH	Epoch	Char	(EPOCH)	Timing	Epoch associated with the start date/time of the procedure.	Perm
PRSTDTC	Start Date/Time of Procedure	Char	ISO 8601 datetime or interval	Timing	Start date/time of the procedure represented in ISO 8601 character format.	Exp
PRENDTC	End Date/Time of Procedure	Char	ISO 8601 datetime or interval	Timing	End date/time of the procedure represented in ISO 8601 character format.	Perm
PRSTDY	Study Day of Start of Procedure	Num		Timing	Study day of start of procedure expressed in integer days relative to the sponsor-defined RFSTDTC in Demographics.	Perm
PRENDY	Study Day of End of Procedure	Num		Timing	Study day of end of procedure expressed in integer days relative to the sponsor-defined RFSTDTC in Demographics.	Perm
PRDUR	Duration of Procedure	Char	ISO 8601 duration	Timing	Collected duration of a procedure represented in ISO 8601 character format. Used only if collected on the CRF and not derived from start and end date/times.	Perm
PRTPT	Planned Time Point Name	Char		Timing	Text description of time when a procedure should be performed. This may be represented as an elapsed time relative to a fixed reference point, such as time of last dose. See PRTPTNUM and PRTPTREF.	Perm
PRTPTNUM	Planned Time Point Number	Num		Timing	Numerical version of planned time point used in sorting.	Perm
PRELTM	Planned Elapsed Time from Time Point Ref	Char	ISO 8601 duration	Timing	Planned elapsed time in ISO 8601 format relative to a planned fixed reference (PRTPTREF). This variable is useful where there are repetitive measures. Not a clock time or a date/time variable, but an interval, represented as ISO duration.	Perm
PRTPTREF	Time Point Reference	Char		Timing	Description of the fixed reference point referred to by PRELTM, PRTPTNUM, and PRTPT.	Perm
PRRFTDTC	Date/Time of Reference Time Point	Char	ISO 8601 datetime or interval	Timing	Date/time for a fixed reference time point defined by PRTPTREF in ISO 8601 character format.	Perm
PRSTRTPT	Start Relative to Reference Time Point	Char	(STENRF)	Timing	Identifies the start of the observation as being before or after the sponsor-defined reference time point defined by variable PRSTTPT. Not all values of the codelist are allowable for this variable. See Section 4.4.7, Use of Relative Timing Variables .	Perm
PRSTTPT	Start Reference Time Point	Char		Timing	Description or date/time in ISO 8601 character format of the sponsor-defined reference point referred to by PRSTRTPT. Examples: "2003-12-15", "VISIT 1".	Perm
PRENRTPT	End Relative to Reference Time Point	Char	(STENRF)	Timing	Identifies the end of the observation as being before or after the sponsor-defined reference time point defined by variable PRENTPT. Not all values of the codelist are allowable for this variable. See Section 4.4.7, Use of Relative Timing Variables .	Perm
PRENTPT	End Reference Time Point	Char		Timing	Description or date/time in ISO 8601 character format of the sponsor-defined reference point referred to by PRENRTPT. Examples: "2003-12-25", "VISIT 2".	Perm

¹In this column, an asterisk (*) indicates that the variable may be subject to controlled terminology. CDISC/NCI codelist values are enclosed in parentheses.

PR – Assumptions

1. Some examples of procedures, by type, include the following:
 - a. Disease screening (e.g., mammogram, pap smear)
 - b. Endoscopic examinations (e.g., arthroscopy, diagnostic colonoscopy, therapeutic colonoscopy, diagnostic laparoscopy, therapeutic laparoscopy)
 - c. Diagnostic tests (e.g., amniocentesis, biopsy, catheterization, cutaneous oximetry, finger stick, fluorophotometry, imaging techniques (e.g., DXA scan, CT scan, MRI), phlebotomy, pulmonary function test, skin test, stress test, tympanometry)
 - d. Therapeutic procedures (e.g., ablation therapy, catheterization, cryotherapy, mechanical ventilation, phototherapy, radiation therapy/radiotherapy, thermotherapy)
 - e. Surgical procedures (e.g., curative surgery, diagnostic surgery, palliative surgery, therapeutic surgery, prophylactic surgery, resection, stenting, hysterectomy, tubal ligation, implantation)

The Procedures domain is based on the Interventions observation class. The extent of physiological effect may range from observable to microscopic. Regardless of the extent of effect or whether it is collected in the study, all collected procedures are represented in this domain. The protocol design should specify whether procedure information will be collected. Measurements obtained from procedures are to be represented in their respective Findings domain(s). For example, a biopsy may be performed to obtain a tissue sample that is then evaluated histopathologically. In this case, details of the biopsy procedure can be represented in the PR domain and the histopathology findings in the Microscopic Findings (MI) domain. Describing the relationship between PR and MI records (in RELREC) in this example is dependent on whether the relationship is collected, either explicitly or implicitly.

2. In the Findings Observation Class, the test method is represented in the --METHOD variable (e.g., electrophoresis, gram stain, polymerase chain reaction). At times, the test method overlaps with diagnostic/therapeutic procedures (e.g., ultrasound, MRI, x-ray) in-scope for the PR domain. The following is recommended: If timing (start, end or duration) or an indicator populating PROCCUR, PRSTAT, or PRREASND is collected, then a PR record should be created. If only the findings from a procedure are collected, then --METHOD in the Findings domain(s) may be sufficient to reflect the procedure and a related PR record is optional. It is at the sponsor's discretion whether to represent the procedure as both a test method (--METHOD) and related PR record.
3. PRINDC is used to represent a *medical indication*, a medical condition which makes a treatment advisable. The reason for a procedure may be something other than a medical indication. For example, an x-ray might be taken to determine whether a fracture was present. Reasons other than medical indications should be represented using the supplemental qualifier PRREAS (see Appendix C1, [Supplemental Qualifiers Name Codes](#)).
4. Any identifier variables, timing variables, or interventions general observation-class qualifiers may be added to the PR domain, but the following qualifiers would generally not be used: --MOOD, --LOT.

PR – Examples

Example 1

A procedures log CRF may collect verbatim values (procedure names) and dates performed. This example shows a subject who had 5 procedures collected and represented in the PR domain. In this study, the sponsor chose to consider verbatim text in PRTRT as long text represented in mixed case. See Section 4.2.4, [Text Case in Submitted Data](#).

pr.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	PRSEQ	PRTRT	PRSTDTC	PRENDTC
1	XYZ	PR	XYZ789-002	1	Wisdom Teeth Extraction	2010-06-08	2010-06-08
2	XYZ	PR	XYZ789-002	2	Reset Broken Arm	2010-08-06	2010-08-06
3	XYZ	PR	XYZ789-002	3	Prostate Examination	2010-12-12	2010-12-12
4	XYZ	PR	XYZ789-002	4	Endoscopy	2010-12-12	2010-12-12
5	XYZ	PR	XYZ789-002	5	Heart Transplant	2011-08-29	2011-08-29

Example 2

This example shows data from a 24-hour Holter monitor, an ambulatory electrocardiography device that records a continuous electrocardiographic rhythm pattern.

The start and end of the Holter monitoring procedure are represented in the PR domain.

pr.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	PRSEQ	PRLNKID	PRTRT	PRDECOD	PRPRES	PROCCUR	PRSTDTC	PRENDTC
1	ABC123	PR	ABC123-001	1	20110101_20110102	24-HOUR HOLTER MONITOR	HOLTER CONTINUOUS ECG RECORDING	Y	Y	2011-01-01T08:00	2011-01-02T09:45

The heart rate findings from the procedure are represented in the ECG Test Results (EG) domain.

eg.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	EGSEQ	EGLNKID	EGTESTCD	EGTEST	EGORRES	EGORRESU	EGMETHOD	EGDTC	EGENDTC
1	ABC123	EG	ABC123-001	1	20110101_20110102	EGHRMIN	ECG Minimum Heart Rate	70	beats/min	HOLTER CONTINUOUS ECG RECORDING	2011-01-01T08:00	2011-01-02T09:45
2	ABC123	EG	ABC123-001	2	20110101_20110102	EGHRMAX	ECG Maximum Heart Rate	100	beats/min	HOLTER CONTINUOUS ECG RECORDING	2011-01-01T08:00	2011-01-02T09:45
3	ABC123	EG	ABC123-001	3	20110101_20110102	EGHRMEAN	ECG Mean Heart Rate	75	beats/min	HOLTER CONTINUOUS ECG RECORDING	2011-01-01T08:00	2011-01-02T09:45

The relrec.xpt reflects a one-to-many dataset-level relationship between PR and EG using --LNKID.

relrec.xpt

Row	STUDYID	RDOMAIN	USUBJID	IDVAR	IDVARVAL	RELTYPE	RELID
1	ABC123	PR		PRLNKID		ONE	1
2	ABC123	EG		EGLNKID		MANY	1

Example 3

This example shows data for 3 subjects who had on-study radiotherapy. Dose, dose unit, location, and timing are represented. In this study, the sponsor chose to consider verbatim text in PRTRT as long text represented in mixed case. See Section 4.2.4, [Text Case in Submitted Data](#).

pr.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	PRSEQ	PRTRT	PRDOSE	PRDOSU	PRLOC	PRLAT	PRSTDTC	PRENDTC
1	ABC123	PR	ABC123-1001	1	External beam radiation therapy	70	Gy	BREAST	RIGHT	2011-06-01	2011-06-25
2	ABC123	PR	ABC123-2002	1	Brachytherapy	25	Gy	PROSTATE		2011-07-15	2011-07-15
3	ABC123	PR	ABC123-3003	1	Radiotherapy	300	cGy	BONE		2011-08-19	2011-08-22

6.1.6 Substance Use (SU)

SU – Description/Overview

An interventions domain that contains substance use information that may be used to assess the efficacy and/or safety of therapies that look to mitigate the effects of chronic substance use.

SU – Specification

su.xpt, Substance Use — Interventions. One record per substance type per reported occurrence per subject, Tabulation.

Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
STUDYID	Study Identifier	Char		Identifier	Unique identifier for a study.	Req
DOMAIN	Domain Abbreviation	Char	SU	Identifier	Two-character abbreviation for the domain.	Req
USUBJID	Unique Subject Identifier	Char		Identifier	Identifier used to uniquely identify a subject across all studies for all applications or submissions involving the product.	Req
SUSEQ	Sequence Number	Num		Identifier	Sequence number given to ensure uniqueness of subject records within a domain. May be any valid number.	Req
SUGRPID	Group ID	Char		Identifier	Used to tie together a block of related records in a single domain for a subject.	Perm
SUSPID	Sponsor-Defined Identifier	Char		Identifier	Sponsor-defined reference number. May be preprinted on the CRF as an explicit line identifier or defined in the sponsor's operational database. Example: Line number on a Tobacco & Alcohol Use CRF page.	Perm
SUTRT	Reported Name of Substance	Char		Topic	Substance name. Examples: "CIGARETTES", "COFFEE".	Req
SUMODIFY	Modified Substance Name	Char		Synonym Qualifier	If SUTRT is modified, then the modified text is placed here.	Perm
SUDECOD	Standardized Substance Name	Char	*	Synonym Qualifier	Standardized or dictionary-derived text description of SUTRT or SUMODIFY if the sponsor chooses to code the substance use. The sponsor is expected to provide the dictionary name and version used to map the terms utilizing the external codelist element in the Define-XML document.	Perm
SUCAT	Category for Substance Use	Char	*	Grouping Qualifier	Used to define a category of related records. Examples: "TOBACCO", "ALCOHOL", or "CAFFEINE".	Perm
SUSCAT	Subcategory for Substance Use	Char	*	Grouping Qualifier	A further categorization of substance use. Examples: "CIGARS", "CIGARETTES", "BEER", "WINE".	Perm
SUPRESP	SU Pre-Specified	Char	(NY)	Variable Qualifier	Used to indicate whether ("Y"/null) information about the use of a specific substance was solicited on the CRF.	Perm
SUOCCUR	SU Occurrence	Char	(NY)	Record Qualifier	When the use of specific substances is solicited, SUOCCUR is used to indicate whether ("Y"/"N") a particular prespecified substance was used. Values are null for substances not specifically solicited.	Perm
SUSTAT	Completion Status	Char	(ND)	Record Qualifier	When the use of prespecified substances is solicited, the completion status indicates that there was no response to the question about the prespecified substance. When there is no prespecified list on the CRF, then the completion status indicates that substance use was not assessed for the subject.	Perm
SUREASND	Reason Substance Use Not Collected	Char		Record Qualifier	Describes the reason substance use was not collected. Used in conjunction with SUSTAT when value of SUSTAT is "NOT DONE".	Perm
SUCLAS	Substance Use Class	Char	*	Variable Qualifier	Substance use class. May be obtained from coding. When coding to a single class, populate with class value. If using a dictionary and coding to multiple classes, then follow Section 4.2.8.3, Multiple Values for a Non-result Qualifier Variable , or omit SUCLAS.	Perm
SUCLASCD	Substance Use Class Code	Char	*	Variable Qualifier	Code corresponding to SUCLAS. May be obtained from coding.	Perm
SUDOSE	Substance Use Consumption	Num		Record Qualifier	Amount of SUTRT consumed. Not populated if SUDOSTXT is populated.	Perm

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Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
SUDOSTXT	Substance Use Consumption Text	Char		Record Qualifier	Substance use consumption amounts or a range of consumption information collected in text form. Not populated if SUDOSE is populated.	Perm
SUDOSU	Consumption Units	Char	(UNIT)	Variable Qualifier	Units for SUDOSE, SUDOSTOT, or SUDOSTXT. Examples: "oz", "CIGARETTE", "PACK", "g".	Perm
SUDOSFRM	Dose Form	Char	(FRM)	Variable Qualifier	Dose form for SUTRT. Examples: "INJECTABLE", "LIQUID", "POWDER".	Perm
SUDOSFRQ	Use Frequency Per Interval	Char	(FREQ)	Variable Qualifier	Usually expressed as the number of repeated administrations of SUDOSE within a specific time period. Example: "Q24H" (every day).	Perm
SUDOSTOT	Total Daily Consumption	Num		Record Qualifier	Total daily use of SUTRT using the units in SUDOSU. Used when dosing is collected as total daily dose. If a sponsor needs to aggregate the data over a period other than daily, then the aggregated total could be recorded in a supplemental qualifier variable.	Perm
SURROUTE	Route of Administration	Char	(ROUTE)	Variable Qualifier	Route of administration for SUTRT. Examples: "ORAL", "INTRAVENOUS".	Perm
TAETORD	Planned Order of Element within Arm	Num		Timing	Number that gives the planned order of the element within the arm for the element in which the substance use started. Null for substances that started before study participation.	Perm
EPOCH	Epoch	Char	(EPOCH)	Timing	Epoch associated with the start date/time of the substance use. Null for substances that started before study participation.	Perm
SUSTDTC	Start Date/Time of Substance Use	Char	ISO 8601 datetime or interval	Timing	Start date/time of the substance use represented in ISO 8601 character format.	Perm
SUENDTC	End Date/Time of Substance Use	Char	ISO 8601 datetime or interval	Timing	End date/time of the substance use represented in ISO 8601 character format.	Perm
SUSTDY	Study Day of Start of Substance Use	Num		Timing	Study day of start of substance use relative to the sponsor-defined RFSTDTC.	Perm
SUENDY	Study Day of End of Substance Use	Num		Timing	Study day of end of substance use relative to the sponsor-defined RFSTDTC.	Perm
SUDUR	Duration of Substance Use	Char	ISO 8601 duration	Timing	Collected duration of substance use in ISO 8601 format. Used only if collected on the CRF and not derived from start and end date/times.	Perm
SUSTRF	Start Relative to Reference Period	Char	(STENRF)	Timing	Describes the start of the substance use relative to the sponsor-defined reference period. The sponsor-defined reference period is a continuous period of time defined by a discrete starting point and a discrete ending point (represented by RFSTDTC and RFENDTC in Demographics). If information such as "PRIOR" was collected, this information may be translated into SUSTRF. Not all values of the codelist are allowable for this variable. See Section 4.4.7, Use of Relative Timing Variables .	Perm
SUENRF	End Relative to Reference Period	Char	(STENRF)	Timing	Describes the end of the substance use with relative to the sponsor-defined reference period. The sponsor-defined reference period is a continuous period of time defined by a discrete starting point and a discrete ending point (represented by RFSTDTC and RFENDTC in Demographics). If information such as "PRIOR", "ONGOING", or "CONTINUING" was collected, this information may be translated into SUENRF. Not all values of the codelist are allowable for this variable. See Section 4.4.7, Use of Relative Timing Variables .	Perm
SUSTRTPT	Start Relative to Reference Time Point	Char	(STENRF)	Timing	Identifies the start of the substance as being before or after the reference time point defined by variable SUSTRTPT. Not all values of the codelist are allowable for this variable. See Section 4.4.7, Use of Relative Timing Variables .	Perm
SUSTTPT	Start Reference Time Point	Char		Timing	Description or date/time in ISO 8601 character format of the reference point referred to by SUSTRTPT. Examples: "2003-12-15", "VISIT 1".	Perm
SUENRTPT	End Relative to Reference Time Point	Char	(STENRF)	Timing	Identifies the end of the substance as being before or after the reference time point defined by variable SUENRTPT.	Perm

Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
					Not all values of the codelist are allowable for this variable. See Section 4.4.7 , Use of Relative Timing Variables .	
SUENTPT	End Reference Time Point	Char		Timing	Description or date/time in ISO 8601 character format of the reference point referred to by SUENRTPT. Examples: "2003-12-25", "VISIT 2".	Perm

¹In this column, an asterisk (*) indicates that the variable may be subject to controlled terminology. CDISC/NCI codelist values are enclosed in parentheses.

SU – Assumptions

1. Substance use information may be independent of planned study evaluations, or may be a key outcome (e.g., planned evaluation) of a clinical trial.
 - a. In many clinical trials, detailed substance use information as provided for in the domain model above may not be required (e.g., the only information collected may be a response to the question “Have you ever smoked tobacco?”); in such cases, many of the qualifier variables would not be submitted.
 - b. SU may contain responses to questions about use of prespecified substances as well as records of substance use collected as free text.
2. SU description and coding
 - a. SUTRT captures the verbatim or the prespecified text collected for the substance. It is the topic variable for the SU dataset. SUTRT is a required variable and must have a value.
 - b. SUMODIFY is a permissible variable and should be included if coding is performed and the sponsor’s procedure permits modification of a verbatim substance use term for coding. The modified term is listed in SUMODIFY. The variable may be populated as per the sponsor’s procedures.
 - c. SUDECOD is the preferred term derived by the sponsor from the coding dictionary if coding is performed. It is a permissible variable. Where deemed necessary by the sponsor, the verbatim term (SUTRT) should be coded using a standard dictionary such as WHO Drug. The sponsor is expected to provide the dictionary name and version used to map the terms utilizing the external codelist element in the Define-XML document.
3. Additional categorization and grouping
 - a. SUCAT and SUSCAT should not be redundant with the domain code or dictionary classification provided by SUDECOD, or with SUTRT. That is, they should provide a different means of defining or classifying SU records. For example, a sponsor may be interested in identifying all substances that the investigator feels might represent opium use, and to collect such use on a separate CRF page. This categorization might differ from the categorization derived from the coding dictionary.
 - b. SUGRPID may be used to link (or associate) different records together to form a block of related records within SU at the subject level (see Section 4.2.6, [Grouping Variables and Categorization](#)). It should not be used in place of SUCAT or SUSCAT.
4. Timing variables
 - a. SUSTDTC and SUENDTC may be populated as required.
 - b. If substance use information is collected more than once within the CRF (indicating that the data are visit-based) then VISITNUM would be added to the domain as an additional timing variable. VISITDY and VISIT would then be permissible variables.

5. Any additional qualifiers from the Interventions class may be added to the SU domain, but the following qualifiers would generally not be used: --MOOD, --LOT.

SU – Examples

Example 1

This example illustrates how typical SU data could be populated. Here, the CRF collected:

- Smoking data
 - Smoking status of "previous", "current", or "never"
 - If a current or past smoker, number of packs per day
 - If a former smoker, the year the subject quit
- Current caffeine use
 - What caffeine drinks subjects consumed today
 - How many cups today

SUCAT allows the records to be grouped into smoking-related data and caffeine-related data. In this example, the treatments are prespecified on the CRF page, so SUTRT does not require a standardized SUDECOD equivalent.

Not shown: A subject who never smoked does not have a tobacco record. Alternatively, a row for the subject could have been included with SUOCCUR = "N" and null dosing and timing fields; the interpretation would be the same. A subject who did not drink any caffeinated drinks on the day of the assessment does not have any caffeine records. A subject who never smoked and did not drink caffeinated drinks on the day of the assessment does not appear in the dataset.

Row 1: Subject 1234005 is a 2-pack/day current smoker. "Current" implies that smoking started sometime before the time the question was asked (SUSTTPT = "2006-01-01", SUSTRTPT = "BEFORE") and had not ended as of that date (SUENTTP = "2006-01-01", SUENRTPT = "ONGOING"). See Section 4.4.7, Use of Relative Timing Variables for the use of these variables. Both the beginning and ending reference time points for this question are the date of the assessment.

Row 2: Subject 1234005 drank 3 cups of coffee on the day of the assessment.

Row 3: Subject 1234006 is a former smoker. The date this subject began smoking is unknown, but it was sometime before the assessment date; this is shown by the values of SUSTTPT and SUSTRTPT. The end date of smoking was collected, so SUENTPT and SUENRTPT are not populated. Instead, the end date is in SUENDTC.

Row 4: Subject 1234006 drank tea on the day of the assessment.

Row 5: Subject 1234006 drank coffee on the day of the assessment.

Row 6: Subject 1234007 had missing data for the smoking questions; this is indicated by SUSTAT = "NOT DONE". The reason is in SUREASND.

Row 7: Subject 1234007 also had missing data for all of the caffeine questions.

su.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	SUSEQ	SUTRT	SUCAT	SUSTAT	SUREASND	SUDOSE	SUDOSU	SUDOSFRQ	SUSTDTC	SUENDTC	SUSTTPT	SUSTRTPT	SUENTPT	SUENRTPT
1	1234	SU	1234005	1	CIGARETTES	TOBACCO			2	PACK	QD			2006-01-01	BEFORE	2006-01-01	ONGOING
2	1234	SU	1234005	2	COFFEE	CAFFEINE			3	CUP	QD	2006-01-01	2006-01-01				
3	1234	SU	1234006	1	CIGARETTES	TOBACCO			1	PACK	QD		2003	2006-03-15	BEFORE		
4	1234	SU	1234006	2	TEA	CAFFEINE			1	CUP	QD	2006-03-15	2006-03-15				
5	1234	SU	1234006	3	COFFEE	CAFFEINE			2	CUP	QD	2006-03-15	2006-03-15				
6	1234	SU	1234007	1	CIGARETTES	TOBACCO	NOT DONE	Subject left office before CRF was completed									
7	1234	SU	1234007	2	CAFFEINE	CAFFEINE	NOT DONE	Subject left office before CRF was completed									

6.2 Models for Events Domains

Most subject-level observations collected during the study should be represented according to one of the 3 SDTM general observation classes. The following domains correspond to the Events class:

[Adverse Events](#) (AE)

[Biospecimen Events](#) (BE)

[Clinical Events](#) (CE)

[Disposition](#) (DS)

[Healthcare Encounters](#) (HO)

[Medical History](#) (MH)

[Protocol Deviations](#) (DV)

6.2.1 Adverse Events (AE)

AE – Description/Overview

An events domain that contains data describing untoward medical occurrences in a patient or subjects that are administered a pharmaceutical product and which may not necessarily have a causal relationship with the treatment.

AE – Specification

ae.xpt, Adverse Events — Events. One record per adverse event per subject, Tabulation.

Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
STUDYID	Study Identifier	Char		Identifier	Unique identifier for a study.	Req
DOMAIN	Domain Abbreviation	Char	AE	Identifier	Two-character abbreviation for the domain.	Req
USUBJID	Unique Subject Identifier	Char		Identifier	Identifier used to uniquely identify a subject across all studies for all applications or submissions involving the product.	Req
SPDEVID	Sponsor Device Identifier	Char		Identifier	A sequence of characters used by the sponsor to uniquely identify a specific device. Used to represent a device associated in some way with the adverse event. SPDEVID values are defined in the Device Identifiers (DI) domain.	Perm
AESQ	Sequence Number	Num		Identifier	Sequence number given to ensure uniqueness of subject records within a domain. May be any valid number.	Req
AEGRPID	Group ID	Char		Identifier	Used to tie together a block of related records in a single domain for a subject.	Perm
AEREFID	Reference ID	Char		Identifier	Internal or external identifier such as a serial number on an SAE reporting form.	Perm
AESPID	Sponsor-Defined Identifier	Char		Identifier	Sponsor-defined identifier. It may be preprinted on the CRF as an explicit line identifier or defined in the sponsor's operational database. Example: Line number on an Adverse Events CRF page.	Perm
AETERM	Reported Term for the Adverse Event	Char		Topic	Verbatim name of the event.	Req
AEMODIFY	Modified Reported Term	Char		Synonym Qualifier	If AETERM is modified to facilitate coding, then AEMODIFY will contain the modified text.	Perm
AELLT	Lowest Level Term	Char	MedDRA	Variable Qualifier	Dictionary-derived text description of the lowest level term.	Exp
AELLTCD	Lowest Level Term Code	Num	MedDRA	Variable Qualifier	Dictionary-derived code for the lowest level term.	Exp
AEDECOD	Dictionary-Derived Term	Char	MedDRA	Synonym Qualifier	Dictionary-derived text description of AETERM or AEMODIFY. Equivalent to the Preferred Term (PT in MedDRA). The sponsor is expected to provide the dictionary name and version used to map the terms utilizing the external codelist element in the Define-XML document.	Req
AEPTCD	Preferred Term Code	Num	MedDRA	Variable Qualifier	Dictionary-derived code for the preferred term.	Exp
AEHLT	High Level Term	Char	MedDRA	Variable Qualifier	Dictionary-derived text description of the high level term for the primary system organ class (SOC).	Exp
AEHLTCD	High Level Term Code	Num	MedDRA	Variable Qualifier	Dictionary-derived code for the high level term for the primary SOC.	Exp
AEHLGT	High Level Group Term	Char	MedDRA	Variable Qualifier	Dictionary-derived text description of the high level group term for the primary SOC.	Exp
AEHLGTC	High Level Group Term Code	Num	MedDRA	Variable Qualifier	Dictionary-derived code for the high level group term for the primary SOC.	Exp
AECAT	Category for Adverse Event	Char	*	Grouping Qualifier	Used to define a category of related records. Examples: "BLEEDING", "NEUROPSYCHIATRIC".	Perm
AESCAT	Subcategory for Adverse Event	Char	*	Grouping Qualifier	A further categorization of adverse event. Example: "NEUROLOGIC".	Perm
AEPRESP	Pre-Specified Adverse Event	Char	(NY)	Variable Qualifier	A value of "Y" indicates that this adverse event was prespecified on the CRF. Values are null for spontaneously reported events (i.e., those collected as free-text verbatim terms).	Perm
AEBODSYS	Body System or Organ Class	Char	*	Record Qualifier	Dictionary derived. Body system or organ class used by the sponsor from the coding dictionary (e.g., MedDRA). When using a multi-axial dictionary such as MedDRA, this should contain the SOC used for the sponsor's analyses and summary tables, which may not necessarily be the primary SOC.	Exp

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Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
AEBDSYCD	Body System or Organ Class Code	Num	MedDRA	Variable Qualifier	Dictionary derived. Code for the body system or organ class used by the sponsor. When using a multi-axial dictionary such as MedDRA, this should contain the SOC used for the sponsor's analyses and summary tables, which may not necessarily be the primary SOC.	Exp
AESOC	Primary System Organ Class	Char	MedDRA	Variable Qualifier	Dictionary-derived text description of the primary SOC. Will be the same as AEBODSYS if the primary SOC was used for analysis.	Exp
AESOCDD	Primary System Organ Class Code	Num	MedDRA	Variable Qualifier	Dictionary-derived code for the primary SOC. Will be the same as AEBDSYCD if the primary SOC was used for analysis.	Exp
AELOC	Location of Event	Char	(LOC)	Record Qualifier	Describes anatomical location relevant for the event (e.g., "ARM" for skin rash).	Perm
AESEV	Severity/Intensity	Char	(AESEV)	Record Qualifier	The severity or intensity of the event. Examples: "MILD", "MODERATE", "SEVERE".	Perm
AESER	Serious Event	Char	(NY)	Record Qualifier	Is this a serious event? Valid values are "Y" and "N".	Exp
AEACN	Action Taken with Study Treatment	Char	(ACN)	Record Qualifier	Describes changes to the study treatment as a result of the event. AEACN is specifically for the relationship to study treatment. AEACNOTH is for actions unrelated to dose adjustments of study treatment. Examples of AEACN values include ICH E2B values: "DRUG WITHDRAWN", "DOSE REDUCED", "DOSE INCREASED", "DOSE NOT CHANGED", "UNKNOWN" and "NOT APPLICABLE".	Exp
AEACNOTH	Other Action Taken	Char		Record Qualifier	Describes other actions taken as a result of the event that are unrelated to dose adjustments of study treatment. Usually reported as free text. Example: "TREATMENT UNBLINDED. PRIMARY CARE PHYSICIAN NOTIFIED".	Perm
AEACNDEV	Action Taken with Device	Char	(DEACNDEV)	Record Qualifier	An action taken with a device as the result of the event. The device may or may not be a device under study.	Perm
AEREL	Causality	Char	*	Record Qualifier	Records the investigator's opinion as to the causality of the event to the treatment. ICH does not establish any required or recommended terms for non-device relatedness. ICH E2A and E2B examples include (up-cased here for alignment to SDTM conventions) terms such as "NOT RELATED", "UNLIKELY RELATED", "POSSIBLY RELATED", "RELATED", but these example terms do not establish any conventions or expectations. Controlled terminology may be defined in the future. Check with regulatory authority for population of this variable.	Exp
AERLDEV	Relationship of Event to Device	Char	*	Record Qualifier	A judgment as to the likelihood that the device caused the adverse event. The relationship is to a device identified in the data (i.e., has an SPDEVID). The device may be ancillary or under study. Terminology: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the EU, follow the European Commission Guidelines on Medical Devices, Clinical Investigations: SAE Reporting (MEDDEV 2.7/3) (e.g., Not Related, Unlikely, Possible, Probable, Causal Relationship), with device-specific definitions. No required Controlled Terminology in US. 	Perm
AERELNST	Relationship to Non-Study Treatment	Char		Record Qualifier	Records the investigator's opinion as to whether the event may have been due to a treatment other than study drug. May be reported as free text. Example: "MORE LIKELY RELATED TO ASPIRIN USE".	Perm
AEPATT	Pattern of Adverse Event	Char	*	Record Qualifier	Used to indicate the pattern of the event over time. Examples: "INTERMITTENT", "CONTINUOUS", "SINGLE EVENT".	Perm
AEOUT	Outcome of Adverse Event	Char	(OUT)	Record Qualifier	Description of the outcome of an event.	Perm
AESCAN	Involves Cancer	Char	(NY)	Record Qualifier	Was the serious event associated with the development of cancer? Valid values are "Y" and "N". This is a legacy seriousness criterion. It is not included in ICH E2A or E2B.	Perm
AESCONG	Congenital Anomaly or Birth Defect	Char	(NY)	Record Qualifier	Was the serious event associated with congenital anomaly or birth defect? Valid values are "Y" and "N".	Perm
AESDISAB	Persist or Signif Disability/Incapacity	Char	(NY)	Record Qualifier	Did the serious event result in persistent or significant disability/incapacity? Valid values are "Y" and "N".	Perm
AESDTH	Results in Death	Char	(NY)	Record Qualifier	Did the serious event result in death? Valid values are "Y" and "N".	Perm

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Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
AESHOSP	Requires or Prolongs Hospitalization	Char	(NY)	Record Qualifier	Did the serious event require or prolong hospitalization? Valid values are "Y" and "N".	Perm
AESLIFE	Is Life Threatening	Char	(NY)	Record Qualifier	Was the serious event life-threatening? Valid values are "Y" and "N".	Perm
AESOD	Occurred with Overdose	Char	(NY)	Record Qualifier	Did the serious event occur with an overdose? Valid values are "Y" and "N". This is a legacy seriousness criterion. It is not included in ICH E2A or E2B.	Perm
AESMIE	Other Medically Important Serious Event	Char	(NY)	Record Qualifier	Do additional categories for seriousness apply? Valid values are "Y" and "N".	Perm
AESINTV	Needs Intervention to Prevent Impairment	Char	(NY)	Record Qualifier	Records whether medical or surgical intervention was necessary to preclude permanent impairment of a body function, or to prevent permanent damage to a body structure, with either situation suspected to be due to the use of a medical product. This variable is used in conjunction with the other "seriousness" variables (e.g., fatal, life-threatening). It is part of the US federal government definition of a serious adverse event; see 21 CFR Part 803.3(w)(3).	Perm
AEUNANT	Unanticipated Adverse Device Effect	Char	(NY)	Record Qualifier	Any serious adverse effect on health or safety or any life-threatening problem or death caused by or associated with a device, if that effect, problem, or death was not previously identified in nature, severity, or degree of incidence in the investigational plan or application (including a supplementary plan or application), or any other unanticipated serious problem associated with a device that relates to the rights, safety, or welfare of subjects. (21 CFR Part 812.3(s)). This variable applies only to serious AEs and should hold collected data; if the value is derived, it should be held in ADaM.	Perm
AERLPRT	Rel of AE to Non-Dev-Rel Study Activity	Char	*	Record Qualifier	The investigator's opinion as to the causality of the event as related to other protocol-required activities, actions, or assessments (e.g., medication changes, tests/assessments, other procedures). The relationship is to a protocol-specified, non-device-related activity where the device is identified in the data (i.e., has an SPDEVID). The device may be ancillary or under study. Terminology: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the EU, follow the European Commission Guidelines on Medical Devices, Clinical Investigations: SAE Reporting (MEDDEV 2.7/3) (e.g., Not Related, Unlikely, Possible, Probable, Causal Relationship), with device-specific definitions. No required Controlled Terminology in US. 	Perm
AERLPRC	Rel of AE to Device-Related Procedure	Char	*	Record Qualifier	The investigator's opinion as to the likelihood that the device-related study procedure (e.g., implant/insertion, revision/adjustment, explant/removal) caused the AE. The relationship is to a device-related procedure where the device is identified in the data (i.e., has an SPDEVID). The device may be ancillary or under study. Terminology: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the EU, follow the European Commission Guidelines on Medical Devices, Clinical Investigations: SAE Reporting (MEDDEV 2.7/3) (e.g., Not Related, Unlikely, Possible, Probable, Causal Relationship), with device-specific definitions. No required Controlled Terminology in US. 	Perm
AECONTRT	Concomitant or Additional Trtmnt Given	Char	(NY)	Record Qualifier	Was another treatment given because of the occurrence of the event? Valid values are "Y" and "N".	Perm
AETOXGR	Standard Toxicity Grade	Char	*	Record Qualifier	Toxicity grade according to a standard toxicity scale (e.g., Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events, CTCAE). Sponsors should specify the name of the scale and version used in the metadata (see assumption 7d). If value is from a numeric scale, represent only the number (e.g., "2", not "Grade 2").	Perm
TAETORD	Planned Order of Element within Arm	Num		Timing	Number that gives the planned order of the element within the arm.	Perm
EPOCH	Epoch	Char	(EPOCH)	Timing	Epoch associated with the start date/time of the adverse event. Examples: "SCREENING", "TREATMENT", "FOLLOW-UP".	Perm

Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
AESTDTC	Start Date/Time of Adverse Event	Char	ISO 8601 datetime or interval	Timing	Start date/time of the adverse event represented in ISO 8601 character format.	Exp
AEENDTC	End Date/Time of Adverse Event	Char	ISO 8601 datetime or interval	Timing	End date/time of the adverse event represented in ISO 8601 character format.	Exp
AESTDY	Study Day of Start of Adverse Event	Num		Timing	Study day of start of adverse event relative to the sponsor-defined RFSTDTC.	Perm
AEENDY	Study Day of End of Adverse Event	Num		Timing	Study day of end of event relative to the sponsor-defined RFSTDTC.	Perm
AEDUR	Duration of Adverse Event	Char	ISO 8601 duration	Timing	Collected duration and unit of an adverse event. Used only if collected on the CRF and not derived from start and end date/times. Example: "P1DT2H" (for 1 day, 2 hours).	Perm
AEENRF	End Relative to Reference Period	Char	(STENRF)	Timing	Describes the end of the event relative to the sponsor-defined reference period. The sponsor-defined reference period is a continuous period of time defined by a discrete starting point (RFSTDTC) and a discrete ending point (RFENDTC) of the trial. Not all values of the codelist are allowable for this variable. See Section 4.4.7, Use of Relative Timing Variables .	Perm
AEENRTPT	End Relative to Reference Time Point	Char	(STENRF)	Timing	Identifies the end of the event as being before or after the reference time point defined by variable AEENTPT. Not all values of the codelist are allowable for this variable. See Section 4.4.7, Use of Relative Timing Variables .	Perm
AEENTPT	End Reference Time Point	Char		Timing	Description of date/time in ISO 8601 character format of the reference point referred to by AEENRTPT. Examples: "2003-12-25", "VISIT 2".	Perm

¹In this column, an asterisk (*) indicates that the variable may be subject to controlled terminology. CDISC/NCI codelist values are enclosed in parentheses.

AE – Assumptions

1. The Adverse Events dataset includes clinical data describing "any untoward medical occurrence in a patient or clinical investigation subject administered a pharmaceutical product and which does not necessarily have to have a causal relationship with this treatment" (ICH E2A). In consultation with regulatory authorities, sponsors may extend or limit the scope of adverse event collection (e.g., collecting pre-treatment events related to trial conduct, not collecting events that are assessed as efficacy endpoints). The events included in the AE dataset should be consistent with the protocol requirements. Adverse events may be captured either as free text or via a prespecified list of terms.
2. AE description and coding
 - a. AETERM captures the verbatim term collected for the event. It is the topic variable for the AE dataset. AETERM is a required variable and must have a value.
 - b. AEMODIFY is a permissible variable and should be included if the sponsor's procedure permits modification of a verbatim term for coding. The modified term is listed in AEMODIFY. The variable should be populated as per the sponsor's procedures.
 - c. AEDECOD is the preferred term derived by the sponsor from the coding dictionary. It is a required variable and must have a value. It is expected that the reported term (AETERM) will be coded using a standard dictionary such as MedDRA. The sponsor is expected to provide the dictionary name and version used to map the terms utilizing the external codelist element in the Define-XML document.

- d. AEBODSYS is the system organ class (SOC) from the coding dictionary associated with the adverse event by the sponsor. This value may differ from the primary SOC designated in the coding dictionary's standard hierarchy. It is expected that this variable will be populated.
3. Additional categorization and grouping
 - a. AECAT and AESCAT should not be redundant with the domain code or dictionary classification provided by AEDECOD and AEBODSYS (i.e., they should provide a different means of defining or classifying AE records). AECAT and AESCAT are intended for categorizations that are defined in advance. For example, a sponsor may have a CRF page for AEs of special interest and another page for all other AEs. AECAT and AESCAT should not be used for after-the-fact categorizations such as "clinically significant." In cases where a category of AEs of special interest resembles a part of the dictionary hierarchy (e.g., "CARDIAC EVENTS"), the categorization represented by AECAT and AESCAT may differ from the categorization derived from the coding dictionary.
 - b. AEGRPID may be used to link (or associate) different records together to form a block of related records at the subject level within the AE domain; see Section 4.2.6, [Grouping Variables and Categorization](#).
 4. Prespecified terms; presence or absence of events
 - a. Adverse events are generally collected in 2 different ways, either by recording free text or using a prespecified list of terms. In the latter case, the solicitation of information on specific adverse events may affect the frequency at which they are reported; therefore, the fact that a specific adverse event was solicited may be of interest to reviewers. An AEPRESP value of "Y" is used to indicate that the event in AETERM was prespecified on the CRF.
 - b. If it is important to know which adverse events from a prespecified list were not reported as well as those that did occur, these data should be submitted in a Findings class dataset such as Findings About Events and Interventions (see Section 6.4, [Findings About Events or Interventions](#)). A record should be included in that Findings dataset for each prespecified adverse-event term. Records for adverse events that actually occurred should also exist in the AE dataset with AEPRESP set to "Y."
 - c. If a study collects both prespecified adverse events and free-text events, the value of AEPRESP should be "Y" for all prespecified events and null for events reported as free text. AEPRESP is a permissible field and may be omitted from the dataset if all adverse events were collected as free text.
 - d. When adverse events are collected with the recording of free text, a record may be entered into the sponsor's data management system to indicate "no adverse events" for a specific subject. For these subjects, do not include a record in the AE submission dataset to indicate that there were no events. Records should be included in the submission AE dataset only for adverse events that have actually occurred.
 5. Timing variables
 - a. Relative timing assessment "Ongoing" is common in the collection of AE information. AEENRF may be used when this relative timing assessment is made coincident with the end of the study reference period for the subject represented in the Demographics (DM) dataset (RFENDTC). AEENRTPT with AEENTPT may be used when "Ongoing" is relative to another date (e.g., the final safety follow-up visit date). See Section 4.4.7, [Use of Relative Timing Variables](#).
 - b. Additional timing variables (e.g., AEDTC) may be used when appropriate.
 6. Actions taken

- a. AECONTRT is a Y/N variable. If the non-study treatment is collected, the name and other information about the treatment should be represented in the appropriate Interventions domain—usually Concomitant/Prior Medications (CM) or Procedures (PR)—and linked to the AE record with RELREC.
- b. Actions other than concomitant treatments are recorded in:
 - AEACN, only for actions taken with study treatment
 - AEACNDEV, for actions with a device
 - AEACNOTH, for actions that do not involve treatment or a device

7. Other qualifier variables

- a. If categories of serious events are collected secondarily to a leading question the values of the variables that capture reasons an event is considered serious (e.g., AESCAN, AESCONG) may be null:

For example, if "Serious?" is answered "No", the values for these variables may be null. However, if "Serious?" is answered "Yes", at least one of them will have a "Y" response. Others may be "N" or null, according to the sponsor's convention.

Serious?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
If yes, check all that apply	<input type="checkbox"/> Fatal <input type="checkbox"/> Life-threatening <input type="checkbox"/> Inpatient hospitalization... <input type="checkbox"/> etc.

On the other hand, if the CRF is structured so that a response is collected for each seriousness category, all category variables (e.g., AESDTH, AESHOSP) would be populated and AESER would be derived.

- b. The serious categories "Involves cancer" (AESCAN) and "Occurred with overdose" (AESOD) are not part of the ICH definition of a serious adverse event, but these categories are available for use in studies conducted under guidelines that existed prior to the FDA's adoption of the ICH definition.
- c. When a description of "Other Medically Important Serious Adverse Events" category is collected on a CRF, sponsors should place the description in the SUPPAE dataset using the standard supplemental qualifier name code AESOSP as described in Section 8.4, [Relating Non-Standard Variables Values to a Parent Domain](#), and in Appendix C1, [Supplemental Qualifiers Name Codes](#).
- d. In studies using toxicity grade according to a standard toxicity scale such as the Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events v3.0 (CTCAE), published by the National Cancer Institute (NCI; available at <https://ctep.cancer.gov/protocoldevelopment/>), AETOXGR should be used instead of AESEV. In most cases, either AESEV or AETOXGR is populated but not both. There may be cases when a sponsor may need to populate both variables. The sponsor is expected to provide the dictionary name and version used to map the terms utilizing the external codelist element in the Define-XML document.
- e. The structure of the AE domain is 1 record per adverse event per subject. It is the sponsor's responsibility to define an event. This definition may vary based on the sponsor's requirements for characterizing and reporting product safety and is usually described in the protocol. For example, the sponsor may submit 1 record that covers an adverse event from start to finish. Alternatively, if there is a need to evaluate AEs at a more granular level, a sponsor may submit a new record when severity, causality, or seriousness changes or worsens. By submitting these individual records, the sponsor indicates that each is considered to represent a different event. The submission dataset structure may differ from the structure at the time of collection. For example, a sponsor might collect data at each visit in order to meet operational needs, but submit records that summarize the event and contain the highest level of severity, causality, seriousness, and so on. Examples of dataset structure include:

- i. One record per adverse event per subject for each unique event. Multiple adverse event records reported by the investigator are submitted as summary records “collapsed” to the highest level of severity, causality, seriousness, and the final outcome.
 - ii. One record per adverse event per subject. Changes over time in severity, causality, or seriousness are submitted as separate events. Alternatively, these changes may be submitted in a separate dataset based on the Findings About Events and Interventions model (see Section 6.4, [Findings About Events or Interventions](#)).
 - iii. Other approaches may also be reasonable as long as they meet the sponsor's safety evaluation requirements and each submitted record represents a unique event. The domain-level metadata (see Section 3.2, [Using the CDISC Domain Models in Regulatory Submissions – Dataset Metadata](#)) should clarify the structure of the dataset.
8. Use of EPOCH and TAETORD: When EPOCH is included in the AE domain, it should be the epoch of the start of the adverse event. In other words, it should be based on AESTDTC, rather than AEENDTC. The computational method for EPOCH in the Define-XML document should describe any assumptions made to handle cases where an adverse event starts on the same day that a subject starts an epoch, if AESTDTC and SESTDTC are not captured with enough precision to determine the epoch of the onset of the adverse event unambiguously. Similarly, if TAETORD is included in the AE domain, it should be the value for the start of the adverse event, and the computational method in the Define-XML document should describe any assumptions.
 9. Any additional identifier variables may be added to the AE domain.
 10. The following qualifiers would not be used in AE: --OCCUR, --STAT, and--REASND. They are the only qualifiers from the SDTM Events class not in the AE domain. They are not permitted because the AE domain contains only records for adverse events that actually occurred. See Assumption 4b for information on how to deal with negative responses or missing responses to probing questions for prespecified adverse events.
 11. Variable order in the domain should follow the rules as described in Section 4.1.4, [Order of the Variables](#), and the order described in Section 1.1, [Purpose](#).
 12. The addition of AELLT, AELLTCD, AEPTCD, AEHLT, AEHLTCD, AEHLGT, AEHLGTC, AEBDSYCD, AESOC, and AESOCCD is applicable to submissions coded in MedDRA only. Data items are not expected for non-MedDRA coding.

AE – Examples

Example 1

This example illustrates data from an AE CRF that collected AE terms as free text. AEs were coded using MedDRA, and the sponsor’s procedures include the possibility of modifying the reported term to aid in coding. The CRF was structured so that seriousness category variables (e.g., AESDTH, AESHOSP) were checked only when AESER is answered “Y.” In this study, the study reference period started at the start of study treatment. Three AEs were reported for this subject.

Rows 1-2: Show examples of modifying the reported term for coding purposes, with the modified term in AEMODIFY. These adverse events were not serious, so the seriousness criteria variables are null. Note that for the event in row 2, AESTDY = "1". Day 1 was the day treatment started; the AE start and end times, as well as dates, were collected to allow comparison of the AE timing to the start of treatment.

Row 3: Shows an example of the overall seriousness question AESER answered with "Y" and the relevant corresponding seriousness category variables (AESHOSP and AESLIFE) answered "Y". The other seriousness category variables are left blank. This row also shows AEENRF being populated because the AE was marked as “Continuing” as of the end of the study reference period for the subject (see Section 4.4.7, Use of Relative Timing Variables).

ae.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	AESQ	AETERM	AEMODIFY	AEDECOD	AEBODSYS	AESEV	AESER	AEACN	AEREL	AEOUT	AESCONG	AESDISAB	AESDTH	AESHOSP	AESLIFE	AESMIE	EPOCH	AESTDTC	AEENDTC	AESTDY	AEENDY	AEENRF
1	ABC123	AE	123101	1	POUNING HEADACHE	HEADACHE	Headache	Nervous system disorders	SEVERE	N	NOT APPLICABLE	DEFINITELY NOT RELATED	RECOVERED/RESOLVED							SCREENING	2005-10-12	2005-10-12	-1	-1	
2	ABC123	AE	123101	2	BACK PAIN FOR 6 HOURS	BACK PAIN	Back pain	Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders	MODERATE	N	DOSE REDUCED	PROBABLY RELATED	RECOVERED/RESOLVED							TREATMENT	2005-10-13T13:05	2005-10-13T19:00	1	1	
3	ABC123	AE	123101	3	PULMONARY EMBOLISM		Pulmonary embolism	Vascular disorders	MODERATE	Y	DOSE REDUCED	PROBABLY NOT RELATED	RECOVERING/RESOLVING				Y	Y		TREATMENT	2005-10-21		9		AFTER

Example 2

In this example, a CRF module included at several visits asked whether nausea, vomiting, or diarrhea occurred. The responses to the probing questions "Yes", "No", or "Not Done" were represented in the Findings About (FA) domain (see Section 6.4, Findings About Events or Interventions). If "Yes", the investigator was instructed to complete the AE CRF. In the AE dataset, data on AEs solicited via prespecification on the CRF have an AEPRESP value of "Y". For AEs solicited by a general question, AEPRESP is null. RELREC may be used to relate AE records and FA records.

Rows 1-2: Show that nausea and vomiting were prespecified on a CRF, as indicated by AEPRESP = "Y". The subject did not experience diarrhea, so no record for that term exists in the AE dataset.

Row 3: Shows an example of an AE (headache) that was not prespecified on a CRF, as indicated by a null value for AEPRESP.

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Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	AESQ	AETERM	AEDECOD	AEPRESP	AEBODSYS	AESEV	AESER	AEACN	AEREL	AEOUT	EPOCH	AESTDTC	AEENDTC	AESTDY	AEENDY
1	ABC123	AE	123101	1	NAUSEA	Nausea	Y	Gastrointestinal disorders	SEVERE	N	DOSE REDUCED	RELATED	RECOVERED/RESOLVED	TREATMENT	2005-10-12	2005-10-13	2	3
2	ABC123	AE	123101	2	VOMITING	Vomiting	Y	Gastrointestinal disorders	MODERATE	N	DOSE REDUCED	RELATED	RECOVERED/RESOLVED	TREATMENT	2005-10-13T13:00	2005-10-13T19:00	3	3
3	ABC123	AE	123101	3	HEADACHE	Headache		Nervous system disorders	MILD	N	DOSE NOT CHANGED	POSSIBLY RELATED	RECOVERED/RESOLVED	TREATMENT	2005-10-21	2005-10-21	11	11

Example 3

In this example, a CRF module that asked whether or not nausea, vomiting, or diarrhea occurred was included in the study only once. In the context of this study, the conditions that occurred were reportable as adverse events. No additional data about these events was collected. No other AE information was collected via general questions. The responses to the probing questions "Yes", "No", or "Not Done" were represented in the FA domain (see Section 6.4, Findings About Events or Interventions). This is an example of unusually sparse AE data collection; the AE dataset is populated with the term and the flag indicating that it was prespecified, but timing information is limited to the date of collection, and other expected qualifiers are not available. RELREC may be used to relate AE records and FA records.

The subject shown in this example experienced nausea and vomiting. The subject did not experience diarrhea, so no record for that term exists in the AE dataset.

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Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	AESQ	AETERM	AEDECOD	AEPRESP	AEBODSYS	AESER	AEACN	AEREL	AEDTC	AESTDTC	AEENDTC	AEDY
1	ABC123	AE	123101	1	NAUSEA	Nausea	Y	Gastrointestinal disorders				2005-10-29			19
2	ABC123	AE	123101	2	VOMITING	Vomiting	Y	Gastrointestinal disorders				2005-10-29			19

Example 4

In this example, the investigator was instructed to create a new AE record each time the severity of an adverse event changed. The sponsor used AEGRPID to identify the group of records related to a single event for a subject.

Row 1: Shows an adverse event of nausea, for which severity was moderate.

Rows 2-4: Show AEGRPID used to group records related to a single event of "VOMITING".

Rows 5-6: Show AEGRPID used to group records related to a single event of "DIARRHEA".

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Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	AESQ	AEGRPID	AETERM	AEBODSYS	AESEV	AESER	AEACN	AEREL	AESTDTC	AEENDTC
1	ABC123	AE	123101	1		NAUSEA	Gastrointestinal disorders	MODERATE	N	DOSE NOT CHANGED	RELATED	2005-10-13	2005-10-14
2	ABC123	AE	123101	2	1	VOMITING	Gastrointestinal disorders	MILD	N	DOSE NOT CHANGED	POSSIBLY RELATED	2005-10-14	2005-10-16
3	ABC123	AE	123101	3	1	VOMITING	Gastrointestinal disorders	SEVERE	N	DOSE NOT CHANGED	POSSIBLY RELATED	2005-10-16	2005-10-17
4	ABC123	AE	123101	4	1	VOMITING	Gastrointestinal disorders	MILD	N	DOSE NOT CHANGED	POSSIBLY RELATED	2005-10-17	2005-10-20
5	ABC123	AE	123101	5	2	DIARRHEA	Gastrointestinal disorders	SEVERE	N	DOSE NOT CHANGED	POSSIBLY RELATED	2005-10-16	2005-10-17
6	ABC123	AE	123101	6	2	DIARRHEA	Gastrointestinal disorders	MODERATE	N	DOSE NOT CHANGED	POSSIBLY RELATED	2005-10-17	2005-10-21

Example 5

This study was evaluating artificial hip joints made of a novel material. The protocol specified that only 1 hip could be replaced in a subject, and that subjects should be encouraged to begin walking within 2 days after surgery. This subject was walking on day 5 and tripped and sprained her left ankle. A few days later, she developed an infection in the hip bone adjacent to the implant. The implant was removed and replaced by a different product. She never regained full use of her hip, and was left with a limp. This example shows the use of the device-related variables indicating if the AE was unanticipated (AEUNANT), if it was related to the procedure that implanted the device rather than the device itself (AERLPRC), or if it was related to some other procedure or activity required by the protocol (AERLPRT). These are used to determine if the AE was an unanticipated serious device event, a designation required by some regulatory authorities. Device Identifiers (DI) and other related device domains have not been modeled here; for more information about device domains, see the SDTMIG-MD (<https://www.cdisc.org/standards/foundational/medical-devices>).

Row 1: Shows an AE of "Twisted left ankle". The location and laterality are specified as it may be important to know if it occurred on the same or opposite side of the body.

Row 2: Shows an AE of "Osteomyelitis right hip". The location and laterality are specified and it is considered a serious adverse event. The device was removed as the AE was probably related to the event.

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1	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	SPDEVID	AESQ	AESPID	AETERM	AEDECOD	AELC	AELAT	AESER	AESEV	AEACNDEV	AERLDEV	AEOUT	AESCONG	AESHOSP	AESDISAB	AESDTH	AESLIFE	AESMIE	AESINTV	AEUNANT	AERLPRC	AERLPRT	AESTDTC	AEENDTC	AESTDY	AEENDY
	T002	AE	002	HipX22	1	AE0099	Twisted left ankle	SPRAIN	ANKLE	LEFT	N	MILD	NONE	NOT RELATED	RECOVERED/RESOLVED	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	2018-04-21	2014-04-26	5	10
	T002	AE	002	HipX22	2	AE0033	Osteomyelitis right hip	OSTEOMYELITIS	HIP	RIGHT	Y	MODERATE	REMOVED	PROBABLE	RECOVERED/RESOLVED WITH SEQUELLAE	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	2018-05-01	2018-05-10	15	25

Example 6

This study was testing an implanted cardiac pacemaker that was paired with a transmitting sensor that was attached to the participant's skin. The sensor picked up transmitted measurements from the pacemaker and relayed them to a cell network and then to the subject's and investigator's smart phones. The devices were the focus of the study. The DI domain and other related device domains have not been modeled here; for further information about the device domains, see the SDTMIG-MD.

Row 1: Shows the use of the variables for the relationship of the device to the AE (AERLDEV), and the action taken with the device as a result of the AE (AEACNDEV). The sponsor has chosen to use the ISO 14155 controlled terminology for Relationship of AE to Device. The sensor attachment to the skin caused some skin irritation, which was considered to be caused by the device; the action taken was to reposition the device, and the subject recovered.

Row 2: Shows an adverse event of infection at the sensor site. In the Microbiology Specimen (MB) domain (not shown), a record shows that the infection was caused by a microbe with partial resistance to common antibiotics, and so the subject was hospitalized to receive intravenous treatment. The event was considered to be probably related to the device, and was serious. The seriousness criteria included hospitalization, and the device-specific criterion of requiring intervention to prevent progression to life-threatening or fatal conditions (AESINTV).

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Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	SPDEVID	AESQ	AESPID	AETERM	AEDECOD	AESER	AESEV	AEACNDEV	AERLDEV	AEOUT	AESCONG	AESHOSP	AESDISAB	AESDTH	AESLIFE	AESMIE	AESINTV	AESTDTC	AEENDTC	AESTDY	AEENDY
1	T001	AE	002	Sensor123	1	AE0007	Skin redness	ERYTHEMA	N	MILD	SENSOR REPOSITIONED	CAUSAL	RECOVERED/RESOLVED	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	2018-09-01	2018-09-07	27	33
2	T001	AE	001	Sensor123	2	AE0049	Infection at sensor site	INFECTION	Y	MODERATE	SENSOR REPLACED AND REPOSITIONED	PROBABLE	RECOVERED/RESOLVED	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	2018-10-24	2014-11-27	78	113

6.2.2 Biospecimen Events (BE)

BE, BS, and RELSPEC domain specifications, assumptions, and examples were copied and minimally updated from the provisional SDTMIG-PGx, published 2015-05-26. This was done in preparation for the retirement of the SDTMIG-PGx upon publication of SDTMIG v3.4. These domains are currently under extensive revision for inclusion in a future SDTMIG publication, after v3.4.

BE – Description/Overview

An events domain that documents actions taken that affect or may affect a specimen (e.g., specimen collection, freezing and thawing, aliquoting, transportation).

BE – Specification

be.xpt, Biospecimen Events — Events. One record per instance per biospecimen event per biospecimen identifier per subject, Tabulation.

Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
STUDYID	Study Identifier	Char		Identifier	Unique identifier for a study.	Req
DOMAIN	Domain Abbreviation	Char	BE	Identifier	Two-character abbreviation for the domain.	Req
USUBJID	Unique Subject Identifier	Char		Identifier	Identifier used to uniquely identify a subject across all studies for all applications or submissions involving the product.	Req
SPDEVID	Sponsor Device Identifier	Char		Identifier	Sponsor-defined identifier for a device.	Perm
BESEQ	Sequence Number	Num		Identifier	Sequence number to ensure uniqueness of records within a dataset for a subject. May be any valid number (including decimals) and does not have to start at 1.	Req
BEGRPID	Group ID	Char		Identifier	Optional group identifier, used to link together a block of related records within a subject in a domain.	Perm
BEREFID	Reference ID	Char		Identifier	Internal or external identifier for the specimen affected or created by the event.	Exp
BESPID	Sponsor-Defined Identifier	Char		Identifier	Optional sponsor-defined reference number. Example: Line number on a CRF page.	Perm
BETERM	Reported Term for the Biospecimen Event	Char		Topic	Topic variable for an event observation, which is the verbatim or pre-specified name of the event.	Req
BEMODIFY	Modified Reported Term	Char		Synonym Qualifier	If the value for BETERM is modified for coding purposes, then the modified text is placed here.	Perm
BEDECOD	Dictionary-Derived Term	Char	(BEDECOD)	Synonym Qualifier	Dictionary-derived text description of BETERM or BEMODIFY, if applicable.	Perm
BECAT	Category for Biospecimen Event	Char		Grouping Qualifier	Used to define a category of topic-variable values. Example: COLLECTION, PREPARATION, TRANSPORT.	Perm
BESCAT	Subcategory for Biospecimen Event	Char		Grouping Qualifier	A further categorization of BECAT values.	Perm
BELOC	Anatomical Location of Event	Char	(LOC)	Record Qualifier	Describes the anatomical location relevant for the event (e.g. BRAIN, LUNG).	Perm
BEPARTY	Accountable Party	Char	*	Record Qualifier	Party accountable for the transferable object (e.g. specimen) as a result of the activity performed in the associated BETERM variable. The party could be an individual (e.g., subject), an organization (e.g., sponsor), or a location that is a proxy for an individual or organization (e.g., site). It is usually a somewhat general term that is further identified in the BEPRTYID variable.	Perm
BEPRTYID	Identification of Accountable Party	Char		Record Qualifier	Identification of the specific party accountable for the transferable object (e.g. Specimen) after the action in BETERM is taken. Used in conjunction with BEPARTY.	Perm

Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
VISITNUM	Visit Number	Num		Timing	Clinical encounter number. Numeric version of VISIT, used for sorting.	Exp
VISIT	Visit Name	Char		Timing	Protocol-defined description of clinical encounter.	Perm
VISITDY	Planned Study Day of Visit	Num		Timing	Planned study day of VISIT. Should be an integer.	Perm
BEDTC	Date/Time of Specimen Collection	Char	ISO 8601 datetime or interval	Timing	Date and time of specimen collection.	Exp
BESTDTC	Start Date/Time of Biospecimen Event	Char	ISO 8601 datetime or interval	Timing	Start date/time of the event.	Exp
BEENDTC	End Date/Time of Biospecimen Event	Char	ISO 8601 datetime or interval	Timing	End date/time of the event.	Exp
BESTDY	Study Day of Start of Biospecimen Event	Num		Timing	Actual study day of start of observation expressed in integer days relative to the sponsor-defined RFSTDTC in Demographics.	Perm
BEENDY	Study Day of End of Biospecimen Event	Num		Timing	Actual study day of end of observation expressed in integer days relative to the sponsor-defined RFSTDTC in Demographics.	Perm
BEDUR	Duration of Biospecimen Event	Char	ISO 8601 duration	Timing	Collected duration and unit of a biospecimen event. Used only if collected on the CRF and not derived from start and end date/times. Example: P1DT2H (for 1 day, 2 hours).	Perm

BE – Assumptions

1. The BE domain contains data about actions taken that affect or may affect a specimen, such as specimen collection, freezing and thawing, aliquoting, and transportation. This domain is intended to be applicable to any specimen tracking data, regardless of the reason for specimen collection.
2. The value in BEREVID identifies the specimen most affected by the event. For aliquoting, this would be the child specimen(s) created by the event, rather than the parent specimen. BEREVID should not contain any identifiers other than specimen IDs.
3. BELOC holds the relevant anatomic location *of the subject*, so it should only be populated when the subject participates in and is directly affected by the event given in BETERM.
4. BEPARTY and BEPRTYID together identify the individual or organization that takes responsibility for the biospecimen as a result of the action in BETERM. For example, if BETERM is COLLECTED, BEPARTY would be a general term defining the type of responsible party, such as SITE, and BEPRTYID would contain the site identifier, such as 02. If BEPARTY is sufficient to uniquely identify the party (such as SPONSOR in a single-sponsor study), then BEPRTYID may be null.
5. Usually BEPARTY and BEPRTYID refer to who has possession of the biospecimen after the action in BETERM. In the cases where a biospecimen is lost or destroyed for example, BEPARTY and BEPRTYID may be null.
6. Timing variables:
 - a. BESTDTC and BEENDTC hold the start and end date/times for the event given in BETERM. If the end date/time is the same as the start date/time for the event, then BEENDTC is null.
 - b. Unlike other Events domains, BEDTC does not hold the date/time of data collection. Instead, it holds the date/time of *specimen* collection, in alignment with the use of --DTC for specimen-related findings. BEDTC values for extracted or otherwise derived specimens are copied from that of the parent specimen.

c. VISITNUM, VISIT, and VISITDY values for all records refer to the visit in which the originally collected specimen was collected.

7. The following variables generally would not be used in BE: dictionary coding variables (--LLT, --LLTCD, --PTCD, --HLT, --HLTCD, --HLGT, --HLGTCD), AE-specific variables (--SEV, --SER, --ACN, --ACNOTH, --ACNDEV, --REL, --RELNST, --PATT, --OUT, --SCAN, --SCONG, --SDISAB, --SDTH, --SHOSP, --SLIFE, --SOD, --SMIE, --CONTRT), toxicity variables (--TOX, --TOXGR).

BE – Examples

Example 1

In this example, a specimen is collected, flash frozen, thawed, and shipped to another location.

Some tests are very sensitive to specimen handling processes such as flash freezing or time spent in transit. Therefore, it is important to record when the processes were started and completed. Such information is recorded in the BE domain.

Row 1: Shows specimen collection. The value in SPDEVID for this row identifies the vessel into which the specimen is collected.

Rows 2-4: Show the start and end date/times of flash freezing, storing while frozen, and thawing. The value in SPDEVID for row 3 identifies the freezer in which the specimen is stored.

Row 5: Records the transportation of a biospecimen. Because there is only one ABC Lab, BEPTYID is null. The value in SPDEVID for this row identifies the shipping container.

be.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	SPDEVID	BESEQ	BEREFID	BETERM	BEDECOD	BEPARTY	BEPRTYID	BECAT	BELOC	VISITNUM	VISIT	BEDTC	BESTDTC	BEENDTC
1	ABC134	BE	43871	TS409871	1	1148.267	Collecting	COLLECTING	SITE	01	COLLECTION	BRAIN	1	BASELINE	2005-03-20	2005-03-20T15:07	
2	ABC134	BE	43871		2	1148.267	Flash Freezing	FLASH FREEZING	SITE	01	PREPARATION		1	BASELINE	2005-03-20	2005-03-20T15:07	2005-03-20T15:09
3	ABC134	BE	43871	309827	3	1148.267	Storing	STORING	SITE	01	STORING		1	BASELINE	2005-03-20	2005-03-20T15:09	2005-03-21T10:29
4	ABC134	BE	43871		4	1148.267	Thawing	THAWING	SITE	01	PREPARATION		1	BASELINE	2005-03-20	2005-03-21T10:29	2005-03-21T10:36
5	ABC134	BE	43871	LN43871	5	1148.267	Shipping	SHIPPING	ABC LAB		TRANSPORT		1	BASELINE	2005-03-20	2005-03-21T11:00	2005-03-21T15:00

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Row	STUDYID	RDOMAIN	USUBJID	IDVAR	IDVARVAL	QNAM	QLABEL	QVAL	QORIG	QEQAL
1	ABC134	BE	43871	BEREFID	1148.267	BESPEC	SPECIMEN TYPE	TISSUE	CRF	

Findings related to specimen handling processes are stored in the Biospecimen (BS) domain. These processes can be important to maintain the integrity of the specimens used in genetic variation and gene expression testing. Depending on how a study is designed, there might be very specific specimen handling specifications contained in the protocol for all labs to follow. Other protocols may let the labs determine the processes to follow. This example illustrates the latter approach.

Row 1: Shows the volume of the biospecimen.

Rows 2-3: Show the flash freeze temperature and material, associated via RELREC with BE row 2.

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bs.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	BSSEQ	BSGRPID	BSREFID	BSTESTCD	BSTEST	BSCAT	BSORRES	BSORRESU	BSSTRESC	BSSTRESN	BSSTRESU	BSSPEC	BSANTREG	VISITNUM	BSDTC
1	ABC134	BS	43871	1		1148.267	VOLUME	Volume	SPECIMEN MEASUREMENT	2	cm3	2	2	cm3	BRAIN	CEREBRAL AQUEDUCT	1	2005-03-20
2	ABC134	BS	43871	2	267FF	1148.267	TEMP	Temperature	SPECIMEN HANDLING	-80	C	-80	-80	C	BRAIN	CEREBRAL AQUEDUCT	1	2005-03-20
3	ABC134	BS	43871	3	267FF	1148.267	FFRZMAT	Flash Freeze Material	SPECIMEN HANDLING	DRY ICE/ISOPOPANOL		DRY ICE/ISOPOPANOL			BRAIN	CEREBRAL AQUEDUCT	1	5-0

The Device Identifiers (DI) dataset (required with the use of SPDEVID) is not shown in this example.

RELREC relates the records in BE and BS to each other.

Rows 1-2: Tie the specimen's volume to its collection, when the measurement was made.

Rows 3-4: Tie the temperature to which the specimen was flash frozen to the event of its occurrence.

relrec.xpt

Row	STUDYID	RDOMAIN	USUBJID	IDVAR	IDVARVAL	RELTYPE	RELID
1	ABC134	BE	43871	BESEQ	1		1
2	ABC134	BS	43871	BSSEQ	1		1
3	ABC134	BE	43871	BESEQ	2		2
4	ABC134	BS	43871	BSGRPID	267FF		2

Example 2

Cell-free RNA, which can be obtained from plasma, may be useful for some tumor-specific cancer detection,[1] but has poor integrity.[2]In this example, a blood sample was drawn, centrifuged to get plasma, and stored in a pretreated container before being shipped to the lab. The lab then extracted and purified RNA from the plasma, divided the RNA into 3 aliquots, and sequenced 1 aliquot immediately while freezing and storing the other 2 for later use.

Row 1: Shows the collection of the blood sample.

Row 2: Shows the extraction of the plasma via centrifuge. BEPDEVID holds the identifier for the container into which the plasma is placed. (Not shown: any preservatives with which the container comes pretreated, which would be stored in the Device Properties (DO) domain.)

Row 3: Shows the transportation of the plasma from the site to the lab.

Row 4: Shows the extraction of the RNA, which includes purification and quality control testing to make sure the sample is of a high enough quality to be viable. BEPDEVID holds the identifier for the purification kit.

Rows 5-7: Show the aliquoting of the RNA.

Row 8: Shows the sequencing of the first RNA aliquot. (Not shown: results from sequencing, which would be stored in the Pharmacogenomics Findings (PF) domain.)

Rows 9-10: Show the freezing of the second and third RNA aliquots.

be.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	SPDEVID	BESEQ	BREFID	BETERM	BEDECOD	BEPARTY	BEPRTYID	BECAT	VISITNUM	BEDTC	BESTDTC	BEENDTC
1	3441271	BE	MU-298		1	298B1	Collecting	COLLECTING	SITE	05	COLLECTION	2	2010-04-01T11:50	2010-04-01T11:50	
2	3441271	BE	MU-298	293USHE8	2	298B1-1	Extracting	EXTRACTING	SITE	05	EXTRACTION	2	2010-04-01T11:50	2010-04-01T12:10	
3	3441271	BE	MU-298		3	298B1-1	Shipping	SHIPPING	ABC LAB		TRANSPORT	2	2010-04-01T11:50	2010-04-01T15:00	2010-04-02T8:00
4	3441271	BE	MU-298	PURKIT	4	298R1-1R0	Extracting	EXTRACTING	ABC LAB		EXTRACTION	2	2010-04-01T11:50	2010-04-02T9:00	2010-04-05T13:50
5	3441271	BE	MU-298		5	298R1-1R1	Aliquoting	ALIQUOTING	ABC LAB		PREPARATION	2	2010-04-01T11:50	2010-04-05T13:50	
6	3441271	BE	MU-298		6	298R1-1R2	Aliquoting	ALIQUOTING	ABC LAB		PREPARATION	2	2010-04-01T11:50	2010-04-05T13:50	

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Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	SPDEVID	BESEQ	BEREFID	BETERM	BEDECOD	BEPARTY	BEPRTYID	BECAT	VISITNUM	BEDTC	BESTDTC	BEENDTC
7	3441271	BE	MU-298		7	298R1-1R3	Aliquoted	ALIQUOTING	ABC LAB		PREPARATION	2	2010-04-01T11:50	2010-04-05T13:50	
8	3441271	BE	MU-298		8	298R1-1R1	Sequenced	SEQUENCING	ABC LAB		PREPARATION	2	2010-04-01T11:50	2010-04-05T13:50	2010-04-06T10:30
9	3441271	BE	MU-298		9	298R1-1R2	Frozen	FREEZING	ABC LAB		PREPARATION	2	2010-04-01T11:50	2010-04-05T13:50	
10	3441271	BE	MU-298		10	298R1-1R3	Frozen	FREEZING	ABC LAB		PREPARATION	2	2010-04-01T11:50	2010-04-05T13:50	

The specimen type is given in a supplemental qualifier that mimics the standard findings variable --SPEC, and draws from the 2 codelists (GENSMP and SPECTYPE) for its values, depending on whether or not the biospecimen is a sample of the subject's genetic material.

Rows 1-2: Give the specimen types for the first 2 specimens as blood and plasma, respectively. These values come from the SPECTYPE codelist.

Rows 3-6: Give the specimen type for all subsequent specimens as RNA. "RNA" is one of the terms in the GENSMP codelist.

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Row	STUDYID	RDOMAIN	USUBJID	IDVAR	IDVARVAL	QNAM	QLABEL	QVAL	QORIG	QEVAL
1	3441271	BE	MU-298	BEREFID	298B1	BESPEC	Specimen Type	BLOOD	CRF	
2	3441271	BE	MU-298	BEREFID	298B1-1	BESPEC	Specimen Type	PLASMA	CRF	
3	3441271	BE	MU-298	BEREFID	298R1-1R0	BESPEC	Specimen Type	RNA	Collected	
4	3441271	BE	MU-298	BEREFID	298R1-1R1	BESPEC	Specimen Type	RNA	Collected	
5	3441271	BE	MU-298	BEREFID	298R1-1R2	BESPEC	Specimen Type	RNA	Collected	
6	3441271	BE	MU-298	BEREFID	298R1-1R3	BESPEC	Specimen Type	RNA	Collected	

Row 1: Shows the volume of the blood sample.

Row 2: Shows the volume of the plasma sample.

Rows 3-4: Show the volume and purity (integrity) of the RNA sample.

Rows 5-7: Show the volumes of the RNA aliquots.

bs.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	BSSEQ	BSREFID	BSTESTCD	BSTEST	BSCAT	BSORRES	BSORRESU	BSSTRESC	BSSTRESN	BSSTRESU	BSSPEC	VISITNUM	BSDTC
1	3441271	BS	MU-298	1	298B1	VOLUME	Volume	SPECIMEN MEASUREMENT	12	mL	6	6	mL	BLOOD	2	2010-04-01T11:50
2	3441271	BS	MU-298	2	298B1-1	VOLUME	Volume	SPECIMEN MEASUREMENT	7	mL	6	6	mL	PLASMA	2	2010-04-01T11:50
3	3441271	BS	MU-298	3	298B1-1R0	VOLUME	Volume	SPECIMEN MEASUREMENT	6	mL	6	6	mL	RNA	2	2010-04-01T11:50
4	3441271	BS	MU-298	4	298B1-1R0	RIN	RNA Integrity Number	QUALITY CONTROL	9.3		9.3	9.3		RNA	2	2010-04-01T11:50
5	3441271	BS	MU-298	5	298R1-1R1	VOLUME	Volume	SPECIMEN MEASUREMENT	2	mL	2	2	mL	RNA	2	2010-04-01T11:50
6	3441271	BS	MU-298	6	298R1-1R2	VOLUME	Volume	SPECIMEN MEASUREMENT	2	mL	2	2	mL	RNA	2	2010-04-01T11:50
7	3441271	BS	MU-298	7	298R1-1R3	VOLUME	Volume	SPECIMEN MEASUREMENT	2	mL	2	2	mL	RNA	2	2010-04-01T11:50

The results from the sequencing procedure are stored in the PF domain, which is not shown in this example. See GF examples for examples of GF datasets.

The RELSPEC dataset preserves the specimen hierarchy.

relspec.xpt

Row	STUDYID	USUBJID	REFID	SPEC	PARENT	LEVEL
1	3441271	MU-298	298B1	BLOOD		1
2	3441271	MU-298	298B1-1	PLASMA	298B1	2
3	3441271	MU-298	298R1-1R0	RNA	298B1-1	3
4	3441271	MU-298	298R1-1R1	RNA	298R1-1R0	4
5	3441271	MU-298	298R1-1R2	RNA	298R1-1R0	4
6	3441271	MU-298	298R1-1R3	RNA	298R1-1R0	4

The relationship between BE and BS is often many-to-many because any given biospecimen may have multiple findings about it and may undergo multiple events.

relrec.xpt

Row	STUDYID	RDOMAIN	USUBJID	IDVAR	IDVARVAL	RELTYPE	RELID
1	3441271	BE		BEREFID		MANY	1
2	3441271	BS		BSREFID		MANY	1
3	3441271	BE	MU-298	BESEQ	8		2
4	3441271	GF	MU-298	GFSEQ	1		2
5	3441271	GF	MU-298	GFSEQ	2		2
6	3441271	GF	MU-298	GFSEQ	3		2

References

1. Tsui NB, Ng EK, Lo YM. Molecular analysis of circulating RNA in plasma. *Methods Mol Biol.* 2006;336:123-134. doi:[10.1385/1-59745-074-X:123](https://doi.org/10.1385/1-59745-074-X:123)
2. Cerkovnik P, Perhavec A, Zgajnar J, Novakovic S. Optimization of an RNA isolation procedure from plasma samples. *Int J Mol Med.* 2007;20(3):293-300. doi:[10.3892/ijmm.20.3.293](https://doi.org/10.3892/ijmm.20.3.293)

6.2.3 Clinical Events (CE)

CE – Description/Overview

An events domain that contains clinical events of interest that would not be classified as adverse events.

CE – Specification

ce.xpt, Clinical Events — Events. One record per event per subject, Tabulation.

Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
STUDYID	Study Identifier	Char		Identifier	Unique identifier for a study.	Req
DOMAIN	Domain Abbreviation	Char	CE	Identifier	Two-character abbreviation for the domain.	Req
USUBJID	Unique Subject Identifier	Char		Identifier	Identifier used to uniquely identify a subject across all studies for all applications or submissions involving the product.	Req
CESEQ	Sequence Number	Num		Identifier	Sequence number given to ensure uniqueness of subject records within a domain. May be any valid number.	Req
CEGRPID	Group ID	Char		Identifier	Used to link together a block of related records for a subject within a domain.	Perm
CEREFID	Reference ID	Char		Identifier	Internal or external identifier (e.g., lab specimen ID, UUID for an ECG waveform or medical image).	Perm
CESPID	Sponsor-Defined Identifier	Char		Identifier	Sponsor-defined identifier.	Perm
CETERM	Reported Term for the Clinical Event	Char		Topic	Term for the medical condition or event. Most likely preprinted on CRF.	Req
CEDECOD	Dictionary-Derived Term	Char	*	Synonym Qualifier	Controlled terminology for the name of the clinical event. The sponsor is expected to provide the dictionary name and version used to map the terms utilizing the external codelist element in the Define-XML document.	Perm
CECAT	Category for the Clinical Event	Char	*	Grouping Qualifier	Used to define a category of related records.	Perm

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Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
CESCAT	Subcategory for the Clinical Event	Char	*	Grouping Qualifier	A further categorization of the condition or event.	Perm
CEPRES	Clinical Event Pre-specified	Char	(NY)	Variable Qualifier	Used to indicate whether the event in CETERM was prespecified. Value is "Y" for prespecified events and null for spontaneously reported events.	Perm
CEOCCUR	Clinical Event Occurrence	Char	(NY)	Record Qualifier	Used when the occurrence of specific events is solicited, to indicate whether or not a clinical event occurred. Values are null for spontaneously reported events.	Perm
CESTAT	Completion Status	Char	(ND)	Record Qualifier	The status indicates that a question from a prespecified list was not answered.	Perm
CEREASND	Reason Clinical Event Not Collected	Char		Record Qualifier	Describes the reason clinical event data was not collected. Used in conjunction with CESTAT when value is "NOT DONE".	Perm
CEBODSYS	Body System or Organ Class	Char	*	Record Qualifier	Dictionary-derived. Body system or organ class that is involved in an event or measurement from a standard hierarchy (e.g., MedDRA). When using a multi-axial dictionary such as MedDRA, this should contain the SOC used for the sponsor's analyses and summary tables, which may not necessarily be the primary SOC.	Perm
CESEV	Severity/Intensity	Char	(SEVRS)	Record Qualifier	The severity or intensity of the event. Examples: "MILD", "MODERATE", "SEVERE".	Perm
CETOXGR	Standard Toxicity Grade	Char	*	Record Qualifier	Toxicity grade according to a standard toxicity scale (e.g., Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events (CTCAE) v3.0). Sponsor should specify name of the scale and version used in the metadata. If value is from a numeric scale, represent only the number (e.g., "2", not "Grade 2").	Perm
TAETORD	Planned Order of Element within Arm	Num		Timing	Number that gives the planned order of the element within the arm for the element in which the clinical event started.	Perm
EPOCH	Epoch	Char	(EPOCH)	Timing	Epoch associated with the start date/time of the clinical event.	Perm
CEDTC	Date/Time of Event Collection	Char	ISO 8601 datetime or interval	Timing	Collection date and time for the clinical event observation represented in ISO 8601 character format.	Perm
CESTDTC	Start Date/Time of Clinical Event	Char	ISO 8601 datetime or interval	Timing	Start date/time of the clinical event represented in ISO 8601 character format.	Perm
CEENDTC	End Date/Time of Clinical Event	Char	ISO 8601 datetime or interval	Timing	End date/time of the clinical event, represented in ISO 8601 character format.	Perm
CEDY	Study Day of Event Collection	Num		Timing	Study day of clinical event collection, measured as integer days. Algorithm for calculations must be relative to the sponsor-defined RFSTDTC variable in Demographics. This formula should be consistent across the submission.	Perm
CESTDY	Study Day of Start of Event	Num		Timing	Actual study day of start of the clinical event expressed in integer days relative to the sponsor-defined RFSTDTC in Demographics.	Perm
CEENDY	Study Day of End of Event	Num		Timing	Actual study day of end of the clinical event expressed in integer days relative to the sponsor-defined RFSTDTC in Demographics.	Perm
CESTRF	Start Relative to Reference Period	Char	(STENRF)	Timing	Describes the start of the clinical event relative to the sponsor-defined reference period. The sponsor-defined reference period is a continuous period of time defined by a discrete starting point and a discrete ending point (represented by RFSTDTC and RFENDTC in Demographics). Not all values of the codelist are allowable for this variable. See Section 4.4.7, Use of Relative Timing Variables .	Perm
CEENRF	End Relative to Reference Period	Char	(STENRF)	Timing	Describes the end of the event relative to the sponsor-defined reference period. The sponsor-defined reference period is a continuous period of time defined by a discrete starting point and a discrete ending point (represented by RFSTDTC and RFENDTC in Demographics). Not all values of the codelist are allowable for this variable. See Section 4.4.7, Use of Relative Timing Variables .	Perm
CESTRPT	Start Relative to Reference Time Point	Char	(STENRF)	Timing	Identifies the start of the observation as being before or after the reference time point defined by variable CESTPT. Not all values of the codelist are allowable for this variable. See Section 4.4.7, Use of Relative Timing Variables .	Perm

Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
CESTTPT	Start Reference Time Point	Char		Timing	Description or date/time in ISO 8601 character format of the sponsor-defined reference point referred to by --STRTP. Examples: "2003-12-15", "VISIT 1".	Perm
CEENRTPT	End Relative to Reference Time Point	Char	(STENRF)	Timing	Identifies the end of the observation as being before or after the sponsor-defined reference time point defined by variable CEENTPT. Not all values of the codelist are allowable for this variable. See Section 4.4.7, Use of Relative Timing Variables .	Perm
CEENTPT	End Reference Time Point	Char		Timing	Description or date/time in ISO 8601 character format of the reference point referred to by CEENRTPT. Examples: "2003-12-25", "VISIT 2".	Perm

¹In this column, an asterisk (*) indicates that the variable may be subject to controlled terminology. CDISC/NCI codelist values are enclosed in parentheses.

CE – Assumptions

1. The determination of events to be considered clinical events versus adverse events should be done carefully and with reference to regulatory guidelines or consultation with a regulatory review division. Events of clinical interest as defined by the protocol that are not considered AEs should be reflected as CEs.
 - a. Events considered to be clinical events may include episodes of symptoms of the disease under study (often known as "signs and symptoms"), or events that do not constitute adverse events in themselves, though they might lead to the identification of an adverse event. For example, in a study of an investigational treatment for migraine headaches, migraine headaches may not be considered to be adverse events per protocol. The occurrence of migraines or associated signs and symptoms might be reported in CE.
 - b. In vaccine trials, certain adverse events may be considered to be signs or symptoms and accordingly determined to be clinical events. If any event is considered serious, then the serious variable (--SER) and the serious adverse event flags (--SCAN, --SCONG, --SDTH, --SHOSP, --SDISAB, --SLIFE, --SOD, --SMIE) would be required in the CE domain.
 - c. Other studies might track the occurrence of specific events as efficacy endpoints. For example, in a study of an investigational treatment for prevention of ischemic stroke, all occurrences of TIA, stroke, and death might be captured as clinical events and assessed as to whether they meet endpoint criteria. Note that other information about these events may be reported in other datasets. For example, the event leading to death would be reported in AE; death would also be a reason for study discontinuation in the Disposition (DS) domain.
2. CEOCCUR and CEPRESP are used together to indicate whether the event in CETERM was prespecified and whether it occurred. CEPRESP can be used to separate records that correspond to probing questions for prespecified events from those that represent spontaneously reported events, whereas CEOCCUR contains the responses to such questions. The following table shows how these variables are populated in various situations.

Situation	Value of CEPRESP	Value of CEOCCUR	Value of CESTAT
Spontaneously reported event occurrence			
Prespecified event occurred	Y	Y	
Prespecified event did not occur	Y	N	
Prespecified event has no response	Y		NOT DONE

3. The collection of write-in events on a CE CRF should be considered with caution. Sponsors must ensure that all adverse events are recorded in the AE domain.
4. Any identifier variable may be added to the CE domain.

5. Timing variables
 - a. Relative timing assessments "Prior" or "Ongoing" are common in the collection of CE information. CESTRF or CEENRF may be used when this timing assessment is relative to the study reference period for the subject represented in the Demographics (DM) dataset (RFENDTC). CESTRTPT with CESTTPT and/or CEENRTPT with CEENTPT may be used when "Prior" or "Ongoing" are relative to specific dates other than the start and end of the study reference period. See Section 4.4.7, [Use of Relative Timing Variables](#).
 - b. Additional timing variables may be used when appropriate.
6. The clinical events domain is based on the Events general observation class and thus can use any variables in the Events class, including those found in the AE domain specification table.

CE – Examples

Example 1

In this example, data were collected about prespecified events that, in the context of this study, were not reportable as AEs. The data were collected in a log independent of visits, rather than in visit-based CRF modules, so visit and date of collection (CEDTC) data were not collected.

CRF

<i>Record start dates of any of the following signs that occurred during the study.</i>		
Clinical Sign	Did it occur?	Start Date of First Episode
Rash	No	
	Yes	
Wheezing	No	
	Yes	
Edema	No	
	Yes	
Conjunctivitis	No	
	Yes	

Rows 1-3: Show 3 symptoms which occurred and their start dates.

Row 4: Shows that conjunctivitis did not occur. Because there was no event, there is no start date.

ce.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	CESEQ	CETERM	CEPRES	CEOCCUR	CESTDTC
1	ABC123	CE	123	1	Rash	Y	Y	2006-05-03
2	ABC123	CE	123	2	Wheezing	Y	Y	2006-05-03
3	ABC123	CE	123	3	Edema	Y	Y	2006-05-03
4	ABC123	CE	123	4	Conjunctivitis	Y	N	

Example 2

In this example, the CRF included both questions about prespecified clinical events (events not reportable as AEs in the context of this study) and places for specifying additional clinical events. No explicit evaluation interval is given, but the implicit time frame for the question is "during the study." Although this example CRF shows only 1 row for each symptom, if a symptom occurred more than once, data would be collected for each time it occurred.

These data are about the event as a whole, so they are represented in the CE domain.

In this example, the use of "Other, Specify" for clinical events is likely to require manual review of the data, to be sure that none of the write-in terms should have been reported as adverse events based on the sponsor's criteria for this study.

CRF

Event		Date Started	Date Ended	Severity
Nausea	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	--/---/---- (dd/mmm/yyyy)	--/---/---- (dd/mmm/yyyy)	<input type="radio"/> Mild <input type="radio"/> Moderate <input type="radio"/> Severe
Vomit	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	--/---/---- (dd/mmm/yyyy)	--/---/---- (dd/mmm/yyyy)	<input type="radio"/> Mild <input type="radio"/> Moderate <input type="radio"/> Severe
Diarrhea	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	--/---/---- (dd/mmm/yyyy)	--/---/---- (dd/mmm/yyyy)	<input type="radio"/> Mild <input type="radio"/> Moderate <input type="radio"/> Severe
Other, Specify:	_____	--/---/---- (dd/mmm/yyyy)	--/---/---- (dd/mmm/yyyy)	<input type="radio"/> Mild <input type="radio"/> Moderate <input type="radio"/> Severe

- Rows 1-2:** Show records for 2 instances of the prespecified clinical event, nausea. The CEPRESP value of "Y" indicates that there was a probing question; the response to the probe (CEOCCUR) was "Yes". CEPRESP and CEOCCUR are included in both records for "Nausea". The record includes additional data about the event.
- Row 3:** Shows a record for the prespecified clinical event, vomit. The CEPRESP value of "Y" indicates that there was a probing question; the response to the question (CEOCCUR) was "No". Because there was no event, severity and start and end dates are null.
- Row 4:** Shows a record for the prespecified clinical event, diarrhea. The value "Y" for CEPRESP indicates it was prespecified. The CESTAT value of NOT DONE indicates that the probing question was not asked or that there was no answer.
- Row 5:** Shows a record for a write-in clinical event recorded in the "Other, Specify" space. Because this event was not prespecified, CEPRESP and CEOCCUR are null. See Section 4.2.7.3, "Specify" Values for Topic Variables, for further information on populating the topic variable when "Other, Specify" is used on the CRF.

ce.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	CESEQ	CETERM	CEDECOD	CEPRES	CEOCCUR	CESTAT	CESEV	CESTDTC	CEENDTC
1	ABC123	CE	123	1	NAUSEA	Nausea	Y	Y		MODERATE	2005-10-12	2005-10-12
2	ABC123	CE	123	2	NAUSEA	Nausea	Y	Y		MODERATE	2005-10-14	2005-10-15
3	ABC123	CE	123	3	VOMIT	Vomiting	Y	N				
4	ABC123	CE	123	4	DIARRHEA	Diarrhoea	Y		NOT DONE			
5	ABC123	CE	123	5	SEVERE HEAD PAIN	Headache				SEVERE	2005-10-09	2005-10-11

Example 3

In this study, a prior fracture in the previous 5 years was a requirement for study entry. Details about bone-fracture events were collected about pre-study fractures in the previous 5 years, and about any fracture events that occurred during the study.

Bone Fracture Assessment	
Which fracture?	<input type="radio"/> Pre-study fracture, reference number _____ <input type="radio"/> On-study fracture, reference number _____
Date of collection	--/--/--
Date of fracture	--/--/--
How did fracture occur?	<input type="radio"/> Pathologic <input type="radio"/> Fall <input type="radio"/> Other trauma <input type="radio"/> Unknown
What was the location of the fracture?	_____
What was the laterality?	<input type="radio"/> Left <input type="radio"/> Right <input type="radio"/> Not applicable
Were therapeutic measures required?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Unknown
If therapeutic measures were required, select all that apply.	<input type="checkbox"/> Casting/immobilization <input type="checkbox"/> Traction <input type="checkbox"/> Surgery
Were there any complications of the fracture?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Unknown
If there were complications, select all that apply.	<input type="checkbox"/> Infection of fracture site <input type="checkbox"/> Improper healing requiring bone reset <input type="checkbox"/> Soft tissue damage, specify location _____

The collected data do not meet criteria for representation in FA. Data about the most recent pre-study fracture were represented in the Medical History (MH) domain, and data about fractures during the study were represented in the CE domain.

The supplemental qualifier MHCAUSE or CECAUSE (depending on domain) was used to represent the response to the question, "How did the fracture occur?"

The supplemental qualifier MHCPLIND or CECPLIND (depending on domain) was used to represent the response to the question, "Were there any complications of the fracture?"

The codelist used for AECONTRT (NY) was used for MHCONTRT and CECONTRT.

Row 1: The subject had only 1 fracture in the last 5 years. This fracture required treatment (MHCONTRT = "Y").

Row 2: This subject had a complication (see supplemental qualifier MHCPLIND in suppmh.xpt dataset), which was represented as a separate medical history event. MHGRPID was used to group this with the fracture for which it was a complication. No separate start date for this complication was collected, so MHSTDTTC is blank.

mh.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	MHSEQ	MHGRPID	MHSPID	MHTERM	MHCAT	MHSCAT	MHPRESP	MHOCCUR	MHLOC	MHLAT	MHCONTRT	MHDTTC	MHSTDTTC	MHEVLINT
1	ABC	MH	ABC-US-701-002	1	1	MH1	Fracture	FRACTURE-RELATED EVENTS		Y	Y	RIB 3	RIGHT	Y	2006-05-13	2005-08-18	-P5Y

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Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	MHSEQ	MHGRPID	MHSPID	MHTERM	MHCAT	MHSCAT	MHPRESP	MHOCCUR	MHLOC	MHLAT	MHCONTRT	MHDTC	MHSTDTC	MHEVLINT
2	ABC	MH	ABC-US-701-002	2	1		Soft Tissue Damage	FRACTURE-RELATED EVENTS	COMPLICATIONS	Y	Y	LUNG			2006-05-13		

The cause of the fracture and whether there were complications were represented as supplemental qualifiers.

suppmh.xpt

Row	STUDYID	RDOMAIN	USUBJID	IDVAR	IDVARVAL	QNAM	QLABEL	QVAL	QORIG	QEVAL
1	ABC	MH	001-001	MHSEQ	1	MHCAUSE	Cause of Event	OTHER TRAUMA	CRF	
2	ABC	MH	001-001	MHSEQ	1	MHCLIND	Complications Indicator	Y	CRF	

The subject had 2 on-study fractures.

Row 1: Shows the subject's first on-study fracture. Although it healed normally (as indicated by the lack of complications, supplemental qualifier CECPLIND = "N"), it required additional treatment, as indicated by CECONTRT = "Y".

Rows 2-3: Show the subject's second fracture and its associated complication. The 2 events were linked using CEGRPID.

ce.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	CESEQ	CEGRPID	CESPID	CETERM	CECAT	CESCAT	CEPRESP	CEOCCUR	CELOC	CELAT	CECONTRT	CEDTC	CESTDTC
1	ABC	CE	ABC-US-701-002	1		CE1	Fracture	FRACTURE-RELATED EVENTS		Y	Y	HUMERUS	RIGHT	Y	2006-07-09	2006-07-03
2	ABC	CE	ABC-US-701-002	2	1	CE2	Fracture	FRACTURE-RELATED EVENTS		Y	Y	FIBULA	LEFT	N	2006-10-23	2006-10-15
3	ABC	CE	ABC-US-701-002	3	1	CE3	Infection of fracture site	FRACTURE-RELATED EVENTS	COMPLICATIONS	Y	Y				2006-10-23	

The causes of the fractures and whether there were complications were represented as supplemental qualifiers.

suppce.xpt

Row	STUDYID	RDOMAIN	USUBJID	IDVAR	IDVARVAL	QNAM	QLABEL	QVAL	QORIG	QEVAL
1	ABC	CE	001-001	CESEQ	1	CECAUSE	Cause of Event	FALL	CRF	
2	ABC	CE	001-001	CESEQ	1	CECLIND	Complications Indicator	N	CRF	
3	ABC	CE	001-001	CESEQ	2	CECAUSE	Cause of Event	OTHER TRAUMA	CRF	
4	ABC	CE	001-001	CESEQ	2	CECLIND	Complications Indicator	Y	CRF	

The therapeutic measures in this example were procedures represented in the Procedures (PR) domain. PRSTDTC is an expected variable, so it is included in the dataset, although it was not collected in this study.

Row 1: The subject's pre-study fracture required one of the prespecified therapeutic procedures. The sponsor populated PRSPID with the value in MHSPID for the fracture. PRDTC is populated with the date on which medical history was collected, which also appeared in MHDTC.

Rows 2-3: The subject's first on-study fracture required 2 of the prespecified therapeutic procedures. For these procedures, PRSPID was populated with a CESPID value. PRDTC is the same as CEDTC for the associated fracture.

pr.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	PRSEQ	PRSPID	PRTRT	PRCAT	PRPRESP	PROCCUR	PRDTC	PRSTDTC
1	ABC	PR	ABC-US-701-002	1	MH1	Casting/Immobilization	FRACTURE TREATMENTS	Y	Y	2006-05-13	
2	ABC	PR	ABC-US-701-002	2	CE1	Surgery	FRACTURE TREATMENTS	Y	Y	2006-07-09	

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	PRSEQ	PRSPID	PRTRT	PRCAT	PRPRES	PROCCUR	PRDTC	PRSTDTC
3	ABC	PR	ABC-US-701-002	3	CE1	Traction	FRACTURE TREATMENTS	Y	Y	2006-07-09	

The therapeutic measures are linked to the fracture events in the RELREC dataset. The sponsor anticipated the need to link procedures either to an MH record or a CE record, so included domain prefixes in the values of MHSPID and CESPID and used those in populating PRSPID.

Rows 1-2: Show the dataset-to-dataset relationship between MH and PR records.

Rows 3-4: Show the relationship between CE and PR records.

relrec.xpt

Row	STUDYID	RDOMAIN	USUBJID	IDVAR	IDVARVAL	RELTYPE	RELID
1	ABC	MH		MHSPID		ONE	1
2	ABC	PR		PRSPID		MANY	1
3	ABC	CE		CESPID		ONE	2
4	ABC	PR		PRSPID		MANY	2

6.2.4 Disposition (DS)

DS – Description/Overview

An events domain that contains information encompassing and representing data related to subject disposition.

DS – Specification

ds.xpt, Disposition — Events. One record per disposition status or protocol milestone per subject, Tabulation.

Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
STUDYID	Study Identifier	Char		Identifier	Unique identifier for a study.	Req
DOMAIN	Domain Abbreviation	Char	DS	Identifier	Two-character abbreviation for the domain.	Req
USUBJID	Unique Subject Identifier	Char		Identifier	Identifier used to uniquely identify a subject across all studies for all applications or submissions involving the product.	Req
DSSEQ	Sequence Number	Num		Identifier	Sequence number given to ensure uniqueness of subject records within a domain. May be any valid number.	Req
DSGRPID	Group ID	Char		Identifier	Used to tie together a block of related records in a single domain for a subject.	Perm
DSREFID	Reference ID	Char		Identifier	Internal or external identifier.	Perm
DSSPID	Sponsor-Defined Identifier	Char		Identifier	Sponsor-defined reference number. May be preprinted on the CRF as an explicit line identifier or defined in the sponsor's operational database. Example: Line number on a Disposition page.	Perm
DSTERM	Reported Term for the Disposition Event	Char		Topic	Verbatim name of the event or protocol milestone. Some terms in DSTERM will match DSDECOD, but others, such as "Subject moved", will map to controlled terminology in DSDECOD, such as "LOST TO FOLLOW-UP".	Req
DSDECOD	Standardized Disposition Term	Char	(NCOMPLT) (PROTMLST) (OTHEVENT)	Synonym Qualifier	Controlled terminology for the name of disposition event or protocol milestone. Examples of protocol milestones: "INFORMED CONSENT OBTAINED", "RANDOMIZED". There are separate codelists used for DSDECOD where the choice depends on the value of DSCAT. Codelist "NCOMPLT" is used for disposition events, codelist "PROTMLST" is used for protocol milestones, and codelist "OTHEVENT" is used for other events.	Req
DSCAT	Category for Disposition Event	Char	(DSCAT)	Grouping Qualifier	Used to define a category of related records.	Exp

DSSCAT	Subcategory for Disposition Event	Char	(DSSCAT)	Grouping Qualifier	A further categorization of DSCAT (e.g., "STUDY PARTICIPATION", "STUDY TREATMENT" when DSCAT = "DISPOSITION EVENT"). The variable may be subject to controlled terminology for other categories of disposition event records.	Perm
EPOCH	Epoch	Char	(EPOCH)	Timing	Epoch associated with the start date/time of the event.	Perm
DSSTDC	Date/Time of Collection	Char	ISO 8601 datetime or interval	Timing	Collection date and time of the disposition observation represented in ISO 8601 character format.	Perm
DSSTDTC	Start Date/Time of Disposition Event	Char	ISO 8601 datetime or interval	Timing	Start date/time of the disposition event in ISO 8601 character format.	Exp
DSDY	Study Day of Collection	Num		Timing	Study day of collection of event relative to the sponsor-defined RFSTDTC.	Perm
DSSTDY	Study Day of Start of Disposition Event	Num		Timing	Study day of start of event relative to the sponsor-defined RFSTDTC.	Exp

¹In this column, an asterisk (*) indicates that the variable may be subject to controlled terminology. CDISC/NCI codelist values are enclosed in parentheses.

DS – Assumptions

1. The Disposition (DS) dataset provides an accounting for all subjects who entered the study and may include protocol milestones, such as randomization, as well as the subject's completion status or reason for discontinuation for the entire study or each phase or segment of the study, including screening and post-treatment follow-up. Sponsors may choose which disposition events and milestones to submit for a study. See ICH E3, Section 10.1, for information about disposition events.
2. Categorization
 - a. DSCAT is used to distinguish between disposition events, protocol milestones, and other events. The controlled terminology for DSCAT consists of "DISPOSITION EVENT", "PROTOCOL MILESTONE", and "OTHER EVENT".
 - b. An event with DSCAT = "DISPOSITION EVENT" describes either disposition of study participation or of a study treatment. It describes whether a subject completed study participation or a study treatment and, if not, the reason they did not complete it. Dispositions may be described for each epoch (e.g., screening, initial treatment, washout, cross-over treatment, follow-up) or for the study as a whole. If disposition events for both study participation and study treatment(s) are to be represented, then DSSCAT provides this distinction. For records with DSCAT = "DISPOSITION EVENT",
 - i. DSSCAT = "STUDY PARTICIPATION" is used to represent disposition of study participation.
 - ii. DSSCAT = "STUDY TREATMENT" is used when a study has only a single treatment.
 - iii. If a study has multiple treatments, then DSSCAT should name the individual treatment.
 - c. DSSCAT may be used when DSCAT = "PROTOCOL MILESTONE" or "OTHER EVENT", but would be subject to additional CDISC Controlled Terminology.
 - d. An event with DSCAT = "PROTOCOL MILESTONE" is a protocol-specified, point-in-time event. Common protocol milestones include "INFORMED CONSENT OBTAINED" and "RANDOMIZED." DSSCAT may be used for subcategories of protocol milestones.
 - e. An event with DSCAT = "OTHER EVENT" is another important event that occurred during a trial, but was not driven by protocol requirements and was not captured in another Events or Interventions class dataset. "TREATMENT UNBLINDED" is an example of an event that would be represented with DSCAT = "OTHER EVENT".

- f. Associations between DSCAT and some DSDECOD codelist values are described in the DS Codetable (available at <https://www.cdisc.org/standards/terminology/controlled-terminology>).
3. DS description and coding
- a. DSDECOD values are drawn from controlled terminology. The controlled terminology depends on the value of DSCAT.
 - b. When DSCAT = "DISPOSITION EVENT" DSTERM contains either "COMPLETED" or, if the subject did not complete, specific verbatim information about the reason for non-completion.
 - i. When DSTERM = "COMPLETED", DSDECOD is the term "COMPLETED" from the Controlled Terminology codelist NCOMPLT.
 - ii. When DSTERM contains verbatim text, DSDECOD will use the extensible Controlled Terminology codelist NCOMPLT. For example, DSTERM = "Subject moved" might be coded to DSDECOD = "LOST TO FOLLOW-UP".
 - c. When DSCAT = "PROTOCOL MILESTONE", DSTERM contains the verbatim (as collected) and/or standardized text, DSDECOD will use the extensible Controlled Terminology codelist PROTMLST.
 - d. When DSCAT = "OTHER EVENT", DSDECOD uses sponsor terminology.
 - i. If a reason for the event was collected, the reason for the event is in DSTERM and the DSDECOD is a term from sponsor terminology. For example, if treatment was unblinded due to investigator error, this might be represented in a record with DSTERM = "INVESTIGATOR ERROR" and DSDECOD = "TREATMENT UNBLINDED".
 - ii. If no reason was collected, then DSTERM should be populated with the value in DSDECOD.
4. Timing variables
- a. DSSTDTC is expected and is used for the date/time of the disposition event. Events represented in the DS domain do not have end dates; disposition events do not span an interval, but rather occur at a single date/time (e.g., randomization date, disposition of study participation or study treatment).
 - b. DSSTDTC documents the date/time that a protocol milestone, disposition event, or other event occurred. For an event with DSCAT = "DISPOSITION EVENT" where DSTERM is not "COMPLETED", the reason for non-completion may be related to an observation reported in another dataset. DSSTDTC is the date/time that the Epoch was completed and is not necessarily the same as the date/time, start date/time, or end date/time of the observation that led to discontinuation.

For example, a subject reported severe vertigo on June 1, 2006 (AESTDTC). After ruling out other possible causes, the investigator decided to discontinue study treatment on June 6, 2006 (DSSTDTC). The subject reported that the vertigo had resolved on June 8, 2006 (AEENDTC).
 - c. EPOCH may be included as a timing variable as in other general observation-class domains. In DS, EPOCH is based on DSSTDTC. The values of EPOCH are drawn from the Trial Arms (TA) dataset (see Section 7.2.1, [Trial Arms](#)).
5. Reasons for termination: ICH E3 Section 10.1 indicates that "the specific reason for discontinuation" should be presented, and that summaries should be "grouped by treatment and by major reason." The CDISC SDS Team interprets this guidance as requiring 1 standardized disposition term (DSDECOD) per disposition event. If multiple reasons are reported, the sponsor should identify a primary reason and use that to populate DSTERM and DSDECOD. Additional reasons should be submitted in SUPPDS.

For example, in a case where DSTERM = "SEVERE NAUSEA" and DSDECOD = "ADVERSE EVENT", the supplemental qualifiers dataset might include records with

SUPPDS QNAM = "DSTERM1", SUPPDS QLABEL = "Reported Term for Disposition Event 1", and SUPPDS QVAL = "SUBJECT REFUSED FURTHER TREATMENT"

SUPPDS QNAM = "DSDECOD1", SUPPDS QLABEL = "Standardized Disposition Term 1", and SUPPDS QVAL = "WITHDREW CONSENT"

6. Any identifier variables, timing variables, or Events general observation-class qualifiers may be added to the DS domain, but the following Qualifiers would generally not be used: --PRESP, --OCCUR, --STAT, --REASND, --BODSYS, --LOC, --SEV, --SER, --ACN, --ACNOTH, --REL, --RELNST, --PATT, --OUT, --SCAN, --SCONG, --SDISAB, --SDTH, --SHOSP, --SLIFE, --SOD, --SMIE, --CONTRT, --TOXGR.

DS – Examples

Example 1

In this example, disposition of study participation was collected for each epoch of a trial. Disposition of study participation is indicated by DSCAT = "DISPOSITION EVENT". EPOCH was taken from the CRF, which asked about completion of each epoch of the study. Data about disposition of study treatment was not collected, but the sponsor populated DSSCAT with "STUDY PARTICIPATION" to emphasize that these represent disposition of study participation.

Data were also collected about several protocol milestones represented with DSCAT = "PROTOCOL MILESTONE".

- Rows 1, 2, 6, 8, 9, 12, 13, 17, 18:** Show records for protocol milestones. DSTERM and DSDECOD are populated with the same value, the name of the milestone. Note that for randomization events, EPOCH = "SCREENING", because randomization occurred before the start of treatment, during the screening epoch.
- Rows 3-5:** Show 3 records for a subject who completed 3 stages of the study ("SCREENING", "TREATMENT", "FOLLOW-UP").
- Row 7:** Shows disposition of a subject who was a screen failure. The verbatim reason the subject was a screen failure is represented in DSTERM. Because the subject did not complete the screening epoch, DSDECOD is not "COMPLETED" but another appropriate controlled term, "PROTOCOL VIOLATION". The date of discontinuation is in DSSTDTC. The protocol deviation event itself would be represented in the DV dataset.
- Rows 10-11:** Show disposition of a subject who completed the screening stage but did not complete the treatment stage. For completed epochs, both DSTERM and DSDECOD are "COMPLETED". For epochs that were not completed, the verbatim reason for non-completion of the treatment epoch is in DSTERM, while the value from controlled terminology is in DSDECOD.
- Rows 14-16:** Show disposition of a subject who completed treatment, but did not complete follow-up. Note that for final disposition event, the date of collection of the event information, DSDTC, was different from the date of the disposition event (the subject's death), DSSTDTC.
- Rows 19-21:** Show disposition of a subject who discontinued the treatment epoch due to an adverse event, but who went on to complete the follow-up phase of the trial.

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ds.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	DSSEQ	DSTERM	DSDECOD	DSCAT	DSSCAT	EPOCH	DSDTC	DSSTDTC
1	ABC123	DS	123101	1	INFORMED CONSENT OBTAINED	INFORMED CONSENT OBTAINED	PROTOCOL MILESTONE		SCREENING	2003-09-21	2003-09-21
2	ABC123	DS	123101	2	RANDOMIZED	RANDOMIZED	PROTOCOL MILESTONE		SCREENING	2003-09-30	2003-09-30
3	ABC123	DS	123101	3	COMPLETED	COMPLETED	DISPOSITION EVENT	STUDY PARTICIPATION	SCREENING	2003-09-30	2003-09-29
4	ABC123	DS	123101	4	COMPLETED	COMPLETED	DISPOSITION EVENT	STUDY PARTICIPATION	TREATMENT	2003-10-31	2003-10-31
5	ABC123	DS	123101	5	COMPLETED	COMPLETED	DISPOSITION EVENT	STUDY PARTICIPATION	FOLLOW-UP	2003-11-15	2003-11-15
6	ABC123	DS	123102	1	INFORMED CONSENT OBTAINED	INFORMED CONSENT OBTAINED	PROTOCOL MILESTONE		SCREENING	2003-11-21	2003-11-21
7	ABC123	DS	123102	2	SUBJECT DENIED MRI PROCEDURE	PROTOCOL VIOLATION	DISPOSITION EVENT	STUDY PARTICIPATION	SCREENING	2003-11-22	2003-11-20
8	ABC123	DS	123103	1	INFORMED CONSENT OBTAINED	INFORMED CONSENT OBTAINED	PROTOCOL MILESTONE		SCREENING	2003-09-15	2003-09-15
9	ABC123	DS	123103	2	RANDOMIZED	RANDOMIZED	PROTOCOL MILESTONE		SCREENING	2003-09-30	2003-09-30
10	ABC123	DS	123103	3	COMPLETED	COMPLETED	DISPOSITION EVENT	STUDY PARTICIPATION	SCREENING	2003-09-30	2003-09-22
11	ABC123	DS	123103	4	SUBJECT MOVED	LOST TO FOLLOW-UP	DISPOSITION EVENT	STUDY PARTICIPATION	TREATMENT	2003-10-31	2003-10-31
12	ABC123	DS	123104	1	INFORMED CONSENT OBTAINED	INFORMED CONSENT OBTAINED	PROTOCOL MILESTONE		SCREENING	2003-09-15	2003-09-15
13	ABC123	DS	123104	3	RANDOMIZED	RANDOMIZED	PROTOCOL MILESTONE		SCREENING	2003-09-30	2003-09-30
14	ABC123	DS	123104	2	COMPLETED	COMPLETED	DISPOSITION EVENT	STUDY PARTICIPATION	SCREENING	2003-09-30	2003-09-22
15	ABC123	DS	123104	4	COMPLETED	COMPLETED	DISPOSITION EVENT	STUDY PARTICIPATION	TREATMENT	2003-10-15	2003-10-15
16	ABC123	DS	123104	5	AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENT	DEATH	DISPOSITION EVENT	STUDY PARTICIPATION	FOLLOW-UP	2003-10-31	2003-10-29
17	ABC123	DS	123105	1	INFORMED CONSENT OBTAINED	INFORMED CONSENT OBTAINED	PROTOCOL MILESTONE		SCREENING	2003-09-28	2003-09-28
18	ABC123	DS	123105	2	RANDOMIZED	RANDOMIZED	PROTOCOL MILESTONE		SCREENING	2003-10-02	2003-10-02
19	ABC123	DS	123105	3	COMPLETED	COMPLETED	DISPOSITION EVENT	STUDY PARTICIPATION	SCREENING	2003-10-02	2003-10-02
20	ABC123	DS	123105	4	ANEMIA	ADVERSE EVENT	DISPOSITION EVENT	STUDY PARTICIPATION	TREATMENT	2003-10-17	2003-10-17
21	ABC123	DS	123105	5	COMPLETED	COMPLETED	DISPOSITION EVENT	STUDY PARTICIPATION	FOLLOW-UP	2003-11-02	2003-11-02

Example 2

In this example, the sponsor has chosen to simply submit whether or not subjects completed the study, so there is only 1 record per subject. The sponsor did not collect disposition of treatment and did not include DSSCAT. EPOCH was populated as a timing variable, and represents the epoch during which the subject discontinued.

Row 1: Subject 456101 completed the study. EPOCH = "FOLLOW-UP", which was the last epoch in the design of this study.

Rows 2-3: Subjects 456102 and 456103 discontinued. Both discontinued participation during the treatment epoch.

ds.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	DSSEQ	DSTERM	DSDECOD	DSCAT	EPOCH	DSSTDTC
1	ABC456	DS	456101	1	COMPLETED	COMPLETED	DISPOSITION EVENT	FOLLOW-UP	2003-09-21
2	ABC456	DS	456102	1	SUBJECT TAKING STUDY MED ERRATICALLY	PROTOCOL VIOLATION	DISPOSITION EVENT	TREATMENT	2003-09-29
3	ABC456	DS	456103	1	LOST TO FOLLOW-UP	LOST TO FOLLOW-UP	DISPOSITION EVENT	TREATMENT	2003-10-15

Example 3

In this study, disposition of study participation was collected for the treatment and follow-up epochs. For these records, the value in EPOCH was taken from the CRF. Data on screen failures were not submitted for this study, so all submitted subjects completed screening; the sponsor chose not to collect data on disposition of the screening epoch.

Data on protocol milestones were not collected, but data were collected if a subject's treatment was unblinded. For these records, EPOCH represents the epoch during which the blind was broken.

Rows 1, 2: Subject 789101 completed the treatment and follow-up phases.

Rows 3, 5: Subject 789102 did not complete the treatment phase but did complete the follow-up phase.

Row 4: Subject 789102's treatment was unblinded. The date of the unblinding is represented in DSSTDTC. Maintaining the blind as per protocol was not considered to be an "event" because there was no change in the subject's state.

ds.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	DSSEQ	DSTERM	DSDECOD	DSCAT	EPOCH	DSSTDTC
1	ABC789	DS	789101	1	COMPLETED	COMPLETED	DISPOSITION EVENT	TREATMENT	2004-09-12
2	ABC789	DS	789101	2	COMPLETED	COMPLETED	DISPOSITION EVENT	FOLLOW-UP	2004-12-20
3	ABC789	DS	789102	1	SKIN RASH	ADVERSE EVENT	DISPOSITION EVENT	TREATMENT	2004-09-30
4	ABC789	DS	789102	2	SUBJECT HAD SEVERE RASH	TREATMENT UNBLINDED	OTHER EVENT	TREATMENT	2004-10-01
5	ABC789	DS	789102	3	COMPLETED	COMPLETED	DISPOSITION EVENT	FOLLOW-UP	2004-12-28

Example 4

In this example, the CRF included collection of an AE number when study participation was incomplete due to an adverse event. The relationship between the DS record and in the AE record was represented in a RELREC dataset.

The DS domain represents the end of the subject's participation in the study, due to their death from heart failure. In this case, the disposition was collected (DSDTC) on the same day that death occurred and the subject's study participation ended. (DSSTDTC).

ds.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	DSSEQ	DSTERM	DSDECOD	DSCAT	EPOCH	DSDTC	DSSTDTC
1	ABC123	DS	123102	1	Heart Failure	DEATH	DISPOSITION EVENT	TREATMENT	2003-09-29	2003-09-29

The heart failure is represented as an adverse event. In order to save space, only 2 of the MedDRA coding variables for the adverse event have been included.

ae.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	AESEQ	AETERM	AESTDTC	AEENDTC	AEDECOD	AESOC	AESEV	AESER	AEACN	AEREL	AEOUT	AESCAN	AESCONG	AESDISAB	AESDTH	AESHOSP	AESLIFE	AESOD	AESMIE
1	ABC123	AE	123102	1	Heart Failure	2003-09-29	2003-09-29	HEART FAILURE	CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM	SEVERE	Y	NOT APPLICABLE	DEFINITELY NOT RELATED	FATAL	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N

The relationship between the DS and AE records is represented in RELREC.

relrec.xpt

Row	STUDYID	RDOMAIN	USUBJID	IDVAR	IDVARVAL	RELTYPE	RELID
1	ABC123	DS	123102	DSSEQ	1		1
2	ABC123	AE	123102	AESEQ	1		1

The subject's DM record is not shown, but included DTHFL = "Y" and the date of death.

Example 5

This below represents a multidrug (isoniazid and levofloxacin) investigational treatment trial for multidrug-resistant tuberculosis (MDR-TB). The protocol allows for a subject to discontinue levofloxacin and continue single treatment of isoniazid throughout the remainder of the study. Disposition of study participation and disposition of each drug was collected. Whether a record with DSCAT = "DISPOSITION EVENT" represents disposition of the subject's participation in the study or disposition of a study treatment is represented in DSSCAT. In this example, disposition of the study and of each drug a subject received for each of the study's 2 treatment epochs.

Row 1: Indicates that the physician, per protocol, removed levofloxacin treatment due to high-level positive cultures. This record represents the **treatment** discontinuation for levofloxacin, for the first treatment epoch. Note that because this subject did not receive levofloxacin during the second treatment epoch, there is no record for DSSCAT = "LEVOFLOXACIN" with EPOCH = "TREATMENT 2".

Rows 2, 4: Represent the **treatment** continuation and completion for isoniazid each treatment epoch, as indicated by DSSCAT = "ISONIAZID".

Rows 3, 5: Represent the **study** disposition for each treatment epoch, as indicated by DSSCAT = "STUDY PARTICIPATION".

ds.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	DSSEQ	DSTERM	DSDECOD	DSCAT	DSSCAT	EPOCH	DSSTDTC
1	XXX	DS	XXX-767-001	1	PERSISTENT HIGH-LEVEL POSITIVE CULTURES, PER PROTOCOL, LEVOFLOXACIN REMOVAL RECOMMENDED	PHYSICIAN DECISION	DISPOSITION EVENT	LEVOFLOXACIN	TREATMENT 1	2016-02-15
2	XXX	DS	XXX-767-001	2	COMPLETED	COMPLETED	DISPOSITION EVENT	ISONIAZID	TREATMENT 1	2016-02-15
3	XXX	DS	XXX-767-001	3	COMPLETED	COMPLETED	DISPOSITION EVENT	STUDY PARTICIPATION	TREATMENT 1	2016-02-25
4	XXX	DS	XXX-767-001	4	COMPLETED	COMPLETED	DISPOSITION EVENT	ISONIAZID	TREATMENT 2	2016-03-14
5	XXX	DS	XXX-767-001	5	COMPLETED	COMPLETED	DISPOSITION EVENT	STUDY PARTICIPATION	TREATMENT 2	2016-03-24

Example 6

This example is for a study of a multidrug (isoniazid and levofloxacin) investigational treatment for MDR-TB. The protocol allowed a subject to discontinue levofloxacin and continue single treatment of isoniazid throughout the remainder of the study. Disposition of study participation and of each study treatment was collected. For records of disposition of the subject's participation in the study DSSCAT = "STUDY PARTICIPATION", whereas for records of disposition of a study treatment DSSCAT is the name of the treatment.

Row 1: Represents the final **treatment** disposition for levofloxacin, as indicated by DSSCAT = "LEVOFLOXACIN". The physician removed levofloxacin treatment due to high-level positive cultures, as allowed by the protocol.

Row 2: Represents the final **treatment** completion of isoniazid within the trial, which is indicated by DSSCAT = "ISONIAZID".

Row 3: Represents the final **study** completion within the trial, which is indicated by DSSCAT = "STUDY PARTICIPATION".

ds.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	DSSEQ	DSTERM	DSDECOD	DSCAT	DSSCAT	EPOCH	DSSTDTC
1	XXX	DS	XXX-767-001	1	PERSISTENT HIGH-LEVEL POSITIVE CULTURES, PER PROTOCOL, LEVOFLOXACIN REMOVAL RECOMMENDED	PHYSICIAN DECISION	DISPOSITION EVENT	LEVOFLOXACIN	TREATMENT 1	2016-02-15
2	XXX	DS	XXX-767-001	2	COMPLETED	COMPLETED	DISPOSITION EVENT	ISONIAZID	TREATMENT 2	2016-03-14
3	XXX	DS	XXX-767-001	3	COMPLETED	COMPLETED	DISPOSITION EVENT	STUDY PARTICIPATION	TREATMENT 2	2016-03-24

Example 7

This is an example of a trial with a single investigative treatment. The sponsor used the generic DSSCAT value "STUDY TREATMENT" rather than the name of the treatment. This subject discontinued both treatment and study participation due to an adverse event.

Rows 1, 3: Represent the disposition of **treatment** for each treatment epoch, as indicated by DSSCAT = "STUDY TREATMENT".

Rows 2, 4: Represent the disposition of **study** participation continuation for each treatment epoch, as indicated by DSSCAT = "STUDY PARTICIPATION".

ds.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	DSSEQ	DSTERM	DSDECOD	DSCAT	DSSCAT	EPOCH	DSSTDTC
1	XXX	DS	XXX-767-001	1	COMPLETED	COMPLETED	DISPOSITION EVENT	STUDY TREATMENT	TREATMENT 1	2016-02-15
2	XXX	DS	XXX-767-001	2	COMPLETED	COMPLETED	DISPOSITION EVENT	STUDY PARTICIPATION	TREATMENT 1	2016-02-15
3	XXX	DS	XXX-767-001	3	SKIN RASH	ADVERSE EVENT	DISPOSITION EVENT	STUDY TREATMENT	TREATMENT 2	2016-03-14
4	XXX	DS	XXX-767-001	4	SKIN RASH	ADVERSE EVENT	DISPOSITION EVENT	STUDY PARTICIPATION	TREATMENT 2	2016-03-14

Example 8

This example represents data for an ongoing blinded study in which each subject received 2 treatments, identified by the sponsor as "BLINDED DRUG A" and "BLINDED DRUG B". Disposition of study participation and of each of the 2 blinded treatments was collected for each of the 2 treatment epochs in the study. The subject in this example completed study participation and both treatments for both treatment epochs.

Rows 1, 2, 4, 5: Represent the disposition of the **blinded treatments** for each of the 2 treatment epochs for each of the 2 treatments, indicated by DSSCAT = "BLINDED DRUG A" and DSSCAT = "BLINDED DRUG B".

Rows 3, 6: Represent the disposition of **study** participation for each of the 2 treatment epochs, as indicated by DSSCAT = "STUDY PARTICIPATION".

ds.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	DSSEQ	DSTERM	DSDECOD	DSCAT	DSSCAT	EPOCH	DSSTDTC
1	XXX	DS	XXX-767-001	1	COMPLETED	COMPLETED	DISPOSITION EVENT	BLINDED DRUG A	TREATMENT 1	2016-02-15
2	XXX	DS	XXX-767-001	2	COMPLETED	COMPLETED	DISPOSITION EVENT	BLINDED DRUG B	TREATMENT 1	2016-02-15
3	XXX	DS	XXX-767-001	3	COMPLETED	COMPLETED	DISPOSITION EVENT	STUDY PARTICIPATION	TREATMENT 1	2016-02-25
4	XXX	DS	XXX-767-001	4	COMPLETED	COMPLETED	DISPOSITION EVENT	BLINDED DRUG A	TREATMENT 2	2016-03-14
5	XXX	DS	XXX-767-001	5	COMPLETED	COMPLETED	DISPOSITION EVENT	BLINDED DRUG B	TREATMENT 2	2016-03-14
6	XXX	DS	XXX-767-001	6	COMPLETED	COMPLETED	DISPOSITION EVENT	STUDY PARTICIPATION	TREATMENT 2	2016-03-24

Example 9

This example is for a study in which multiple informed consents were collected. DSTERM is populated with a full description of the informed consent. DSDECOD is populated with the standardized value "INFORMED CONSENT OBTAINED" from the Protocol Milestone (PROTMLST) codelist. For all informed consent records, DSCAT = "PROTOCOL MILESTONE". The sponsor chose to include the EPOCH timing variable, to indicate the epoch during which each protocol milestone occurred.

Row 1: Shows the obtaining of the initial study informed consent.

Row 2: Shows randomization, another event with DSCAT = "PROTOCOL MILESTONE".

Rows 3-5: Show 3 additional informed consents obtained during the trial.

ds.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	DSSEQ	DSTERM	DSDECOD	DSCAT	EPOCH	DSSTDTC
1	XXX	DS	XXX-767-001	1	INFORMED CONSENT FOR STUDY ENROLLMENT OBTAINED	INFORMED CONSENT OBTAINED	PROTOCOL MILESTONE	SCREENING	2016-02-22
2	XXX	DS	XXX-767-001	2	RANDOMIZED	RANDOMIZED	PROTOCOL MILESTONE	SCREENING	2016-02-26
3	XXX	DS	XXX-767-001	3	INFORMED CONSENT FOR AMENDMENT ONE OBTAINED	INFORMED CONSENT OBTAINED	PROTOCOL MILESTONE	TREATMENT 1	2016-04-12
4	XXX	DS	XXX-767-001	4	INFORMED CONSENT FOR PHARMACOGENETIC RESEARCH OBTAINED	INFORMED CONSENT OBTAINED	PROTOCOL MILESTONE	TREATMENT 2	2016-06-08
5	XXX	DS	XXX-767-001	5	INFORMED CONSENT FOR PK SUB-STUDY OBTAINED	INFORMED CONSENT OBTAINED	PROTOCOL MILESTONE	TREATMENT 2	2016-06-23

Example 10

The example represents data for 2 subjects who participated in a study with multiple treatment periods. During the first treatment period, subjects were randomized to drug 1 or drug 2. The second treatment phase added the investigational drug to drug 1 and drug 2. Disposition of study drugs and study participation was collected at the end of each epoch. DSSCAT was used to distinguish between disposition of study drugs vs. study participation. The supporting Demographics (DM), Exposure (EX), Trial Elements (TE), Trial Arms (TA), and Subject Elements (SE) datasets have been provided for additional context. Not all records are shown in the supporting example datasets.

The elements used in the TA dataset are defined in the TE dataset.

Row 1: Shows the screening element.

Rows 2, 3: Show the elements for treatment (either "DRUG1" or "DRUG2"). These appear in the first treatment epoch in the TA dataset.

Rows 4, 5: Show the elements for treatment (either "DG1INDG" or "DG2INDG"). These appear in the second treatment epoch in the TA dataset.

Row 6: Shows the follow-up element.

te.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	ETCD	ELEMENT	TESTRL	TEENRL	TEDUR
1	XYZ	TE	SCRN	Screen	Informed Consent	1 week after start of Element	P7D
2	XYZ	TE	DRUG1	Drug 1	First dose of Drug 1	4 weeks after start of Element	P28D
3	XYZ	TE	DRUG2	Drug 2	First dose of Drug 2	4 weeks after start of Element	P28D
4	XYZ	TE	DG1INDG	Drug 1 + Investigation Drug	First dose of Investigational Drug, where Investigational Drug is given with Drug 1.	1 week after start of Element	P7D
5	XYZ	TE	DG2INDG	Drug 2 + Investigation Drug	First dose of Investigational Drug, where Investigational Drug is given with Drug 2.	1 week after start of Element	P7D
6	XYZ	TE	FU	Follow-up	One day after last administration of study drug.		

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The TA dataset describes the design of the study.

Rows 1, 5: Screening portion of the trial arm.

Rows 2, 6: Represents the planned initial treatment arm of either "DRUG1" or "DRUG2".

Rows 3, 7: Represents the planned second treatment arm of either "DG1INDG" or " DG2INDG".

Rows 4, 8: Follow-up portion of the trial arm.

ta.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	ARMCD	ARM	TAETORD	ETCD	ELEMENT	TABRANCH	TATRANS	EPOCH
1	XYZ	TA	DG1INDG	Drug-1+Investigation-Drug	1	SCRN	Screen	Randomized to DG1INDG		SCREENING
2	XYZ	TA	DG1INDG	Drug-1+Investigation-Drug	2	DRUG1	Drug-1			TREATMENT 1
3	XYZ	TA	DG1INDG	Drug-1+Investigation-Drug	3	DG1INDG	Drug 1 + Investigation Drug			TREATMENT 2
4	XYZ	TA	DG1INDG	Drug-1+Investigation-Drug	4	FU	Follow-up			FOLLOW-UP
5	XYZ	TA	DG2INDG	Drug-2+Investigation-Drug	1	SCRN	Screen	Randomized to DG2INDG		SCREENING
6	XYZ	TA	DG2INDG	Drug-2+Investigation-Drug	2	DRUG2	Drug-2			TREATMENT 1
7	XYZ	TA	DG2INDG	Drug-2+Investigation-Drug	3	DG2INDG	Drug 2 + Investigation Drug			TREATMENT 2
8	XYZ	TA	DG2INDG	Drug-2+Investigation-Drug	4	FU	Follow-up			FOLLOW-UP

The DM dataset includes the arm to which the subjects were randomized, and the dates of informed consent, start of study treatment, end of study treatment, and end of study participation.

dm.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	SUBJID	RFXSTDTDC	RFXENDTC	RFICDTC	RFPENDTC	SITEID	INVNAM	ARMCD	ARM	ACTARMCD	ACTARM	ARMNRS	ACTARMUD
1	XYZ	DM	XYZ-767-001	001	2016-02-14	2016-04-19	2016-02-02	2016-04-24	01	ADAMS, M	DG1INDG	Drug-1+Investigation-Drug	DG1INDG	Drug-1+Investigation-Drug		
3	XYZ	DM	XYZ-767-002	002	2016-02-21	2016-04-24	2016-02-04	2016-04-29	01	ADAMS, M	DG2INDG	Drug-2+Investigation-Drug	DG2INDG	Drug-2+Investigation-Drug		

The EX dataset shows the administration of study treatments.

ex.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	EXSEQ	EXTRT	EXDOSE	EXDOSU	EPOCH	EXSTDTC	EXENDTC
1	XYZ	EX	XYZ-767-001	1	Drug 1	500	mg	TREATMENT 1	2016-02-14	2016-03-13
2	XYZ	EX	XYZ-767-001	2	Drug 1	500	mg	TREATMENT 2	2016-03-14	2016-04-19
3	XYZ	EX	XYZ-767-001	3	Investigational Drug	1000	mg	TREATMENT 2	2016-03-14	2016-04-19
4	XYZ	EX	XYZ-767-002	1	Drug 2	500	mg	TREATMENT 1	2016-02-21	2016-03-23
5	XYZ	EX	XYZ-767-002	2	Drug 2	500	mg	TREATMENT 2	2016-03-24	2016-04-24
6	XYZ	EX	XYZ-767-002	3	Investigational Drug	1000	mg	TREATMENT 2	2016-03-24	2016-04-24

The SE dataset shows the dates for the elements for each subject.

Rows 1, 5: Represent the subjects' actual screening elements.

Rows 2, 6: Represent the subjects' actual first treatment epochs. The 2 subjects were in different elements in the first treatment epoch.

Rows 3, 7: Represent the subjects' actual second treatment epochs.

Rows 4, 8: Represent the subjects' actual follow-up elements.

se.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	SDSEQ	ETCD	ELEMENT	SESTDTC	SEENDTC	TAETORD	EPOCH
1	XYZ	SE	XYZ-767-001	1	SCREEN	Screen	2016-02-02	2016-02-14	1	SCREENING
2	XYZ	SE	XYZ-767-001	2	DRUG1	Drug-1	2016-02-14	2016-03-14	2	TREATMENT 1
3	XYZ	SE	XYZ-767-001	3	DG1INDG	Drug 1 + Investigational Drug	2016-03-14	2016-04-24	3	TREATMENT 2
4	XYZ	SE	XYZ-767-001	4	FU	Follow-up	2016-04-24	2016-04-24	4	FOLLOW-UP
5	XYZ	SE	XYZ-767-002	1	SCREEN	Screen	2016-02-04	2016-02-21	1	SCREENING
6	XYZ	SE	XYZ-767-002	2	DRUG2	Drug-2	2016-02-21	2016-03-24	2	TREATMENT 1
7	XYZ	SE	XYZ-767-002	3	DG2INDG	Drug 2 + Investigational Drug	2016-03-24	2016-04-29	3	TREATMENT 2
8	XYZ	SE	XYZ-767-002	4	FU	Follow-up	2016-04-29	2016-04-29	4	FOLLOW-UP

The DS dataset shows the disposition events and protocol milestones for each subject.

- Rows 1, 8:** Show randomization to either DRUG 1 or DRUG 2 in the study.
- Rows 2, 9:** Represent the completion of the screening phase of the study. Note that although a form describing disposition of the screening epoch may be filled out before treatment starts, the screening epoch does not end until treatment begins.
- Rows 3, 5, 10, 12:** Represent the completion of drug for each EPOCH, where DSSCAT has the name of the drug(s). The DSSTDTC is the end date of study treatment for the epoch.
- Rows 4, 6, 11, 13:** Represent the completion of study participation for each epoch, where DSSCAT has the name of "STUDY PARTICIPATION". The DSSTDTC is the end date of study participation for the epoch. There was a 1-day evaluation post-treatment.
- Rows 7, 14:** Represent the completion of the study participation follow-up epoch, where DSSCAT has the name of "STUDY PARTICIPATION". The DSSTDTC is the end date of study participation for the epoch.

ds.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	DSSEQ	DSTERM	DSDECOD	DSCAT	DSSCAT	EPOCH	DSSTDTC
1	XYZ	DS	XYZ-767-001	1	RANDOMIZED	RANDOMIZED	PROTOCOL MILESTONE		SCREENING	2016-02-13
2	XYZ	DS	XYZ-767-001	2	COMPLETED	COMPLETED	DISPOSITION EVENT	STUDY PARTICIPATION	SCREENING	2016-02-13
3	XYZ	DS	XYZ-767-001	3	COMPLETED	COMPLETED	DISPOSITION EVENT	DRUG1	TREATMENT 1	2016-03-13
4	XYZ	DS	XYZ-767-001	4	COMPLETED	COMPLETED	DISPOSITION EVENT	STUDY PARTICIPATION	TREATMENT 1	2016-03-14
5	XYZ	DS	XYZ-767-001	5	COMPLETED	COMPLETED	DISPOSITION EVENT	DG1INDG	TREATMENT 2	2016-04-19
6	XYZ	DS	XYZ-767-001	6	COMPLETED	COMPLETED	DISPOSITION EVENT	STUDY PARTICIPATION	TREATMENT 2	2016-04-20
7	XYZ	DS	XYZ-767-001	7	COMPLETED	COMPLETED	DISPOSITION EVENT	STUDY PARTICIPATION	FOLLOW-UP	2016-04-24
8	XYZ	DS	XYZ-767-002	1	RANDOMIZED	RANDOMIZED	PROTOCOL MILESTONE		SCREENING	2016-02-20
9	XYZ	DS	XYZ-767-002	2	COMPLETED	COMPLETED	DISPOSITION EVENT	STUDY PARTICIPATION	SCREENING	2016-02-20
10	XYZ	DS	XYZ-767-002	3	COMPLETED	COMPLETED	DISPOSITION EVENT	DRUG2	TREATMENT 1	2016-03-23
11	XYZ	DS	XYZ-767-002	4	COMPLETED	COMPLETED	DISPOSITION EVENT	STUDY PARTICIPATION	TREATMENT 1	2016-03-24
12	XYZ	DS	XYZ-767-002	5	COMPLETED	COMPLETED	DISPOSITION EVENT	DG2INDG	TREATMENT 2	2016-04-24
13	XYZ	DS	XYZ-767-002	6	COMPLETED	COMPLETED	DISPOSITION EVENT	STUDY PARTICIPATION	TREATMENT 2	2016-04-25
14	XYZ	DS	XYZ-767-002	7	COMPLETED	COMPLETED	DISPOSITION EVENT	STUDY PARTICIPATION	FOLLOW-UP	2016-04-29

Example 11

The study in this example had 4 cycles of treatment within the treatment epoch, and each cycle was represented as an element. Although it is not a general requirement that each cycle is represented as a distinct element, doing so was important for this study. The study compared a current standard treatment with drugs A and B to treatment with drugs A, B, and C. The protocol allowed for drug doses to be reduced under specified criteria. For drug C, these dose modifications could include dropping the drug. When drug C is dropped, the subject may transition to treatment with drugs A and B or to follow-up.

The TE dataset shows the elements of the trial.

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te.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	ETCD	ELEMENT	TESTRL	TEENRL	TEDUR
1	DS10	TE	SCRN	Screen	Informed Consent	Screening assessments are complete, up to 2 weeks after start of Element	
2	DS10	TE	AB	Trt AB	First dose of treatment Element, where treatment is AB	4 weeks after start of Element	P4W
3	DS10	TE	ABC	Trt ABC	First dose of treatment Element, where treatment AB +C	4 weeks after start of Element	P4W
4	DS10	TE	FU	Follow-up	Four weeks after start of last treatment element	Death, withdrawal of consent, or loss to follow-up.	

The TA dataset shows the trial design. The sponsor chose to number elements starting with zero for the screening element. For the AB arm, the TAETORD values match the cycle numbers. For the ABC arm, if drug C is dropped, the subject may transition to an AB element or follow-up. TAETORD values are not chronological for this arm such that elements with TAETORD values of "2" or "5" would be during "Cycle 2", elements with TAETORD values of "3" or "6" would be during "Cycle 3", and elements with TAETORD values of "4" or "7" would be during "Cycle 4".

ta.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	ARMCD	ARM	TAETORD	ETCD	ELEMENT	TABRANCH	TATRANS	EPOCH
1	DS10	TA	AB	AB	0	SCRN	Screen	Randomized to AB		SCREENING
2	DS10	TA	AB	AB	1	AB	Trt AB		If disease progression, go to follow-up epoch.	TREATMENT
3	DS10	TA	AB	AB	2	AB	Trt AB		If disease progression, go to follow-up epoch.	TREATMENT
4	DS10	TA	AB	AB	3	AB	Trt AB		If disease progression, go to follow-up epoch.	TREATMENT
5	DS10	TA	AB	AB	4	AB	Trt AB			TREATMENT
6	DS10	TA	AB	AB	5	FU	Follow-up			FOLLOW-UP
7	DS10	TA	ABC	ABC	0	SCRN	Screen	Randomized to ABC		SCREENING
8	DS10	TA	ABC	ABC	1	ABC	Trt ABC		If disease progression, go to follow-up epoch. If drug C is dropped, go to element with TAETORD = "5".	TREATMENT
9	DS10	TA	ABC	ABC	2	ABC	Trt ABC		If disease progression, go to follow-up epoch. If drug C is dropped, go to element with TAETORD = "6".	TREATMENT
10	DS10	TA	ABC	ABC	3	ABC	Trt ABC		If disease progression, go to follow-up epoch. If drug C is dropped, go to element with TAETORD = "7".	TREATMENT
11	DS10	TA	ABC	ABC	4	ABC	Trt ABC		Go to follow-up epoch.	TREATMENT
12	DS10	TA	ABC	ABC	5	AB	Trt AB			TREATMENT
13	DS10	TA	ABC	ABC	6	AB	Trt AB			TREATMENT
14	DS10	TA	ABC	ABC	7	AB	Trt AB			TREATMENT
15	DS10	TA	ABC	ABC	8	FU	Follow-up			FOLLOW-UP

This example shows data for a subject who was randomized to treatment ABC. Drug C was dropped after cycle 2 due to toxicity associated with drug C. Treatment with drugs A and B was stopped after cycle 3 due to disease progression. The subject died during follow-up.

The SE dataset records the elements this subject experienced.

Rows 1-4: The subject participated in the screening epoch and 3 elements of the treatment epoch.

Row 5: The subject's fifth element was not "ABC" or "AB", as would have been expected if they received all 4 cycles of therapy, but "FU".

se.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	SESEQ	ETCD	SESTDTC	SEENDTC	SEUPDES	TAETORD	EPOCH
1	DS10	SE	101	1	SCRN	2015-01-21	2015-02-01		0	SCREENING
2	DS10	SE	101	2	ABC	2015-02-01	2015-03-01		1	TREATMENT
3	DS10	SE	101	3	ABC	2015-03-01	2015-03-29		2	TREATMENT
4	DS10	SE	101	4	AB	2015-03-29	2015-04-26		6	TREATMENT
5	DS10	SE	101	5	FU	2015-04-26	2015-09-19		8	FOLLOW-UP

In this study, disposition of each treatment was collected, and disposition of study participation was collected for each epoch of the trial. The date of disposition for study treatment was defined as the date of the last dose of that treatment.

- Rows 1-2:** Show that informed consent was obtained and randomization occurred during the screening epoch.
- Row 3:** Shows disposition of study participation for the screening epoch. The subject completed this epoch.
- Row 4:** Shows that drug C was ended during the second cycle (TAETORD = "2") of the treatment epoch.
- Row 5:** Shows that drugs A and B were ended on the same day during the third cycle (TAETORD = "6") of the treatment epoch.
- Row 6:** Shows disposition of study participation in the treatment epoch. The subject did not complete treatment, due to disease progression. The date of disposition of the treatment epoch, DSSTDTC, is the date the subject started the follow-up epoch. For this study, that was defined as 4 weeks after the start of the last treatment element. This means that although the subject's last dose of treatment was "2015-04-14", the end of the treatment period was later, on "2015-04-26", when the subject started the follow-up treatment.
- Row 7:** Shows disposition of study participation in the follow-up epoch. The subject died.

ds.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	DSSEQ	DSTERM	DSDECOD	DSCAT	DSSCAT	TAETORD	EPOCH	DSSTDTC
1	DS10	DS	101	1	INFORMED CONSENT OBTAINED	INFORMED CONSENT OBTAINED	PROTOCOL MILESTONE		1	SCREENING	2015-01-21
2	DS10	DS	101	2	RANDOMIZED	RANDOMIZED	PROTOCOL MILESTONE		1	SCREENING	2015-02-01
3	DS10	DS	101	3	COMPLETED	COMPLETED	DISPOSITION EVENT	STUDY PARTICIPATION	1	SCREENING	2015-02-01
4	DS10	DS	101	4	Toxicity	ADVERSE EVENT	DISPOSITION EVENT	DRUG C	2	TREATMENT	2015-03-06
5	DS10	DS	101	5	Disease progression	PROGRESSIVE DISEASE	DISPOSITION EVENT	DRUGS A & B	6	TREATMENT	2015-04-14
6	DS10	DS	101	6	Disease progression	PROGRESSIVE DISEASE	DISPOSITION EVENT	STUDY PARTICIPATION	6	TREATMENT	2015-04-26
7	DS10	DS	101	7	Death due to cancer	DEATH	DISPOSITION EVENT	STUDY PARTICIPATION	8	FOLLOW-UP	2015-09-19

6.2.5 Healthcare Encounters (HO)

HO – Description/Overview

An events domain that contains data for inpatient and outpatient healthcare events (e.g., hospitalization, nursing home stay, rehabilitation facility stay, ambulatory surgery).

HO – Specification

ho.xpt, Healthcare Encounters — Events. One record per healthcare encounter per subject, Tabulation.

Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
STUDYID	Study Identifier	Char		Identifier	Unique identifier for a study.	Req
DOMAIN	Domain Abbreviation	Char	HO	Identifier	Two-character abbreviation for the domain.	Req

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Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
USUBJID	Unique Subject Identifier	Char		Identifier	Identifier used to uniquely identify a subject across all studies for all applications or submissions involving the product.	Req
HOSEQ	Sequence Number	Num		Identifier	Sequence number given to ensure uniqueness of subject records within a domain. May be any valid number.	Req
HOGRPID	Group ID	Char		Identifier	Used to tie together a block of related records in a single domain for a subject.	Perm
HOREFID	Reference ID	Char		Identifier	Internal or external healthcare encounter identifier.	Perm
HOSPID	Sponsor-Defined Identifier	Char		Identifier	Sponsor-defined identifier. May be preprinted on the CRF as an explicit line identifier or defined in the sponsor's operational database. Example: Line number on a Healthcare Encounters CRF page.	Perm
HOTERM	Healthcare Encounter Term	Char		Topic	Verbatim or preprinted CRF term for the healthcare encounter.	Req
HODECOD	Dictionary-Derived Term	Char	(HODECOD)	Synonym Qualifier	Dictionary or sponsor-defined derived text description of HOTERM or the modified topic variable (HOMODIFY).	Perm
HOCAT	Category for Healthcare Encounter	Char	*	Grouping Qualifier	Used to define a category of topic-related values.	Perm
HOSCAT	Subcategory for Healthcare Encounter	Char	*	Grouping Qualifier	A further categorization of HOCAT values.	Perm
HOPRESP	Pre-Specified Healthcare Encounter	Char	(NY)	Variable Qualifier	A value of "Y" indicates that this healthcare encounter event was prespecified on the CRF. Values are null for spontaneously reported events (i.e., those collected as free-text verbatim terms).	Perm
HOCCUR	Healthcare Encounter Occurrence	Char	(NY)	Record Qualifier	Used when the occurrence of specific healthcare encounters is solicited, to indicate whether an encounter occurred. Values are null for spontaneously reported events.	Perm
HOSTAT	Completion Status	Char	(ND)	Record Qualifier	The status indicates that the prespecified question was not answered.	Perm
HOREASND	Reason Healthcare Encounter Not Done	Char		Record Qualifier	Describes the reason data for a prespecified event were not collected. Used in conjunction with HOSTAT when value is "NOT DONE".	Perm
TAETORD	Planned Order of Element within Arm	Num		Timing	Number that gives the planned order of the element within the arm.	Perm
EPOCH	Epoch	Char	(EPOCH)	Timing	Epoch associated with the start date/time of the healthcare encounter. Examples: "SCREENING", "TREATMENT", "FOLLOW-UP".	Perm
HODTC	Date/Time of Event Collection	Char	ISO 8601 datetime or interval	Timing	Collection date and time of the healthcare encounter.	Perm
HOSTDTC	Start Date/Time of Healthcare Encounter	Char	ISO 8601 datetime or interval	Timing	Start date/time of the healthcare encounter (e.g., date of admission).	Exp
HOENDTC	End Date/Time of Healthcare Encounter	Char	ISO 8601 datetime or interval	Timing	End date/time of the healthcare encounter (e.g., date of discharge).	Perm
HODY	Study Day of Event Collection	Num		Timing	Study day of event collection relative to the sponsor-defined RFSTDTC.	Perm
HOSTDY	Study Day of Start of Encounter	Num		Timing	Study day of the start of the healthcare encounter relative to the sponsor-defined RFSTDTC.	Perm
HOENDY	Study Day of End of Healthcare Encounter	Num		Timing	Study day of the end of the healthcare encounter relative to the sponsor-defined RFSTDTC.	Perm
HODUR	Duration of Healthcare Encounter	Char	ISO 8601 duration	Timing	Collected duration of the healthcare encounter. Used only if collected on the CRF and not derived from the start and end date/times. Example: "P1DT2H" (for 1 day, 2 hours).	Perm
HOSTRTPT	Start Relative to Reference Time Point	Char	(STENRF)	Timing	Identifies the start of the observation as being before or after the sponsor-defined reference time point defined by variable --STPT. Not all values of the codelist are allowable for this variable. See Section 4.4.7, Use of Relative Timing Variables .	Perm
HOSTTPT	Start Reference Time Point	Char		Timing	Description or date/time in ISO 8601 character format of the sponsor-defined reference point referred to by STRTPT. Examples: "2003-12-15", "VISIT 1".	Perm

Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
HOENRTPT	End Relative to Reference Time Point	Char	(STENRE)	Timing	Identifies the end of the event as being before or after the reference time point defined by variable HOENTPT. Not all values of the codelist are allowable for this variable. See Section 4.4.7, Use of Relative Timing Variables .	Perm
HOENTPT	End Reference Time Point	Char		Timing	Description or date/time in ISO 8601 character format of the reference point referred to by HOENRTPT. Examples: "2003-12-25", "VISIT 2".	Perm

¹In this column, an asterisk (*) indicates that the variable may be subject to controlled terminology. CDISC/NCI codelist values are enclosed in parentheses.

HO – Assumptions

1. The Healthcare Encounters (HO) dataset includes inpatient and outpatient healthcare events (e.g., hospitalizations, nursing home stays, rehabilitation facility stays, ambulatory surgery).
2. Values of HOTERM typically describe the location or place of the healthcare encounter (e.g., "HOSPITAL" rather than "HOSPITALIZATION"). HOSTDTC should represent the start or admission date and HOENDTDC the end or discharge date.
3. Data collected about healthcare encounters may include the reason for the encounter. The following supplemental qualifiers may be appropriate for representing such data:
 - a. The supplemental qualifier with QNAM = "HOINDC" would be used to represent the indication/medical condition for the encounter (e.g., stroke). Note that --INDC is an Interventions class variable, so is not a standard variable for HO, which is an Events class domain.
 - b. The supplemental qualifier with QNAM = "HOREAS" would be used to represent a reason for the encounter other than a medical condition (e.g., annual checkup).
4. If collected data includes the name of the provider or the facility where the encounter took place, this may be represented using the supplemental qualifier with QNAM = "HONAM". Note that --NAM is a Findings class variable, so is not a standard variable for HO, which is an Events class domain.
5. Any identifier variables, timing variables, or Events general observation-class qualifiers may be added to the HO domain, but the following Qualifiers would generally not be used: --SER, --ACN, --ACNOTH, --REL, --RELNST, --SCAN, --SCONG, --SDISAB, --SDTH, --SHOSP, --SLIFE, --SOD, --SMIE, --BODSYS, --LOC, --SEV, --TOX, --TOXGR, --PATT, --CONTRT.

HO – Examples

Example 1

In this example, a healthcare encounter CRF collects verbatim descriptions of the encounter.

Rows 1-2: Subject ABC123101 was hospitalized and then moved to a nursing home.

Rows 3-5: Subject ABC123102 was in a hospital in the general ward and then in the intensive care unit. This same subject was transferred to a rehabilitation facility.

Rows 6-7: Subject ABC123103 has 2 hospitalization records.

Row 8: Subject ABC123104 was seen in the cardiac catheterization laboratory.

Rows 9-12: Subject ABC123105 and subject ABC123106 were each seen in the cardiac catheterization laboratory and then transferred to another hospital.

ho.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	HOSEQ	HOTERM	EPOCH	HOSTDTC	HOENDTC	HODUR
1	ABC	HO	ABC123101	1	HOSPITAL	TREATMENT	2011-06-08	2011-06-13	
2	ABC	HO	ABC123101	2	NURSING HOME	TREATMENT			P6D
3	ABC	HO	ABC123102	1	GENERAL WARD	TREATMENT	2011-08-06	2011-08-08	
4	ABC	HO	ABC123102	2	INTENSIVE CARE	TREATMENT	2011-08-08	2011-08-15	
5	ABC	HO	ABC123102	3	REHABILITATION FACILITY	TREATMENT	2011-08-15	2011-08-20	
6	ABC	HO	ABC123103	1	HOSPITAL	TREATMENT	2011-09-09	2011-09-11	
7	ABC	HO	ABC123103	2	HOSPITAL	TREATMENT	2011-09-11	2011-09-15	
8	ABC	HO	ABC123104	1	CARDIAC CATHETERIZATION LABORATORY	TREATMENT	2011-10-10	2011-10-10	
9	ABC	HO	ABC123105	1	CARDIAC CATHETERIZATION LABORATORY	TREATMENT	2011-10-11	2011-10-11	
10	ABC	HO	ABC123105	2	HOSPITAL	TREATMENT	2011-10-11	2011-10-15	
11	ABC	HO	ABC123106	1	CARDIAC CATHETERIZATION LABORATORY	FOLLOW-UP	2011-11-07	2011-11-07	
12	ABC	HO	ABC123106	2	HOSPITAL	FOLLOW-UP	2011-11-07	2011-11-09	

Row 1: For the first encounter recorded for subject ABC123101, the indication/medical condition for hospitalization was recorded.

Row 2: For the second encounter recorded for subject ABC123101, the reason for admission to a nursing home was for rehabilitation.

Rows 3-4: For the 2 encounters recorded for subject ABC123103, the names of the facilities were recorded.

Row 5: For the first encounter for subject ABC123105, the indication/medical condition for the hospitalization was recorded.

Row 6: For the second encounter for subject ABC123105, the name of the hospital was recorded.

suppho.xpt

Row	STUDYID	RDOMAIN	USUBJID	IDVAR	IDVARVAL	QNAM	QLABEL	QVAL	QORIG	QEVAL
1	ABC	HO	ABC123101	HOSEQ	1	HOINDC	Indication	CONGESTIVE HEART FAILURE	CRF	
2	ABC	HO	ABC123101	HOSEQ	2	HOREAS	Reason	REHABILITATION	CRF	
3	ABC	HO	ABC123103	HOSEQ	1	HONAM	Provider Name	GENERAL HOSPITAL	CRF	
4	ABC	HO	ABC123103	HOSEQ	2	HONAM	Provider Name	EMERSON HOSPITAL	CRF	
5	ABC	HO	ABC123105	HOSEQ	1	HOINDC	Indication	ATRIAL FIBRILLATION	CRF	
6	ABC	HO	ABC123105	HOSEQ	2	HONAM	Provider Name	ROOSEVELT HOSPITAL	CRF	

Example 2

In this example, the dates of an initial hospitalization are collected as well as the date/time of ICU stay. Subsequent to discharge from the initial hospitalization, follow-up healthcare encounters, including admission to a rehabilitation facility, visits with healthcare providers, and home nursing visits were collected. Repeat hospitalizations are categorized separately.

ho.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	HOSEQ	HOTERM	HOCAT	HOSTDTC	HOENDTC	HOENRPT	HOENTPT
1	ABC	HO	ABC123101	1	HOSPITAL	INITIAL HOSPITALIZATION	2011-06-08	2011-06-12		
2	ABC	HO	ABC123101	2	ICU	INITIAL HOSPITALIZATION	2011-06-08T11:00	2011-06-09T14:30		
3	ABC	HO	ABC123101	3	REHABILITATION FACILITY	FOLLOW-UP CARE	2011-06-12	2011-06-22		
4	ABC	HO	ABC123101	4	CARDIOLOGY UNIT	FOLLOW-UP CARE	2011-06-25	2011-06-25		
5	ABC	HO	ABC123101	5	OUTPATIENT PHYSICAL THERAPY	FOLLOW-UP CARE	2011-06-27	2011-06-27		
6	ABC	HO	ABC123101	6	OUTPATIENT PHYSICAL THERAPY	FOLLOW-UP CARE	2011-07-12	2011-07-12		
7	ABC	HO	ABC123101	7	HOSPITAL	REPEAT HOSPITALIZATION	2011-07-23	2011-07-24		
8	ABC	HO	ABC123102	1	HOSPITAL	INITIAL HOSPITALIZATION	2011-06-19	2011-07-02		

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	HOSEQ	HOTERM	HOCAT	HSTDTCT	HOENDTC	HOENRTPT	HOENTPT
9	ABC	HO	ABC123102	2	ICU	INITIAL HOSPITALIZATION	2011-06-19T22:00	2011-06-23T09:30		
10	ABC	HO	ABC123102	3	ICU	INITIAL HOSPITALIZATION	2011-06-25T10:00	2011-06-29T19:30		
11	ABC	HO	ABC123102	4	SKILLED NURSING FACILITY	FOLLOW-UP CARE	2011-07-02		ONGOING	END OF STUDY

The indication/medical condition for subject ABC123101's repeat hospitalization was represented as a supplemental qualifier.

suppho.xpt

Row	STUDYID	RDOMAIN	USUBJID	IDVAR	IDVARVAL	QNAM	QLABEL	QVAL	QORIG	QEVAL
1	ABC	HO	ABC123101	HOSEQ	7	HOINDC	Indication	STROKE	CRF	

6.2.6 Medical History (MH)

MH – Description/Overview

An events domain that contains data that includes the subject's prior medical history at the start of the trial.

MH – Specification

mh.xpt, Medical History — Events. One record per medical history event per subject, Tabulation.

Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
STUDYID	Study Identifier	Char		Identifier	Unique identifier for a study.	Req
DOMAIN	Domain Abbreviation	Char	MH	Identifier	Two-character abbreviation for the domain.	Req
USUBJID	Unique Subject Identifier	Char		Identifier	Identifier used to uniquely identify a subject across all studies for all applications or submissions involving the product.	Req
MHSEQ	Sequence Number	Num		Identifier	Sequence number given to ensure uniqueness of subject records within a domain. May be any valid number.	Req
MHGRPID	Group ID	Char		Identifier	Used to tie together a block of related records in a single domain for a subject.	Perm
MHREFID	Reference ID	Char		Identifier	Internal or external medical history identifier.	Perm
MHSPID	Sponsor-Defined Identifier	Char		Identifier	Sponsor-defined reference number. May be preprinted on the CRF as an explicit line identifier or defined in the sponsor's operational database. Example: Line number on a Medical History CRF page.	Perm
MHTERM	Reported Term for the Medical History	Char		Topic	Verbatim or preprinted CRF term for the medical condition or event.	Req
MHMODIFY	Modified Reported Term	Char		Synonym Qualifier	If MHTERM is modified to facilitate coding, then MHMODIFY will contain the modified text.	Perm
MHDECOD	Dictionary-Derived Term	Char	*	Synonym Qualifier	Dictionary-derived text description of MHTERM or MHMODIFY. Equivalent to the Preferred Term (PT in MedDRA). The sponsor is expected to provide the dictionary name and version used to map the terms utilizing the external codelist element in the Define-XML document.	Perm
MHEVDTP	Medical History Event Date Type	Char	MHEDTYP	Variable Qualifier	Specifies the aspect of the medical condition or event by which MHSTDTCT and/or the MHENDTC is defined. Examples: "DIAGNOSIS", "SYMPTOMS", "RELAPSE", "INFECTION".	Perm
MHCAT	Category for Medical History	Char	*	Grouping Qualifier	Used to define a category of related records. Examples: "CARDIAC", "GENERAL".	Perm
MHSCAT	Subcategory for Medical History	Char	*	Grouping Qualifier	A further categorization of the condition or event.	Perm
MHPRESP	Medical History Event Pre-Specified	Char	NY	Variable Qualifier	A value of "Y" indicates that this medical history event was prespecified on the CRF. Values are null for spontaneously reported events (i.e., those collected as free-text verbatim terms).	Perm
MHOCCUR	Medical History Occurrence	Char	NY	Record Qualifier	Used when the occurrence of specific medical history conditions is solicited, to indicate whether ("Y"/"N") a medical condition (MHTERM) had ever occurred. Values are null for spontaneously reported events.	Perm

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Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
MHSTAT	Completion Status	Char	(ND)	Record Qualifier	The status indicates that the prespecified question was not asked/answered.	Perm
MHREASND	Reason Medical History Not Collected	Char		Record Qualifier	Describes the reason why data for a prespecified condition was not collected. Used in conjunction with MHSTAT when value is "NOT DONE".	Perm
MHBODSYS	Body System or Organ Class	Char	*	Record Qualifier	Dictionary-derived. Body system or organ class that is involved in an event or measurement from a standard hierarchy (e.g., MedDRA). When using a multi-axial dictionary such as MedDRA, this should contain the SOC used for the sponsor's analyses and summary tables which may not necessarily be the primary SOC.	Perm
TAETORD	Planned Order of Element within Arm	Num		Timing	Number that gives the planned order of the element within the arm for the element in which the assessment was made.	Perm
EPOCH	Epoch	Char	(EPOCH)	Timing	Epoch associated with the start date/time of the medical history event.	Perm
MHDTC	Date/Time of History Collection	Char	ISO 8601 datetime or interval	Timing	Collection date and time of the medical history observation represented in ISO 8601 character format.	Perm
MHSTDTC	Start Date/Time of Medical History Event	Char	ISO 8601 datetime or interval	Timing	Start date/time of the medical history event represented in ISO 8601 character format.	Perm
MHENDTC	End Date/Time of Medical History Event	Char	ISO 8601 datetime or interval	Timing	End date/time of the medical history event.	Perm
MHDY	Study Day of History Collection	Num		Timing	Study day of medical history collection, measured as integer day. Algorithm for calculations must be relative to the sponsor-defined RFSTDTC variable in Demographics. This formula should be consistent across the submission.	Perm
MHENRF	End Relative to Reference Period	Char	(STENRF)	Timing	Describes the end of the event relative to the sponsor-defined reference period. The sponsor-defined reference period is a continuous period of time defined by a discrete starting point and a discrete ending point (represented by RFSTDTC and RFENDTC in Demographics). Not all values of the codelist are allowable for this variable. See Section 4.4.7, Use of Relative Timing Variables .	Perm
MHENRTPT	End Relative to Reference Time Point	Char	(STENRF)	Timing	Identifies the end of the event as being before or after the reference time point defined by variable MHENTPT. Not all values of the codelist are allowable for this variable. See Section 4.4.7, Use of Relative Timing Variables .	Perm
MHENTPT	End Reference Time Point	Char		Timing	Description or date/time in ISO 8601 character format of the reference point referred to by MHENRTPT. Examples: "2003-12-25", "VISIT 2".	Perm

¹In this column, an asterisk (*) indicates that the variable may be subject to controlled terminology. CDISC/NCI codelist values are enclosed in parentheses.

MH – Assumptions

1. Prior treatments, including prior medications and procedures, should be submitted in an appropriate dataset from the Interventions class (e.g., Concomitant/Prior Medications (CM) or Procedures (PR)).
2. MH description and coding
 - a. MHTERM is the topic variable and captures the verbatim term collected for the condition or event or the prespecified term used to collect information about the occurrence of any of a group of conditions or events. MHTERM is a required variable and must have a value.
 - b. MHMODIFY is a permissible variable and should be included if the sponsor's procedure permits modification of a verbatim term for coding. The modified term is listed in MHMODIFY. The variable should be populated as per the sponsor's procedures; null values are permitted.

- c. If the sponsor codes the reported term (MHTERM) using a standard dictionary, then MHDECOD will be populated with the preferred term derived from the dictionary. The sponsor is expected to provide the dictionary name and version used to map the terms utilizing the external codelist element in the Define-XML document.
 - d. MHBODSYS is the system organ class (SOC) from the coding dictionary associated with the adverse event by the sponsor. This value may differ from the primary SOC designated in the coding dictionary's standard hierarchy.
 - e. If a CRF collects medical history by prespecified body systems and the sponsor also codes reported terms using a standard dictionary, then MHDECOD and MHBODSYS are populated using the standard dictionary. MHCAT and MHSCAT should be used for the prespecified body systems.
3. Additional categorization and grouping
- a. MHCAT and MHSCAT may be populated with the sponsor's predefined categorization of medical history events, which are often prespecified on the CRF. Note that even if the sponsor uses the body system terminology from the standard dictionary, MHBODSYS and MHCAT may differ; MHBODSYS is derived from the coding system, whereas MHCAT is effectively assigned when the investigator records a condition under the prespecified category.
 - i. This categorization should not group all records (within the MH domain) into one generic group such as “Medical History” or “General Medical History” because this is redundant information with the domain code. If no smaller categorization can be applied, then it is not necessary to include or populate this variable.
 - ii. Examples of MHCAT could include “General Medical History” (see above assumption; if “General Medical History” is an MHCAT value, then there should be other MHCAT values), “Allergy Medical History,” and “Reproductive Medical History”.
 - b. MHGRPID may be used to link (or associate) different records together to form a block of related records at the subject level within the MH domain. It should not be used in place of MHCAT or MHSCAT, which are used to group data across subjects. For example, if a group of syndromes reported for a subject were related to a particular disease, then the MHGRPID variable could be populated with the appropriate text.
4. Prespecified terms; presence or absence of events
- a. Information on medical history is generally collected in 2 different ways, either by recording free text or using a prespecified list of terms. The solicitation of information on specific medical history events may affect the frequency at which they are reported; therefore, the fact that a specific medical history event was solicited may be of interest to reviewers. MHPRESP and MHOCCUR are used together to indicate whether the condition in MHTERM was prespecified and whether it occurred, respectively. A value of “Y” in MHPRESP indicates that the term was prespecified.
 - b. MHOCCUR is used to indicate whether a prespecified medical condition occurred; a value of "Y" indicates that the event occurred and "N" indicates that it did not.
 - c. If a medical history event was reported using free text, the values of MHPRESP and MHOCCUR should be null. MHPRESP and MHOCCUR are permissible fields and may be omitted from the dataset if all medical history events were collected as free text.
 - d. MHSTAT and MHREASND provide information about prespecified medical history questions for which no response was collected. MHSTAT and MHREASND are permissible fields and may be omitted from the dataset if all medications were collected as free text or if all prespecified conditions had responses in MHOCCUR.

Situation	Value of MHPRESP	Value of MHOCCUR	Value of MHSTAT
Spontaneously reported event occurred			
Pre-specified event occurred	Y	Y	
Pre-specified event did not occur	Y	N	
Pre-specified event has no response	Y		NOT DONE

e. When medical history events are collected with the recording of free text, a record may be entered into the data management system to indicate “no medical history” for a specific subject or prespecified body system category (e.g., gastrointestinal). For these subjects or categories within subject, do not include a record in the MH dataset to indicate that there were no events.

5. Timing variables

a. Relative timing assessments such as “Ongoing” or “Active” are common in the collection of MH information. MHENRF may be used when this relative timing assessment is coincident with the start of the study reference period for the subject represented in the Demographics (DM) dataset (RFSTDTC). MHENRPT and MHENTPT may be used when “Ongoing” is relative to another date such as the screening visit date. See the examples in this section and in Section 4.4.7, [Use of Relative Timing Variables](#).

b. Additional timing variables (e.g., MHSTRF) may be used when appropriate.

6. MH event date type

a. MHEVDTYPE is a domain-specific variable that can be used to indicate the aspect of the event that is represented in the event start and/or end date/times (MHSTDTC and/or MHENDTC). If a start date and/or end date is collected without further specification of what constitutes the start or end of the event, then MHEVDTYPE is not needed. However, when data collection specifies how the start or end date is to be reported, MHEVDTYPE can be used to provide this information. For example, when collecting the date of diagnosis, it would be used to populate MHSTDTC; MHEVDTYPE would be populated with “DIAGNOSIS”. If MHEVDTYPE is not needed for any collected data, it need not be included in the dataset. If MHEVDTYPE is included in the dataset, it should be populated only when the data collection specifies the aspect of the event that is to be used to populate the start and/or end date; otherwise, it should be null.

b. When data collected about an event includes 2 different dates that could be considered the start or end of an event, then an MH record will be created for each. For example, if data collection included both a date of onset of symptoms and a date of diagnosis, there would be 2 records for the event, one with MHSTDTC the date of onset of symptoms and MHEVDTYPE = “SYMPTOMS” and a second with MHSTDTC the date of diagnosis and MHENDTYPE = “DIAGNOSIS”. In such a case, it is recommended that the 2 records be linked by means such as a common value of MHSPID or MHGRPID.

7. Any identifiers, timing variables, or Events general observation-class qualifiers may be added to the MH domain, but the following Qualifiers would generally not be used: --SER, --ACN, --ACNOTH, --REL, --RELNST, --OUT, --SCAN, --SCONG, --SDISAB, --SDTH, --SHOSP, --SLIFE, --SOD, --SMIE.

MH – Examples

Example 1

In this example, a General Medical History CRF collected verbatim descriptions of conditions and events by body system (e.g., endocrine, metabolic), did not collect start date, but asked whether or not the condition was ongoing at the time of the visit. Another CRF page was used for cardiac history events. This page asked for date of onset of symptoms and date of diagnosis, but did not include the ongoing question.

Rows 1-3: MHCAT indicates that these data were collected on the General Medical History CRF, and MHSCAT indicates the body system for which the event was collected. The reported events were coded using a standard dictionary. MHDECOD and MHBODSYS display the preferred term and body system assigned through the coding process. MHENRTPT was populated based on the response to the "Ongoing" question on the General Medical History CRF. MHENTPT displays the reference date for MHENRTPT, that is, the date the information was collected. If "Yes" was specified for Ongoing, MHENRTPT = "ONGOING"; if "No" was checked, MHENRTPT = "BEFORE". See Section 4.4.7, [Use of Relative Timing Variables](#), for further guidance.

Rows 4-5: MHCAT indicates that these data were collected on the Cardiac Medical History CRF. Because 2 kinds of start date were collected for congestive heart failure, there are 2 records for this event, with start dates of MHEVDTYP = "SYMPTOM ONSET" and MHEVDTYP = "DIAGNOSIS". The sponsor grouped these 2 records using the MHGRPID value "CHF".

mh.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	MHSEQ	MHGRPID	MHTERM	MHDECOD	MHEVDTYP	MHCAT	MHSCAT	MHBODSYS	MHSTDTC	MHENRTPT	MHENTPT
1	ABC123	MH	123101	1		ASTHMA	Asthma		GENERAL MEDICAL HISTORY	RESPIRATORY	Respiratory system disorders		ONGOING	2004-09-18
2	ABC123	MH	123101	2		FREQUENT HEADACHES	Headache		GENERAL MEDICAL HISTORY	CNS	Central and peripheral nervous system disorders		ONGOING	2004-09-18
3	ABC123	MH	123101	3		BROKEN LEG	Bone fracture		GENERAL MEDICAL HISTORY	OTHER	Musculoskeletal system disorders		BEFORE	2004-09-18
4	ABC123	MH	123101	4	CHF	CONGESTIVE HEART FAILURE	Cardiac failure congestive	SYMPTOM ONSET	CARDIAC MEDICAL HISTORY		Cardiac disorders	2004-09-17		
5	ABC123	MH	123101	5	CHF	CONGESTIVE HEART FAILURE	Cardiac failure congestive	DIAGNOSIS	CARDIAC MEDICAL HISTORY		Cardiac disorders	2004-09-19		

Example 2

In this example, data from 3 CRF modules related to medical history were collected:

- A General Medical History CRF collected descriptions of conditions and events by body system (e.g., endocrine, metabolic) and asked whether the conditions were ongoing at study start. The reported events were coded using a standard dictionary.
- A second CRF collected stroke history. Terms were selected from a list of terms taken from the standard dictionary.
- A third CRF asked whether the subject had any of a list of 4 specific risk factors.

In all of the records shown below, MHCAT is populated with the CRF module (general medical history, stroke history, or risk factors) through which the data were collected. MHPRESP and MHOCCUR were populated only when the term was prespecified, in keeping with MH assumption 4.

Rows 1-3: Show records from the General Medical History CRF. MHSCAT displays the body systems specified on the CRF. The coded terms are represented in MHDECOD. MHENRF has been populated based on the response to the "Ongoing at Study Start" question on the CRF. If "Yes" was specified, MHENRF = "DURING/AFTER"; if "No" was checked, MHENRF = "BEFORE". See Section 4.4.7, [Use of Relative Timing Variables](#), for further guidance on using --STRF and --ENRF.

Row 4: Shows the record from the Stroke History CRF. MHSTDTC was populated with the date and time at which the event occurred.

Rows 5-8: Show records from the Risk Factors CRF. MHPRESP values of "Y" indicate that each risk factor was prespecified on the CRF. MHOCCUR is populated with "Y" or "N", corresponding to the CRF response to the questions for the 4 prespecified risk factors. The terms used to describe these risk factors were chosen to have associated codes in the standard dictionary.

mh.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	MHSEQ	MHTERM	MHDECOD	MHCAT	MHSCAT	MHPRESP	MHOCCUR	MHBODSYS	MHSTDTC	MHENRF
1	ABC123	MH	123101	1	ASTHMA	Asthma	GENERAL MEDICAL HISTORY	RESPIRATORY			Respiratory system disorders		DURING/AFTER
2	ABC123	MH	123101	2	FREQUENT HEADACHES	Headache	GENERAL MEDICAL HISTORY	CNS			Central and peripheral nervous system disorders		DURING/AFTER
3	ABC123	MH	123101	3	BROKEN LEG	Bone fracture	GENERAL MEDICAL HISTORY	OTHER			Musculoskeletal system disorders		BEFORE
4	ABC123	MH	123101	4	ISCHEMIC STROKE	Ischaemic Stroke	STROKE HISTORY					2004-09-17T07:30	
5	ABC123	MH	123101	5	DIABETES	Diabetes mellitus	RISK FACTORS		Y	Y			
6	ABC123	MH	123101	6	HYPERCHOLESTEROLEMIA	Hypercholesterolemia	RISK FACTORS		Y	Y			
7	ABC123	MH	123101	7	HYPERTENSION	Hypertension	RISK FACTORS		Y	Y			
8	ABC123	MH	123101	8	TIA	Transient ischaemic attack	RISK FACTORS		Y	N			

Example 3

This is an example of a medical history CRF where the history of specific (prespecified) conditions is solicited. The conditions were not coded using a standard dictionary. The data were collected as part of the screening visit.

Rows 1-9: MHPRESP = "Y" indicates that these conditions were specifically queried. Presence or absence of the condition is represented in MHOCCUR.

Row 10: There was also a specific question about asthma, as indicated by MHPRESP = "Y", but this question was not asked. Because the question was not asked, MHOCCUR is null and MHSTAT = "NOT DONE". In this case, a reason for the absence of a response was collected, and this is represented in MHREASND.

mh.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	MHSEQ	MHTERM	MHDECOD	MHPRESP	MHOCCUR	MHSTAT	MHREASND	VISITNUM	VISIT	MHDTCT	MHDY
1	ABC123	MH	101002	1	HISTORY OF EARLY CORONARY ARTERY DISEASE (<55 YEARS OF AGE)	Coronary Artery Disease	Y	N			1	SCREEN	2006-04-22	-5
2	ABC123	MH	101002	2	CONGESTIVE HEART FAILURE	Congestive Heart Failure	Y	N			1	SCREEN	2006-04-22	-5

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Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	MHSEQ	MHTERM	MHDECOD	MHPRESP	MHOCCUR	MHSTAT	MHREASND	VISITNUM	VISIT	MHDTC	MHDY
3	ABC123	MH	101002	3	PERIPHERAL VASCULAR DISEASE	Peripheral Vascular Disease	Y	N			1	SCREEN	2006-04-22	-5
4	ABC123	MH	101002	4	TRANSIENT ISCHEMIC ATTACK	Transient Ischemic Attack	Y	Y			1	SCREEN	2006-04-22	-5
5	ABC123	MH	101002	5	ASTHMA	Asthma	Y	Y			1	SCREEN	2006-04-22	-5
6	ABC123	MH	101003	1	HISTORY OF EARLY CORONARY ARTERY DISEASE (<55 YEARS OF AGE)	Coronary Artery Disease	Y	Y			1	SCREEN	2006-05-03	-3
7	ABC123	MH	101003	2	CONGESTIVE HEART FAILURE	Congestive Heart Failure	Y	N			1	SCREEN	2006-05-03	-3
8	ABC123	MH	101003	3	PERIPHERAL VASCULAR DISEASE	Peripheral Vascular Disease	Y	Y			1	SCREEN	2006-05-03	-3
9	ABC123	MH	101003	4	TRANSIENT ISCHEMIC ATTACK	Transient Ischemic Attack	Y	N			1	SCREEN	2006-05-03	-3
10	ABC123	MH	101003	5	ASTHMA	Asthma	Y		NOT DONE	FORGOT TO ASK	1	SCREEN	2006-05-03	-3

Example 4

This diabetes study included subjects with both type 1 diabetes and type 2 diabetes. Data collection included which kind of diabetes the subject had and the date of diagnosis of the condition.

Rows 1-2: Show that subject XYZ-001-001 had type 1 diabetes, and did not have type 2 diabetes. The start date in row 1 is the date of diagnosis, as indicated by MHEVD TYP="DIAGNOSIS". Because this subject did not have type 2 diabetes, no start date for type 2 diabetes was collected, so MHEVD TYP in row 2 is blank.

Rows 3-4: Show that subject XYZ-001-002 had type 2 diabetes, and did not have type 1 diabetes. The start date in row 4 is the date of diagnosis, as indicated by MHEVD TYP="DIAGNOSIS".

mh.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	MHSEQ	MHTERM	MHDECOD	MHEVD TYP	MHCAT	MHPRESP	MHOCCUR	MHDTC	MHSTDTC
1	XYZ	MH	XYZ-001-001	1	TYPE 1 DIABETES MELLITUS	Type 1 diabetes mellitus	DIAGNOSIS	DIABETES	Y	Y	2010-09-26	2010-03-25
2	XYZ	MH	XYZ-001-001	2	TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS	Type 2 diabetes mellitus		DIABETES	Y	N	2010-09-26	
3	XYZ	MH	XYZ-001-002	1	TYPE 1 DIABETES MELLITUS	Type 1 diabetes mellitus		DIABETES	Y	N	2010-10-26	
4	XYZ	MH	XYZ-001-002	2	TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS	Type 2 diabetes mellitus	DIAGNOSIS	DIABETES	Y	Y	2010-10-26	2010-04-25

Example 5

This example shows data from a study in which data were collected about whether subjects had had any respiratory infections in the prior 6 months and, if they had, collected data on those respiratory infections. The example shows data for 2 subjects.

Row 1: Shows that subject 203 had no respiratory infections during the evaluation interval (the prior 6 months). The same value ("Respiratory Infections") in both MHTERM and MHCAT indicates that the occurrence question was about a group of medical conditions rather than a specific single medical condition.

Row 2: Shows that subject 204 did have at least 1 respiratory infection during the evaluation interval.

Row 3: Shows that subject 204 had a common cold during the evaluation interval. They did not provide an end date, but indicated that the infection had ended.

Row 4: Shows that subject 204 had bronchitis during the evaluation interval, and that an end date for the infection was provided.

mh.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	MHSEQ	MHTERM	MHCAT	MHPRESP	MHOCCUR	MHDTC	MHENDTC	MHDY	MHEVLINT	MHENRPT	MHENTPT
1	XYZ234	MH	203	1	RESPIRATORY INFECTIONS	RESPIRATORY INFECTIONS	Y	N	2019-011-02		-2	-P6M		
2	XYZ234	MH	204	1	RESPIRATORY INFECTIONS	RESPIRATORY INFECTIONS	Y	Y	2019-12-08		-1	-P6M		
3	XYZ234	MH	204	2	COMMON COLD	RESPIRATORY INFECTIONS			2019-12-08		-1	-P6M	BEFORE	2019-12-08
4	XYZ234	MH	204	3	BRONCHITIS	RESPIRATORY INFECTIONS			2019-12-08	2019-10-20	-1	-P6M		

6.2.7 Protocol Deviations (DV)

DV – Description/Overview

An events domain that contains protocol violations and deviations during the course of the study.

DV – Specification

dv.xpt, Protocol Deviations — Events. One record per protocol deviation per subject, Tabulation.

Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
STUDYID	Study Identifier	Char		Identifier	Unique identifier for a study.	Req
DOMAIN	Domain Abbreviation	Char	DV	Identifier	Two-character abbreviation for the domain.	Req
USUBJID	Unique Subject Identifier	Char		Identifier	Identifier used to uniquely identify a subject across all studies for all applications or submissions involving the product.	Req
DVSEQ	Sequence Number	Num		Identifier	Sequence number given to ensure uniqueness of subject records within a domain. May be any valid number.	Req
DVREFID	Reference ID	Char		Identifier	Internal or external identifier.	Perm
DVSPID	Sponsor-Defined Identifier	Char		Identifier	Sponsor-defined reference number. May be preprinted on the CRF as an explicit line identifier or defined in the sponsor's operational database. Example: Line number on a CRF page.	Perm
DVTERM	Protocol Deviation Term	Char		Topic	Verbatim name of the protocol deviation criterion. Example: "IVRS PROCESS DEVIATION - NO DOSE CALL PERFORMED". DVTERM values will map to the controlled terminology in DVDECOD (e.g., "TREATMENT DEVIATION").	Req
DVDECOD	Protocol Deviation Coded Term	Char	*	Synonym Qualifier	Controlled terminology for the name of the protocol deviation. Examples: "SUBJECT NOT WITHDRAWN AS PER PROTOCOL", "SELECTION CRITERIA NOT MET", "EXCLUDED CONCOMITANT MEDICATION", "TREATMENT DEVIATION".	Perm
DVCAT	Category for Protocol Deviation	Char	*	Grouping Qualifier	Category of the protocol deviation criterion.	Perm
DVSCAT	Subcategory for Protocol Deviation	Char	*	Grouping Qualifier	A further categorization of the protocol deviation.	Perm
TAETORD	Planned Order of Element within Arm	Num		Timing	Number that gives the planned order of the element within the arm.	Perm
EPOCH	Epoch	Char	EPOCH	Timing	Epoch associated with the start date/time of the deviation. Examples: "TREATMENT", "SCREENING", "FOLLOW-UP".	Perm

DVSTDTC	Start Date/Time of Deviation	Char	ISO 8601 datetime or interval	Timing	Start date/time of deviation represented in ISO 8601 character format.	Perm
DVENDTC	End Date/Time of Deviation	Char	ISO 8601 datetime or interval	Timing	End date/time of deviation represented in ISO 8601 character format.	Perm
DVSTDY	Study Day of Start of Deviation Event	Num		Timing	Study day of start of event relative to the sponsor-defined RFSTDTC.	Perm
DVENDY	Study Day of End of Deviation Event	Num		Timing	Study day of end of event relative to the sponsor-defined RFSTDTC.	Perm

¹In this column, an asterisk (*) indicates that the variable may be subject to controlled terminology. CDISC/NCI codelist values are enclosed in parentheses.

DV – Assumptions

1. The DV domain is an Events model for collected protocol deviations and not for derived protocol deviations that are more likely to be part of analysis. Events typically include what the event was, captured in --TERM (the topic variable), and when it happened (captured in its start and/or end dates). The intent of the domain model is to capture protocol deviations that occurred during the course of the study (see ICH E3, Section 10.2[1]). Usually these are deviations that occur after the subject has been randomized or received the first treatment.
2. This domain should not be used to collect entry-criteria information. Violated inclusion/exclusion criteria are stored in IE. The Deviations domain is for more general deviation data. A protocol may indicate that violating an inclusion/exclusion criterion during the course of the study (after first dose) is a protocol violation. In this case, this information would go into DV.
3. Any identifier variables, timing variables, or Events general observation-class qualifiers may be added to the DV domain, but the following qualifiers would generally not be used: --PRESP, --OCCUR, --STAT, --REASND, --BODSYS, --LOC, --SEV, --SER, --ACN, --ACNOTH, --REL, --RELNST, --PATT, --OUT, --SCAN, --SCONG, --SDISAB, --SDTH, --SHOSP, --SLIFE, --SOD, --SMIE, --CONTRT, --TOXGR.

DV – Examples

Example 1

This is an example of data that was collected on a protocol-deviations CRF. The DVDECOD column is for controlled terminology, whereas the DVTERM is free text.

Rows 1, 3: Show examples of a TREATMENT DEVIATION type of protocol deviation.

Row 2: Shows an example of a deviation due to the subject taking a prohibited concomitant medication.

Row 4: Shows an example of a medication that should not be taken during the study.

dv.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	DVSEQ	DVTERM	DVDECOD	EPOCH	DVSTDTC
1	ABC123	DV	123101	1	IVRS PROCESS DEVIATION - NO DOSE CALL PERFORMED.	TREATMENT DEVIATION	TREATMENT	2003-09-21
2	ABC123	DV	123103	1	DRUG XXX ADMINISTERED DURING STUDY TREATMENT PERIOD	EXCLUDED CONCOMITANT MEDICATION	TREATMENT	2003-10-30
3	ABC123	DV	123103	2	VISIT 3 DOSE <15 MG	TREATMENT DEVIATION	TREATMENT	2003-10-30
4	ABC123	DV	123104	1	TOOK ASPIRIN	PROHIBITED MEDS	TREATMENT	2003-11-30

References

1. European Medicines Agency. *ICH E3: Structure and Content of Clinical Study Reports*. European Medicines Agency; 1996. Accessed February 22, 2021. <https://www.ema.europa.eu/en/ich-e3-structure-content-clinical-study-reports>

6.3 Models for Findings Domains

Most subject-level observations collected during the study should be represented according to one of the 3 SDTM general observation classes. The following domains correspond to the Findings class:

6.3.1 Product Accountability (DA)

DA – Description/Overview

A findings domain that contains the accountability of study products, such as information on the receipt, dispensing, return, and packaging.

DA – Specification

da.xpt, Product Accountability — Findings. One record per product accountability finding per subject, Tabulation.

Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
STUDYID	Study Identifier	Char		Identifier	Unique identifier for a study within the submission.	Req
DOMAIN	Domain Abbreviation	Char	DA	Identifier	Two-character abbreviation for the domain.	Req
USUBJID	Unique Subject Identifier	Char		Identifier	Identifier used to uniquely identify a subject across all studies for all applications or submissions involving the product.	Req
DASEQ	Sequence Number	Num		Identifier	Sequence number given to ensure uniqueness of subject records within a domain. May be any valid number.	Req
DAGRPID	Group ID	Char		Identifier	Used to tie together a block of related records in a single domain for a subject.	Perm
DAREFID	Reference ID	Char		Identifier	Optional internal or external identifier such as a code from the product packaging (e.g., bottle label, package label, kit label).	Perm
DASPID	Sponsor-Defined Identifier	Char		Identifier	Sponsor-defined reference number. May be preprinted on the CRF as an explicit line identifier or defined in the sponsor's operational database. Examples: Line number on the Product Accountability CRF page, a code from the product packaging (e.g., bottle label, package label, kit label).	Perm
DALNKID	Link ID	Char		Identifier	Identifier used to link related records across domains. This may be a one-to-one or a one-to-many relationship.	Perm
DALNKGRP	Link Group ID	Char		Identifier	Identifier used to link related records across domains. This will usually be a many-to-one relationship.	Perm
DATESTCD	Short Name of Accountability Assessment	Char	(DATESTCD)	Topic	Short character value for DATEST used as a column name when converting a dataset from a vertical format to a horizontal format. The short value can be up to 8 characters and cannot begin with a number or contain characters other than letters, numbers, or underscores. Examples: "DISPAMT", "RETAMT".	Req
DATEST	Name of Accountability Assessment	Char	(DATEST)	Synonym Qualifier	Verbatim name corresponding to the topic variable of the test or examination used to obtain the product accountability assessment. The value in DATEST cannot be longer than 40 characters. Examples: "Dispensed Amount", "Returned Amount".	Req
DACAT	Category	Char	*	Grouping Qualifier	Used to define a category of topic-variable values. Examples: "STUDY MEDICATION", "RESCUE MEDICATION".	Perm
DASCAT	Subcategory	Char	*	Grouping Qualifier	Used to define a further categorization level for a group of related records.	Perm
DAORRES	Result or Finding in Original Units	Char		Result Qualifier	Result of the product accountability assessment as originally received or collected.	Exp
DAORRESU	Original Units	Char	(UNIT)	Variable Qualifier	Unit for DAORRES.	Perm

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Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
DASTRESC	Result or Finding in Standard Format	Char		Result Qualifier	Contains the result value for all product accountability assessments copied or derived from DAORRES, in a standard format or in standard units. DASTRESC should store all results or findings in character format; if results are numeric, they should also be stored in numeric format in DASTRESN.	Exp
DASTRESN	Numeric Result/Finding in Standard Units	Num		Result Qualifier	Used for continuous or numeric results or findings in standard format; copied in numeric format from DASTRESC. DASTRESN should store all numeric test results or findings.	Perm
DASTRESU	Standard Units	Char	(UNIT)	Variable Qualifier	Standardized units used for DASTRESC and DASTRESN.	Perm
DASTAT	Completion Status	Char	(ND)	Record Qualifier	Used to indicate that a product accountability assessment was not done. Should be null or have a value of "NOT DONE".	Perm
DAREASND	Reason Not Done	Char		Record Qualifier	Reason not done. Used in conjunction with DASTAT when value is "NOT DONE".	Perm
VISITNUM	Visit Number	Num		Timing	Clinical encounter number. Numeric version of VISIT, used for sorting.	Exp
VISIT	Visit Name	Char		Timing	Protocol-defined description of a clinical encounter. May be used in addition to VISITNUM and/or VISITDY.	Perm
VISITDY	Planned Study Day of Visit	Num		Timing	Planned study day of the visit, based upon RFSTDTC in Demographics.	Perm
TAETORD	Planned Order of Element within Arm	Num		Timing	Number that gives the planned order of the element within the arm (see Section 7.2.1, Trial Arms).	Perm
EPOCH	Epoch	Char	(EPOCH)	Timing	Epoch associated with the start date/time of the observation, or the date/time of collection if start date/time is not collected.	Perm
DADTC	Date/Time of Collection	Char	ISO 8601 datetime or interval	Timing	Date and time of the product accountability assessment represented in ISO 8601 character format.	Exp
DADY	Study Day of Visit/Collection/Exam	Num		Timing	Study day of product accountability assessment, measured in integer days. Algorithm for calculations must be relative to the sponsor-defined RFSTDTC in Demographics.	Perm

¹In this column, an asterisk (*) indicates that the variable may be subject to controlled terminology. CDISC/NCI codelist values are enclosed in parentheses.

DA – Assumptions

1. This domain records the amount of study product transferred to or from the study subject.
 - a. Transfers of devices are not represented in this domain, but in the Device Tracking and Disposition (DT) domain. See the SDTMIG for Medical Devices (available at <https://www.cdisc.org/standards/foundational/medical-devices-sdtmig/>).
 - b. For drugs, transfers are usually recorded using the tests "Dispensed Amount" and "Returned Amount".
 - c. Test terminology for other products may be different; for example, for nutrition, the tests might be "Prepared Amount" and "Unused Amount".
2. DACAT may be used to differentiate transfers of different groups of products (e.g., rescue medications vs. investigational medications).
3. DAREFID and DASPID are both available for capturing label information.
4. The following qualifiers would not generally be used in DA: --MODIFY, --POS, --BODSYS, --ORNRLO, --ORNRHI, --STNRLO, --STNRHI, --STNRC, --NRIND, --RESCAT, --XFN, --NAM, --LOINC, --SPEC, --SPCCND, --METHOD, --BLFL, --FAST, --DRVRL, --TOX, --TOXGR, --SEV.

DA – Examples

Example 1

This example shows drug accounting for a study with 2 study medications and one rescue medication, all of which were measured in tablets. The sponsor chose to add EPOCH from the list of timing variables and to use DASPID and DAREFID for code numbers that appeared on the label.

da.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	DASEQ	DAREFID	DASPID	DATESTCD	DATEST	DACAT	DASCAT	DAORRES	DAORRESU	DASTRESC	DASTRESN	DASTRESU	VISITNUM	EPOCH	DADTC
1	ABC	DA	ABC-01001	1	XBYCC-E990A	A375827	DISPAMT	Dispensed Amount	Study Medication	Bottle A	30	TABLET	30	30	TABLET	1	Study Med Period 1	2004-06-15
2	ABC	DA	ABC-01001	2	XBYCC-E990A	A375827	RETAMT	Returned Amount	Study Medication	Bottle A	5	TABLET	5	5	TABLET	2	Study Med Period 1	2004-07-15
3	ABC	DA	ABC-01001	3	XBYCC-E990B	A227588	DISPAMT	Dispensed Amount	Study Medication	Bottle B	15	TABLET	15	15	TABLET	1	Study Med Period 1	2004-06-15
4	ABC	DA	ABC-01001	4	XBYCC-E990B	A227588	RETAMT	Returned Amount	Study Medication	Bottle B	0	TABLET	0	0	TABLET	2	Study Med Period 1	2004-07-15
5	ABC	DA	ABC-01001	5			DISPAMT	Dispensed Amount	Rescue Medication		10	TABLET	10	10	TABLET	1	Study Med Period 1	2004-06-15
6	ABC	DA	ABC-01001	6			RETAMT	Returned Amount	Rescue Medication		10	TABLET	10	10	TABLET	2	Study Med Period 1	2004-07-15

Example 2

In this study, drug containers, rather than their contents, were being accounted for and the sponsor did not track returns. In this case, the purpose of the accountability tracking is to verify that the containers dispensed were consistent with the randomization. The sponsor chose to use DASPID to record the identifying number of the container dispensed.

da.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	DASEQ	DASPID	DATESTCD	DATEST	DACAT	DASCAT	DAORRES	DAORRESU	DASTRESC	DASTRESN	DASTRESU	VISITNUM	DADTC
1	ABC	DA	ABC-01001	1	AB001	DISPAMT	Dispensed Amount	Study Medication	Drug A	1	CONTAINER	1	1	CONTAINER	1	2004-06-15
2	ABC	DA	ABC-01001	2	AB002	DISPAMT	Dispensed Amount	Study Medication	Drug B	1	CONTAINER	1	1	CONTAINER	1	2004-06-15

Example 3

This example shows, for a nutrition study, the volume of infant feeding formula prepared and the volume remaining after feeding.

Rows 1-2: Show the volume of formula prepared and the volume of formula left after feeding for the first feed of the diary (day 1).

Rows 3-4: Show the volume of formula prepared and the volume of formula left after feeding for the second feed of the diary (day 1).

Rows 5-6: Show the volume of formula prepared and the volume of formula left after feeding for the third feed of the diary (day 2).

da.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	DASEQ	DAGRPID	DASPID	DATESTCD	DATEST	DACAT	DAORRES	DAORRESU	DASTRESC	DASTRESN	DASTRESU	DADTC	DADY
1	ABC	DA	101	1	1	1	PREPAMT	Prepared Amount	Study Product	100	mL	100	100	mL	2017-05-19	1
2	ABC	DA	101	2	1	1	REMAMT	Remaining Amount	Study Product	15	mL	15	15	mL	2017-05-19	1
3	ABC	DA	101	3	2	2	PREPAMT	Prepared Amount	Study Product	100	mL	100	100	mL	2017-05-19	1
4	ABC	DA	101	4	2	2	REMAMT	Remaining Amount	Study Product	25	mL	25	25	mL	2017-05-19	1
5	ABC	DA	101	5	3	1	PREPAMT	Prepared Amount	Study Product	100	mL	100	100	mL	2017-05-20	2
6	ABC	DA	101	6	3	1	REMAMT	Remaining Amount	Study Product	10	mL	10	10	mL	2017-05-20	2

6.3.2 Death Details (DD)

DD – Description/Overview

A findings domain that contains the diagnosis of the cause of death for a subject.

The domain is designed to hold supplemental data that are typically collected when a death occurs, such as the official cause of death. It does **not** replace existing data such as serious adverse event details in AE. Further, it does **not** introduce a new requirement to collect information that is not already indicated as good clinical practice or defined in regulatory guidelines. Instead, it provides a consistent place within the SDTM to hold information that previously did not have a clearly defined home.

DD – Specification

dd.xpt, Death Details — Findings. One record per finding per subject, Tabulation.

Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
STUDYID	Study Identifier	Char		Identifier	Unique identifier for a study.	Req
DOMAIN	Domain Abbreviation	Char	DD	Identifier	Two-character abbreviation for the domain.	Req
USUBJID	Unique Subject Identifier	Char		Identifier	Identifier used to uniquely identify a subject across all studies for all applications or submissions involving the product.	Req
DDSEQ	Sequence Number	Num		Identifier	Sequence number given to ensure uniqueness of subject records within a domain. May be any valid number.	Req
DDTESTCD	Death Detail Assessment Short Name	Char	(DTHDXCD)	Topic	Short name of the measurement, test, or examination described in DDTEST. It can be used as a column name when converting a dataset from a vertical to a horizontal format. The value in DDTESTCD cannot be longer than 8 characters, nor can it start with a number (e.g., "1TEST" is not valid). DDTESTCD cannot contain characters other than letters, numbers, or underscores. Examples: "PRCDTH", "SECDTH".	Req
DDTEST	Death Detail Assessment Name	Char	(DTHDX)	Synonym Qualifier	Long name for DDTESTCD. The value in DDTEST cannot be longer than 40 characters. Examples: "Primary Cause of Death", "Secondary Cause of Death".	Req
DDORRES	Result or Finding as Collected	Char		Result Qualifier	Result of the test defined in DDTEST, as originally received or collected.	Exp
DDSTRESC	Character Result/Finding in Std Format	Char		Result Qualifier	Contains the result or finding copied or derived from DDORRES in a standard format.	Exp
DDRESCAT	Result Category	Char	*	Variable Qualifier	Used to categorize the result of a finding. Examples: "TREATMENT RELATED", "NONTREATMENT RELATED", "UNDETERMINED", "ACCIDENTAL".	Perm
DDEVAL	Evaluator	Char	(EVAL)	Record Qualifier	Role of the person who provided the evaluation.	Perm
DDTDC	Date/Time of Collection	Char	ISO 8601 datetime or interval	Timing	Date/time of collection of the diagnosis or other death assessment data in ISO 8601 format. This is not necessarily the date of death.	Exp
DDDY	Study Day of Collection	Num		Timing	Study day of the collection, in integer days. The algorithm for calculations must be relative to the sponsor-defined RFSTDTC variable in the Demographics (DM) domain.	Perm

¹In this column, an asterisk (*) indicates that the variable may be subject to controlled terminology. CDISC/NCI codelist values are enclosed in parentheses.

DD – Assumptions

1. There may be more than 1 cause of death. If so, these may be separated into primary and secondary causes and/or other appropriate designations. DD may also include other details about the death, such as where the death occurred and whether it was witnessed.
2. Death details are typically collected on designated CRF pages. The DD domain is not intended to collate data that are collected in standard variables in other domains, such as AE.AEOUT (Outcome of Adverse Event), AE.AESDTH (Results in Death) or DS.DSTERM (Reported Term for the Disposition Event). Data from other domains that relates to the death can be linked to DD using RELREC.
3. This domain is not intended to include data obtained from autopsy. An autopsy is a procedure from which there will usually be findings. Autopsy information should be handled as per recommendations in the Procedures (PR) domain.
4. There are separate codelists for DD tests and responses. Associations between the DD tests and response codelists are described in the DD codetable (available at <https://www.cdisc.org/standards/terminology/controlled-terminology>).
5. Any identifiers, timing variables, or findings general observation-class qualifiers may be added to the DD domain, but the following qualifiers would not generally be used: --MODIFY, --POS, --BODSYS, --ORNRLO, --ORNRHI, --STNRLO, --STNRHI, --STNRC, --NRIND, --NAM, --LOINC, --SPEC, --SPCCND, --LOBXFL, --BLFL, --FAST, --DRVFL, --TOX, --TOXGR, --SEV.

DD – Examples

Example 1

This example shows the primary cause of death for 3 subjects. The CRF also collected the location of the subject’s death and a secondary cause of death.

Rows 1-2: Show the primary cause of death and location of death for a subject. DDDTC is the date of assessment.

Rows 3-4: Show records for primary cause of death and location of death for another subject for whom the information was not known.

Rows 5-7: Show primary and secondary cause of death and location of death for a third subject.

dd.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	DDSEQ	DDTESTCD	DDTEST	DDORRES	DDSTRESC	DDTTC
1	ABC123	DD	ABC12301001	1	PRCDTH	Primary Cause of Death	SUDDEN CARDIAC DEATH	SUDDEN CARDIAC DEATH	2011-01-12
2	ABC123	DD	ABC12301001	2	LOCPTH	Location of Death	HOME	HOME	2011-01-12
3	ABC123	DD	ABC12301002	1	PRCDTH	Primary Cause of Death	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	2011-03-15
4	ABC123	DD	ABC12301002	2	LOCPTH	Location of Death	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	2011-03-15
5	ABC123	DD	ABC12301023	1	PRCDTH	Primary Cause of Death	CARDIAC ARRHYTHMIA	CARDIAC ARRHYTHMIA	2011-09-09
6	ABC123	DD	ABC12301023	2	SECPTH	Secondary Cause of Death	CHF	CONGESTIVE HEART FAILURE	2011-09-09
7	ABC123	DD	ABC12301023	3	LOCPTH	Location of Death	MEMORIAL HOSPITAL	HOSPITAL	2011-09-09

Example 2

This example illustrates how the DD, Disposition (DS), and AE data for a subject were linked using RELREC. Note that each of these domains serves a different purpose, even though the information is related. This subject had a fatal adverse event, represented in the AE domain.

ae.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	AESEQ	AETERM	AESTDTC	AEENDTC	AEDECOD	AEBODSYS	AEOUT	AESER	AESDTH
1	ABC123	AE	ABC12301001	6	SUDDEN CARDIAC DEATH	2011-01-10	2011-01-10	SUDDEN CARDIAC DEATH	CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM	FATAL	Y	Y

The primary cause of death was collected and is represented in DD. In this case, the result for primary cause of death is the same as the term in the AE record.

dd.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	DSSEQ	DDTESTCD	DDTEST	DDORRES	DDSTRESC	DDTTC
1	ABC123	DD	ABC12301001	1	PRCDTH	Primary Cause of Death	SUDDEN CARDIAC DEATH	SUDDEN CARDIAC DEATH	2011-01-12

The subject's death is also represented in the DS domain as the reason for withdrawal from the study.

Rows 1-2: Show typical protocol milestones and disposition events.

Row 3: Shows the date the death event occurred (DSSTDTC) and was recorded (DSDTC).

ds.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	DSSEQ	DSTERM	DSDECOD	DSCAT	DSDTC	DSSTDTC
1	ABC123	DS	ABC12301001	1	INFORMED CONSENT OBTAINED	INFORMED CONSENT OBTAINED	PROTOCOL MILESTONE	2011-01-02	2011-01-02
2	ABC123	DS	ABC12301001	2	RANDOMIZED	RANDOMIZED	PROTOCOL MILESTONE	2011-01-03	2011-01-03
3	ABC123	DS	ABC12301001	3	SUDDEN CARDIAC DEATH	DEATH	DISPOSITION EVENT	2011-01-10	2011-01-10

The relationship between the DS, AE, and DD records that reflect the subject's death is represented in RELREC.

relrec.xpt

Row	STUDYID	RDOMAIN	USUBJID	IDVAR	IDVARVAL	RELTYPE	RELID
1	ABC123	DS	ABC12301001	DSSEQ	3		1
2	ABC123	AE	ABC12301001	AESEQ	6		1
3	ABC123	DD	ABC12301001	DDSEQ	1		1

6.3.3 ECG Test Results (EG)

EG – Description/Overview

A findings domain that contains ECG data, including position of the subject, method of evaluation, all cycle measurements and all findings from the ECG including an overall interpretation if collected or derived.

EG – Specification

eg.xpt, ECG Test Results — Findings. One record per ECG observation per replicate per time point or one record per ECG observation per beat per visit per subject, Tabulation.

Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
STUDYID	Study Identifier	Char		Identifier	Unique identifier for a study.	Req
DOMAIN	Domain Abbreviation	Char	EG	Identifier	Two-character abbreviation for the domain.	Req
USUBJID	Unique Subject Identifier	Char		Identifier	Identifier used to uniquely identify a subject across all studies for all applications or submissions involving the product.	Req
SPDEVID	Sponsor Device Identifier	Char		Identifier	Sponsor-defined identifier for a device.	Perm
EGSEQ	Sequence Number	Num		Identifier	Sequence number given to ensure uniqueness of subject records within a domain. May be any valid number.	Req
EGGRPID	Group ID	Char		Identifier	Used to tie together a block of related records in a single domain for a subject.	Perm
EGREFID	ECG Reference ID	Char		Identifier	Internal or external ECG identifier. Example: "334PT89".	Perm

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Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
EGSPID	Sponsor-Defined Identifier	Char		Identifier	Sponsor-defined reference number. May be printed on the CRF as an explicit line identifier or defined in the sponsor's operational database. Example: Line number on the ECG page.	Perm
EGBEATNO	ECG Beat Number	Num		Identifier	A sequence number that identifies the beat within an ECG.	Perm
EGTESTCD	ECG Test or Examination Short Name	Char	(EGTESTCD) (HETESTCD)	Topic	Short name of the measurement, test, or examination described in EGTEST. It can be used as a column name when converting a dataset from a vertical to a horizontal format. The value in EGTESTCD cannot be longer than 8 characters, nor can it start with a number (e.g., "1TEST" is not valid). EGTESTCD cannot contain characters other than letters, numbers, or underscores. Examples: "PRAG", "QRSAG". Test codes are in 2 separate codelists, 1 for tests based on regular 10-second ECGs (EGTESTCD) and one 1 tests based on Holter monitoring (HETESTCD).	Req
EGTEST	ECG Test or Examination Name	Char	(EGTEST) (HETEST)	Synonym Qualifier	Verbatim name of the test or examination used to obtain the measurement or finding. The value in EGTEST cannot be longer than 40 characters. Examples: "PR Interval, Aggregate", "QRS Duration, Aggregate". Test names are in 2 separate codelists, 1 for tests based on regular 10-second ECGs (EGTEST) and 1 for tests based on Holter monitoring (HETEST).	Req
EGCAT	Category for ECG	Char	*	Grouping Qualifier	Used to categorize ECG observations across subjects. Examples: "MEASUREMENT", "FINDING", "INTERVAL".	Perm
EGSCAT	Subcategory for ECG	Char	*	Grouping Qualifier	A further categorization of the ECG.	Perm
EGPOS	ECG Position of Subject	Char	(POSITION)	Record Qualifier	Position of the subject during a measurement or examination. Examples: "SUPINE", "STANDING", "SITTING".	Perm
EGORRES	Result or Finding in Original Units	Char		Result Qualifier	Result of the ECG measurement or finding as originally received or collected. Examples of expected values are "62" or "0.151" when the result is an interval or measurement, or "ATRIAL FIBRILLATION" or "QT PROLONGATION" when the result is a finding.	Exp
EGORRESU	Original Units	Char	(UNIT)	Variable Qualifier	Original units in which the data were collected. The unit for EGORRES. Examples: "sec", "msec".	Perm
EGSTRESC	Character Result/Finding in Std Format	Char	(EGSTRESC) (HESTRESC) (NORMABNM)	Result Qualifier	Contains the result value for all findings copied or derived from EGORRES, in a standard format or standard units. EGSTRESC should store all results or findings in character format; if results are numeric, they should also be stored in numeric format in EGSTRESN. For example, if a test has results of 62 beats/min, then EGORRES = "62", EGORRESU = "beats/min", EGSTRESC = "62", EGSTRESN = 62, and EGSTRESU = "beats/min". For other examples, see Original and Standardized Results . Additional examples of result data: "SINUS BRADYCARDIA", "ATRIAL FLUTTER", "ATRIAL FIBRILLATION". Test results are in 3 separate codelists: EGSTRESC for abnormal test results based on regular 10-second ECGs; HESTRESC for abnormal test results based on Holter monitoring, and NORMABNM for generic test results and/or responses to EGTEST = "Interpretation".	Exp
EGSTRESN	Numeric Result/Finding in Standard Units	Num		Result Qualifier	Used for continuous or numeric results or findings in standard format; copied in numeric format from EGSTRESC. EGSTRESN should store all numeric test results or findings.	Perm
EGSTRESU	Standard Units	Char	(UNIT)	Variable Qualifier	Standardized units used for EGSTRESC and EGSTRESN.	Perm
EGSTAT	Completion Status	Char	(ND)	Record Qualifier	Used to indicate an ECG was not done, or an ECG measurement was not taken. Should be null if a result exists in EGORRES.	Perm
EGREASND	Reason ECG Not Done	Char		Record Qualifier	Describes why a measurement or test was not performed. Examples: "BROKEN EQUIPMENT", "SUBJECT REFUSED". Used in conjunction with EGSTAT when value is "NOT DONE".	Perm

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Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
EGXFN	ECG External File Path	Char		Record Qualifier	File name and path for the external ECG waveform file.	Perm
EGNAM	Vendor Name	Char		Record Qualifier	Name or identifier of the laboratory or vendor providing the test results.	Perm
EGMETHOD	Method of Test or Examination	Char	(EGMETHOD)	Record Qualifier	Method of the ECG test. Example: "12-LEAD STANDARD".	Perm
EGLEAD	Lead Location Used for Measurement	Char	(EGLEAD)	Record Qualifier	The lead used for the measurement. Examples: "LEAD 1", "LEAD 2", "LEAD rV2", "LEAD V1".	Perm
EGLOBXFL	Last Observation Before Exposure Flag	Char	(NY)	Record Qualifier	Operationally derived indicator used to identify the last non-missing value prior to RFXSTDTC. The value should be "Y" or null.	Exp
EGBLFL	Baseline Flag	Char	(NY)	Record Qualifier	Indicator used to identify a baseline value. Should be "Y" or null. Note that EGBLFL is retained for backward compatibility. The authoritative baseline for statistical analysis is in an ADaM dataset.	Perm
EGDRVFL	Derived Flag	Char	(NY)	Record Qualifier	Used to indicate a derived record. The value should be "Y" or null. Records that represent the average of other records, or that do not come from the CRF, or are not as originally collected or received are examples of records that would be derived for the submission datasets. If EGDRVFL="Y", then EGORRES could be null, with EGSTRESC and EGSTRESN (if the result is numeric) having the derived value.	Perm
EGEVAL	Evaluator	Char	(EVAL)	Record Qualifier	Role of the person who provided the evaluation. Used only for results that are subjective (e.g., assigned by a person or a group). Should be null for records that contain collected or derived data. Examples: "INVESTIGATOR", "ADJUDICATION COMMITTEE", "VENDOR".	Perm
EGEVALID	Evaluator Identifier	Char	(MEDEVAL)	Variable Qualifier	Used to distinguish multiple evaluators with the same role recorded in EGEVAL. Examples: "RADIOLOGIST 1" or "RADIOLOGIST 2".	Perm
EGCLSIG	Clinically Significant, Collected	Char	(NY)	Record Qualifier	Used to indicate whether a collected observation is clinically significant based on judgment.	Perm
EGREPNUM	Repetition Number	Num		Record Qualifier	The incidence number of a test that is repeated within a given timeframe for the same test. The level of granularity can vary (e.g., within a time point, within a visit). Examples: multiple measurements of blood pressure, multiple analyses of a sample.	Perm
VISITNUM	Visit Number	Num		Timing	Clinical encounter number. Numeric version of VISIT, used for sorting.	Exp
VISIT	Visit Name	Char		Timing	Protocol-defined description of clinical encounter. May be used in addition to VISITNUM and/or VISITDY.	Perm
VISITDY	Planned Study Day of Visit	Num		Timing	Planned study day of the visit based upon RFSTDTC in Demographics.	Perm
TAETORD	Planned Order of Element within Arm	Num		Timing	Number that gives the planned order of the element within the arm for the element in which the assessment was made.	Perm
EPOCH	Epoch	Char	(EPOCH)	Timing	Epoch associated with the date/time at which the assessment was made.	Perm
EGDTC	Date/Time of ECG	Char	ISO 8601 datetime or interval	Timing	Date/Time of ECG.	Exp
EGDY	Study Day of ECG	Num		Timing	Study day of the ECG, measured as integer days. Algorithm for calculations must be relative to the sponsor-defined RFSTDTC variable in Demographics.	Perm
EGTPT	Planned Time Point Name	Char		Timing	Text description of time when measurement should be taken. This may be represented as an elapsed time relative to a fixed reference point, such as time of last dose. See EGTPTNUM and EGTPTREF. Examples: "Start", "5 min post".	Perm
EGTPTNUM	Planned Time Point Number	Num		Timing	Numerical version of EGTPT to aid in sorting.	Perm

Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
EGELTM	Planned Elapsed Time from Time Point Ref	Char	ISO 8601 duration	Timing	Planned elapsed time (in ISO 8601) relative to a fixed time point reference (EGTPTREF). Not a clock time or a date time variable. Represented as an ISO 8601 duration. Examples: "-PT15M" to represent the period of 15 minutes prior to the reference point indicated by EGTPTREF, "PT8H" to represent the period of 8 hours after the reference point indicated by EGTPTREF.	Perm
EGTPTREF	Time Point Reference	Char		Timing	Name of the fixed reference point referred to by EGELTM, EGTPNUM, and EGTPT. Examples: "PREVIOUS DOSE", "PREVIOUS MEAL".	Perm
EGRFTDTC	Date/Time of Reference Time Point	Char	ISO 8601 datetime or interval	Timing	Date/time for a fixed reference time point defined by EGTPTREF.	Perm

¹In this column, an asterisk (*) indicates that the variable may be subject to controlled terminology. CDISC/NCI codelist values are enclosed in parentheses.

EG – Assumptions

1. EGREFID is intended to store an identifier (e.g., UUID) for the associated ECG tracing. EGXFN is intended to store the name of and path to the electrocardiogram (ECG) waveform file when it is submitted.
2. There are separate codelists for tests and results based on regular 10-second ECGs and for tests and results based on Holter monitoring.
 - a. Associations between some ECG abnormality tests and response codelists are described in the ECG codetable (available at <https://www.cdisc.org/standards/terminology/controlled-terminology>).
3. For non-individual ECG beat data and for aggregate ECG parameter results (e.g., "QT interval", "RR", "PR", "QRS"), EGREFID is populated for all unique ECGs, so that submitted SDTM data can be matched to the actual ECGs stored in the ECG warehouse. Therefore, this variable is expected for these types of records.
4. For individual-beat parameter results, waveform data will not be stored in the warehouse, so there will be no associated identifier for these beats.
5. The method for QT interval correction is specified in the test name by controlled terminology: EGTESTCD = "QTCFAG" and EGTEST = "QTcF Interval, Aggregate" is used for Fridericia's formula; EGTESTCD = "QTCBAG" and EGTEST = "QTcB Interval, Aggregate", is used for Bazett's formula.
6. EGBEATNO is used to differentiate between beats in beat-to-beat records.
7. EGREPNUM is used to differentiate between multiple repetitions of a test within a given time frame.
8. EGNRIND can be added to indicate where a result falls with respect to reference range defined by EGORNRLO and EGORNRHI. Examples: "HIGH", "LOW". Clinical significance would be represented as described in Section 4.5.5, [Clinical Significance for Findings Observation Class Data](#), in EGCLSIG (see also EG Example 1).
9. When "QTcF Interval, Aggregate" or "QTcB Interval, Aggregate" is derived by the sponsor, the derived flag (EGDRVFL) is set to "Y". However, when the "QTcF Interval, Aggregate" or "QTcB Interval, Aggregate" is received from a central provider or vendor, the value would go into EGORRES and EGDRVFL would be null (see Section 4.1.8.1, [Origin Metadata for Variables](#)).
10. If this domain is used in conjunction with the ECG QT Correction Model Data (QT) domain:
 - a. For each QT correction method used in the study, values of EGTESTCD and EGTEST are assigned at the study level.

- b. The sponsor should assign values for EGTESTCD/EGTEST appropriately with clear documentation on what each test code represents. For example, if the protocol calls for computing the top two best fit models, the sponsor could choose to name the top best fit model QTCIAG1 and the second best fit model QTCIAG2, in rank order.
11. Any identifiers, timing variables, or findings general observation-class qualifiers may be added to the EG domain, but the following qualifiers would not generally be used: --MODIFY, --BODSYS, --SPEC, --SPCCND, --FAST, --SEV. It is recommended that --LOINC not be used.

EG - Examples

Example 1

This example shows ECG measurements and other findings from one ECG for one subject. EGCAT has been used to group tests.

- Row 1:** Shows a measurement of ventricular rate. This result was assessed as not clinically significant (EGCLSIG = "N").
- Row 2:** Shows a measurement of PR interval. This result was assessed as clinically significant (EGCLSIG = "Y").
- Rows 2-4:** These interval measurements were collected in seconds. However, in this submission, the standard unit for these tests was milliseconds, so the results have been converted in EGSTRESC and EGSTRESN.
- Rows 5-6:** Show "QTcB Interval, Aggregate" and "QTcF Interval, Aggregate". These results were derived by the sponsor, as indicated by the "Y" in the EGDRVFL column. Note that EGORRES is null for these derived records.
- Rows 7-10:** Show results from tests looking for certain kinds of abnormalities, which have been grouped using EGCAT = "FINDINGS".
- Row 11:** Shows a technical problem represented as the result of the test "Technical Quality". Results of this test can be important to the overall understanding of an ECG, but are not truly findings or interpretations about the subject's heart function.
- Row 12:** Shows the result of the TEST "Interpretation" (i.e., the interpretation of the ECG strip as a whole), which for this ECG was "ABNORMAL".

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Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	EGSEQ	EGREFID	EGTESTCD	EGTEST	EGCAT	EGPOS	EGORRES	EGORRESU	EGSTRESC	EGSTRESN	EGSTRESU	EGXFN	EGNAM	EGLOBXFL	EGDRVFL	EGCLSIG	VISITNUM	VISIT	EGDTC	EGDY
1	XYZ	EG	XYZ-US-701-002	1	334PT89	EGHRMN	ECG Mean Heart Rate	MEASUREMENT	SUPINE	62	beats/min	62	62	beats/min	PQW436789-07.xml	Test Lab			N	1	Screening 1	2003-04-15T11:58	-36
2	XYZ	EG	XYZ-US-701-002	2	334PT89	PRAG	PR Interval, Aggregate	INTERVAL	SUPINE	0.15	sec	150	150	msec	PQW436789-07.xml	Test Lab			Y	1	Screening 1	2003-04-15T11:58	-36
3	XYZ	EG	XYZ-US-701-002	3	334PT89	QRSAG	QRS Duration, Aggregate	INTERVAL	SUPINE	0.103	sec	103	103	msec	PQW436789-07.xml	Test Lab				1	Screening 1	2003-04-15T11:58	-36
4	XYZ	EG	XYZ-US-701-002	4	334PT89	QTAG	QT Interval, Aggregate	INTERVAL	SUPINE	0.406	sec	406	406	msec	PQW436789-07.xml	Test Lab				1	Screening 1	2003-04-15T11:58	-36
5	XYZ	EG	XYZ-US-701-002	5	334PT89	QTCBAG	QTcB Interval, Aggregate	INTERVAL	SUPINE			469	469	msec	PQW436789-07.xml	Test Lab		Y		1	Screening 1	2003-04-15T11:58	-36
6	XYZ	EG	XYZ-US-701-002	6	334PT89	QTCFAG	QTcF Interval, Aggregate	INTERVAL	SUPINE			446	446	msec	PQW436789-07.xml	Test Lab		Y		1	Screening 1	2003-04-15T11:58	-36
7	XYZ	EG	XYZ-US-701-002	7	334PT89	SPRTARRY	Supraventricular Tachyarrhythmias	FINDING	SUPINE	ATRIAL FIBRILLATION		ATRIAL FIBRILLATION			PQW436789-07.xml	Test Lab				1	Screening 1	2003-04-15T11:58	-36
8	XYZ	EG	XYZ-US-701-002	8	334PT89	SPRTARRY	Supraventricular Tachyarrhythmias	FINDING	SUPINE	ATRIAL FLUTTER		ATRIAL FLUTTER			PQW436789-07.xml	Test Lab				1	Screening 1	2003-04-15T11:58	-36
9	XYZ	EG	XYZ-US-701-002	9	334PT89	STSTWUW	ST Segment, T wave, and U wave	FINDING	SUPINE	PROLONGED QT		PROLONGED QT			PQW436789-07.xml	Test Lab				1	Screening 1	2003-04-15T11:58	-36
10	XYZ	EG	XYZ-US-701-002	10	334PT89	CHYPTENL	Chamber Hypertrophy or Enlargement	FINDING	SUPINE	LEFT VENTRICULAR HYPERTROPHY		LEFT VENTRICULAR HYPERTROPHY			PQW436789-07.xml	Test Lab				1	Screening 1	2003-04-15T11:58	-36
11	XYZ	EG	XYZ-US-701-002	11	334PT89	TECHQUAL	Technical Quality		SUPINE	OTHER INCORRECT ELECTRODE PLACEMENT		OTHER INCORRECT ELECTRODE PLACEMENT			PQW436789-07.xml	Test Lab				1	Screening 1	2003-04-15T11:58	-36
12	XYZ	EG	XYZ-US-701-002	12	334PT89	INTP	Interpretation		SUPINE	ABNORMAL		ABNORMAL								1	Screening 1	2003-04-15T11:58	-36

Example 2

This example shows ECG results where only the overall assessment was collected. Results are for one subject across multiple visits. In addition, the ECG interpretation was provided by the investigator and, when necessary, by a cardiologist. EGGRPID is used to group the overall assessments collected on each ECG.

Rows 1-3: Show interpretations performed by the principal investigation on three different occasions. The ECG at Visit "SCREEN 2" has been flagged as the last observation before start of study treatment.

Rows 4-5: Show interpretations of the same ECG by both the investigator and a cardiologist. EGGRPID has been used to group these two records to emphasize their relationship.

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Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	EGSEQ	EGGRPID	EGTESTCD	EGTEST	EGPOS	EGORRES	EGSTRESC	EGSTRESN	EGLOBXFL	EGEVAL	VISITNUM	VISIT	VISITDY	EGDTC	EGDY
1	ABC	EG	ABC-99-CA-456	1		INTP	Interpretation	SUPINE	NORMAL	NORMAL			PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR	1	SCREEN I	-2	2003-11-26	-2
2	ABC	EG	ABC-99-CA-456	2		INTP	Interpretation	SUPINE	ABNORMAL	ABNORMAL		Y	PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR	2	SCREEN II	-1	2003-11-27	-1
3	ABC	EG	ABC-99-CA-456	3		INTP	Interpretation	SUPINE	ABNORMAL	ABNORMAL			PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR	3	DAY 10	10	2003-12-07T09:02	10
4	ABC	EG	ABC-99-CA-456	4	Comp 1	INTP	Interpretation	SUPINE	ABNORMAL	ABNORMAL			PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR	4	DAY 15	15	2003-12-12	15
5	ABC	EG	ABC-99-CA-456	5	Comp 1	INTP	Interpretation	SUPINE	ABNORMAL	ABNORMAL			CARDIOLOGIST	4	DAY 15	15	2003-12-12	15

Example 3

This example shows 10-second ECG replicates extracted from a continuous recording. The example shows one subject's extracted 10-second ECG replicate results. Three replicates were extracted for planned time points "1 HR" and "2 HR"; EGREPNUM is used to identify the replicates. Summary mean measurements are reported for the 10 seconds of extracted data for each replicate. EGDTC is the date/time of the first individual beat in the extracted 10-second ECG. In order to save space, some permissible variables (EGREFID, VISITDY, EGTPNUM, EGTPREF, EGRFTDTC) have been omitted, as marked by ellipses.

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Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	EGSEQ	...	EGTESTCD	EGTEST	EGCAT	EGPOS	EGORRES	EGORRESU	EGSTRESC	EGSTRESN	EGSTRESU	EGMETHOD	EGLEAD	EGLOBXFL	VISITNUM	VISIT	EGDTC	EGTPT	...	EGREPNUM
1	STUDY01	EG	2324-P0001	1	...	PRAG	PR Interval, Aggregate	INTERVAL	SUPINE	176	msec	176	176	msec	12 LEAD STANDARD	LEAD II		2	VISIT 2	2014-03-22T10:00:21	1 HR	...	1
2	STUDY01	EG	2324-P0001	2	...	RRAG	RR Interval, Aggregate	INTERVAL	SUPINE	658	msec	658	658	msec	12 LEAD STANDARD	LEAD II		2	VISIT 2	2014-03-22T10:00:21	1 HR	...	1
3	STUDY01	EG	2324-P0001	3	...	QRSAG	QRS Duration, Aggregate	INTERVAL	SUPINE	97	msec	97	97	msec	12 LEAD STANDARD	LEAD II		2	VISIT 2	2014-03-22T10:00:21	1 HR	...	1

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Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	EGSEQ	...	EGTESTCD	EGTEST	EGCAT	EGPOS	EGORRES	EGORRESU	EGSTRESC	EGSTRESN	EGSTRESU	EGMETHOD	EGLEAD	EGLOBXFL	VISITNUM	VISIT	EGDTC	EGTPT	...	EGREPNUM
4	STUDY01	EG	2324-P0001	4	...	QTAG	QT Interval, Aggregate	INTERVAL	SUPINE	440	msec	440	440	msec	12 LEAD STANDARD	LEAD II		2	VISIT 2	2014-03-22T10:00:21	1 HR	...	1
5	STUDY01	EG	2324-P0001	5	...	PRAG	PR Interval, Aggregate	INTERVAL	SUPINE	176	msec	176	176	msec	12 LEAD STANDARD	LEAD II		2	VISIT 2	2014-03-22T10:01:35	1 HR	...	2
6	STUDY01	EG	2324-P0001	6	...	RRAG	RR Interval, Aggregate	INTERVAL	SUPINE	679	msec	679	679	msec	12 LEAD STANDARD	LEAD II		2	VISIT 2	2014-03-22T10:01:35	1 HR	...	2
7	STUDY01	EG	2324-P0001	7	...	QRSAG	QRS Duration, Aggregate	INTERVAL	SUPINE	95	msec	95	95	msec	12 LEAD STANDARD	LEAD II		2	VISIT 2	2014-03-22T10:01:35	1 HR	...	2
8	STUDY01	EG	2324-P0001	8	...	QTAG	QT Interval, Aggregate	INTERVAL	SUPINE	389	msec	389	389	msec	12 LEAD STANDARD	LEAD II		2	VISIT 2	2014-03-22T10:01:35	1 HR	...	2
9	STUDY01	EG	2324-P0001	9	...	PRAG	PR Interval, Aggregate	INTERVAL	SUPINE	169	msec	169	169	msec	12 LEAD STANDARD	LEAD II		2	VISIT 2	2014-03-22T10:02:14	1 HR	...	3
10	STUDY01	EG	2324-P0001	10	...	RRAG	RR Interval, Aggregate	INTERVAL	SUPINE	661	msec	661	661	msec	12 LEAD STANDARD	LEAD II		2	VISIT 2	2014-03-22T10:02:14	1 HR	...	3
11	STUDY01	EG	2324-P0001	11	...	QRSAG	QRS Duration, Aggregate	INTERVAL	SUPINE	90	msec	90	90	msec	12 LEAD STANDARD	LEAD II		2	VISIT 2	2014-03-22T10:02:14	1 HR	...	3
12	STUDY01	EG	2324-P0001	12	...	QTAG	QT Interval, Aggregate	INTERVAL	SUPINE	377	msec	377	377	msec	12 LEAD STANDARD	LEAD II		2	VISIT 2	2014-03-22T10:02:14	1 HR	...	3
13	STUDY01	EG	2324-P0001	13	...	PRAG	PR Interval, Aggregate	INTERVAL	SUPINE	176	msec	176	176	msec	12 LEAD STANDARD	LEAD II		2	VISIT 2	2014-03-22T11:00:21	2 HR	...	1
14	STUDY01	EG	2324-P0001	14	...	RRAG	RR Interval, Aggregate	INTERVAL	SUPINE	771	msec	771	771	msec	12 LEAD STANDARD	LEAD II		2	VISIT 2	2014-03-22T11:00:21	2 HR	...	1
15	STUDY01	EG	2324-P0001	15	...	QRSAG	QRS Duration, Aggregate	INTERVAL	SUPINE	100	msec	100	100	msec	12 LEAD STANDARD	LEAD II		2	VISIT 2	2014-03-22T11:00:21	2 HR	...	1
16	STUDY01	EG	2324-P0001	16	...	QTAG	QT Interval, Aggregate	INTERVAL	SUPINE	379	msec	379	379	msec	12 LEAD STANDARD	LEAD II		2	VISIT 2	2014-03-22T11:00:21	2 HR	...	1
17	STUDY01	EG	2324-P0001	17	...	PRAG	PR Interval, Aggregate	INTERVAL	SUPINE	179	msec	179	179	msec	12 LEAD STANDARD	LEAD II		2	VISIT 2	2014-03-22T11:01:31	2 HR	...	2
18	STUDY01	EG	2324-P0001	18	...	RRAG	RR Interval, Aggregate	INTERVAL	SUPINE	749	msec	749	749	msec	12 LEAD STANDARD	LEAD II		2	VISIT 2	2014-03-22T11:01:31	2 HR	...	2
19	STUDY01	EG	2324-P0001	19	...	QRSAG	QRS Duration, Aggregate	INTERVAL	SUPINE	103	msec	103	103	msec	12 LEAD STANDARD	LEAD II		2	VISIT 2	2014-03-22T11:01:31	2 HR	...	2
20	STUDY01	EG	2324-P0001	20	...	QTAG	QT Interval, Aggregate	INTERVAL	SUPINE	402	msec	402	402	msec	12 LEAD STANDARD	LEAD II		2	VISIT 2	2014-03-22T11:01:31	2 HR	...	2
21	STUDY01	EG	2324-P0001	21	...	PRAG	PR Interval, Aggregate	INTERVAL	SUPINE	175	msec	175	175	msec	12 LEAD STANDARD	LEAD II		2	VISIT 2	2014-03-22T11:02:40	2 HR	...	3
22	STUDY01	EG	2324-P0001	22	...	RRAG	RR Interval, Aggregate	INTERVAL	SUPINE	771	msec	771	771	msec	12 LEAD STANDARD	LEAD II		2	VISIT 2	2014-03-22T11:02:40	2 HR	...	3
23	STUDY01	EG	2324-P0001	23	...	QRSAG	QRS Duration, Aggregate	INTERVAL	SUPINE	98	msec	98	98	msec	12 LEAD STANDARD	LEAD II		2	VISIT 2	2014-03-22T11:02:40	2 HR	...	3
24	STUDY01	EG	2324-P0001	24	...	QTAG	QT Interval, Aggregate	INTERVAL	SUPINE	356	msec	356	356	msec	12 LEAD STANDARD	LEAD II		2	VISIT 2	2014-03-22T11:02:40	2 HR	...	3

Example 4

The example shows one subject's continuous beat-to-beat EG results. Only 3 beats are shown, but there could be measurements for, as an example, 101,000 complexes in 24 hours. The actual number of complexes in 24 hours can be variable and depends on average heart rate. The results are mapped to the EG domain using EGBEATNO. If there is no result to be reported, then the row would not be included.

- Rows 1-2:** Show the first beat recorded. The first beat was considered to be the beat for which the recording contained a complete P-wave. It was assigned EGBEATNO = "1". There is no RR measurement for this beat because RR is measured as the duration (time) between the peak of the R-wave in the reported single beat and peak of the R-wave in the preceding single beat, and the partial recording that preceded EGBEATNO = "1" did not contain an R-wave. EGDTC was the date/time of the individual beat.
- Rows 3-5:** EGBEATNO = "2" had an RR measurement, since the R-wave of the preceding beat (EGBEATNO = "1") was recorded.
- Rows 6-8:** There is a 1-hour gap between beats 2 and 3 due to electrical interference or other artifacts that prevented measurements from being recorded. Note that EGBEATNO = "3" does have an RR measurement because the partial beat preceding EGBEATNO = "3" contained an R-wave.

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Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	EGSEQ	EGBEATNO	EGTESTCD	EGTEST	EGCAT	EGPOS	EGORRES	EGORRESU	EGSTRESC	EGSTRESN	EGSTRESU	EGMETHOD	EGLEAD	EGLOBXFL	VISITNUM	VISIT	VISITDY	EGDTC
1	STUDY01	EG	2324-P0001	1	1	PRSB	PR Interval, Single Beat	INTERVAL	SUPINE	176	msec	176	176	msec	12 LEAD STANDARD	LEAD II		1	SCREENING	-7	2014-02-11T14:32:12.3
2	STUDY01	EG	2324-P0001	2	1	QRSSB	QRS Duration, Single Beat	INTERVAL	SUPINE	97	msec	97	97	msec	12 LEAD STANDARD	LEAD II		1	SCREENING	-7	2014-02-11T14:32:12.3
3	STUDY01	EG	2324-P0001	3	2	PRSB	PR Interval, Single Beat	INTERVAL	SUPINE	176	msec	176	176	msec	12 LEAD STANDARD	LEAD II		1	SCREENING	-7	2014-02-11T14:32:13.3
4	STUDY01	EG	2324-P0001	4	2	RRSM	RR Interval, Single Measurement	INTERVAL	SUPINE	679	msec	679	679	msec	12 LEAD STANDARD	LEAD II		1	SCREENING	-7	2014-02-11T14:32:13.3
5	STUDY01	EG	2324-P0001	5	2	QRSSB	QRS Duration, Single Beat	INTERVAL	SUPINE	95	msec	95	95	msec	12 LEAD STANDARD	LEAD II		1	SCREENING	-7	2014-02-11T14:32:13.3
6	STUDY01	EG	2324-P0001	6	3	PRSB	PR Interval, Single Beat	INTERVAL	SUPINE	169	msec	169	169	msec	12 LEAD STANDARD	LEAD II		1	SCREENING	-7	2014-02-11T15:32:14.2
7	STUDY01	EG	2324-P0001	7	3	RRSM	RR Interval, Single Measurement	INTERVAL	SUPINE	661	msec	661	661	msec	12 LEAD STANDARD	LEAD II		1	SCREENING	-7	2014-02-11T15:32:14.2
8	STUDY01	EG	2324-P0001	8	3	QRSSB	QRS Duration, Single Beat	INTERVAL	SUPINE	90	msec	90	90	msec	12 LEAD STANDARD	LEAD II		1	SCREENING	-7	2014-02-11T15:32:14.2

6.3.4 Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria Not Met (IE)

IE – Description/Overview

A findings domain that contains those criteria that cause the subject to be in violation of the inclusion/exclusion criteria.

IE – Specification

ie.xpt, Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria Not Met — Findings. One record per inclusion/exclusion criterion not met per subject, Tabulation.

Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
STUDYID	Study Identifier	Char		Identifier	Unique identifier for a study.	Req
DOMAIN	Domain Abbreviation	Char	IE	Identifier	Two-character abbreviation for the domain.	Req
USUBJID	Unique Subject Identifier	Char		Identifier	Identifier used to uniquely identify a subject across all studies for all applications or submissions involving the product.	Req
IESEQ	Sequence Number	Num		Identifier	Sequence number given to ensure uniqueness of subject records within a domain. May be any valid number.	Req
IESPID	Sponsor-Defined Identifier	Char		Identifier	Sponsor-defined reference number. May be preprinted on the CRF as an explicit line identifier or defined in the sponsor's operational database. Example: Inclusion or exclusion criteria number from CRF.	Perm
IETESTCD	Inclusion/Exclusion Criterion Short Name	Char	*	Topic	Short name of the criterion described in IETEST. The value in IETESTCD cannot be longer than 8 characters, nor can it start with a number (e.g., "1TEST" is not valid). IETESTCD cannot contain characters other than letters, numbers, or underscores. Examples: "IN01", "EX01".	Req
IETEST	Inclusion/Exclusion Criterion	Char		Synonym Qualifier	Verbatim description of the inclusion or exclusion criterion that was the exception for the subject within the study. IETEST cannot be longer than 200 characters.	Req
IECAT	Inclusion/Exclusion Category	Char	(IECAT)	Grouping Qualifier	Used to define a category of related records across subjects.	Req
IESCAT	Inclusion/Exclusion Subcategory	Char	*	Grouping Qualifier	A further categorization of the exception criterion. Can be used to distinguish criteria for a sub-study or for to categorize as a major or minor exceptions. Examples: "MAJOR", "MINOR".	Perm
IEORRES	I/E Criterion Original Result	Char	(NY)	Result Qualifier	Original response to inclusion/exclusion criterion question, i.e., whether the inclusion or exclusion criterion was met.	Req
IESTRESC	I/E Criterion Result in Std Format	Char	(NY)	Result Qualifier	Response to inclusion/exclusion criterion result, in standard format.	Req
VISITNUM	Visit Number	Num		Timing	Clinical encounter number. Numeric version of VISIT, used for sorting.	Perm
VISIT	Visit Name	Char		Timing	Protocol-defined description of clinical encounter. May be used in addition to VISITNUM and/or VISITDY.	Perm
VISITDY	Planned Study Day of Visit	Num		Timing	Planned study day of the visit based upon RFSTDTC in Demographics.	Perm
TAETORD	Planned Order of Element within Arm	Num		Timing	Number that gives the planned order of the element within the arm for the element in which the assessment was made.	Perm
EPOCH	Epoch	Char	(EPOCH)	Timing	Epoch associated with the observation date/time of the inclusion/exclusion finding.	Perm
IEDTC	Date/Time of Collection	Char	ISO 8601 datetime or interval	Timing	Collection date and time of the inclusion/exclusion criterion represented in ISO 8601 character format.	Perm
IEDY	Study Day of Collection	Num		Timing	Study day of collection of the inclusion/exclusion exceptions, measured as integer days. Algorithm for calculations must be relative to the sponsor-defined RFSTDTC variable in Demographics. This formula should be consistent across the submission.	Perm

¹In this column, an asterisk (*) indicates that the variable may be subject to controlled terminology. CDISC/NCI codelist values are enclosed in parentheses.

IE – Assumptions

1. The intent of the IE domain model is to collect responses to only those criteria that the subject did not meet, and not the responses to all criteria. For the complete list of inclusion/exclusion criteria, see Section 7.4.1, [Trial Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria](#).
2. This domain should be used to document the exceptions to inclusion or exclusion criteria at the time that eligibility for study entry is determined (e.g., at the end of a run-in period or immediately before randomization). This domain should not be used to collect protocol deviations/violations incurred during the course of the study, typically after randomization or start of study medication. See Section 6.2.7, [Protocol Deviations](#), for the model that is used to submit protocol deviations/violations.
3. IETEST is to be used only for the verbatim description of the inclusion or exclusion criteria. If the text is no more than 200 characters, it goes in IETEST; if the text is more than 200 characters, put meaningful text in IETEST and describe the full text in the study metadata. See Section 4.5.3.1, [Test Name \(--TEST\) Greater than 40 Characters](#), for further information.
4. The following qualifiers would generally not be used in IE: --MODIFY, --POS, --BODSYS, --ORRESU, --ORNRLO, --ORNRHI, --STRESN, --STRESU, --STNRLO, --STNRHI, --STNRC, --NRIND, --RESCAT, --XFN, --NAM, --LOINC, --SPEC, --SPCCND, --LOC, --METHOD, --BLFL, --LOBXFL, --FAST, --DRVFL, --TOX, --TOXGR, --SEV, --STAT.

IE – Examples

Example 1

This example shows records for 3 subjects who failed to meet all inclusion/exclusion criteria but who were included in the study.

Rows 1-2: Show data for a subject with 2 inclusion/exclusion exceptions.

Rows 3-4: Show data for 2 other subjects, both of whom failed the same inclusion criterion.

ie.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	IESEQ	IESPID	IETESTCD	IETEST	IECAT	IEORRES	IESTRESC	VISITNUM	VISIT	VISITDY	IEDTC	IEDY
1	XYZ	IE	XYZ-0007	1	17	EXCL17	Ventricular Rate	EXCLUSION	Y	Y	1	WEEK - 8	-56	1999-01-10	-58
2	XYZ	IE	XYZ-0007	2	3	INCL03	Acceptable mammogram from local radiologist?	INCLUSION	N	N	1	WEEK - 8	-56	1999-01-10	-58
3	XYZ	IE	XYZ-0047	1	3	INCL03	Acceptable mammogram from local radiologist?	INCLUSION	N	N	1	WEEK - 8	-56	1999-01-12	-56
4	XYZ	IE	XYZ-0096	1	3	INCL03	Acceptable mammogram from local radiologist?	INCLUSION	N	N	1	WEEK - 8	-56	1999-01-13	-55

6.3.5 Specimen-based Findings Domains

Individual domains (e.g., IS, LB, MB) for laboratory measurements, tests, or examinations performed on collected biological specimens (e.g., blood, urine, tumor tissue) are grouped together in this section. This grouping is not meant to imply that there is a single laboratory domain for all test methodologies. Additional laboratory domains are expected to be added in future versions.

6.3.5.1 Generic Specimen-based Lab Findings Domain Specification

This section describes variables commonly used in specimen-based laboratory domains (e.g., IS, LB, MB/MS, MI, PC/PP).

- The SDTMIG includes several domains for representing clinical pathology laboratory measurements, tests, and examinations supporting safety and/or efficacy analyses. Each domain is defined to group measures of a common topic (e.g., microbiology susceptibility, microscopic findings, pharmacokinetic concentrations).
- In the generic lab domain specification table that follows, "--" is used as a placeholder. In each individual laboratory findings domain specification, it is replaced by the appropriate domain code.
- The variables in the generic domain specification table include required, expected, and permissible variables typically used across specimen-based laboratory findings domains to uniquely describe a measurement, test, or examination of a biological specimen.
 - Individual domains include additional variables with specific Controlled Terminology codelists and domain-specific Core values.
 - The Findings general observation class includes additional permissible variables that may be added when representing specimen-based laboratory findings.
 - Permissible identifier and timing variables may be added to represent details (e.g., identifiers to describe related records, planned time points, actual timing).

--xpt, Generic Specimen-Based Laboratory Findings — Findings, Version 1.0. One record per finding per visit per subject, Tabulation.

Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
STUDYID	Study Identifier	Char		Identifier	Unique identifier for a study.	Req
DOMAIN	Domain Abbreviation	Char	--	Identifier	Two-character abbreviation for the domain.	Req
USUBJID	Unique Subject Identifier	Char		Identifier	Identifier used to uniquely identify a subject across all studies for all applications or submissions involving the product.	Req
--SEQ	Sequence Number	Num		Identifier	Sequence number to ensure uniqueness of records within a dataset for a subject. May be any valid number (including decimals) and does not have to start at 1.	Req
--GRPID	Group ID	Char		Identifier	Optional group identifier, used to link together a block of related records within a subject in a domain.	Perm
--REFID	Reference ID	Char		Identifier	Optional internal or external identifier (e.g., lab specimen ID).	Perm
--TESTCD	Short Name of Measurement, Test or Exam	Char	*	Topic	Short character value for --TEST used as a column name when converting a dataset from a vertical format to a horizontal format. The short value can be up to 8 characters. Subject to domain-specific test code controlled terminology.	Req
--TEST	Name of Measurement, Test or Exam	Char	*	Synonym Qualifier	Long name for --TESTCD. Subject to domain-specific test code controlled terminology.	Req
--CAT	Category	Char	*	Grouping Qualifier	Used to define a category of topic-variable values.	Perm
--SCAT	Subcategory	Char	*	Grouping Qualifier	Used to define a further categorization of --CAT values.	Perm
--ORRES	Result or Finding in Original Units	Char		Result Qualifier	Result of the measurement or finding as originally received or collected.	Exp
--ORRESU	Original Units	Char	*	Variable Qualifier	Unit for --ORRES and --ORREF. Subject to domain-specific test code controlled terminology.	Perm
--LLOD	Lower Limit of Detection	Char		Variable Qualifier	The lowest threshold (as originally received or collected) for reliably detecting the presence or absence of substance measured by a specific test. The value for the field will be as described in documentation from the instrument or lab vendor.	Perm
--STRESC	Result or Finding in Standard Format	Char		Result Qualifier	Contains the result value for all findings copied or derived from --ORRES, in a standard format or in standard units. --STRESC should store all results or findings in character format; if results are numeric, they should also be stored in numeric format in --STRESN.	Exp
--STRESN	Numeric Result/Finding in Standard Units	Num		Result Qualifier	Used for continuous or numeric results or findings in standard format; copied in numeric format from --STRESC. --STRESN should store all numeric test results or findings.	Perm
--STRESU	Standard Units	Char	*	Variable Qualifier	Standardized units used for --STRESC, --STRESN, --STREFC, and --STREFN. Subject to domain-specific test code controlled terminology.	Perm

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Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
--STAT	Completion Status	Char	*	Record Qualifier	Used to indicate that a question was not asked or a test was not done, or a test was attempted but did not generate a result. Should be null or have a value of "NOT DONE".	Perm
--REASND	Reason Not Done	Char		Record Qualifier	Reason not done. Used in conjunction with --STAT when value is "NOT DONE".	Perm
--NAM	Laboratory/Vendor Name	Char	*	Record Qualifier	Name or identifier of the vendor (e.g., laboratory) that provided the test results.	Perm
--SPEC	Specimen Material Type	Char	*	Record Qualifier	Defines the type of specimen used for a measurement. Subject to domain-specific test code controlled terminology.	Perm
--METHOD	Method of Test or Examination	Char	*	Record Qualifier	Method of the test or examination. Subject to domain-specific test code controlled terminology.	Perm
--LOBXFL	Last Observation Before Exposure Flag	Char	*	Record Qualifier	Operationally derived indicator used to identify the last non-missing value prior to RFXSTDTC. The value should be "Y" or null.	Perm
--LLOQ	Lower Limit of Quantitation	Num		Variable Qualifier	Indicates the lower limit of quantitation for an assay. Units will be those used for --STRESU.	Perm
--ULOQ	Upper Limit of Quantitation	Num		Variable Qualifier	Indicates the upper limit of quantitation for an assay. Units will be those used for --STRESU.	Perm
VISITNUM	Visit Number	Num		Timing	Clinical encounter number. Numeric version of VISIT, used for sorting.	Perm
VISIT	Visit Name	Char		Timing	Protocol-defined description of clinical encounter. May be used in addition to VISITNUM and/or VISITDY.	Perm
VISITDY	Planned Study Day of Visit	Num		Timing	Planned study day of the visit based upon RFSTDTC in Demographics.	Perm
--DTC	Date/Time of Collection	Char	ISO 8601 datetime or interval	Timing	Collection date and time of an observation.	Perm
--DY	Study Day of Collection	Num		Timing	Study day of the collection, in integer days. The algorithm for calculations must be relative to the sponsor-defined RFSTDTC variable in the Demographics (DM) domain.	Perm

¹In this column, an asterisk (*) indicates that the variable may be subject to controlled terminology. CDISC/NCI codelist values are enclosed in parentheses.

6.3.5.2 Biospecimen Findings (BS)

BE, BS, and RELSPEC domain specifications, assumptions, and examples were copied and minimally updated from the provisional SDTMIG-PGx, published 2015-05-26. This was done in preparation for the retirement of the SDTMIG-PGx upon publication of SDTMIG v3.4. These domains are currently under extensive revision for inclusion in a future SDTMIG publication, after v3.4.

BS – Description/Overview

A findings domain that contains data related to biospecimen characteristics.

BS – Specification

bs.xpt, Biospecimen Findings — Findings. One record per measurement per biospecimen identifier per subject, Tabulation.

Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
STUDYID	Study Identifier	Char		Identifier	Unique identifier for a study.	Req
DOMAIN	Domain Abbreviation	Char	BS	Identifier	Two-character abbreviation for the domain.	Req
USUBJID	Unique Subject Identifier	Char		Identifier	Identifier used to uniquely identify a subject across all studies for all applications or submissions involving the product.	Req
SPDEVID	Sponsor Device Identifier	Char		Identifier	Sponsor-defined identifier for a device.	Perm
BSSEQ	Sequence Number	Num		Identifier	Sequence number given to ensure uniqueness within a dataset for a subject. May be any valid number (including decimals) and does not have to start at 1.	Req

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Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
BSGRPID	Group ID	Char		Identifier	Optional group identifier, used to link together a block of related records within a subject in a domain.	Perm
BSREFID	Reference ID	Char		Identifier	Internal or external identifier such as lab specimen ID.	Exp
BSSPID	Sponsor-Defined Identifier	Char		Identifier	Sponsor-defined identifier.	Perm
BSTESTCD	Biospecimen Test Short Name	Char	(BSTESTCD)	Topic	Short character value for BSTEST used as a column name when converting a dataset from a vertical format to a horizontal format. The short value can be up to 8 characters. Examples: VOLUME, RIN.	Req
BSTEST	Biospecimen Test Name	Char	(BSTEST)	Synonym Qualifier	Long name for BSTESTCD. Examples: Volume, RNA Integrity Number.	Req
BSCAT	Category for Biospecimen Test	Char		Grouping Qualifier	Used to define a category of topic-variable values. Example: MEASUREMENT, QUALITY.	Exp
BSSCAT	Subcategory for Biospecimen Test	Char		Grouping Qualifier	Used to define a further categorization of BSCAT values.	Perm
BSORRES	Result or Finding in Original Units	Char		Result Qualifier	Result of the measurement or finding as originally received or collected.	Exp
BSORRESU	Original Units	Char	(UNIT)	Variable Qualifier	Unit for BSORRES. Examples: mg, mL.	Exp
BSSTRESC	Character Result/Finding in Std Format	Char		Result Qualifier	Contains the result value for all findings, copied or derived from BSORRES in a standard format or standard units. BSSTRESC should store all results or findings in character format; if results are numeric, they should also be stored in numeric format in BSSTRESN.	Exp
BSSTRESN	Numeric Result/Finding in Standard Units	Num		Result Qualifier	Used for continuous or numeric results or findings in standard format; copied in numeric format from BSSTRESC. BSSTRESN should store all numeric test results or findings.	Exp
BSSTRESU	Standard Units	Char	(UNIT)	Variable Qualifier	Standardized unit used for BSSTRESC and BSSTRESN.	Exp
BSSTAT	Completion Status	Char	(ND)	Record Qualifier	Used to indicate that a test was not done, or was attempted but did not generate a result. Should be null or have a value of NOT DONE.	Perm
BSREASND	Reason Test Not Done	Char		Record Qualifier	Reason not done. Used in conjunction with BSSTAT when value is NOT DONE.	Perm
BSNAM	Vendor Name	Char		Record Qualifier	Name or identifier of the vendor (e.g., laboratory) that provided the test results.	Perm
BSSPEC	Specimen Type	Char	(SPECTYPE) (GENSMP)	Record Qualifier	Defines the type of specimen used for a measurement. Examples: SERUM, PLASMA, URINE, SOFT TISSUE.	Perm
BSANTREG	Anatomical Region of Specimen	Char	*	Variable Qualifier	Defines the specific anatomical or biological region of a tissue, organ specimen or the region from which the specimen is obtained, as defined in the protocol, such as a section or part of what is described in the BSSPEC variable. Examples: CORTEX, MEDULLA, MUCOSA.	Perm
BSSPCCND	Specimen Condition	Char	(SPECCOND)	Record Qualifier	Defines the condition of the specimen. Examples: HEMOLYZED, ICTERIC, LIPEMIC.	Perm
BSMETHOD	Method of Test or Examination	Char	(METHOD)	Record Qualifier	Method of the test or examination. Examples: SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, ELECTROPHORESIS.	Perm
BSBLFL	Baseline Flag	Char	(NY)	Record Qualifier	Indicator used to identify a baseline value.	Perm
VISITNUM	Visit Number	Num		Timing	Clinical encounter number. Numeric version of VISIT, used for sorting.	Exp
VISIT	Visit Name	Char		Timing	Protocol-defined description of clinical encounter.	Perm
VISITDY	Planned Study Day of Visit	Num		Timing	Planned study day of VISIT. Should be an integer.	Perm
BSDTC	Date/Time of Specimen Collection	Char	ISO 8601 datetime or interval	Timing	Date and time of specimen collection.	Exp

Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
BSDY	Study Day of Specimen Collection	Num		Timing	Study day of specimen collection relative to the sponsor-defined RFSTDTC.	Perm
BSTPT	Planned Time Point Name	Char		Timing	Text description of time when a measurement or observation should be taken as defined in the protocol. This may be represented as an elapsed time relative to a fixed reference point, such as time of last dose. See BSTPTNUM and BSTPTREF.	Perm
BSTPTNUM	Planned Time Point Number	Num		Timing	Numerical version of BSTPT used in sorting.	Perm
BSELTM	Planned Elapsed Time from Time Point Ref	Char	ISO 8601 duration	Timing	Elapsed time relative to a planned fixed reference (BSTPTREF). This variable is useful where there are repetitive measures. Not a clock time or a date time variable, but an interval, represented as ISO duration.	Perm
BSTPTREF	Time Point Reference	Char		Timing	Name of the fixed reference point referred to by BSELTM, BSTPTNUM, and BSTPT. Examples: PREVIOUS DOSE, PREVIOUS MEAL.	Perm
BSRFTDTC	Date/Time of Reference Time Point	Char	ISO 8601 datetime or interval	Timing	Date/time for a fixed reference time point defined by BSTPTREF.	Perm

¹In this column, an asterisk (*) indicates that the variable may be subject to controlled terminology. CDISC/NCI codelist values are enclosed in parentheses.

BS – Assumptions

1. The BS domain is used to store findings related to specimen handling and specimen characteristics such as type, amount, or size. BS is not restricted to PGx-related specimens.
2. For biospecimens of genetic material, BSSPEC values are drawn from the GENSMP (C111114) codelist.
3. Non-genetic BSSPEC values are drawn from the SPEC (C77529) codelist, which is part the SEND terminology listing. BSANTREG is used to further define BSSPEC when it is desirable to identify a specific region within an organ.
4. To adapt BS for use with the SDTMIG, use the SPECTYPE (C78734) codelist in BSSPEC, add --LOC, --LAT, --DIR, and --PORTOT as applicable, and remove BSANTREG. Values that would otherwise have gone in BSANTREG may be placed in a supplemental qualifier that is almost identical to that variable, but which further qualifies BSLOC instead of BSSPEC.
5. The following variables generally would not be used in BS: --POS, --ORNLO, --ORNHI, --STRNLO, --STNRHI, --STNRC, --NRIND, --LEAD, --CSTATE, --ACPTFL, --FAST, --TOX, --TOXGR, --SEV, --DTHREL.

BS – Example

Example 1

This example shows data about RNA integrity. The data collected focus on the quality of the RNA sample being collected. It has been shown that improper storage or isolation methods might compromise the usability of a sample.

Rows 1-2: The A260/A280 and A260/A230 ratios are used to determine the purity of the RNA sample. Any ratios outside of the accepted values may indicate contamination with protein or reagents used during the extraction process.

Row 3: The amounts of both 28S and 18S ribosomal RNA are measured and then a ratio is calculated. Because values in --TESTCD cannot begin with a number, the test code has been prefixed with an "I" for integrity.

Row 4: The RNA integrity number is a quality measurement calculated using a special algorithm and used to determine the usability of the RNA sample.

bs.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	BSSEQ	BSREFID	BSTESTCD	BSTEST	BSCAT	BSORRES	BSSTRESC	BSSTRESN	BSXFN	BSNAM	BSSPEC	BSMETHOD	BSRUNID	VISIT	VISITNUM	VISITDY	BSDTC
1	A12345	BS	43871	1	1148.26704	A260A230	A260/A230	QUALITY CONTROL	2.05	2.05	2.05	2.16.090.1.135764.3.4:7280912	Deluxe Central Labs	rRNA	SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	1000450001	Baseline	1	1	2005-03-21T11:28:17
2	A12345	BS	43871	2	1148.26704	A260A280	A260/A280	QUALITY CONTROL	2	2	2	2.16.090.1.135764.3.4:7280912	Deluxe Central Labs	rRNA	SPECTROPHOTOMETRY	1000450001	Baseline	1	1	2005-03-21T11:28:17
3	A12345	BS	43871	3	1148.26704	I28S18S	28S/18S	QUALITY CONTROL	1.2	1.2	1.2	2.16.090.1.135764.3.4:7280912	Deluxe Central Labs	rRNA	ELECTROPHORESIS	1000450001	Baseline	1	1	2005-03-21T11:28:17
4	A12345	BS	43871	4	1148.26704	RIN	RNA INTEGRITY NUMBER	QUALITY CONTROL	9.5	9.5	9.5	2.16.090.1.135764.3.4:7280912	Deluxe Central Labs	rRNA	ELECTROPHORESIS	1000450001	Baseline	1	1	2005-03-21T11:28:17

6.3.5.3 Cell Phenotype Findings (CP)

CP – Description/Overview

A findings domain that contains data related to the characterization of cell phenotype, lineage, and function based on expression of specific markers in single cell or particle suspensions.

The CP domain is modeled for use with disseminated tissue specimens (e.g., blood and other body fluids, bone marrow aspirates) and cell suspensions, and is not currently modeled for evaluations of solid tissue specimens. The domain is intended to support tests associated with a cell phenotyping component based on the use of markers and is not intended for tests that are not associated with marker-based phenotyping, which are more appropriate to include in another domain (e.g., Immunogenicity Specimen Assessments (IS), Laboratory Test Results (LB), Microscopic Findings (MI)). The CP domain is not intended to supplant use of the LB domain for routine lab hematology (e.g., blood cell differentials), nor is it intended for findings originating from microscopic assessment of cells, including those employing immunohistochemical (IHC) techniques.

The modeled use cases include measurement of

- cell populations identified, classified, and/or otherwise characterized based on the differential expression of phenotypic and/or cell state/function markers, as determined for both normal and abnormal cell populations;
- the level of marker expression;
- substances interacting with (e.g., binding to) a marker which is a target of interest (not limited to a pharmacologic target); and
- other cell properties based on characterization of expression marker(s) and/or substances that interact with the marker(s).

To provide the flexibility needed to report cell marker expression data, which can range widely in complexity, several new SDTM variables have been created. Most of the new variables are permissible, and are available as needed to fully define a test and/or to prevent ambiguity that could lead to misunderstanding or difficulty in interpreting the data. New variables include --SBMRKS (Sublineage Marker String), --CELSTA (Cell State), --CSMRKS (Cell State Marker String), --TSTCND (Test Condition), --CNDAGT (Test Condition Agent), --BNDAGT (Binding Agent), --ABCLID (Antibody Clone Identifier), --MRKSTR (Marker String), --GATE (Gate Name), --GATEDEF (Gate Definition), --SPTSTD (Sponsor Test Description), --TSTPNL (Test Panel), --RESSCL (Result Scale), and --RESTYP (Result Type). Definitions and appropriate use of these variables are provided in the Specification and Assumptions sections of this guidance and are illustrated in the examples for selected use cases.

Data submitters should work closely with laboratory data providers, analysts, and data receivers/users to determine the appropriate set of permissible variables to include in a dataset (i.e., the variables needed to fully document tests and associated findings for a particular use case).

Sponsors that previously chose to submit cell phenotyping data in the LB domain, where LBTEST was often used to populate cell marker information (e.g., "CD4" to indicate helper T lymphocytes), should note that the new variable --MRKSTR should be used to house the full marker string information used to define the test in terms of markers; the --TEST variable is reserved for the name of the cell population. Several of the new variables (i.e., --SBMRKS, --CELSTA, --CSMRKS) are used to further subdivide the population reported in --TEST into more granular unnamed subpopulations based on 1 or more additional markers. This approach provides a more easily understood test name in the --TEST variable and enables development of controlled terminology for --TEST and --TESTCD. The goal is to standardize, where possible, cell phenotype test names across studies so that it will be easier for users to understand and interpret the data (e.g., when different marker sets are used across labs to define the same cell population). This approach also enhances the ability to integrate and compare data across studies in a practicable manner that (in addition to being less error-prone) preserves the often subtle differences between tests, which are essential for determining whether tests are truly comparable.

Used in accordance with this guidance, the complete marker string information provided in the --MRKSTR variable reflects the operational (i.e., laboratory-specific) definition of the test measurement. Together with the gating information provided in the --GATE and --GATEDEF variables, --MRKSTR values help to ensure that proper groupings and comparisons are made across tests by preserving nuanced details that may affect the interpretation of test results. To facilitate these objectives and to enable accurate cross-study comparisons and data-mining efforts, it is recommended that --MRKSTR values conform as closely as possible to marker string formatting principles presented in the CP Assumptions section.

CP – Specificationcp.xpt, Cell Phenotype Findings — Findings. One record per test per specimen per timepoint per visit per subject, Tabulation.

Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
STUDYID	Study Identifier	Char		Identifier	Unique identifier for a study.	Req
DOMAIN	Domain Abbreviation	Char	CP	Identifier	Two-character abbreviation for the domain.	Req
USUBJID	Unique Subject Identifier	Char		Identifier	Identifier used to uniquely identify a subject across all studies for all applications or submissions involving the product.	Req
CPSEQ	Sequence Number	Num		Identifier	Sequence number to ensure uniqueness of subject records within a domain. May be any valid number.	Req
CPGRPID	Group ID	Char		Identifier	Used to tie together a block of related records in a single domain for a subject.	Perm
CPREFID	Reference ID	Char		Identifier	Internal or external specimen identifier.	Perm
CPSPID	Sponsor-Defined Identifier	Char		Identifier	Sponsor-defined reference number. May be preprinted on the CRF as an explicit line identifier or defined in the sponsor's operational database. Example: Line number on the lab page.	Perm
CPLNKID	Link ID	Char		Identifier	Identifier used to link related records across domains. This may be a one-to-one or a one-to-many relationship.	Perm
CPLNKGRP	Link Group ID	Char		Identifier	Identifier used to link related records across domains. This will usually be a many-to-one relationship.	Perm
CPTTESTCD	Test or Examination Short Name	Char	(CPTTESTCD)	Topic	Short name of the measurement, test, or examination described in CPTEST. It can be used as a column name when converting a dataset from a vertical to a horizontal format. The value in CPTTESTCD cannot be longer than 8 characters, nor can it start with a number (e.g., "1TEST" is not valid). CPTTESTCD cannot contain characters other than letters, numbers, or underscores. Examples: "MONO", "MNS".	Req
CPTEST	Name of Measurement, Test or Examination	Char	(CPTEST)	Synonym Qualifier	Long name for CPTTESTCD. For cell phenotyping, the name (often abbreviated) of the cell population, as it is generally accepted by the scientific community, is populated (rather than a colloquial designation based on a primary marker, e.g., TLYM Help rather than CD4). When the test is for a sublineage which can only be identified by specifying additional markers (i.e., has not been given a name) or which is further restricted to a subpopulation based on a particular cell state (e.g., activated, proliferating, apoptotic), the Sublineage Marker String (CPSBMRKS), Cell State (CPCELSTA), and Cell State Marker String (CPCSMRKS) variables are additionally populated and the value in CPTEST is suffixed with "Sub" to denote that it is a subset of the population identified in CPTEST (e.g., Monocytes Sub). The value in CPTEST cannot be longer than 40 characters.	Req

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Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
CPSBMRKS	Sublineage Marker String	Char		Variable Qualifier	Used to further subset the cell population identified in CPTTEST based on the use of additional marker(s) that define a sublineage. The value in CPSBMRKS is used in combination with values in CPTTEST and CPCELSTA to fully describe the cell population being measured. As such, it is an essential component of the full test name. For example, three unnamed sublineages of monocytes have been identified as: CCR2+CD16-, CCR2-CD16+, and CCR2+CD16+. Whereas the entire monocyte cell population can be defined as CD14+ cells, the additional CCR2 and CD16 markers are used to differentiate one sublineage from another. As none of these sublineages have been given names, they are only known by the CCR2 and CD16 marker combinations. By associating the CPTTEST value of "Monocytes Sub" with, for example, a value of "CCR2+CD16-" in CPSBMRKS, the full test is defined to be the CCR2+CD16- monocyte subpopulation.	Perm
CPCELSTA	Cell State	Char	(CELSTATE)	Variable Qualifier	A textual description of a subset of the cell population identified in CPTTEST based on a particular functional and/or biological state (e.g., "ACTIVATED", "PROLIFERATING", "SENESCENT"). When populated, the values in CPCELSTA and CPSMRKS, in combination with the values in CPTTEST and CPSBMRKS, fully describe the cell population being measured.	Perm
CPCSMRKS	Cell State Marker String	Char		Variable Qualifier	Identifies the marker(s) or indicator(s) used to define the cell state (i.e., the value in CPCELSTA). For example, when Ki67 expression is used to determine that a cell population is in a proliferating state (i.e., CPCELSTA value="PROLIFERATING"), the value "Ki67+" in CPCSMRKS indicates that positive expression of Ki67 was used to define the population as proliferating. Similarly, a value of "Ki67-" in CPCSMRKS would indicate that lack of expression of Ki67 defined the "NON-PROLIFERATING" cell state in CPCELSTA. The CPCSMRKS value is useful for quickly determining which marker(s) were used to classify (i.e., operationally define) a cell population based on a functional/biological state.	Perm
CPTSTCND	Test Condition	Char	(TESTCOND)	Variable Qualifier	Identifies any planned condition imposed by the assay system on the specimen at the time the test is performed. --TSTCND is generally used to distinguish between two or more records where the same assay is performed under varying (as opposed to fixed) conditions, usually for the purpose of making a comparison. For example, when the same assay (identified in --TEST) is performed under stimulated and non-stimulated conditions, the --TSTCND variable is used distinguish between the records.	Perm
CPCNDAGT	Test Condition Agent	Char		Record Qualifier	The textual description of the agent, if applicable, used to impose the condition identified in CPTSTCND. For example, records might be produced for the same assay run under stimulating (CPTSTCND value = "STIMULATED") conditions produced by different stimulating agents (e.g., phorbol myristate acetate, concanavalin A, PHA-P, TNF-alpha, Ionomycin, candida antigen).	Perm
CPBDAGNT	Binding Agent	Char		Record Qualifier	The textual description of the agent that is binding to the entity in the CPTTEST variable. The CPBDAGNT variable is used to indicate that there is a binding relationship between the entities in the CPTTEST and CPBDAGNT variables, regardless of direction. The binding agent may be, but is not limited to, a test article; a portion of a test article; a substance related to a test article; an endogenous molecule; an allergen; an infectious agent; or a reagent (e.g., primary antibody) that confers the binding specificity for the measurement defined in CPTTEST when it is needed to uniquely identify the test.	Perm
CPABCLID	Antibody Clone Identifier	Char		Record Qualifier	Identifies the antibody clone (e.g., supplier-provided catalog name) used to confer specificity for the binding agent specified in CPBDAGNT.	Perm
CPMRKSTR	Marker String	Char		Record Qualifier	The text string identifying the full set of markers/indicators used by the laboratory to operationally define the complete test based on the combination of CPTTEST, CPSBMRKS, and CPCELSTA. Because laboratories often use different markers/indicators to identify a cell population, the relationship between a named cell population in CPTTEST (as combined with CPSBMRKS and CPCELSTA values) and the set of markers used to identify that population is many-to-one. To ensure nuances important for accurately interpreting the data are accounted for and which arise from the use of different sets of markers, it is necessary to operationally define the test in terms of the complete set of markers/indicators used to perform that test.	Exp
CPGATE	Gate	Char		Record Qualifier	The sponsor-defined name assigned to a gate. Gates are electronic (i.e., a device setting or software-defined) boundaries set by a user to virtually parse a specimen into discrete populations based on a set	Perm

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Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format!	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
					of defined characteristics (e.g., presence, absence, or intensity of expression of various markers; physical size; internal complexity or granularity). Gates are used to constrain data collection or analysis to a specific cell population or region of interest within the specimen.	
CPGATDEF	Gate Definition	Char		Record Qualifier	The text string identifying the set of parameters and the order in which they are applied to define the gating strategy. In practice, a series of 2-dimensional sub-gates based on different cell characteristics (i.e., markers/indicators/physical properties) are most often combined until the cell population of interest is sufficiently resolved (i.e., electronically isolated) from other cell populations contained within the specimen. For complex analyses, differences in gating strategies can produce subtle differences in results obtained for a test. To ensure nuances important for accurately interpreting the data are accounted for and which arise from the use of different gating strategies, it is often necessary to qualify the test in terms of the gating strategy. For some purposes, however, and at the discretion of the sponsor, only the ultimate or penultimate gate is identified. When specifying the gating strategy in CPGATDEF, each sub-gate should be listed in the order it was applied and separated from the next sub-gate using the pipe/vertical line (" ") character.	Perm
CPSPTSTD	Sponsor Test Description	Char		Record Qualifier	Sponsor's description of a test. The variable is intended to contain highly structured test description metadata used by a sponsor to unambiguously define (label) a test. Such values generally reside in a sponsor/laboratory test metadata repository. CPSPTSTD is not intended for unstructured (spontaneous) free text. An example of appropriate usage is when it is necessary to include identifying information for a target cell population on which a test is conducted when the target population is not part of the test name, e.g., tests for quantitative expression of a particular marker on a specific cell population.	Perm
CPCAT	Category	Char	(CPCAT)	Grouping Qualifier	Used to define a category of topic-variable values across subjects. Examples: "IMMUNOPHENOTYPING", "CELL FUNCTION", "TARGET ENGAGEMENT".	Perm
CPSCAT	Subcategory	Char		Grouping Qualifier	A further categorization of CPCAT.	Perm
CPTSTPNL	Test Panel	Char		Grouping Qualifier	Sponsor-defined textual description used to group tests run together as part of a test panel. Can be used with -GRPID to ensure that relationships between associated tests are accurately identified.	Perm
CPORRES	Result or Finding in Original Units	Char		Result Qualifier	Result of the measurement or finding as originally received or collected.	Exp
CPORRESU	Original Units	Char	(UNIT)	Variable Qualifier	Original units in which the data were collected. The unit for CPORRES. Examples: "10^6/L", "%", "MESF".	Perm
CPRESSCL	Result Scale	Char	(RSLSCLRS)	Record Qualifier	Classifies the scale of the original result value with respect to whether the result is quantitative, ordinal, nominal, or narrative.	Perm
CPRESTYP	Result Type	Char	(RESTYPRS)	Record Qualifier	Classifies the kind of result (i.e., property type) originally reported for the test. Examples: "NUMBER CONCENTRATION", "NUMBER FRACTION", "RATIO".	Perm
CPCOLSRT	Collected Summary Result Type	Char	(COLSTYP)	Record Qualifier	Used to indicate the type of collected summary result. This includes source summary results collected on a CRF or provided by an external vendor (e.g., central lab). If the summary result is derived using individual source data records, this summary result should be represented in ADaM. If a sponsor has both a collected summary result and a derived summary result, the collected summary result should be represented in SDTM and the derived summary result should be represented in ADaM.	Perm
CPORNRLO	Reference Range Lower Limit in Orig Unit	Char		Variable Qualifier	Lower end of reference range for continuous measurement in original units. Should be populated only for continuous results.	Perm
CPORNRHI	Reference Range Upper Limit in Orig Unit	Char		Variable Qualifier	Upper end of reference range for continuous measurement in original units. Should be populated only for continuous results.	Perm
CPSTRESC	Result or Finding in Standard Format	Char		Result Qualifier	Contains the result value for all findings, copied or derived from CPORRES in a standard format or in standard units. CPSTRESC should store all results or findings in character format; if results are numeric, they should also be stored in numeric format in CPSTRESN.	Exp
CPSTRESN	Numeric Result/Finding in Standard Units	Num		Result Qualifier	Used for continuous or numeric results or findings in standard format; copied in numeric format from CPSTRESC. CPSTRESN should store all numeric test results or findings.	Perm

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Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format!	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
CPSTRESU	Standard Units	Char	(UNIT)	Variable Qualifier	Standardized unit used for CPSTRESC or CPSTRESN.	Perm
CPSTNRLO	Reference Range Lower Limit-Std Units	Num		Variable Qualifier	Lower end of reference range for continuous measurements for CPSTRESC/CPSTRESN in standardized units. Should be populated only for continuous results.	Perm
CPSTNRHI	Reference Range Upper Limit-Std Units	Num		Variable Qualifier	Upper end of reference range for continuous measurements in standardized units. Should be populated only for continuous results.	Perm
CPNRIND	Reference Range Indicator	Char	(NRIND)	Variable Qualifier	Indicates where the value falls with respect to reference range defined by CPORNRL0 and CPORNRI, CPSTNRLO and CPSTNRHI, or by CPSTNRC. Examples: "NORMAL", "ABNORMAL", "HIGH", "LOW". Sponsors should specify in the study metadata (Comments column in the Define-XML document) whether CPNRIND refers to the original or standard reference ranges and results. CPNRIND should not be used to indicate clinical significance.	Perm
CPSTAT	Completion Status	Char	(ND)	Record Qualifier	Used to indicate that the test was not performed or that it was attempted but did not generate a result. Should be null if a result exists in CPORRES.	Perm
CPREASND	Reason Not Done	Char		Record Qualifier	Describes why a test was not performed, e.g., "BROKEN EQUIPMENT", "SUBJECT REFUSED", "SPECIMEN LOST". Used in conjunction with CPSTAT when value is "NOT DONE".	Perm
CPNAM	Vendor Name	Char		Record Qualifier	The name or identifier of the laboratory that performed the test.	Perm
CPLOINC	LOINC Code	Char	LOINC	Synonym Qualifier	Code for the test from the LOINC code system. The sponsor is expected to provide the dictionary name and version used to map the terms utilizing the Define-XML external codelist attributes.	Perm
CPSPEC	Specimen Type	Char	(SPECTYPE)	Record Qualifier	Defines the type of specimen used for a measurement. Examples: "BLOOD", "BONE MARROW".	Perm
CPSPCCND	Specimen Condition	Char	(SPECCOND)	Record Qualifier	The physical state or quality of a specimen for an assessment. Example: "CLOTTED".	Perm
CPMETHOD	Method of Test or Examination	Char	(METHOD)	Record Qualifier	Method of the test or examination. Example: "FLOW CYTOMETRY".	Perm
CPANMETH	Analysis Method	Char		Record Qualifier	Analysis method applied to obtain a summarized result. Analysis method describes the method of secondary processing applied to a complex observation result.	Perm
CPLOBXFL	Last Observation Before Exposure Flag	Char	(NY)	Record Qualifier	Operationally-derived indicator used to identify the last non-missing value prior to RFXSTDTC. The value should be "Y" or null.	Perm
CPBLFL	Baseline Flag	Char	(NY)	Record Qualifier	Indicator used to identify a baseline value. The value should be "Y" or null.	Perm
CPDRVFL	Derived Flag	Char	(NY)	Record Qualifier	Used to indicate a derived record. The value should be "Y" or null. Records that represent the average of other records, or do not come from the CRF, or are not as originally received or collected are examples of records that might be derived for the submission datasets. If CPDRVFL = "Y", then CPORRES may be null, with CPSTRESC and (if numeric) CPSTRESN having the derived value.	Perm
CPCLSIG	Clinically Significant, Collected	Char	(NY)	Record Qualifier	Used to indicate whether a collected observation is clinically significant based on judgement.	Perm
VISITNUM	Visit Number	Num		Timing	Clinical encounter number. Numeric version of VISIT, used for sorting.	Perm
VISIT	Visit Name	Char		Timing	Protocol-defined description of clinical encounter. May be used in addition to VISITNUM and/or VISITDY.	Perm
VISITDY	Planned Study Day of Visit	Num		Timing	Planned study day of the visit based upon RFSTDTC in Demographics. Should be an integer.	Perm
TAETORD	Planned Order of Element within Arm	Num		Timing	Number that gives the planned order of the element within the arm.	Perm
EPOCH	Epoch	Char	(EPOCH)	Timing	Epoch associated with the start date/time of the observation, or the date/time of collection if start date/time is not collected.	Perm
CPDTC	Date/Time of Collection	Char	ISO 8601 datetime or interval	Timing	Date/time of specimen collection represented in ISO 8601 character format.	Exp

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Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
CPDY	Study Day of Visit/Collection/Exam	Num		Timing	Study day of specimen collection, measured in integer days. Algorithm for calculations must be relative to the sponsor-defined RFSTDTC value in Demographics.	Perm
CPTPT	Planned Time Point Name	Char		Timing	Text description of time when a specimen is to be taken, as defined in the protocol. This may be represented as an elapsed time relative to a fixed reference point (i.e., to the value in CPTPTREF). Example: "1 hour post".	Perm
CPTPTNUM	Planned Time Point Number	Num		Timing	Numerical version of CPTPT to aid in sorting. When CPTPT is represented as an elapsed time relative to a fixed reference point (i.e., to the value in CPTPTREF), the values in CPTPTNUM should be assigned in ascending order relative to the value in CPTPTREF. For example, records for time points where CPTPT = "5 minutes post", "1 hour post", and "4 hours post" could be represented in CPTPTNUM as "1", "2", and "3", which maintains the order between CPTPT and CPTPTNUM with respect to the fixed time point reference in CPTPTREF.	Perm
CPELTM	Planned Elapsed Time from Time Point Ref	Char	ISO 8601 duration	Timing	Planned elapsed time relative to the planned fixed reference value in CPTPTREF, represented in ISO 8601 duration format. Examples: "-PT15M" to represent 15 minutes prior to the reference time point indicated by CPTPTREF, "T8H" to represent 8 hours after the reference time point represented by CPTPTREF.	Perm
CPTPTREF	Time Point Reference	Char		Timing	Descriptive name of the fixed reference point referred to by CPTPT, CPTPTNUM, and CPELTM. Examples: "PREVIOUS DOSE", "PREVIOUS MEAL".	Perm
CPRFDTC	Date/Time of Reference Time Point	Char	ISO 8601 datetime or interval	Timing	Date/time for a fixed reference time point defined by CPTPTREF.	Perm

¹In this column, an asterisk (*) indicates that the variable may be subject to controlled terminology. CDISC/NCI codelist values are enclosed in parentheses.

CP – Assumptions

1. The Cell Phenotype domain captures cell phenotyping and related data based on cell expression markers and other indicators (e.g., stains/dyes) in disseminated tissue specimens and cell suspensions.
2. The CP domain is only used for tests which include a phenotyping component that relies on using cell markers to identify a specific population of cells (e.g., quantitative cell phenotyping), or on which the test is conducted (e.g., quantitative single marker expression, target/receptor occupancy). For example, a test which measures gamma-interferon expression in helper T lymphocytes defined as the CD45+CD3+CD4+CD8- population is an appropriate test for including in CP, whereas a test which measures gamma interferon secretion in an undefined "PBMC" (peripheral blood mononuclear cell) population is not appropriate.
3. A value which is calculated and reported by a lab according to its procedures is considered collected rather than derived; the Derived Flag (CPDRVFL) should be null for these results.
4. CPCELSTA is used in conjunction with CPSCMRKS. When CPCELSTA is populated, CPSCMRKS must also be populated. Conversely, when CPSCMRKS is populated, CPCELSTA must be populated.
5. The combination of values in CPTEST, CPSBMRKS, CPCELSTA, and CPCSMRKS are used to uniquely identify a test. When 1 or more of the variables CPSBMRKS, CPCELSTA, or CPCSMRKS are populated, the Test Name (CPTEST) must be populated with the test name variant containing the "Sub" suffix to indicate that the finding/result pertains to a subpopulation of the cell type named in CPTEST.
6. Populating the CPTEST and CPMRKSTR variables: The general structure of CPTEST depends on the use case (e.g., immunophenotyping, quantitative marker expression, target/receptor occupancy), which is generally conveyed by the CPCAT and/or CPSCAT value(s). Currently, CP supports the following use cases for which guidance on CPTEST and CPMRKSTR values are given:
 - a. Immunophenotyping
 - i. CPTEST is populated with the name of the cell type being measured, not with the set of markers used to define the cell type.
 - ii. It is expected that CPMRKSTR is populated, and that it contains the entire set of markers used to define the test, including those that are also present in CPSBMRKS and/or CPCSMRKS.
 - iii. Marker strings follow, as closely as possible, formatting recommendations presented in assumption 8.
 - b. Quantitative single-marker expression
 - i. CPTEST begins with the identity of the marker (e.g., CD99), followed by the word "Expression" (e.g., "CD99 Expression").
 - ii. It is expected that CPMRKSTR is populated, and that it starts by identifying the marker being quantified (e.g. "CD99"). This is followed by a delimiter (described below) and then the entire marker string used to define the cell population on which the marker is measured, including the marker being quantified, since it also defines the cell population.
 - iii. The general form of the delimiter used to separate the marker being quantified from the cell population on which it is measured is "<space>xxxx<space>", where "xxxx" represents a character string used as delimiting text. It is recommended that the delimiting text is the abbreviation for the unit of measure used to report the level of expression of the quantified marker (e.g., "MESF", "MdfI"). An example which follows this guidance is: CPTEST = "CD99 Expression" and CPMRKSTR = "CD99 MESF CD45+CD3-CD19+CD99+", where "MESF" is the text delimiter and is followed by the entire marker string defining the cell population on which CD99 was measured, which includes the CD99 marker itself.
 - iv. Marker strings follow, as closely as possible, formatting recommendations presented in assumption 8.
 - c. Other use cases (e.g., target/receptor occupancy), refer to the examples section and to published Controlled Terminology supporting CP. In the case of target/receptor occupancy a more generalized test value is populated into CPTEST (e.g., "Total Bound") and the identity of the target/receptor is

included in another variable, such as CPBNDAGT and/or CPTSTPNL (refer to examples). CDISC will continue to develop examples for other use cases as they are identified and modeled.

7. Specifying viability:
 - a. Because the majority of cell phenotyping tests of interest are for viable cells, the word "Viable" is not generally included in the test name (CPTEST) and usually does not need to be explicitly stated in CPCELSTA. Because populating CPCELSTA and CSMRKS with viability information necessitates appending the "Sub" suffix to the value in CPTEST (assumption 5), it is recommended that CPCELSTA and CPCSMRKS generally not be used unless a selective viability stain was included in the test in order to differentiate the record for viable cells from record(s) for cells in a different vital state. For example, when viable cells are being compared to apoptotic and/or non-viable cells, it is necessary to differentiate those records using CPCELSTA and CPCSMRKS. In such cases where CPCELSTA and CPCSMRKS are populated, the "Sub" suffix is appended to the value in CPTEST (assumption 5).
 - b. Viability marker(s) used to define a test are included in the full marker string in CPMRKSTR regardless of whether the viability status is stated explicitly in CPCELSTA. Moreover, if viability is explicitly stated in CPGATE, marker(s) used to designate viability are included in CPGATDEF. For example, if the value in CPGATE is "Lymphocytes, Viable" and 7AAD- was used to define the viable state, 7AAD- is included in CPGATDEF, in addition to being included in the complete marker string in CPMRKSTR.
8. Recommended formatting of marker string variables CPMRKSTR, CPSBMRKS, and CPCSMRKS: The marker string variables provide critical information for defining a test. Although there are no current plans to control their values through CDISC Controlled Terminology codelists, adherence to the following formatting guidelines helps to preclude ambiguities that can lead to uncertainty in uniquely understanding a test and its associated result.
 - a. Marker strings do not contain delimiting characters (e.g., ",", space, "/", "|") to separate individual markers within the string, nor do they contain punctuation (e.g., hyphens) within individual markers, as these can be confused with symbols used to designate levels of expression and/or make it difficult to distinguish between the individual markers that comprise the string. For example, although the scientific literature often uses "HLA-DR", this is represented in CP marker strings as "HLADR".
 - b. Forward slash "/" is only used to separate the portion of the marker string defining a numerator from the portion defining a denominator.
 - c. When referring to a marker using the cluster of differentiation (CD) designation, "CD" should be included as part of the marker reference. For example, a marker string for helper T lymphocytes comprising CD45, CD3, CD4, and CD8 markers would be "CD45+CD3+CD4+CD8-" (rather than "45+3+4+8-").
 - d. The order of markers within a string is consistent across similar tests, generally proceeding in the order that defines the cell hierarchy from highest to lowest, followed by additional non-lineage-defining markers, and ending with cell state and viability markers. This order maintains alignment with how a test is identified using the ordered combination of CPTEST, CPSMRKS, and CPCELSTA. For example, a test for proliferating viable activated central memory helper T-lymphocytes would be operationally defined in CPMRKSTR as similar to "CD45+CD3+CD19-CD4+CD8-CD197+CD45RA-CD278+Ki67+7AAD-", where the order of markers in the string is "CD45" (leukocyte), "CD3+CD19- (T lymphocyte), "CD4+CD8-" (helper), "CD197+CD45RA-" (central memory), "CD278+ (activated), Ki67+ (proliferating), 7AAD- (viable). Corresponding to this marker-based definition of the test, and using the appropriate Controlled Terminology terms, CPTEST is "TLym Help Cen Mem Sub", CPCELSTA is "ACTIVATED; PROLIFERATING", and CPCSMRKS is "CD278+Ki67+". If the sponsor also chose to include the viability status as a cell state in addition to the activation and proliferative states, CPCELSTA would be similar to "ACTIVATED; PROLIFERATING; VIABLE" and the corresponding CPCSMRKS value would be "CD278+Ki67+7AAD-". In this example, the named cell population in CPTEST has not been further divided into an unnamed sublineage based on additional sublineage markers; therefore, CPSBMRKS is null.

- e. Forward (FSC) and Side (SSC) light scatter: These parameters are generally used to perform initial gating to exclude debris non-singlets and are often reapplied to differentiate cell subpopulations in the "inclusion" gate. However, FSC and SSC are often not included in marker string definitions as it is generally taken for granted that they were used. In contrast, they *are* usually included in a descriptions of a gating strategy, and would generally be included in CPGATDEF when the full gating strategy is shown. Labs/sponsors may choose whether to include FSC and SSC parameters in CPMRKSTR. It is recommended to include them when they are needed to differentiate one test from another. For example, because there is no universal expression marker specific for lymphocytes, FSC and SSC are used to define the lymphocyte subpopulation within a CD45+ leukocyte population. A test of "Lymphocytes/Leukocytes" defined only in terms of CD45 expression would not make sense as it would be "CD45+/CD45+". In this case, it makes sense to define lymphocytes as "CD45+SSC_{lo}" so that the value in CPMRKSTR is "CD45+SSC_{lo}/CD45+".
- f. Indicating the expression level of individual markers included in a marker string: A variety of formats are used in the scientific literature for indicating the level of expression of a marker on or within a cell. For example, after identifying a marker such as CD4, its level of expression might be represented as 1 of the following:
 - i. neg, min, or - to denote the absence or minimal expression (e.g., CD4_{neg}, CD4_{min}, CD4₋)
 - ii. pos or + to denote that the marker is expressed (e.g., CD4_{pos}, CD4₊)
 - iii. high, hi, or ++ to denote that the marker is expressed at a very high level relative to simply being "positive" (e.g., CD4_{high}, CD4_{hi}, CD4₊₊)
 - iv. other formats (e.g., -/low, -/lo, low, lo, mid, -/+, +++)
- g. Because categories for expression levels are subjective in the sense that they are relative to one another, various formats often overlap, which can create ambiguities. Some degree of consistency in formats used to represent relative expression levels is warranted to mitigate ambiguity, at least to the extent that relative expression levels used to define cell lineages/sublineages are similar across studies and laboratories in order to enable comparisons. Five designations are recommended for use in SDTM datasets:
 - i. "-" (the marker is not expressed; at times, the use of "-lo" may be justified to indicate that the marker is either not expressed or is present in a negligible amount)
 - ii. "lo" (the marker is expressed at a low level)
 - iii. "mid" (the marker is expressed somewhere between a low and "normal" positive level for that cell type)
 - iv. "+" (the marker is expressed at a normal positive level for that cell type)
 - v. "hi" (the marker is expressed at a distinctly higher level than in cells that are "+", such that they are distinguishable from the "+" population and define their own subpopulation)
 - vi. Although these designations are expected to be useful in the majority of cases, it is recognized that designations not listed here may be more appropriate in some cases. The data provider must determine the best way to designate an expression level suited to the purpose of the test, while striving to mitigate ambiguities resulting from lack of consistency of use.
- h. Explicitly indicating the cellular sublocation for a marker: In most cases, the location of a marker on or within a cell is not necessary; however, there are situations in which a marker can be expressed in more than a single cellular compartment and there is a need for the test to distinguish between marker expression in one compartment versus another. To accommodate this, using a lowercase letter in front of the marker is recommended. The cell sublocations are usually related to the cell surface (plasma membrane), cytoplasm, and nucleus. Use *m*, *c*, or *n* in front of the marker to denote "membrane", "cytoplasm", and "nucleus", respectively. An example of a marker often associated with a need to indicate cell location is CD152 (CTLA4), where cytoplasmic expression may define a test to distinguish it from whole cell expression. In this case, "cCD152" is used to denote that it is the cytoplasmic expression of CD152 that is measured for the test.

9. CPNRIND can be added to indicate where a result falls with respect to a reference range defined by CPORNRLO and CPORNRHI (e.g., "HIGH", "LOW").
10. The variable CPORRESU uses the UNIT codelist. This means that sponsors should be submitting a term from the CDISC Submission Value column in the published Controlled Terminology maintained for CDISC by NCI EVS. When sponsors have units that are not in this column, they should first check to see if their unit is mathematically synonymous with an existing unit and submit their lab values using that unit. If this is not the case, then a request for a new term (see <https://nciternform.nci.nih.gov/>) should be submitted.

CP – Examples

The CP domain includes use of several new qualifier variables. The primary intent of the following examples is to demonstrate the appropriate use of these new variables based on a selection of use cases for which they would ordinarily be included in a well-structured CP dataset. Secondly, the examples illustrate standardized formatting concepts for variables that are not associated with a formal Controlled Terminology codelist. Although not controlled, the standardized formatting of content for these variables significantly aids understanding of the test and associated data, making data review and comparisons much easier. To make the examples as easy to understand as possible, many of the other SDTM variables that would normally be included in the dataset and which are already familiar to the reader have not been included.

The following new SDTM variables are included in the examples: CPSBMRKS (Sublineage Marker String), CPCELSTA (Cell State), CPCSMRKS (Cell State Marker String), CPTSTCND (Test Condition), CPCNDAGT (Test Condition Agent), CPBDAGNT (Binding Agent), CPABCLID (Antibody Clone Identifier), CPMRKSTR (Marker String), CPGATE (Gate), CPGATDEF (Gate Definition), CPSPTSTD (Sponsor Test Description), CPTSTPNL (Test Panel), CPRESSCL (Result Scale), CPRESTYP (Result Type), and CPCOLSRT (Collected Summary Result Type). The proper use of each of these variables is illustrated in 1 or more of the examples, based on the identified use case.

Example 1

Example 1a illustrates use of the CPMRKSTR variable for an assay panel that enumerates several of the major named cell subpopulations of leukocytes. For most cases involving simple phenotyping, and when used in accordance with CP domain guidance, the CPMRKSTR variable is sufficient for providing the marker information needed to fully describe a test. As such, CPMRKSTR is the only new CP test qualifier variable having a Core designation of "Expected". In such a case, the sponsor may determine whether to include other permissible CP test qualifier variables, based on the needs of the data recipient. This example presents records that might typically be reported for a panel of tests quantifying T-cell, B-cell, monocyte, and natural killer (NK) cell populations, and for subtyping T-cells. In this example, the sponsor determined that none of the permissible CP test qualifier variables were needed to accurately comprehend or distinguish among tests in the dataset, so chose to include only the CPMRKSTR (complete markers string) information.

Example 1b, in addition to including the expected CPMRKSTR variable, introduces 2 additional variables: CPGATE and CPGATDEF. These variables convey gating information used in data collection and/or analyses, and are often needed to fully understand a test. Typically, either the full gating strategy or the penultimate gate is identified. Because different gating strategies for the same test can yield somewhat different test results, the CPGATE and CPGATDEF variables provide the means for transmitting this information at the test (i.e., record) level.

Example 1a

Rows 1-3: The total leukocyte population is determined using positive expression of the CD45 marker as the operational definition of the test (CD45+ in the CPMRKSTR variable). The total leukocyte count is reported because it contains the value used as the denominator in several subsequent tests for leukocyte subpopulations. Row 2 contains the total lymphocyte count which, in addition to CD45, used Forward (FSC) and Side (SSC) Light Scatter properties to define the lymphocyte subpopulation of leukocytes. By convention, FSC and SSC are often not included as part of the marker string definition of a cell subpopulation since it is well-recognized that these physical properties are used as the first gate in nearly all cell phenotyping applications. However, in the absence of a pan-lymphocyte marker to distinguish them from other leukocytes, FSC and SSC are included in rows 2 and 3 to indicate that these parameters are used in addition to CD45, to differentiate lymphocytes from other

CD45+ leukocytes. Once they have been included in the marker string (CPMRKSTR) definition of lymphocytes, they can generally be dropped for any further subsetting of the lymphocytes population. Row 3 shows the proportion of lymphocytes as a percentage of total leukocytes. Note that the value in CPMRKSTR used a forward slash ("/") to separate the numerator marker string from the denominator marker string.

- Rows 4-5:** The B-lymphocyte lineage of lymphocytes is determined using a set of lineage-specific markers in addition to the CD45 leukocyte marker, to define the subpopulation both in terms of positive (i.e., CD19+) and negative (i.e., CD3-, CD14-, and CD56-) marker expression. Following a common convention and CP domain guidance for ordering markers in CPMRKSTR, the marker(s) used to define the highest level of the lineage hierarchy are placed first (i.e., CD45+ defining the leukocyte population), followed by marker(s) that define each subsequently lower level of the hierarchy. The example also follows a convention whereby the set of positive and negative markers used to identify the major lineages of leukocytes are ordered by T-cell, B-cell, monocyte, and NK cell. In row 4, B lymphocytes are defined as leukocytes (CD45+), non-T-cell (CD3-), B-cell (CD19+), non-monocyte (CD14-), and non-NK cell (CD56-), resulting in a CPMRKSTR value of "CD45+CD3-CD19+CD14-CD56-". Row 5 shows that CPMRKSTR contains the full set of markers used to define both the numerator and the denominator, separated by a forward slash "/".
- Rows 6-7:** The T-lymphocyte lineage of lymphocytes is determined using a set of lineage-specific markers in addition to the CD45 leukocyte marker, to define the subpopulation both in terms of positive (i.e., CD3+) and negative (i.e., CD19-, CD14-, and CD56-) marker expression. The order of markers in CPMRKSTR follows the same convention described for B-lymphocytes in rows 4 and 5.
- Rows 8-11:** The T-lymphocyte lineage is divided further into T helper and T cytotoxic sublineages. In these examples the laboratory does not use the negative lineage markers for B-cells, monocytes, and NK cells, but used the positive T-cell (CD3) marker to identify the T-lymphocyte population, and additional markers to define subpopulations as either the T helper (CD4+CD8-) or T cytotoxic (CD4-CD8+) subpopulation. In rows 9 and 11, results are reported as a percentage of the total T-lymphocyte population. Using CPMRKSTR, the numerator is the marker string used to define the T helper subpopulation (as shown in row 8) or the T cytotoxic subpopulation (as shown in row 10), and the denominator consists of the marker string used to define the total T-lymphocyte population (as shown in row 6). A forward slash "/" is used to separate the numerator and denominator.
- Rows 12-13:** The monocyte lineage of leukocytes is determined using a set of lineage-specific markers in addition to the CD45 leukocyte marker, to define the subpopulation both in terms of positive (i.e., CD14+) and negative (i.e., CD3-, CD19-, and CD56-) marker expression. The order of markers in CPMRKSTR follows the same convention described for B-lymphocytes in rows 4 and 5. In addition, the sponsor chose to include the FSC and SSC properties as markers because they are used, in part, to differentiate the monocyte and lymphocyte populations. Note that when FSC and SSC are used in a marker string, they usually go last, whereas they often come first when showing a gating strategy.
- Rows 14-15:** The NK cell lineage of leukocytes is determined using a set of lineage-specific markers in addition to the CD45 leukocyte marker, to define the subpopulation both in terms of positive (i.e., CD56+) and negative (i.e., CD3-, CD19-, and CD14-) marker expression. The order of markers in CPMRKSTR follows the same convention described for B-lymphocytes in rows 4 and 5. In addition, the sponsor chose to include the FSC and SSC properties as markers because they are used, in part, to differentiate the natural killer cell and lymphocyte populations. Note that when FSC and SSC are used in a marker string, they usually go last, whereas they often come first when showing a gating strategy.
- Row 16:** The ratio of T helper to T cytotoxic lymphocytes is calculated from the T helper (CD4+) cell count in row 8 and the T cytotoxic (CD8+) cell count in row 10 and a unit of measure is not included because it is not reported by the lab for this type of test.

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Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	CPSEQ	CPTSTCD	CPTST	CPMRKSTR	CPCAT	CPORRES	CPORRESU	CPSTRESC	CPSTRESU	CPSTRESN	CPRESSCL	CPRESTYP	CPSPEC	CPMETHOD	CPDTC
1	ABCD	CP	ABCD-001-001	1	WBC	Leukocytes	CD45+	IMMUNOPHENOTYPING	6630	10^6/L	6630	10^6/L	6630	QUANTITATIVE	NUMBER CONCENTRATION	BLOOD	FLOW CYTOMETRY	2021-08-16T04:20
2	ABCD	CP	ABCD-001-001	2	LYM	Lymphocytes	CD45+FSC SSC	IMMUNOPHENOTYPING	1710	10^6/L	1710	10^6/L	1710	QUANTITATIVE	NUMBER CONCENTRATION	BLOOD	FLOW CYTOMETRY	2021-08-16T04:20
3	ABCD	CP	ABCD-001-001	3	LYMLE	Lymphocytes/Leukocytes	CD45+FSC SSC/CD45+	IMMUNOPHENOTYPING	25.8	%	25.8	%	25.8	QUANTITATIVE	NUMBER FRACTION	BLOOD	FLOW CYTOMETRY	2021-08-16T04:20
4	ABCD	CP	ABCD-001-001	4	BLYCE	B-Lymphocytes	CD45+CD3-CD19+CD14-CD56-	IMMUNOPHENOTYPING	104	10^6/L	104	10^6/L	104	QUANTITATIVE	NUMBER CONCENTRATION	BLOOD	FLOW CYTOMETRY	2021-08-16T04:20
5	ABCD	CP	ABCD-001-001	5	BLYCELY	B-Lymphocytes/Lymphocytes	CD45+CD3-CD19+CD14-CD56-/CD45+FSC SSC	IMMUNOPHENOTYPING	6.1	%	6.1	%	6.1	QUANTITATIVE	NUMBER FRACTION	BLOOD	FLOW CYTOMETRY	2021-08-16T04:20
6	ABCD	CP	ABCD-001-001	6	TLYCE	T-Lymphocytes	CD45+CD3+CD19-CD14-CD56-	IMMUNOPHENOTYPING	1108	10^6/L	1108	10^6/L	1108	QUANTITATIVE	NUMBER CONCENTRATION	BLOOD	FLOW CYTOMETRY	2021-08-16T04:20
7	ABCD	CP	ABCD-001-001	7	TLYLY	TLym/Lym	CD45+CD3+CD19-CD14-CD56-/CD45+FSC SSC	IMMUNOPHENOTYPING	64.8	%	64.8	%	64.8	QUANTITATIVE	NUMBER FRACTION	BLOOD	FLOW CYTOMETRY	2021-08-16T04:20
8	ABCD	CP	ABCD-001-001	8	TLYH	TLym Help	CD45+CD3+CD4+CD8-	IMMUNOPHENOTYPING	425	10^6/L	425	10^6/L	425	QUANTITATIVE	NUMBER CONCENTRATION	BLOOD	FLOW CYTOMETRY	2021-08-16T04:20
9	ABCD	CP	ABCD-001-001	9	TLYHTLY	TLym Help/TLym	CD45+CD3+CD4+CD8-/CD45+CD3+CD19-CD14-CD56-	IMMUNOPHENOTYPING	38.4	%	38.4	%	38.4	QUANTITATIVE	NUMBER FRACTION	BLOOD	FLOW CYTOMETRY	2021-08-16T04:20
10	ABCD	CP	ABCD-001-001	10	TLC	TLym Cytx	CD45+CD3+CD4-CD8+	IMMUNOPHENOTYPING	682	10^6/L	682	10^6/L	682	QUANTITATIVE	NUMBER CONCENTRATION	BLOOD	FLOW CYTOMETRY	2021-08-16T04:20
11	ABCD	CP	ABCD-001-001	11	TLYCTLY	TLym Cytx/TLym	CD45+CD3+CD4-CD8+/CD45+CD3+CD19-CD14-CD56-	IMMUNOPHENOTYPING	61.6	%	61.6	%	61.6	QUANTITATIVE	NUMBER FRACTION	BLOOD	FLOW CYTOMETRY	2021-08-16T04:20
12	ABCD	CP	ABCD-001-001	12	MONO	Monocytes	CD45+CD3-CD19-CD14+CD56-FSC SSC	IMMUNOPHENOTYPING	613	10^6/L	613	10^6/L	613	QUANTITATIVE	NUMBER CONCENTRATION	BLOOD	FLOW CYTOMETRY	2021-08-16T04:20
13	ABCD	CP	ABCD-001-001	13	MONOLE	Monocytes/Leukocytes	CD45+CD3-CD19-CD14+CD56-FSC SSC/CD45+	IMMUNOPHENOTYPING	9.3	%	9.3	%	9.3	QUANTITATIVE	NUMBER FRACTION	BLOOD	FLOW CYTOMETRY	2021-08-16T04:20
14	ABCD	CP	ABCD-001-001	14	NKCE	Natural Killer Cells	CD45+CD3-CD19-CD14-CD56+FSC SSC	IMMUNOPHENOTYPING	230	10^6/L	230	10^6/L	230	QUANTITATIVE	NUMBER CONCENTRATION	BLOOD	FLOW CYTOMETRY	2021-08-16T04:20
15	ABCD	CP	ABCD-001-001	15	NKLE	NK Cells/Leuk	CD45+CD3-CD19-CD14-CD56+FSC SSC/CD45+	IMMUNOPHENOTYPING	3.5	%	3.5	%	3.5	QUANTITATIVE	NUMBER FRACTION	BLOOD	FLOW CYTOMETRY	2021-08-16T04:20
16	ABCD	CP	ABCD-001-001	16	TLYHTLYC	TLym Help/TLym Cytx	CD45+CD3+CD4+CD8-/CD45+CD3+CD4-CD8+	IMMUNOPHENOTYPING	0.62		0.62		0.62	QUANTITATIVE	RATIO	BLOOD	CALCULATION	2021-08-16T04:20

Example 1b

- Row 1:** The total leukocyte count is reported for a whole blood specimen in which the CD45 marker is used to identify the leukocyte population. FSC and SSC are used to exclude debris and non-singlets from data collection events. Because FSC and SSC are nearly always used in this manner in the first data collection gate, they are usually assumed and are often not reported (i.e., the sponsor could have chosen to leave CPGATDEF null).
- Rows 2-3:** The total lymphocyte subpopulation of leukocytes is reported in row 2 as an absolute cell count, and in row 3 as a percentage of leukocytes. In these cases, FSC and SSC were used as subgates to isolate the lymphocyte lineage within the leukocyte (CD45+) population. Because FSC and SSC (in addition to the CD45 leukocyte marker) are used to define the lymphocyte lineage, they are included in CPMRKSTR, where they are used to distinguish between the lymphocyte and other leukocyte lineages.
- Row 4:** Illustrates an alternative way a sponsor chose to construct the value of CPMRKSTR using the gate name in CPGATE (operationally defined in CPGATDEF) as the denominator. Although the preferred method for constructing CPMRKSTR is to use markers to define both the numerator and denominator, the method shown in this example for designating the denominator can be useful, particularly when the denominator string is merely a very long repeat of the majority of markers in the numerator.

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Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	CPSEQ	CPTSTCD	CPTST	CPMRKSTR	CPGATE	CPGATDEF	CPCAT	CPORRES	CPORRESU	CPSTRESC	CPSTRESU	CPSTRESN	CPRESSCL	CPRESTYP	CPSPEC	CPMETHOD	CPDTC
1	ABCD	CP	ABCD-001-001	1	WBC	Leukocytes	CD45+		FSC SSC	IMMUNOPHENOTYPING	6630	10^6/L	6630	10^6/L	6630	QUANTITATIVE	NUMBER CONCENTRATION	BLOOD	FLOW CYTOMETRY	2021-08-16T04:20
2	ABCD	CP	ABCD-001-001	2	LYM	Lymphocytes	CD45+FSC SSC	LEUK	CD45+	IMMUNOPHENOTYPING	1710	10^6/L	1710	10^6/L	1710	QUANTITATIVE	NUMBER CONCENTRATION	BLOOD	FLOW CYTOMETRY	2021-08-16T04:20
3	ABCD	CP	ABCD-001-001	3	LYMLE	Lymphocytes/Leukocytes	CD45+FSC SSC/CD45+	LEUK	CD45+	IMMUNOPHENOTYPING	25.8	%	25.8	%	25.8	QUANTITATIVE	NUMBER FRACTION	BLOOD	FLOW CYTOMETRY	2021-08-16T04:20

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Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	CPSEQ	CPTTESTCD	CPTTEST	CPMRKSTR	CPGATE	CPGATDEF	CPCAT	CPORRES	CPORRESU	CPSTRESC	CPSTRESU	CPSTRESN	CPRESSCL	CPRESTYP	CPSPEC	CPMETHOD	CPDTC
4	ABCD	CP	ABCD-001-001	3	LYMLE	Lymphocytes/Leukocytes	CD45+FSC SSC/LEUK	LEUK	CD45+	IMMUNOPHENOTYPING	25.8	%	25.8	%	25.8	QUANTITATIVE	NUMBER FRACTION	BLOOD	FLOW CYTOMETRY	2021-08-16T04:20

Example 2

This example shows data from a lymphocyte apoptosis assay and how the new permissible variables CPCELSTA and CPCSMRKS are used to indicate the biological state of the cell population measured in the test (e.g., viable, apoptotic, activated, exhausted, senescent, proliferating). Although in most cases only viable cells are measured in a test, making it unnecessary to specifically indicate their viability status in the dataset, there are other situations (e.g., when the ratio of viable to non-viable cells is of particular interest) when each cell state needs to be explicitly indicated in order to differentiate the tests. The principles illustrated in the example using CPCELSTA and CPCSMRKS variables also apply to more complex tests where the biological state of the cell population is considered to be integral to the test.

- Rows 1-2:** Forward light scatter (FSC) and side scatter (SSC) are almost always applied as the first gating parameters to distinguish singlets and viable cells from doublets and debris. In row 1, a lymphocyte (LYM) count is reported which does not explicitly provide viability information. Nevertheless, it is generally assumed that FSC SSC gating is applied to exclude doublets, debris, and dead cells. Secondary FSC and SSC gating is then used to distinguish the lymphocyte population from other CD45+ leukocytes. In contrast, row 2 explicitly calls out cell viability based on the use of viability marker 7AAD to exclude cells that are in the process of dying (7AAD+). This is indicated in the Marker String (CPMRKSTR) and Gate Definition (CPGATEDEF) variables. In addition, the term "VIABLE" is included in the gate name (CPGATE).
- Rows 3-4:** Illustrate using CPCELSTA and CPCSMRKS to provide (1) the cell state descriptor in CPCELSTA, and (2) the markers used to define the cell state in CPCSMRKS. These variables further define CPTTEST to be a subset of cells named in CPTTEST, therefore the suffix "Sub" is appended to the value in CPTTEST. In this example, the sponsor is interested in contrasting viable cells with those in the process of dying (non-viable), so each population is reported and the records differentiated using CPCELSTA and CPCSMRKS.
- Rows 5-6:** Illustrate using CPCELSTA and CPCSMRKS for the apoptotic cell state. The sponsor is reporting the apoptotic lymphocyte subpopulation, both as a cell count (row 5) and as a percentage of total lymphocytes (row 6). The apoptotic cell state in CPCELSTA is defined as cells that are ANXV+ in CPCSMRKS. As in rows 3 and 4, the suffix "Sub" is added to the value in CPTTEST to indicate that it is a subpopulation of lymphocytes (i.e., apoptotic) being measured.
- Rows 7-8:** Illustrate using CPTTEST, CPCELSTA, and CPCSMRKS variables to present findings when the cell population has more than a single cell state of interest (e.g., both viable and apoptotic). In this case, viability marker 7AAD is used in combination with apoptosis marker ANXV.
- Rows 9-11:** Illustrate a need to pre-coordinate information into the test name when the test incorporates results from two or more records (e.g., a ratio) in which key component(s) of the test are split across multiple variables. In the example, rows 9 and 10 use the CPCELSTA variable to indicate that the measured lymphocyte subpopulation includes only viable cells (row 9) or dying (non-viable cells, row 10). The ratio of viable to nonviable lymphocytes in row 11 is calculated using data from rows 9 and 10.

Because the ratio in row 11 is based on counts of both the viable (row 9) and the non-viable (row 10) lymphocyte subpopulations, it is not appropriate to use the CPCELSTA variable. Instead, the viability information is pre-coordinated into the value in CPTTEST. Additionally, because the cell state (i.e., "VIABLE" or "NON-VIABLE") is pre-coordinated into the Test Name in row 11, the suffix "Sub" is no longer needed in CPTTEST (i.e., the Test Name is "Lymphocytes Viable/Lymphocytes NonViable" rather than "Lymphocytes Sub Viable/Lymphocytes Sub NonViable". CPGRPID is used to group the related records for the ratio (row 11) with those used to calculate it (rows 9 and 10).

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Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	CPSEQ	CPGRPID	CPTTESTCD	CPTTEST	CPCELSTA	CPCSMRKS	CPMRKSTR	CPGATE	CPGATDEF	CPCAT	CPTSTPNL	CPORRES	CPORRESU	CPSTRESC	CPSTRESU	CPSTRESN	CPRESSCL	CPRESTYP	CPSPEC	CPMETHOD	CPDTC
1	IM001-123	CP	000500542	1		LYM	Lymphocytes			CD45+FSC SSC	LEUK	CD45+	IMMUNOPHENOTYPING	LYM APOPTOSIS COUNT	3500	10^6/L	3500	10^6/L	3500	QUANTITATIVE	NUMBER CONCENTRATION	BLOOD	FLOW CYTOMETRY	2020-08-16T12:20
2	IM001-123	CP	000500542	2	1	LYM	Lymphocytes			CD45+7AAD-FSC SSC	LEUK, VIABLE	CD45+7AAD-	IMMUNOPHENOTYPING	LYM APOPTOSIS COUNT	3325	10^6/L	3325	10^6/L	3325	QUANTITATIVE	NUMBER CONCENTRATION	BLOOD	FLOW CYTOMETRY	2020-08-16T12:20
3	IM001-123	CP	000500542	3	1	LYS	Lym Sub	VIABLE	7AAD-	CD45+7AAD-	LYM	FSC SSC CD45+	IMMUNOPHENOTYPING	LYM APOPTOSIS COUNT	3325	10^6/L	3325	10^6/L	3325	QUANTITATIVE	NUMBER CONCENTRATION	BLOOD	FLOW CYTOMETRY	2020-08-16T12:20
4	IM001-123	CP	000500542	4	1	LYS	Lym Sub	NON-VIABLE	7AAD+	CD45+7AAD+	LYM	FSC SSC CD45+	IMMUNOPHENOTYPING	LYM APOPTOSIS COUNT	175	10^6/L	175	10^6/L	175	QUANTITATIVE	NUMBER CONCENTRATION	BLOOD	FLOW CYTOMETRY	2020-08-16T12:20
5	IM001-123	CP	000500542	5	1	LYS	Lym Sub	APOPTOTIC	ANXV+	CD45+ANXV+	LYM	FSC SSC CD45+	IMMUNOPHENOTYPING	LYM APOPTOSIS COUNT	700	10^6/L	700	10^6/L	700	QUANTITATIVE	NUMBER CONCENTRATION	BLOOD	FLOW CYTOMETRY	2020-08-16T12:20

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Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	CPSEQ	CPGRPID	CPTSTCD	CPTEST	CPCELSTA	CPCSMRKS	CPMRKSTR	CPGATE	CPGATEDEF	CPCAT	CPTSTPNL	CPORRES	CPORRESU	CPSTRESC	CPSTRESU	CPSTRESN	CPRESSCL	CPRESTYP	CPSPEC	CPMETHOD	CPDTC
6	IM001-123	CP	000500542	6	1	LYSLY	Lym Sub/Lym	APOPTOTIC	ANXV+	CD45+ANXV+/CD45+FSC SSC	LYM	FSC SSC CD45+	IMMUNOPHENOTYPING	LYM APOPTOSIS COUNT	21	%	21	%	21	QUANTITATIVE	NUMBER FRACTION	BLOOD	FLOW CYTOMETRY	2020-08-16T04:20
7	IM001-123	CP	000500542	7	1	LYS	Lym Sub	VIABLE; APOPTOTIC	7AAD-ANXV+	CD45+7AAD-ANXV+	LYM	FSC SSC CD45+	IMMUNOPHENOTYPING	LYM APOPTOSIS COUNT	665	10^6/L	665	10^6/L	665	QUANTITATIVE	NUMBER CONCENTRATION	BLOOD	FLOW CYTOMETRY	2020-08-16T12:20
8	IM001-123	CP	000500542	8	1	LYSLY	Lym Sub/Lym	VIABLE; APOPTOTIC	7AAD-ANXV+	CD45+7AAD-ANXV+/CD45+FSC SSC	LYM	FSC SSC CD45+	IMMUNOPHENOTYPING	LYM APOPTOSIS COUNT	20	%	20	%	20	QUANTITATIVE	NUMBER FRACTION	BLOOD	FLOW CYTOMETRY	2020-08-16T12:20
9	IM001-123	CP	000500542	9	2	LYS	Lym Sub	VIABLE	7AAD-	CD45+7AAD-	LYM	FSC SSC CD45+	IMMUNOPHENOTYPING	LYM APOPTOSIS COUNT	3325	10^6/L	3325	10^6/L	3325	QUANTITATIVE	NUMBER CONCENTRATION	BLOOD	FLOW CYTOMETRY	2020-08-16T12:20
10	IM001-123	CP	000500542	10	2	LYS	Lym Sub	NON-VIABLE	7AAD+	CD45+7AAD+	LYM	FSC SSC CD45+	IMMUNOPHENOTYPING	LYM APOPTOSIS COUNT	175	10^6/L	175	10^6/L	175	QUANTITATIVE	NUMBER CONCENTRATION	BLOOD	FLOW CYTOMETRY	2020-08-16T12:20
11	IM001-123	CP	000500542	11	3	LYVLYNV	Lym Viable/Lym NonViable			CD45+7AAD-/CD45+7AAD+	LYM	FSC SSC CD45+	IMMUNOPHENOTYPING	LYM APOPTOSIS COUNT	19	RATIO	19	RATIO	19	QUANTITATIVE	RATIO	BLOOD	FLOW CYTOMETRY	2020-08-16T12:20

Example 3

This example shows data from a monocyte subset assay to highlight the use of new CP domain variables to capture cell sublineage information in CPSBMRKS, CPCELSTA and CPCSMRKS, and to illustrate how CPTEST is qualified by the content of those variables.

CPTEST is used to identify named cell populations (i.e., those cell types assigned names established by the scientific community). However, simply naming a cell type in CPTEST is often not sufficient for identifying or distinguishing among further subpopulations within that named population. In those cases, CPTEST alone does not contain the full complement of information needed to accurately define a test. For example, a test might be specific for a cell population existing in a certain state (e.g., activated, proliferating, apoptotic). Moreover, named populations can often be subdivided into sublineages which have not been assigned names; these may only be distinguishable by including the 1 or more additional markers used to define the sublineage. To accommodate the need for further subsetting, 3 new variables that qualify CPTEST have been added to the CP domain specification for use when needed. Two of the variables, CPCELSTA and CPCSMRKS, support identifying a cell state. The third variable, CPSBMRKS, supports identifying additional markers needed to subdivide the named population in CPTEST into further sublineages.

In order to make it clear that 1 or more of these variables have been used to further subdivide CPTEST, the value of the named cell population in CPTEST is appended with "Sub" to denote that the true test is a subset, subpopulation, or sublineage of the parent population identified in CPTEST.

When considering the need to use the CPSBMRKS variable, it is important to note that CPTEST is populated with the hierarchically lowest (most granular) named population, to which "Sub" is then appended. This ensures that CPSBMRKS contains only those additional marker(s) required to further differentiate subset(s) within the named population identified in CPTEST. For example, if 2 additional markers, CDxx and CDyy, are used to further classify T lymphocyte helper 2 cells into CDxx+CDyy- and CDxx-CDyy+ sublineages, CPTEST would contain the most granular named population (TLymHelp 2) appended with "Sub" in each of the 2 records (i.e., "TLym Help 2 Sub"), and CPSBMRKS would contain "CDxx+CDyy-" in 1 of the records and "CDxx-CDyy+" in the other.

Rows 1-3: Show use of CPCELSTA and CPCSMRKS to further subset the named cell population in CPTEST. In row 1, the total monocyte population, based on expression of CD14, is measured without any further subsetting. Rows 2 and 3 show that the monocyte population is further subdivided, based on the cell state, into "proliferating" and "non-proliferating" subpopulations as indicated by the CPCELSTA value. The value "Monocytes" in CPTEST for these rows is appended with "Sub" to "Monocytes Sub" to indicate that the record pertains to a subpopulation of monocytes (i.e., proliferating or non-proliferating). CPCELSTA is used to indicate that row 2 contains data for the proliferating subpopulation and row 3 contains data for the non-proliferating subpopulation. The CPCSMRKS variable is used to indicate that positive expression of the Ki67 marker (i.e., Ki67+) is used to identify the proliferating subpopulation and cells that do not express the Ki67 marker (i.e., Ki67-) is used to identify the non-proliferating subpopulation. The full set of markers used for the test are included in CPMRKSTR, and the cell gating strategy is identified in CPGATE and CPGATEDEF using the pipe character (|) to separate each level of the gate in CPGATEDEF.

Rows 4-5: Show the proliferating (from row 2) and non-proliferating (from row 3) monocyte subpopulations expressed as a percentage of total monocytes (from row 1). The numerators in CPTEST for rows 4-5 use the named cell population appended with "Sub" (i.e., Monocytes Sub), and CPCELSTA and CPCSMRKS are used to differentiate the proliferating and the non-proliferating subpopulations. The grouping value in CPGRPID indicates the data for monocytes in row 1 is used as the denominator for these tests.

Data from rows 1-3 are used to perform the additional measurements shown in the tests defined in rows 4-6; CPGRPID is used to indicate which records belong to the group.

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- Row 6: Shows the ratio of the proliferating monocyte subpopulation to the non-proliferating monocyte subpopulation. For this calculated test, CPCELSTA and CPCSMRKS are not populated because (as in Example 2), the cell state information from rows 4 and 5 are pre-coordinated into the test name (CPTEST) in row 6. Pre-coordination of the cell state into the test name also eliminates the need to append "Sub" to the cell name in the numerator and denominator of the test. CPMRKSTR contains the full marker string for each side of the ratio. CPGRPID is used to indicate which grouping of related records are used to perform the calculation. In the example, the lab did not provide "RATIO" as a unit of measure for the test and the sponsor chose not to include "RATIO" in CPORRESU and CPSTRESU, but did include it as the Result Type in CPRESTYP.
- Rows 7-9: Show use of CPSBMRKS to further subset the named cell population in CPTEST into sublineages based on expression of additional markers CDxx and CDyy. In row 7, the total monocyte population, based on expression of CD14, is measured without any further subsetting. Rows 8 and 9 show that this monocyte population is further subdivided into two distinct sublineages, based on expression of CDxx and CDyy. Because those sublineages do not have established names, they are distinguished from one another using the CPSBMRKS variable. The value of "Monocytes" in the CPTEST variable for these rows is appended with the "Sub" suffix to "Monocytes Sub". The CPSBMRKS variable is used to indicate that row 8 contains data for the CDxx+CDyy- monocyte sublineage and row 9 contains data for the CDxx-CDyy+ sublineage. The full set of markers used for the test are included in CPMRKSTR, and the cell gating strategy is identified in CPGATE and CPGATEDEF using the pipe character (|) to separate each level of the gate in CPGATEDEF.
- Rows 10-11: Show the monocyte sublineages defined in rows 8-9 expressed as a percentage of total monocytes (row 7). The numerators in CPTEST for rows 10-11 use the named cell population appended with "Sub" (i.e., "Monocytes Sub"), and CPSBMRKS is used to differentiate the CDxx+CDyy- from the CDxx-CDyy+ sublineages. CPGRPID indicates that the result for monocytes in row 7 is used as the denominator.
- Data from rows 7-9 are used to perform the additional measurements shown in the tests defined in rows 10-11; CPGRPID is used to indicate which records belong to the group.
- Row 12: Demonstrates how CPSBMRKS, CPCELSTA, and CPCSMRKS work in combination with CPTEST to further define cell subpopulations based on any additional sublineage and cell state markers. The model allows for many combinations of values using these variables, thereby providing the flexibility to precisely specify a test. In all cases, the full complement of markers used for a test are populated into the CPMRKSTR variable.

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Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	CPSEQ	CPGRPID	CPTSTCND	CPTEST	CPSBMRKS	CPCELSTA	CPCSMRKS	CPMRKSTR	CPGATE	CPGATEDEF	CPCAT	CPTSTPNL	CPORRES	CPORRESU	CPSTRESC	CPSTRESU	CPSTRESN	CPRESSCL	CPRESTYP	CPSPEC	CPMETHOD	CPDTC
1	ABC-123	CP	ABCD-001-001	1	1	MONO	Monocytes				CD14+	MONO	FSC+SSC+ CD14+	IMMUNOPHENOTYPING	MONOCYTES	394	10 ⁶ /L	394	10 ⁶ /L	394	QUANTITATIVE	NUMBER CONCENTRATION	BLOOD	FLOW CYTOMETRY	2020-08-16T08:00
2	ABC-123	CP	ABCD-001-001	2	1	MNS	MonoSub	PROLIFERATING	Ki67+	Ki67+	CD14+Ki67+	MONO	FSC+SSC+ CD14+	IMMUNOPHENOTYPING	MONOCYTES	50	10 ⁶ /L	50	10 ⁶ /L	50	QUANTITATIVE	NUMBER CONCENTRATION	BLOOD	FLOW CYTOMETRY	2020-08-16T08:00
3	ABC-123	CP	ABCD-001-001	3	1	MNS	Mono Sub	NON-PROLIFERATING	Ki67-	Ki67-	CD14+Ki67-	MONO	FSC+SSC+ CD14+	IMMUNOPHENOTYPING	MONOCYTES	344	10 ⁶ /L	344	10 ⁶ /L	344	QUANTITATIVE	NUMBER CONCENTRATION	BLOOD	FLOW CYTOMETRY	2020-08-16T08:00
4	ABC-123	CP	ABCD-001-001	4	1	MNSMN	Mono Sub/Mono	PROLIFERATING	Ki67+	Ki67+	CD14+Ki67-/CD14+	MONO	FSC+SSC+ CD14+	IMMUNOPHENOTYPING	MONOCYTES	12.69	%	12.69	%	12.69	QUANTITATIVE	NUMBER FRACTION	BLOOD	FLOW CYTOMETRY	2020-08-16T08:00
5	ABC-123	CP	ABCD-001-001	5	1	MNSMN	Mono Sub/Mono	NON-PROLIFERATING	Ki67-	Ki67-	CD14+Ki67-/CD14+	MONO	FSC+SSC+ CD14+	IMMUNOPHENOTYPING	MONOCYTES	87.31	%	87.31	%	87.31	QUANTITATIVE	NUMBER FRACTION	BLOOD	FLOW CYTOMETRY	2020-08-16T08:00
6	ABC-123	CP	ABCD-001-001	6	1	MNPMNPN	Mono Prolif/Mono NonProlif				CD14+Ki67+/CD14+Ki67-	MONO	FSC+SSC+ CD14+	IMMUNOPHENOTYPING	MONOCYTES	0.15		0.15		0.15	QUANTITATIVE	RATIO	BLOOD	CALCULATION	2020-08-16T08:00
7	ABC-123	CP	ABCD-001-001	7	2	MONO	Monocytes				CD14+	MONO	FSC+SSC+ CD14+	IMMUNOPHENOTYPING	MONOCYTE CD SUBSETS	394	10 ⁶ /L	394	10 ⁶ /L	394	QUANTITATIVE	NUMBER CONCENTRATION	BLOOD	FLOW CYTOMETRY	2020-08-16T08:00
8	ABC-123	CP	ABCD-001-001	8	2	MNS	Mono Sub	CDxx+CDyy-			CD14+CDxx+CDyy-	MONO	FSC+SSC+ CD14+	IMMUNOPHENOTYPING	MONOCYTE CD SUBSETS	366	10 ⁶ /L	366	10 ⁶ /L	366	QUANTITATIVE	NUMBER CONCENTRATION	BLOOD	FLOW CYTOMETRY	2020-08-16T08:00
9	ABC-123	CP	ABCD-001-001	9	2	MNS	Mono Sub	CDxx-CDyy+			CD14+CDxx-CDyy+/CD14+	MONO	FSC+SSC+ CD14+	IMMUNOPHENOTYPING	MONOCYTE CD SUBSETS	20	10 ⁶ /L	20	10 ⁶ /L	20	QUANTITATIVE	NUMBER CONCENTRATION	BLOOD	FLOW CYTOMETRY	2020-08-16T08:00
10	ABC-123	CP	ABCD-001-001	10	2	MNSMN	Mono Sub/Mono	CDxx+CDyy-			CD14+CDxx+CDyy-/CD14+	MONO	FSC+SSC+ CD14+	IMMUNOPHENOTYPING	MONOCYTE CD SUBSETS	93.00	%	93.00	%	93.00	QUANTITATIVE	NUMBER FRACTION	BLOOD	FLOW CYTOMETRY	2020-08-16T08:00
11	ABC-123	CP	ABCD-001-001	11	2	MNSMN	Mono Sub/Mono	CDxx-CDyy+			CD14+CDxx-CDyy+/CD14+	MONO	FSC+SSC+ CD14+	IMMUNOPHENOTYPING	MONOCYTE CD SUBSETS	5.00	%	5.00	%	5.00	QUANTITATIVE	NUMBER FRACTION	BLOOD	FLOW CYTOMETRY	2020-08-16T08:00
12	ABC-123	CP	ABCD-001-001	12	3	MNS	Mono Sub	CDxx+CDyy-	APOPTOTIC	ANXV+	CD14+CDxx+CDyy-ANXV+	MONO	FSC+SSC+ CD14+	IMMUNOPHENOTYPING	MONOCYTE CD SUBSETS	5	10 ⁶ /L	5	10 ⁶ /L	5	QUANTITATIVE	NUMBER CONCENTRATION	BLOOD	FLOW CYTOMETRY	2020-08-16T08:00

Example 4

This example shows data from a CCR5 cytotoxic T helper assay where test condition, stimulating agent, and replicate information is included to illustrate use of CPTSTCND, CPCNDAGT, CPREPNUM, and CPCOLSRT.

1. Because not all cellular markers are expressed constitutively at detectable levels, an externally applied condition may need to be added to the test system to enable measurement or to test the functionality of the cell population being investigated. CPTSTCND was developed to capture any variable condition (i.e., a condition which can vary as opposed to is fixed) imposed on the assay system at the time the assay is conducted. Its primary use is when it is needed to differentiate results for the same test and specimen run under different assay conditions (e.g., stimulated vs unstimulated).
2. Repeated measures (replicates) are typically incorporated into an assay to monitor reproducibility and may be reported in addition to a summarized result value. CPREPNUM and CPCOLSRT have been developed to distinguish replicate results from calculated summary results (e.g., the mean of replicates).

Rows 1-3: Illustrate how the test condition (CPTSTCND), replicates (REPNUM) and collected summary result type (CPCOLSRT) are used for a test system involving unstimulated CCR5+ cytotoxic T-lymphocytes. The two replicates and mean of the unstimulated condition are reported.

Rows 4-6: Illustrate the association between CPTSTCND, which identifies the condition applied to the assay system at runtime, and CPCNDAGT, which identifies the agent (if appropriate) used to impose the condition. CPREPNUM and CPCOLSRT are used as described for rows 1-3.

Row 7: Shows the record for the ratio of the stimulated to unstimulated populations based on mean results (i.e., records with CPCOLSRT = "MEAN"). The CPANMETH variable is populated with the formula used to calculate the result. Note that calculated values provided in a lab report are considered collected rather than derived.

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Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	CPSEQ	CPGRPID	CPTSTCND	CPTEST	CPCELSTA	CPMRKSTR	CPTSTCND	CPCNDAGT	CPMRKSTR	CPGATE	CPGATDEF	CPCAT	CPTSTPNL	CPORRES	CPORRESU	CPRESSCL	CPRESTYP	CPCOLSRT	CPSTRES	CPSTRESN	CPSTRESU	CPSPEC	CPMETHOD	CPANMETH	CPREPNUM	CPDTC
1	ABC-123	CP	ABCD-001-001	1	1	TLCSTLC	Tlym Cytx Sub/Tlym Cytx	ACTIVATED	pCCR5+	WITHOUT STIMULATING AGENT		CD3+CD8+pCCR5+CD3+CD8+	Tlym Cytx	FSC SSC(CD3+CD8+	CELL FUNCTION	pCCR5 T-LYMPHOCYTES	0.9	%	QUANTITATIVE	NUMBER FRACTION		0.9	0.9	%	BLOOD	FLOW CYTOMETRY		1	2021-03-20T09:52:00
2	ABC-123	CP	ABCD-001-001	2	1	TLCSTLC	Tlym Cytx Sub/Tlym Cytx	ACTIVATED	pCCR5+	WITHOUT STIMULATING AGENT		CD3+CD8+pCCR5+CD3+CD8+	Tlym Cytx	FSC SSC(CD3+CD8+	CELL FUNCTION	pCCR5 T-LYMPHOCYTES	0.6	%	QUANTITATIVE	NUMBER FRACTION		0.6	0.6	%	BLOOD	FLOW CYTOMETRY		2	2021-03-20T09:52:00
3	ABC-123	CP	ABCD-001-001	3	1	TLCSTLC	Tlym Cytx Sub/Tlym Cytx	ACTIVATED	pCCR5+	WITHOUT STIMULATING AGENT		CD3+CD8+pCCR5+CD3+CD8+	Tlym Cytx	FSC SSC(CD3+CD8+	CELL FUNCTION	pCCR5 T-LYMPHOCYTES	0.8	%	QUANTITATIVE	NUMBER FRACTION	MEAN	0.8	0.8	%	BLOOD	CALCULATION			2021-03-20T09:52:00
4	ABC-123	CP	ABCD-001-002	1	2	TLCSTLC	Tlym Cytx Sub/Tlym Cytx	ACTIVATED	pCCR5+	WITH STIMULATING AGENT	MACROPHAGE INFLAMMATORY PROTEIN 1BETA	CD3+CD8+pCCR5+CD3+CD8+	Tlym Cytx	FSC SSC(CD3+CD8+	CELL FUNCTION	pCCR5 T-LYMPHOCYTES	2.9	%	QUANTITATIVE	NUMBER FRACTION		2.9	2.9	%	BLOOD	FLOW CYTOMETRY		1	2021-03-20T09:52:00
5	ABC-123	CP	ABCD-001-002	2	2	TLCSTLC	Tlym Cytx Sub/Tlym Cytx	ACTIVATED	pCCR5+	WITH STIMULATING AGENT	MACROPHAGE INFLAMMATORY PROTEIN 1BETA	CD3+CD8+pCCR5+CD3+CD8+	Tlym Cytx	FSC SSC(CD3+CD8+	CELL FUNCTION	pCCR5 T-LYMPHOCYTES	2.6	%	QUANTITATIVE	NUMBER FRACTION		2.6	2.6	%	BLOOD	FLOW CYTOMETRY		2	2021-03-20T09:52:00
6	ABC-123	CP	ABCD-001-002	3	2	TLCSTLC	Tlym Cytx Sub/Tlym Cytx	ACTIVATED	pCCR5+	WITH STIMULATING AGENT	MACROPHAGE INFLAMMATORY PROTEIN 1BETA	CD3+CD8+pCCR5+CD3+CD8+	Tlym Cytx	FSC SSC(CD3+CD8+	CELL FUNCTION	pCCR5 T-LYMPHOCYTES	2.8	%	QUANTITATIVE	NUMBER FRACTION	MEAN	2.8	2.8	%	BLOOD	CALCULATION			2021-03-20T09:52:00
7	ABC-123	CP	ABCD-001-002	4		STIMDX	Stimulation Index	ACTIVATED	pCCR5+		MACROPHAGE INFLAMMATORY PROTEIN 1BETA				CELL FUNCTION	pCCR5 T-LYMPHOCYTES	3.5	RATIO	QUANTITATIVE	RATIO		3.5	3.5	RATIO	BLOOD	CALCULATION	STIMULATED/UNSTIMULATED		2021-03-20T09:52:00

Example 5

This example shows data from a B-lymphocyte activation assay with single-marker quantitation of a cell state marker using the formatting guidance for CPTEST and CPMRKSTR. It also demonstrates the use of CPGATE and CPGATDEF for reporting a full gating strategy and for reporting the total number of events counted within a gate.

Rows 1-3: Incorporates both standard proportion analysis and single marker expression for a cell state marker in the B lymphocyte assay using CPGRPID to group the related record. In accordance with CP guidance for quantitative single marker expression, row 3 contains the marker being measured followed by "Expression". CPMRKSTR uses the recommended format of listing the marker being measured first, followed by the unit in which expression was quantified (median fluorescence intensity, MdfI in the example), and lastly by the complete marker string of the cell population on which expression was measured. The analyte is repeated as part of the target cell population string (CD95+ in the example). GATE and GATEDEF show the gating strategy so it is clear which gate was used to make the quantitative measurement of expression.

Rows 4-8: Show a set of tests similar to those in rows 1-3, except that the marker being quantified is more narrowly restricted to a subpopulation of B lymphocytes (i.e., naive B cells), which are identified using a richer set of markers. The sponsor chose, in row 6, to include the total number of events counted in the final gate to document that the data are reliable based on a sample size sufficient to reduce error to an appropriate level (e.g. 2-sigma).

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Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	CPSEQ	CPGRPID	CPTSTCD	CPTST	CPCELSTA	CPCSMRKS	CPMRKSTR	CPGATE	CPGATDEF	CPCAT	CPSCAT	CPTSTPNL	CPORRES	CPORRESU	CPRESSCL	CPRESTYP	CPSTRESC	CPSTRESN	CPSTRESU	CPSPEC	CPMETHOD	CPDTC
1	ABC-123	CP	ABCD-001-001	1	1	BLYCELE	Blym/Leuk			CD45+CD19+/CD45+	Blym	FSC+SSC+ CD45+ CD19+	IMMUNOPHENOTYPING	B CELL ACTIVATION	CD95 Expr Blym	5.3	%	QUANTITATIVE	NUMBER FRACTION	5.3	5.3	%	BLOOD	FLOW CYTOMETRY	2021-10-20T09:20:00
2	ABC-123	CP	ABCD-001-001	2	1	BLYSBLY	Blym Sub/Blym	APOPTOTIC	CD95+	CD45+CD19+CD95+/CD45+CD19+	Blym	FSC+SSC+ CD45+ CD19+CD95+	IMMUNOPHENOTYPING	B CELL ACTIVATION	CD95 Expr Blym	55.3	%	QUANTITATIVE	NUMBER FRACTION	55.3	55.3	%	BLOOD	FLOW CYTOMETRY	2021-10-20T09:20:00
3	ABC-123	CP	ABCD-001-001	3	1	CD95X	CD95 Expression	APOPTOTIC	CD95+	CD95 MdfI CD45+CD19+CD95+	CD95+ Blym	FSC+SSC+ CD45+ CD19+CD95+	IMMUNOPHENOTYPING	B CELL ACTIVATION	CD95 Expr Blym	100	MdfI	QUANTITATIVE	FLUORESCENCE INTENSITY	100	100	MdfI	BLOOD	FLOW CYTOMETRY	2021-10-20T09:20:00
4	ABC-123	CP	ABCD-001-002	1	2	BLYCELE	Blym/Leuk			CD45+CD19+/CD45+	Blym	FSC+SSC+ CD45+ CD19+	IMMUNOPHENOTYPING	B CELL ACTIVATION	CD95 Expr Blym	5.3	%	QUANTITATIVE	NUMBER FRACTION	5.3	5.3	%	BLOOD	FLOW CYTOMETRY	2021-10-20T09:20:00
5	ABC-123	CP	ABCD-001-002	2	2	BLYNBLY	Blym Naive/Blym			CD45+CD19+IgD+CD27-/CD45+CD19+	Blym	FSC+SSC+ CD45+CD19+	IMMUNOPHENOTYPING	B CELL ACTIVATION	CD95 Expr Blym	83.9	%	QUANTITATIVE	NUMBER FRACTION	83.9	83.9	%	BLOOD	FLOW CYTOMETRY	2021-10-20T09:20:00
6	ABC-123	CP	ABCD-001-002	3	2	BLYN	Blym Naive Sub	APOPTOTIC	CD95+	CD45+CD19+IgD+CD27-/CD95+/CD45+CD19+IgD+CD27-	CD95+ Blym Naive	FSC+SSC+ CD45+ CD19+IgD+CD27-/CD95+	IMMUNOPHENOTYPING	B CELL ACTIVATION	CD95 Expr Blym Naive	2946	Events	QUANTITATIVE	NUMBER	2946	2946	Events	BLOOD	FLOW CYTOMETRY	2021-10-20T09:20:00
7	ABC-123	CP	ABCD-001-002	4	2	BNSBN	Blym Naive Sub/Blym Naive	APOPTOTIC	CD95+	CD45+CD19+IgD+CD27-/CD95+/CD45+CD19+IgD+CD27-	CD95+ Blym Naive	FSC+SSC+ CD45+ CD19+IgD+CD27-/CD95+	IMMUNOPHENOTYPING	B CELL ACTIVATION	CD95 Expr Blym	50.2	%	QUANTITATIVE	NUMBER FRACTION	50.2	50.2	%	BLOOD	FLOW CYTOMETRY	2021-10-20T09:20:00
8	ABC-123	CP	ABCD-001-002	5	2	CD95X	CD95 Expression	APOPTOTIC	CD95+	CD95 MdfI CD45+CD19+IgD+CD27-/CD95+	CD95+ Blym Naive	FSC+SSC+ CD45+ CD19+IgD+CD27-/CD95+	IMMUNOPHENOTYPING	B CELL ACTIVATION	CD95 Expr Blym	89	MdfI	QUANTITATIVE	FLUORESCENCE INTENSITY	89	89	MdfI	BLOOD	FLOW CYTOMETRY	2021-10-20T09:20:00

Example 6

This example shows use of CPSPTSTD for the lab/sponsor to describe a test in detail using internal data repository/dictionary nomenclature which has been developed for the test. The example uses a complex dendritic cell (DC) assay panel to illustrate information appropriate for this variable.

With the advent of increasingly complex phenotypic assays used to measure proportions, counts, and expression levels on cell subpopulations, it is sometimes advantageous for a lab/sponsor to provide a more thorough test description in a format used internally to represent a test and/or that a data recipient can more readily understand. For example, when quantitative marker expression is reported, CPTST does not indicate the cell population on which expression was measured. Although the marker string of the target cell population is included in CPMRKSTR, the actual name of the cell is lost unless it is included as part of the gate name in CPGATE or in CPSPTSTD. CPSPTSTD (Sponsor Test Description) provides the flexibility for combining pieces of information that make the test easier to understand and to track internally to lab/sponsor dictionaries using a single variable which is not managed by CDISC Controlled Terminology.

Rows 1-6: Illustrate how the sponsor uses CPSPTSTD to combine details of a test into a single variable to align with the lab/sponsor data repository or dictionary and to aid understanding of the test. Rows 1-4 introduce CPSPTSTD using simple tests for dendritic cells to set the stage for the more complex tests shown in rows 5-6. Those rows incorporate an additional marker (CD1c-) to define the plasmacytoid sublineage, and a non-lineage, non-cell state marker (CD303+) that is of interest. Although the entire marker string is in CPMRKSTR, it is easy to miss that CD303+ was also used to subdivide the population, even though it is not considered to define a sublineage. The lab/sponsor test nomenclature reinforces the use of CD303 by calling them a "CD303+ Dendritic Cell Plasmacytoid Sub" (subset) in the CPSPTSTD for rows 5-6. The information presented by the lab/sponsor helps the data recipient to quickly understand such nuances of a test at a glance, which is especially useful as the complexity of a test increases.

Rows 7-10: Illustrate how CPSPTSTD might preface the name of a cell population with cell state marker(s) (e.g., CD83+ in rows 7-8) in addition to non-cell state, non-sublineage marker(s). Rows 9-10 additionally show that the lab/sponsor uses CPSPTSTD to identify the target cell population by name when it is not in CPTST, such as when the test is for quantitative single marker expression (CD83 Expression in rows 9-10).

Rows 11-14: Same as rows 7-10, except here the cell state activation marker for the CD303+ pDC cell subset and the single marker expression measurement is CD80.

Rows 15-18: Illustrate how CPSPTSTD might preface the name of a cell population with cell sublineage marker(s) (e.g., CD40+ in rows 15-16 in addition to non-cell state, non-sublineage marker(s). Rows 17-18 additionally show that the lab/sponsor uses CPSPTSTD to identify the target cell population by name when it is not in CPTST, such as when the test is for quantitative single marker expression (CD40 Expression in rows 17-18).

Rows 19-32: No new concepts are introduced in these rows, but they are additional illustrations of using CPSBMRKS, CPCELSTA, CPCSMRKR and CPSPTSTD for a subset of pDC in which CD123+ is a marker of interest which is neither a cell sublineage nor cell state marker. These rows are included to reinforce the principles illustrated in rows 1-18.

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Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	CPSEQ	CPGRPID	CPTSTCD	CPTST	CPBMRKS	CPCLSTA	CPCSRMRKS	CPMRKSTR	CPGATE	CPGATDEF	CPSPSTTD	CPCAT	CPTSTPNL	CPORRES	CPORRESU	CPRESSCL	CPRESTYP	CPSTRES	CPSTRESN	CPSTRESU	CPSPEC	CPMETHOD	CPDTC
1	ABC-123	CP	ABCD-001-001	1	1	LYMONOLE	Lym+Mono/Leuk				CD45+SSCmid/CD45+	%Lym+Mono	SSCmid/CD45+	%Lym+Mono/Leuk	IMMUNOPHENOTYPING	mDC AND pDC SUBSETS	6.70	%	QUANTITATIVE	NUMBER FRACTION	6.70	6.70	%	BLOOD	FLOW CYTOMETRY	2021-01-30T07:10:00
2	ABC-123	CP	ABCD-001-001	2	1	LYMONO	Lym+Mono				CD45+SSCmid	LYM+MONO	SSCmid/CD45+	Lym+Mono Count	IMMUNOPHENOTYPING	mDC AND pDC SUBSETS	683	10 ⁶ /L	QUANTITATIVE	NUMBER CONCENTRATION	683	683	10 ⁶ /L	BLOOD	FLOW CYTOMETRY	2021-01-30T07:10:00
3	ABC-123	CP	ABCD-001-001	3	1	DCLYMONO	Dendritic Cells/Lym+Mono				CD45+CD3-CD19-CD20-CD56-HLADR+/CD45+SSCmid	DENDRITIC CELLS	SSCmid/CD45+LIN-IHLADR+	%Dendritic Cells/Lym+Mono	IMMUNOPHENOTYPING	mDC AND pDC SUBSETS	31.20	%	QUANTITATIVE	NUMBER FRACTION	31.20	31.20	%	BLOOD	FLOW CYTOMETRY	2021-01-30T07:10:00
4	ABC-123	CP	ABCD-001-001	4	1	DC	Dendritic Cells				CD45+CD3-CD19-CD20-CD56-HLADR+	DENDRITIC CELLS	SSCmid/CD45+LIN-IHLADR+	Dendritic Cells Count	IMMUNOPHENOTYPING	mDC AND pDC SUBSETS	156	10 ⁶ /L	QUANTITATIVE	NUMBER CONCENTRATION	156	156	10 ⁶ /L	BLOOD	FLOW CYTOMETRY	2021-01-30T07:10:00
5	ABC-123	CP	ABCD-001-001	5	2	DCPDC	DC Plasmacytoid/DC				CD45+CD3-CD19-CD20-CD56-HLADR+/CD303+CD1c- /CD45+CD3-CD19-CD20-CD56-HLADR+	DENDRITIC CELLS PLASMACYTOID	SSCmid/CD45+LIN-IHLADR+/CD303+CD1c-	%CD303+ Dendritic Cells Plasmacytoid Sub/DC	IMMUNOPHENOTYPING	mDC AND pDC SUBSETS	2.76	%	QUANTITATIVE	NUMBER FRACTION	2.76	2.76	%	BLOOD	FLOW CYTOMETRY	2021-01-30T07:10:00
6	ABC-123	CP	ABCD-001-001	6	2	DCP	DC Plasmacytoid				CD45+CD3-CD19-CD20-CD56-HLADR+/CD303+CD1c-	DENDRITIC CELLS PLASMACYTOID	SSCmid/CD45+LIN-IHLADR+/CD303+CD1c-	CD303+ Dendritic Cells Plasmacytoid Sub Count	IMMUNOPHENOTYPING	mDC AND pDC SUBSETS	430	10 ⁶ /L	QUANTITATIVE	NUMBER CONCENTRATION	430	430	10 ⁶ /L	BLOOD	FLOW CYTOMETRY	2021-01-30T07:10:00
7	ABC-123	CP	ABCD-001-001	7	2.1	DCPSDCP	DC Plasmacytoid Sub/DC Plasmacytoid		ACTIVATED	CD83+	CD45+CD3-CD19-CD20-CD56-HLADR+/CD303+CD1c-CD83+CD45+CD3-CD19-CD20-CD56-HLADR+/CD303+CD1c	DENDRITIC CELLS PLASMACYTOID	SSCmid/CD45+LIN-IHLADR+/CD303+CD1c-	%CD83+CD303+ Dendritic Cells Plasmacytoid Sub/CD303+DCPS	IMMUNOPHENOTYPING	mDC AND pDC SUBSETS	44.50	%	QUANTITATIVE	NUMBER FRACTION	44.50	44.50	%	BLOOD	FLOW CYTOMETRY	2021-01-30T07:10:00
8	ABC-123	CP	ABCD-001-001	8	2.1	DCPS	DC Plasmacytoid Sub		ACTIVATED	CD83+	CD45+CD3-CD19-CD20-CD56-HLADR+/CD303+CD1c-CD83+	DENDRITIC CELLS PLASMACYTOID	SSCmid/CD45+LIN-IHLADR+/CD303+CD1c-	CD83+CD303+ Dendritic Cells Plasmacytoid Sub Count	IMMUNOPHENOTYPING	mDC AND pDC SUBSETS	2	10 ⁶ /L	QUANTITATIVE	NUMBER CONCENTRATION	2	2	10 ⁶ /L	BLOOD	FLOW CYTOMETRY	2021-01-30T07:10:00
9	ABC-123	CP	ABCD-001-001	9	2.1	CD83X	CD83 Expression				CD83 MFI CD45+CD3-CD19-CD20-CD56-HLADR+/CD303+CD1c-CD83+	DENDRITIC CELLS PLASMACYTOID	SSCmid/CD45+LIN-IHLADR+/CD303+CD1c-	CD83 Expr MFI CD83+CD303+ Dendritic Cells Plasmacytoid Sub	IMMUNOPHENOTYPING	mDC AND pDC SUBSETS	500	MdFI	QUANTITATIVE	FLUORESCENCE INTENSITY	500	500	MdFI	BLOOD	FLOW CYTOMETRY	2021-01-30T07:10:00
10	ABC-123	CP	ABCD-001-001	10	2.1	CD83X	CD83 Expression				CD83 MESF CD45+CD3-CD19-CD20-CD56-HLADR+/CD303+CD1c-CD83+	DENDRITIC CELLS PLASMACYTOID	SSCmid/CD45+LIN-IHLADR+/CD303+CD1c-	CD83 Expr MESF CD83+CD303+ Dendritic Cells Plasmacytoid Sub	IMMUNOPHENOTYPING	mDC AND pDC SUBSETS	2000	MESF	QUANTITATIVE	FLUORESCENCE INTENSITY	2000	2000	MESF	BLOOD	FLOW CYTOMETRY	2021-01-30T07:10:00
11	ABC-123	CP	ABCD-001-001	11	2.2	DCPSDCP	DC Plasmacytoid Sub/DC Plasmacytoid		ACTIVATED	CD80+	CD45+CD3-CD19-CD20-CD56-HLADR+/CD303+CD1c-CD80+/CD45+CD3-CD19-CD20-CD56-HLADR+/CD303+CD1c-	DENDRITIC CELLS PLASMACYTOID	SSCmid/CD45+LIN-IHLADR+/CD303+CD1c-	%CD80+CD303+ Dendritic Cells Plasmacytoid Sub/DCPS	IMMUNOPHENOTYPING	mDC AND pDC SUBSETS	23.20	%	QUANTITATIVE	NUMBER FRACTION	23.20	23.20	%	BLOOD	FLOW CYTOMETRY	2021-01-30T07:10:00
12	ABC-123	CP	ABCD-001-001	12	2.2	DCPS	DC Plasmacytoid Sub		ACTIVATED	CD80+	CD45+CD3-CD19-CD20-CD56-HLADR+/CD303+CD1c-CD80+	DENDRITIC CELLS PLASMACYTOID	SSCmid/CD45+LIN-IHLADR+/CD303+CD1c-	CD80+CD303+ Dendritic Cells Plasmacytoid Sub Count	IMMUNOPHENOTYPING	mDC AND pDC SUBSETS	100	10 ⁶ /L	QUANTITATIVE	NUMBER CONCENTRATION	100	100	10 ⁶ /L	BLOOD	FLOW CYTOMETRY	2021-01-30T07:10:00
13	ABC-123	CP	ABCD-001-001	13	2.2	CD80X	CD80 Expression				CD80 MFI CD45+CD3-CD19-CD20-CD56-HLADR+/CD303+CD1c-CD80+	DENDRITIC CELLS PLASMACYTOID	SSCmid/CD45+LIN-IHLADR+/CD303+CD1c-	CD80 Expr MFI CD80+CD303+ Dendritic Cells Plasmacytoid Sub	IMMUNOPHENOTYPING	mDC AND pDC SUBSETS	100	MdFI	QUANTITATIVE	FLUORESCENCE INTENSITY	100	100	MdFI	BLOOD	FLOW CYTOMETRY	2021-01-30T07:10:00
14	ABC-123	CP	ABCD-001-001	14	2.2	CD80X	CD80 Expression				CD80 MESF CD45+CD3-CD19-CD20-CD56-HLADR+/CD303+CD1c-CD80+	DENDRITIC CELLS PLASMACYTOID	SSCmid/CD45+LIN-IHLADR+/CD303+CD1c-	CD80 Expr MESF CD80+CD303+ Dendritic Cells Plasmacytoid Sub	IMMUNOPHENOTYPING	mDC AND pDC SUBSETS	400	MESF	QUANTITATIVE	FLUORESCENCE INTENSITY	400	400	MESF	BLOOD	FLOW CYTOMETRY	2021-01-30T07:10:00
15	ABC-123	CP	ABCD-001-001	15	2.3	DCPSDCP	DC Plasmacytoid Sub/DC Plasmacytoid			CD40+	CD45+CD3-CD19-CD20-CD56-HLADR+/CD303+CD1c-CD40+/CD45+CD3-CD19-CD20-CD56-HLADR+/CD303+CD1c-	DENDRITIC CELLS PLASMACYTOID	SSCmid/CD45+LIN-IHLADR+/CD303+CD1c-	%CD40+CD303+ Dendritic Cells Plasmacytoid Sub/DCPS	IMMUNOPHENOTYPING	mDC AND pDC SUBSETS	14.60	%	QUANTITATIVE	NUMBER FRACTION	14.60	14.60	%	BLOOD	FLOW CYTOMETRY	2021-01-30T07:10:00
16	ABC-123	CP	ABCD-001-001	16	2.3	DCPS	DC Plasmacytoid Sub			CD40+	CD45+CD3-CD19-CD20-CD56-HLADR+/CD303+CD1c-CD40+	DENDRITIC CELLS PLASMACYTOID	SSCmid/CD45+LIN-IHLADR+/CD303+CD1c-	CD40+CD303+ Dendritic Cells Plasmacytoid Sub Count	IMMUNOPHENOTYPING	mDC AND pDC SUBSETS	63	10 ⁶ /L	QUANTITATIVE	NUMBER CONCENTRATION	63	63	10 ⁶ /L	BLOOD	FLOW CYTOMETRY	2021-01-30T07:10:00
17	ABC-123	CP	ABCD-001-001	17	2.3	CD40X	CD40 Expression				CD40 MFI CD45+CD3-CD19-CD20-CD56-HLADR+/CD303+CD1c-CD40+	DENDRITIC CELLS PLASMACYTOID	SSCmid/CD45+LIN-IHLADR+/CD303+CD1c-	CD40 Expr MFI CD40+CD303+ Dendritic Cells Plasmacytoid Sub	IMMUNOPHENOTYPING	mDC AND pDC SUBSETS	300	MdFI	QUANTITATIVE	FLUORESCENCE INTENSITY	300	300	MdFI	BLOOD	FLOW CYTOMETRY	2021-01-30T07:10:00
18	ABC-123	CP	ABCD-001-001	18	2.3	CD40X	CD40 Expression				CD40 MESF CD45+CD3-CD19-CD20-CD56-HLADR+/CD303+CD1c-CD40+	DENDRITIC CELLS PLASMACYTOID	SSCmid/CD45+LIN-IHLADR+/CD303+CD1c-	CD40 Expr MESF CD40+CD303+ Dendritic Cells Plasmacytoid Sub	IMMUNOPHENOTYPING	mDC AND pDC SUBSETS	1200	MESF	QUANTITATIVE	FLUORESCENCE INTENSITY	1200	1200	MESF	BLOOD	FLOW CYTOMETRY	2021-01-30T07:10:00
19	ABC-123	CP	ABCD-001-001	19	3	DCPDC	DC Plasmacytoid/DC				CD45+CD3-CD19-CD20-CD56-HLADR+/CD123+CD1c- /CD45+CD3-CD19-CD20-CD56-HLADR+	DENDRITIC CELLS PLASMACYTOID	SSCmid/CD45+LIN-IHLADR+/CD123+CD1c-	%CD123+ Dendritic Cells Plasmacytoid Sub/DC	IMMUNOPHENOTYPING	mDC AND pDC SUBSETS	5.25	%	QUANTITATIVE	NUMBER FRACTION	5.25	5.25	%	BLOOD	FLOW CYTOMETRY	2021-01-30T07:10:00
20	ABC-123	CP	ABCD-001-001	20	3	DCP	DC Plasmacytoid				CD45+CD3-CD19-CD20-CD56-HLADR+/CD123+CD1c-	DENDRITIC CELLS PLASMACYTOID	SSCmid/CD45+LIN-IHLADR+/CD123+CD1c-	CD123+ Dendritic Cells Plasmacytoid Sub Count	IMMUNOPHENOTYPING	mDC AND pDC SUBSETS	26	10 ⁶ /L	QUANTITATIVE	NUMBER CONCENTRATION	26	26	10 ⁶ /L	BLOOD	FLOW CYTOMETRY	2021-01-30T07:10:00
21	ABC-123	CP	ABCD-001-001	21	3.1	DCPSDCP	DC Plasmacytoid Sub/DC Plasmacytoid		ACTIVATED	CD83+	CD45+CD3-CD19-CD20-CD56-HLADR+/CD123+CD1c-CD83+CD45+CD3-CD19-CD20-CD56-HLADR+/CD123+CD1c-	DENDRITIC CELLS PLASMACYTOID	SSCmid/CD45+LIN-IHLADR+/CD123+CD1c-	%CD83+CD123+ Dendritic Cells Plasmacytoid Sub/DCPS	IMMUNOPHENOTYPING	mDC AND pDC SUBSETS	30.20	%	QUANTITATIVE	NUMBER FRACTION	30.20	30.20	%	BLOOD	FLOW CYTOMETRY	2021-01-30T07:10:00
22	ABC-123	CP	ABCD-001-001	22	3.1	DCPS	DC Plasmacytoid Sub		ACTIVATED	CD83+	CD45+CD3-CD19-CD20-CD56-HLADR+/CD123+CD1c-CD83+	DENDRITIC CELLS PLASMACYTOID	SSCmid/CD45+LIN-IHLADR+/CD123+CD1c-	CD83+CD123+ Dendritic Cells Plasmacytoid Sub Count	IMMUNOPHENOTYPING	mDC AND pDC SUBSETS	8	10 ⁶ /L	QUANTITATIVE	NUMBER CONCENTRATION	8	8	10 ⁶ /L	BLOOD	FLOW CYTOMETRY	2021-01-30T07:10:00
23	ABC-123	CP	ABCD-001-001	23	3.1	CD83X	CD83 Expression				CD83 MFI CD45+CD3-CD19-CD20-CD56-HLADR+/CD123+CD1c-CD83+	DENDRITIC CELLS PLASMACYTOID	SSCmid/CD45+LIN-IHLADR+/CD123+CD1c-	CD83 Expr MFI CD83+CD123+ Dendritic Cells Plasmacytoid Sub	IMMUNOPHENOTYPING	mDC AND pDC SUBSETS	200	MdFI	QUANTITATIVE	FLUORESCENCE INTENSITY	200	200	MdFI	BLOOD	FLOW CYTOMETRY	2021-01-30T07:10:00
24	ABC-123	CP	ABCD-001-001	24	3.1	CD83X	CD83 Expression				CD83 MESF CD45+CD3-CD19-CD20-CD56-HLADR+/CD123+CD1c-CD83+	DENDRITIC CELLS PLASMACYTOID	SSCmid/CD45+LIN-IHLADR+/CD123+CD1c-	CD83 Expr MESF CD83+CD123+ Dendritic Cells Plasmacytoid Sub	IMMUNOPHENOTYPING	mDC AND pDC SUBSETS	800	MESF	QUANTITATIVE	FLUORESCENCE INTENSITY	800	800	MESF	BLOOD	FLOW CYTOMETRY	2021-01-30T07:10:00

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Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	CPSEQ	CPGRPID	CPTSTCD	CPTST	CPBMRKS	CPCELSTA	CPCSMRKS	CPMRKSTR	CPGATE	CPGATDEF	CPSTSTD	CPCAT	CPTSTPNL	CPORRES	CPORRESU	CPRESSCL	CPRESTYP	CPSTRES	CPSTRESN	CPSTRESU	CPSPEC	CPMETHOD	CPDTC
25	ABC-123	CP	ABCD-001-001	25	3.2	DCPSDCP	DC Plasmacytoid Sub/DC Plasmacytoid		ACTIVATED	CD80+	CD45+CD3-CD19-CD20-CD56-HLADR+CD123+CD1c-CD80+CD45+CD3-CD19-CD20-CD56-HLADR+CD123+CD1c-	DENDRITIC CELLS PLASMACYTOID	SSCmij CD45LIN- HLADR+ CD123+CD1c-	%CD80+CD123+ Dendritic Cells Plasmacytoid Sub/CD123+ DCPS	IMMUNOPHENOTYPING	mDC AND pDC SUBSETS	15.40	%	QUANTITATIVE	NUMBER FRACTION	15.40	15.40	%	BLOOD	FLOW CYTOMETRY	2021-01-30T07:10:00
26	ABC-123	CP	ABCD-001-001	26	3.2	DCPS	DC Plasmacytoid Sub		ACTIVATED	CD80+	CD45+CD3-CD19-CD20-CD56-HLADR+CD123+CD1c-CD80+	DENDRITIC CELLS PLASMACYTOID	SSCmij CD45LIN- HLADR+ CD123+CD1c-	CD80+CD123+ Dendritic Cells Plasmacytoid Sub Count	IMMUNOPHENOTYPING	mDC AND pDC SUBSETS	4	10 ⁶ /L	QUANTITATIVE	NUMBER CONCENTRATION	4	4	10 ⁶ /L	BLOOD	FLOW CYTOMETRY	2021-01-30T07:10:00
27	ABC-123	CP	ABCD-001-001	27	3.2	CD80X	CD80 Expression				CD80 MFI CD45+CD3-CD19-CD20-CD56-HLADR+CD123+CD1c-CD80+	DENDRITIC CELLS PLASMACYTOID	SSCmij CD45LIN- HLADR+ CD123+CD1c-	CD80 Expr MFI CD80+CD123+ Dendritic Cells Plasmacytoid Sub	IMMUNOPHENOTYPING	mDC AND pDC SUBSETS	50	MdFI	QUANTITATIVE	FLUORESCENCE INTENSITY	50	50	MdFI	BLOOD	FLOW CYTOMETRY	2021-01-30T07:10:00
28	ABC-123	CP	ABCD-001-001	28	3.2	CD80X	CD80 Expression				CD80 MESF CD45+CD3-CD19-CD20-CD56-HLADR+CD123+CD1c-CD80+	DENDRITIC CELLS PLASMACYTOID	SSCmij CD45LIN- HLADR+ CD123+CD1c-	CD80 Expr MESF CD80+CD123+ Dendritic Cells Plasmacytoid Sub	IMMUNOPHENOTYPING	mDC AND pDC SUBSETS	200	MESF	QUANTITATIVE	FLUORESCENCE INTENSITY	200	200	MESF	BLOOD	FLOW CYTOMETRY	2021-01-30T07:10:00
29	ABC-123	CP	ABCD-001-001	29	3.3	DCPSDC	DC Plasmacytoid Sub/DC Plasmacytoid	CD40+			CD45+CD3-CD19-CD20-CD56-HLADR+CD123+CD1c-CD40+CD45+CD3-CD19-CD20-CD56-HLADR+CD123+CD1c-	DENDRITIC CELLS PLASMACYTOID	SSCmij CD45LIN- HLADR+ CD123+CD1c-	%CD40+CD123+ Dendritic Cells Plasmacytoid Sub/CD123+ DCPS	IMMUNOPHENOTYPING	mDC AND pDC SUBSETS	12.80	%	QUANTITATIVE	NUMBER FRACTION	12.80	12.80	%	BLOOD	FLOW CYTOMETRY	2021-01-30T07:10:00
30	ABC-123	CP	ABCD-001-001	30	3.3	DCPS	DC Plasmacytoid Sub	CD40+			CD45+CD3-CD19-CD20-CD56-HLADR+CD123+CD1c-CD40+	DENDRITIC CELLS PLASMACYTOID	SSCmij CD45LIN- HLADR+ CD123+CD1c-	CD40+CD123+ Dendritic Cells Plasmacytoid Sub Count	IMMUNOPHENOTYPING	mDC AND pDC SUBSETS	6	10 ⁶ /L	QUANTITATIVE	NUMBER CONCENTRATION	6	6	10 ⁶ /L	BLOOD	FLOW CYTOMETRY	2021-01-30T07:10:00
31	ABC-123	CP	ABCD-001-001	31	3.3	CD40X	CD40 Expression				CD40 MFI CD45+CD3-CD19-CD20-CD56-HLADR+CD123+CD1c-CD40+	DENDRITIC CELLS PLASMACYTOID	SSCmij CD45LIN- HLADR+ CD123+CD1c-	CD40 MFI CD40+CD123+ Dendritic Cells Plasmacytoid Sub Count	IMMUNOPHENOTYPING	mDC AND pDC SUBSETS	240	MdFI	QUANTITATIVE	FLUORESCENCE INTENSITY	240	240	MdFI	BLOOD	FLOW CYTOMETRY	2021-01-30T07:10:00
32	ABC-123	CP	ABCD-001-001	32	3.3	CD40X	CD40 Expression				CD40 MESF CD45+CD3-CD19-CD20-CD56-HLADR+CD123+CD1c-CD40+	DENDRITIC CELLS PLASMACYTOID	SSCmij CD45LIN- HLADR+ CD123+CD1c-	CD40 Expr MESF CD40+CD123+ Dendritic Cells Plasmacytoid Sub	IMMUNOPHENOTYPING	mDC AND pDC SUBSETS	535	MESF	QUANTITATIVE	FLUORESCENCE INTENSITY	535	535	MESF	BLOOD	FLOW CYTOMETRY	2021-01-30T07:10:00

Example 7

This example shows data from a monocyte target occupancy assay for which a cell surface marker of interest is bound to its specific protein or ligand (identified in CPBDAGNT) upon sample analysis. In addition, three different ways for populating CPGATE and CPGATDEF are shown in the example.

Principles related to cell phenotyping are often used to measure the extent of binding between two molecules of interest (e.g., ligand-receptor or protein-protein interactions). Substances involved in the binding interaction can represent naturally occurring, pathological (i.e., disease-related), or therapeutic intervention processes. Quantification of these types of interactions is often used: (1) to aid in diagnosis and/or tracking disease progression; (2) to determine whether a therapy operating through a binding mechanism works as intended at selected doses; and (3) to assess whether potential off-target interactions, particularly those associated with undesirable side effects or safety risks, are likely to be a concern.

- Row 1:** The sponsor chose to submit only the final calculated result for target occupancy as reported by the lab, i.e., records used for the calculation were not submitted. The CPMRKSTR variable includes markers identifying the cell population (CD45+CD14+) and the target of interest (CDxx) on which occupancy was measured. CPGATE contains the name of the gate used to virtually isolate the cell population of interest and CPGATEDEF contains the gate definition or gating strategy. Note in this example that the CDxx marker, although it is the target of interest for the test, is not part of the string used to formally identify the named portion of the cell population. As a result, the sponsor chose to report the penultimate gate, which does not include the target marker of interest (CDxx). Because the target of interest for which occupancy was measured is not part of the test name, it is identified in CPBDAGNT and/or another variable (e.g. CPTSTPNL).
- Row 2:** Same as row 1 except that the sponsor chose to use CPGATE and CPGATEDEF to report information for the final gate rather than the penultimate gate. In this example, the CDxx marker (the target of interest for measuring occupancy) is not part of the marker string used to identify the named portion of the cell population on which the test was performed, so it was placed in front of the named portion of the gate to make it easily understood that the final gate was on CDxx-positive monocytes (i.e., CDxx+ MONOCYTES). Because the target of interest for which occupancy was measured is not part of the test name, it is identified in CPBDAGNT and/or another variable (e.g. CPTSTPNL).
- Row 3:** The target of interest is also a marker needed to identify the named portion of the cell population on which the occupancy was measured. For example, proinflammatory monocytes are distinguished from monocytes based on additional marker expression criteria as CD16+HLADRhi. In the example, the CD16 marker was also the target of interest for measuring occupancy. Because CD16 is included in the set of markers used to identify the named portion of the cell population on which the test was performed, it does not need to be explicitly called out in CPGATE.

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Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	CPSEQ	CPTSTCD	CPTST	CPBDAGNT	CPMRKSTR	CPGATE	CPGATEDEF	CPCAT	CPSCAT	CPTSTPNL	CPORRES	CPORRESU	CPRESSCL	CPRESTYP	CPSTRESC	CPSTRESN	CPSTRESU	CPSPEC	CPMETHOD	CPDTC
1	ABC-123	CP	ABCD-001-001	1	TGOCC	Target Occupancy	CDxx BINDING MOLECULE	CD45+CD14+CDxx+	MONOCYTES	FSC SSC CD45+CD14+	TARGET ENGAGEMENT	RECEPTOR OCCUPANCY	MONOCYTE CDxx RO	83	%	QUANTITATIVE	NUMBER FRACTION	83	83	%	BLOOD	FLOW CYTOMETRY	2020-07-24T09:00
2	ABC-123	CP	ABCD-001-001	1	TGOCC	Target Occupancy	CDxx BINDING MOLECULE	CD45+CD14+CDxx+	CDxx+ MONOCYTES	FSC SSC CD45+CD14+ CDxx+	TARGET ENGAGEMENT	RECEPTOR OCCUPANCY	MONOCYTE CDxx RO	83	%	QUANTITATIVE	NUMBER FRACTION	83	83	%	BLOOD	FLOW CYTOMETRY	2020-07-24T09:00
3	ABC-123	CP	ABCD-001-001	1	TGOCC	Target Occupancy	CD16 BINDING MOLECULE	CD45+CD14+CD16+HLADRhi	MONOCYTES, PROINFLAMMATORY	FSC SSC CD45+CD14+ CD16+HLADRhi	TARGET ENGAGEMENT	RECEPTOR OCCUPANCY	MONOCYTE CD16 RO	83	%	QUANTITATIVE	NUMBER FRACTION	83	83	%	BLOOD	FLOW CYTOMETRY	2020-07-24T09:00

Example 8

The example is a use case for data from a receptor occupancy study based on a direct cell-binding assay method to illustrate the use of several new variables.

In the example, target engagement is assessed by measuring the extent to which a cell-associated target protein (the hypothetical cell marker CDxx) is occupied by a therapeutic antibody (CDxx antibody) intended to interact with it. The assay uses a labeled detection antibody to the therapeutic antibody to measure the proportion of the target bound by the therapeutic antibody in an unaltered specimen (numerator), as compared to the total amount of target available for binding (denominator). The total target available for binding is assessed by saturating the specimen with the therapeutic antibody before measuring the labeled detection antibody. To correct the numerator and denominator for non-specific (background) binding, labeled isotype controls are included which are subtracted to yield specific binding values. Although sponsors may elect to only report the final calculated receptor occupancy (proportion of bound/total target occupied) as in Example 7, this example includes the various measured parameters generated in the assay which are then used to make calculations for the final Receptor Occupancy value.

Since the example is measuring binding and not a cell population per se, the Sublineage Marker String (CPSBMRKS), Cell State (PCELSTA), and Cell State Marker String (CPCSMRKS) are not used and are not included. Other variables such as CPMRKSTR, CPGATE, and CPGATEDEF are used to identify the cell population on which the binding of interest was measured. In addition, the Sponsor Test Description (CPSPTSTD) and Test Panel (CPTSTPNL) variables may be helpful for identifying a specific cell population.

- Rows 1-3:** Illustrate how the test name (CPTST), marker string (CPMRKSTR), binding agent (CPBDAGNT), replicates (CPREPNUM), and summary result type (CPCOLSRT) are populated for data from an assay used to assess target engagement by measuring the occupancy of the CDxx cell-associated target protein expressed on cytotoxic T-lymphocytes (defined as CD45+CD3+CD8+CDxx+). In this direct assay, CPBDAGNT identifies the CDxx antibody (therapeutic antibody) as the target-bound substance of interest. Two replicate determinations and the mean extent of CDxx bound in the unaltered specimen are indicated using CPREPNUM and CPCOLSRT.
- Rows 4-6:** CPTST, CPBDAGNT, REPNUM, and CPCOLSRT are used the same manner as they are in rows 1-3, except that CPTSTCND is now also used to indicate that the assay was conducted under a saturating condition of CDxx antibody by adding an excess of this therapeutic antibody to the assay system. Under this condition, the labeled detection antibody reflects the maximum (total) amount of CDxx available to be occupied by the therapeutic antibody,
- Rows 7-8:** Show values for background (i.e. non-specific) binding of the labeled detection antibody to the CDxx-expressing cells of interest by using an isotype control belonging to the same immunoglobulin class/subclass as the therapeutic antibody. This is indicated in CPBDAGNT and is also shown for how the sponsor chose to represent it in CPMRKSTR.
- Rows 9-11:** Rows 9 and 10 show values for specific binding of the therapeutic antibody (CDxx antibody) in the unaltered (native) specimen (Row 9) and the specimen to which excess CDxx antibody was added (saturated assay condition) (Row 10). Specific binding was determined by subtracting the appropriate background measured in Rows 7 and 8 from the mean target bound (Row 3) and mean target total (Row 6). Row 11 shows the final result for CDxx antibody occupancy on the CDxx target protein as the quotient of the specific binding in the native specimen (Row 9) to the specific binding measuring the total CDxx available for binding (Row 10).

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Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	CPSEQ	CPGRPID	CPTSTCD	CPTST	CPTSTCND	CPBDAGNT	CPMRKSTR	CPGATE	CPGATDEF	CPSTSTD	CPCAT	CPSCAT	CPTSTPLN	CPORRES	CPORRESU	CPRESSCL	CPRESTYP	CPCLSRT	CPSTRES	CPSTRESN	CPSTRESU	CPSPEC	CPMETHOD	CPANMETH	CPREPNUM	CPDTC	CPTPT	CPTPTNUM
1	ABC-123	CP	ABCD-001-001	1	1	TGB	Target Bound		ANTI-CDxx ANTIBODY	CDxx MFI CD45+CD3+CD8+CDxx+	Tlym Cytx	FSC SSC CD45+ CD3+CD8+	CDxx Bound Expression MFI T-Lymphocytes Cytotoxic Rep 1	TARGET ENGAGEMENT	RECEPTOR OCCUPANCY	CD8 T CELL CDxx RO	24.6	MdFI	QUANTITATIVE	FLUORESCENCE INTENSITY		24.6	24.6	MdFI	BLOOD	FLOW CYTOMETRY		1	2020-07-24T09:00	CYCLE 1, DAY 1	1
2	ABC-123	CP	ABCD-001-001	2	1	TGB	Target Bound		ANTI-CDxx ANTIBODY	CDxx MFI CD45+CD3+CD8+CDxx+	Tlym Cytx	FSC SSC CD45+ CD3+CD8+	CDxx Bound Expression MFI T-Lymphocytes Cytotoxic Rep 2	TARGET ENGAGEMENT	RECEPTOR OCCUPANCY	CD8 T CELL CDxx RO	31.7	MdFI	QUANTITATIVE	FLUORESCENCE INTENSITY		31.7	31.7	MdFI	BLOOD	FLOW CYTOMETRY		2	2020-07-24T09:00	CYCLE 1, DAY 1	1
3	ABC-123	CP	ABCD-001-001	3	1	TGB	Target Bound		ANTI-CDxx ANTIBODY	CDxx MFI CD45+CD3+CD8+CDxx+	Tlym Cytx	FSC SSC CD45+ CD3+CD8+	CDxx Bound Expression MFI T-Lymphocytes Cytotoxic Mean	TARGET ENGAGEMENT	RECEPTOR OCCUPANCY	CD8 T CELL CDxx RO	28.15	MdFI	QUANTITATIVE	FLUORESCENCE INTENSITY	MEAN	28.15	28.15	MdFI	BLOOD	CALCULATION			2020-07-24T09:00	CYCLE 1, DAY 1	1
4	ABC-123	CP	ABCD-001-001	4	2	TGT	Target Total	SATURATED CONDITION WITH BINDING AGENT	ANTI-CDxx ANTIBODY	CDxx MFI CD45+CD3+CD8+CDxx+	Tlym Cytx	FSC SSC CD45+ CD3+CD8+	CDxx Total Expression MFI T-Lymphocytes Cytotoxic Rep 1	TARGET ENGAGEMENT	RECEPTOR OCCUPANCY	CD8 T CELL CDxx RO	182	MdFI	QUANTITATIVE	FLUORESCENCE INTENSITY		182	182	MdFI	BLOOD	FLOW CYTOMETRY		1	2020-07-24T09:00	CYCLE 1, DAY 1	1
5	ABC-123	CP	ABCD-001-001	5	2	TGT	Target Total	SATURATED CONDITION WITH BINDING AGENT	ANTI-CDxx ANTIBODY	CDxx MFI CD45+CD3+CD8+CDxx+	Tlym Cytx	FSC SSC CD45+ CD3+CD8+	CDxx Total Expression MFI T-Lymphocytes Cytotoxic Rep 2	TARGET ENGAGEMENT	RECEPTOR OCCUPANCY	CD8 T CELL CDxx RO	160	MdFI	QUANTITATIVE	FLUORESCENCE INTENSITY		160	160	MdFI	BLOOD	FLOW CYTOMETRY		2	2020-07-24T09:00	CYCLE 1, DAY 1	1
6	ABC-123	CP	ABCD-001-001	6	2	TGT	Target Total	SATURATED CONDITION WITH BINDING AGENT	ANTI-CDxx ANTIBODY	CDxx MFI CD45+CD3+CD8+CDxx+	Tlym Cytx	FSC SSC CD45+ CD3+CD8+	CDxx Total Expression MFI T-Lymphocytes Cytotoxic Mean	TARGET ENGAGEMENT	RECEPTOR OCCUPANCY	CD8 T CELL CDxx RO	171	MdFI	QUANTITATIVE	FLUORESCENCE INTENSITY	MEAN	171	171	MdFI	BLOOD	CALCULATION			2020-07-24T09:00	CYCLE 1, DAY 1	1
7	ABC-123	CP	ABCD-001-001	7		TGBBK	Target Bound, Background		IGG1 ISOTYPE	ISOTYPE MFI CD45+CD3+CD8+CDxx+	Tlym Cytx	FSC SSC CD45+ CD3+CD8+	CDxx Isotype Control Expression MFI T-Lymphocytes Cytotoxic	TARGET ENGAGEMENT	RECEPTOR OCCUPANCY	CD8 T CELL CDxx RO	33.9	MdFI	QUANTITATIVE	FLUORESCENCE INTENSITY		33.9	33.9	MdFI	BLOOD	FLOW CYTOMETRY			2020-07-24T09:00	CYCLE 1, DAY 1	1
8	ABC-123	CP	ABCD-001-001	8		TGTBK	Target Total, Background		IGG1 ISOTYPE	ISOTYPE MFI CD45+CD3+CD8+CDxx+	Tlym Cytx	FSC SSC CD45+ CD3+CD8+	CDxx Isotype Control Expression MFI T-Lymphocytes Cytotoxic	TARGET ENGAGEMENT	RECEPTOR OCCUPANCY	CD8 T CELL CDxx RO	33.9	MdFI	QUANTITATIVE	FLUORESCENCE INTENSITY		33.9	33.9	MdFI	BLOOD	FLOW CYTOMETRY			2020-07-24T09:00	CYCLE 1, DAY 1	1
9	ABC-123	CP	ABCD-001-001	9	3	TGBDBBK	Target Bound, Delta Bound, Background		ANTI-CDxx ANTIBODY	CDxx MFI CD45+CD3+CD8+CDxx+	Tlym Cytx	FSC SSC CD45+ CD3+CD8+	CDxx Delta Bound Expression MFI T-Lymphocytes Cytotoxic	TARGET ENGAGEMENT	RECEPTOR OCCUPANCY	CD8 T CELL CDxx RO	-5.75	MdFI	QUANTITATIVE	FLUORESCENCE INTENSITY		-5.75	-5.75	MdFI	BLOOD	CALCULATION	(Target Bound mean)-(Target Bound, Background)		2020-07-24T09:00	CYCLE 1, DAY 1	1
10	ABC-123	CP	ABCD-001-001	10	3	TGDTBK	Target Total, Delta Total, Background		ANTI-CDxx ANTIBODY	CDxx MFI CD45+CD3+CD8+CDxx+	Tlym Cytx	FSC SSC CD45+ CD3+CD8+	CDxx Delta Total Expression MFI T-Lymphocytes Cytotoxic	TARGET ENGAGEMENT	RECEPTOR OCCUPANCY	CD8 T CELL CDxx RO	137.1	MdFI	QUANTITATIVE	FLUORESCENCE INTENSITY		137.1	137.1	MdFI	BLOOD	CALCULATION	(Target Total mean)-(Target Total, Background)		2020-07-24T09:00	CYCLE 1, DAY 1	1
11	ABC-123	CP	ABCD-001-001	11	3	TGOCC	Target Occupancy		ANTI-CDxx ANTIBODY	CDxx MFI CD45+CD3+CD8+CDxx+	Tlym Cytx	FSC SSC CD45+ CD3+CD8+	% CDxx Receptor Occupancy T-Lymphocytes Cytotoxic Direct Measurement MFI	TARGET ENGAGEMENT	RECEPTOR OCCUPANCY	CD8 T CELL CDxx RO	-4.19	%	QUANTITATIVE	NUMBER FRACTION		-4.19	-4.19	MdFI	BLOOD	CALCULATION	(Target Bound, Delta Bound Background)*100/(Target Total, Delta Total Background)		2020-07-24T09:00	CYCLE 1, DAY 1	1

Example 9

This example shows data from a monocyte receptor occupancy indirect detection assay for a target of interest relying upon externally applied assay conditions and several binding agents to measure the parameters reported.

Under certain circumstances, assessment of changes to free or unoccupied receptor (target) binding over the time-course of drug therapy or use of an indirect assay format may be more appropriate than direct detection of a binding agent (e.g., drug, small molecule ligand, protein) to obtain information on the extent of target engagement. Indirect assays of this sort rely on measuring remaining free (unbound) binding site using a labeled competitive detection probe (e.g., antibody or other ligand) that binds to the remaining available sites on the target; that is, those sites not already occupied by treating with the therapeutic. (Occupancy of the target by the therapeutic agent is then calculated as the difference between the total number of binding sites and the number of free binding sites detected by the probe.) In addition to measuring the free binding sites, a second labeled probe which binds to a non-interfering alternate site on the target (i.e., is non-competitive with the therapeutic molecule) may be used to assess the total amount of the target molecule expressed on cells (not binding sites) in order to monitor whether therapy changed the number of targets available relative to baseline expression. This allows results to be interpreted as a change in occupancy as opposed to a change in the number of targets available.

Sponsors may choose to report a single test for the final calculated occupancy, such as shown in row 1, or may elect to include results for the entire set of tests conducted which were then used to calculate the final occupancy result, such as shown in rows 2 through 14.

In the example showing the full set of tests, data are reported for free and total binding, background (non-specific) binding, and specific binding. CPBDAGNT is used to identify the probe (detection) antibody for each type of test (HA5-PE or 2D4-APC). Specific free binding (Target Free, Delta Free Background) is calculated as the difference in the probe signal (measured as MESF) between an untreated assay tube to a tube treated with unlabeled probe antibody under saturating concentrations (to measure non-specific binding, which is not diminished under saturating conditions). CPTSTCND is used to capture the saturated condition imposed on the assay at runtime. Receptor Occupancy is calculated as the difference between pre- and post-treatment binding of the labeled competitive probe (HA5) normalized to pre-treatment binding.

Row 1: The sponsor chose to submit only the final calculated result for target occupancy as reported by the lab; the data used in the calculation were not submitted. CPMRKSTR includes markers identifying the cell population (CD45+CD14+) and the target of interest (CD99) on which occupancy was measured. CPGATE contains the name of the gate used to virtually isolate the cell population of interest and

CPGATEDEF contains the gate definition/gating strategy. Note that in this example the CD99 marker, although it is the target of interest for the test, it is not part of the marker string used to identify the named portion of the cell population on which the test was performed. As a result, the sponsor chose to report the penultimate gate, which does not include the target marker of interest (CD99). Because the target of interest for which occupancy was measured is not part of the test name (CPTEST), it is identified using CPBDAGNT and/or as part of the panel name in CPTSTPNL. The CPCAT and CPSCAT variables are used to indicate that the assay is intended for target engagement and that the assay is measuring receptor occupancy.

Rows 2-7: The CD99 marker is identified as the target of interest for measuring occupancy. Because the target of interest for which occupancy was measured is not part of the test name (CPTEST), it is identified using CPBDAGNT and/or CPTSTPNL. The CPTSTCND variable defines the condition imposed on the assay at runtime to for measuring background binding. CPGRPID groups individual measured tests to the calculated test value derived from them. Because final results involve comparing specific binding of free or total receptor for the baseline occupancy to a 24-hour post-treatment set of results (rows 8-14), time point information for specimen collection is included in CPTPT and CPTPTNUM. Rows 2-4 show results for measurement of free target using a labeled competitive antibody probe (HA5) and rows 5-7 show results for measurement of total CD99 on the monocyte cell target population using a labeled non-competitive antibody probe (2D4). The total CD99 measurement is a control to monitor for any difference in CD99 expression that might exist between the pre-dose and post-dose specimens that could bias the relative occupancy. They are not used to calculate occupancy of the CD99 target, as the relative expression of CD99 at the post-dose time point is comparable to the pre-dose expression (7253 vs 7530 MESF).

Rows 8-14: Show the same set of tests collected for baseline (rows 2-7) but measured 24 hours after treatment with the therapeutic drug, which binds in situ to CD99. The reported receptor occupancy is for the 24-hour post-treatment time point relative to pre-dose with the therapeutic CD99 binding drug.

cp.xpt

ROW	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	CPSEQ	CPGRPID	CPTESTCD	CPTEST	CPTSTCND	CPBDAGNT	CPABCLID	CPMRKSTR	CPGATE	CPGATEDEF	CPCAT	CPSCAT	CPTSTPNL	CPORRES	CPORRESU	CPRESSCL	CPRESTYP	CPSTRESC	CPSTRESN	CPSTRESU	CPSPREC	CPMETHOD	CPANMETH	CPBLFL	CPDTC	CPTPT	CPTPTNUM
1	CA123-456	CP	0001	1		TGOCC	Target Occupancy		CD99 BINDING DRUG		CD45+CD14+CD99+	MONOCYTES	FSC SSC(CD45+CD14+	TARGET ENGAGEMENT	RECEPTOR OCCUPANCY	MONOCYTE CD99 RO	85	%	QUANTITATIVE	NUMBER FRACTION	83	83	%	BLOOD	FLOW CYTOMETRY			2019-07-24T09:00		
2	CA123-456	CP	0001	1	1	TGF	Target Free		ANTI-CD99 ANTIBODY	HA5	CD99 CLONE HA5 AB MESF CD45+CD14+CD99+	MONOCYTES	FSC SSC(CD45+CD14+	TARGET ENGAGEMENT	RECEPTOR OCCUPANCY	MONOCYTE CD99 RO	5023	MESF	QUANTITATIVE	FLUORESCENCE INTENSITY	5023	5023	MESF	BLOOD	FLOW CYTOMETRY		Y	2019-07-23T09:00	PREDOSE	1
3	CA123-456	CP	0001	2	1	TGFBK	Target Free, Background	SATURATED CONDITION WITH BINDING AGENT	UNLABELED ANTI-CD99 ANTIBODY	HA5	CD99 CLONE HA5 AB MESF CD45+CD14+CD99+	MONOCYTES	FSC SSC(CD45+CD14+	TARGET ENGAGEMENT	RECEPTOR OCCUPANCY	MONOCYTE CD99 RO	225	MESF	QUANTITATIVE	FLUORESCENCE INTENSITY	225	225	MESF	BLOOD	FLOW CYTOMETRY			2019-07-23T09:00	PREDOSE	1
4	CA123-456	CP	0001	3	1	TGDFBK	Target Free, Delta Free Background		ANTI-CD99 ANTIBODY	HA5	CD99 CLONE HA5 AB MESF CD45+CD14+CD99+	MONOCYTES	FSC SSC(CD45+CD14+	TARGET ENGAGEMENT	RECEPTOR OCCUPANCY	MONOCYTE CD99 RO	4798	MESF	QUANTITATIVE	FLUORESCENCE INTENSITY	4798	4798	MESF	BLOOD	CALCULATION	(Target Free) -(Target Free, Background)		2019-07-23T09:00	PREDOSE	1
5	CA123-456	CP	0001	4	2	TGT	Target Total		ANTI-CD99 ANTIBODY	2D4	CD99 CLONE 2D4 AB MESF CD45+CD14+CD99+	MONOCYTES	FSC SSC(CD45+CD14+	TARGET ENGAGEMENT	RECEPTOR OCCUPANCY	MONOCYTE CD99 RO	7550	MESF	QUANTITATIVE	FLUORESCENCE INTENSITY	7550	7550	MESF	BLOOD	FLOW CYTOMETRY		Y	2019-07-23T09:00	PREDOSE	1
6	CA123-456	CP	0001	5	2	TGTBK	Target Total, Background	SATURATED CONDITION WITH BINDING AGENT	UNLABELED ANTI-CD99 ANTIBODY	2D4	CD99 CLONE 2D4 AB MESF CD45+CD14+CD99+	MONOCYTES	FSC SSC(CD45+CD14+	TARGET ENGAGEMENT	RECEPTOR OCCUPANCY	MONOCYTE CD99 RO	297	MESF	QUANTITATIVE	FLUORESCENCE INTENSITY	297	297	MESF	BLOOD	FLOW CYTOMETRY			2019-07-23T09:00	PREDOSE	1
7	CA123-456	CP	0001	6	2	TGDTBK	Target Total, Delta Total Background		ANTI-CD99 ANTIBODY	2D4	CD99 CLONE 2D4 AB MESF CD45+CD14+CD99+	MONOCYTES	FSC SSC(CD45+CD14+	TARGET ENGAGEMENT	RECEPTOR OCCUPANCY	MONOCYTE CD99 RO	7253	MESF	QUANTITATIVE	FLUORESCENCE INTENSITY	7253	7253	MESF	BLOOD	CALCULATION	(Target Total)-(Target Total, Background)		2019-07-23T09:00	PREDOSE	1
8	CA123-456	CP	0001	1	1	TGF	Target Free		ANTI-CD99 ANTIBODY	HA5	CD99 CLONE HA5 AB MESF CD45+CD14+CD99+	MONOCYTES	FSC SSC(CD45+CD14+	TARGET ENGAGEMENT	RECEPTOR OCCUPANCY	MONOCYTE CD99 RO	1100	MESF	QUANTITATIVE	FLUORESCENCE INTENSITY	1100	1100	MESF	BLOOD	FLOW CYTOMETRY			2019-07-24T09:00	24h POSTDOSE	2
9	CA123-456	CP	0001	2	1	TGFBK	Target Free, Background	SATURATED CONDITION WITH BINDING AGENT	UNLABELED ANTI-CD99 ANTIBODY	HA5	CD99 CLONE HA5 AB MESF CD45+CD14+CD99+	MONOCYTES	FSC SSC(CD45+CD14+	TARGET ENGAGEMENT	RECEPTOR OCCUPANCY	MONOCYTE CD99 RO	282	MESF	QUANTITATIVE	FLUORESCENCE INTENSITY	282	282	MESF	BLOOD	FLOW CYTOMETRY			2019-07-24T09:00	24h POSTDOSE	2
10	CA123-456	CP	0001	3	1	TGDFBK	Target Free, Delta Free Background		ANTI-CD99 ANTIBODY	HA5	CD99 CLONE HA5 AB MESF CD45+CD14+CD99+	MONOCYTES	FSC SSC(CD45+CD14+	TARGET ENGAGEMENT	RECEPTOR OCCUPANCY	MONOCYTE CD99 RO	818	MESF	QUANTITATIVE	FLUORESCENCE INTENSITY	818	818	MESF	BLOOD	CALCULATION	(Target Free)-(Target Free, Background)		2019-07-24T09:00	24h POSTDOSE	2
11	CA123-456	CP	0001	4	2	TGT	Target Total		ANTI-CD99 ANTIBODY	2D4	CD99 CLONE 2D4 AB MESF CD45+CD14+CD99+	MONOCYTES	FSC SSC(CD45+CD14+	TARGET ENGAGEMENT	RECEPTOR OCCUPANCY	MONOCYTE CD99 RO	7530	MESF	QUANTITATIVE	FLUORESCENCE INTENSITY	7530	7530	MESF	BLOOD	FLOW CYTOMETRY			2019-07-24T09:00	24h POSTDOSE	2
12	CA123-456	CP	0001	5	2	TGTBK	Target Total, Background	SATURATED CONDITION WITH BINDING AGENT	UNLABELED ANTI-CD99 ANTIBODY	2D4	CD99 CLONE 2D4 AB MESF CD45+CD14+CD99+	MONOCYTES	FSC SSC(CD45+CD14+	TARGET ENGAGEMENT	RECEPTOR OCCUPANCY	MONOCYTE CD99 RO	295	MESF	QUANTITATIVE	FLUORESCENCE INTENSITY	295	295	MESF	BLOOD	FLOW CYTOMETRY			2019-07-24T09:00	24h POSTDOSE	2
13	CA123-456	CP	0001	6	2	TGDTBK	Target Total, Delta Total Background		ANTI-CD99 ANTIBODY	2D4	CD99 CLONE 2D4 AB MESF CD45+CD14+CD99+	MONOCYTES	FSC SSC(CD45+CD14+	TARGET ENGAGEMENT	RECEPTOR OCCUPANCY	MONOCYTE CD99 RO	7235	MESF	QUANTITATIVE	FLUORESCENCE INTENSITY	7235	7235	MESF	BLOOD	CALCULATION	(Target Total)-(Target Total, Background)		2019-07-24T09:00	24h POSTDOSE	2
14	CA123-456	CP	0001	7		TGOCC	Target Occupancy		CD99 BINDING DRUG		CD45+CD14+CD99+	MONOCYTES	FSC SSC(CD45+CD14+	TARGET ENGAGEMENT	RECEPTOR OCCUPANCY	MONOCYTE CD99 RO	83	%	QUANTITATIVE	NUMBER FRACTION	83	83	%	BLOOD	CALCULATION	((Target Free, Delta Free Background at T1)-(Target Free, Delta Free Background at T2))/(Target Free, Delta Free Background at T1)		2019-07-24T09:00	24h POSTDOSE	2

6.3.5.4 Genomics Findings (GF)

GF - Description/Overview

A findings domain that contains data related to the structure, function, evolution, mapping, and editing of subject and non-host organism genomic material of interest. This domain includes but is not limited to assessments and results for genetic variation and transcription, and summary measures derived from these assessments. The GF domain is used for findings from characteristics assessed from nucleic acids and may include subsequent inferences and/or predictions about related proteins/amino acids.

GF – Specification

gf.xpt, Genomics Findings — Findings. One record per finding per observation per biospecimen per subject, Tabulation.

Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
STUDYID	Study Identifier	Char		Identifier	Unique identifier for a study.	Req
DOMAIN	Domain Abbreviation	Char	GF	Identifier	Two-character abbreviation for the domain.	Req
USUBJID	Unique Subject Identifier	Char		Identifier	Identifier used to uniquely identify a subject across all studies for all applications or submissions involving the product.	Req
SPDEVID	Sponsor Device Identifier	Char		Identifier	Sponsor-defined identifier for a device.	Perm
NHOID	Non-Host Organism Identifier	Char		Identifier	Sponsor-defined identifier for a non-host organism which should only be used when the organism is the subject of the TEST. This variable should be populated with an intuitive name based on the identity of the non-host organism as reported by a lab (e.g., "A/California/7/2009 (H1N1)"). It is not to be used as a qualifier of the result in the record on which it appears.	Perm
GFSEQ	Sequence Number	Num		Identifier	Sequence number to ensure uniqueness of records within a dataset for a subject. May be any valid number (including decimals) and does not have to start at 1.	Req
GFGRPID	Group ID	Char		Identifier	Used to link together a block of related records within a subject in a domain.	Perm
GFREFID	Reference ID	Char		Identifier	A unique identifier for the assayed genetic specimen.	Exp
GFSPID	Sponsor-Defined Identifier	Char		Identifier	Sponsor-defined identifier.	Perm
GFLNKID	Link ID	Char		Identifier	Identifier used to link related records across domains. This may be a one-to-one or a one-to-many relationship.	Perm
GFLNKGRP	Link Group ID	Char		Identifier	Identifier used to link related records across domains. This will usually be a many-to-one relationship.	Perm
GFTESTCD	Short Name of Genomic Measurement	Char	(GFTESTCD)	Topic	Short name of the measurement, test, or examination described in GFTEST. It can be used as a column name when converting a dataset from a vertical to a horizontal format. The value in GFTESTCD cannot be longer than 8 characters, nor can it start with a number (e.g., "1TEST" is not valid). GFTESTCD cannot contain characters other than letters, numbers, or underscores.	Req
GFTEST	Name of Genomic Measurement	Char	(GFTEST)	Synonym Qualifier	Long name for GFTESTCD. The value in GFTEST cannot be longer than 40 characters.	Req
GFTSTDTL	Measurement, Test, or Examination Detail	Char	(GFTSDDL)	Variable Qualifier	Description of a reportable qualifying the assessment in GFTESTCD and GFTEST.	Perm
GFCAT	Category for Genomic Finding	Char		Grouping Qualifier	Used to define a category of topic-variable values.	Perm
GFSCAT	Subcategory for Genomic Finding	Char		Grouping Qualifier	Used to define a further categorization of GFCAT values.	Perm
GFORRES	Result or Finding in Original Units	Char		Result Qualifier	Result of the measurement or finding as originally received or collected.	Exp
GFORRESU	Original Units	Char	(UNIT)	Variable Qualifier	Unit for GFORRES.	Perm
GFORREF	Reference Result in Original Units	Char		Variable Qualifier	Reference value for the result or finding as originally received or collected. GFORREF uses the same units as GFORRES, if applicable.	Perm
GFSTRESC	Result or Finding in Standard Format	Char		Result Qualifier	Contains the result value for all findings, copied or derived from GFORRES, in a standard format or in standard units. GFSTRESC should store all results or findings in character format; if results are numeric, they should also be stored in numeric format in GFSTRESN.	Exp
GFSTRESN	Numeric Result/Finding in Standard Units	Num		Result Qualifier	Used for continuous or numeric results or findings in standard format; copied in numeric format from GFSTRESC. GFSTRESN should store all numeric test results or findings.	Perm
GFSTRESU	Standard Units	Char	(UNIT)	Variable Qualifier	Standardized units used for GFSTRESC, GFSTRESN, GFSTREFC, and GFSTREFN.	Perm

CDISC Study Data Tabulation Model Implementation Guide: Human Clinical Trials (3.4 Final)

Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
GFSTREFC	Reference Result in Standard Format	Char		Variable Qualifier	Reference value for the result or finding copied or derived from GFORREF in a standard format.	Perm
GFSTREFN	Numeric Reference Result in Std Units	Num		Variable Qualifier	Reference value for continuous or numeric results or findings in standard format or in standard units. GFSTREFN uses the same units as GFSTRESN, if applicable.	Perm
GFRESCAT	Result Category	Char		Variable Qualifier	Used to categorize the result of a finding.	Perm
GFINHERT	Inheritability	Char	(INHERTGF)	Variable Qualifier	Identifies whether the variation can be passed to the next generation.	Perm
GFGENREF	Genome Reference	Char		Variable Qualifier	An identifier for the genome reference used to generate the reported result. For example, Genome Reference Consortium Human Build 38 patch release 13 may be represented as "GRCh38.p13".	Perm
GFCHROM	Chromosome Identifier	Char		Variable Qualifier	The designation (name or number) of the chromosome or contig on which the variant or other feature appears (e.g., "17"; "X").	Perm
GFSYM	Genomic Symbol	Char	*	Variable Qualifier	A published symbol for the portion of the genome serving as a locus for the experiment/test.	Perm
GFSYMTYP	Genomic Symbol Type	Char	(SYMTYPGE)	Variable Qualifier	A description of the type of genomic entity that is represented by the published symbol in GFSYM.	Perm
GFGENLOC	Genetic Location	Char		Variable Qualifier	Specifies the location within a sequence for the observed value in GFORRES.	Perm
GFGENSR	Genetic Sub-Region	Char		Variable Qualifier	The portion of the locus in which the variation was found. Examples: "Exon 15", "Kinase domain".	Perm
GFSEQID	Sequence Identifier	Char		Variable Qualifier	A unique identifier for the sequence used as the reference to identify the genetic variation in the result. Examples: "NM_001234", "ENSG00000182533", "ENST00000343849.2".	Perm
GFPVRID	Published Variant Identifier	Char		Variable Qualifier	A unique identifier for the variation that has been publicly characterized in an external database. Examples: "rs2231142", "COSM41596".	Perm
GFCOPYID	Copy Identifier	Char		Variable Qualifier	An arbitrary identifier used to differentiate between copies of a genetic target of interest present on homologous chromosomes.	Perm
GFSTAT	Completion Status	Char	(ND)	Record Qualifier	Used to indicate that a question was not asked or a test was not done, or a test was attempted but did not generate a result. Should be null or have a value of "NOT DONE".	Perm
GFREASND	Reason Test Not Done	Char		Record Qualifier	Reason not done. Used in conjunction with GFSTAT when value is "NOT DONE".	Perm
GFXFN	External File Path	Char		Record Qualifier	The filename and/or path to external data not stored in the same format and possibly not the same location as the other data for a study.	Perm
GFNAM	Laboratory/Vendor Name	Char		Record Qualifier	Name or identifier of the vendor that provided the test result. When more than 1 vendor is involved in the generation of the result, additional vendors should be represented as supplemental qualifiers.	Perm
GFSPEC	Specimen Material Type	Char	(GENSMP)	Record Qualifier	Identifies the type of genetic material used for the measurement.	Perm
GFMETHOD	Method of Test or Examination	Char	(METHOD)	Record Qualifier	The test method by which the examination is performed by the wet lab in order to yield the result reported in the dataset.	Exp
GFRUNID	Run ID	Char		Record Qualifier	A unique identifier for a particular run of a test performed by the wet lab on a particular batch of samples. This identifier can be used to distinguish between records for the same test performed at different times.	Perm
GFANMETH	Analysis Method	Char	(GFANMET)	Record Qualifier	The method of secondary processing performed by the dry lab to yield the result reported in the dataset.	Perm
GFBLFL	Baseline Flag	Char	(NY)	Record Qualifier	Indicator used to identify a baseline value. Should be "Y" or null.	Perm
GFDRVFL	Derived Flag	Char	(NY)	Record Qualifier	Used to indicate a derived record (e.g., a record that represents the average of other records such as a computed baseline). Should be "Y" or null.	Perm
GFLLOQ	Lower Limit of Quantitation	Num		Variable Qualifier	Indicates the lower limit of quantitation for an assay. Units will be those used for GFSTRESU.	Perm

Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
GFREPNUM	Repetition Number	Num		Record Qualifier	The instance number of a test that is repeated within a given timeframe for the same test performed by the wet lab.	Perm
VISITNUM	Visit Number	Num		Timing	Clinical encounter number. Numeric version of VISIT, used for sorting.	Exp
VISIT	Visit Name	Char		Timing	Protocol-defined description of clinical encounter.	Perm
VISITDY	Planned Study Day of Visit	Num		Timing	Planned study day of VISIT. Should be an integer.	Perm
GFDTC	Date/Time of Specimen Collection	Char	ISO 8601 datetime or interval	Timing	Date and time of specimen collection.	Exp
GFDY	Study Day of Specimen Collection	Num		Timing	Actual study day of visit/collection/exam expressed in integer days relative to the sponsor-defined RFSTDTC in Demographics.	Perm
GFTPT	Planned Time Point Name	Char		Timing	Text description of time when a measurement or observation should be taken as defined in the protocol. This may be represented as an elapsed time relative to a fixed reference point, such as time of last dose. See GFTPTNUM and GFTPTREF.	Perm
GFTPTNUM	Planned Time Point Number	Num		Timing	Numerical version of GFTPT used in sorting.	Perm
GFELTM	Planned Elapsed Time from Time Point Ref	Char	ISO 8601 duration	Timing	Elapsed time relative to a planned fixed reference (GFTPTREF). This variable is useful where there are repetitive measures. Not a clock time or a date time variable, but an interval, represented as ISO duration.	Perm
GFTPTREF	Time Point Reference	Char		Timing	Name of the fixed reference point referred to by GFELTM, GFTPTNUM, and GFTPT. Examples: "PREVIOUS DOSE", "PREVIOUS MEAL".	Perm
GFRFTDTC	Date/Time of Reference Time Point	Char	ISO 8601 datetime or interval	Timing	Date/time for a fixed reference time point defined by GFTPTREF.	Perm

¹In this column, an asterisk (*) indicates that the variable may be subject to controlled terminology. CDISC/NCI codelist values are enclosed in parentheses.

GF – Assumptions

1. The Genomics Findings domain is used to represent findings related to the structure, function, evolution, mapping, and editing of subject and non-host organism genomic material of interest. This domain includes but is not limited to assessments and results for genetic variation and transcription, and summary measures derived from these assessments. The GF domain is used for findings from characteristics assessed from nucleic acids and may include subsequent inferences and/or predictions about related proteins/amino acids. However, direct assessments of proteins (e.g., assessments of amino acids) are out of scope for this domain.
2. Regarding genetic testing on non-host organisms (including but not limited to bacteria, viruses, and parasites), the following additional assumptions apply:
 - a. Tests that give genetic results (e.g., expressed in terms of genetic variation, specific sequence information) on non-host organisms that have been identified in subject samples should be represented in GF. To distinguish these findings from subject genetic data, the variable NHOID must be populated to identify the non-host organism as the focus of the record (see Section 9.2, Non-host Organism Identifiers, assumption 2 for more information).
 - b. If the purpose of the test is to detect or determine the identity of a viable, non-host organism or infectious agent in a subject sample, data should be represented in the Microbiology Specimen (MB) domain.
 - c. Tests that are used to determine the resistance/susceptibility of a non-host organism to a drug on a genetic basis should be represented in the Microbiology Susceptibility (MS) domain.

- d. If the test provides both genetic data and susceptibility/resistance data, genetic data should be represented in GF and the susceptibility/resistance data should be represented in the MS domain (See Section 6.3.5.7.2, [Microbiology Susceptibility](#), assumption 1b for more information).
3. The platform used to detect the finding may be represented in SPDEVID. Attributes used in conjunction with a platform (e.g., assay panel, reagents) may be represented in the Device Identifiers (DI) domain and other associated device domains. See the SDTM Implementation Guide for Medical Devices (SDTMIG-MD) for further information about SPDEVID and the device domains.
4. Values populated in GFCAT and GFSCAT are sponsor-defined and there is no CDISC Controlled Terminology for these variables.
5. Genomic symbols are represented in GFSYM.
 - a. GFTESTCD and GFTEST should not include genomic names or symbols, including but not limited to official gene symbols.
 - b. For human genetic data, standard nomenclature populated in variable GFSYM must be obtained from the genomic symbol list maintained in the HUGO Gene Nomenclature Committee (HGNC) database (www.genenames.org).
6. When populating GFGENSR, caution should be exercised for annotations of loci where more than 1 annotation applies. In such cases, the source of the annotation should be captured and documented in Define-XML. In addition, the value populated in GFGENSR may be dependent on the precision of the value populated in GFSEQID.
7. Values populated in GFGENREF, GFSEQID, and GFPVRID should reflect the level of granularity collected (e.g., version, build, patch, release) to support interpretation of the reported result.
8. GFMETHOD lists wet lab techniques for the execution of genomics or genetic testing. Methods related to specimen processing or reagents are not represented in GFMETHOD.
9. The following variables generally would not be used in GF: --POS, --BODSYS, --ORNRLO, ORNRHI,--STNRLO, --STNRHI, --STNRC, --NRIND, --CHRON, --DISTR, --ANTREG, --LOC, --LAT, --DIR, --PORTOT, --LEAD, --CSTATE, --SPCCND, --FAST, --TOX, --TOXGR, --SEV.

GF – Examples

Example 1

This example shows findings from an assessment of single nucleotide and copy number variation generated from biocomputational analysis with wet laboratory methodology targeted genome sequencing. Findings from this assessment show variation from DNA extracted from an individual's tumor tissue. As the DNA specimen was extracted from tumor tissue, the inheritability of the variation is considered to be somatic.

- Row 1:** Shows the predicted amino acid change due to the single nucleotide variant.
- Row 2:** Shows the predicted coding sequence change due to the single nucleotide variant.
- Row 3:** Shows the classification of the variant impact given the predicted amino acid change.
- Row 4:** Shows the number of times the locus specified in variables GFCHROM and GFGENLOC was observed.
- Row 5:** Shows the percent variant read depth to total read depth.
- Row 6:** Shows the number of copies of the gene of interest within the genome of the tumor cell.
- Row 7:** Shows the number of altered exons within the gene of interest in the genome of the tumor cell.

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Row 8: Shows the ratio of the copy number of the gene of interest in the tumor cell to the reference number of copies.

Row 9: Shows the interpretation of the copy number of the gene of interest within the genome of the tumor cell.

gf.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	SPDEVID	GFSEQ	GFREFID	GFTESTCD	GFTEST	GFSTDTL	GFORRES	GFORRESU	GFSTRESC	GFSTREB	GFSTRESU	GFNHERT	GFGENREF	GFCHROM	GFSYM	GFSYMTP	GFGENLOC	GFSEQID	GFPRVID	GFPRN	GFNAM	GFSPEC	GFMETHOD	VISITNUM	VISIT	VISITDY	GFDTG	GFDRY
1	ABC-123	GF	123101	ACME GenePanel 500	1	TRF001338	SNV	Single Nucleotide Variation	PREDICTED AMINO ACID CHANGE	D165N		D165N			SOMATIC VARIATION	GRCh37.75	11	ATM	GENE WITH PROTEIN PRODUCT	108175462	ENS100000278616.4	CCSM41596	acombioanalysis/120718_SNB55_0084_AD13DSACXX_LCNL-361/sampleAnalysis/sample18_TRF001338.01/TRF001338.01.vars.final.xml	ACME SEQUENCING LLC	DNA	TARGETED GENOME SEQUENCING	1	Day 1	1	2018-05-22	2
2	ABC-123	GF	123101	ACME GenePanel 500	2	TRF001338	SNV	Single Nucleotide Variation	PREDICTED CODING SEQUENCE CHANGE	5557G>A		5557G>A			SOMATIC VARIATION	GRCh37.75	11	ATM	GENE WITH PROTEIN PRODUCT	108175462	ENS100000278616.4	CCSM41596	acombioanalysis/120718_SNB55_0084_AD13DSACXX_LCNL-361/sampleAnalysis/sample18_TRF001338.01/TRF001338.01.vars.final.xml	ACME SEQUENCING LLC	DNA	TARGETED GENOME SEQUENCING	1	Day 1	1	2018-05-22	2
3	ABC-123	GF	123101	ACME GenePanel 500	3	TRF001338	SNV	Single Nucleotide Variation	Variant Impact Classification	ambiguous		ambiguous			SOMATIC VARIATION	GRCh37.75	11	ATM	GENE WITH PROTEIN PRODUCT	108175462	ENS100000278616.4	CCSM41596	acombioanalysis/120718_SNB55_0084_AD13DSACXX_LCNL-361/sampleAnalysis/sample18_TRF001338.01/TRF001338.01.vars.final.xml	ACME SEQUENCING LLC	DNA	TARGETED GENOME SEQUENCING	1	Day 1	1	2018-05-22	2
4	ABC-123	GF	123101	ACME GenePanel 500	4	TRF001338	SNV	Single Nucleotide Variation	Read Depth	501		501			SOMATIC VARIATION	GRCh37.75	11	ATM	GENE WITH PROTEIN PRODUCT	108175462	ENS100000278616.4	CCSM41596	acombioanalysis/120718_SNB55_0084_AD13DSACXX_LCNL-361/sampleAnalysis/sample18_TRF001338.01/TRF001338.01.vars.final.xml	ACME SEQUENCING LLC	DNA	TARGETED GENOME SEQUENCING	1	Day 1	1	2018-05-22	2
5	ABC-123	GF	123101	ACME GenePanel 500	5	TRF001338	SNV	Single Nucleotide Variation	Variant Read Depth	51	%	51	%		SOMATIC VARIATION	GRCh37.75	11	ATM	GENE WITH PROTEIN PRODUCT	108175462	ENS100000278616.4	CCSM41596	acombioanalysis/120718_SNB55_0084_AD13DSACXX_LCNL-361/sampleAnalysis/sample18_TRF001338.01/TRF001338.01.vars.final.xml	ACME SEQUENCING LLC	DNA	TARGETED GENOME SEQUENCING	1	Day 1	1	2018-05-22	2
6	ABC-123	GF	123101	ACME GenePanel 500	6	TRF001338	CPNUMVAR	Copy Number Variation	Number of Gene Copies	0		0			SOMATIC VARIATION	GRCh37.75	9	CDKN2A	GENE WITH PROTEIN PRODUCT	21967751	ENS100000579755.1	CCSM12473	acombioanalysis/120718_SNB55_0084_AD13DSACXX_LCNL-361/sampleAnalysis/sample18_TRF001338.01/TRF001338.01.vars.final.xml	ACME SEQUENCING LLC	DNA	TARGETED GENOME SEQUENCING	1	Day 1	1	2018-05-22	2
7	ABC-123	GF	123101	ACME GenePanel 500	7	TRF001338	CPNUMVAR	Copy Number Variation	Number of Altered Exons	0 of 6		0 of 6			SOMATIC VARIATION	GRCh37.75	9	CDKN2A	GENE WITH PROTEIN PRODUCT	21967751	ENS100000579755.1	CCSM12473	acombioanalysis/120718_SNB55_0084_AD13DSACXX_LCNL-361/sampleAnalysis/sample18_TRF001338.01/TRF001338.01.vars.final.xml	ACME SEQUENCING LLC	DNA	TARGETED GENOME SEQUENCING	1	Day 1	1	2018-05-22	2
8	ABC-123	GF	123101	ACME GenePanel 500	8	TRF001338	CPNUMVAR	Copy Number Variation	Copy Number Ratio	0.63		0.63	0.63		SOMATIC VARIATION	GRCh37.75	9	CDKN2A	GENE WITH PROTEIN PRODUCT	21967751	ENS100000579755.1	CCSM12473	acombioanalysis/120718_SNB55_0084_AD13DSACXX_LCNL-361/sampleAnalysis/sample18_TRF001338.01/TRF001338.01.vars.final.xml	ACME SEQUENCING LLC	DNA	TARGETED GENOME SEQUENCING	1	Day 1	1	2018-05-22	2
9	ABC-123	GF	123101	ACME GenePanel 500	9	TRF001338	CPNUMVAR	Copy Number Variation	Copy Number Alteration Interpretation	loss		loss			SOMATIC VARIATION	GRCh37.75	9	CDKN2A	GENE WITH PROTEIN PRODUCT	21967751	ENS100000579755.1	CCSM12473	acombioanalysis/120718_SNB55_0084_AD13DSACXX_LCNL-361/sampleAnalysis/sample18_TRF001338.01/TRF001338.01.vars.final.xml	ACME SEQUENCING LLC	DNA	TARGETED GENOME SEQUENCING	1	Day 1	1	2018-05-22	2

Identifying information for the gene panel used to generate the result is in the DI domain. The gene panel is represented in SDTM, as the panel used as part of the wet laboratory methodology may change and affects interpretation of the result. The platform in which the gene panel was used is not represented, because it does not provide additional context for the result.

The DI example shows the device type and manufacturer for the device identified as ACME GenePanel 500.

di.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	SPDEVID	DISEQ	DIPARMCD	DIPARM	DIVAL
1	ABC-123	DI	ACME GenePanel 500	1	DEVTYPE	Device Type	Gene Panel
2	ABC-123	DI	ACME GenePanel 500	2	MANUF	Manufacturer	ACME

Example 2

This example shows findings from an assessment of a known single nucleotide variant in gene ABCG2 using wet laboratory methodology real-time polymerase chain reaction. Findings from this assessment show the genotypes from DNA extracted from the blood of 3 individuals, each with a different genotype at the genetic locus of interest. Because the DNA specimen was extracted from normal blood, the inheritability of the variation is considered to be in the germline.

Row 1: Shows a subject genotype which is homozygous for the variant nucleotide in the reference sequence.

Row 2: Shows a subject genotype which is heterozygous for the nucleotide in the reference sequence.

Row 3: Shows a subject genotype which is homozygous for the nucleotide in the reference sequence.

gf.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	GFSEQ	GFREFID	GFTESTCD	GFTEST	GFSTDTL	GFORRES	GFORRESU	GFSTRESC	GFSTREFC	GFNHERT	GFGENREF	GFCHROM	GFSYM	GFSYMTP	GFGENLOC	GFSEQID	GFPRVID	GFPRN	GFSPEC	GFMETHOD	VISITNUM	VISIT	VISITDY	GFDTG	GFDRY
1	C12345	GF	C12345-001	1	NA18537	SNV	Single Nucleotide Variation	GENOTYPE	T/T	G/G	T/T	G/G	GERMLINE VARIATION	GRCh38.p13	4	ABCG2	GENE WITH PROTEIN PRODUCT	4:88131171	ENSG00000118777	rs2231142	ACME LABS	DNA	REAL TIME POLYMERASE CHAIN REACTION	1	SCREENING	-1	2020-06-25	-3
2	C12345	GF	C12345-002	2	NA07000	SNV	Single Nucleotide Variation	GENOTYPE	G/T	G/G	G/T	G/G	GERMLINE VARIATION	GRCh38.p13	4	ABCG2	GENE WITH PROTEIN PRODUCT	4:88131171	ENSG00000118777	rs2231142	ACME LABS	DNA	REAL TIME POLYMERASE CHAIN REACTION	1	SCREENING	-1	2020-06-25	-3
3	C12345	GF	C12345-003	3	NA00131	SNV	Single Nucleotide Variation	GENOTYPE	G/G	G/G	G/G	G/G	GERMLINE VARIATION	GRCh38.p13	4	ABCG2	GENE WITH PROTEIN PRODUCT	4:88131171	ENSG00000118777	rs2231142	ACME LABS	DNA	REAL TIME POLYMERASE CHAIN REACTION	1	SCREENING	-1	2020-06-25	-3

Example 3

This example shows transcription levels of genes ACTB and GAPDH and summarized scores from the transcription levels. Transcription levels and scores were determined using biocomputational analysis with wet laboratory methodology targeted transcriptome sequencing. Specific formulas used in biocomputational analyses to generate normalized and summarized score results are represented when applicable.

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Rows 1, 7: Show the number of fragments counted corresponding to the indicated gene.

Rows 2-4, 8-10: Show normalized transcription levels based on the normalization methods noted in variable GFANMETH and the raw fragment count reported in rows 1 and 7.

Rows 5, 11: Show the percentile rank of the indicated gene among those genes reported in the indicated panel.

Rows 6, 12: Show the predicted expression status of the indicated gene based on a threshold established by the assay.

Rows 13-14: Show normalized transcription levels based on the normalization methods noted in variable GFANMETH and the raw fragment count reported in rows 1 and 7.

Rows 15-16: Show gene signature scores from summarization of genetic data based on the methods noted in variable GFANMETH.

gf.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	SPDEVID	GFSEQ	GFGRPID	GFREFID	GFSPID	GFTESTCD	GFTEST	GFSTDTL	GFORRES	GFORRESU	GFSTRESC	GFSTRESN	GFSTRESU	GFGENREF	GFCHROM	GFSYM	GFSYMTP	GFSEQID	GFQFN	GFNAM	GFSPEC	GFMETHOD	GFANMETH	VISITNUM	VISIT	VISITDY	GFDTG	GFDTY
1	ABC-123	GF	123101	ACME GenePanel 250	1	1	ABU3908A52	AH749754	TRNSCPTN	Transcription	FRAGMENT COUNT	36		36	36		hs37d5	7	ACTB	GENE WITH PROTEIN PRODUCT	ENST00000646664.1	AH749754.fastq.gz	ACME	RNA	TARGETED TRANSCRIPTOME SEQUENCING		1	VISIT 1	1	2018-09-04	2
2	ABC-123	GF	123101	ACME GenePanel 250	2	1	ABU3908A52	AH749754	TRNSCPTN	Transcription	NORMALIZED LEVEL	0.5679	/MBP	0.5679	0.5679	/MBP	hs37d5	7	ACTB	GENE WITH PROTEIN PRODUCT	ENST00000646664.1	AH749754.fastq.gz	ACME	RNA	TARGETED TRANSCRIPTOME SEQUENCING	FRAGMENTS PER KILOBASE MILLION FORMULA	1	VISIT 1	1	2018-09-04	2
3	ABC-123	GF	123101	ACME GenePanel 250	3	1	ABU3908A52	AH749754	TRNSCPTN	Transcription	NORMALIZED LEVEL	1.0523	/10*6	1.0523	1.0523	/10*6	hs37d5	7	ACTB	GENE WITH PROTEIN PRODUCT	ENST00000646664.1	AH749754.fastq.gz	ACME	RNA	TARGETED TRANSCRIPTOME SEQUENCING	COUNTS PER MILLION FORMULA	1	VISIT 1	1	2018-09-04	2
4	ABC-123	GF	123101	ACME GenePanel 250	4	1	ABU3908A52	AH749754	TRNSCPTN	Transcription	NORMALIZED LEVEL	1.9935	/MBP	1.9935	1.9935	/MBP	hs37d5	7	ACTB	GENE WITH PROTEIN PRODUCT	ENST00000646664.1	AH749754.fastq.gz	ACME	RNA	TARGETED TRANSCRIPTOME SEQUENCING	TRANSCRIPTS PER MILLION FORMULA	1	VISIT 1	1	2018-09-04	2
5	ABC-123	GF	123101	ACME GenePanel 250	5	1	ABU3908A52	AH749754	TRNSCPTN	Transcription	PERCENTILE RANK	0.37	%	0.37	0.37	%	hs37d5	7	ACTB	GENE WITH PROTEIN PRODUCT	ENST00000646664.1	AH749754.fastq.gz	ACME	RNA	TARGETED TRANSCRIPTOME SEQUENCING		1	VISIT 1	1	2018-09-04	2
6	ABC-123	GF	123101	ACME GenePanel 250	6	1	ABU3908A52	AH749754	TRNSCPTN	Transcription	GENETIC TRANSCRIPTION INDICATOR	no		no			hs37d5	7	ACTB	GENE WITH PROTEIN PRODUCT	ENST00000646664.1	AH749754.fastq.gz	ACME	RNA	TARGETED TRANSCRIPTOME SEQUENCING		1	VISIT 1	1	2018-09-04	2
7	ABC-123	GF	123101	ACME GenePanel 250	7	2	ABU3908A52	AH749754	TRNSCPTN	Transcription	FRAGMENT COUNT	23658		23658	23658		hs37d5	12	GAPDH	GENE WITH PROTEIN PRODUCT	ENST00000396861.5	AH749754.fastq.gz	ACME	RNA	TARGETED TRANSCRIPTOME SEQUENCING		1	VISIT 1	1	2018-09-18	2
8	ABC-123	GF	123101	ACME GenePanel 250	8	2	ABU3908A52	AH749754	TRNSCPTN	Transcription	NORMALIZED LEVEL	148.6268	/MBP	148.6268	148.6268	/MBP	hs37d5	12	GAPDH	GENE WITH PROTEIN PRODUCT	ENST00000396861.5	AH749754.fastq.gz	ACME	RNA	TARGETED TRANSCRIPTOME SEQUENCING	FRAGMENTS PER KILOBASE MILLION FORMULA	1	VISIT 1	1	2018-09-18	2
9	ABC-123	GF	123101	ACME GenePanel 250	9	2	ABU3908A52	AH749754	TRNSCPTN	Transcription	NORMALIZED LEVEL	691.5607	/10*6	691.5607	691.5607	/10*6	hs37d5	12	GAPDH	GENE WITH PROTEIN PRODUCT	ENST00000396861.5	AH749754.fastq.gz	ACME	RNA	TARGETED TRANSCRIPTOME SEQUENCING	COUNTS PER MILLION FORMULA	1	VISIT 1	1	2018-09-18	2
10	ABC-123	GF	123101	ACME GenePanel 250	10	2	ABU3908A52	AH749754	TRNSCPTN	Transcription	NORMALIZED LEVEL	521.716	/MBP	521.716	521.716	/MBP	hs37d5	12	GAPDH	GENE WITH PROTEIN PRODUCT	ENST00000396861.5	AH749754.fastq.gz	ACME	RNA	TARGETED TRANSCRIPTOME SEQUENCING	TRANSCRIPTS PER MILLION FORMULA	1	VISIT 1	1	2018-09-18	2
11	ABC-123	GF	123101	ACME GenePanel 250	11	2	ABU3908A52	AH749754	TRNSCPTN	Transcription	PERCENTILE RANK	0.99	%	0.99	0.99	%	hs37d5	12	GAPDH	GENE WITH PROTEIN PRODUCT	ENST00000396861.5	AH749754.fastq.gz	ACME	RNA	TARGETED TRANSCRIPTOME SEQUENCING		1	VISIT 1	1	2018-09-18	2
12	ABC-123	GF	123101	ACME GenePanel 250	12	2	ABU3908A52	AH749754	TRNSCPTN	Transcription	GENETIC TRANSCRIPTION INDICATOR	yes		yes			hs37d5	12	GAPDH	GENE WITH PROTEIN PRODUCT	ENST00000396861.5	AH749754.fastq.gz	ACME	RNA	TARGETED TRANSCRIPTOME SEQUENCING		1	VISIT 1	1	2018-09-18	2
13	ABC-123	GF	123101	ACME GenePanel 250	13	1	ABC1234567	AP483910	TRNSCPTN	Transcription	NORMALIZED LEVEL	0.056299177		0.056299177	0.056299177		GRCh38.p12		ACTB	GENE WITH PROTEIN PRODUCT	NM_001101.5		ACME	RNA	TARGETED TRANSCRIPTOME SEQUENCING	DIFFERENCES OF LOG2 INTENSITIES FORMULA	1	VISIT 1	1	2018-09-18	2
14	ABC-123	GF	123101	ACME GenePanel 250	14	1	ABC1234567	AP483910	TRNSCPTN	Transcription	NORMALIZED LEVEL	0.046787999		0.046787999	0.046787999		GRCh38.p12		GAPDH	GENE WITH PROTEIN PRODUCT	NM_001256799.3		ACME	RNA	TARGETED TRANSCRIPTOME SEQUENCING	DIFFERENCES OF LOG2 INTENSITIES FORMULA	1	VISIT 1	1	2018-09-18	2
15	ABC-123	GF	123101	ACME GenePanel 250	15	2	ABC1234567	AP483910	GENESIG	Gene Signature	GENETIC TRANSCRIPTION INTERPRETATION SCORE	LOW		LOW			GRCh38.p12		ACTB	GENE WITH PROTEIN PRODUCT	NM_001101.5		ACME	RNA	TARGETED TRANSCRIPTOME SEQUENCING	IFN-1 GENE SIGNATURE	1	VISIT 1	1	2018-09-18	2
16	ABC-123	GF	123101	ACME GenePanel 250	16	3	ABC1234567	AP483910	GENESIG	Gene Signature	SCORE	1.126819661		1.126819661	1.126819661		GRCh38.p12		ACTB	GENE WITH PROTEIN PRODUCT	NM_001101.5		ACME	RNA	TARGETED TRANSCRIPTOME SEQUENCING	IFN-1 GENE SIGNATURE	1	VISIT 1	1	2018-09-18	2

Identifying information for the gene panel used to generate the result is in the DI domain. The gene panel is represented in SDTM, as the panel used as part of the wet laboratory methodology may change and affects interpretation of the result. The platform in which the gene panel was used is not represented, because it does not provide additional context for the result.

The DI example shows the device type and manufacturer for the device identified as ACME GenePanel 250.

di.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	SPDEVID	DISEQ	DIPARMCD	DIPARM	DIVAL
1	ABC-123	DI	ACME GenePanel 250	1	DEVTYPE	Device Type	Gene Panel
2	ABC-123	DI	ACME GenePanel 250	2	MANUF	Manufacturer	ACME

Example 4

This example shows findings from an assessment of microsatellite instability for genetic subregions that are known to be unstable. DNA extracted from tumor tissue is amplified and the resulting amplicons are resolved using wet laboratory methodology capillary electrophoresis.

Row 1: Shows the summarized interpretation of overall microsatellite instability.

Rows 2-6: Show whether microsatellite instability is detected in the genetic subregions indicated.

gf.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	GFSEQ	GFREFID	GFTESTCD	GFTEST	GFTSTDTL	GFORRES	GFSTRESC	GFGENSR	GFXFN	GFNAM	GFSPEC	GFMETHOD	GFRUNID	VISITNUM	VISIT	VISITDY	GFDTC	GFDY
1	ABC123	GF	123101	1	4401470-2-6	MICRISTB	Microsatellite Instability	MICROSATELLITE INSTABILITY OVERALL STATUS	MSI-Stable	MSI-Stable		msi_abc_gf.csv	ACME Laboratories	DNA	CAPILLARY ELECTROPHORESIS	MSI-010418	1	VISIT 1	1	2020-02-04	-2
2	ABC123	GF	123101	2	4401470-2-6	MICRISTB	Microsatellite Instability	DETECTION	Not Detected	Not Detected	BAT-25	msi_abc_gf.csv	ACME Laboratories	DNA	CAPILLARY ELECTROPHORESIS	MSI-010418	1	VISIT 1	1	2020-02-04	-2
3	ABC123	GF	123101	3	4401470-2-6	MICRISTB	Microsatellite Instability	DETECTION	Not Detected	Not Detected	BAT-26	msi_abc_gf.csv	ACME Laboratories	DNA	CAPILLARY ELECTROPHORESIS	MSI-010418	1	VISIT 1	1	2020-02-04	-2
4	ABC123	GF	123101	4	4401470-2-6	MICRISTB	Microsatellite Instability	DETECTION	Not Detected	Not Detected	MONO-27	msi_abc_gf.csv	ACME Laboratories	DNA	CAPILLARY ELECTROPHORESIS	MSI-010418	1	VISIT 1	1	2020-02-04	-2
5	ABC123	GF	123101	5	4401470-2-6	MICRISTB	Microsatellite Instability	DETECTION	Not Detected	Not Detected	NR-21	msi_abc_gf.csv	ACME Laboratories	DNA	CAPILLARY ELECTROPHORESIS	MSI-010418	1	VISIT 1	1	2020-02-04	-2
6	ABC123	GF	123101	6	4401470-2-6	MICRISTB	Microsatellite Instability	DETECTION	Not Detected	Not Detected	NR-24	msi_abc_gf.csv	ACME Laboratories	DNA	CAPILLARY ELECTROPHORESIS	MSI-010418	1	VISIT 1	1	2020-02-04	-2

Example 5

This example includes 3 datasets (i.e., MB and MS in addition to GF). The purpose of this 3-part example is to illustrate how these domains are appropriately used in cases where the concepts in each domain are very closely related. Specifically, the example demonstrates the use of these domains by following a subject through a hypothetical scenario of influenza diagnosis, genetic evaluation of the virus, and interpretation of drug susceptibility resulting from genetic testing.

Tests that diagnose or identify the presence of an infectious agent in a subject sample are represented in the MB domain, regardless of the methodology used. In this example, the subject was diagnosed with influenza A H3N2 via a nucleic acid amplification test (NAAT) at the baseline visit. MBTEST = "Microbial Organism Identification" because the assay does not specifically test for the presence of 1 organism or subtype to the exclusion of all others.

mb.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	MBSEQ	MBREFID	MBTESTCD	MBTEST	MBORRES	MBSTRESC	MBSPEC	MBLOC	MBMETHOD	VISITNUM	VISIT	MBDTC
1	INFLU122	MB	INF01-01	1	INFLU0101	MCORGIDN	Microbial Organism Identification	INFLUENZA A VIRUS SUBTYPE H3N2	INFLUENZA A VIRUS SUBTYPE H3N2	MUCUS	NOSTRIL	NUCLEIC ACID AMPLIFICATION TEST	1	BASELINE	2020-06-11

Next, a series of virus samples extracted from the subject underwent targeted single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) testing to determine the feasibility of using the neuraminidase inhibitor oseltamivir to treat the infection (i.e., drug susceptibility testing).

Findings from this testing provide both genetic data in the form of the genotype identified and the susceptibility/resistance data as inferred phenotype. Genotypic findings are represented in the GF domain, and inferred susceptibility/resistance in MS.

The GFTEST "Single Nucleotide Variation" is used for SNP tests. GFTSTDTL indicates that the results are expressed as predicted amino acid change instead of nucleotide change. GFSYM = "NA", the published gene symbol for the influenza neuraminidase gene. GFGENLOC represents the position in the protein sequence where the targeted variation which confers resistance to oseltamivir occurs. GFSEQID is the reference sequence/segment to which the results are compared.

Note the use of NHOID, which is populated with the name of the organism to which the testing applies. **Note: It is important to use this identifier to distinguish between tests that apply to a non-host organism and tests that apply to the study subject/host.**

GFLNKID serves as the link between this dataset and the MS dataset which follows.

Row 1: Shows the result of a targeted test to detect a single nucleotide polymorphism in the influenza neuraminidase gene known to confer resistance to the drug oseltamivir. The result (R292R) indicates that the amino acid residue R (arginine) at position 292 remains unchanged at the baseline visit

Rows 2-3: Show the results of the same targeted test at the day 2 and day 5 visits. The results (R292K) show that a mutation has occurred at position 292 from the amino acid R (arginine) to the amino acid K (lysine).

gf.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	GFSEQ	GFREFID	NHOID	GFLNKID	GFTTESTCD	GFTTEST	GFTSTDTL	GFORRES	GFSTRESC	GFSYM	GFGENLOC	GFSEQID	GFSPEC	GFMETHOD	VISITNUM	VISIT	GFDTG
1	INFLU122	GF	INF01-01	1	INFLU0101.1	INFLUENZA A H3N2	GF-MS-01	SNV	Single Nucleotide Variation	PREDICTED AMINO ACID CHANGE	R292R	R292R	NA	292	U43427	RNA		1	BASELINE	2020-06-11
2	INFLU122	GF	INF01-01	2	INFLU0102	INFLUENZA A H3N2	GF-MS-02	SNV	Single Nucleotide Variation	PREDICTED AMINO ACID CHANGE	R292K	R292K	NA	292	U43427	RNA		2	DAY 2	2020-06-12
3	INFLU122	GF	INF01-01	3	INFLU0103	INFLUENZA A H3N2	GF-MS-03	SNV	Single Nucleotide Variation	PREDICTED AMINO ACID CHANGE	R292K	R292K	NA	292	U43427	RNA		3	DAY 5	2020-06-15

The susceptibility data stemming from this genetic testing above are represented in MS (see Section 6.3.5.7.2, [Microbiology Susceptibility](#), assumption 1b). GFLNKID matches MSLNKID to connect the records in GF with the corresponding conclusion regarding susceptibility in MS. As above, NHOID is used to indicate that influenza A H3N2 is the focus of these records. MSAGENT represents the drug to which the results of susceptible or resistant pertain.

Row 1: Shows the influenza extracted from the subject at the baseline visit is susceptible to oseltamivir.

Rows 2-3: Show the influenza extracted from the subject at the day 2 and day 5 visits is resistant to oseltamivir.

ms.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	MSSEQ	MSREFID	NHOID	MSLNKID	MSTESTCD	MSTEST	MSAGENT	MSORRES	MSSTRESC	MSMETHOD	VISITNUM	VISIT	MSDTC
1	INFLU122	MS	INF01-01	1	INFLU0101.1	INFLUENZA A H3N2	GF-MS-01	MICROSUS	Microbial Susceptibility	OSELTAMIVIR	SUSCEPTIBLE	SUSCEPTIBLE		1	BASELINE	2020-06-11
2	INFLU122	MS	INF01-01	2	INFLU0102	INFLUENZA A H3N2	GF-MS-02	MICROSUS	Microbial Susceptibility	OSELTAMIVIR	RESISTANT	RESISTANT		2	DAY 2	2020-06-12
3	INFLU122	MS	INF01-01	3	INFLU0103	INFLUENZA A H3N2	GF-MS-03	MICROSUS	Microbial Susceptibility	OSELTAMIVIR	RESISTANT	RESISTANT		3	DAY 5	2020-06-15

The relrec dataset example shows the relationship between the genetic assessment in GF and the resistance/susceptibility data in MS.

relrec.xpt

Row	STUDYID	RDOMAIN	USUBJID	IDVAR	IDVARVAL	RELTYPE	RELID
1	PS001	GF		GFLNKID		ONE	1
2	PS001	MS		MSLNKID		ONE	1

6.3.5.5 Immunogenicity Specimen Assessments (IS)

IS – Description/Overview

A findings domain for assessments of antigen induced humoral or cell-mediated immune response in the subject.

IS – Specification

is.xpt, Immunogenicity Specimen Assessments — Findings. One record per test per visit per subject, Tabulation.

Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
STUDYID	Study Identifier	Char		Identifier	Unique identifier for a study.	Req
DOMAIN	Domain Abbreviation	Char	IS	Identifier	Two-character abbreviation for the domain.	Req
USUBJID	Unique Subject Identifier	Char		Identifier	Identifier used to uniquely identify a subject across all studies for all applications or submissions involving the product.	Req
NHOID	Non-host Organism ID	Char		Identifier	Sponsor-defined identifier for a non-host organism which should only be used when the organism is the subject of the TEST. This variable should be populated with an intuitive name based on the identity of the non-host organism as reported by a lab (e.g., "A/California/7/2009 (H1N1)"). It is not to be used as a qualifier of the result in the record on which it appears.	Perm
ISSEQ	Sequence Number	Num		Identifier	Sequence number to ensure uniqueness of records within a dataset for a subject. May be any valid number (including decimals) and does not have to start at 1.	Req
ISGRPID	Group ID	Char		Identifier	Used to tie together a block of related records in a single domain for a subject.	Perm
ISREFID	Reference ID	Char		Identifier	Internal or external specimen identifier. Example: "458975-01".	Perm
ISSPID	Sponsor-Defined Identifier	Char		Identifier	Sponsor-defined identifier.	Perm
ISTESTCD	Immunogenicity Test/Exam Short Name	Char	(ISTESTCD)	Topic	Short name of the measurement, test, or examination described in ITEST. It can be used as a column name when converting a dataset from a vertical to a horizontal format. The value in ITESTCD cannot be longer than 8 characters, nor can it start with a number (e.g., "1TEST" is not valid). ITESTCD cannot contain characters other than letters, numbers, or underscores.	Req
ISTEST	Immunogenicity Test or Examination Name	Char	(ISTEST)	Synonym Qualifier	Verbatim name of the test or examination used to obtain the measurement or finding. The value in ITEST cannot be longer than 40 characters. Example: "Immunoglobulin E".	Req
ISTSTCND	Test Condition	Char	(TESTCOND)	Variable Qualifier	Identifies any planned condition imposed by the assay system on the specimen at the time the test is performed.	Perm
ISCNDAGT	Test Condition Agent	Char		Record Qualifier	The textual description of the agent used to impose a test condition. Examples are different stimulating agents used in immunoassays such as those in the Interferon Gamma Response assay (e.g., Mycobacterium tuberculosis ESAT-6, CFP-10, TB 7.7, Mitogen).	Perm
ISBDAGNT	Binding Agent	Char	(MICROORG)(ISBDAGT)	Variable Qualifier	Text description of the agent that is binding to the entity in the ITEST variable. ISBDAGNT is used to indicate that there is a binding relationship between the entities in the ITEST and ISBDAGNT variables, regardless of direction. ISBDAGNT is not a method qualifier. It should only be used when the actual interest of the measurement is the binding interaction between the 2 entities in ITEST and ISBDAGNT. In other words, the combination of ITEST and ISBDAGNT should describe the entity or the analyte being measured, without the need for additional variables. The binding agent may be (but is not limited to) a test article, a portion of the test article, a related compound, an endogenous molecule, an allergen, or an infectious agent.	Perm
ISTSTOPO	Test Operational Objective	Char	(TSTOPOBJ)	Variable Qualifier	Text description of the high-level purpose of the test at the operational level. If populated, valid values are "SCREEN", "CONFIRM", and "QUANTIFY".	Perm
ISMSCBCE	Molecule Secreted by Cells	Char		Variable Qualifier	Text description of the entity secreted by the cells represented in ITEST. The combination of ITEST and ISMSCBCE should describe the entity or the analyte being measured, without the need for additional variables.	Perm
ISTSTDTL	Test Detail	Char		Variable Qualifier	Further description of ITESTCD and ITEST.	Perm
ISCAT	Category for Immunogenicity Test	Char	*	Grouping Qualifier	Used to define a category of topic-variable values across subjects. Example: "SEROLOGY".	Perm
ISSCAT	Subcategory for Immunogenicity Test	Char	*	Grouping Qualifier	A further categorization of ISCAT.	Perm

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Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
ISORRES	Results or Findings in Original Units	Char		Result Qualifier	Result of the measurement or finding as originally received or collected.	Exp
ISORRESU	Original Units	Char	(UNIT)	Variable Qualifier	Original units in which the data were collected. The unit for ISORRES. Examples: "Index Value", "gpELISA", "unit/mL".	Exp
ISORNRL0	Reference Range Lower Limit in Orig Unit	Char		Variable Qualifier	Lower end of reference range for continuous measurement in original units. Should be populated only for continuous results.	Exp
ISORNRHI	Reference Range Upper Limit in Orig Unit	Char		Variable Qualifier	Upper end of reference range for continuous measurement in original units. Should be populated only for continuous results.	Exp
ISSTRESC	Character Result/Finding in Std Format	Char		Result Qualifier	Contains the result value for all findings copied or derived from ISORRES, in a standard format or in standard units. ISSTRESC should store all results or findings in character format; if results are numeric, they should also be stored in numeric format in ISSTRESN.	Exp
ISSTRESN	Numeric Results/Findings in Std. Units	Num		Result Qualifier	Used for continuous or numeric results or findings in standard format; copied in numeric format from ISSTRESC. ISSTRESN should store all numeric test results or findings.	Exp
ISSTRESU	Standard Units	Char	(UNIT)	Variable Qualifier	Standardized units used for ISSTRESC and ISSTRESN. Examples: "Index Value", "gpELISA", "unit/mL".	Exp
ISSTNRLO	Reference Range Lower Limit-Std Units	Num		Variable Qualifier	Lower end of reference range for continuous measurements for ISSTRESC/ISSTRESN in standardized units. Should be populated only for continuous results.	Exp
ISSTNRHI	Reference Range Upper Limit-Std Units	Num		Variable Qualifier	Upper end of reference range for continuous measurements in standardized units. Should be populated only for continuous results.	Exp
ISSTNRC	Reference Range for Char Rslt-Std Units	Char		Variable Qualifier	For normal range values that are character in ordinal scale or if categorical ranges were supplied. Examples: "-1 to +1", "NEGATIVE TO TRACE".	Perm
ISNRIND	Reference Range Indicator	Char	(NRIND)	Variable Qualifier	Indicates where the value falls with respect to reference range defined by ISORNRL0 and ISORNRHI, ISSTNRLO and ISSTNRHI, or by ISSTNRC. Examples: "NORMAL", "ABNORMAL", "HIGH", "LOW". Sponsors should specify in the study metadata (Comments column in the Define-XML document) whether ISNRIND refers to the original or standard reference ranges and results. Should not be used to indicate clinical significance.	Exp
ISSTAT	Completion Status	Char	(ND)	Record Qualifier	Used to indicate a test was not done. Should be null if a result exists in ISORRES.	Perm
ISREASND	Reason Not Done	Char		Record Qualifier	Describes why a measurement or test was not performed. Used in conjunction with ISSTAT when value is "NOT DONE".	Perm
ISNAM	Vendor Name	Char		Record Qualifier	Name or identifier of the laboratory or vendor who provided the test results.	Perm
ISSPEC	Specimen Type	Char	(SPECTYPE)	Record Qualifier	Defines the types of specimen used for a measurement. Example: "SERUM".	Perm
ISSPCCND	Specimen Condition	Char	(SPECCOND)	Record Qualifier	Free or standardized text describing the condition of the specimen. Examples: "HEMOLYZED", "ICTERIC", "LIPEMIC".	Perm
ISSPCUFL	Specimen Usability for the Test	Char	(NY)	Record Qualifier	Describes the usability of the specimen for the test. The value will be "N" if the specimen is not usable, and null if the specimen is usable.	Perm
ISMETHOD	Method of Test or Examination	Char	(METHOD)	Record Qualifier	Method of the test or examination. Examples: "ELISA", "ELISPOT".	Perm
ISLOBXFL	Last Observation Before Exposure Flag	Char	(NY)	Record Qualifier	Operationally derived indicator used to identify the last non-missing value prior to RFXSTDTDC. The value should be "Y" or null.	Perm
ISBLFL	Baseline Flag	Char	(NY)	Record Qualifier	Indicator used to identify a baseline value. Should be "Y" or null. Note that ISBLFL is retained for backward compatibility. The authoritative baseline for statistical analysis is in an ADaM dataset.	Perm
ISDRVFL	Derived Flag	Char	(NY)	Record Qualifier	Used to indicate a derived record. The value should be "Y" or null. Examples of records that might be derived for the submission datasets include those that represent the average of other records, do not come from the CRF, or are not as originally received or collected. If	Perm

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Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
					ISDRVFL="Y", then ISORRES may be null, with ISSTRESC and (if numeric) ISSTRESN having the derived value.	
ISLLOQ	Lower Limit of Quantitation	Num		Variable Qualifier	Indicates the lower limit of quantitation for an assay. Units will be those used for ISSTRESU.	Exp
VISITNUM	Visit Number	Num		Timing	Clinical encounter number. Numeric version of VISIT, used for sorting.	Exp
VISIT	Visit Name	Char		Timing	Protocol-defined description of a clinical encounter. May be used in addition to VISITNUM and/or VISITDY.	Perm
VISITDY	Planned Study Day of Visit	Num		Timing	Planned study day of the visit based upon RFSTDTC in Demographics.	Perm
TAETORD	Planned Order of Element within Arm	Num		Timing	Number that gives the planned order of the element within the arm.	Perm
EPOCH	Epoch	Char	(EPOCH)	Timing	Epoch associated with the start date/time of the observation, or the date/time of collection if start date/time is not collected.	Perm
ISDTC	Date/Time of Collection	Char	ISO 8601 datetime or interval	Timing	Collection date and time of an observation.	Exp
ISENDTC	End Date/Time of Specimen Collection	Char	ISO 8601 datetime or interval	Timing	End date/time of the observation.	Perm
ISDY	Study Day of Visit/Collection/Exam	Num		Timing	Actual study day of visit/collection/exam expressed in integer days relative to sponsor-defined RFSTDTC in Demographics.	Perm
ISENDY	Study Day of End of Specimen Collection	Num		Timing	Actual study day of end of observation expressed in integer days relative to the sponsor-defined RFSTDTC in Demographics.	Perm
ISTPT	Planned Time Point Name	Char		Timing	Text description of time when specimen should be taken. This may be represented as an elapsed time relative to a fixed reference point, such as time of last dose. See ISTPTNUM and ISTPTREF. Examples: "Start", "5 min post".	Perm
ISTPTNUM	Planned Time Point Number	Num		Timing	Numerical version of ISTPT to aid in sorting.	Perm
ISELTM	Planned Elapsed Time from Time Point Ref	Char	ISO 8601 duration	Timing	Planned elapsed time (in ISO 8601) relative to a planned fixed reference (ISTPTREF). This variable is useful where there are repetitive measures. Not a clock time or a date/time variable. Represented as ISO 8601 duration. Examples: "-PT15M" to represent the period of 15 minutes prior to the reference point indicated by ISTPTREF, "PT8H" to represent the period of 8 hours after the reference point indicated by ISTPTREF.	Perm
ISTPTREF	Time Point Reference	Char		Timing	Name of the fixed reference point referred to by ISELTM, ISTPTNUM, and ISTPT. Examples: "PREVIOUS DOSE", "PREVIOUS MEAL".	Perm
ISRFTDTC	Date/Time of Reference Time Point	Char	ISO 8601 datetime or interval	Timing	Date/time of the reference time point, ISTPTREF.	Perm

¹In this column, an asterisk (*) indicates that the variable may be subject to controlled terminology. CDISC/NCI codelist values are enclosed in parentheses.

IS – Assumptions

1. The Immunogenicity Specimen Assessments (IS) domain holds assessments that describe whether a therapy (e.g., biologic, drug, vaccine) provoked/caused/induced an immune response in a subject. The response can be either positive or negative. For example, a vaccine is expected to induce a beneficial immune response, whereas a cellular therapy (e.g., erythropoiesis-stimulating agents) may cause an adverse immune response.
2. The IS domain also holds assessments that describe whether an allergen, microorganism, or endogenous molecule provoked/caused/induced an immune response in a subject, such as a subject's antibody reaction (autoantibodies) against auto/self-antigens for autoimmune studies or antibody production in response to allergens in allergy trials. Expected outputs can be positive or negative, present or absent for the antibody of interest, as well as quantification of the antibody. Assessments pertaining to antibodies produced in response to microbial infection will also be represented in the IS domain.

3. Assessments about all other types of "induced" humoral (antibody) immune response in a subject (e.g., antibodies against human leukocyte antigen (HLA) proteins) will also be represented in the IS domain.
4. Certain types of cellular immune responses will also be modeled in IS using non-flow cytometry techniques (see example 6). Flow cytometry data should be modeled in the [Cell Phenotype Findings \(CP\)](#) domain, section 6.3.5.3.
5. An exception is made to the class of antigen/antibody (Ag/Ab) combination assays. Microbial antigen/antibody (Ag/Ab) combination tests should be represented in the Microbiology Specimen (MB) domain. An example is fourth-generation HIV Ag/Ab combination tests, which are commonly seen as HIV identification or detection assays rather than tests that provide additional details on and characterization of a subject's immunological responses. The outputs of these assays can be expected as reactive, non-reactive, or indeterminate. Whereas some tests generate separate outputs for antigen and antibody, others just indicate "reactive" when either or both are detected. Output is generally based on relative light units, where a result of "reactive" typically requires the signal to cutoff ratio to be greater than 1.
6. Measurements of cytokines, chemokines, and complement proteins should be represented in the Laboratory Test Results (LB) domain.
7. The IS domain variable ISBDAGNT (Binding Agent) is currently supported by 2 Controlled Terminology codelists: Microorganism (MICROORG) and Binding Agent for Immunogenicity Tests (ISBDAGT). Controlled Terminology Rules for Immunogenicity Tests describes how and when to use each codelist (see <https://www.cdisc.org/standards/terminology/controlled-terminology>).
 - a. For antidrug antibody (ADA) tests, the ISBDAGNT variable is used to represent the free-text description of the name/identity of the therapy the antidrug antibody targets. CDISC does not control study therapy names (e.g., drugs, biologics). For ADA tests as a part of regulatory agency submissions, the proprietary binding study therapy name(s) should be considered as extended values of the ISBDAGT codelist when represented in Define-XML.
 - b. For mixed-allergens panel tests, submission values represented in the ISBDAGNT variable should follow this format: "XXX, Multiple" (e.g., Dairy Mix Antigens, Multiple; Animal Mix Antigens, Multiple; use the plural form for the word "antigen" if needed). Should the sponsor wish to specify the individual antigens in a mixed antigens panel (e.g., ISBDAGNT = "Animal Mix Antigens, Multiple"), put the names of the specific antigens in Suppqal (e.g., Cat, Dog, Cow, Horse; see example 11).
8. The IS domain variable ISTSTOPO (Test Operational Objective) is supported by a nonextensible Controlled Terminology codelist containing the values SCREEN, CONFIRM, and QUANTIFY.
9. For vaccine studies, in order to distinguish collected data between study vaccine-induced immunogenicity and immunogenicity findings unrelated to the study vaccine (i.e., immunity as a result of natural infection or previous vaccination), the following ISCAT and ISSCAT values are recommended (see example 5):
 - a. For immunological data pertaining to the study vaccine, ISCAT = STUDY VACCINE-RELATED IMMUNOGENICITY.
 - b. For immunological data collected during the vaccine trial but which are not assessments about the study vaccine, ISCAT = NON-STUDY-RELATED IMMUNOGENICITY.
 - c. For assessments measuring the induced-antibody response, ISSCAT = HUMORAL IMMUNITY.
 - d. For assessments measuring the induced-cellular response, ISSCAT = CELLULAR IMMUNITY.
10. Any Identifier variables, Timing variables, or Findings general observation class qualifiers may be added to the IS domain.

IS – Examples

Example 1

This example shows data from tiered testing of antidrug antibody (ADA).

Tiered testing scheme for ADA evaluation generally includes the following steps: screening, confirmatory, and "characterization" of the antidrug antibody. In tier 1, all evaluable samples are run in a screening assay. Samples that are positive for ADA in the screen assay are then analyzed in a confirmatory assay (tier 2). The samples that are positive for ADA in both the screen and confirmatory tiers of testing are further tested in tier 3; this frequently includes analysis of antibody titer and neutralizing activity. In order to illustrate the distinctive differences between the 3 tiers of ADA testing, the standard variable ISTSTOPO is used to represent the controlled values SCREEN, CONFIRM, and QUANTIFY. These values help to describe the operational objective or the reason behind each testing step/tier, and also to provide uniqueness to each row of record. The study drug AZ-007, which induces the subject's production of, and is the target of the antidrug antibody, is represented by the variable ISBDAGNT. ISGRPID is used in this example to show that the records are related to each other; in this particular case, tests are done in a tiered, sequential manner from screen to confirm to quantification of the detected antidrug antibody.

Lastly, antibody titer is often defined as the reciprocal of the lowest dilution of a sample generating a signal that is above the assay cut-point. Alternatively, the titer is defined as the reciprocal of the dilution of a sample generating a signal that is equivalent to the assay cut-point, calculated by an interpolation formula provided in an assay specific bioanalytical method.

Row 1: Shows the screening of the presence of ADA to drug AZ-007.

Row 2: Shows the confirmation of the previously detected ADA to drug AZ-007.

Row 3: Shows the measurement of titer of the ADA from the screen and confirmatory steps.

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Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	ISSEQ	ISREFID	ISGRPID	ISTESTCD	ISTEST	ISBDAGNT	ISTSTOPO	ISCAT	ISSCAT	ISORRES	ISORRESU	ISSTRESC	ISSTRESN	ISSTRESU	ISSPEC	ISMETHOD	VISITNUM	VISIT	ISDTC
1	ABC	IS	ABC-002	1	V555	1	ADA_BAB	Binding Antidrug Antibody	DRUG AZ-007	SCREEN	ANTIDRUG ANTIBODIES	HUMORAL IMMUNITY	POSITIVE		POSITIVE			SERUM	ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNOASSAY	1	VISIT 1	2017-07-27
2	ABC	IS	ABC-002	2	V555	1	ADA_BAB	Binding Antidrug Antibody	DRUG AZ-007	CONFIRM	ANTIDRUG ANTIBODIES	HUMORAL IMMUNITY	POSITIVE		POSITIVE			SERUM	ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNOASSAY	1	VISIT 1	2017-07-27
3	ABC	IS	ABC-002	3	V555	1	ADA_BAB	Binding Antidrug Antibody	DRUG AZ-007	QUANTIFY	ANTIDRUG ANTIBODIES	HUMORAL IMMUNITY	50	titer	50	50	titer	SERUM	ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNOASSAY	1	VISIT 1	2017-07-27

Example 2

This example shows data from various subtypes of ADA tests.

Although most ADAs do not inhibit the pharmacodynamic activity of a drug, neutralizing antidrug antibodies (NAbs) can inhibit drug activity soon after a drug is administered. Most ADAs (those that are not classified as NAbs) can lower the drug's systemic exposure by increasing the rate of drug clearance, resulting in a clinically similar outcome to that of NAbs (i.e., reduced clinical efficacy).

In this example, the administered drug is an analogue of an endogenous protein. The example data include ADA reactions against both the administered drug and the endogenous protein. Both the study drug and the endogenous protein are represented by the standard variable ISBDAGNT, which qualifies ISTEST. The variable ISTSTOPO, is also used in this dataset to describe the purpose of each testing step, and provides uniqueness among similar records. ISGRPID is used to show which records are related in this dataset.

Note that, in this example, even though only confirmatory records are reported and shown, it is assumed that the screening step has also been performed.

Rows 1-2: Show the confirmation and quantification of binding ADA to coagulation factor VIII analogue drug. A *binding antidrug antibody* is an antibody that binds to a drug.

Rows 3-4: Show the confirmation and quantification of the neutralizing binding ADA to coagulation factor VIII analogue drug. A *neutralizing binding antidrug antibody* is a type of ADA that binds to the functional portion of a drug, leading to diminished or negated pharmacological activity. The neutralizing ADAs are a subset of the total ADAs.

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Rows 5-6: Show the confirmation and quantification of the cross-reactive binding ADA to the endogenous coagulation factor VIII. A *cross-reactive binding antidrug antibody* is a type of ADA that binds to endogenous molecules, also a subset of the total ADAs.

Rows 7-8: Show the confirmation and quantification of the neutralizing cross-reactive binding ADA to the endogenous coagulation factor VIII. *Neutralizing cross-reactive binding antidrug antibodies* are a type of ADA that bind to endogenous molecules, leading to diminished or negated function; in some cases, they may also bind and negate the function of the study drug. They are a subset of the total ADAs.

is.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	ISSEQ	ISREFID	ISGRPID	ISTESTCD	ISTEST	ISBDAGNT	ISTSTOPO	ISCAT	ISSCAT	ISORRES	ISORRESU	ISSTRESC	ISSTRESN	ISSTRESU	ISSPEC	ISMETHOD	VISITNUM	VISIT	ISDTC
1	ABC	IS	ABC-001	1	A42839	1	ADA_BAB	Binding Antidrug Antibody	COAGULATION FACTOR VIII ANALOGUE DRUG	CONFIRM	ANTIDRUG ANTIBODIES	HUMORAL IMMUNITY	POSITIVE		POSITIVE			SERUM	ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNOASSAY	1	VISIT 1	2017-07-27
2	ABC	IS	ABC-001	2	A42839	1	ADA_BAB	Binding Antidrug Antibody	COAGULATION FACTOR VIII ANALOGUE DRUG	QUANTIFY	ANTIDRUG ANTIBODIES	HUMORAL IMMUNITY	30	titer	30	30	titer	SERUM	ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNOASSAY	1	VISIT 1	2017-07-27
3	ABC	IS	ABC-001	3	A42839	2	ADA_NAB	Neutralizing Binding Antidrug Antibody	COAGULATION FACTOR VIII ANALOGUE DRUG	CONFIRM	ANTIDRUG ANTIBODIES	HUMORAL IMMUNITY	POSITIVE		POSITIVE			SERUM	HEMAGGLUTINATION INHIBITION ASSAY	1	VISIT 1	2017-07-27
4	ABC	IS	ABC-001	4	A42839	2	ADA_NAB	Neutralizing Binding Antidrug Antibody	COAGULATION FACTOR VIII ANALOGUE DRUG	QUANTIFY	ANTIDRUG ANTIBODIES	HUMORAL IMMUNITY	60	titer	60	60	titer	SERUM	HEMAGGLUTINATION INHIBITION ASSAY	1	VISIT 1	2017-07-27
5	ABC	IS	ABC-001	5	A42839	3	ADA_X	Cross-Reactive Binding Antidrug Antibody	ENDOGENOUS COAGULATION FACTOR VIII	CONFIRM	ANTIDRUG ANTIBODIES	HUMORAL IMMUNITY	POSITIVE		POSITIVE			SERUM	ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNOASSAY	1	VISIT 1	2017-07-27
6	ABC	IS	ABC-001	6	A42839	3	ADA_X	Cross-Reactive Binding Antidrug Antibody	ENDOGENOUS COAGULATION FACTOR VIII	QUANTIFY	ANTIDRUG ANTIBODIES	HUMORAL IMMUNITY	90	titer	90	90	titer	SERUM	ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNOASSAY	1	VISIT 1	2017-07-27
7	ABC	IS	ABC-001	7	A42839	4	ADA_NX	Neutraliz Cross-React Bind Antidrug AB	ENDOGENOUS COAGULATION FACTOR VIII	CONFIRM	ANTIDRUG ANTIBODIES	HUMORAL IMMUNITY	POSITIVE		POSITIVE			SERUM	HEMAGGLUTINATION INHIBITION ASSAY	1	VISIT 1	2017-07-27
8	ABC	IS	ABC-001	8	A42839	4	ADA_NX	Neutraliz Cross-React Bind Antidrug AB	ENDOGENOUS COAGULATION FACTOR VIII	QUANTIFY	ANTIDRUG ANTIBODIES	HUMORAL IMMUNITY	150	titer	150	150	titer	SERUM	HEMAGGLUTINATION INHIBITION ASSAY	1	VISIT 1	2017-07-27

Example 3

This example shows data about ADA reaction against drug components.

This example shows the production of ADA in response to both the prodrug and its active metabolite. A prodrug is a compound that, after administration, is metabolized into a pharmacologically active drug. Note that, in this example, even though only confirmatory records are reported and shown, it is assumed that the screening step has also been performed.

Rows 1-2: Show the confirmation and quantification of the ADA against prodrug A.

Rows 3-4: Show the confirmation and quantification of the ADA against the active metabolite of prodrug A.

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Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	ISSEQ	ISREFID	ISGRPID	ISTESTCD	ISTEST	ISBDAGNT	ISTSTOPO	ISCAT	ISSCAT	ISORRES	ISORRESU	ISSTRESC	ISSTRESN	ISSTRESU	ISSPEC	ISMETHOD	VISITNUM	VISIT	ISDTC
1	ABC	IS	ABC-004	1	J123	1	ADA_BAB	Binding Antidrug Antibody	PRODRUG A	CONFIRM	ANTIDRUG ANTIBODIES	HUMORAL IMMUNITY	POSITIVE		POSITIVE			SERUM	ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNOASSAY	1	VISIT 1	2017-07-27
2	ABC	IS	ABC-004	2	J123	1	ADA_BAB	Binding Antidrug Antibody	PRODRUG A	QUANTIFY	ANTIDRUG ANTIBODIES	HUMORAL IMMUNITY	30	titer	30	30	titer	SERUM	ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNOASSAY	1	VISIT 1	2017-07-27

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Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	ISSEQ	ISREFID	ISGRPID	ISTESTCD	ISTEST	ISBDAGNT	ISTSTOPO	ISCAT	ISSCAT	ISORRES	ISORRESU	ISSTRESC	ISSTRESN	ISSTRESU	ISSPEC	ISMETHOD	VISITNUM	VISIT	ISDTC
3	ABC	IS	ABC-004	3	J123	2	ADA_BAB	Binding Antidrug Antibody	PRODRUG A ACTIVE METABOLITE	CONFIRM	ANTIDRUG ANTIBODIES	HUMORAL IMMUNITY	POSITIVE		POSITIVE			SERUM	ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNOASSAY	1	VISIT 1	2017-07-27
4	ABC	IS	ABC-004	4	J123	2	ADA_BAB	Binding Antidrug Antibody	PRODRUG A ACTIVE METABOLITE	QUANTIFY	ANTIDRUG ANTIBODIES	HUMORAL IMMUNITY	60	titer	60	60	titer	SERUM	ELECTROCHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNOASSAY	1	VISIT 1	2017-07-27

Example 4

This example shows data about ADA reaction against multiple epitopes of a drug molecule.

This example shows the production of ADA in response to the study biologic drug, peginterferon beta-1a; its active metabolite, active interferon beta 1a; and its immunogenic epitope, PEG epitope of peginterferon beta-1a. An *immunogenic epitope* of a biologic drug is a particular segment within the drug that is recognized by the immune system, specifically by antibodies, B cells, or T cells. This immunogenic epitope portion of the biologic drug is capable of inducing the production of and therefore the binding of ADAs.

This example also shows when tiered testing stops at the screening step (interferon beta 1a assay) and goes straight to neutralizing antidrug antibody testing. Although this is unusual, it illustrates the flexibility of the fields ISTEST, ISBDAGNT, and ISTSTOPO to incorporate multiple options.

Row 1: Shows the presence of ADA against the active metabolite of peginterferon beta-1a, active interferon beta 1a, in subject ABC-007.

Rows 2-3: Show the screening and confirmation of ADA against the PEG epitope of peginterferon beta-1a in subject ABC-007.

Rows 4-5: Show the screen and quantification of neutralizing ADA against the whole molecule peginterferon beta-1a in subject ABC-007.

Row 6: Shows the absence of ADA against the active metabolite of peginterferon beta-1a, active interferon beta 1a portion, in subject ABC-008.

Rows 7-9: Show the screening, confirmation, and quantification of ADA against the PEG epitope of peginterferon beta-1a, in subject ABC-008.

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Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	ISSEQ	ISREFID	ISTESTCD	ISTEST	ISBDAGNT	ISTSTOPO	ISCAT	ISSCAT	ISORRES	ISORRESU	ISSTRESC	ISSTRESN	ISSTRESU	ISSPEC	ISMETHOD	VISITNUM	VISIT	ISDTC
1	ABC	IS	ABC-007	1	A1	ADA_BAB	Binding Antidrug Antibody	ACTIVE INTERFERON BETA 1A	SCREEN	ANTIDRUG ANTIBODIES	HUMORAL IMMUNITY	POSITIVE		POSITIVE			SERUM	IMMUNOASSAY	1	VISIT 1	2017-07-27
2	ABC	IS	ABC-007	2	A1	ADA_BAB	Binding Antidrug Antibody	PEG EPIPOPE OF PEGINTERFERON BETA1A	SCREEN	ANTIDRUG ANTIBODIES	HUMORAL IMMUNITY	POSITIVE		POSITIVE			SERUM	ELISA	1	VISIT 1	2017-07-27
3	ABC	IS	ABC-007	3	A1	ADA_BAB	Binding Antidrug Antibody	PEG EPIPOPE OF PEGINTERFERON BETA1A	CONFIRM	ANTIDRUG ANTIBODIES	HUMORAL IMMUNITY	NEGATIVE		NEGATIVE			SERUM	ELISA	1	VISIT 1	2017-07-27
4	ABC	IS	ABC-007	4	A1	ADA_NAB	Neutralizing Binding Antidrug Antibody	PEGINTERFERON BETA1A	SCREEN	ANTIDRUG ANTIBODIES	HUMORAL IMMUNITY	POSITIVE		POSITIVE			SERUM	REPORTER GENE IMMUNOASSAY	1	VISIT 1	2017-07-27
5	ABC	IS	ABC-007	5	A1	ADA_NAB	Neutralizing Binding Antidrug Antibody	PEGINTERFERON BETA1A	QUANTIFY	ANTIDRUG ANTIBODIES	HUMORAL IMMUNITY	4.7	titer	4.7	4.7	titer	SERUM	REPORTER GENE IMMUNOASSAY	1	VISIT 1	2017-07-27
6	ABC	IS	ABC-008	6	V4	ADA_BAB	Binding Antidrug Antibody	ACTIVE INTERFERON BETA 1A	SCREEN	ANTIDRUG ANTIBODIES	HUMORAL IMMUNITY	NEGATIVE		NEGATIVE			SERUM	IMMUNOASSAY	1	VISIT 1	2017-08-27
7	ABC	IS	ABC-008	7	V4	ADA_BAB	Binding Antidrug Antibody	PEG EPIPOPE OF PEGINTERFERON BETA1A	SCREEN	ANTIDRUG ANTIBODIES	HUMORAL IMMUNITY	POSITIVE		POSITIVE			SERUM	ELISA	1	VISIT 1	2017-08-27
8	ABC	IS	ABC-008	8	V4	ADA_BAB	Binding Antidrug Antibody	PEG EPIPOPE OF PEGINTERFERON BETA1A	CONFIRM	ANTIDRUG ANTIBODIES	HUMORAL IMMUNITY	POSITIVE		POSITIVE			SERUM	ELISA	1	VISIT 1	2017-08-27
9	ABC	IS	ABC-008	9	V4	ADA_BAB	Binding Antidrug Antibody	PEG EPIPOPE OF PEGINTERFERON BETA1A	QUANTIFY	ANTIDRUG ANTIBODIES	HUMORAL IMMUNITY	40	titer	40	40	titer	SERUM	ELISA	1	VISIT 1	2017-08-27

Example 5

This example illustrates how to represent both study vaccine-induced humoral (antibody) immunity, and immunogenicity responses not related to the study vaccine but which are also important for collection, specifically in vaccine trials.

In this case, the subject was administered with a human respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) vaccine and his protective antibody production against the major component of the study vaccine, RSV-protein B, was assessed. Detection and quantification of the anti-RSV-protein B antibody data from baseline to post-vaccination were collected and are represented below. At baseline, antibody against RSV-protein Z was detected

in the same subject, which suggests either natural infection by or previous vaccination with RSV-protein B at the time of assessment. Even though immunity against RSV-protein B was not the interest of the RSV vaccine study, immunological data pertaining to RSV-protein B was collected for the subject.

This example illustrates the use of the CDISC-recommended ISCAT values "STUDY VACCINE-RELATED IMMUNOGENICITY" and "NON-STUDY-RELATED IMMUNOGENICITY" to distinguish between study vaccine-induced immunogenicity and immunogenicity findings unrelated to the study vaccine data collected during a vaccine study. ISCAT = "NON-STUDY-RELATED IMMUNOGENICITY" was developed to explicitly and purposefully indicate whether an observed immunity toward an antigen was not related to the study vaccine but rather was a result of natural infection or previous vaccination. Oftentimes, it is simply impossible to tell whether the antibody found in a subject is due to a natural infection or previous vaccination (or both)—yet this immunogenicity, unrelated to the study vaccine, is important for collection and assessment at the screening phase of the trial.

In this example, immune responses against RSV-protein Z were measured during the study. Because protein Z is not inserted into the vaccine vector, any immune response detected toward protein Z was not related to the study vaccine, although important for assessment and collected per the study protocol. In order to show that RSV-protein Z-induced antibody production was unrelated to the immunity solicited by the study vaccine RSV-protein B (ISCAT = "STUDY VACCINE-RELATED IMMUNOGENICITY"), the ISCAT for rows 3 and 4 is "NON-STUDY-RELATED IMMUNOGENICITY" (note: protein Z and protein B are examples, refer to controlled terminology for standard terms associated with ISBDAGNT).

- Rows 1-2:** Show the screening and quantification of microbial-induced immunoglobulin G (IgG) antibody against the RSV-protein B at baseline, prior to the administration of the study vaccine. ISBDAGNT="HUMAN RESPIRATORY SYNCYTIAL VIRUS-PROTEIN B" is the immunogenic target in the study vaccine that could potentially stimulate the production of antibodies. Note: ISCAT="STUDY VACCINE-RELATED IMMUNOGENICITY", even though at this point the study vaccine has not been administered to the subject; this is done purposefully to enable the grouping of baseline and treatment measurements.
- Rows 3-4:** Show the screening and quantification of microbial-induced IgG antibody against the RSV-protein Z at baseline. Note: Because RSV-protein Z is not the immunogenic target of interest in this vaccine study, ISCAT is populated with the value "NON-STUDY RELATED IMMUNOGENICITY".
- Rows 5-7:** Show the titer of microbial-induced IgG antibody against the RSV-protein B, post-vaccination at visits 1, 2, and 3. These 3 records show the antibody titers had increased post-vaccination, presumably due to the stimulation from the RSV study vaccine. ISCAT is populated with the value "STUDY VACCINE-RELATED IMMUNOGENICITY".

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Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	ISSEQ	ISREFID	ISGRPID	ISTESTCD	ISTEST	ISBDAGNT	ISTSTOPO	ISCAT	ISSCAT	ISORRES	ISSTRESC	ISSTRESN	ISSTRESU	ISSPEC	ISMETHOD	VISITNUM	VISIT	ISDTC
1	RSV1230	IS	RSV1230-011	1	13668	1	MBIGGAB	Microbial-induced IgG Antibody	HUMAN RESPIRATORY SYNCYTIAL VIRUS-PROTEIN B	SCREEN	STUDY VACCINE-RELATED IMMUNOGENICITY	HUMORAL IMMUNITY	POSITIVE	POSITIVE			SERUM	ELISA	1	BASELINE	2017-05-27
2	RSV1230	IS	RSV1230-011	2	13668	1	MBIGGAB	Microbial-induced IgG Antibody	HUMAN RESPIRATORY SYNCYTIAL VIRUS-PROTEIN B	QUANTIFY	STUDY VACCINE-RELATED IMMUNOGENICITY	HUMORAL IMMUNITY	1:25	25	25	titer	SERUM	ELISA	1	BASELINE	2017-05-27
3	RSV1230	IS	RSV1230-011	1	13668	2	MBIGGAB	Microbial-induced IgG Antibody	HUMAN RESPIRATORY SYNCYTIAL VIRUS-PROTEIN Z	SCREEN	NON-STUDY-RELATED IMMUNOGENICITY	HUMORAL IMMUNITY	POSITIVE	POSITIVE			SERUM	ELISA	1	BASELINE	2017-05-27
4	RSV1230	IS	RSV1230-011	2	13668	2	MBIGGAB	Microbial-induced IgG Antibody	HUMAN RESPIRATORY SYNCYTIAL VIRUS-PROTEIN Z	QUANTIFY	NON-STUDY-RELATED IMMUNOGENICITY	HUMORAL IMMUNITY	1:120	120	120	titer	SERUM	ELISA	1	BASELINE	2017-05-27
5	RSV1230	IS	RSV1230-011	1	13669		MBIGGAB	Microbial-induced IgG Antibody	HUMAN RESPIRATORY SYNCYTIAL VIRUS-PROTEIN B	QUANTIFY	STUDY VACCINE-RELATED IMMUNOGENICITY	HUMORAL IMMUNITY	1:90	90	90	titer	SERUM	ELISA	2	VISIT 1	2017-07-27
6	RSC1230	IS	RSV1230-011	2	13670		MBIGGAB	Microbial-induced IgG Antibody	HUMAN RESPIRATORY SYNCYTIAL VIRUS-PROTEIN B	QUANTIFY	STUDY VACCINE-RELATED IMMUNOGENICITY	HUMORAL IMMUNITY	1:220	220	220	titer	SERUM	ELISA	3	VISIT 2	2017-08-27
7	RSC1230	IS	RSV1230-011	3	13671		MBIGGAB	Microbial-induced IgG Antibody	HUMAN RESPIRATORY SYNCYTIAL VIRUS-PROTEIN B	QUANTIFY	STUDY VACCINE-RELATED IMMUNOGENICITY	HUMORAL IMMUNITY	1:500	500	500	titer	SERUM	ELISA	4	VISIT 3	2017-09-27

Thus far, all the IS tests illustrated are measurements of concentrations of a substance (e.g., antibody titer). However, some immunogenicity tests are actual counts of immune cells that secrete a particular substance. These tests are described by the combination of ISTEST (Immunogenicity Test or Examination Name) and ISMSCBCE (Molecule Secreted by Cells), where ISTEST identifies the type of cells that secrete a specific

substance (e.g., antibody-secreting cells, cytokine-secreting cells) and ISMSCBCE names the substance (e.g., IgG antibody, interferon-gamma). The following 2 examples introduce the IS domain-specific variable, ISMSCBCE, and illustrate its use with ISTEEST to represent a complete immunological analyte of interest.

Example 6

This example shows data about the assessment of antibody-secreting cells (ASCs).

Traditional methods such as enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) that monitor humoral immune responses after immunization or infection typically only quantify specific antibody titers in serum. These methods do not provide any information about the actual number and location of the immune cells that secrete antibodies or cytokines.

The enzyme-linked immunospot (ELISpot) assay is a method to detect and quantify analyte-secreting T or B cells. During ELISpot testing, a colored precipitate forms and appears as spots at the sites of analyte localization (analytes typically are cytokines or antibodies), with each individual spot representing an individual analyte-secreting cell. The spots can be counted with an automated ELISpot reader system or manually, using a stereomicroscope. This example shows how to represent the quantification of ASCs as the number of spots per million peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMC) as determined by B-cell ELISpot from a vaccine trial.

The IS domain-specific variable ISMSCBCE introduced in this example allows flexibility in data representation and post-coordination of the various secreted antibody types and their respective ASCs. This approach liberates the ISTEEST variable from having to house precoordinated and thus hyperspecific values crafted based on secretion and cell types.

- Row 1:** Shows the total number of IgG ASCs from a subject’s blood sample. In this case, ISTEEST="Antibody-secreting Cells"; the entity secreted by the cells in ISTEEST is represented by the variable ISMSCBCE (i.e. IGG antibody non-specific to any antigen).
- Row 2:** Shows the number of H1-specific IgG ASCs from the same subject’s blood sample. In this case, ISTEEST="Antibody-secreting Cells"; the entity secreted by the cells in ISTEEST is in ISMSCBCE (i.e. IgG antibody specific to H1 antigen).
- Row 3:** Shows the number of H3-specific IgG ASCs from the same subject’s blood sample. In this case, ISTEEST="Antibody-secreting Cells"; the entity secreted by the cells in ISTEEST is in ISMSCBCE (i.e. IgG antibody specific to H3 antigen).

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Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	ISSEQ	ISREFID	ISTESTCD	ISTEST	ISMSCBCE	ISCAT	ISSCAT	ISORRES	ISORRESU	ISSTRESC	ISSTRESN	ISSTRESU	ISSPEC	ISMETHOD	ISDTC
1	INFL456	IS	INF02-01	1	SAMPBL0201	ABSCCL	Antibody-secreting Cells	IGG ANTIBODY	STUDY VACCINE-RELATED IMMUNOGENICITY	HUMORAL IMMUNITY	2019	SFC/10^6 PBMC	2019	2019	SFC/10^6 PBMC	PERIPHERAL BLOOD MONONUCLEAR CELL	ELISPOT	2011-08-08
2	INFL456	IS	INF02-01	2	SAMPBL0201	ABSCCL	Antibody-secreting Cells	INFLUENZA H1-SPECIFIC IGG ANTIBODY	STUDY VACCINE-RELATED IMMUNOGENICITY	HUMORAL IMMUNITY	626	SFC/10^6 PBMC	626	626	SFC/10^6 PBMC	PERIPHERAL BLOOD MONONUCLEAR CELL	ELISPOT	2011-08-08
3	INFL456	IS	INF02-01	3	SAMPBL0201	ABSCCL	Antibody-secreting Cells	INFLUENZA H3-SPECIFIC IGG ANTIBODY	STUDY VACCINE-RELATED IMMUNOGENICITY	HUMORAL IMMUNITY	592	SFC/10^6 PBMC	592	592	SFC/10^6 PBMC	PERIPHERAL BLOOD MONONUCLEAR CELL	ELISPOT	2011-08-08

Example 7

This example shows data from the in vitro assessment and quantification of cytokine-secreting immune cells, expressed in number of spot-forming cells (SFC) per million peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMC) as determined by T-cell ELISpot from a vaccine trial.

Through vaccination, it is expected that cytokine secretion in immune cells is boosted whenever immune cells encounter the same virus and/or the previously exposed viral antigens. By increasing this cytokine secretion, immune cells aid in the host defense and protection against (re-)infections. In vaccine trials, this can be measured by isolating immune cells (e.g., PBMCs) from subjects at multiple time points during the course of the trial and restimulating them with the virus or its viral antigens in vitro.

In this example, PBMCs were isolated from a subject participating a vaccine study for RSV and restimulated in vitro with either a RSV-antigen or without a stimulating agent. At baseline (i.e., before vaccination), the RSV antigen-stimulated PBMCs produced minimal number of interferon gamma, as expressed in interferon gamma-secreting cells quantified in the number of SFC/10^6 PBMC (row 2), as compared to no stimulation (row 1). Three weeks after vaccination, RSV-antigen stimulated PBMCs (row 4) showed significant increase in the number of interferon-gamma secreting cells compared to no stimulation (row 3) or baseline values (rows 1 and 2). This suggests immunological memory of the immune cells after encountering the same microorganism or its antigens, and the switch of cell state from resting to active.

Rows 1-2: Show the measurement of interferon gamma (ISMSCBCE) cytokine-secreting cells (ISTEST) at baseline either with no stimulation (row 1) or stimulated with the RSV-antigen (row 2) in ISCNDAGT, respectively, prior to vaccination.

Rows 3-4: Show the measurement of interferon gamma (ISMSCBCE) cytokine-secreting cells (ISTEST) 3 weeks after vaccination and restimulation in vitro with the RSV-antigen (row 4) in ISCNDAGT and no stimulation (row 3), respectively.

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Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	ISSEQ	ISREFID	ISTESTCD	ISTEST	ISMSCBCE	ISTSTCND	ISCNDAGT	ISCAT	ISSCAT	ISORRES	ISORRESU	ISSTRESC	ISSTRESN	ISSTRESU	ISSPEC	ISMETHOD	VISITNUM	VISIT	ISDTC
1	RSV1230	IS	RSV1230-011	1	13668	CYKSCCL	Cytokine-secreting Cells	INTERFERON GAMMA	WITHOUT STIMULATING AGENT		STUDY VACCINE-RELATED IMMUNOGENICITY	CELLULAR IMMUNITY	5.1	SFC/10 ⁶ PBMC	5.1	5.1	SFC/10 ⁶ PBMC	PERIPHERAL BLOOD MONONUCLEAR CELL	ELISPOT	1	BASELINE	2017-05-27
2	RSV1230	IS	RSV1230-011	2	13668	CYKSCCL	Cytokine-secreting Cells	INTERFERON GAMMA	WITH STIMULATING AGENT	RSV-EPI TOPE B	STUDY VACCINE-RELATED IMMUNOGENICITY	CELLULAR IMMUNITY	10.5	SFC/10 ⁶ PBMC	10.5	10.5	SFC/10 ⁶ PBMC	PERIPHERAL BLOOD MONONUCLEAR CELL	ELISPOT	1	BASELINE	2017-05-27
3	RSV1230	IS	RSV1230-011	3	13668	CYKSCCL	Cytokine-secreting Cells	INTERFERON GAMMA	WITHOUT STIMULATING AGENT		STUDY VACCINE-RELATED IMMUNOGENICITY	CELLULAR IMMUNITY	60.8	SFC/10 ⁶ PBMC	60.8	60.8	SFC/10 ⁶ PBMC	PERIPHERAL BLOOD MONONUCLEAR CELL	ELISPOT	2	VISIT 1	2017-08-27
4	RSV1230	IS	RSV1230-011	4	13668	CYKSCCL	Cytokine-secreting Cells	INTERFERON GAMMA	WITH STIMULATING AGENT	RSV-EPI TOPE B	STUDY VACCINE-RELATED IMMUNOGENICITY	CELLULAR IMMUNITY	260.5	SFC/10 ⁶ PBMC	260.5	260.5	SFC/10 ⁶ PBMC	PERIPHERAL BLOOD MONONUCLEAR CELL	ELISPOT	2	VISIT 1	2017-08-27

The next 2 examples show data from microneutralization and opsonophagocytic killing (OPK) assays, which are used to measure vaccine efficacy and immunoprotectivity.

Example 8

In vaccine studies, microneutralization assays are commonly used in assays to quantify viral-specific neutralizing antibodies in a subject's specimen that can block viral infection in vitro, and therefore provide a measure of vaccine efficacy. A *neutralizing antibody* is an antibody that binds to, blocks, and prevents non-self agents from infecting cells.

When immunizing a subject with a vaccine, the hope is that the vaccine will induce antiviral and humoral-protective antibody responses in the subject; with an effective vaccine, the quantity of virus-specific antibodies that are able to block viral infection are increased. To test the efficacy of a vaccine, a microneutralization test is performed by adding a vaccinated subject's serum and the virus of study interest to cell cultures in vitro. If neutralizing antibodies are present in the subject's serum post-vaccination, those antibodies will bind to, block, and prevent the virus from infecting cells in the culture plates. The neutralization titer is the specific dilution of the antibody that blocks viral infection of the cells. The 50% neutralization titer (also known as NT50), in the context of microneutralization assays, is defined as the antiviral antibody titer that blocks 50% of viral infection of the cells. **Note:** Some users may represent the 50% neutralization titer as "IC50 titer" or other test descriptors. CDISC recommends mapping all such values in the ISTSTDTL variable.

NHOID is populated with respiratory syncytial virus because this microorganism is the subject of the vaccine efficacy test.

NHOID, defined by the Non-host Organism Identifiers (OI) domain, should be used to map microorganisms that have been either experimentally determined in the course of a study or are previously known (e.g., lab strains used as reference in the study). In other words, NHOID is used when the study subject is the microorganism, and when the microorganism is present in the testing sample. In vaccine efficacy studies, a subject's post-immunization sera is often incubated with a microbial strain of interest, where the functional capacities of the vaccine-induced antibodies are measured through whether the antibodies can effectively stop (from infection), neutralize, and kill the study microorganism of interest, in vitro. Examples of such tests include microneutralization, hemagglutination inhibition, and opsonophagocytic-killing assays. These are tests that measure the direct effect of the antimicrobial antibodies on the microorganism; therefore, said microorganism is the study subject and should be mapped to NHOID.

This example uses data from the same RSV vaccine study, where the subject is being vaccinated with a viral vector containing RSV. The subject is tested before (baseline) and after vaccination (visits 1 and 2) to investigate whether the anti-RSV antibodies present in the subject's serum also have the ability to neutralize RSV infection in vitro.

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Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	NHOID	ISSEQ	ISREFID	ISTESTCD	ISTEST	ISBDAGNT	ISTSTDTL	ISCAT	ISSCAT	ISORRES	ISSTRESC	ISSTRESN	ISSTRESU	ISSPEC	ISMETHOD	VISITNUM	VISIT	ISDTC
1	RSV1230	IS	RSV1230-011	RESPIRATORY SYNCYTIAL VIRUS	1	13668	MBNAB	Neutralizing Microbial-induced Antibody	RESPIRATORY SYNCYTIAL VIRUS	NEUTRALIZING TITER 50%	STUDY VACCINE-RELATED IMMUNOGENICITY	HUMORAL IMMUNITY	1:40	40	40	titer	SERUM	MICRONEUTRALIZATION ASSAY	1	BASELINE	2017-05-27
2	RSV1230	IS	RSV1230-011	RESPIRATORY SYNCYTIAL VIRUS	2	13668	MBNAB	Neutralizing Microbial-induced Antibody	RESPIRATORY SYNCYTIAL VIRUS	NEUTRALIZING TITER 50%	STUDY VACCINE-RELATED IMMUNOGENICITY	HUMORAL IMMUNITY	1:80	80	80	titer	SERUM	MICRONEUTRALIZATION ASSAY	2	VISIT 1	2017-07-27
3	RSV1230	IS	RSV1230-011	RESPIRATORY SYNCYTIAL VIRUS	3	13668	MBNAB	Neutralizing Microbial-induced Antibody	RESPIRATORY SYNCYTIAL VIRUS	NEUTRALIZING TITER 50%	STUDY VACCINE-RELATED IMMUNOGENICITY	HUMORAL IMMUNITY	1:200	200	200	titer	SERUM	MICRONEUTRALIZATION ASSAY	3	VISIT 2	2017-08-27

Example 9

In vaccine trials, the OPK assay is used as a correlate for immunoprotectivity against antigens, by measuring the functional capacities of vaccine-induced antibodies.

Typically, this test is performed by incubating a subject's post-immunization sera with the bacterial strain of interest, phagocytes, and complement proteins. If antibacterial, functional antibodies are present in the subject's serum, those antibodies will bind to the bacteria together with complement proteins. This subsequently targets the bacteria for *opsonization*, the ingestion and destruction of invading non-self agents by phagocytes. With vaccination, the quantity of bacterial-specific, functional antibodies are increased, leading to a decreased number of viable bacterial cells in the presence of phagocytes, functional antibodies, and complement. The assay read-out is expressed in by the opsonization index, which is calculated using linear interpolation of the serum dilution containing functional antibody killing the desired percentage (usually 50%) of the bacteria, using a specified algorithm.

NHOID is populated with *Staphylococcus aureus* 04-02981 because this strain of *S. aureus* is the subject of the vaccine efficacy test.

NHOID, defined by the Non-host Organism Identifiers (OI) domain, should be used to map microorganisms that have been either experimentally determined in the course of a study or are previously known (e.g., lab strains used as reference in the study). In other words, NHOID is used when the study subject is the microorganism, and when the microorganism is present in the testing sample. In vaccine efficacy studies, a subject's post-immunization sera is often incubated with a microbial strain of interest, where the functional capacities of the vaccine-induced antibodies are measured through whether the antibodies can effectively stop (from infection), neutralize, and kill the study microorganism of interest, in vitro. Examples of such tests include microneutralization, hemagglutination inhibition, and opsonophagocytic-killing assays. These are tests that measure the direct effect of the antimicrobial antibodies on the microorganism; therefore, said microorganism is the study subject and should be mapped to NHOID.

In this vaccine-study example, the subject is vaccinated with a vector containing *S. aureus*-epitope X (note: epitope X is an example, refer to controlled terminology for standard terms associated with ISBDAGNT). The subject is tested before (baseline) and after vaccination (visits 1 and 2) to investigate whether the vaccine-induced functional antibodies drive efficient complement deposition and subsequent opsonophagocytic killing of *S. aureus*, in vitro. The assay read-out is expressed by the opsonization index (ISTSTDTL), which is a unit-less test.

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Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	NHOID	ISSEQ	ISREFID	ISTESTCD	ISTEST	ISBDAGNT	ISTSTDTL	ISCAT	ISSCAT	ISORRES	ISSTRESC	ISSTRESN	ISSTRESU	ISSPEC	ISMETHOD	VISITNUM	VISIT	ISDTC
1	SAU1230	IS	SAU1230-011	STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS 04-02981	1	13668	MBFAB	Functional Microbial-induced Antibody	STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS-EPIPOE X	OPSONIZATION INDEX	STUDY VACCINE-RELATED IMMUNOGENICITY	HUMORAL IMMUNITY	100	100	100	SERUM	OPSONOPHAGOCYTTIC KILLING ASSAY	1	BASELINE	2017-05-27	
2	SAU1230	IS	SAU1230-011	STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS 04-02981	2	13668	MBFAB	Functional Microbial-induced Antibody	STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS-EPIPOE X	OPSONIZATION INDEX	STUDY VACCINE-RELATED IMMUNOGENICITY	HUMORAL IMMUNITY	1000	1000	1000	SERUM	OPSONOPHAGOCYTTIC KILLING ASSAY	2	VISIT 1	2017-07-27	
3	SAU1230	IS	SAU1230-011	STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS 04-02981	3	13668	MBFAB	Functional Microbial-induced Antibody	STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS-EPIPOE X	OPSONIZATION INDEX	STUDY VACCINE-RELATED IMMUNOGENICITY	HUMORAL IMMUNITY	5000	5000	5000	SERUM	OPSONOPHAGOCYTTIC KILLING ASSAY	3	VISIT 2	2017-09-27	

Example 10

This example shows how to present data from an autoimmune disease study, specifically how to represent information from disease-specific autoantibody tests.

Sjögren's syndrome (SS) is a systemic autoimmune disease characterized by dry eyes and dry mouth. Diagnosis of SS is generally based on the detection of antinuclear antibodies (ANAs), that is, anti-Ro (SS-A) and anti-La (SS-B) antibodies.

Rows 1-5: Show the screening (row 1) and quantification (rows 2, 4) of ANAs. Rows 2 and 3 are grouped together using ISGRPID="1a"; this means the titer result in row 2 is specifically related to the particular nuclear staining pattern (i.e., speckled) finding in row 3. The speckled pattern of ANA is typically indicative of SS, systemic lupus, and mixed connective tissue disease. Rows 4 and 5 are grouped together using ISGRPID="1b"; this means the titer result in row 4 is specifically related to the nuclear staining pattern (i.e., nucleolar) finding in row 5. Rows 1 to 5 are grouped together using ISGRPID with values starting with the number "1", indicating that these records are related. The antinuclear antibodies test is post-coordinated and represented by both ISTEEST="Autoantibody" and ISBDAGNT="NUCLEAR AUTOANTIGENS".

Rows 6-11: Show the screening and quantification of the various SS-specific autoantibodies. SS autoantigens are represented by the ISBDAGNT variable, whereas the ISTEEST="Autoantibody".

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Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	ISSEQ	ISREFID	ISGRPID	ISTESTCD	ISTEST	ISBDAGNT	ISTSTDTL	ISTSTOPO	ISORRES	ISORRESU	ISSTRESC	ISSTRESN	ISSTRESU	ISSPEC	ISMETHOD	VISITNUM	VISIT	ISDTC
1	XYZ	IS	XYZ1234	1	19283746	1	ATAB	Autoantibody	NUCLEAR AUTOANTIGENS		SCREEN	POSITIVE		POSITIVE			SERUM	FLUORESCENT IMMUNOASSAY	1	SCREENING	2018-06-20
2	XYZ	IS	XYZ1234	2	19283746	1a	ATAB	Autoantibody	NUCLEAR AUTOANTIGENS		QUANTIFY	1:340		340	340	titer	SERUM	FLUORESCENT IMMUNOASSAY	1	SCREENING	2018-06-20
3	XYZ	IS	XYZ1234	3	19283746	1a	ATAB	Autoantibody	NUCLEAR AUTOANTIGENS	STAINING PATTERN		SPECKLED PATTERN		SPECKLED PATTERN			SERUM	FLUORESCENT IMMUNOASSAY	1	SCREENING	2018-06-20
4	XYZ	IS	XYZ1234	4	19283746	1b	ATAB	Autoantibody	NUCLEAR AUTOANTIGENS		QUANTIFY	1:170		170	170	titer	SERUM	FLUORESCENT IMMUNOASSAY	1	SCREENING	2018-06-20
5	XYZ	IS	XYZ1234	5	19283746	1b	ATAB	Autoantibody	NUCLEAR AUTOANTIGENS	STAINING PATTERN		NUCLEOLAR PATTERN		NUCLEOLAR PATTERN			SERUM	FLUORESCENT IMMUNOASSAY	1	SCREENING	2018-06-20
6	XYZ	IS	XYZ1234	1	19283746	2	ATAB	Autoantibody	SJOGRENS SS-A60 ANTIGEN		SCREEN	POSITIVE		POSITIVE			SERUM	MULTIPLEXED BEAD BASED IMMUNOASSAY	1	SCREENING	2018-06-20
7	XYZ	IS	XYZ1234	2	19283746	2	ATAB	Autoantibody	SJOGRENS SS-A60 ANTIGEN		QUANTIFY	181	U/mL	181	181	U/mL	SERUM	MULTIPLEXED BEAD BASED IMMUNOASSAY	1	SCREENING	2018-06-20
8	XYZ	IS	XYZ1234	3	19283746	3	ATAB	Autoantibody	SJOGRENS SS-A52 ANTIGEN		SCREEN	POSITIVE		POSITIVE			SERUM	MULTIPLEXED BEAD BASED IMMUNOASSAY	1	SCREENING	2018-06-20
9	XYZ	IS	XYZ1234	4	19283746	3	ATAB	Autoantibody	SJOGRENS SS-A52 ANTIGEN		QUANTIFY	51	U/mL	51	51	U/mL	SERUM	MULTIPLEXED BEAD BASED IMMUNOASSAY	1	SCREENING	2018-06-20
10	XYZ	IS	XYZ1234	5	19283746	4	ATAB	Autoantibody	SJOGRENS SS-B ANTIGEN		SCREEN	POSITIVE		POSITIVE			SERUM	MULTIPLEXED BEAD BASED IMMUNOASSAY	1	SCREENING	2018-06-20
11	XYZ	IS	XYZ1234	6	19283746	4	ATAB	Autoantibody	SJOGRENS SS-B ANTIGEN		QUANTIFY	169	U/mL	169	169	U/mL	SERUM	MULTIPLEXED BEAD BASED IMMUNOASSAY	1	SCREENING	2018-06-20

Example 11

This example shows how to represent data from various allergy tests, specifically data from a mixed animal allergens test.

Row 1: Shows the detection of immunoglobulin E (IgE) antibody against multiple animal allergens. ISBDAGNT is used to house the generic but controlled value "ANIMAL MIX ANTIGENS, MULTIPLE".

Rows 2-3: Show the amount of IgE antibody against dog dander and its RAST classification score.

Rows 4-5: Show the amount of IgE antibody against cat dander and its RAST classification score.

Rows 6-7: Show the amount of IgE antibody against horse dander and its RAST classification score.

Rows 8-9: Show the amount of IgE antibody against cow dander and its RAST classification score.

is.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	ISSEQ	ISREFID	ISTESTCD	ISTEST	ISBDAGNT	ISTSTDTL	ISORRES	ISORRESU	ISSTRESC	ISSTRESN	ISSTRESU	ISSPEC	ISMETHOD	VISITNUM	VISIT	ISDTC
1	XYZ	IS	XYZ1234	1	12453333	ARIGEAB	Allergen-induced IgE Antibody	ANIMAL MIX ANTIGENS, MULTIPLE		POSITIVE		POSITIVE			SERUM	RIA	1	SCREENING	2018-06-20
2	XYZ	IS	XYZ1234	2	12456666	ARIGEAB	Allergen-induced IgE Antibody	DOG DANDER ANTIGEN		0.12	U/mL	0.12	0.12	U/mL	SERUM	RIA	1	SCREENING	2018-06-20
3	XYZ	IS	XYZ1234	2	12456666	ARIGEAB	Allergen-induced IgE Antibody	DOG DANDER ANTIGEN	RAST SCORE	0		0	0		SERUM	RIA	1	SCREENING	2018-06-20
4	XYZ	IS	XYZ1234	3	12456666	ARIGEAB	Allergen-induced IgE Antibody	CAT DANDER ANTIGEN		0.19	U/mL	0.19	0.19	U/mL	SERUM	RIA	1	SCREENING	2018-06-20
5	XYZ	IS	XYZ1234	3	12456666	ARIGEAB	Allergen-induced IgE Antibody	CAT DANDER ANTIGEN	RAST SCORE	0		0	0		SERUM	RIA	1	SCREENING	2018-06-20
6	XYZ	IS	XYZ1234	4	12456666	ARIGEAB	Allergen-induced IgE Antibody	HORSE DANDER ANTIGEN		44	U/mL	44	44	U/mL	SERUM	RIA	1	SCREENING	2018-06-20
7	XYZ	IS	XYZ1234	4	12456666	ARIGEAB	Allergen-induced IgE Antibody	HORSE DANDER ANTIGEN	RAST SCORE	4		4	4		SERUM	RIA	1	SCREENING	2018-06-20
8	XYZ	IS	XYZ1234	5	12456666	ARIGEAB	Allergen-induced IgE Antibody	COW DANDER ANTIGEN		120	U/mL	120	120	U/mL	SERUM	RIA	1	SCREENING	2018-06-20
9	XYZ	IS	XYZ1234	5	12456666	ARIGEAB	Allergen-induced IgE Antibody	COW DANDER ANTIGEN	RAST SCORE	6		6	6		SERUM	RIA	1	SCREENING	2018-06-20

The SUPPIS dataset shows the specific and individual animal allergens within the animal mixed antigens panel test.

suppis.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	IDVAR	IDVARVAL	QNAM	QLABEL	QVAL	QORIG	QEVAL
1	XYZ	IS	XYZ1234	ISBDAGNT	1	ISMIXCOP	Mixture Component	DOG	CRF	
2	XYZ	IS	XYZ1234	ISBDAGNT	1	ISMIXCOP	Mixture Component	CAT	CRF	
3	XYZ	IS	XYZ1234	ISBDAGNT	1	ISMIXCOP	Mixture Component	HORSE	CRF	
4	XYZ	IS	XYZ1234	ISBDAGNT	1	ISMIXCOP	Mixture Component	COW	CRF	

Alternatively, instead of reporting the specific components of a mixed allergen panel, regional allergen mixes may also be reported by the specific regions/areas where they are predominant, as shown in the SUPPIS dataset below.

suppis.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	IDVAR	IDVARVAL	QNAM	QLABEL	QVAL	QORIG	QEVAL
1	XYZ	IS	XYZ1234	ISBDAGNT	1	ISALGREG	Allergen Mixture Region	CENTRAL CA, AREA 14	CRF	

6.3.5.6 Laboratory Test Results (LB)

LB – Description/Overview

A findings domain that contains laboratory test data such as hematology, clinical chemistry and urinalysis. This domain does not include microbiology or pharmacokinetic data, which are stored in separate domains.

LB – Specification

lb.xpt, Laboratory Test Results — Findings. One record per lab test per time point per visit per subject, Tabulation.

Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
STUDYID	Study Identifier	Char		Identifier	Unique identifier for a study.	Req
DOMAIN	Domain Abbreviation	Char	LB	Identifier	Two-character abbreviation for the domain.	Req
USUBJID	Unique Subject Identifier	Char		Identifier	Identifier used to uniquely identify a subject across all studies for all applications or submissions involving the product.	Req
LBSEQ	Sequence Number	Num		Identifier	Sequence number given to ensure uniqueness of subject records within a domain. May be any valid number.	Req
LBGRPID	Group ID	Char		Identifier	Used to tie together a block of related records in a single domain for a subject.	Perm
LBREFID	Specimen ID	Char		Identifier	Internal or external specimen identifier. Example: specimen ID.	Perm
LBSPID	Sponsor-Defined Identifier	Char		Identifier	Sponsor-defined reference number. May be preprinted on the CRF as an explicit line identifier or defined in the sponsor's operational database. Example: Line number on the Lab page.	Perm
LBTESTCD	Lab Test or Examination Short Name	Char	(LBTESTCD)	Topic	Short name of the measurement, test, or examination described in LBTEST. It can be used as a column name when converting a dataset from a vertical to a horizontal format. The value in LBTESTCD cannot be longer than 8 characters, nor can it start with a number (e.g., "1TEST" is not valid). LBTESTCD cannot contain characters other than letters, numbers, or underscores. Examples: "ALT", "LDH".	Req
LBTEST	Lab Test or Examination Name	Char	(LBTEST)	Synonym Qualifier	Verbatim name of the test or examination used to obtain the measurement or finding. Note: Any test normally performed by a clinical laboratory is considered a lab test. The value in LBTEST cannot be longer than 40 characters. Examples: "Alanine Aminotransferase", "Lactate Dehydrogenase".	Req
LBTSTCND	Test Condition	Char	(TESTCOND)	Variable Qualifier	Identifies any planned condition imposed by the assay system on the specimen at the time the test is performed.	Perm
LBBDAGNT	Binding Agent	Char		Variable Qualifier	The textual description of the agent that is binding to the entity in the LBTEST variable. The LBBDAGNT variable is used to indicate that there is a binding relationship between the entities in the LBTEST and LBBDAGNT variables, regardless of direction. LBBDAGNT is not a method qualifier. It should only be used when the actual interest of the measurement is the binding interaction between the 2 entities in LBTEST and LBBDAGNT. In other words, the combination of LBTEST and LBBDAGNT should describe the thing, the entity, or the analyte being measured, without the need for additional variables. The binding agent may be (but is not limited to) a test article, a portion of the test article, a related compound, or an endogenous molecule.	Perm
LBSTOPO	Test Operational Objective	Char	(TSTOPOBJ)	Variable Qualifier	Text description of the high-level purpose of the test at the operational level.	Perm
LBCAT	Category for Lab Test	Char	*	Grouping Qualifier	Used to define a category of related records across subjects. Examples: "HEMATOLOGY", "URINALYSIS", "CHEMISTRY".	Exp
LBSCAT	Subcategory for Lab Test	Char	*	Grouping Qualifier	A further categorization of a test category. Examples: "DIFFERENTIAL", "COAGULATION", "LIVER FUNCTION", "ELECTROLYTES".	Perm
LBORRES	Result or Finding in Original Units	Char		Result Qualifier	Result of the measurement or finding as originally received or collected.	Exp
LBORRESU	Original Units	Char	(UNIT)	Variable Qualifier	Original units in which the data were collected. The unit for LBORRES. Example: "g/L".	Exp
LBRESSCL	Result Scale	Char	(RSLSCLRS)	Record Qualifier	Classifies the scale of the original result value; for example, whether the result is ordinal, nominal, quantitative, or narrative.	Perm
LBRESTYP	Result Type	Char	(RESTYPRS)	Record Qualifier	Classifies the kind of result (i.e., property type) originally reported for the test. Examples include substance concentration, proportion, mass rate, and arbitrary concentration.	Perm
LBCOLSRT	Collected Summary Result Type	Char	(COLSTYP)	Record Qualifier	Used to indicate the type of collected summary result. This includes source summary results collected on a CRF or provided by an external vendor (e.g., central lab). If the summary result is derived by the sponsor	Perm

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Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
					using individual source data records from SDTM, the derived summary result is represented in ADaM. If the summary result is produced and reported by the lab, the collected summary result is represented in SDTM.	
LBORNRL0	Reference Range Lower Limit in Orig Unit	Char		Variable Qualifier	Lower end of reference range for continuous measurement in original units. Should be populated only for continuous results.	Exp
LBORNRI	Reference Range Upper Limit in Orig Unit	Char		Variable Qualifier	Upper end of reference range for continuous measurement in original units. Should be populated only for continuous results.	Exp
LBLLOD	Lower Limit of Detection	Char		Variable Qualifier	The lowest threshold (as originally received or collected) for reliably detecting the presence or absence of substance measured by a specific test. The value for the field will be as described in documentation from the instrument or lab vendor.	Perm
LBSTRESC	Character Result/Finding in Std Format	Char	(LBSTRESC)	Result Qualifier	Contains the result value for all findings, copied or derived from LBORRES in a standard format or standard units. LBSTRESC should store all results or findings in character format; if results are numeric, they should also be stored in numeric format in LBSTRESN. For example, if a test has results "NONE", "NEG", and "NEGATIVE" in LBORRES and these results effectively have the same meaning, they could be represented in standard format in LBSTRESC as "NEGATIVE". For other examples, see Original and Standardized Results .	Exp
LBSTRESN	Numeric Result/Finding in Standard Units	Num		Result Qualifier	Used for continuous or numeric results or findings in standard format; copied in numeric format from LBSTRESC. LBSTRESN should store all numeric test results or findings.	Exp
LBSTRESU	Standard Units	Char	(UNIT)	Variable Qualifier	Standardized unit used for LBSTRESC or LBSTRESN.	Exp
LBSTNRLO	Reference Range Lower Limit-Std Units	Num		Variable Qualifier	Lower end of reference range for continuous measurements for LBSTRESC/LBSTRESN in standardized units. Should be populated only for continuous results.	Exp
LBSTNRHI	Reference Range Upper Limit-Std Units	Num		Variable Qualifier	Upper end of reference range for continuous measurements in standardized units. Should be populated only for continuous results.	Exp
LBSTNRC	Reference Range for Char Rslt-Std Units	Char		Variable Qualifier	For normal range values that are character in ordinal scale or if categorical ranges were supplied. Examples: "-1 to +1", "NEGATIVE TO TRACE".	Perm
LBNRIND	Reference Range Indicator	Char	(NRIND)	Variable Qualifier	Indicates where the value falls with respect to reference range defined by LBORNRL0 and LBORNRI, LBSTNRLO and LBSTNRHI, or by LBSTNRC. Examples: "NORMAL", "ABNORMAL", "HIGH", "LOW". Sponsors should specify in the study metadata (Comments column in the Define-XML document) whether LBNRIND refers to the original or standard reference ranges and results. LBNRIND is not used to indicate clinical significance.	Exp
LBSTAT	Completion Status	Char	(ND)	Record Qualifier	Used to indicate exam not done. Should be null if a result exists in LBORRES.	Perm
LBREASND	Reason Test Not Done	Char		Record Qualifier	Describes why a measurement or test was not performed. Examples: "BROKEN EQUIPMENT", "SUBJECT REFUSED", or "SPECIMEN LOST". Used in conjunction with LBSTAT when value is "NOT DONE".	Perm
LBNAM	Vendor Name	Char		Record Qualifier	The name or identifier of the laboratory that performed the test.	Perm
LBLOINC	LOINC Code	Char	LOINC	Synonym Qualifier	Code for the lab test from the LOINC code system. The sponsor is expected to provide the dictionary name and version used to map the terms utilizing the Define-XML external codelist attributes.	Perm
LBSPEC	Specimen Type	Char	(SPECTYPE)	Record Qualifier	Defines the type of specimen used for a measurement. Examples: "SERUM", "PLASMA", "URINE".	Perm
LBSPCCND	Specimen Condition	Char	(SPECCOND)	Record Qualifier	The physical state or quality of a sample for an assessment. Examples: "HEMOLYZED", "ICTERIC", "LIPEMIC".	Perm
LBSPCUFL	Specimen Usability for the Test	Char	(NY)	Record Qualifier	Describes the usability of the specimen for the test. The value will be "N" if the specimen is not usable, and null if the specimen is usable.	Perm

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Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
LBMETHOD	Method of Test or Examination	Char	(METHOD)	Record Qualifier	Method of the test or examination. Examples: "EIA" (enzyme immunoassay), "ELECTROPHORESIS", "DIPSTICK".	Perm
LBANMETH	Analysis Method	Char	(LBANMET)	Record Qualifier	Analysis method applied to obtain a summarized result. <i>Analysis method</i> describes the method of secondary processing applied to a complex observation result (e.g., a calculation used to measure eGFR).	Perm
LBTMTHSN	Test Method Sensitivity	Char	(TSTMTHSN)	Record Qualifier	The sensitivity of the test methodology with respect to observation, detection, or quantification.	Perm
LBLOBXFL	Last Observation Before Exposure Flag	Char	(NY)	Record Qualifier	Operationally derived indicator used to identify the last non-missing value prior to RFXSTDTC. The value should be "Y" or null.	Exp
LBBFL	Baseline Flag	Char	(NY)	Record Qualifier	Indicator used to identify a baseline value. Should be "Y" or null. Note that LBBFL is retained for backward compatibility. The authoritative baseline for statistical analysis is in an ADaM dataset.	Perm
LBFAST	Fasting Status	Char	(NY)	Record Qualifier	Indicator used to identify fasting status. Examples: "Y", "N".	Perm
LBDRVFL	Derived Flag	Char	(NY)	Record Qualifier	Used to indicate a derived record. The value should be "Y" or null. Records that represent the average of other records, or do not come from the CRF, or are not as originally received or collected are examples of records that might be derived for the submission datasets. If LBDRVFL="Y", then LBORRES may be null, with LBSTRESC and (if numeric) LBSTRESN having the derived value.	Perm
LBTOX	Toxicity	Char	*	Variable Qualifier	Description of toxicity quantified by LBTOXGR. The sponsor is expected to provide the name of the scale and version used to map the terms, utilizing the external codelist element in the Define-XML document.	Perm
LBTOXGR	Standard Toxicity Grade	Char	*	Record Qualifier	Records toxicity grade value using a standard toxicity scale (e.g., the NCI CTCAE). If value is from a numeric scale, represent only the number (e.g., "2" not "Grade 2"). The sponsor is expected to provide the name of the scale and version used to map the terms, utilizing the external codelist element in the Define-XML document.	Perm
LBCLSIG	Clinically Significant, Collected	Char	(NY)	Record Qualifier	Used to indicate whether a collected observation is clinically significant based on judgment.	Perm
VISITNUM	Visit Number	Num		Timing	Clinical encounter number. Numeric version of VISIT, used for sorting.	Exp
VISIT	Visit Name	Char		Timing	Protocol-defined description of clinical encounter. May be used in addition to VISITNUM and/or VISITDY.	Perm
VISITDY	Planned Study Day of Visit	Num		Timing	Planned study day of the visit based upon RFSTDTC in Demographics.	Perm
TAETORD	Planned Order of Element within Arm	Num		Timing	Number that gives the planned order of the element within the arm.	Perm
EPOCH	Epoch	Char	(EPOCH)	Timing	Epoch associated with the start date/time of the observation, or the date/time of collection if start date/time is not collected.	Perm
LBDC	Date/Time of Specimen Collection	Char	ISO 8601 datetime or interval	Timing	Date/time of specimen collection represented in ISO 8601 character format.	Exp
LBENDTC	End Date/Time of Specimen Collection	Char	ISO 8601 datetime or interval	Timing	End date/time of specimen collection represented in ISO 8601 character format.	Perm
LBDC	Study Day of Specimen Collection	Num		Timing	Study day of specimen collection, measured as integer days. Algorithm for calculations must be relative to the sponsor-defined RFSTDTC variable in Demographics. This formula should be consistent across the submission.	Perm
LBENDY	Study Day of End of Observation	Num		Timing	Actual study day of end of observation expressed in integer days relative to the sponsor-defined RFSTDTC in Demographics.	Perm
LBTP	Planned Time Point Name	Char		Timing	Text description of time when specimen should be taken. This may be represented as an elapsed time relative to a fixed reference point, such as time of last dose. See LBTPNUM and LBTPREF. Examples: "Start", "5 min post".	Perm

Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
LBTPNUM	Planned Time Point Number	Num		Timing	Numerical version of LBTP to aid in sorting.	Perm
LBELTM	Planned Elapsed Time from Time Point Ref	Char	ISO 8601 duration	Timing	Planned elapsed time (in ISO 8601) relative to a planned fixed reference (LBTPREF). This variable is useful where there are repetitive measures. Not a clock time or a date/time variable. Represented as ISO 8601 duration. Examples: "-PT15M" to represent the period of 15 minutes prior to the reference point indicated by LBTPREF, "PT8H" to represent the period of 8 hours after the reference point indicated by LBTPREF.	Perm
LBTPREF	Time Point Reference	Char		Timing	Name of the fixed reference point referred to by LBELTM, LBTPNUM, and LBTP. Examples: "PREVIOUS DOSE", "PREVIOUS MEAL".	Perm
LBRFTDC	Date/Time of Reference Time Point	Char	ISO 8601 datetime or interval	Timing	Date/time of the reference time point, LBTPREF.	Perm
LBPTFL	Point in Time Flag	Char	(NY)	Timing	An indication that the specimen was collected at a single point in time. The value is "Y" or null. The intent of this variable in the LB domain is to aid mapping to LOINC codes in the dataset, when LOINC part "Time Aspect" = "Pt".	Perm
LBP DUR	Planned Duration	Char	ISO 8601 duration	Timing	Planned duration of specimen collection. If LBPTFL is "Y" then LBP DUR is null.	Perm

¹In this column, an asterisk (*) indicates that the variable may be subject to controlled terminology. CDISC/NCI codelist values are enclosed in parentheses.

LB – Assumptions

1. This domain captures laboratory data collected on the CRF or received from a central provider or vendor.
2. For lab tests that do not have continuous numeric results (e.g., urine protein as measured by dipstick, descriptive tests such as urine color), LBSTNRC could be populated either with normal range values that are a range of character values for an ordinal scale (e.g., "NEGATIVE to TRACE") or a delimited set of values that are considered to be normal (e.g., "YELLOW", "AMBER"). LBORNRL0, LBORN RHI, LBSTNRLO, and LBSTNRHI should be null for these types of tests.
3. LBNRIND can be added to indicate where a result falls with respect to reference range defined by LBORNRL0 and LBORN RHI. Examples: "HIGH", "LOW". If toxicity grading is available, values would be represented in the variables LBTOX and LBTOXGR. Clinical significance would be represented as described in Section 4.5.5, [Clinical Significance for Findings Observation Class Data](#), in LBCLSIG (see also LB Example 1).
4. For lab tests where the specimen is collected over time (e.g., 24-hour urine collection), the start date/time of the collection goes into LBDTC and the end date/time of collection goes into LBENDTC. See Section 4.4.8, [Date and Time Reported in a Domain Based on Findings](#).
5. Any Identifiers, Timing variables, or Findings general observation class qualifiers may be added to the LB domain, but the following qualifiers would not generally be used: --BODSYS, --SEV.
6. A value derived by a central lab according to its procedures is considered collected rather than derived. See Section 4.1.8.1, [Origin Metadata for Variables](#).
7. The variable LBORRESU uses the UNIT codelist. This means that sponsors should be submitting a term from the CDISC Submission Value column in the published Controlled Terminology List that is maintained for CDISC by NCI EVS. When sponsors have units that are not in this column, they should first check to see if their unit is mathematically synonymous with an existing/published unit from the UNIT codelist and submit their lab values using the published CDISC submission value. Example: "g/L" and "mg/mL" are mathematically synonymous, but only "g/L" is the submission value in

the CDISC Unit codelist. If this is not the case, the unit must be added as a codelist extensible value in the Define.xml, and a new-term request must be submitted.

- a. CDISC Controlled Terminology Rules for Lab and Unit are available at <https://www.cdisc.org/standards/terminology/controlled-terminology>.
8. The LBLOINC variable contains a code from the Logical Observation Identifiers Names and Codes (LOINC) database that identifies a specific laboratory test. The LOINC to LB Mapping Codetable, available at <https://www.cdisc.org/standards/terminology/controlled-terminology>, may be used to identify appropriate CDISC CT values for a test with a particular LOINC code. In addition to LBTEST, LBSPEC, LBMETHOD, and LBORRESU, the aspects of a test that are associated with a LOINC code may be represented in the variables LBTPT, LBANMETH, LBPOS, LBLOC, LBFAST, LBTSTCND, LBBDAGNT, LBTSTOPO, LBRESSCL, LBRESTYP, LBCOLSRT, LBLLOD, LBPTFL, and LBDUR. These additional variables are only required to be populated when necessary to provide a semantically meaningful distinction between records with different LBLOINC values.

LB – Examples

Example 1

This example illustrates the use of previously published LB domain variables and introduces several new variables that were added to SDTMv2.0, including LBTSTCND, LBRESSCL, LBRESTYP, LBCOLSRT, LBLLOD, LBTMTHSN, LBPTFL, and LBDUR. These variables, in part, aid in harmonization to LOINC.

- Row 1:** Shows a value collected in 1 unit, but converted to selected standard unit. See Section 4.5.1, [Original and Standardized Results of Findings and Tests Not Done](#), for additional examples for the population of result qualifiers. The result was evaluated by the investigator and determined to be not clinically significant.
- Rows 2-3:** Show 2 records for alkaline phosphatase done at the same visit, a day apart. LBPTFL is set to "Y" for both rows because each result is based on a sample from a single point in time.
- Rows 4-5:** Show 2 derived records (mean of records 2 and 3 and maximum value of records 2 and 3) grouped by a common LBGRPID value. The derived result in row 4 is described as a mean (LBCOLSRT="MEAN, ARITHMETIC"), but LBDRVFL is missing because the mean result was provided by the vendor. The derived result in row 5 was derived by the sponsor, and so is flagged as derived (LBDRVFL="Y"); LBCOLSRT is not populated because the result is not a collected summary result. For both derived results, the sponsor chose to populate LBRESSCL, LBRESTYP, LBSPEC, and LBFAST consistent with the 2 individual alkaline phosphatase records but did not populate LBLOINC or LBPTFL because neither derived record represented a single point in time. The sponsor chose to populate LBDTC with the first of the 2 specimen collection dates.
- Row 6:** Shows use of LBTMTHSN to represent "HIGH SENSITIVITY" for the high-sensitivity C-reactive protein (hs-CRP) test.
- Rows 7, 10:** Show use of LBTSTCND. For the cryoglobulin test, 1-day cold incubation is noted; for the platelet aggregation test, collagen induced is noted.
- Row 8:** Shows use of LBLLOD for a prostate-specific antigen test.
- Row 9:** Shows use of LBDUR to represent the planned duration of "PT24H" for collection of urine samples for the protein test. LBPTFL is set to missing because this test was not conducted at a single point in time.
- Rows 12-13:** Show a suggested use of the LBSCAT variable. LBSCAT could be used to further classify types of tests within a laboratory panel (e.g., "DIFFERENTIAL"). The LYMLE result was evaluated by the investigator and determined to be not clinically significant.
- Row 15:** Shows the proper use of the LBSTAT variable to indicate "NOT DONE", where a reason was collected when a test was not done. LBRESSCL, LBRESTYP, LBLOINC, LBSPEC, LBMETHOD, and LBPTFL are populated to describe the properties of the test that was not done.

Example 4

This example illustrates the use of the LBTSTOPO variable to identify the tests that screen, confirm, and quantify the presence of a substance.

Row 1: Shows cannabinoids are screened.

Row 2: Shows the previously detected cannabinoids are further confirmed in the subject.

Row 3: Shows the quantification of the cannabinoids.

lb.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	LBGRPID	LBSEQ	LBTESTCD	LBTEST	LBTSTOPO	LBCAT	LBORRES	LBORRESU	LBSTRESC	LBSTRESN	LBSTRESU	LBLOINC	LBSPEC	LBMETHOD	LBLOBXFL	LBDC	VISITNUM	VISIT
1	ABC	LB	ABC-001-001	1	1	CANNAB	Cannabinoids	SCREEN	DRUG TOXICITY	POSITIVE		POSITIVE			19287-2	URINE	KINETIC MICROPARTICLE IMMUNOASSAY	Y	2013-02-16	1	Week 1
2	ABC	LB	ABC-001-001	1	2	CANNAB	Cannabinoids	CONFIRM	DRUG TOXICITY	POSITIVE		POSITIVE			19289-8	URINE	MASS SPECTROMETRY	Y	2013-02-16	1	Week 1
3	ABC	LB	ABC-001-001	1	3	CANNAB	Cannabinoids	QUANTIFY	DRUG TOXICITY	271	ug/L	271	271	ug/L	42860-7	URINE	GC/MS	Y	2013-02-16	1	Week 1

Example 5

This example illustrates the use of the LBBDAGNT variable for a single agent. **Note:** More complex use cases may require additional concepts for complete modeling. In this simple target engagement assessment, the target protein analytes interact with the binding agent. The use of the word "free" in the descriptions of rows 2 and 4 does not refer to the naturally occurring hepatocyte growth factor receptors or epidermal growth factor receptors, but rather to the receptors not bound to the binding agent. Representing the binding agent shows that what is being measured is the portion of the target receptors not bound to the binding agent, not the concentration of the receptors at their natural state.

Row 1: Shows the total amount of HGFR, both soluble and bound, to the target "ABC-8675309".

Row 2: Shows the amount of free HGFR not bound to the target "ABC-8675309" (i.e., a measure of the soluble analyte not bound to the target).

Row 3: Shows the total amount of EGFR, both soluble and bound, to the target "ABC-8675309".

Row 4: Shows the amount of free EGFR not bound to the target "ABC-8675309" (i.e., a measure of the soluble analyte not bound to the target).

lb.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	LBSEQ	LBTESTCD	LBTEST	LBBDAGNT	LBCAT	LBORRES	LBORRESU	LBSTRESC	LBSTRESN	LBSTRESU	LBSPEC	LBMETHOD	LBDC	VISITNUM	VISIT
1	ABC	LB	ABC-123456	1	HGFR	Hepatocyte Growth Factor Receptor	ABC-8675309	TARGET ENGAGEMENT	35	ng/mL	35	35	ng/mL	SERUM	ELISA	2017-07-05	2	WEEK 2
2	ABC	LB	ABC-123456	2	HGFRFR	Hepatocyte Growth Factor Receptor, Free	ABC-8675309	TARGET ENGAGEMENT	10	ng/mL	10	10	ng/mL	SERUM	ELISA	2017-07-05	2	WEEK 2
3	ABC	LB	ABC-123456	3	EGFR	Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor	ABC-8675309	TARGET ENGAGEMENT	100	ng/mL	100	100	ng/mL	SERUM	ELISA	2017-07-05	2	WEEK 2
4	ABC	LB	ABC-123456	4	EGFRFR	Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor, Free	ABC-8675309	TARGET ENGAGEMENT	20	ng/mL	20	20	ng/mL	SERUM	ELISA	2017-07-05	2	WEEK 2

6.3.5.7 Microbiology Domains

The microbiology domains include Microbiology Specimen (MB) and Microbiology Susceptibility (MS). The MB domain is used for the detection, identification, quantification, and other characterizations of microorganisms in subject samples, except for drug susceptibility testing. MS is used for representing data from drug-susceptibility testing on the organisms identified in MB. All non-host infectious organisms—including bacteria, viruses, fungi, and parasites—are appropriate for the microbiology domains.

6.3.5.7.1 Microbiology Specimen (MB)

MB – Description/Overview

A findings domain that represents non-host organisms identified including bacteria, viruses, parasites, protozoa and fungi.

MB – Specification

mb.xpt, Microbiology Specimen — Findings. One record per microbiology specimen finding per time point per visit per subject, Tabulation.

Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
STUDYID	Study Identifier	Char		Identifier	Unique identifier for a study.	Req
DOMAIN	Domain Abbreviation	Char	MB	Identifier	Two-character abbreviation for the domain.	Req
USUBJID	Unique Subject Identifier	Char		Identifier	Identifier used to uniquely identify a subject across all studies for all applications or submissions involving the product.	Req
FOCID	Focus of Study-Specific Interest	Char		Identifier	Identification of a focus of study-specific interest on or within a subject or specimen as called out in the protocol for which a measurement, test, or examination was performed. The value in this variable should have inherent semantic meaning.	Perm
MBSEQ	Sequence Number	Num		Identifier	Sequence number to ensure uniqueness of records within a dataset for a subject. May be any valid number.	Req
MBGRPID	Group ID	Char		Identifier	Optional group identifier, used to link together a block of related records within a subject in a domain.	Perm
MBREFID	Reference ID	Char		Identifier	Internal or external specimen identifier (e.g., sample ID for a subject sample from which a microbial culture was generated).	Perm
MBSPID	Sponsor-Defined Identifier	Char		Identifier	Sponsor-defined reference number. May be preprinted on the CRF as an explicit line identifier or defined in the sponsor's operational database.	Perm
MBLNKID	Link ID	Char		Identifier	Identifier used to link related records across domains. This may be a one-to-one or a one-to-many relationship. For example, it may be used to link genetic findings (in the PF domain) about a microbe to the original culture of that microbe (in MB), or to susceptibility records (in MS) if needed.	Perm
MBLNKGRP	Link Group ID	Char		Identifier	Identifier used to link related records across domains. This will usually be a many-to-one relationship.	Perm
MBTESTCD	Microbiology Test or Finding Short Name	Char	(MBTESTCD)	Topic	Short name of the measurement, test, or finding described in MBTEST. It can be used as a column name when converting a dataset from a vertical to a horizontal format. The value in MBTESTCD cannot be longer than 8 characters, nor can it start with a number (e.g., "1TEST" is not valid). MBTESTCD cannot contain characters other than letters, numbers, or underscores. Examples: "MCOORGIDN" for Microbial Organism Identification "GMNCOC" for Gram Negative Cocci.	Req
MBTEST	Microbiology Test or Finding Name	Char	(MBTEST)	Synonym Qualifier	Verbatim name of the test or examination used to obtain the measurement or finding. The value in MBTEST cannot be longer than 40 characters. Examples: "Microbial Organism Identification", "Gram Negative Cocci", "HIV-1 RNA".	Req
MBTSTDTL	Measurement, Test or Examination Detail	Char	(MBTSTDTL)	Variable Qualifier	Further description of MBTESTCD and MBTEST. Example: "VIRAL LOAD" when MBTESTCD represents viral genetic material, such as "HCRNA", "QUANTIFICATION" when MBTESTCD represents any organism being quantified.	Perm
MBCAT	Category	Char	*	Grouping Qualifier	Used to define a category of related records.	Perm
MBSCAT	Subcategory	Char	*	Grouping Qualifier	Used to define a further categorization of MBCAT values.	Perm
MBORRES	Result or Finding in Original Units	Char		Result Qualifier	Result of the microbiology measurement or finding as originally received or collected. Examples for "GRAM STAIN" findings: "+3 MODERATE", "+2 FEW", "<10". Examples for "CULTURE PLATE" findings: "KLEBSIELLA PNEUMONIAE", "STREPTOCOCCUS PNEUMONIAE".	Exp
MBORRESU	Original Units	Char	(UNIT)	Variable Qualifier	Original unit for MBORRES. Example: "mcg/mL".	Perm
MBSTRESC	Result or Finding in Standard Format	Char		Result Qualifier	Contains the result value for all findings copied or derived from MBORRES, in a standard format or standard units. MBSTRESC should store all results or findings in character format; if results are numeric, they should also be stored in numeric format in MBSTRESN. For example, if a test has results "+3 MODERATE", "MOD", and "MODERATE" in MBORRES and these results effectively have the same meaning, they could be represented in standard format in MBSTRESC as "MODERATE".	Exp

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Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
MBSTRESN	Numeric Result/Finding in Standard Units	Num		Result Qualifier	Used for continuous or numeric results or findings in standard format; copied in numeric format from MBSTRESC. MBSTRESN should store all numeric test results or findings.	Perm
MBSTRESU	Standard Units	Char	(UNIT)	Variable Qualifier	Standardized units used for MBSTRESC and MBSTRESN.	Perm
MBRESCAT	Result Category	Char		Variable Qualifier	Used to categorize the result of a finding in a standard format.	Perm
MBSTAT	Completion Status	Char	(ND)	Record Qualifier	Used to indicate that a question was not asked or a test was not done, or that a test was attempted but did not generate a result. Should be null or have a value of "NOT DONE".	Perm
MBREASND	Reason Not Done	Char		Record Qualifier	Reason not done. Used in conjunction with MBSTAT when value is NOT DONE. Examples: "BROKEN EQUIPMENT", "SUBJECT REFUSED".	Perm
MBNAM	Laboratory/Vendor Name	Char		Record Qualifier	Name or identifier of the vendor (e.g., laboratory) that provided the test results.	Perm
MBLOINC	LOINC Code	Char		Synonym Qualifier	Logical Observation Identifiers Names and Codes (LOINC) code for the topic variable (e.g., lab test).	Perm
MBSPEC	Specimen Material Type	Char	(SPECTYPE)	Record Qualifier	Defines the type of specimen used for a measurement. Examples: "SPUTUM", "BLOOD", "PUS".	Perm
MBSPCCND	Specimen Condition	Char	(SPECCOND)	Record Qualifier	Free or standardized text describing the condition of the specimen. Example: "CONTAMINATED".	Perm
MBLOC	Specimen Collection Location	Char	(LOC)	Record Qualifier	Anatomical location relevant to the collection of the measurement.	Perm
MBLAT	Laterality	Char	(LAT)	Variable Qualifier	Qualifier for specimen collection location further detailing laterality. Examples: "RIGHT", "LEFT", "BILATERAL".	Perm
MBDIR	Directionality	Char	(DIR)	Variable Qualifier	Qualifier for specimen collection location further detailing directionality. Examples: "ANTERIOR", "LOWER", "PROXIMAL".	Perm
MBMETHOD	Method of Test or Examination	Char	(METHOD)	Record Qualifier	Method of the test or examination. Examples: "GRAM STAIN", "MICROBIAL CULTURE, LIQUID", "QUANTITATIVE REVERSE TRANSCRIPTASE POLYMERASE CHAIN REACTION".	Exp
MBLOBXFL	Last Observation Before Exposure Flag	Char	(NY)	Record Qualifier	Operationally derived indicator used to identify the last non-missing value prior to RFXSTDTC. The value should be "Y" or null.	Perm
MBBLFL	Baseline Flag	Char	(NY)	Record Qualifier	Indicator used to identify a baseline value. Should be "Y" or null. Note that MBBLFL is retained for backward compatibility. The authoritative baseline for statistical analysis is in an ADaM dataset.	Perm
MBFAST	Fasting Status	Char	(NY)	Record Qualifier	Indicator used to identify fasting status. Valid values include "Y", "N", "U", or null if not relevant.	Perm
MBDRVFL	Derived Flag	Char	(NY)	Record Qualifier	Used to indicate a derived record (e.g., a record that represents the average of other records such as a computed baseline). Should be "Y" or null.	Perm
VISITNUM	Visit Number	Num		Timing	Clinical encounter number. Numeric version of VISIT, used for sorting.	Exp
VISIT	Visit Name	Char		Timing	Protocol-defined description of a clinical encounter.	Perm
VISITDY	Planned Study Day of Visit	Num		Timing	Planned study day of VISIT. Should be an integer.	Perm
TAETORD	Planned Order of Element within Arm	Num		Timing	Number that gives the planned order of the element within the arm for the element which the specimen collection occurred.	Perm
EPOCH	Epoch	Char	(EPOCH)	Timing	Epoch associated with the date/time at which the specimen was collected.	Perm
MBDTC	Date/Time of Collection	Char	ISO 8601 datetime or interval	Timing	Date/time of specimen collection.	Exp
MBDY	Study Day of Visit/Collection/Exam	Num		Timing	Study day of the specimen collection, measured as integer days. Algorithm for calculations must be relative to the sponsor-defined RFSTDTC variable in Demographics. This formula should be consistent across the submission.	Perm
MBTPT	Planned Time Point Name	Char		Timing	Text description of time when specimen should be taken. This may be represented as an elapsed time relative to a fixed reference point, such as time of last dose. See MBTPTNUM and MBTPTREF. Examples: "Start", "5 min post".	Perm

Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
MBTPTNUM	Planned Time Point Number	Num		Timing	Numeric version of MBTPT used in sorting.	Perm
MBELTM	Planned Elapsed Time from Time Point Ref	Char	ISO 8601 duration	Timing	Planned elapsed time (in ISO 8601) relative to a planned fixed reference (MBTPTREF). This variable is useful where there are repetitive measures. Not a clock time or a date time variable. Represented as an ISO 8601 duration. Examples: "-PT15M" to represent the period of 15 minutes prior to the reference point indicated by MBTPTREF, or "PT8H" to represent the period of 8 hours after the reference point indicated by MBTPTREF.	Perm
MBTPTREF	Time Point Reference	Char		Timing	Name of the fixed reference point referred to by MBELTM, MBTPTNUM, and MBTPT. Example: "PREVIOUS DOSE".	Perm
MBRFTDTC	Date/Time of Reference Time Point	Char	ISO 8601 datetime or interval	Timing	Date/time for a fixed reference time point, MBTPTREF.	Perm

¹In this column, an asterisk (*) indicates that the variable may be subject to controlled terminology. CDISC/NCI codelist values are enclosed in parentheses.

MB – Assumptions

1. Representation of findings in the Microbiology Specimen domain should be handled as follows:
 - a. In cases of tests that target an organism, group of organisms, or antigen for identification, MBTEST equals the name of the organism/antigen targeted by the identification assay, and
 - i. MBTSTDTL should be "DETECTION".
 - ii. The result should generally be "PRESENT"/"ABSENT", "POSITIVE"/"NEGATIVE", or "INDETERMINATE". However, there may be cases where a test differentiates between 2 or more similar organisms, in which case it would be appropriate for the result to be the name of the organism detected. For example, a test may look for influenza A or influenza B antigen. In this case, MBTEST would be "Influenza A/B Antigen"; the result could be "INFLUENZA A ANTIGEN", "INFLUENZA B ANTIGEN", or "INFLUENZA A/B ANTIGEN".
 - b. For non-targeted identification of organisms (i.e., tests that have the ability to identify a range of organisms without specifically targeting any), the value for MBTESTCD/MBTEST should be "MCORGIDN"/"Microbial Organism Identification", and the result should be the name of the organism or group of organisms found to be present (e.g., "INFLUENZA A VIRUS SUBTYPE H1N1"; "CLONORCHIS SINENSIS "). In this scenario MBORRES is populated with values from the Microorganism Codelist (C85491).
 - c. Culture characteristics covers concepts such as growth/no growth, colony quantification measures, colony color, colony morphology, and so on. **Note that this does not include drug susceptibility testing, which is represented in the Microbiology Susceptibility (MS) domain.**
 - i. MBTESTCD/MBTEST should be the name of the organism or group of organisms being characterized.
 - ii. MBTSTDTL should be the name of the characteristic being described (e.g., "COLONY COUNT", "VIRAL LOAD").
 - iii. MBGRPID should be used to group characteristic records with the identification record of the organism to which the characteristics apply.
 - iv. CDISC Controlled Terminology Rules for Microbiology (MB/MS) domains are available at <https://www.cdisc.org/standards/terminology/controlled-terminology>.
2. MBDTC represents the date the specimen was collected.

3. If the specimen was cultured, the start and end date of culture are represented in the [Biospecimen Events \(BE\)](#) domain in BESTDTC and BEENDTC respectively. The variable --REFID represents the sample ID as originally assigned in the BE domain. See BE domain assumptions in the SDTMIG v3.4, section 6.2.2, for guidelines on assigning --REFID values to samples and subsamples.
 - a. Culture dates can be connected to the MB record via MBREFID and BEREVID.
 - b. If the same sample is associated with many biospecimen events and tests, users may need to make use of additional linking variables such as --LNKID.
4. The variable NHOID is not allowed for use in the MB domain. Any additional Identifiers, Timing variables, or Findings general observation class qualifiers may be added to the MB domain, but the following variables would not generally be used: --MODIFY, --BODSYS, --FAST, --TOX, --TOXGR, --SEV.

6.3.5.7.2 Microbiology Susceptibility (MS)

MS – Description/Overview

A findings domain that represents drug susceptibility testing results only. This includes phenotypic testing (where drug is added directly to a culture of organisms) and genotypic tests that provide results in terms of susceptible or resistant. Drug susceptibility testing may occur on a wide variety of non-host organisms, including bacteria, viruses, fungi, protozoa and parasites.

MS – Specification

ms.xpt, Microbiology Susceptibility — Findings. One record per microbiology susceptibility test (or other organism-related finding) per organism found in MB, Tabulation.

Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
STUDYID	Study Identifier	Char		Identifier	Unique identifier for a study.	Req
DOMAIN	Domain Abbreviation	Char	MS	Identifier	Two-character abbreviation for the domain.	Req
USUBJID	Unique Subject Identifier	Char		Identifier	Identifier used to uniquely identify a subject across all studies for all applications or submissions involving the product.	Req
NHOID	Non-host Organism ID	Char		Identifier	Sponsor-defined identifier for a non-host organism which should only be used when the organism is the subject of the TEST. This variable should be populated with an intuitive name based on the identity of the non-host organism as reported by a lab (e.g., "A/California/7/2009 (H1N1)"). It is not to be used as a qualifier of the result in the record on which it appears.	Perm
MSSEQ	Sequence Number	Num		Identifier	Sequence number to ensure uniqueness of records within a dataset for a subject (or within a parameter, in the case of the Trial Summary domain). May be any valid number (including decimals) and does not have to start at 1.	Req
MSGRPID	Group ID	Char		Identifier	Optional group identifier, used to link together a block of related records within a subject in a domain. In SDTMIG v3.2 this was an Expected variable. In this version, the core designation has been changed to Permissible.	Perm
MSREFID	Reference ID	Char		Identifier	Optional internal or external identifier (e.g., an identifier for the culture/isolate being tested for susceptibility).	Perm
MSSPID	Sponsor-Defined Identifier	Char		Identifier	Sponsor-defined reference number. May be preprinted on the CRF as an explicit line identifier or defined in the sponsor's operational database.	Perm
MSLNKID	Link ID	Char		Identifier	Identifier used to link related records across domains. This may be a one-to-one or a one-to-many relationship. For example, it may be used to link genetic findings (in the PF domain) about a microbe to the original culture of that microbe (in MB), or to susceptibility records (in MS) if needed.	Perm

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Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
MSTESTCD	Short Name of Assessment	Char	(MSTESTCD)	Topic	Short character value for MSTEST used as a column name when converting a dataset from a vertical format to a horizontal format. It can be used as a column name when converting a dataset from a vertical to a horizontal format. The value in MSTESTCD cannot be longer than 8 characters, nor can it start with a number (e.g., "1TEST" is not valid). MSTESTCD cannot contain characters other than letters, numbers, or underscores. Examples: "MIC" for Minimum Inhibitory Concentration; "MICROSUS" for Microbial Susceptibility.	Req
MSTEST	Name of Assessment	Char	(MSTEST)	Synonym Qualifier	Verbatim name of the test or examination used to obtain the measurement or finding. The value in MSTEST cannot be longer than 40 characters. Examples: "Minimum Inhibitory Concentration", "Microbial Susceptibility".	Req
MSAGENT	Agent Name	Char		Variable Qualifier	The name of the agent for which resistance is tested. The agent specified may be based on genetic markers or direct phenotypic drug sensitivity testing. Examples: "Penicillin", name of study drug.	Exp
MSCONC	Agent Concentration	Num		Variable Qualifier	Numeric concentration of agent listed in MSAGENT.	Perm
MSCONCU	Agent Concentration Units	Char	(UNIT)	Variable Qualifier	Units for value of the agent concentration listed in MSCONC. Example: "mg/L".	Perm
MSTSTDTL	Measurement, Test or Examination Detail	Char		Variable Qualifier	Further description of MSTESTCD and MSTEST.	Perm
MSCAT	Category	Char	*	Grouping Qualifier	Used to define a category of MSTEST values.	Perm
MSSCAT	Subcategory	Char	*	Grouping Qualifier	Used to define a further categorization of MSCAT values.	Perm
MSORRES	Result or Finding in Original Units	Char		Result Qualifier	Result of the measurement or finding as originally received or collected.	Exp
MSORRESU	Original Units	Char	(UNIT)	Variable Qualifier	Unit for MSORRES. Examples: "ug/mL".	Perm
MSSTRESC	Result or Finding in Standard Format	Char		Result Qualifier	Contains the result value for all findings, copied or derived from MSORRES in a standard format or in standard units. MSSTRESC should store all results or findings in character format; if results are numeric, they should also be stored in numeric format in MSSTRESN. For example, if various tests have results "NONE", "NEG", and "NEGATIVE" in MSORRES and these results effectively have the same meaning, they could be represented in standard format in MSSTRESC as "NEGATIVE".	Exp
MSSTRESN	Numeric Result/Finding in Standard Units	Num		Result Qualifier	Used for continuous or numeric results or findings in standard format; copied in numeric format from MSSTRESC. MSSTRESN should store all numeric test results or findings.	Perm
MSSTRESU	Standard Units	Char	(UNIT)	Variable Qualifier	Standardized units used for MSSTRESC and MSSTRESN. Example: "mol/L".	Perm
MSNRIND	Normal/Reference Range Indicator	Char	(NRIND)	Variable Qualifier	Used to indicate the value is outside the normal range or reference range. May be defined by MSORNRLO and MSORNRHI or other objective criteria. Examples: "Y", "N", "HIGH", "LOW", "NORMAL", "ABNORMAL".	Perm
MSRESCAT	Result Category	Char	(MSRESCAT)	Variable Qualifier	Used to categorize the result of a finding. In SDTMIG v3.2, MSRESCAT was used to categorize a numeric susceptibility result represented in MSORRES as either "SUSCEPTIBLE", "INTERMEDIATE", or "RESISTANT". However, results from some susceptibility tests may report only a categorical result and not a numeric result. Thus, in order for susceptibility results to be represented consistently, MSRESCAT should no longer be used for this purpose. In this version, the core designation has been changed from Expected to Permissible.	Perm
MSSTAT	Completion Status	Char	(ND)	Record Qualifier	Used to indicate that a question was not asked or a test was not done, or a test was attempted but did not generate a result. Should be null or have a value of "NOT DONE".	Perm
MSREASND	Reason Not Done	Char		Record Qualifier	Reason not done. Used in conjunction with MSSTAT when value is "NOT DONE".	Perm
MSXFN	External File Path	Char		Record Qualifier	Filename for an external file.	Perm

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Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
MSNAM	Laboratory/Vendor Name	Char		Record Qualifier	Name or identifier of the vendor (e.g., laboratory) that provided the test results.	Perm
MSLOINC	LOINC Code	Char		Synonym Qualifier	Logical Observation Identifiers Names and Codes (LOINC) code for the topic variable such as a lab test.	Perm
MSSPEC	Specimen Material Type	Char	(SPECTYPE)	Record Qualifier	Defines the type of specimen used for a measurement. Example: "SPUTUM".	Perm
MSSPCCND	Specimen Condition	Char	(SPECCOND)	Record Qualifier	Defines the condition of the specimen. Example: "CLOUDY".	Perm
MSLOC	Location Used for the Measurement	Char	(LOC)	Record Qualifier	Anatomical location of the subject relevant to the collection of the measurement.	Perm
MSLAT	Laterality	Char	(LAT)	Variable Qualifier	Qualifier for anatomical location or specimen further detailing laterality. Examples: "RIGHT", "LEFT", "BILATERAL".	Perm
MSDIR	Directionality	Char	(DIR)	Variable Qualifier	Qualifier for anatomical location or specimen further detailing directionality. Examples: "ANTERIOR", "LOWER", "PROXIMAL".	Perm
MSMETHOD	Method of Test or Examination	Char	(METHOD)	Record Qualifier	Method of the test or examination. Examples: "EPSILOMETER", "MACRO BROTH DILUTION".	Perm
MSANMETH	Analysis Method	Char		Record Qualifier	Analysis method applied to obtain a summarized result. Analysis method describes the method of secondary processing applied to a complex observation result (e.g., an image or a genetic sequence).	Perm
MSLOBXFL	Last Observation Before Exposure Flag	Char	(NY)	Record Qualifier	Operationally derived indicator used to identify the last non-missing value prior to RFXSTDTC. The value should be "Y" or null.	Perm
MSBLFL	Baseline Flag	Char	(NY)	Record Qualifier	Indicator used to identify a baseline value. Should be "Y" or null. Note that MSBLFL is retained for backward compatibility. The authoritative baseline for statistical analysis is in an ADaM dataset.	Perm
MSFAST	Fasting Status	Char	(NY)	Record Qualifier	Indicator used to identify fasting status. Valid values include "Y", "N", "U", or null if not relevant.	Perm
MSDRVFL	Derived Flag	Char	(NY)	Record Qualifier	Used to indicate a derived record (e.g., a record that represents the average of other records such as a computed baseline). Should be "Y" or null.	Perm
MSEVAL	Evaluator	Char	(EVAL)	Record Qualifier	Role of the person who provided the evaluation. Used only for results that are subjective (e.g., assigned by a person or a group). Examples: "ADJUDICATION COMMITTEE", "INDEPENDENT ASSESSOR", "MICROSCOPIST".	Perm
MSEVALID	Evaluator Identifier	Char	(MEDEVAL)	Variable Qualifier	Used to distinguish multiple evaluators with the same role recorded in MSEVAL. Examples: "RADIOLOGIST1" or "RADIOLOGIST2".	Perm
MSACPTFL	Accepted Record Flag	Char	(NY)	Record Qualifier	In cases where more than 1 assessor provides an evaluation of a result or response, this flag identifies the record that is considered, by an independent assessor, to be the accepted evaluation. Expected to be "Y" or null.	Perm
MSLLOQ	Lower Limit of Quantitation	Num		Variable Qualifier	Indicates the lower limit of quantitation for an assay. Units will be those used for MSSTRESU.	Perm
MSULOQ	Upper Limit of Quantitation	Num		Variable Qualifier	Indicates the upper limit of quantitation for an assay. Units will be those used for MSSTRESU.	Perm
MSREPNUM	Repetition Number	Num		Record Qualifier	The incidence number of a test that is repeated within a given timeframe for the same test. The level of granularity can vary (e.g., within a time point, within a visit). Examples: multiple measurements of blood pressure, multiple analyses of a sample.	Perm
VISITNUM	Visit Number	Num		Timing	Clinical encounter number. Numeric version of VISIT, used for sorting.	Exp
VISIT	Visit Name	Char		Timing	Protocol-defined description of a clinical encounter.	Perm
VISITDY	Planned Study Day of Visit	Num		Timing	Planned study day of VISIT. Should be an integer.	Perm
TAETORD	Planned Order of Element within Arm	Num		Timing	Number that gives the planned order of the element within the arm for the element in which the specimen was collected.	Perm
EPOCH	Epoch	Char	(EPOCH)	Timing	Epoch associated with the date/time at which the specimen was collected.	Perm

Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
MSDTC	Date/Time of Collection	Char	ISO 8601 datetime or interval	Timing	Collection date and time of an observation.	Perm
MSDY	Study Day of Visit/Collection/Exam	Num		Timing	Actual study day of visit/collection/exam expressed in integer days relative to the sponsor-defined RFSTDTC in Demographics.	Perm
MSDUR	Duration	Char	ISO 8601 duration	Timing	Collected duration of an event, intervention, or finding. Used only if collected on the CRF and not derived.	Perm
MSTPT	Planned Time Point Name	Char		Timing	Text description of time when a measurement or observation should be taken as defined in the protocol. This may be represented as an elapsed time relative to a fixed reference point (e.g., time of last dose). See MSTPTNUM and MSTPTREF.	Perm
MSTPTNUM	Planned Time Point Number	Num		Timing	Numeric version of planned time point used in sorting.	Perm
MSELTM	Planned Elapsed Time from Time Point Ref	Char	ISO 8601 duration	Timing	Planned elapsed time relative to a planned fixed reference (MSTPTREF; e.g., previous dose, previous meal). This variable is useful where there are repetitive measures. Not a clock time or a date/time variable, but an interval, represented as ISO duration.	Perm
MSTPTREF	Time Point Reference	Char		Timing	Description of the fixed reference point referred to by MSELTM, MSTPTNUM, and MSTPT. Example: "PREVIOUS DOSE".	Perm
MSRFTDTC	Date/Time of Reference Time Point	Char	ISO 8601 datetime or interval	Timing	Date/time for a fixed reference time point defined by MSTPTREF.	Perm
MSEVLINT	Evaluation Interval	Char	ISO 8601 duration or interval	Timing	Duration of interval associated with an observation such as a finding MSTESTCD. Example: "-P2M" to represent a period of the past 2 months before the assessment.	Perm
MSEVINTX	Evaluation Interval Text	Char		Timing	Evaluation interval associated with an observation, where the interval is not able to be represented in ISO 8601 format. Examples: "LIFETIME", "LAST NIGHT", "RECENTLY", "OVER THE LAST FEW WEEKS".	Perm

¹In this column, an asterisk (*) indicates that the variable may be subject to controlled terminology. CDISC/NCI codelist values are enclosed in parentheses.

MS – Assumptions

1. Microbiology Susceptibility testing includes testing of the following types:
 - a. Phenotypic drug susceptibility testing (qualitative), which may involve determining susceptibility/resistance (qualitative) at a predefined concentration of drug, or determining a specific dose (quantitative) at which a drug inhibits organism growth or some other process associated with virulence.
 - i. For studies using qualitative testing methods, MSAGENT, MSCONC, and MSCONCU are used to represent the predefined drug, concentration, and units, respectively. Results are represented with values such as “SUSCEPTIBLE” or “RESISTANT”.
 - ii. For studies using quantitative testing methods, MSAGENT is used to represent the drug being tested; MSCONC and MSCONCU are not used. The concentration at which growth is inhibited is the result in these cases (MSORRES, MSSTRESC/MSSTRESN), with units being represented in MSORRESU/MSSTRESU.
 - b. Genetic tests that provide results in terms of susceptible/resistant *only* (e.g., nucleic acid amplification tests (NAAT)). Genotypic tests that provide results in terms of specific changes to nucleotides, codons, or amino acids of genes/gene products associated with resistance should be represented in the Genomic Findings (GF) domain, as that domain structure contains the variables necessary to accommodate data of this type. If a test provides both mutation data and susceptibility data, the mutation results should be represented in GF and the susceptibility information should be represented in MS. In these cases, the GF records should be linked via RELREC to susceptibility records in MS.

- i. As in 1.a.ii, MSAGENT should be populated with the drug whose action would be affected by the genetic marker being assessed via the genotypic test. MSCONC and MSCONCU are null in these records.
 - c. CDISC Controlled Terminology Rules for Microbiology (MB/MS) domains are available at <https://www.cdisc.org/standards/terminology/controlled-terminology>.
2. MSDTC represents the date the specimen was collected.
 3. If the specimen was cultured, the start and end date of culture are represented in the Biospecimen Events (BE) domain in BESTDTC and BEENDTC, respectively.
--REFID represents the sample ID as originally assigned in the BE domain. See BE domain assumptions in the SDTMIG v3.4, Section 6.2.2, for guidelines on assigning --REFID values to samples and subsamples.
 - a. Culture dates can be connected to the MS record via MSREFID and BEREFIG.
 - b. If the same sample is associated with many biospecimen events and tests, users may need to make use of additional linking variables such as --LNKID.
 4. NHOID is a sponsor-defined, intuitive name of the non-host organism being tested. It should only be populated with values representing what is known about the identity of the organism before the results of the test are determined. It should therefore never be used as a qualifier of result.
 5. Any Identifiers, Timing variables, or Findings general observation class qualifiers may be added to the MS domain, but the following variables would not generally be used: --MODIFY, --BODSYS, --TOX, --TOXGR --SEV.

6.3.5.7.3 Microbiology Specimen/Microbiology Susceptibility Examples

Example 1

In this example, both a central and a local lab (MBNAM) independently identified *Enterococcus faecalis* (MBORRES) in a fluid specimen (MBSPEC) taken from the skin (MBLOC) of a subject at visit 1. The method used by both labs was a solid microbial culture (MBMETHOD). Because the culture was not targeted to encourage the growth of a specific organism, MBTESTCD/MBTEST = "MCOORGIDN"/"Microbial Organism Identification" and MBORRES represents the name of the organism identified.

mb.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	MBSEQ	MBREFID	MBLNKID	MBTESTCD	MBTEST	MBORRES	MBSTRESC	MBNAM	MBSPEC	MBLOC	MBMETHOD	VISITNUM	VISIT	MBDTC
1	ABC	MB	ABC-001-002	1	SPEC01	1	MCOORGIDN	Microbial Organism Identification	ENTEROCOCCUS FAECALIS	ENTEROCOCCUS FAECALIS	CENTRAL LAB ABC	FLUID	SKIN	MICROBIAL CULTURE, SOLID	1	VISIT 1	2005-07-21T08:00
2	ABC	MB	ABC-001-002	2	SPEC01	2	MCOORGIDN	Microbial Organism Identification	ENTEROCOCCUS FAECALIS	ENTEROCOCCUS FAECALIS	LOCAL LAB XYZ	FLUID	SKIN	MICROBIAL CULTURE, SOLID	1	VISIT 1	2005-07-21T08:00

After *E. faecalis* was identified in the subject sample, drug susceptibility testing was performed at each of the labs using both the sponsor's investigational drug and amoxicillin. Because an identified organism is the subject of the test, the NHOID variable is populated with "ENTEROCOCCUS FAECALIS". Between the 2 labs (MSNAM), a total of 3 susceptibility testing methods were used: epsilometer, disk diffusion, and macro broth dilution (MSMETHOD). Epsilometer and disk diffusion both use agar diffusion methods, in which an agar plate is inoculated with the microorganism of interest and either a strip (epsilometer) or discs (disk diffusion) containing various concentrations of the drug are placed on the agar plate. The epsilometer test method provides both a minimum inhibitory concentration (MSTESTCD = "MIC"), the lowest concentration of a drug that inhibits the growth of a microorganism, and a qualitative interpretation (MSTESTCD = "MICROSUS") such as susceptible, intermediate, or resistant. The disk diffusion test method provides the diameter of the zone of inhibition

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(MSTESTCD = "DIAZOINH") and a qualitative interpretation such as susceptible, intermediate, or resistant (MSTESTCD = "MICROSUS"). The quantitative and qualitative results are grouped together using MSGRPID.

The third method, macro broth dilution, was used to test the specimen at a predefined drug concentration of each of the drugs. When the drug and amount are a predefined part of the test, the variable MSAGENT is populated with the name of the drug being used in the susceptibility test. The variables MSCONC and MSCONCU represent the concentration and units of the drug being used.

Rows 1-4: Show the minimum inhibitory concentration and the interpretation result reported from Central Lab ABC from a sample that was tested for susceptibility to the sponsor drug and amoxicillin, using an epsilon meter test method.

Rows 5-6: Show that Local Lab XYZ found that the sample was susceptible to the sponsor drug at a concentration of 0.5 ug/dL and resistant to amoxicillin at a concentration of 0.5 ug/dL.

Rows 7-10: Show the diameter of the zone of inhibition and the interpretation result reported from Local Lab XYZ from a sample that was tested for susceptibility to the sponsor drug and amoxicillin using a disk diffusion test method.

ms.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	NHOID	MSGRPID	MSSEQ	MSREFID	MSLNKGRP	MSTESTCD	MSTEST	MSAGENT	MSCONC	MSCONCU	MSORRES	MSORRESU	MSSTRESC	MSSTRESN	MSSTRESU	MSNAM	MSMETHOD	MSDTC
1	ABC	MS	ABC-001-002	ENTEROCOCCUS FAECALIS	1	1	SPEC01	1	MIC	Minimum Inhibitory Concentration	Sponsor Drug			0.25	ug/dL	0.25	0.25	ug/dL	CENTRAL LAB ABC	EPSILOMETER	2005-06-19T08:00
2	ABC	MS	ABC-001-002	ENTEROCOCCUS FAECALIS	1	2	SPEC01	1	MICROSUS	Microbial Susceptibility	Sponsor Drug			SUSCEPTIBLE		SUSCEPTIBLE			CENTRAL LAB ABC	EPSILOMETER	2005-06-19T08:00
3	ABC	MS	ABC-001-002	ENTEROCOCCUS FAECALIS	2	3	SPEC01	1	MIC	Minimum Inhibitory Concentration	Amoxicillin		1	ug/dL	1	1	ug/dL	CENTRAL LAB ABC	EPSILOMETER	2005-06-19T08:00	
4	ABC	MS	ABC-001-002	ENTEROCOCCUS FAECALIS	2	4	SPEC01	1	MICROSUS	Microbial Susceptibility	Amoxicillin			RESISTANT		RESISTANT		CENTRAL LAB ABC	EPSILOMETER	2005-06-19T08:00	
5	ABC	MS	ABC-001-002	ENTEROCOCCUS FAECALIS		5	SPEC01	2	MICROSUS	Microbial Susceptibility	Sponsor Drug	0.5	ug/dL	SUSCEPTIBLE		SUSCEPTIBLE		LOCAL LAB XYZ	MACRO BROTH DILUTION	2005-06-19T08:00	
6	ABC	MS	ABC-001-002	ENTEROCOCCUS FAECALIS		6	SPEC01	2	MICROSUS	Microbial Susceptibility	Amoxicillin	0.5	ug/dL	RESISTANT		RESISTANT		LOCAL LAB XYZ	MACRO BROTH DILUTION	2005-06-19T08:00	
7	ABC	MS	ABC-001-002	ENTEROCOCCUS FAECALIS	3	7	SPEC01	2	DIAZOINH	Diameter of the Zone of Inhibition	Sponsor Drug			23	mm	23	23	mm	LOCAL LAB XYZ	DISK DIFFUSION	2005-06-26T08:00
8	ABC	MS	ABC-001-002	ENTEROCOCCUS FAECALIS	3	8	SPEC01	2	MICROSUS	Microbial Susceptibility	Sponsor Drug			SUSCEPTIBLE		SUSCEPTIBLE		LOCAL LAB XYZ	DISK DIFFUSION	2005-06-26T08:00	
9	ABC	MS	ABC-001-002	ENTEROCOCCUS FAECALIS	4	9	SPEC01	2	DIAZOINH	Diameter of the Zone of Inhibition	Amoxicillin			25	mm		25	mm	LOCAL LAB XYZ	DISK DIFFUSION	2005-06-26T08:00
10	ABC	MS	ABC-001-002	ENTEROCOCCUS FAECALIS	4	10	SPEC01	2	MICROSUS	Microbial Susceptibility	Amoxicillin			RESISTANT		RESISTANT		LOCAL LAB XYZ	DISK DIFFUSION	2005-06-26T08:00	

Although not expected, the sponsor decided to connect the identification records in MB to the records in MS using the variables MBLNKID and MSLNKGRP.

relrec.xpt

Row	STUDYID	RDOMAIN	USUBJID	IDVAR	IDVARVAL	RELTYPE	RELID
1	ABC	MB		MBLNKID		ONE	A
2	ABC	MS		MSLNKGRP		MANY	A

Example 2

In this example, a sputum sample, collected from the subject at 3 visits over the course of 15 days, was tested for the presence of infectious organisms. The 2 organisms identified were also tested for susceptibility to both penicillin and the sponsor's study drug (MSAGENT). The example shows that the 2 infecting organisms were cleared over the course of the 3 visits.

Specimen collection was represented in the Biospecimen Events (BE) domain.

be.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	BESEQ	BEREFID	BETERM	BEDTC
1	ABC	BE	ABC-001-001	1	SP01	Collecting	2005-06-19T08:00
2	ABC	BE	ABC-001-001	2	SP02	Collecting	2005-06-26T08:00
3	ABC	BE	ABC-001-001	3	SP03	Collecting	2005-07-06T08:00

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The SUPPBE dataset is used to represent 2 non-standard variables of BE.

Rows 1-3: Show that all 3 samples (IDVARVAL where IDVAR="BEREFID") were sputum, as indicated by QVAL where QNAM="BESPEC" and QLABEL="Specimen Type".

Rows 4-6: Show that all 3 sputum samples were collected via expectoration, as indicated by QVAL where QNAM="Specimen Collection Method". QVAL is populated using the CDISC Controlled Terminology codelist, "Specimen Collection Method".

suppbe.xpt

Row	STUDYID	RDOMAIN	USUBJID	IDVAR	IDVARVAL	QNAM	QLABEL	QVAL	QORIG
1	ABC	BE	ABC-01-101	BEREFID	SP01	BESPEC	Specimen Type	SPUTUM	CRF
2	ABC	BE	ABC-01-101	BEREFID	SP02	BESPEC	Specimen Type	SPUTUM	CRF
3	ABC	BE	ABC-01-101	BEREFID	SP03	BESPEC	Specimen Type	SPUTUM	CRF
4	ABC	BE	ABC-01-101	BEREFID	SP01	BECLMETH	Specimen Collection Method	EXPECTORATION	CRF
5	ABC	BE	ABC-01-101	BEREFID	SP02	BECLMETH	Specimen Collection Method	EXPECTORATION	CRF
6	ABC	BE	ABC-01-101	BEREFID	SP03	BECLMETH	Specimen Collection Method	EXPECTORATION	CRF

Rows 1-2: Show that a gram stain was used on a subject sputum sample to identify the presence of gram negative cocci (row 1) and to quantify the bacteria (row 2). MBORRES in row 2 represents an ordinal result (MBRSLSCL = "Ord"), such as from a published quantification scale. This value decodes to "FEW" as shown in MBSTRESC. The quantification scale used is represented as Supplemental Qualifiers of MB.

Rows 3-4: Show that the same gram-stained sample was used to identify and quantify the presence of gram negative rods.

Rows 5-6: Show that microbial culture of the same sample was used at the same visit to identify the presence of two organisms, "STREPTOCOCCUS PNEUMONIAE" and "KLEBSIELLA PNEUMONIAE" (MBORRES).

Row 7: Shows that microbial culture of a subsequent sample at a later visit indicated only the presence of "KLEBSIELLA PNEUMONIAE" (MBORRES).

Row 8: Shows that microbial culture of a third subject sample at the third visit indicated "NO GROWTH" (MBORRES) of any organisms.

mb.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	MBSEQ	MBREFID	MBTESTCD	MBTEST	MBTSTDTL	MBORRES	MBRSLSCL	MBSTRESC	MBLOC	MBMETHOD	VISITNUM	VISIT	MBDTC
1	ABC	MB	ABC-001-001	1	SP01	GMNCOC	Gram Negative Cocci	DETECTION	PRESENT	Ord	PRESENT	LUNG	GRAM STAIN	1	VISIT 1	2005-06-19T08:00
2	ABC	MB	ABC-001-001	2	SP01	GMNCOC	Gram Negative Cocci	CELL COUNT	2+	Ord	FEW	LUNG	GRAM STAIN	1	VISIT 1	2005-06-19T08:00
3	ABC	MB	ABC-001-001	3	SP01	GMNROD	Gram Negative Rods	DETECTION	PRESENT	Ord	PRESENT	LUNG	GRAM STAIN	1	VISIT 1	2005-06-19T08:00
4	ABC	MB	ABC-001-001	4	SP01	GMNROD	Gram Negative Rods	CELL COUNT	2+	Ord	FEW	LUNG	GRAM STAIN	1	VISIT 1	2005-06-19T08:00
5	ABC	MB	ABC-001-001	5	SP01	MCORGIDN	Microbial Organism Identification		STREPTOCOCCUS PNEUMONIAE	Nom	STREPTOCOCCUS PNEUMONIAE	LUNG	MICROBIAL CULTURE, SOLID	1	VISIT 1	2005-06-19T08:00
6	ABC	MB	ABC-001-001	6	SP01	MCORGIDN	Microbial Organism Identification		KLEBSIELLA PNEUMONIAE	Nom	KLEBSIELLA PNEUMONIAE	LUNG	MICROBIAL CULTURE, SOLID	1	VISIT 1	2005-06-19T08:00
7	ABC	MB	ABC-001-001	7	SP02	MCORGIDN	Microbial Organism Identification		KLEBSIELLA PNEUMONIAE	Nom	KLEBSIELLA PNEUMONIAE	LUNG	MICROBIAL CULTURE, SOLID	2	VISIT 2	2005-06-26T08:00
8	ABC	MB	ABC-001-001	8	SP03	MCORGIDN	Microbial Organism Identification		NO GROWTH	Nom	NO GROWTH	LUNG	MICROBIAL CULTURE, SOLID	3	VISIT 3	2005-07-06T08:00

suppmb.xpt

Row	STUDYID	RDOMAIN	USUBJID	IDVAR	IDVARVAL	QNAM	QLABEL	QVAL	QORIG
1	ABC	MB	ABC-01-101	MBTSTDTL	CELL COUNT	MBQSCAL	Quantification Scale	CDC semi-quantitative score for gram staining	CRF

Rows 1-2: Show that the sponsor drug (MSAGENT) was tested against "STREPTOCOCCUS PNEUMONIAE" (NHOID) from subject sample SP01 and that the drug has a minimum inhibitory concentration (MSTESTCD/MSTEST) of 0.004 mg/L (row 1). This led to the conclusion that this organism is susceptible to that drug (row 2).

Rows 3-4: Show that penicillin was tested against the same organism from the same sample and was found to have a minimum inhibitory concentration of 0.023 mg/L (row 3). This led to the conclusion that "STREPTOCOCCUS PNEUMONIAE" is resistant to penicillin (row 4).

Rows 5-8: Similar to rows 1-4, the sponsor drug (rows 5-6) and penicillin (rows 7-8) were tested against " KLEBSIELLA PNEUMONIAE" from an additional sample from the same subject at a later time point. Results from these tests indicated that the organism was susceptible to sponsor drug, yet had intermediate resistance to penicillin.

Rows 9-10: A test against "KLEBSIELLA PNEUMONIAE" from an additional sample at a later time point showed little change in the minimum inhibitory concentration of penicillin, and that the organism was still classified as having intermediate resistance to this drug.

ms.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	NHOID	MSSEQ	MSREFID	MSGRPID	MSTESTCD	MSTEST	MSAGENT	MSORRES	MSORRESU	MSSTRESC	MSSTRESN	MSSTRESU	MSMETHOD	MSDTC
1	ABC	MS	ABC-001-001	STREPTOCOCCUS PNEUMONIAE	1	SP01	1	MIC	Minimum Inhibitory Concentration	Sponsor Drug	0.004	mg/L	0.004	0.004	mg/L	EPSILOMETER	2005-06-19T08:00
2	ABC	MS	ABC-001-001	STREPTOCOCCUS PNEUMONIAE	2	SP01	1	MICROSUS	Microbial Susceptibility	Sponsor Drug	SUSCEPTIBLE		SUSCEPTIBLE			EPSILOMETER	2005-06-19T08:00
3	ABC	MS	ABC-001-001	STREPTOCOCCUS PNEUMONIAE	3	SP01	2	MIC	Minimum Inhibitory Concentration	Penicillin	0.023	mg/L	0.023	0.023	mg/L	EPSILOMETER	2005-06-19T08:00
4	ABC	MS	ABC-001-001	STREPTOCOCCUS PNEUMONIAE	4	SP01	2	MICROSUS	Microbial Susceptibility	Penicillin	RESISTANT		RESISTANT			EPSILOMETER	2005-06-19T08:00
5	ABC	MS	ABC-001-001	KLEBSIELLA PNEUMONIAE	5	SP02	3	MIC	Minimum Inhibitory Concentration	Sponsor Drug	0.125	mg/L	0.125	0.125	mg/L	EPSILOMETER	2005-06-26T08:00
6	ABC	MS	ABC-001-001	KLEBSIELLA PNEUMONIAE	6	SP02	3	MICROSUS	Microbial Susceptibility	Sponsor Drug	SUSCEPTIBLE		SUSCEPTIBLE			EPSILOMETER	2005-06-26T08:00
7	ABC	MS	ABC-001-001	KLEBSIELLA PNEUMONIAE	7	SP02	4	MIC	Minimum Inhibitory Concentration	Penicillin	0.023	mg/L	0.023	0.023	mg/L	EPSILOMETER	2005-06-26T08:00
8	ABC	MS	ABC-001-001	KLEBSIELLA PNEUMONIAE	8	SP02	4	MICROSUS	Microbial Susceptibility	Penicillin	INTERMEDIATE		INTERMEDIATE			EPSILOMETER	2005-06-26T08:00
9	ABC	MS	ABC-001-001	KLEBSIELLA PNEUMONIAE	9	SP03	5	MIC	Minimum Inhibitory Concentration	Penicillin	0.026	mg/L	0.026	0.026	mg/L	EPSILOMETER	2005-07-06T08:00
10	ABC	MS	ABC-001-001	KLEBSIELLA PNEUMONIAE	10	SP03	5	MICROSUS	Microbial Susceptibility	Penicillin	INTERMEDIATE		INTERMEDIATE			EPSILOMETER	2005-07-06T08:00

Example 3

This example shows the microorganisms detected from a gastric aspirate specimen from a child with suspected tuberculosis (TB). In this example, gastric lavage is only performed once. Three records in the MB domain store detection records for 2 levels of detection: acid-fast bacilli, and *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* (Mtb). Characteristics from a culture on solid media that support the presumptive detection of Mtb are also represented in MB. The susceptibility results from both the nucleic acid amplification test (NAAT) and the solid culture are represented in the MS domain.

Specimen processing events included sample collection, preparation, and culturing; these events are represented in the BE domain. For TB studies, each sample needs a separate identifier to link it to further actions or characteristics of the sample. Therefore, each aliquot is assigned a unique BEREFD value that can be traced to the BEREFD value assigned to the collected "parent" sample. BEREFD is also used to connect the BE and Biospecimen Findings (BS) domains (via BSREFID), as well as any results obtained from the sample that are in the MB or MS domains (via MBREFID and MSREFID). If the same sample is used in many tests, the use of --REFID may result in a potentially undesirable many-to-many merge; users may need to make use of additional linking variables such as --LNKID and --LNKGRP. Information about the BE and BS domains including the specification tables, assumptions, and examples can be found in the Sections 6.2.2 and 6.3.5.2 of this document.

In the BE, BS, MB, and MS domains, --DTC represents the date of sample collection. --LNKID and --LNKGRP are used to link culture start and stop dates (BE) with culture results (MB and MS).

Row 1: Shows the event of specimen collection. This is the genesis of the sample identified by BEREFD="100"; therefore, BEDTC and BESTDTC are the same. The specimen collection setting, collection method, and specimen type are represented using supplemental qualifiers. Even though the variable Specimen Type is available for use in Findings domains, it is not available for use in Events domains and thus it is represented as supplemental qualifier.

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Rows 2-6: Show that the sample was aliquoted (i.e., smaller subsamples were portioned out from the parent sample) and each separate aliquot assigned a unique BREFID. In such cases, BREFID is an incremented decimal value with the original sample's BREFID (when BECAT="COLLECTION") as the base number. (This is not an explicit requirement, but makes tracking the samples easier.) The definitive link between parent-child samples is defined by the PARENT variable shown in the RELSPEC dataset.

Rows 7-9: Show that 3 of the aliquots (100.3, 100.4, and 100.5) were cultured for detection (row 7) and tested for drug susceptibility (rows 8 and 9). The inoculation and read dates of a culture should be represented in BESTDTC and BEENDTC, respectively. These dates can be linked to the culture results in MB and MS using BELNKID, MBLNKGRP, and MSLNKID.

Row 10: Shows that sample 100.1 was concentrated.

be.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	BESEQ	BREFID	BELNKID	BETERM	BECAT	BEDTC	BESTDTC	BEENDTC
1	ABC	BE	ABC-01-101	1	100		Collecting	COLLECTION	2011-01-17T06:00	2011-01-17T06:00	
2	ABC	BE	ABC-01-101	2	100.1		Aliquoting	PREPARATION	2011-01-17T06:00	2011-01-17T09:00	
3	ABC	BE	ABC-01-101	3	100.2		Aliquoting	PREPARATION	2011-01-17T06:00	2011-01-17T09:00	
4	ABC	BE	ABC-01-101	4	100.3		Aliquoting	PREPARATION	2011-01-17T06:00	2011-01-17T09:00	
5	ABC	BE	ABC-01-101	5	100.4		Aliquoting	PREPARATION	2011-01-17T06:00	2011-01-17T09:00	
6	ABC	BE	ABC-01-101	6	100.5		Aliquoting	PREPARATION	2011-01-17T06:00	2011-01-17T09:00	
7	ABC	BE	ABC-01-101	7	100.3	1	Culturing	CULTURE	2011-01-17T06:00	2011-01-17T09:30	2011-02-02T09:00
8	ABC	BE	ABC-01-101	8	100.4	2	Culturing	CULTURE	2011-01-17T06:00	2011-02-02T10:00	2011-02-21T09:00
9	ABC	BE	ABC-01-101	9	100.5	3	Culturing	CULTURE	2011-01-17T06:00	2011-02-02T10:00	2011-02-22T09:00
10	ABC	BE	ABC-01-101	10	100.1		Concentrating	PREPARATION	2011-01-17T06:00	2011-01-17T09:15	

suppbe.xpt

Row	STUDYID	RDOMAIN	USUBJID	IDVAR	IDVARVAL	QNAM	QLABEL	QVAL	QORIG
1	ABC	BE	ABC-01-101	BREFID	100	BECLSET	Specimen Collection Setting	HOSPITAL	CRF
2	ABC	BE	ABC-01-101	BREFID	100	BECLMETH	Specimen Collection Method	GASTRIC LAVAGE	CRF
3	ABC	BE	ABC-01-101	BREFID	100	BESPEC	Specimen Type	LAVAGE FLUID	CRF
4	ABC	BE	ABC-01-101	BREFID	100.1	BESPEC	Specimen Type	LAVAGE FLUID	CRF
5	ABC	BE	ABC-01-101	BREFID	100.2	BESPEC	Specimen Type	LAVAGE FLUID	CRF
6	ABC	BE	ABC-01-101	BREFID	100.3	BESPEC	Specimen Type	LAVAGE FLUID	CRF
7	ABC	BE	ABC-01-101	BREFID	100.4	BESPEC	Specimen Type	LAVAGE FLUID	CRF
8	ABC	BE	ABC-01-101	BREFID	100.5	BESPEC	Specimen Type	LAVAGE FLUID	CRF

Findings data captured about the specimen during collection, preparation, and handling are represented in the BS domain.

Row 1: Shows the total volume of lavage fluid collected during the gastric lavage by using the same values for BSREFID and BREFID. This is the parent (collected) sample from which further aliquots were generated.

Rows 2-6: Show the volume of each aliquot created.

bs.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	BSSEQ	BSREFID	BSTESTCD	BSTEST	BSORRES	BSORRESU	BSSTRESC	BSSTRESN	BSSTRESU	BSSPEC	BSLOC	BSDTC
1	ABC	BS	ABC-01-101	1	100	VOLUME	Volume	20	mL	20	20	mL	LAVAGE FLUID	STOMACH	2011-01-17T06:00
2	ABC	BS	ABC-01-101	2	100.1	VOLUME	Volume	4	mL	4	4	mL	LAVAGE FLUID	STOMACH	2011-01-17T06:00
3	ABC	BS	ABC-01-101	3	100.2	VOLUME	Volume	4	mL	4	4	mL	LAVAGE FLUID	STOMACH	2011-01-17T06:00
4	ABC	BS	ABC-01-101	4	100.3	VOLUME	Volume	4	mL	4	4	mL	LAVAGE FLUID	STOMACH	2011-01-17T06:00
5	ABC	BS	ABC-01-101	5	100.4	VOLUME	Volume	4	mL	4	4	mL	LAVAGE FLUID	STOMACH	2011-01-17T06:00
6	ABC	BS	ABC-01-101	6	100.5	VOLUME	Volume	4	mL	4	4	mL	LAVAGE FLUID	STOMACH	2011-01-17T06:00

The RELSPEC table shows the relationship of the parent sample to its aliquots. The LEVEL variable indicates that the sample has been subsampled. The original parent sample is always LEVEL="1". An aliquot of the sample would be LEVEL="2". If the aliquot was further split, that subsample would be LEVEL="3".

Row 1: Shows the original collected (parent) sample. The PARENT variable is left blank to indicate that this is the highest level sample.

Rows 2-6: Show the relationship of each aliquot in the BE domain to the parent sample. PARENT is populated with the REFID value of the parent sample, indicating that the sample with REFID="100" is the parent of these samples. LEVEL="2" indicates that these aliquots are subsamples of the original (LEVEL="1") sample.

relspec.xpt

Row	STUDYID	USUBJID	REFID	SPEC	PARENT	LEVEL
1	ABC	ABC-01-101	100	LAVAGE FLUID		1
2	ABC	ABC-01-101	100.1	LAVAGE FLUID	100	2
3	ABC	ABC-01-101	100.2	LAVAGE FLUID	100	2
4	ABC	ABC-01-101	100.3	LAVAGE FLUID	100	2
5	ABC	ABC-01-101	100.4	LAVAGE FLUID	100	2
6	ABC	ABC-01-101	100.5	LAVAGE FLUID	100	2

Results from detection tests performed on samples are represented in the MB domain. The sputum sample was aliquoted 5 times. Three of these aliquots underwent detection testing using 3 separate tests: 1 for acid-fast bacillus (AFB), 1 for *M. tuberculosis* complex, and 1 for *M. tuberculosis*. MBTESTCD/MBTEST represents the organism being investigated, MBMETHOD represents the testing method, and MBREFID represents which aliquot was tested. The variable MBTSTDTL is used to provide further description of the test performed in producing the MB result. In addition to detection, MBTSTDTL can be used to represent specific attributes (e.g., quantifiable and semi-quantifiable results of the culture) as well as qualitative details about the culture (e.g., colony color, morphology).

Row 1: Shows a test targeting the presence or absence of AFB using a stain. The MBSPCCND shows that the sample used in the test was concentrated. MBGRPID can be used to connect the detection record with the corresponding AFB quantification results shown in row 2.

Row 2: Shows a categorical result for an AFB test using a stain. MBORRES contains a result based on a CDC AFB quantification scale. The name of the scale used is represented as a supplemental qualifier. MBREFID indicates which aliquot the procedure was performed upon and MBGRPID is used to connect the AFB quantification record to the detection record in row 1.

Row 3: Shows a test targeting the presence or absence of *M. tuberculosis* complex using a genotyping method. Details about the assay can be found in the Device Identifiers (DI) domain. The value in SPDEVID links the genotype result to the assay information in the DI domain. The microbial detection certainty is represented as a supplemental qualifier. Because genotyping was used, the detection is considered to be definitive.

Row 4: Shows a test targeting the presence or absence of *M. tuberculosis* performed on a solid culture. The medium type and microbial detection certainty are represented as supplemental qualifier. Because genotyping was not used, the detection is considered to be presumptive. The culture start and stop dates are represented in BE and are connected to the culture results via BELNKID and MBLNKGRP. MBGRPID is used to connect the detection record in MB with the corresponding culture characteristics shown in rows 5-7.

Row 5: Shows a colony-forming unit (CFU) count from a solid culture. The MBORRES value represents the actual colony count from this plate. However, the sample that was spread on this plate represented a 100-fold dilution from the original subject sample. This information is represented in the Dilution Factor supplemental qualifier (MBDILFCT), whose value = 10^{-2} (1/100th). In order to enable more straightforward pooling of CFU data, a simple integer result (14700) is used in MBSTRESC/N, and MBSTRESU="CFU/mL". The medium type for the solid culture is also represented as a supplemental qualifier.

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Row 6: Shows the standardized colony count category based on a CDC *M. tuberculosis* colony quantification scale. The quantification scale used and the medium type for the solid culture are represented as supplemental qualifiers.

mb.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	SPDEVID	MBSEQ	MBGRPID	MBLNKGRP	MBREFID	MBTESTCD	MBTEST	MBTSTDTL	MBORRES	MBORRESU	MBSLSCL	MBSTRESC	MBSTRESN	MBSTRESU	MBLOC	MBSPPCND	MBMETHOD	VISITNUM	VISIT	MBDTC
1	ABC	MB	ABC-01-101		1	1		100.1	AFB	Acid-Fast Bacilli	DETECTION	PRESENT		Ord	PRESENT			STOMACH	CONCENTRATED	ZIEHL NEELSEN ACID FAST STAIN	1	WEEK 1	2011-01-17T06:00
2	ABC	MB	ABC-01-101		2	1		100.1	AFB	Acid-Fast Bacilli	CELL COUNT	3+		Ord	3+			STOMACH	CONCENTRATED	ZIEHL NEELSEN ACID FAST STAIN	1	WEEK 1	2011-01-17T06:00
3	ABC	MB	ABC-01-101	ABC765	3			100.2	MTBCMLPX	Mycobacterium Tuberculosis Complex	DETECTION	PRESENT		Ord	PRESENT			STOMACH		NUCLEIC ACID AMPLIFICATION TEST	1	WEEK 1	2011-01-17T06:00
4	ABC	MB	ABC-01-101		4	2	1	100.3	MTB	Mycobacterium tuberculosis	DETECTION	PRESENT		Ord	PRESENT			STOMACH		MICROBIAL CULTURE, SOLID	1	WEEK 1	2011-01-17T06:00
5	ABC	MB	ABC-01-101		5	2	1	100.3	MTB	Mycobacterium tuberculosis	COLONY COUNT	147	CFU	Qn	14700	14700	CFU/mL	STOMACH		MICROBIAL CULTURE, SOLID	1	WEEK 1	2011-01-17T06:00
6	ABC	MB	ABC-01-101		6	2	1	100.3	MTB	Mycobacterium tuberculosis	COLONY COUNT	2+		Ord	2+			STOMACH		MICROBIAL CULTURE, SOLID	1	WEEK 1	2011-01-17T06:00

suppmb.xpt

Row	STUDYID	RDOMAIN	USUBJID	IDVAR	IDVARVAL	QNAM	QLABEL	QVAL	QORIG
1	ABC	MB	ABC-01-101	MBSEQ	2	MBQSCAL	Quantification Scale	Smear Quantification: Centers for Disease Control Method for Carbol Fuchsin Staining (1000X)	Collected
2	ABC	MB	ABC-01-101	MBSEQ	3	MBMICERT	Microbial Identification Certainty	DEFINITIVE	Collected
3	ABC	MB	ABC-01-101	MBSEQ	4	MBMICERT	Microbial Identification Certainty	PRESUMPTIVE	Collected
4	ABC	MB	ABC-01-101	MBREFID	100.3	MBMEDTYP	Medium Type	MIDDLEBROOK 7H10 AGAR	Collected
7	ABC	MB	ABC-01-101	MBSEQ	6	MBQSCAL	Quantification Scale	Solid Media Result: Centers for Disease Control (CDC) Quantification Scale	Collected
8	ABC	MB	ABC-01-101	MBSEQ	5	MBDILFCT	Dilution Factor	10^-2	Collected

Results from drug susceptibility tests performed on samples are represented in the MS domain. This includes all phenotypic tests (where the drug is added directly to the culture medium) and genotypic tests (when the result is given as susceptible or resistant). Genotypic tests that give results of specific genetic polymorphisms should be represented in the Pharmacogenomics/Genetics Findings (PF) domain, even though such results may be categorized as susceptible or resistant. In this example, the variable NHOID (Non-host Organism Identifier) is populated with the name of the organism that is the subject of the test.

Rows 1-2: Show phenotypic testing results on 2 separate culture plates: 1 with medium containing rifampicin (row 1) and 1 with medium containing isoniazid (row 2). MSAGENT is populated with the name of the drug being used in the susceptibility test. The variables MSCONC and MSCONCU represent the concentration and units of the drug being used. The culture start and stop dates are represented in BE and can be linked to MS by BELNKID and MSLNKID.

Rows 3-4: Show genotypic susceptibility testing results on the same aliquot from a NAAT that looks for mutations that confer resistance to 2 drugs. MSAGENT should be populated with the name of the drug whose action is affected by the mutation being tested for. However, because the drug is not used in the test, MSCONC and MSCONU should be null. These results are represented in MS because the only result given is in terms of resistant/susceptible; no genetic results are reported.

ms.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	SPDEVID	NHOID	MSSEQ	MSREFID	MSLNKID	MSTESTCD	MSTEST	MSAGENT	MSCONC	MSCONCU	MSORRES	MSSTRESC	MSSPEC	MSLOC	MSMETHOD	MSDTC
1	ABC	MS	ABC-01-101		MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS	1	100.4	2	MICROSUS	Microbial Susceptibility	Rifampicin	1	ug/mL	RESISTANT	RESISTANT	LAVAGE FLUID	STOMACH	ANTIBIOTIC AGAR SCREEN	2011-01-17T06:00
2	ABC	MS	ABC-01-101		MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS	2	100.5	3	MICROSUS	Microbial Susceptibility	Isoniazid	0.2	ug/mL	SUSCEPTIBLE	SUSCEPTIBLE	LAVAGE FLUID	STOMACH	ANTIBIOTIC AGAR SCREEN	2011-01-17T06:00
3	ABC	MS	ABC-01-101	ABC765	MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS	3	100.2		MICROSUS	Microbial Susceptibility	Rifampicin			RESISTANT	RESISTANT	LAVAGE FLUID	STOMACH	NUCLEIC ACID AMPLIFICATION TEST	2011-01-17T06:00
4	ABC	MS	ABC-01-101	ABC765	MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS	4	100.2		MICROSUS	Microbial Susceptibility	Isoniazid			SUSCEPTIBLE	SUSCEPTIBLE	LAVAGE FLUID	STOMACH	NUCLEIC ACID AMPLIFICATION TEST	2011-01-17T06:00

suppms.xpt

Row	STUDYID	RDOMAIN	USUBJID	IDVAR	IDVARVAL	QNAM	QLABEL	QVAL	QORIG
1	ABC	MS	ABC-01-101	MBREFID	100.4	MSMEDTYPE	Medium Type	LOWENSTEIN-JENSEN	Collected
2	ABC	MS	ABC-01-101	MBREFID	100.5	MSMEDTYPE	Medium Type	LOWENSTEIN-JENSEN	Collected

Data about the device used (row 3 of the MB dataset example and rows 3-4 of the MS dataset example) can be represented in the DI domain if needed.

di.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	SPDEVID	DISEQ	DIPARMCD	DIPARM	DIVAL
1	ABC	DI	ABC765	1	DEVTYPE	Device Type	NUCLEIC ACID AMPLIFICATION TEST
2	ABC	DI	ABC765	2	TRADENAM	Trade Name	HAIN GENOTYPE MTBDRplus

The RELREC table shows how culture start and end dates from BE were linked to the culture results in MB and MS using --LNKID and --LNKGRP. It also shows how the detection record (MB) was linked to the susceptibility results (MS) from the NAAT, using --REFID.

relrec.xpt

Row	STUDYID	RDOMAIN	USUBJID	IDVAR	IDVARVAL	RELTYPE	RELID
1	ABC	BE		BELNKID		ONE	A
2	ABC	MB		MBLNKGRP		MANY	A
3	ABC	BE		BELNKID		ONE	B
4	ABC	MS		MSLNKID		ONE	B
5	ABC	MB		MBREFID		ONE	C
6	ABC	MS		MSREFID		MANY	C

Example 4

When a culture has become contaminated, the sponsor may choose to report results despite the contamination. This example below how to flag results using a supplemental qualifier to indicate that the results are coming from a contaminated culture. This example also illustrates how to use Timing variables to represent an 8-hour pooled overnight sputum sample collection when the start and end times are collected. MBDTC is used to represent the start date/time of the overnight sputum collection and MBENDTC is used to represent the end date/time.

Row 1: Shows a test targeting the presence or absence of *M. tuberculosis* from a solid culture that has been contaminated (see SUPPMB).

Row 2: Shows the number of colony-forming units from the contaminated solid culture (see SUPPMB).

mb.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	MBSEQ	MBREFID	MBGPRID	MBTESTCD	MBTEST	MBTSTDTL	MBORRES	MBORRESU	MBRSLSCL	MBSTRESC	MBTRESN	MBSTRESU	MBSPEC	MBLOC	MBMETHOD	VISITNUM	VISIT	MBDTC	MBENDTC
1	ABC	MB	ABC-01-601	1	600	1	MTB	Mycobacterium tuberculosis	DETECTION	PRESENT		Ord	PRESENT			SPUTUM	LUNG	MICROBIAL CULTURE, SOLID	5	WEEK 5	2011-03-01T22:00	2011-03-02T06:00
2	ABC	MB	ABC-01-601	2	600	1	MTB	Mycobacterium tuberculosis	COLONY COUNT	87	CFU/mL	Qn	87	87	CFU/mL	SPUTUM	LUNG	MICROBIAL CULTURE, SOLID	5	WEEK 5	2011-03-01T22:00	2011-03-02T06:00

The culture-contamination indicator flag is shown in SUPPMB.

suppmb.xpt

Row	STUDYID	RDOMAIN	USUBJID	IDVAR	IDVARVAL	QNAM	QLABEL	QVAL	QORIG
1	ABC	MB	ABC-01-601	MBSEQ	1	MBCNMIND	Culture Contamination Indicator	Y	Collected
2	ABC	MB	ABC-01-601	MBSEQ	2	MBCNMIND	Culture Contamination Indicator	Y	Collected

6.3.5.8 Microscopic Findings (MI)

MI – Description/Overview

A findings domain that contains histopathology findings and microscopic evaluations.

The MI dataset provides a record for each microscopic finding observed. There may be multiple microscopic tests on a subject or specimen.

MI – Specification

mi.xpt, Microscopic Findings — Findings. One record per finding per specimen per subject, Tabulation.

Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
STUDYID	Study Identifier	Char		Identifier	Unique identifier for a study.	Req
DOMAIN	Domain Abbreviation	Char	MI	Identifier	Two-character abbreviation for the domain.	Req
USUBJID	Unique Subject Identifier	Char		Identifier	Identifier used to uniquely identify a subject across all studies for all applications or submissions involving the product.	Req
MISEQ	Sequence Number	Num		Identifier	Sequence number given to ensure uniqueness of subject records within a domain. May be any valid number.	Req
MIGRPID	Group ID	Char		Identifier	Used to tie together a block of related records in a single domain for a subject. This is not the treatment group number.	Perm
MIREFID	Reference ID	Char		Identifier	Internal or external specimen identifier. Example: specimen barcode number.	Perm
MISPID	Sponsor-Defined Identifier	Char		Identifier	Sponsor-defined reference number. May be printed on the CRF as an explicit line identifier or defined in the sponsor's operational database. Example: line number from the MI Findings page.	Perm
MITESTCD	Microscopic Examination Short Name	Char	(MITS ^{CD})	Topic	Short name of the measurement, test, or examination described in MITEST. It can be used as a column name when converting a dataset from a vertical to a horizontal format. The value in MITESTCD cannot be longer than 8 characters, nor can it start with a number (e.g., "1TEST" is not valid). MITESTCD cannot contain characters other than letters, numbers, or underscores. Examples: "HER2", "BRCA1", "TTF1".	Req
MITEST	Microscopic Examination Name	Char	(MITS)	Synonym Qualifier	Verbatim name of the test or examination used to obtain the measurement or finding. The value in MITEST cannot be longer than 40 characters. Examples: "Human Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor 2", "Breast Cancer Susceptibility Gene 1", "Thyroid Transcription Factor 1".	Req
MITSTDTL	Microscopic Examination Detail	Char	(MIFTS ^{DTL})	Record Qualifier	Further description of the test performed in producing the MI result. This would be used to represent specific attributes, such as intensity score or percentage of cells displaying presence of the biomarker or compound.	Perm
MICAT	Category for Microscopic Finding	Char	*	Grouping Qualifier	Used to define a category of related records.	Perm
MISCAT	Subcategory for Microscopic Finding	Char	*	Grouping Qualifier	Used to define a further categorization of MICAT.	Perm
MIORRES	Result or Finding in Original Units	Char		Result Qualifier	Result of the histopathology measurement or finding as originally received or collected.	Exp
MIORRESU	Original Units	Char	(UNIT)	Variable Qualifier	Original unit for MIORRES.	Perm
MISTRESC	Character Result/Finding in Std Format	Char		Result Qualifier	Contains the result value for all findings, copied or derived from MIORRES in a standard format or standard units. MISTRESC should store all results or findings in character format; if results are numeric, they should also be stored in numeric format in MISTRESN.	Exp
MISTRESN	Numeric Result/Finding in Standard Units	Num		Result Qualifier	Used for continuous or numeric results or findings in standard format; copied in numeric format from MISTRESC. MISTRESN should store all numeric test results or findings.	Perm
MISTRESU	Standard Units	Char	(UNIT)	Variable Qualifier	Standardized unit used for MISTRESC and MISTRESN.	Perm
MIRESCAT	Result Category	Char	*	Variable Qualifier	Used to categorize the result of a finding. Examples: "MALIGNANT" or "BENIGN" for tumor findings.	Perm
MISTAT	Completion Status	Char	(ND)	Record Qualifier	Used to indicate examination not done or result is missing. Should be null if a result exists in MIORRES or have a value of "NOT DONE" when MIORRES = "NULL".	Perm
MIREASND	Reason Not Done	Char		Record Qualifier	Reason not done. Used in conjunction with MISTAT when value is NOT DONE. Examples: "SAMPLE AUTOLYZED", "SPECIMEN LOST".	Perm
MINAM	Laboratory/Vendor Name	Char		Record Qualifier	Name or identifier of the vendor (e.g., laboratory) that provided the test results.	Perm

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Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
MISPEC	Specimen Material Type	Char	(SPECTYPE)	Record Qualifier	Subject of the observation. Defines the type of specimen used for a measurement. Examples: "TISSUE", "BLOOD", "BONE MARROW".	Req
MISPCOND	Specimen Condition	Char	(SPECCOND)	Record Qualifier	Free or standardized text describing the condition of the specimen. Example: "AUTOLYZED".	Exp
MILOC	Specimen Collection Location	Char	(LOC)	Record Qualifier	Location relevant to the collection of the specimen. Examples: "LUNG", "KNEE JOINT", "ARM", "THIGH".	Perm
MILAT	Specimen Laterality within Subject	Char	(LAT)	Variable Qualifier	Qualifier for laterality of the location of the specimen in MILOC. Examples: "LEFT", "RIGHT", "BILATERAL".	Perm
MIDIR	Specimen Directionality within Subject	Char	(DIR)	Variable Qualifier	Qualifier for directionality of the location of the specimen in MILOC. Examples: "DORSAL", "PROXIMAL".	Perm
MIMETHOD	Method of Test or Examination	Char	(METHOD)	Record Qualifier	Method of the test or examination. This could include the technique or type of staining used for the slides. Examples: "IHC", "Crystal violet", "Safranin", "Trypan blue", or "Propidium iodide".	Perm
MILOBXFL	Last Observation Before Exposure Flag	Char	(NY)	Record Qualifier	Operationally derived indicator used to identify the last non-missing value prior to RFXSTDTC. The value should be "Y" or null.	Exp
MIBLFL	Baseline Flag	Char	(NY)	Record Qualifier	Indicator used to identify a baseline value. The value should be "Y" or null. Note that MIBLFL is retained for backward compatibility. The authoritative baseline flag for statistical analysis is in an ADaM dataset.	Perm
MIEVAL	Evaluator	Char	(EVAL)	Record Qualifier	Role of the person who provided the evaluation. Example: "PATHOLOGIST", "PEER REVIEW", "SPONSOR PATHOLOGIST".	Perm
VISITNUM	Visit Number	Num		Timing	Clinical encounter number. Numeric version of VISIT, used for sorting.	Exp
VISIT	Visit Name	Char		Timing	Protocol-defined description of clinical encounter. May be used in addition to VISITNUM and/or VISITDY.	Perm
VISITDY	Planned Study Day of Visit	Num		Timing	Planned study day of the visit based upon RFSTDTC in Demographics.	Perm
TAETORD	Planned Order of Element within Arm	Num		Timing	Number that gives the planned order of the element within the arm for the element in which the assessment was made.	Perm
EPOCH	Epoch	Char	(EPOCH)	Timing	Epoch associated with the date/time at which the specimen was collected.	Perm
MIDTC	Date/Time of Specimen Collection	Char	ISO 8601 datetime or interval	Timing	Date/time of specimen collection, in ISO 8601 format.	Exp
MIDY	Study Day of Specimen Collection	Num		Timing	Study day of specimen collection, in integer days. The algorithm for calculations must be relative to the sponsor-defined RFSTDTC variable in the Demographics (DM) domain.	Perm

¹In this column, an asterisk (*) indicates that the variable may be subject to controlled terminology. CDISC/NCI codelist values are enclosed in parentheses.

MI – Assumptions

1. This domain holds findings resulting from the microscopic examination of tissue samples. These examinations are performed on a specimen, usually one that has been prepared with some type of stain. Some examinations of cells in fluid specimens (e.g., blood, urine) are classified as lab tests and should be stored in the Laboratory Test Results (LB) domain. Biomarkers assessed by histologic or histopathological examination (by employing cytochemical/immunocytochemical stains) are stored in the MI domain.
2. When biomarker results are represented in MI, MITESTCD reflects the biomarker of interest (e.g., "BRCA1", "HER2", "TTF1"), and MITSTDTL further qualifies the record. MITSTDTL is used to represent details descriptive of staining results (e.g., "H SCORE TOTAL SCORE", "STAINING INTENSITY", "PERCENT POSITIVE CELL").
3. Any Identifiers, Timing variables, or Findings general observation class qualifiers may be added to the MI domain, but the following qualifiers would generally not be used: --POS, --MODIFY, --ORNRLO, --ORNRHI, --STNRLO, --STNRHI, --STNRC, --NRIND, --LEAD, --CSTATE, --BLFL, --FAST, --DRVFL, --LLOQ, --ULOQ.

MI – Examples

Example 1

Immunohistochemistry (IHC) is a method that involves treating tissue with a stain that adheres to very specific substances. IHC is the method most commonly used to assess the amount of HER2 receptor protein on the surface of the cancer cells. A cell with too many receptors receives too many growth signals. In this study, IHC assessment of HER2 in samples of breast cancer tissue yielded staining intensity on a scale of 0 to 3+. Staining intensity values of 0 to 1+ were categorized as negative; values of 2+ and 3+ were categorized as positive.

Row 1: Shows a subject with a receptor protein stain intensity value of "0", categorized in MIRESCAT as "NEGATIVE".

Row 2: Shows a subject with a receptor protein stain intensity value of "2+", categorized in MIRESCAT as "POSITIVE".

mi.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	MISEQ	MITESTCD	MITEST	MITSTDTL	MIORRES	MISTRESC	MIRESCAT	MISPEC	MILOC	MIMETHOD	VISIT	MIDTC
1	ABC	MI	ABC-1001	1	HER2	Human Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor 2	STAINING INTENSITY	0	0	NEGATIVE	TISSUE	BREAST	IHC	SCREENING	2001-06-15
2	ABC	MI	ABC-2002	1	HER2	Human Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor 2	STAINING INTENSITY	2+	2+	POSITIVE	TISSUE	BREAST	IHC	SCREENING	2001-06-15

Example 2

In this study, IHC for estrogen receptor protein expression in a tissue was reported using the Allred scoring system. The proportion positive score was assessed as the percentage of tumor cells that stained positive on a scale from 0 to 5. Staining intensity was assessed as none, weak, intermediate, or strong, and scored from 0 to 3, respectively. The total score is the sum of the proportion positive and stain intensity scores.

Row 1: Shows the Allred proportion positive score.

Row 2: Shows the staining intensity, which was assessed as "Strong". The score associated with an intensity of "STRONG" is in MISTRESC and MISTRESN.

Row 3: The total score is a represented in a derived record, so MIORRES is null.

mi.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	MISEQ	MIGRPID	MITESTCD	MITEST	MITSTDTL	MIORRES	MISTRESC	MISTRESN	MISPEC	MILOC	MIMETHOD	MIDRVFL	VISIT	MIDTC
1	ABC	MI	ABC-1001	1	1	ESTRCPT	Estrogen Receptor	ALLRED PROPORTION POSITIVE SCORE	3	3	3	TISSUE	BREAST	IHC		SCREENING	2001-06-15
2	ABC	MI	ABC-1001	2	1	ESTRCPT	Estrogen Receptor	ALLRED STAINING INTENSITY SCORE	STRONG	3	3	TISSUE	BREAST	IHC		SCREENING	2001-06-15
3	ABC	MI	ABC-1001	3	1	ESTRCPT	Estrogen Receptor	ALLRED TOTAL SCORE		6	6	TISSUE	BREAST	IHC	Y	SCREENING	2001-06-15

These IHC staining results were all for the cell nucleus, represented using a supplemental qualifier for subcellular location.

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Row	STUDYID	RDOMAIN	USUBJID	IDVAR	IDVARVAL	QNAM	QLABEL	QVAL	QORIG	QEVAL
1	ABC	MI	ABC-1001	MIGRPID	1	MISCELOC	Subcellular Location	NUCLEUS	CRF	

Example 3

In this study, IHC staining for NK2 homeobox 1 (NKX2-1; also known as thyroid transcription factor 1) was reported at a detailed level. Staining intensity of individual cells was assessed on a semi-quantitative scale ranging from 0 to 3+, and the percentage of tumor cells at each staining intensity level was reported. These results were used to calculate the H-score, which ranges from 0 to 300.

Rows 1-4: Show the percentage of cells at each H-Score staining intensity.

Row 5: Shows the H-score derived from the percentages. This is a derived record, so MIORRES is blank.

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Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	MISEQ	MIGRPID	MITESTCD	MITEST	MITSTDTL	MIORRES	MIORRESU	MISTRESC	MISTRESN	MISTRESU	MISPEC	MILOC	MIMETHOD	MIDRVL	VISIT	MIDTC
1	ABC	MI	ABC-1001	1	1	NKX2_1	NK2 Homeobox 1	H SCORE STAINING INTENSITY 0	25	%	25	25	%	TISSUE	LUNG	IHC		SCREENING	2001-06-15
2	ABC	MI	ABC-1001	2	1	NKX2_1	NK2 Homeobox 1	H SCORE STAINING INTENSITY 1+	40	%	40	40	%	TISSUE	LUNG	IHC		SCREENING	2001-06-15
3	ABC	MI	ABC-1001	3	1	NKX2_1	NK2 Homeobox 1	H SCORE STAINING INTENSITY 2+	35	%	35	35	%	TISSUE	LUNG	IHC		SCREENING	2001-06-15
4	ABC	MI	ABC-1001	4	1	NKX2_1	NK2 Homeobox 1	H SCORE STAINING INTENSITY 3+	0	%	0	0	%	TISSUE	LUNG	IHC		SCREENING	2001-06-15
5	ABC	MI	ABC-1001	5	1	NKX2_1	NK2 Homeobox 1	H SCORE TOTAL SCORE			110	110		TISSUE	LUNG	IHC	Y	SCREENING	2001-06-15

These IHC staining results were all for the cell cytoplasm, represented using a supplemental qualifier for subcellular location.

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Row	STUDYID	RDOMAIN	USUBJID	IDVAR	IDVARVAL	QNAM	QLABEL	QVAL	QORIG	QEVAL
1	ABC	MI	ABC-1001	MIGRPID	1	MISCELOC	Subcellular Location	CYTOPLASM	CRF	

6.3.5.9 Pharmacokinetics Domains

6.3.5.9.1 Pharmacokinetics Concentrations (PC)

PC – Description/Overview

A findings domain that contains concentrations of drugs or metabolites in fluids or tissues as a function of time.

PC – Specification

pc.xpt, Pharmacokinetics Concentrations — Findings. One record per sample characteristic or time-point concentration per reference time point or per analyte per subject, Tabulation.

Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
STUDYID	Study Identifier	Char		Identifier	Unique identifier for a study.	Req
DOMAIN	Domain Abbreviation	Char	PC	Identifier	Two-character abbreviation for the domain.	Req
USUBJID	Unique Subject Identifier	Char		Identifier	Identifier used to uniquely identify a subject across all studies for all applications or submissions involving the product.	Req
PCSEQ	Sequence Number	Num		Identifier	Sequence number given to ensure uniqueness of subject records within a domain. May be any valid number.	Req
PCGRPID	Group ID	Char		Identifier	Used to tie together a block of related records in a single domain to support relationships within the domain and between domains.	Perm
PCREFID	Reference ID	Char		Identifier	Internal or external specimen identifier.	Perm

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Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
PCSPID	Sponsor-Defined Identifier	Char		Identifier	Sponsor-defined reference number.	Perm
PCTESTCD	Pharmacokinetic Test Short Name	Char		Topic	Short name of the analyte or specimen characteristic. It can be used as a column name when converting a dataset from a vertical to a horizontal format. The value in PCTESTCD cannot be longer than 8 characters, nor can it start with a number (e.g., "1TEST" is not valid). PCTESTCD cannot contain characters other than letters, numbers, or underscores. Examples: "ASA", "VOL", "SPG".	Req
PCTEST	Pharmacokinetic Test Name	Char		Synonym Qualifier	Name of the analyte or specimen characteristic. Note any test normally performed by a clinical laboratory is considered a lab test. The value in PCTEST cannot be longer than 40 characters. Examples: "Acetylsalicylic Acid", "Volume", "Specific Gravity".	Req
PCCAT	Test Category	Char	*	Grouping Qualifier	Used to define a category of related records. Examples: "ANALYTE", "SPECIMEN PROPERTY".	Perm
PCSCAT	Test Subcategory	Char	*	Grouping Qualifier	A further categorization of a test category.	Perm
PCORRES	Result or Finding in Original Units	Char		Result Qualifier	Result of the measurement or finding as originally received or collected.	Exp
PCORRESU	Original Units	Char	(PKUNIT)	Variable Qualifier	Original units in which the data were collected. The unit for PCORRES. Example: "mg/L".	Exp
PCSTRESC	Character Result/Finding in Std Format	Char		Result Qualifier	Contains the result value for all findings, copied or derived from PCORRES in a standard format or standard units. PCSTRESC should store all results or findings in character format; if results are numeric, they should also be stored in numeric format in PCSTRESN. For example, if a test has results "NONE", "NEG", and "NEGATIVE" in PCORRES, and these results effectively have the same meaning, they could be represented in standard format in PCSTRESC as "NEGATIVE". For other examples, see general assumptions.	Exp
PCSTRESN	Numeric Result/Finding in Standard Units	Num		Result Qualifier	Used for continuous or numeric results or findings in standard format; copied in numeric format from PCSTRESC. PCSTRESN should store all numeric test results or findings.	Exp
PCSTRESU	Standard Units	Char	(PKUNIT)	Variable Qualifier	Standardized unit used for PCSTRESC and PCSTRESN.	Exp
PCSTAT	Completion Status	Char	(ND)	Record Qualifier	Used to indicate a result was not obtained. Should be null if a result exists in PCORRES.	Perm
PCREASND	Reason Test Not Done	Char		Record Qualifier	Describes why a result was not obtained, such as "SPECIMEN LOST". Used in conjunction with PCSTAT when value is "NOT DONE".	Perm
PCNAM	Vendor Name	Char		Record Qualifier	Name or identifier of the laboratory or vendor who provides the test results.	Exp
PCSPEC	Specimen Material Type	Char	(SPECTYPE)	Record Qualifier	Defines the type of specimen used for a measurement. Examples: "SERUM", "PLASMA", "URINE".	Exp
PCSPCCND	Specimen Condition	Char	(SPECCOND)	Record Qualifier	Free or standardized text describing the condition of the specimen. Examples: "HEMOLYZED", "ICTERIC", "LIPEMIC".	Perm
PCMETHOD	Method of Test or Examination	Char	(METHOD)	Record Qualifier	Method of the test or examination. Examples: "HPLC/MS", "ELISA". This should contain sufficient information and granularity to allow differentiation of various methods that might have been used within a study.	Perm
PCFAST	Fasting Status	Char	(NY)	Record Qualifier	Indicator used to identify fasting status.	Perm
PCDRVFL	Derived Flag	Char	(NY)	Record Qualifier	Used to indicate a derived record. The value should be "Y" or null. Records that represent the average of other records, which do not come from the CRF, are examples of records that would be derived for the submission datasets. If PCDRVFL = "Y", then PCORRES may be null with PCSTRESC, and PCSTRESN (if the result is numeric) having the derived value.	Perm
PCLLOQ	Lower Limit of Quantitation	Num		Variable Qualifier	Indicates the lower limit of quantitation for an assay. Units should be those used in PCSTRESU.	Exp

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Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
PCULOQ	Upper Limit of Quantitation	Num		Variable Qualifier	Indicates the upper limit of quantitation for an assay. Units should be those used in PCSTRESU.	Perm
VISITNUM	Visit Number	Num		Timing	Clinical encounter number. Numeric version of VISIT, used for sorting.	Exp
VISIT	Visit Name	Char		Timing	Protocol-defined description of clinical encounter. May be used in addition to VISITNUM and/or VISITDY.	Perm
VISITDY	Planned Study Day of Visit	Num		Timing	Planned study day of the visit based upon RFSTDTC in Demographics.	Perm
TAETORD	Planned Order of Element within Arm	Num		Timing	Number that gives the planned order of the element within the arm.	Perm
EPOCH	Epoch	Char	(EPOCH)	Timing	Epoch associated with the start date/time of the observation, or the date/time of collection if start date/time is not collected.	Perm
PCDTC	Date/Time of Specimen Collection	Char	ISO 8601 datetime or interval	Timing	Date/time of specimen collection represented in ISO 8601 character format. If there is no end time, then this will be the collection time.	Exp
PCENDTC	End Date/Time of Specimen Collection	Char	ISO 8601 datetime or interval	Timing	End date/time of specimen collection represented in ISO 8601 character format. If there is no end time, the collection time should be stored in PCDTC, and PCENDTC should be null.	Perm
PCDY	Actual Study Day of Specimen Collection	Num		Timing	Study day of specimen collection, measured as integer days. Algorithm for calculations must be relative to the sponsor-defined RFSTDTC variable in Demographics.	Perm
PCENDY	Study Day of End of Observation	Num		Timing	Actual study day of end of observation expressed in integer days relative to the sponsor-defined RFSTDTC in Demographics.	Perm
PCTPT	Planned Time Point Name	Char		Timing	Text description of time when specimen should be taken. This may be represented as an elapsed time relative to a fixed reference point, such as time of last dose. See PCTPTNUM and PCTPTREF. Examples: "Start", "5 min post".	Perm
PCTPTNUM	Planned Time Point Number	Num		Timing	Numerical version of PCTPT to aid in sorting.	Perm
PCELTM	Planned Elapsed Time from Time Point Ref	Char	ISO 8601 duration	Timing	Planned elapsed time (in ISO 8601) relative to a planned fixed reference (PCTPTREF; e.g., "PREVIOUS DOSE", "PREVIOUS MEAL"). This variable is useful where there are repetitive measures. Not a clock time or a date time variable.	Perm
PCTPTREF	Time Point Reference	Char		Timing	Name of the fixed reference point used as a basis for PCTPT, PCTPTNUM, and PCELTM. Example: "MOST RECENT DOSE".	Perm
PCRFTDTC	Date/Time of Reference Point	Char	ISO 8601 datetime or interval	Timing	Date/time of the reference time point described by PCTPTREF.	Perm
PCEVLINT	Evaluation Interval	Char	ISO 8601 duration or interval	Timing	Evaluation Interval associated with a PCTEST record represented in ISO 8601 character format. Example: "-PT2H" to represent an evaluation interval of 2 hours prior to a PCTPT.	Perm

¹In this column, an asterisk (*) indicates that the variable may be subject to controlled terminology. CDISC/NCI codelist values are enclosed in parentheses.

PC – Assumptions

1. This domain can be used to represent specimen properties (e.g., volume, pH) in addition to drug and metabolite concentration measurements.
2. CDISC Controlled Terminology Rules for Pharmacokinetics are available at <https://www.cdisc.org/standards/terminology/controlled-terminology>.
3. Any Identifiers, Timing variables, or Findings general observation class qualifiers may be added to the PC domain, but the following Qualifiers would not generally be used: --BODSYS, --SEV.

PC – Examples

Due to space limitations, not all expected or permissible findings variables are included in the example for this domain.

Example 1

This example shows concentration data for drug A and a metabolite of drug A from plasma and from urine samples collected pre-dose and after dosing on study days 1 and 11.

PCTPTREF is a text value of the description of a “zero” time (e.g., time of dosing). It should be meaningful. If there are multiple PK profiles being generated, the zero time for each will be different (e.g., a different dose such as first dose, second dose) and, as a result, values for PCTPTREF must be different. In this example, such values for PCTPTREF are required to make values of PCTPTNUM and PCTPT unique (see Section 4.4.10, [Representing Time Points](#)).

Rows 1-2: Show day 1 pre-dose drug and metabolite concentrations in plasma and urine.

Rows 3-4: Show day 1 pre-dose drug and metabolite concentrations in urine. Urine specimens may be collected over an interval; both PCDTC and PCENDTC have been populated with the same value to indicate that these specimens were collected at a point in time rather than over an interval.

Rows 5-6: Show specimen properties (VOLUME and PH) for the day 1 pre-dose urine specimens. These have a PCCAT value of "SPECIMEN PROPERTY".

Rows 7-12: Show day 1 post-dose drug and metabolite concentrations in plasma.

Rows 13-16: Show day 11 drug and metabolite concentrations in plasma.

Rows 17-20: Show day 11 drug and metabolite concentrations in urine specimens collected over an interval. The elapsed times for urine samples are calculated as the elapsed time (from the reference time point, PCTPTREF) to the end of the specimen collection interval. Elapsed time values that are the same for urine and plasma samples have been assigned the same value for PCTPT. For the urine samples, the value in PCEVLINT describes the planned evaluation (or collection) interval relative to the time point. The actual evaluation interval can be determined by subtracting PCDTC from PCENDTC.

Rows 21-30: Show additional drug and metabolite concentrations and specimen properties related to the day 11 dose.

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Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	PCSEQ	PCGRPID	PCREFID	PCTESTCD	PCTEST	PCCAT	PCSPEC	PCORRES	PCORRESU	PCSTRESC	PCSTRESN	PCSTRESU	PCSTAT	PCLLOQ	PCULOQ	VISITNUM	VISIT	VISITDY	PCDTC	PCENDTC	PCDY	PCTPT	PCTPTNUM	PCTPTREF	PCRFDTDC	PCELTM	PCEVLINT	
1	ABC-123	PC	123-0001	1	Day 1	A554134-10	DRGA_MET	Drug A Metabolite	ANALYTE	PLASMA	<0.1	ng/mL	<0.1		ng/mL		0.10	20	1	DAY 1	1	2001-02-01T07:45		1	PREDOSE	0	Day 1 Dose	2001-02-01T08:00	-PT15M		
2	ABC-123	PC	123-0001	2	Day 1	A554134-10	DRGA_PAR	Drug A Parent	ANALYTE	PLASMA	<0.1	ng/mL	<0.1		ng/mL		0.10	20	1	DAY 1	1	2001-02-01T07:45		1	PREDOSE	0	Day 1 Dose	2001-02-01T08:00	-PT15M		
3	ABC-123	PC	123-0001	3	Day 1	A554134-11	DRGA_MET	Drug A Metabolite	ANALYTE	URINE	<2	ng/mL	<2		ng/mL		2.00	500	1	DAY 1	1	2001-02-01T07:45	2001-02-01T07:45	1	PREDOSE	0	Day 1 Dose	2001-02-01T08:00	-PT15M		
4	ABC-123	PC	123-0001	4	Day 1	A554134-11	DRGA_PAR	Drug A Parent	ANALYTE	URINE	<2	ng/mL	<2		ng/mL		2.00	500	1	DAY 1	1	2001-02-01T07:45	2001-02-01T07:45	1	PREDOSE	0	Day 1 Dose	2001-02-01T08:00	-PT15M		
5	ABC-123	PC	123-0001	5	Day 1	A554134-11	VOLUME	Volume	SPECIMEN PROPERTY	URINE	3500	mL	100	100	mL				1	DAY 1	1	2001-02-01T07:45	2001-02-01T07:45	1	PREDOSE	0	Day 1 Dose	2001-02-01T08:00	-PT15M		
6	ABC-123	PC	123-0001	6	Day 1	A554134-11	PH	PH	SPECIMEN PROPERTY	URINE	5.5		5.5	5.5					1	DAY 1	1	2001-02-01T07:45	2001-02-01T07:45	1	PREDOSE	0	Day 1 Dose	2001-02-01T08:00	-PT15M		
7	ABC-123	PC	123-0001	7	Day 1	A554134-12	DRGA_MET	Drug A Metabolite	ANALYTE	PLASMA	5.4	ng/mL	5.4	5.4	ng/mL		0.10	20	1	DAY 1	1	2001-02-01T09:30		1	1H30MIN	1.5	Day 1 Dose	2001-02-01T08:00	PT1H30M		
8	ABC-123	PC	123-0001	8	Day 1	A554134-12	DRGA_PAR	Drug A Parent	ANALYTE	PLASMA	4.74	ng/mL	4.74	4.74	ng/mL		0.10	20	1	DAY 1	1	2001-02-01T09:30		1	1H30MIN	1.5	Day 1 Dose	2001-02-01T08:00	PT1H30M		
9	ABC-123	PC	123-0001	9	Day 1	A554134-13	DRGA_MET	Drug A Metabolite	ANALYTE	PLASMA	5.44	ng/mL	5.44	5.44	ng/mL		0.10	20	1	DAY 1	1	2001-02-01T14:00		1	6H	6	Day 1 Dose	2001-02-01T08:00	PT6H00M		
10	ABC-123	PC	123-0001	10	Day 1	A554134-13	DRGA_PAR	Drug A Parent	ANALYTE	PLASMA	1.09	ng/mL	1.09	1.09	ng/mL		0.10	20	1	DAY 1	1	2001-02-01T14:00		1	6H	6	Day 1 Dose	2001-02-01T08:00	PT6H		
11	ABC-123	PC	123-0001	11	Day 1	A554134-14	DRGA_MET	Drug A Metabolite	ANALYTE	PLASMA						NOT DONE			20	2	DAY 2	2	2001-02-02T08:00		2	24H	24	Day 1 Dose	2001-02-01T08:00	PT24H	
12	ABC-123	PC	123-0001	12	Day 1	A554134-14	DRGA_PAR	Drug A Parent	ANALYTE	PLASMA	<0.1	ng/mL	<0.1		ng/mL		0.10	20	2	DAY 2	2	2001-02-02T08:00		2	24H	24	Day 1 Dose	2001-02-01T08:00	PT24H		
13	ABC-123	PC	123-0001	13	Day 11	A554134-15	DRGA_MET	Drug A Metabolite	ANALYTE	PLASMA	3.41	ng/mL	3.41	3.41	ng/mL		0.10	20	3	DAY 11	11	2001-02-11T07:45		11	PREDOSE	0	Day 11 Dose	2001-02-11T08:00	-PT15M		
14	ABC-123	PC	123-0001	14	Day 11	A554134-15	DRGA_PAR	Drug A Parent	ANALYTE	PLASMA	<0.1	ng/mL	<0.1		ng/mL		0.10	20	3	DAY 11	11	2001-02-11T07:45		11	PREDOSE	0	Day 11 Dose	2001-02-11T08:00	-PT15M		
15	ABC-123	PC	123-0001	15	Day 11	A554134-16	DRGA_MET	Drug A Metabolite	ANALYTE	PLASMA	8.74	ng/mL	8.74	8.74	ng/mL		0.10	20	3	DAY 11	11	2001-02-11T09:30		11	1H30MIN	1.5	Day 11 Dose	2001-02-11T08:00	PT1H30M		
16	ABC-123	PC	123-0001	16	Day 11	A554134-16	DRGA_PAR	Drug A Parent	ANALYTE	PLASMA	4.2	ng/mL	4.2	4.2	ng/mL		0.10	20	3	DAY 11	11	2001-02-11T09:30		11	1H30MIN	1.5	Day 11 Dose	2001-02-11T08:00	PT1H30M		
17	ABC-123	PC	123-0001	17	Day 11	A554134-17	DRGA_MET	Drug A Metabolite	ANALYTE	URINE	245	ng/mL	245	245	ng/mL		2.00	500	3	DAY 11	11	2001-02-11T08:00	2001-02-11T14:03	11	6H	6	Day 11 Dose	2001-02-11T08:00	PT6H	-PT6H	
18	ABC-123	PC	123-0001	18	Day 11	A554134-17	DRGA_PAR	Drug A Parent	ANALYTE	URINE	13.1	ng/mL	13.1	13.1	ng/mL		2.00	500	3	DAY 11	11	2001-02-11T08:00	2001-02-11T14:03	11	6H	6	Day 11 Dose	2001-02-11T08:00	PT6H	-PT6H	
19	ABC-123	PC	123-0001	19	Day 11	A554134-17	VOLUME	Volume	SPECIMEN PROPERTY	URINE	574	mL	574	574	mL				3	DAY 11	11	2001-02-11T08:00	2001-02-11T14:03	11	6H	6	Day 11 Dose	2001-02-11T08:00	PT6H	-PT6H	
20	ABC-123	PC	123-0001	20	Day 11	A554134-17	PH	PH	SPECIMEN PROPERTY	URINE	5.5		5.5	5.5					3	DAY 11	11	2001-02-11T08:00	2001-02-11T14:03	11	6H	6	Day 11 Dose	2001-02-11T08:00	PT6H	-PT6H	

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Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	PCSEQ	PCGRPID	PCREFID	PCTESTCD	PCTEST	PCCAT	PCSPEC	PCORRES	PCORRESU	PCTRESC	PCTRESN	PCSTRESU	PCSTAT	PCLLOQ	PCULOQ	VISITNUM	VISIT	VISITDY	PCDTC	PCENDTC	PCDY	PCTPT	PCTPTNUM	PCTPTREF	PCRFDTDC	PCELTM	PCEVLINT
21	ABC-123	PC	123-0001	21	Day 11	A554134-18	DRGA_MET	Drug A Metabolite	ANALYTE	PLASMA	9.02	ng/mL	9.02	9.02	ng/mL		0.10	20	3	DAY 11	11	2001-02-11T14:00		11	6H	6	Day 11 Dose	2001-02-11T08:00	PT6H	
22	ABC-123	PC	123-0001	22	Day 11	A554134-18	DRGA_PAR	Drug A Parent	ANALYTE	PLASMA	1.18	ng/mL	1.18	1.18	ng/mL		0.10	20	3	DAY 11	11	2001-02-11T14:00		11	6H	6	Day 11 Dose	2001-02-11T08:00	PT6H	
23	ABC-123	PC	123-0001	23	Day 11	A554134-19	DRGA_MET	Drug A Metabolite	ANALYTE	URINE	293	ng/mL	293	293	ng/mL		2.00		3	DAY 11	11	2001-02-11T14:03	2001-02-11T20:10	11	12H	12	Day 11 Dose	2001-02-11T08:00	PT12H	-PT6H
24	ABC-123	PC	123-0001	24	Day 11	A554134-19	DRGA_PAR	Drug A Parent	ANALYTE	URINE	7.1	ng/mL	7.1	7.1	ng/mL		2.00		3	DAY 11	11	2001-02-11T14:03	2001-02-11T20:10	11	12H	12	Day 11 Dose	2001-02-11T08:00	PT12H	-PT6H
25	ABC-123	PC	123-0001	25	Day 11	A554134-19	VOLUME	Volume	SPECIMEN PROPERTY	URINE	363	mL	363	363	mL				3	DAY 11	11	2001-02-11T14:03	2001-02-11T20:10	11	12H	12	Day 11 Dose	2001-02-11T08:00	PT12H	-PT6H
26	ABC-123	PC	123-0001	26	Day 11	A554134-19	PH	PH	SPECIMEN PROPERTY	URINE	5.5		5.5	5.5					3	DAY 11	11	2001-02-11T14:03	2001-02-11T20:10	11	12H	12	Day 11 Dose	2001-02-11T08:00	PT12H	-PT6H
27	ABC-123	PC	123-0001	27	Day 11	A554134-20	DRGA_MET	Drug A Metabolite	ANALYTE	URINE	280	ng/mL	280	280	ng/mL		2.00		4	DAY 12	12	2001-02-11T20:03	2001-02-12T08:10	12	24H	24	Day 11 Dose	2001-02-11T08:00	PT24H	-PT12H
28	ABC-123	PC	123-0001	28	Day 11	A554134-20	DRGA_PAR	Drug A Parent	ANALYTE	URINE	2.4	ng/mL	2.4	2.4	ng/mL		2.00		4	DAY 12	12	2001-02-11T20:03	2001-02-12T08:10	12	24H	24	Day 11 Dose	2001-02-11T08:00	PT24H	-PT12H
29	ABC-123	PC	123-0001	29	Day 11	A554134-20	VOLUME	Volume	SPECIMEN PROPERTY	URINE	606	mL	606	606	mL				4	DAY 12	12	2001-02-11T20:03	2001-02-12T08:10	12	24H	24	Day 11 Dose	2001-02-11T08:00	PT24H	-PT12H
30	ABC-123	PC	123-0001	30	Day 11	A554134-20	PH	PH	SPECIMEN PROPERTY	URINE	5.5		5.5	5.5					4	DAY 12	12	2001-02-11T20:03	2001-02-12T08:10	12	24H	24	Day 11 Dose	2001-02-11T08:00	PT24H	-PT12H
31	ABC-123	PC	123-0001	31	Day 11	A554134-21	DRGA_MET	Drug A Metabolite	ANALYTE	PLASMA	3.73	ng/mL	3.73	3.73	ng/mL		0.10	20	4	DAY 12	12	2001-02-12T08:00		12	24H	24	Day 11 Dose	2001-02-11T08:00	PT24H	
32	ABC-123	PC	123-0001	32	Day 11	A554134-21	DRGA_PAR	Drug A Parent	ANALYTE	PLASMA	<0.1	ng/mL	<0.1		ng/mL		0.10	20	4	DAY 12	12	2001-02-12T08:00		12	24H	24	Day 11 Dose	2001-02-11T08:00	PT24H	

6.3.5.9.2 Pharmacokinetics Parameters (PP)

PP – Description/Overview

A findings domain that contains pharmacokinetic parameters derived from pharmacokinetic concentration-time (PC) data.

PP – Specification

pp.xpt, Pharmacokinetics Parameters — Findings. One record per PK parameter per time-concentration profile per modeling method per subject, Tabulation.

Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
STUDYID	Study Identifier	Char		Identifier	Unique identifier for a study.	Req
DOMAIN	Domain Abbreviation	Char	PP	Identifier	Two-character abbreviation for the domain.	Req
USUBJID	Unique Subject Identifier	Char		Identifier	Identifier used to uniquely identify a subject across all studies for all applications or submissions involving the product.	Req
PPSEQ	Sequence Number	Num		Identifier	Sequence number given to ensure uniqueness of subject records within a domain. May be any valid number.	Req
PPGRPID	Group ID	Char		Identifier	Used to tie together a block of related records in a single domain to support relationships within the domain and between domains.	Perm
PPTTESTCD	Parameter Short Name	Char	(PKPARMCD)	Topic	Short name of the pharmacokinetic parameter. It can be used as a column name when converting a dataset from a vertical to a horizontal format. The value in PPTTESTCD cannot be longer than 8 characters, nor can it start with a number (e.g., "1TEST" is not valid). PPTTESTCD cannot contain characters other than letters, numbers, or underscores. Examples: "AUCALL", "TMAX", "CMAX".	Req
PPTTEST	Parameter Name	Char	(PKPARM)	Synonym Qualifier	Name of the pharmacokinetic parameter. The value in PPTTEST cannot be longer than 40 characters. Examples: "AUC All", "Time of CMAX", "Max Conc".	Req
PPCAT	Parameter Category	Char	*	Grouping Qualifier	Used to define a category of related records. For PP, this should be the name of the analyte in PCTEST whose profile the parameter is associated with.	Exp
PPSCAT	Parameter Subcategory	Char	*	Grouping Qualifier	Categorization of the model type used to calculate the PK parameters. Examples: "COMPARTMENTAL", "NON-COMPARTMENTAL".	Perm
PPORRES	Result or Finding in Original Units	Char		Result Qualifier	Result of the measurement or finding as originally received or collected.	Exp
PPORRESU	Original Units	Char	(PKUNIT) (PKUWG) (PKUWKG) (PKUDMG) (PKUDUG)	Variable Qualifier	Original units in which the data were collected. The unit for PPORRES. Example: "ng/L". See PP Assumption 3.	Exp

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Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
PPSTRESC	Character Result/Finding in Std Format	Char		Result Qualifier	Contains the result value for all findings, copied or derived from PPORRES in a standard format or standard units. PPSTRESC should store all results or findings in character format; if results are numeric, they should also be stored in numeric format in PPSTRESN.	Exp
PPSTRESN	Numeric Result/Finding in Standard Units	Num		Result Qualifier	Used for continuous or numeric results or findings in standard format; copied in numeric format from PPSTRESC. PPSTRESN should store all numeric test results or findings.	Exp
PPSTRESU	Standard Units	Char	(PKUNIT) (PKUWG) (PKUWKG) (PKUDMG) (PKUDUG)	Variable Qualifier	Standardized unit used for PPSTRESC and PPSTRESN. See PP Assumption 3.	Exp
PPSTAT	Completion Status	Char	(ND)	Record Qualifier	Used to indicate that a parameter was not calculated. Should be null if a result exists in PPORRES.	Perm
PPREASND	Reason Parameter Not Calculated	Char		Record Qualifier	Describes why a parameter was not calculated, such as "INSUFFICIENT DATA". Used in conjunction with PPSTAT when value is "NOT DONE".	Perm
PPSPEC	Specimen Material Type	Char	(SPECTYPE)	Record Qualifier	Defines the type of specimen used for a measurement. If multiple specimen types are used for a calculation (e.g., serum and urine for renal clearance), then this field should be left blank. Examples: "SERUM", "PLASMA", "URINE".	Exp
PPANMETH	Analysis Method	Char	(PKANMET)	Record Qualifier	Analysis method applied to obtain a summarized result. Analysis method describes the method of secondary processing applied to a complex observation result. Example: A named formula used to calculate AUC, such as "LIN-LOG TRAPEZOIDAL METHOD". Sponsor-defined formulas can also be represented by this variable. Example: Calculating ratio AUCs where the PPANMETH may be "DRUG METABOLITE 1 TO DRUG PARENT" or "DRUG METABOLITE 2 TO METABOLITE 1".	Perm
TAETORD	Planned Order of Element within Arm	Num		Timing	Number that gives the planned order of the element within the arm.	Perm
EPOCH	Epoch	Char	(EPOCH)	Timing	Epoch associated with the start date/time of the observation, or the date/time of collection if start date/time is not collected.	Perm
PPDTC	Date/Time of Parameter Calculations	Char	ISO 8601 datetime or interval	Timing	Nominal date/time of parameter calculations.	Perm
PPDY	Study Day of Parameter Calculations	Num		Timing	Study day of the collection, in integer days. The algorithm for calculations must be relative to the sponsor-defined RFSTDTC variable in the Demographics (DM) domain.	Perm
PPTPTREF	Time Point Reference	Char		Timing	The description of a time point that acts as a fixed reference for a series of planned time points.	Perm
PPRFTDTC	Date/Time of Reference Point	Char	ISO 8601 datetime or interval	Timing	Date/time of the reference time point from the PC records used to calculate a parameter record. The values in PPRFTDTC should be the same as that in PCRFTDTC for related records.	Exp
PPSTINT	Planned Start of Assessment Interval	Char	ISO 8601 duration	Timing	The start of a planned evaluation or assessment interval relative to the time point reference.	Perm
PPENINT	Planned End of Assessment Interval	Char	ISO 8601 duration	Timing	The end of a planned evaluation or assessment interval relative to the time point reference.	Perm

¹In this column, an asterisk (*) indicates that the variable may be subject to controlled terminology. CDISC/NCI codelist values are enclosed in parentheses.

PP – Assumptions

1. Pharmacokinetics Parameters is a derived dataset, and may be produced from an analysis dataset with a different structure. As a result, some sponsors may need to normalize their analysis dataset in order for it to fit into the SDTM-based PP domain.
2. Information pertaining to all parameters (e.g., number of exponents, model weighting) should be submitted in the SUPPPP dataset.
3. There are separate codelists used for PPORRESU/PPSTRESU where the choice depends on whether the value of the pharmacokinetic parameter is normalized.
 - a. Codelist “PKUNIT” is used for non-normalized parameters.
 - b. Codelists “PKUDMG” and “PKUDUG” are used when parameters are normalized by dose amount in milligrams or micrograms, respectively.
 - c. Codelists “PKUWG” and “PKUWKG” are used when parameters are normalized by weight in grams or kilograms, respectively.

4. Multiple subset codelists were created for the unique unit expressions of the same concept across codelists. This approach allows study-context appropriate use of unit values for pharmacokinetics (PK) analysis subtypes. Controlled Terminology Rules for PK are available at <https://www.cdisc.org/standards/terminology/controlled-terminology>.
5. Any Identifiers, Timing variables, or Findings general observation class qualifiers may be added to the PP domain, but the following qualifiers would not generally be used: --BODSYS, --SEV.

PP – Examples

Example 1

This example shows PK parameters calculated from time-concentration profiles for the parent drug and 1 metabolite in plasma and urine for one subject. Note that PPRFTDTC is populated in order to link the PP records to the respective PC records. In this example, PPSPEC is null for observed total clearance (PPTTESTCD = "CLO") records because it is calculated from multiple specimen sources (i.e., plasma and urine).

Rows 1-12: Show parameters for day 1.

Rows 13-24: Show parameters for day 11.

pp.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	PPSEQ	PPGRPID	PPTTESTCD	PPTTEST	PPCAT	PPORRES	PPORRESU	PPSTRESC	PPSTRESN	PPSTRESU	PPSPEC	VISITNUM	VISIT	PPDTC	PPRFTDTC
1	ABC-123	PP	ABC-123-0001	1	DAY1_PAR	TMAX	Time of CMAX	DRUG A PARENT	1.87	h	1.87	1.87	H	PLASMA	1	DAY 1	2001-03-01	2001-02-01T08:00
2	ABC-123	PP	ABC-123-0001	2	DAY1_PAR	CMAX	Max Conc	DRUG A PARENT	44.5	ug/L	44.5	44.5	ug/L	PLASMA	1	DAY 1	2001-03-01	2001-02-01T08:00
3	ABC-123	PP	ABC-123-0001	3	DAY1_PAR	AUCALL	AUC All	DRUG A PARENT	294.7	h*mg/L	294.7	294.7	h*mg/L	PLASMA	1	DAY 1	2001-03-01	2001-02-01T08:00
4	ABC-123	PP	ABC-123-0001	4	DAY1_PAR	LAMZHL	Half-Life Lambda z	DRUG A PARENT	0.75	h	0.75	0.75	H	PLASMA	1	DAY 1	2001-03-01	2001-02-01T08:00
5	ABC-123	PP	ABC-123-0001	5	DAY1_PAR	VZO	Vz Obs	DRUG A PARENT	10.9	L	10.9	10.9	L	PLASMA	1	DAY 1	2001-03-01	2001-02-01T08:00
6	ABC-123	PP	ABC-123-0001	6	DAY1_PAR	CLO	Total CL Obs	DRUG A PARENT	1.68	L/h	1.68	1.68	L/h		1	DAY 1	2001-03-01	2001-02-01T08:00
7	ABC-123	PP	ABC-123-0001	7	DAY1_MET	TMAX	Time of CMAX	DRUG A METABOLITE	0.94	h	0.94	0.94	h	PLASMA	1	DAY 1	2001-03-01	2001-02-01T08:00
8	ABC-123	PP	ABC-123-0001	8	DAY1_MET	CMAX	Max Conc	DRUG A METABOLITE	22.27	ug/L	22.27	22.27	ug/L	PLASMA	1	DAY 1	2001-03-01	2001-02-01T08:00
9	ABC-123	PP	ABC-123-0001	9	DAY1_MET	AUCALL	AUC All	DRUG A METABOLITE	147.35	h*mg/L	147.35	147.35	h*mg/L	PLASMA	1	DAY 1	2001-03-01	2001-02-01T08:00
10	ABC-123	PP	ABC-123-0001	10	DAY1_MET	LAMZHL	Half-Life Lambda z	DRUG A METABOLITE	0.38	h	0.38	0.38	h	PLASMA	1	DAY 1	2001-03-01	2001-02-01T08:00
11	ABC-123	PP	ABC-123-0001	11	DAY1_MET	VZO	Vz Obs	DRUG A METABOLITE	5.45	L	5.45	5.45	L	PLASMA	1	DAY 1	2001-03-01	2001-02-01T08:00
12	ABC-123	PP	ABC-123-0001	12	DAY1_MET	CLO	Total CL Obs	DRUG A METABOLITE	0.84	L/h	0.84	0.84	L/h		1	DAY 1	2001-03-01	2001-02-01T08:00
13	ABC-123	PP	ABC-123-0001	13	DAY11_PAR	TMAX	Time of CMAX	DRUG A PARENT	1.91	h	1.91	1.91	h	PLASMA	2	DAY 11	2001-03-01	2001-02-11T08:00
14	ABC-123	PP	ABC-123-0001	14	DAY11_PAR	CMAX	Max Conc	DRUG A PARENT	46.0	ug/L	46.0	46.0	ug/L	PLASMA	2	DAY 11	2001-03-01	2001-02-11T08:00
15	ABC-123	PP	ABC-123-0001	15	DAY11_PAR	AUCALL	AUC All	DRUG A PARENT	289.0	h*mg/L	289.0	289.0	h*mg/L	PLASMA	2	DAY 11	2001-03-01	2001-02-11T08:00
16	ABC-123	PP	ABC-123-0001	16	DAY11_PAR	LAMZHL	Half-Life Lambda z	DRUG A PARENT	0.77	h	0.77	0.77	h	PLASMA	2	DAY 11	2001-03-01	2001-02-11T08:00
17	ABC-123	PP	ABC-123-0001	17	DAY11_PAR	VZO	Vz Obs	DRUG A PARENT	10.7	L	10.7	10.7	L	PLASMA	2	DAY 11	2001-03-01	2001-02-11T08:00
18	ABC-123	PP	ABC-123-0001	18	DAY11_PAR	CLO	Total CL Obs	DRUG A PARENT	1.75	L/h	1.75	1.75	L/h		2	DAY 11	2001-03-01	2001-02-11T08:00
19	ABC-123	PP	ABC-123-0001	19	DAY11_MET	TMAX	Time of CMAX	DRUG A METABOLITE	0.96	h	0.96	0.96	h	PLASMA	2	DAY 11	2001-03-01	2001-02-11T08:00
20	ABC-123	PP	ABC-123-0001	20	DAY11_MET	CMAX	Max Conc	DRUG A METABOLITE	23.00	ug/L	23.00	23.00	ug/L	PLASMA	2	DAY 11	2001-03-01	2001-02-11T08:00
21	ABC-123	PP	ABC-123-0001	21	DAY11_MET	AUCALL	AUC All	DRUG A METABOLITE	144.50	h*mg/L	144.50	144.50	h*mg/L	PLASMA	2	DAY 11	2001-03-01	2001-02-11T08:00
22	ABC-123	PP	ABC-123-0001	22	DAY11_MET	LAMZHL	Half-Life Lambda z	DRUG A METABOLITE	0.39	h	0.39	0.39	h	PLASMA	2	DAY 11	2001-03-01	2001-02-11T08:00
23	ABC-123	PP	ABC-123-0001	23	DAY11_MET	VZO	Vz Obs	DRUG A METABOLITE	5.35	L	5.35	5.35	L	PLASMA	2	DAY 11	2001-03-01	2001-02-11T08:00
24	ABC-123	PP	ABC-123-0001	24	DAY11_MET	CLO	Total CL Obs	DRUG A METABOLITE	0.88	L/h	0.88	0.88	L/h		2	DAY 11	2001-03-01	2001-02-11T08:00

Example 2

This example shows various AUCs calculated using sponsor-defined formulas or the linear-log trapezoidal method.

Rows 1-3: Show the "AUC from T1 to T2" measurements for Drug Parent (row 1), Drug Metabolite 1 (row 2) and Drug Metabolite 2 (row 3). These parameters are calculated using the LIN-LOG TRAPEZOIDAL METHOD which is in PSPANMETH.

Row 4: Shows the "Ratio AUC" measurement of Drug Metabolite 1 to Drug Parent. Instead of pre-coordinating "Ratio AUC of Drug Metabolite 1 to Drug Parent" all into the PPTTEST, PSPANMETH is used to describe the numerator (Drug Metabolite 1) and the denominator (Drug Parent) values that contribute to the Ratio AUC calculation in PPTTEST. This post-coordination approach liberates the PPTTEST variable from having to house hyper-specific, pre-coordinated PK parameter values.

Row 5: Shows the "Ratio AUC" measurement of Drug Metabolite 2 to Drug Metabolite 1. Note the Pptest is Ratio AUC, whereas DRUG METABOLITE 2 TO METABOLITE 1 is in Ppanmeth.

Rows 6-7: Show AUC Infinity Obs and AUC Infinity Pred for the DRUG PARENT. Both are calculated using the LIN-LOG TRAPEZOIDAL METHOD which is in Ppanmeth.

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Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	PPSEQ	PPRFID	PptestCD	Pptest	PPCAT	PPSCAT	PPORRES	PPORRESU	PPSTRESC	PPSTRESN	PPSTRESU	PPSPEC	Ppanmeth	PPFAST	PPNOMDY	PPRFTDTC
1	ABC-123	PP	123-1001	1	B2222	AUCINT	AUC from T1 to T2	DRUG PARENT	NCA	154.1	h*ng/L	154.1	154.1	h*ng/L	PLASMA	LIN-LOG TRAPEZOIDAL METHOD	Y	1	2001-02-01T12:00
2	ABC-123	PP	123-1001	2	B2222	AUCINT	AUC from T1 to T2	DRUG METABOLITE 1	NCA	144.5	h*ng/L	144.5	144.5	h*ng/L	PLASMA	LIN-LOG TRAPEZOIDAL METHOD	Y	1	2001-02-01T12:00
3	ABC-123	PP	123-1001	3	B2222	AUCINT	AUC from T1 to T2	DRUG METABOLITE 2	NCA	294.7	h*ng/L	294.7	294.7	h*ng/L	PLASMA	LIN-LOG TRAPEZOIDAL METHOD	Y	1	2001-02-01T12:00
4	ABC-123	PP	123-1001	4	B2222	RAAUC	Ratio AUC	DRUG METABOLITE 1	NCA	1.07		1.07	1.07		PLASMA	DRUG METABOLITE 1 TO DRUG PARENT	Y	1	2001-02-01T12:00
5	ABC-123	PP	123-1001	5	B2222	RAAUC	Ratio AUC	DRUG METABOLITE 2	NCA	0.52		0.52	0.52		PLASMA	DRUG METABOLITE 2 TO METABOLITE 1	Y	1	2001-02-01T12:00
6	ABC-123	PP	123-1001	1	B2222	AUCIFO	AUC Infinity Obs	DRUG PARENT	NCA	520	h*ng/L	520	520	h*ng/L	PLASMA	LIN-LOG TRAPEZOIDAL METHOD	Y	1	2001-02-01T12:00
7	ABC-123	PP	123-1001	2	B2222	AUCIFP	AUC Infinity Pred	DRUG PARENT	NCA	510	h*ng/L	510	510	h*ng/L	PLASMA	LIN-LOG TRAPEZOIDAL METHOD	Y	1	2001-02-01T12:00

The SUPPPP dataset example shows the specific condition under which the PK analysis was performed.

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	IDVAR	IDVARVAL	QNAM	QLABEL	QVAL	QORIG	QEVAL
1	ABC-123	PP	123-1001	PPSEQ	1	PKCOND	Condition of PK Analysis	MULTIPLE DOSE, STEADY STATE	Collected	
2	ABC-123	PP	123-1001	PPSEQ	2	PKCOND	Condition of PK Analysis	MULTIPLE DOSE, STEADY STATE	Collected	
3	ABC-123	PP	123-1001	PPSEQ	3	PKCOND	Condition of PK Analysis	MULTIPLE DOSE, STEADY STATE	Collected	
4	ABC-123	PP	123-1001	PPSEQ	4	PKCOND	Condition of PK Analysis	MULTIPLE DOSE, STEADY STATE	Collected	
5	ABC-123	PP	123-1001	PPSEQ	5	PKCOND	Condition of PK Analysis	MULTIPLE DOSE, STEADY STATE	Collected	
6	ABC-123	PP	123-1001	PPSEQ	6	PKCOND	Condition of PK Analysis	MULTIPLE DOSE, STEADY STATE	Collected	
7	ABC-123	PP	123-1001	PPSEQ	7	PKCOND	Condition of PK Analysis	SINGLE DOSE		

Example 3

This example shows the use of PPSTINT and PPENINT to describe the AUC segments for the test code "AUCINT", the area under the curve from time T₁ to time T₂. Time T₁ is represented in PPSTINT as the elapsed time since PPRFTDTC and time T₂ is represented in PPENINT as the elapsed time since PPRFTDTC.

Rows 1-7: Show parameters for day 1.

Rows 8-14: Show parameters for day 14.

pp.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	PPSEQ	PPGRPID	PptestCD	Pptest	PPCAT	PPORRES	PPORRESU	PPSTRESC	PPSTRESN	PPSTRESU	PPSPEC	VISITNUM	VISIT	PPDTC	PPRFTDTC	PPSTINT	PPENINT
1	ABC-123	PP	ABC-123-001	1	DRUGA_DAY1	TMAX	Time of CMAX	DRUG A PARENT	0.65	h	0.65	0.65	h	PLASMA	1	DAY 1	2001-02-25	2001-02-01T08:00		
2	ABC-123	PP	ABC-123-001	2	DRUGA_DAY1	CMAX	Max Conc	DRUG A PARENT	6.92	ng/mL	6.92	6.92	ng/mL	PLASMA	1	DAY 1	2001-02-25	2001-02-01T08:00		
3	ABC-123	PP	ABC-123-001	3	DRUGA_DAY1	AUCALL	AUC All	DRUG A PARENT	45.5	h*ng/mL	45.5	45.5	h*ng/mL	PLASMA	1	DAY 1	2001-02-25	2001-02-01T08:00		
4	ABC-123	PP	ABC-123-001	4	DRUGA_DAY1	AUCINT	AUC from T1 to T2	DRUG A PARENT	43.6	h*ng/mL	43.6	43.6	h*ng/mL	PLASMA	1	DAY 1	2001-02-25	2001-02-01T08:00	PT0M	PT24H
5	ABC-123	PP	ABC-123-001	5	DRUGA_DAY1	LAMZHL	Half-Life Lambda z	DRUG A PARENT	7.74	h	7.74	7.74	h	PLASMA	1	DAY 1	2001-02-25	2001-02-01T08:00		

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	PPSEQ	PPGRPID	PPTSTCD	PPTST	PPCAT	PPORRES	PPORRESU	PPSTRESC	PPSTRESN	PPSTRESU	PPSPEC	VISITNUM	VISIT	PPDTC	PPRFTDTC	PPSTINT	PPENINT
6	ABC-123	PP	ABC-123-001	6	DRUGA_DAY1	VZFO	Vz Obs by F	DRUG A PARENT	256	L	256000	256	L	PLASMA	1	DAY 1	2001-02-25	2001-02-01T08:00		
7	ABC-123	PP	ABC-123-001	7	DRUGA_DAY1	CLFO	Total CL Obs by F	DRUG A PARENT	20.2	L/hr	20200	20.2	L/h	PLASMA	1	DAY 1	2001-02-25	2001-02-01T08:00		
8	ABC-123	PP	ABC-123-001	15	DRUGA_DAY14	TMAX	Time of CMAX	DRUG A PARENT	0.65	h	0.65	0.65	h	PLASMA	2	DAY 14	2001-02-25	2001-02-15T08:00		
9	ABC-123	PP	ABC-123-001	16	DRUGA_DAY14	CMAX	Max Conc	DRUG A PARENT	6.51	ng/mL	6.51	6.51	ng/mL	PLASMA	2	DAY 14	2001-02-25	2001-02-15T08:00		
10	ABC-123	PP	ABC-123-001	17	DRUGA_DAY14	AUCALL	AUC All	DRUG A PARENT	34.2	h*ng/mL	34.2	34.2	h*ng/mL	PLASMA	2	DAY 14	2001-02-25	2001-02-15T08:00		
11	ABC-123	PP	ABC-123-001	18	DRUGA_DAY14	AUCINT	AUC from T1 to T2	DRUG A PARENT	35.6	h*ng/mL	35.6	35.6	h*ng/mL	PLASMA	2	DAY 14	2001-02-25	2001-02-15T08:00	PT0M	PT24H
12	ABC-123	PP	ABC-123-001	19	DRUGA_DAY14	AUCINT	AUC from T1 to T2	DRUG A PARENT	38.4	h*ng/mL	38.4	38.4	h*ng/mL	PLASMA	2	DAY 14	2001-02-25	2001-02-15T08:00	PT0M	PT48H
13	ABC-123	PP	ABC-123-001	20	DRUGA_DAY14	AUCINT	AUC from T1 to T2	DRUG A PARENT	2.78	h*ng/mL	2.78	2.78	h*ng/mL	PLASMA	2	DAY 14	2001-02-25	2001-02-15T08:00	PT24H	PT48H
14	ABC-123	PP	ABC-123-001	21	DRUGA_DAY14	LAMZHL	Half-Life Lambda z	DRUG A PARENT	7.6	h	7.6	7.6	h	PLASMA	2	DAY 14	2001-02-25	2001-02-15T08:00		
15	ABC-123	PP	ABC-123-001	22	DRUGA_DAY14	VZFO	Vz Obs by F	DRUG A PARENT	283	L	283	283	L	PLASMA	2	DAY 14	2001-02-25	2001-02-15T08:00		
16	ABC-123	PP	ABC-123-001	23	DRUGA_DAY14	CLFO	Total CL Obs by F	DRUG A PARENT	28.1	L/h	28.1	28.1	L/h	PLASMA	2	DAY 14	2001-02-25	2001-02-15T08:00		

6.3.5.9.3 Relating PP Records to PC Records

Sponsors must document the concentrations used to calculate each parameter. This may be done in analysis dataset metadata or by documenting relationships between records in the Pharmacokinetics Parameters (PP) and Pharmacokinetics Concentrations (PC) datasets in a RELREC dataset (see Section 8.2, [Relating Peer Records](#), and Section 8.3, [Relating Datasets](#)).

PC-PP – Relating Datasets

If all time-point concentrations in PC are used to calculate all parameters for all subjects, then the relationship between the 2 datasets can be documented as shown in this table:

relrec.xpt

Row	STUDYID	RDOMAIN	USUBJID	IDVAR	IDVARVAL	RELTYPE	RELID
1	ABC-123	PC		PCGRPID		MANY	A
2	ABC-123	PP		PPGRPID		MANY	A

Note that the reference time point and the analyte are part of the natural key (see Section 3.2.1.1, [Primary Keys](#)) for both datasets. In this relationship, --GRPID is a surrogate key, and must be populated so that each combination of analyte and reference time point has a separate value of --GRPID.

PC-PP – Relating Records

This section illustrates 4 methods for representing relationships between PC and PP records under 4 different circumstances. All these examples are based on the same PC and PP data for 1 drug (i.e., drug X).

The different methods for representing relationships are based on which linking variables are used in RELREC.

- Method A (many to many, using PCGRPID and PPGRPID)
- Method B (one to many, using PCSEQ and PPGRPID)
- Method C (many to one, using PCGRPID and PPSEQ)

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- Method D (one to one, using PCSEQ and PPSEQ)

The different examples illustrate situations in which different subsets of the pharmacokinetic concentration data were used in calculating the pharmacokinetic parameters. As in the example above, --GRPID values must take into account all the combinations of analytes and reference time points; both are part of the natural key for both datasets. For each example, PCGRPID and PPGRPID were used to group related records within each respective dataset. The exclusion of some concentration values from the calculation of some parameters affects the values of PCGRPID and PPGRPID for the different situations. To conserve space, the PC and PP domains appear only once, but with 4 --GRPID columns, 1 for each of the example situations.

Note that a submission dataset would contain only 1 --GRPID column with a set of values such as those shown in 1 of the 4 columns in the PC and PP datasets.

Pharmacokinetic Concentrations (PC) Dataset for All Examples

pc.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	PCSEQ	PCGRPID (Example 1)	PCGRPID (Example 2)	PCGRPID (Example 3)	PCGRPID (Example 4)	PCREFID	PCTESTCD	PCTEST	PCCAT	PCORRES	PCORRESU	PCSTRESC	PCSTRESN	PCSTRESU	PCSPEC	PCBLFL	PCLLOQ	PCDTC	PCDY	PCNOMDY	PCTPT	PCTPTNUM	PCELTM	PCTPTREF	PCRFDTDC
1	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	1	DY1_DRGX	DY1_DRGX	DY1_DRGX_A	DY1_DRGX_A	123-0001-01	DRUG X	STUDYDRUG	ANALYTE	9	ug/mL	9	9	ug/mL	PLASMA		1.00	2001-02-01T08:35	1	1	5 min	1	PT5M	Day 1 Dose	2001-02-01T08:30
2	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	2	DY1_DRGX	DY1_DRGX	DY1_DRGX_A	DY1_DRGX_A	123-0001-02	DRUG X	STUDYDRUG	ANALYTE	20	ug/mL	20	20	ug/mL	PLASMA		1.00	2001-02-01T08:55	1	1	25 min	2	PT25M	Day 1 Dose	2001-02-01T08:30
3	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	3	DY1_DRGX	DY1_DRGX	DY1_DRGX_A	DY1_DRGX_A	123-0001-03	DRUG X	STUDYDRUG	ANALYTE	31	ug/mL	31	31	ug/mL	PLASMA		1.00	2001-02-01T09:20	1	1	50 min	3	PT50M	Day 1 Dose	2001-02-01T08:30
4	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	4	DY1_DRGX	DY1_DRGX	DY1_DRGX_A	DY1_DRGX_A	123-0001-04	DRUG X	STUDYDRUG	ANALYTE	38	ug/mL	38	38	ug/mL	PLASMA		1.00	2001-02-01T09:45	1	1	75 min	4	PT1H15M	Day 1 Dose	2001-02-01T08:30
5	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	5	DY1_DRGX	DY1_DRGX	DY1_DRGX_A	DY1_DRGX_B	123-0001-05	DRUG X	STUDYDRUG	ANALYTE	45	ug/mL	45	45	ug/mL	PLASMA		1.00	2001-02-01T10:10	1	1	100 min	5	PT1H40M	Day 1 Dose	2001-02-01T08:30
6	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	6	DY1_DRGX	DY1_DRGX	DY1_DRGX_A	DY1_DRGX_C	123-0001-06	DRUG X	STUDYDRUG	ANALYTE	48	ug/mL	48	48	ug/mL	PLASMA		1.00	2001-02-01T10:35	1	1	125 min	6	PT2H5M	Day 1 Dose	2001-02-01T08:30
7	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	7	DY1_DRGX	DY1_DRGX	DY1_DRGX_A	DY1_DRGX_A	123-0001-07	DRUG X	STUDYDRUG	ANALYTE	41	ug/mL	41	41	ug/mL	PLASMA		1.00	2001-02-01T11:00	1	1	150 min	7	PT2H30M	Day 1 Dose	2001-02-01T08:30
8	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	8	DY1_DRGX	EXCLUDE	DY1_DRGX_B	DY1_DRGX_A	123-0001-08	DRUG X	STUDYDRUG	ANALYTE	35	ug/mL	35	35	ug/mL	PLASMA		1.00	2001-02-01T11:50	1	1	200 min	8	PT3H20M	Day 1 Dose	2001-02-01T08:30
9	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	9	DY1_DRGX	EXCLUDE	DY1_DRGX_B	DY1_DRGX_A	123-0001-09	DRUG X	STUDYDRUG	ANALYTE	31	ug/mL	31	31	ug/mL	PLASMA		1.00	2001-02-01T12:40	1	1	250 min	9	PT4H10M	Day 1 Dose	2001-02-01T08:30
10	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	10	DY1_DRGX	DY1_DRGX	DY1_DRGX_A	DY1_DRGX_A	123-0001-10	DRUG X	STUDYDRUG	ANALYTE	25	ug/mL	25	25	ug/mL	PLASMA		1.00	2001-02-01T14:45	1	1	375 min	10	PT6H15M	Day 1 Dose	2001-02-01T08:30
11	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	11	DY1_DRGX	DY1_DRGX	DY1_DRGX_A	DY1_DRGX_D	123-0001-11	DRUG X	STUDYDRUG	ANALYTE	18	ug/mL	18	18	ug/mL	PLASMA		1.00	2001-02-01T16:50	1	1	500 min	11	PT8H20M	Day 1 Dose	2001-02-01T08:30
12	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	12	DY1_DRGX	DY1_DRGX	DY1_DRGX_A	DY1_DRGX_D	123-0001-12	DRUG X	STUDYDRUG	ANALYTE	12	ug/mL	12	12	ug/mL	PLASMA		1.00	2001-02-01T18:30	1	1	600 min	12	PT10H	Day 1 Dose	2001-02-01T08:30
13	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	13	DY8_DRGX	DY8_DRGX	DY8_DRGX	DY8_DRGX	123-0002-13	DRUG X	STUDYDRUG	ANALYTE	10	ug/mL	10	10	ug/mL	PLASMA		1.00	2001-02-08T08:35	8	8	5 min	1	PT5M	Day 8 Dose	2001-02-08T08:30
14	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	14	DY8_DRGX	DY8_DRGX	DY8_DRGX	DY8_DRGX	123-0002-14	DRUG X	STUDYDRUG	ANALYTE	21	ug/mL	21	21	ug/mL	PLASMA		1.00	2001-02-08T08:55	8	8	25 min	2	PT25M	Day 8 Dose	2001-02-08T08:30
15	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	15	DY8_DRGX	DY8_DRGX	DY8_DRGX	DY8_DRGX	123-0002-15	DRUG X	STUDYDRUG	ANALYTE	32	ug/mL	32	32	ug/mL	PLASMA		1.00	2001-02-08T09:20	8	8	50 min	3	PT50M	Day 8 Dose	2001-02-08T08:30
16	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	16	DY8_DRGX	DY8_DRGX	DY8_DRGX	DY8_DRGX	123-0002-16	DRUG X	STUDYDRUG	ANALYTE	39	ug/mL	39	39	ug/mL	PLASMA		1.00	2001-02-08T09:45	8	8	75 min	4	PT1H15M	Day 8 Dose	2001-02-08T08:30
17	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	17	DY8_DRGX	DY8_DRGX	DY8_DRGX	DY8_DRGX	123-0002-17	DRUG X	STUDYDRUG	ANALYTE	46	ug/mL	46	46	ug/mL	PLASMA		1.00	2001-02-08T10:10	8	8	100 min	5	PT1H40M	Day 8 Dose	2001-02-08T08:30
18	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	18	DY8_DRGX	DY8_DRGX	DY8_DRGX	DY8_DRGX	123-0002-18	DRUG X	STUDYDRUG	ANALYTE	48	ug/mL	48	48	ug/mL	PLASMA		1.00	2001-02-08T10:35	8	8	125 min	6	PT2H5M	Day 8 Dose	2001-02-08T08:30
19	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	19	DY8_DRGX	DY8_DRGX	DY8_DRGX	DY8_DRGX	123-0002-19	DRUG X	STUDYDRUG	ANALYTE	40	ug/mL	40	40	ug/mL	PLASMA		1.00	2001-02-08T11:00	8	8	150 min	7	PT2H30M	Day 8 Dose	2001-02-08T08:30
20	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	20	DY8_DRGX	DY8_DRGX	DY8_DRGX	DY8_DRGX	123-0002-20	DRUG X	STUDYDRUG	ANALYTE	35	ug/mL	35	35	ug/mL	PLASMA		1.00	2001-02-08T11:50	8	8	200 min	8	PT3H20M	Day 8 Dose	2001-02-08T08:30
21	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	21	DY8_DRGX	DY8_DRGX	DY8_DRGX	DY8_DRGX	123-0002-21	DRUG X	STUDYDRUG	ANALYTE	30	ug/mL	30	30	ug/mL	PLASMA		1.00	2001-02-08T12:40	8	8	250 min	9	PT4H10M	Day 8 Dose	2001-02-08T08:30
22	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	22	DY8_DRGX	DY8_DRGX	DY8_DRGX	DY8_DRGX	123-0002-22	DRUG X	STUDYDRUG	ANALYTE	24	ug/mL	24	24	ug/mL	PLASMA		1.00	2001-02-08T14:45	8	8	375 min	10	PT6H15M	Day 8 Dose	2001-02-08T08:30
23	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	23	DY8_DRGX	DY8_DRGX	DY8_DRGX	DY8_DRGX	123-0002-23	DRUG X	STUDYDRUG	ANALYTE	17	ug/mL	17	17	ug/mL	PLASMA		1.00	2001-02-08T16:50	8	8	500 min	11	PT8H20M	Day 8 Dose	2001-02-08T08:30
24	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	24	DY8_DRGX	DY8_DRGX	DY8_DRGX	DY8_DRGX	123-0002-24	DRUG X	STUDYDRUG	ANALYTE	11	ug/mL	11	11	ug/mL	PLASMA		1.00	2001-02-08T18:30	8	8	600 min	12	PT10H	Day 8 Dose	2001-02-08T08:30

Pharmacokinetic Parameters (PP) Dataset for All Examples

pp.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	PPSEQ	PPGRPID (Example 1)	PPGRPID (Example 2)	PPGRPID (Example 3)	PPGRPID (Example 4)	PPTSTCD	PPTST	PPCAT	PPORRES	PPORRESU	PPSTRESC	PPSTRESN	PPSTRESU	PPSPEC	PPNOMDY	PPRFTDC
1	ABC-123	PP	ABC-123-0001	1	DY1DRGX	DY1DRGX	DY1DRGX A	TMAX	TMAX	Time of CMAX	DRUG X	1.87	h	1.87	1.87	h	PLASMA	1	2001-02-01T08:35
2	ABC-123	PP	ABC-123-0001	2	DY1DRGX	DY1DRGX	DY1DRGX A	CMAX	CMAX	Max Conc	DRUG X	44.5	ng/mL	44.5	44.5	ng/mL	PLASMA	1	2001-02-01T08:35
3	ABC-123	PP	ABC-123-0001	3	DY1DRGX	DY1DRGX	DY1DRGX A	AUC	AUCALL	AUC All	DRUG X	294.7	h*ug/mL	294.7	294.7	h*ug/mL	PLASMA	1	2001-02-01T08:35
4	ABC-123	PP	ABC-123-0001	5	DY1DRGX	DY1DRGX	DY1DRGX HALF	OTHER	LAMZHL	Half-Life Lambda z	DRUG X	4.69	h	4.69	4.69	h	PLASMA	1	2001-02-01T08:35
5	ABC-123	PP	ABC-123-0001	6	DY1DRGX	DY1DRGX	DY1DRGX A	OTHER	VZO	Vz Obs	DRUG X	10.9	L	10.9	10.9	L	PLASMA	1	2001-02-01T08:35
6	ABC-123	PP	ABC-123-0001	7	DY1DRGX	DY1DRGX	DY1DRGX A	OTHER	CLO	Total CL Obs	DRUG X	1.68	L/h	1.68	1.68	L/h	PLASMA	1	2001-02-01T08:35
7	ABC-123	PP	ABC-123-0001	8	DY8DRGX	DY8DRGX	DY8DRGX	DY8DRGX	TMAX	Time of CMAX	DRUG X	1.91	h	1.91	1.91	h	PLASMA	8	2001-02-08T08:35
8	ABC-123	PP	ABC-123-0001	9	DY8DRGX	DY8DRGX	DY8DRGX	DY8DRGX	CMAX	Max Conc	DRUG X	46.0	ng/mL	46.0	46.0	ng/mL	PLASMA	8	2001-02-08T08:35
9	ABC-123	PP	ABC-123-0001	10	DY8DRGX	DY8DRGX	DY8DRGX	DY8DRGX	AUCALL	AUC All	DRUG X	289.0	h*ug/mL	289.0	289.0	h*ug/mL	PLASMA	8	2001-02-08T08:35
10	ABC-123	PP	ABC-123-0001	12	DY8DRGX	DY8DRGX	DY8DRGX	DY8DRGX	LAMZHL	Half-Life Lambda z	DRUG X	4.50	h	4.50	4.50	h	PLASMA	8	2001-02-08T08:35
11	ABC-123	PP	ABC-123-0001	13	DY8DRGX	DY8DRGX	DY8DRGX	DY8DRGX	VZO	Vz Obs	DRUG X	10.7	L	10.7	10.7	L	PLASMA	8	2001-02-08T08:35
12	ABC-123	PP	ABC-123-0001	14	DY8DRGX	DY8DRGX	DY8DRGX	DY8DRGX	CLO	Total CL Obs	DRUG X	1.75	L/h	1.75	1.75	L/h	PLASMA	8	2001-02-08T08:35

Example 1

All PC records used to calculate all pharmacokinetic parameters.

This example uses --GRPID values in the PCGRPID (Example 1) and PPGRPID (Example 1) columns.

Method A (Many to Many, Using PCGRPID and PPGRPID)

Rows 1-2: The relationship with RELID "1" includes all PC records with PCGRPID = "DY1_DRGX" and all PP records with PPGRPID = "DY1DRGX".

Rows 3-4: The relationship with RELID "2" includes all PC records with GRPID = "DY8_DRGX" and all PP records with GRPID = "DY8DRGX".

relrec.xpt

Row	STUDYID	RDOMAIN	USUBJID	IDVAR	IDVARVAL	RELTYPE	RELID
1	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCGRPID	DY1_DRGX		1
2	ABC-123	PP	ABC-123-0001	PPGRPID	DY1DRGX		1
3	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PPGRPID	DY8_DRGX		2
4	ABC-123	PP	ABC-123-0001	PPGRPID	DY8DRGX		2

Method B (One to Many, Using PCSEQ and PPGRPID)

Rows 1-13: The relationship with RELID "1" includes the individual PC records with PCSEQ values "1" to "12" and all PP records with PPGRPID = "DY1DRGX".

Rows 14-26: The relationship with RELID "2" includes the individual PC records with PCSEQ values "13" to "24" and all PP records with PPGRPID = "DY8DRGX".

relrec.xpt

Row	STUDYID	RDOMAIN	USUBJID	IDVAR	IDVARVAL	RELTYPE	RELID
1	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	1		1
2	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	2		1
3	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	3		1
4	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	4		1
5	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	5		1
6	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	6		1
7	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	7		1
8	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	8		1
9	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	9		1
10	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	10		1
11	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	11		1
12	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	12		1
13	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCGRPID	DY1DRGX		1
14	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	13		1
15	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	14		1
16	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	15		1
17	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	16		1
18	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	17		1
19	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	18		1
20	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	19		1
21	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	20		1
22	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	21		1
23	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	22		1
24	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	23		1
25	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	24		1
26	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCGRPID	DY1DRGX		1

Method C (Many to One, Using PCGRPID and PPSEQ)

Rows 1-8: The relationship with RELID = "1" includes all PC records with a PCGRPID = "DY1_DRGX" and PP records with PPSEQ values "1" through "7".

Rows 9-16: The relationship with RELID = "2" includes all PC records with a PCGRPID = "DY8_DRGX" and PP records with PPSEQ values of "8" through "14".

relrec.xpt

Row	STUDYID	RDOMAIN	USUBJID	IDVAR	IDVARVAL	RELTYPE	RELID
1	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCGRPID	DY1_DRGX		1
2	ABC-123	PP	ABC-123-0001	PPSEQ	1		1
3	ABC-123	PP	ABC-123-0001	PPSEQ	2		1
4	ABC-123	PP	ABC-123-0001	PPSEQ	3		1
5	ABC-123	PP	ABC-123-0001	PPSEQ	4		1
6	ABC-123	PP	ABC-123-0001	PPSEQ	5		1
7	ABC-123	PP	ABC-123-0001	PPSEQ	6		1
8	ABC-123	PP	ABC-123-0001	PPSEQ	7		1
9	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCGRPID	DY8_DRGX		2
10	ABC-123	PP	ABC-123-0001	PPSEQ	8		2
11	ABC-123	PP	ABC-123-0001	PPSEQ	9		2
12	ABC-123	PP	ABC-123-0001	PPSEQ	10		2
13	ABC-123	PP	ABC-123-0001	PPSEQ	11		2
14	ABC-123	PP	ABC-123-0001	PPSEQ	12		2
15	ABC-123	PP	ABC-123-0001	PPSEQ	13		2
16	ABC-123	PP	ABC-123-0001	PPSEQ	14		2

Method D (One to One, Using PCSEQ and PPSEQ)

Rows 1-19: The relationship with RELID "1" includes individual PC records with PCSEQ values "1" through "12" and PP records with PPSEQ values "1" through "7".

Rows 20-38: The relationship with RELID "2" includes individual PC records with PCSEQ values "13" through "24" and PP records with PPSEQ values "8" through "14".

relrec.xpt

Row	STUDYID	RDOMAIN	USUBJID	IDVAR	IDVARVAL	RELTYPE	RELID
1	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	1		1
2	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	2		1
3	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	3		1
4	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	4		1
5	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	5		1
6	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	6		1

Row	STUDYID	RDOMAIN	USUBJID	IDVAR	IDVARVAL	RELTYPE	RELID
7	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	7		1
8	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	8		1
9	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	9		1
10	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	10		1
11	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	11		1
12	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	12		1
13	ABC-123	PP	ABC-123-0001	PPSEQ	1		1
14	ABC-123	PP	ABC-123-0001	PPSEQ	2		1
15	ABC-123	PP	ABC-123-0001	PPSEQ	3		1
16	ABC-123	PP	ABC-123-0001	PPSEQ	4		1
17	ABC-123	PP	ABC-123-0001	PPSEQ	5		1
18	ABC-123	PP	ABC-123-0001	PPSEQ	6		1
19	ABC-123	PP	ABC-123-0001	PPSEQ	7		1
20	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	13		2
21	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	14		2
22	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	15		2
23	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	16		2
24	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	17		2
25	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	18		2
26	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	19		2
27	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	20		2
28	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	21		2
29	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	22		2
30	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	23		2
31	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	24		2
32	ABC-123	PP	ABC-123-0001	PPSEQ	8		2
33	ABC-123	PP	ABC-123-0001	PPSEQ	9		2
34	ABC-123	PP	ABC-123-0001	PPSEQ	10		2
35	ABC-123	PP	ABC-123-0001	PPSEQ	11		2
36	ABC-123	PP	ABC-123-0001	PPSEQ	12		2
37	ABC-123	PP	ABC-123-0001	PPSEQ	13		2
38	ABC-123	PP	ABC-123-0001	PPSEQ	14		2

Example 2

Only some records in PC were used to calculate all pharmacokinetic parameters; time points 8 and 9 on day 1 were not used for any pharmacokinetic parameters.

This example uses --GRPID values in the PCGRPID (Example 2) and PPGRPID (Example 2) columns. Note that for the 2 excluded PC records, PCGRPID = "EXCLUDE"; for other PC records, PCGRPID = "DY1_DRGX".

All pharmacokinetic concentrations for day 8 were used to calculate all pharmacokinetic parameters. Because day 8 relationships are the same as in Example 1, they are not included here.

Method A (Many to Many, Using PCGRPID and PPGRPID)

The relationship with RELID "1" includes PC records with PCGRPID = "DY1_DRGX" and all PP records with PPGRPID = "DY1DRGX". PC records with PCGRPID = "EXCLUDE" are not included in this relationship.

relrec.xpt

Row	STUDYID	RDOMAIN	USUBJID	IDVAR	IDVARVAL	RELTYPE	RELID
1	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCGRPID	DY1_DRGX		1
2	ABC-123	PP	ABC-123-0001	PPGRPID	DY1DRGX		1

Method B (One to Many, Using PCSEQ and PPGRPID)

The relationship with RELID "1" includes individual PC records with PCSEQ values "1" through "7" and "10" through "12", and all the PP records with PPGRPID = "DY1DRGX".

relrec.xpt

Row	STUDYID	RDOMAIN	USUBJID	IDVAR	IDVARVAL	RELTYPE	RELID
1	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	1		1
2	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	2		1
3	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	3		1
4	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	4		1
5	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	5		1
6	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	6		1
7	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	7		1
8	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	10		1
9	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	11		1
10	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	12		1
11	ABC-123	PP	ABC-123-0001	PPGRPID	DY1DRGX		1

Method C (Many to One, Using PCGRPID and PPSEQ)

The relationship with RELID "1" includes all PC records with PCGRPID = "DY1_DRGX" and individual PP records with PPSEQ values "1" through "7".

relrec.xpt

Row	STUDYID	RDOMAIN	USUBJID	IDVAR	IDVARVAL	RELTYPE	RELID
1	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCGRPID	DY1_DRGX		1
2	ABC-123	PP	ABC-123-0001	PPSEQ	1		1
3	ABC-123	PP	ABC-123-0001	PPSEQ	2		1
4	ABC-123	PP	ABC-123-0001	PPSEQ	3		1
5	ABC-123	PP	ABC-123-0001	PPSEQ	4		1
6	ABC-123	PP	ABC-123-0001	PPSEQ	5		1
7	ABC-123	PP	ABC-123-0001	PPSEQ	6		1
8	ABC-123	PP	ABC-123-0001	PPSEQ	7		1

Method D (One to One, Using PCSEQ and PPSEQ)

The relationship with RELID "1" includes individual PC records with PCSEQ values "1" through "7" and "10" through "12" and individual PP records with PPSEQ values "1 through "7".

relrec.xpt

Row	STUDYID	RDOMAIN	USUBJID	IDVAR	IDVARVAL	RELTYPE	RELID
1	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	1		1
2	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	2		1
3	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	3		1
4	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	4		1
5	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	5		1
6	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	6		1
7	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	7		1
8	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	10		1
9	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	11		1
10	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	12		1
11	ABC-123	PP	ABC-123-0001	PPSEQ	1		1
12	ABC-123	PP	ABC-123-0001	PPSEQ	2		1
13	ABC-123	PP	ABC-123-0001	PPSEQ	3		1
14	ABC-123	PP	ABC-123-0001	PPSEQ	4		1
15	ABC-123	PP	ABC-123-0001	PPSEQ	5		1
16	ABC-123	PP	ABC-123-0001	PPSEQ	6		1
17	ABC-123	PP	ABC-123-0001	PPSEQ	7		1

Example 3

Only some records in PC were used to calculate some parameters; time points 8 and 9 on day 1 were not used for half-life calculations, but were used for other parameters.

This example uses --GRPID values in the PCGRPID (Example 3) and PPGRPID (Example 3) columns. Note that the 2 excluded PC records have PCGRPID = "DY1_DRGX_B"; the other PC records have PCGRPID = "DY1_DRGX_A". Note also that the PP records for half-life calculations have PPGRPID = "DYDRGX_HALF", whereas the other PP records have PPGRPID = "DY1DRGX_A".

All pharmacokinetic concentrations for day 8 were used to calculate all pharmacokinetic parameters. Because day 8 relationships are the same as in Example 1, they are not included here.

Method A (Many to Many, Using PCGRPID and PPGRPID)

Rows 1-3: The relationship with RELID "1" includes all PC records with PCGRPID = "DY1_DRGX_A", all PC records with PCGRPID = "DY1_DRGX_B" (which in this case is all the PP records for Day 1) and all PP records with PPGRPID = "DY1DRGX_A".

Rows 4-6: The relationship with RELID "2" includes only PC records with PCGRPID = "DY1_DRGX_A" and all PP records with PPGRPID = "DY1DRGX_HALF".

relrec.xpt

Row	STUDYID	RDOMAIN	USUBJID	IDVAR	IDVARVAL	RELTYPE	RELID
1	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCGRPID	DY1_DRGX_A		1
2	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCGRPID	DY1_DRGX_B		1
3	ABC-123	PP	ABC-123-0001	PPGRPID	DY1DRGX_A		1
4	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCGRPID	DY1_DRGX_A		2
5	ABC-123	PP	ABC-123-0001	PPGRPID	DY1DRGX_HALF		2

Method B (One to Many, Using PCSEQ and PPGRPID)

Rows 1-13: The relationship with RELID "1" includes PP records with PCSEQ values "1" through "12" and PP records with PPGRPID = "DY1DRGX_A".

Rows 14-24: The relationship with RELID "2" includes PP records with PCSEQ values "1" through "7" and "10" through "12" and PP records with PPGRPID = "DY1DRGX_HALF".

relrec.xpt

Row	STUDYID	RDOMAIN	USUBJID	IDVAR	IDVARVAL	RELTYPE	RELID
1	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	1		1
2	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	2		1
3	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	3		1
4	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	4		1
5	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	5		1
6	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	6		1
7	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	7		1
8	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	8		1
9	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	9		1
10	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	10		1
11	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	11		1
12	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	12		1
13	ABC-123	PP	ABC-123-0001	PPGRPID	DY1DRGX_A		1
14	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	1		2
15	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	2		2
16	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	3		2
17	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	4		2
18	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	5		2
19	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	6		2
20	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	7		2
21	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	10		2
22	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	11		2
23	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	12		2
24	ABC-123	PP	ABC-123-0001	PPGRPID	DY1DRGX_HALF		2

Method C (Many to One, Using PCGRPID and PPSEQ)

Rows 1-7: The relationship with RELID "1" includes all PP records with PGRPID values "DY1_DRGX_A" and "DY1_DRGX_B" and PP records with PPSEQ values "1" through "3", "6", and "7".

Rows 8-10: The relationship with RELID "2" includes all PP records with PGRPID value "DY1_DRGX_A" and PP records with PPSEQ values "4" and "5".

relrec.xpt

Row	STUDYID	RDOMAIN	USUBJID	IDVAR	IDVARVAL	RELTYPE	RELID
1	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCGRPID	DY1_DRGX_A		1
2	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCGRPID	DY1_DRGX_B		1
3	ABC-123	PP	ABC-123-0001	PPSEQ	1		1
4	ABC-123	PP	ABC-123-0001	PPSEQ	2		1
5	ABC-123	PP	ABC-123-0001	PPSEQ	3		1
6	ABC-123	PP	ABC-123-0001	PPSEQ	6		1
7	ABC-123	PP	ABC-123-0001	PPSEQ	7		1
8	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCGRPID	DY1_DRGX_A		2
9	ABC-123	PP	ABC-123-0001	PPSEQ	4		2
10	ABC-123	PP	ABC-123-0001	PPSEQ	5		2

Method D (One to One, Using PCSEQ and PPSEQ)

Rows 1-17: The relationship with RELID "1" includes PC records with PCSEQ values of "1" through "12" and PP records with PPSEQ values "1" through "3" and "6" and "7".

Rows 18-29: The relationship with RELID "2" includes PC records with PCSEQ values of "1" through "7" and "10" through "12" and PP records with PPSEQ values "4" and "5".

relrec.xpt

Row	STUDYID	RDOMAIN	USUBJID	IDVAR	IDVARVAL	RELTYPE	RELID
1	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	1		1
2	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	2		1
3	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	3		1
4	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	4		1
5	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	5		1

Row	STUDYID	RDOMAIN	USUBJID	IDVAR	IDVARVAL	RELTYPE	RELID
6	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	6		1
7	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	7		1
8	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	8		1
9	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	9		1
10	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	10		1
11	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	11		1
12	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	12		1
13	ABC-123	PP	ABC-123-0001	PPSEQ	1		1
14	ABC-123	PP	ABC-123-0001	PPSEQ	2		1
15	ABC-123	PP	ABC-123-0001	PPSEQ	3		1
16	ABC-123	PP	ABC-123-0001	PPSEQ	6		1
17	ABC-123	PP	ABC-123-0001	PPSEQ	7		1
18	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	1		2
19	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	2		2
20	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	3		2
21	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	4		2
22	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	5		2
23	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	6		2
24	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	7		2
25	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	10		2
26	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	11		2
27	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	12		2
28	ABC-123	PP	ABC-123-0001	PPSEQ	4		2
29	ABC-123	PP	ABC-123-0001	PPSEQ	5		2

Example 4

Only some records in PC were used to calculate parameters; time point 5 was excluded from Tmax, time point 6 from Cmax, and time points 11 and 12 from AUC.

This example uses --GRPID values in the PCGRPID (Example 4) and PPGRPID (Example 4) columns. Note that 4 values of PCGRPID and 4 values of PPGRPID were used.

Because of the complexity of this example, only methods A and D are illustrated.

Method A (Many to Many, Using PCGRPID and PPGRPID)

Rows 1-4: The relationship with RELID "1" includes PC records with PCGRPID values "DY1DRGX_A", "DY1DRGX_C", and "DY1DRGX_D" and the one PP record with PPGRPID = "TMAX".

Rows 5-8: The relationship with RELID "2" includes PC records with PCGRPID values "DY1DRGX_A", "DY1DRGX_B", and "DY1DRGX_D" and the one PP record with PPGRPID = "CMAX".

Rows 9-12: The relationship with RELID "3" includes PC records with PCGRPID values "DY1DRGX_A", "DY1DRGX_B", and "DY1DRGX_C" and the one PP record with PPGRPID = "AUC".

Rows 13-17: The relationship with RELID "4" includes PC records with PCGRPID values "DY1DRGX_A", "DY1DRGX_B", "DY1DRGX_C", and "DY1DRGX_D" (in this case, all PC records) and all PP records with PPGRPID = "OTHER".

relrec.xpt

Row	STUDYID	RDOMAIN	USUBJID	IDVAR	IDVARVAL	RELTYPE	RELID
1	ABC-123	PP	ABC-123-0001	PPGRPID	TMAX		1
2	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCGRPID	DY1DRGX_A		1
3	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCGRPID	DY1DRGX_C		1
4	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCGRPID	DY1DRGX_D		1
5	ABC-123	PP	ABC-123-0001	PPGRPID	CMAX		2
6	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCGRPID	DY1DRGX_A		2
7	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCGRPID	DY1DRGX_B		2
8	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCGRPID	DY1DRGX_D		2
9	ABC-123	PP	ABC-123-0001	PPGRPID	AUC		3
10	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCGRPID	DY1DRGX_A		3
11	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCGRPID	DY1DRGX_B		3
12	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCGRPID	DY1DRGX_C		3
13	ABC-123	PP	ABC-123-0001	PPGRPID	OTHER		4
14	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCGRPID	DY1DRGX_A		4
15	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCGRPID	DY1DRGX_B		4
16	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCGRPID	DY1DRGX_C		4
17	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCGRPID	DY1DRGX_D		4

Note that in the RELREC table for method A, the single records in rows 1, 3, 5, 7, and 9, represented by their PPGRPID values, could have been referenced by their PPSEQ values; both identify the records sufficiently.

At least 2 other hybrid approaches would also be acceptable:

- Using PPSEQ values; use PCGRPID values wherever possible
- Using PPGRPID values wherever possible; use PCSEQ values

Method D uses only PCSEQ and PPSEQ values.

Method D (One to One, Using PCSEQ and PPSEQ)

Rows 1-12: The relationship with RELID "1" includes PC records with PCSEQ values "1" through "4" and "6" through "12" and PP records with PPSEQ = "1".

Rows 13-24: The relationship with RELID "2" includes PC records with PCSEQ values "1" through "5" and "7" through "12" and PP records with PPSEQ = "2".

Rows 24-35: The relationship with RELID "3" includes PC records with PCSEQ values "1" through "10" and PP records with PPSEQ = "3".

Rows 36-51: The relationship with RELID "4" includes PC records with PCSEQ values "1" through "12" and PP records with PPSEQ values "4" through "7".

relrec.xpt

Row	STUDYID	RDOMAIN	USUBJID	IDVAR	IDVARVAL	RELTYPE	RELID
1	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	1		1
2	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	2		1
3	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	3		1
4	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	4		1
5	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	6		1
6	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	7		1
7	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	8		1
8	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	9		1
9	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	10		1
10	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	11		1
11	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	12		1
12	ABC-123	PP	ABC-123-0001	PPSEQ	1		1
13	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	1		2
14	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	2		2
15	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	3		2
16	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	4		2
17	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	5		2
18	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	7		2
19	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	8		2
20	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	9		2
21	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	10		2
22	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	11		2
23	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	12		2
24	ABC-123	PP	ABC-123-0001	PPSEQ	2		2
25	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	1		3
26	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	2		3
27	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	3		3
28	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	4		3
29	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	5		3
30	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	6		3
31	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	7		3
32	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	8		3
33	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	9		3
34	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	10		3
35	ABC-123	PP	ABC-123-0001	PPSEQ	3		3
36	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	1		4
37	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	2		4
38	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	3		4
39	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	4		4
40	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	5		4
41	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	6		4
42	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	7		4
43	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	8		4
44	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	9		4
45	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	10		4
46	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	11		4

Row	STUDYID	RDOMAIN	USUBJID	IDVAR	IDVARVAL	RELTYPE	RELID
47	ABC-123	PC	ABC-123-0001	PCSEQ	12		4
48	ABC-123	PP	ABC-123-0001	PPSEQ	4		4
49	ABC-123	PP	ABC-123-0001	PPSEQ	5		4
50	ABC-123	PP	ABC-123-0001	PPSEQ	6		4
51	ABC-123	PP	ABC-123-0001	PPSEQ	7		4

PC-PP Conclusions

Relating the datasets (as described in Section 8, [Representing Relationships and Data](#)) is the simplest method; however, all time-point concentrations in PC must be used to calculate all parameters for all subjects. If datasets cannot be related, then individual subject records must be related. In either case, the values of PCGRPID and PPGRPID must take into account multiple analytes and multiple reference time points, if they exist.

Method A is clearly the most efficient in terms of having the least number of RELREC records, but it does require the assignment of --GRPID values (which are optional) in both the PC and PP datasets. Method D, in contrast, does not require the assignment of --GRPID values, relying instead on the required --SEQ values in both datasets to relate the records. Although Method D results in the largest number of RELREC records compared to the other methods, it may be the easiest to implement consistently across the range of complexities shown in the examples. Two additional methods, methods B and C, are also shown for Examples 1-3. They represent hybrid approaches, using --GRPID values in only 1 dataset (PP and PC, respectively) and --SEQ values for the other. These methods are best suited for sponsors who want to minimize the number of RELREC records while not having to assign --GRPID values in both domains. Methods B and C would not be ideal, however, if one expected complex scenarios as shown in Example 4.

Note that an attempt has been made to approximate real pharmacokinetic data; however, the example values are not intended to reflect data used for actual analysis. When certain time-point concentrations have been omitted from PP calculations in Examples 2-4, the actual parameter values in the PP dataset have not been recalculated from those in Example 1 to reflect those omissions.

PC-PP – Suggestions for Implementing RELREC in the Submission of PK Data

Determine which of the scenarios best reflects how PP data are related to PC data. Questions that should be considered include:

1. Do all parameters for each PK profile use all concentrations for all subjects? If so, create a PPGRPID value for all PP records and a PCGRPID value for all PC records for each profile for each subject, analyte, and reference time point. Decide whether to relate datasets or records. If choosing the latter, create records in RELREC for each PCGRPID value and each PPGRPID value (method A). Use RELID to show which PCGRPID and PPGRPID records are related. Consider RELREC methods B, C, and D as applicable.
2. Do all parameters use the same concentrations, although maybe not all of them (Example 2)? If so, create a single PPGRPID value for all PP records, and 2 PCGRPID values for the PC records: a PCGRPID value for ones that were used and a PCGRPID value for those that were not used. Create records in RELREC for each PCGRPID value and each PPGRPID value (method A). Use RELID to show which PCGRPID and PPGRPID records are related. Consider RELREC methods B, C, and D as applicable.
3. Do any parameters use the same concentrations, but not as consistently as shown in Examples 1 and 2? If so, refer to Example 3. Assign a GRPID value to the PP records that use the same concentrations. More than 1 PPGRPID value may be necessary. Assign as many PCGRPID values in the PC domain as needed to group these records. Create records in RELREC for each PCGRPID value and each PPGRPID value (method A). Use RELID to show which PCGRPID and PPGRPID records are related. Consider RELREC methods B, C, and D as applicable.
4. If none of the above applies, or the data become difficult to group, then start with Example 4, and decide which RELREC method would be easiest to implement and represent.

6.3.6 Morphology (MO)

Domain Decommissioning Update

The MO domain has been decommissioned as of SDTMIG v3.4.

When the Morphology domain was introduced in SDTMIG v3.2, the SDS Team planned to represent morphology and physiology findings in separate domains: morphology findings in the MO domain and physiology findings in separate domains by body systems. Since then, the team found that separating morphology and physiology findings was more difficult than anticipated and provided little added value. This led to the decision to expand the body system-based domains to cover both morphology and physiology findings and to deprecate MO in a future version of the SDTMIG. Submissions using that later SDTMIG version would represent morphology results in the appropriate body system-based physiology/morphology domain.

For data prepared using a version of the SDTMIG that includes both the MO domain and body system-based physiology/morphology domains, morphology findings may be represented in either the MO domain or in a body-system based physiology/morphology domain. Custom body system-based domains may be used if the appropriate body system-based domain is not included in the SDTMIG version being used.

6.3.7 Morphology/Physiology Domains

Individual domains for morphology and physiology findings about specific body systems are grouped together in this section. This grouping is not meant to imply that there is a single morphology/physiology domain. Additional domains for other body systems are expected to be added in future versions of the SDTMIG. The CDISC Controlled Terminology of SDTM domain abbreviations and the therapeutic area user guides may have examples of other body system domains that are not yet in the SDTMIG.

6.3.7.1 Generic Morphology/Physiology Specification

This section describes properties common to all the body system-based morphology/physiology domains.

- The SDTMIG includes several domains for physiology and morphology findings for different body systems. These differ only in body system, in domain code, and in informative content such as examples.
- In the partial generic domain specification table, "--" is used as a placeholder. In each individual body system-based morphology/physiology domain specification, this placeholder is replaced by the appropriate domain code.
- The variables included in the generic morphology/physiology domain specification table are those required or expected in the individual body system-based morphology/physiology domains. Individual morphology/physiology domains may include additional expected variables. All other variables allowed in findings domains are allowed in the body system-based morphology/physiology domains.
- All body system-based physiology/morphology domains share the same structure, provided here. Although time point is not in the structure, it can be included in the structure of a particular domain if time point variables were included in the data represented.
- CDISC Controlled Terminology includes codelists for TEST and TESTCD values for each body-system based domain.

--xpt, Body System-Based Morphology/Physiology — Findings, Version 3.3. One record per finding per visit per subject, Tabulation.

Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
STUDYID	Study Identifier	Char		Identifier	Unique identifier for a study.	Req
DOMAIN	Domain Abbreviation	Char	--	Identifier	Two-character abbreviation for the domain.	Req
USUBJID	Unique Subject Identifier	Char		Identifier	Identifier used to uniquely identify a subject across all studies for all applications or submissions involving the product.	Req
--SEQ	Sequence Number	Num		Identifier	Sequence number to ensure uniqueness of records within a dataset for a subject (or within a parameter, in the case of the Trial Summary domain). May be any valid number (including decimals) and does not have to start at 1.	Req
--TESTCD	Short Name of Measurement, Test or Exam	Char	*	Topic	Short character value for --TEST used as a column name when converting a dataset from a vertical format to a horizontal format. The short value can be up to 8 characters. Subject to Domain-specific test code controlled terminology.	Req
--TEST	Name of Measurement, Test or Examination	Char	*	Synonym Qualifier	Long name for --TESTCD. Subject to Domain-specific test code controlled terminology.	Req
--ORRES	Result or Finding in Original Units	Char		Result Qualifier	Result of the measurement or finding as originally received or collected.	Exp
--STRESC	Result or Finding in Standard Format	Char		Result Qualifier	Contains the result value for all findings, copied or derived from --ORRES in a standard format or in standard units. --STRESC should store all results or findings in character format; if results are numeric, they should also be stored in numeric format in --STRESN. For example, if various tests have results "NONE", "NEG", and "NEGATIVE" in --ORRES, and these results effectively have the same meaning, they could be represented in standard format in --STRESC as "NEGATIVE".	Exp
--LOBXFL	Last Observation Before Exposure Flag	Char		Record Qualifier	Operationally derived indicator used to identify the last non-missing value prior to RFXSTDTC. The value should be "Y" or null.	Exp
VISITNUM	Visit Number	Num		Timing	Clinical encounter number. Numeric version of VISIT, used for sorting.	Exp
--DTC	Date/Time of Collection	Char	ISO 8601 datetime or interval	Timing	Collection date and time of an observation.	Exp
--DY	Study Day of Collection	Num		Timing	Study day of the collection, in integer days. The algorithm for calculations must be relative to the sponsor-defined RFSTDTC variable in the Demographics (DM) domain.	Exp

¹In this column, an asterisk (*) indicates that the variable may be subject to controlled terminology. CDISC/NCI codelist values are enclosed in parentheses.

6.3.7.2 Cardiovascular System Findings (CV)

CV – Description/Overview

A findings domain that contains physiological and morphological findings related to the cardiovascular system, including the heart, blood vessels and lymphatic vessels.

CV – Specification

cv.xpt, Cardiovascular System Findings — Findings. One record per finding or result per time point per visit per subject, Tabulation.

Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
STUDYID	Study Identifier	Char		Identifier	Unique identifier for a study.	Req

CDISC Study Data Tabulation Model Implementation Guide: Human Clinical Trials (3.4 Final)

Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
DOMAIN	Domain Abbreviation	Char	CV	Identifier	Two-character abbreviation for the domain.	Req
USUBJID	Unique Subject Identifier	Char		Identifier	Identifier used to uniquely identify a subject across all studies for all applications or submissions involving the product.	Req
CVSEQ	Sequence Number	Num		Identifier	Sequence number to ensure uniqueness of records within a dataset for a subject. May be any valid number (including decimals) and does not have to start at 1.	Req
CVGRPID	Group ID	Char		Identifier	Optional group identifier, used to link together a block of related records within a subject in a domain.	Perm
CVREFID	Reference ID	Char		Identifier	Optional internal or external identifier.	Perm
CVSPID	Sponsor-Defined Identifier	Char		Identifier	Sponsor-defined identifier. Example: a preprinted line identifier on a CRF.	Perm
CVLNKID	Link ID	Char		Identifier	Identifier used to link related records across domains. This may be a one-to-one or a one-to-many relationship.	Perm
CVLNKGRP	Link Group	Char		Identifier	Identifier used to link related records across domains. This will usually be a many-to-one relationship.	Perm
CVTESTCD	Short Name of Cardiovascular Test	Char	(CVTESTCD)	Topic	Short name of the measurement, test, or examination described in CVTEST. It can be used as a column name when converting a dataset from a vertical to a horizontal format. The value in CVTESTCD cannot be longer than 8 characters, nor can it start with a number (e.g., "1TEST" would not be valid). CVTESTCD cannot contain characters other than letters, numbers, or underscores.	Req
CVTEST	Name of Cardiovascular Test	Char	(CVTEST)	Synonym Qualifier	Long name For CVTESTCD. The value in CVTEST cannot be longer than 40 characters.	Req
CVCAT	Category for Cardiovascular Test	Char	*	Grouping Qualifier	Used to define a category of topic-variable values.	Perm
CVSCAT	Subcategory for Cardiovascular Test	Char	*	Grouping Qualifier	Used to define a further categorization of CVCAT values.	Perm
CVPOS	Position of Subject During Observation	Char	(POSITION)	Record Qualifier	Position of the subject during a measurement or examination. Examples: "SUPINE", "STANDING", "SITTING".	Perm
CVORRES	Result or Finding in Original Units	Char		Result Qualifier	Result of the measurement or finding as originally received or collected.	Exp
CVORRESU	Original Units	Char	(UNIT)	Variable Qualifier	Original units in which the data were collected. Unit for CVORRES.	Perm
CVSTRESC	Character Result/Finding in Std Format	Char	*	Result Qualifier	Contains the result value for all findings, copied or derived, from CVORRES in a standard format or in standard units. CVSTRESC should store all results or findings in character format; if results are numeric, they should also be stored in numeric format in CVSTRESN. For example, if various tests have results "NONE", "NEG", and "NEGATIVE" in CVORRES and these results effectively have the same meaning, they could be represented in standard format in CVSTRESC as "NEGATIVE".	Exp
CVSTRESN	Numeric Result/Finding in Standard Units	Num		Result Qualifier	Used for continuous or numeric results or findings in standard format; copied in numeric format from CVSTRESC. CVSTRESN should store all numeric test results or findings.	Perm
CVSTRESU	Standard Units	Char	(UNIT)	Variable Qualifier	Standardized units used for CVSTRESC and CVSTRESN.	Perm
CVSTAT	Completion Status	Char	(ND)	Record Qualifier	Used to indicate that a question was not asked or a test was not done, or a test was attempted but did not generate a result. Should be null or have a value of "NOT DONE".	Perm
CVREASND	Reason Not Done	Char		Record Qualifier	Describes why a measurement or test was not performed (e.g., "BROKEN EQUIPMENT", "SUBJECT REFUSED"). Used in conjunction with CVSTAT when value is "NOT DONE".	Perm
CVLOC	Location Used for the Measurement	Char	(LOC)	Record Qualifier	Anatomical location of the subject relevant to the collection of the measurement. Examples: "HEART", "LEFT VENTRICLE".	Perm
CVLAT	Laterality	Char	(LAT)	Variable Qualifier	Qualifier for anatomical location or specimen further detailing laterality. Examples: "RIGHT", "LEFT", "BILATERAL", "UNILATERAL".	Perm
CVDIR	Directionality	Char	(DIR)	Variable Qualifier	Qualifier for anatomical location or specimen further detailing directionality. Examples: "ANTERIOR", "LOWER", "PROXIMAL".	Perm
CVMETHOD	Method of Test or Examination	Char	(METHOD)	Record Qualifier	Method used to create the result.	Perm

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Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
CVLOBXFL	Last Observation Before Exposure Flag	Char	(NY)	Record Qualifier	Operationally-derived indicator used to identify the last non-missing value prior to RFXSTDTC. The value should be "Y" or null.	Exp
CVBLFL	Baseline Flag	Char	(NY)	Record Qualifier	Indicator used to identify a baseline value. Should be "Y" or null. Note that CVBLFL is retained for backward compatibility. The authoritative baseline for statistical analysis is in an ADaM dataset.	Perm
CVDRVFL	Derived Flag	Char	(NY)	Record Qualifier	Used to indicate a derived record (i.e., a record that represents the average of other records, such as a computed baseline). Should be "Y" or null.	Perm
CVEVAL	Evaluator	Char	(EVAL)	Record Qualifier	Role of the person who provided the evaluation. Used only for results that are subjective (e.g., assigned by a person or a group). Examples: "ADJUDICATION COMMITTEE", "INDEPENDENT ASSESSOR", "RADIOLOGIST".	Perm
CVEVALID	Evaluator Identifier	Char	(MEDEVAL)	Variable Qualifier	Used to distinguish multiple evaluators with the same role recorded in CVEVAL. Examples: "RADIOLOGIST1" or "RADIOLOGIST2".	Perm
VISITNUM	Visit Number	Num		Timing	Clinical encounter number. Numeric version of VISIT, used for sorting.	Exp
VISIT	Visit Name	Char		Timing	Protocol-defined description of clinical encounter. May be used in addition to VISITNUM and/or VISITDY.	Perm
VISITDY	Planned Study Day of Visit	Num		Timing	Planned study day of VISIT. Should be an integer.	Perm
TAETORD	Planned Order of Element within Arm	Num		Timing	Number that gives the planned order of the element within the arm for the element in which the assessment was made.	Perm
EPOCH	Epoch	Char	(EPOCH)	Timing	Epoch associated with the date/time at which the assessment was made.	Perm
CVDTC	Date/Time of Test	Char	ISO 8601 datetime or interval	Timing	Collection date and time of an observation.	Exp
CVDY	Study Day of Visit/Collection/Exam	Num		Timing	Actual study day of visit/collection/exam expressed in integer days relative to the sponsor-defined RFSTDTC in Demographics.	Perm
CVTPT	Planned Time Point Name	Char		Timing	Text description of time when a measurement or observation should be taken, as defined in the protocol. This may be represented as an elapsed time relative to a fixed reference point, such as time of last dose. See CVTPTNUM and CVTPTREF.	Perm
CVTPTNUM	Planned Time Point Number	Num		Timing	Numeric version of planned time point used in sorting.	Perm
CVELTM	Planned Elapsed Time from Time Point Ref	Char	ISO 8601 duration	Timing	Planned elapsed time relative to a planned fixed reference (CVTPTREF). Examples: "PREVIOUS DOSE", "PREVIOUS MEAL". This variable is useful where there are repetitive measures. Not a clock time or a date/time variable, but an interval, represented as ISO duration.	Perm
CVTPTREF	Time Point Reference	Char		Timing	Description of the fixed reference point referred to by CVELTM, CVTPTNUM, and CVTPT. Examples: "PREVIOUS DOSE", "PREVIOUS MEAL".	Perm
CVRFTDTC	Date/Time of Reference Time Point	Char	ISO 8601 datetime or interval	Timing	Date/time for a fixed reference time point defined by CVTPTREF.	Perm

¹In this column, an asterisk (*) indicates that the variable may be subject to controlled terminology. CDISC/NCI codelist values are enclosed in parentheses.

CV – Assumptions

1. The Cardiovascular System Findings domain is used to represent results and findings of cardiovascular diagnostic procedures. Information about the conduct of the procedure(s), if collected, is submitted in the Procedures (PR) domain.
2. Any Identifiers, Timing variables, or Findings general observation class qualifiers may be added to the CV domain, but the following qualifiers would generally not be used: --MODIFY, --BODSYS, --FAST, --ORNRLO, --ORNRHI, --TNRLO, --STNRHI, and --LOINC.

CV – Examples

Example 1

This example shows various findings related to the aortic artery, along with evaluation for the presence or absence of abdominal aortic aneurysms. The suprarenal, infrarenal, and thoracic sections of the aorta were examined for aneurysms. This level of anatomical location detail can be found in CVLOC. The records in rows 1 to 3 are related assessments regarding an aneurysm in the thoracic aorta and are grouped together using the CVGRPID variable.

cv.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	CVSEQ	CVGRPID	CVTESTCD	CVTEST	CVORRES	CVSTRESC	CVLOC	CVMETHOD	VISITNUM	VISIT	CVDTC
1	ABC123	CV	002-2004	1	2	ANEURIND	Aneurysm Indicator	Y	Y	THORACIC AORTA	TRANSTHORACIC ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY	2	BASELINE	2015-06-09T14:20
2	ABC123	CV	002-2004	2	2	DISSECIND	Dissection Indicator	Y	Y	THORACIC AORTA	TRANSTHORACIC ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY	2	BASELINE	2015-06-09T14:20
3	ABC123	CV	002-2004	3	2	STANFADC	Stanford AoD Classification	CLASS A	CLASS A	THORACIC AORTA	TRANSTHORACIC ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY	2	BASELINE	2015-06-09T14:20
4	ABC123	CV	002-2004	4		ANEURIND	Aneurysm Indicator	N	N	SUPRARENAL AORTA	TRANSTHORACIC ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY	2	BASELINE	2015-06-09T14:20
5	ABC123	CV	002-2004	5		ANEURIND	Aneurysm Indicator	N	N	INFRARENAL AORTA	TRANSTHORACIC ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY	2	BASELINE	2015-06-09T14:20

Example 2

In this example CVTEST represents the structure of the aortic valve evaluated during a transthoracic echocardiography procedure.

cv.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	CVSEQ	CVTESTCD	CVTEST	CVCAT	CVORRES	CVORRESU	CVSTRESC	CVSTRESN	CVSTRESU	CVLOC	CVMETHOD	VISITNUM	VISIT	CVDTC
1	ABC123	CV	1001	1	NCVALTYP	Native Cardiac Valve Intervention Type	VALVULAR STRUCTURE, COMMON	NATIVE, WITHOUT INTERVENTION		NATIVE, WITHOUT INTERVENTION			AORTIC VALVE	TRANSTHORACIC ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY	5	MONTH 2	2015-08-05T11:15
2	ABC123	CV	1001	2	SIZE	Size	VALVULAR STRUCTURE, COMMON	REDUCED		REDUCED			AORTIC VALVE ANNULUS	TRANSTHORACIC ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY	5	MONTH 2	2015-08-05T11:15
3	ABC123	CV	1001	3	MNDIAEVS	Minor Axis Cross-sec Diameter, EVS	VALVULAR STRUCTURE, COMMON	2.18	cm	2.18	2.18	cm	AORTIC VALVE ANNULUS	TRANSTHORACIC ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY	5	MONTH 2	2015-08-05T11:15
4	ABC123	CV	1001	4	MJDIAEVS	Major Axis Cross-sec Diameter, EVS	VALVULAR STRUCTURE, COMMON	2.48	cm	2.48	2.48	cm	AORTIC VALVE ANNULUS	TRANSTHORACIC ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY	5	MONTH 2	2015-08-05T11:15
5	ABC123	CV	1001	5	MNDIAEVD	Minor Axis Cross-sec Diameter, EVD	VALVULAR STRUCTURE, COMMON	1.92	cm	1.92	1.92	cm	AORTIC VALVE ANNULUS	TRANSTHORACIC ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY	5	MONTH 2	2015-08-05T11:15
6	ABC123	CV	1001	6	MJDIAEVD	Major Axis Cross-sec Diameter, EVD	VALVULAR STRUCTURE, COMMON	2.58	cm	2.58	2.58	cm	AORTIC VALVE ANNULUS	TRANSTHORACIC ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY	5	MONTH 2	2015-08-05T11:15
7	ABC123	CV	1001	7	MNDIAMVS	Minor Axis Cross-sec Diameter, MVS	VALVULAR STRUCTURE, COMMON	2.11	cm	2.11	2.11	cm	AORTIC VALVE ANNULUS	TRANSTHORACIC ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY	5	MONTH 2	2015-08-05T11:15
8	ABC123	CV	1001	8	MJDIAMVS	Major Axis Cross-sec Diameter, MVS	VALVULAR STRUCTURE, COMMON	2.39	cm	2.39	2.39	cm	AORTIC VALVE ANNULUS	TRANSTHORACIC ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY	5	MONTH 2	2015-08-05T11:15

6.3.7.3 Musculoskeletal System Findings (MK)

MK – Description/Overview

A findings domain that contains physiological and morphological findings related to the system of muscles, tendons, ligaments, bones, joints, and associated tissues.

MK – Specification

mk.xpt, Musculoskeletal System Findings — Findings. One record per assessment per visit per subject, Tabulation.

Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
STUDYID	Study Identifier	Char		Identifier	Unique identifier for a study.	Req
DOMAIN	Domain Abbreviation	Char	MK	Identifier	Two-character abbreviation for the domain.	Req
USUBJID	Unique Subject Identifier	Char		Identifier	Identifier used to uniquely identify a subject across all studies for all applications or submissions involving the product.	Req
MKSEQ	Sequence Number	Num		Identifier	Sequence number to ensure uniqueness of records within a dataset for a subject (or within a parameter, in the case of the Trial Summary domain). May be any valid number (including decimals) and does not have to start at 1.	Req
MKGRPID	Group ID	Char		Identifier	Used to link together a block of related records within a subject in a domain.	Perm
MKREFID	Reference ID	Char		Identifier	Optional internal or external identifier such as lab specimen ID or a medical image.	Perm
MKSPID	Sponsor-Defined Identifier	Char		Identifier	Sponsor-defined identifier. Example: Preprinted line identifier on a Concomitant Medications page.	Perm
MKLNKID	Link ID	Char		Identifier	Identifier used to link related records across domains. This may be a one-to-one or a one-to-many relationship.	Perm
MKLNKGRP	Link Group ID	Char		Identifier	Identifier used to link related records across domains. This will usually be a many-to-one relationship.	Perm
MKTESTCD	Short Name of Musculoskeletal Test	Char	(MUSCTSCD)	Topic	Short character value for MKTEST used as a column name when converting a dataset from a vertical format to a horizontal format. The value in MKTESTCD cannot be longer than 8 characters, nor can it start with a number (e.g., "1TEST" is not valid). MKTESTCD cannot contain characters other than letters, numbers, or underscores. Examples: "TNDRIND", "SWLLIND", "SGJSNSCR".	Req
MKTEST	Name of Musculoskeletal Test	Char	(MUSCTS)	Synonym Qualifier	Long name For MKTESTCD. Examples: "Tenderness Indicator", "Swollen Indicator", "Sharp/Genant JSN Score".	Req
MKCAT	Category for Musculoskeletal Test	Char	*	Grouping Qualifier	Used to define a category of topic-variable values. Examples: "SWOLLEN/TENDER JOINT ASSESSMENT".	Perm
MKSCAT	Subcategory for Musculoskeletal Test	Char	*	Grouping Qualifier	Used to define a further categorization of MKCAT values.	Perm
MKPOS	Position of Subject	Char	(POSITION)	Record Qualifier	Position of the subject during a measurement or examination. Examples: "SUPINE", "STANDING", "SITTING".	Perm
MKORRES	Result or Finding in Original Units	Char		Result Qualifier	Result of the measurement or finding as originally received or collected.	Exp
MKORRESU	Original Units	Char	(UNIT)	Variable Qualifier	Unit for MKORRES.	Perm
MKSTRESC	Character Result/Finding in Std Format	Char		Result Qualifier	Contains the result value for all findings, copied or derived from MKORRES in a standard format or in standard units. MKSTRESC should store all results or findings in character format; if results are numeric, they should also be stored in numeric format in MKSTRESN. For example, if various tests have results "NONE", "NEG", and "NEGATIVE" in MKORRES and these results effectively have the same meaning, they could be represented in standard format in MKSTRESC as "NEGATIVE".	Exp
MKSTRESN	Numeric Result/Finding in Standard Units	Num		Result Qualifier	Used for continuous or numeric results or findings in standard format; copied in numeric format from MKSTRESC. MKSTRESN should store all numeric test results or findings.	Perm

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Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
MKSTRESU	Standard Units	Char	(UNIT)	Variable Qualifier	Standardized units used for MKSTRESC and MKSTRESN.	Perm
MKSTAT	Completion Status	Char	(ND)	Record Qualifier	Used to indicate that a question was not asked or a test was not done, or that a test was attempted but did not generate a result. Should be null if a result exists in MKORRES.	Perm
MKREASND	Reason Not Done	Char		Record Qualifier	Reason not done. Used in conjunction with MKSTAT when value is "NOT DONE".	Perm
MKLOC	Location Used for the Measurement	Char	(LOC)	Record Qualifier	Anatomical location of the subject relevant to the collection of the measurement. Examples: "INTERPHALANGEAL JOINT 1", "SHOULDER JOINT".	Exp
MKLAT	Laterality	Char	(LAT)	Variable Qualifier	Qualifier for anatomical location or specimen further detailing laterality. Examples: "RIGHT", "LEFT", "BILATERAL".	Perm
MKDIR	Directionality	Char	(DIR)	Variable Qualifier	Qualifier for anatomical location further detailing directionality. Examples: "ANTERIOR", "LOWER", "PROXIMAL".	Perm
MKMETHOD	Method of Test or Examination	Char	(METHOD)	Record Qualifier	Method of the test or examination. Examples: "X-RAY", "MRI", "CT SCAN".	Perm
MKLOBXFL	Last Observation Before Exposure Flag	Char	(NY)	Record Qualifier	Operationally derived indicator used to identify the last non-missing value prior to RFXSTDTC. The value should be "Y" or null.	Exp
MKBLFL	Baseline Flag	Char	(NY)	Record Qualifier	Indicator used to identify a baseline value. Should be "Y" or null. Note that MKBLFL is retained for backward compatibility. The authoritative baseline for statistical analysis is in an ADaM dataset.	Perm
MKDRVFL	Derived Flag	Char	(NY)	Record Qualifier	Used to indicate a derived record (e.g., a record that represents the average of other records such as a computed baseline). Should be "Y" or null.	Perm
MKEVAL	Evaluator	Char	(EVAL)	Record Qualifier	Role of the person who provided the evaluation. Used only for results that are subjective (e.g., assigned by a person or a group). Examples: "ADJUDICATION COMMITTEE", "INDEPENDENT ASSESSOR", "RADIOLOGIST".	Perm
MKEVALID	Evaluator Identifier	Char	(MEDEVAL)	Variable Qualifier	Used to distinguish multiple evaluators with the same role recorded in MKEVAL. Examples: "RADIOLOGIST1" or "RADIOLOGIST2".	Perm
VISITNUM	Visit Number	Num		Timing	Clinical encounter number. Numeric version of VISIT, used for sorting.	Exp
VISIT	Visit Name	Char		Timing	Protocol-defined description of a clinical encounter.	Perm
VISITDY	Planned Study Day of Visit	Num		Timing	Planned study day of VISIT. Should be an integer.	Perm
TAETORD	Planned Order of Element within Arm	Num		Timing	Number that gives the planned order of the element within the arm for the element in which the assessment was made.	Perm
EPOCH	Epoch	Char	(EPOCH)	Timing	Epoch associated with the date/time at which the assessment was made.	Perm
MKDTC	Date/Time of Collection	Char	ISO 8601 datetime or interval	Timing	Collection date and time of an observation.	Exp
MKDY	Study Day of Visit/Collection/Exam	Num		Timing	Actual study day of visit/collection/exam expressed in integer days relative to the sponsor-defined RFSTDTC in Demographics.	Perm
MKTPT	Planned Time Point Name	Char		Timing	Text description of time when a measurement or observation should be taken as defined in the protocol. This may be represented as an elapsed time relative to a fixed reference point, such as time of last dose. See MKTPTNUM and MKTPTREF.	Perm
MKTPTNUM	Planned Time Point Number	Num		Timing	Numeric version of planned time point used in sorting.	Perm
MKELTM	Planned Elapsed Time from Time Point Ref	Char	ISO 8601 duration	Timing	Planned Elapsed time relative to a planned fixed reference (MKTPTREF; e.g., "PREVIOUS DOSE", "PREVIOUS MEAL"). This variable is useful where there are repetitive measures. Not a clock time or a date/time variable, but an interval, represented as ISO duration.	Perm
MKTPTREF	Time Point Reference	Char		Timing	Description of the fixed reference point referred to by MKELTM, MKTPTNUM, and MKTPT. Examples: "PREVIOUS DOSE", "PREVIOUS MEAL".	Perm
MKRFTDTC	Date/Time of Reference Time Point	Char	ISO 8601 datetime or interval	Timing	Date/time for a fixed reference time point defined by MKTPTREF.	Perm

¹In this column, an asterisk (*) indicates that the variable may be subject to controlled terminology. CDISC/NCI codelist values are enclosed in parentheses.

MK – Assumptions

1. The Musculoskeletal System Findings domain should not be used for oncology data related to the musculoskeletal system (e.g., bone lesions). Such data should be placed in the appropriate oncology domains: Tumor/Lesion Identification (TU), Tumor/Lesion Results (TR), and/or Disease Response and Clinical Classification (RS).
2. Musculoskeletal assessment examples that may have results represented in the MK domain include the following: morphology/physiology observations (e.g., swollen/tender joint count, limb movement, strength/grip measurements).
3. Any Identifiers, Timing variables, or Findings general observation class qualifiers may be added to the MK domain, but the following qualifiers would generally not be used: --MODIFY, --BODSYS, --LOINC, --TOX, --TOXGR, --FAST, --ORNRLO, --ORNRHI, --STNRLO, --STNRHI, --ORREF, --STREFC, --STREFN.

MK – Examples

Example 1

This example illustrates data collected for the swollen/tender joint count assessment, specifically the 68-joint count.

After determining whether each joint is swollen or tender, the assessor will add up the number of "Yes" responses for swollen joints and tender joints to obtain a total count for each. Total counts were not collected on the CRF since they were to be derived in ADaM datasets. Data collection included a field for marking a joint not evaluable when that joint met a condition (e.g., infection of the overlying tissue or skin, grossly edematous, fused), which precluded joint assessment, as specified by the protocol and the protocol-related joint assessor training. A field for the reason that a joint was not evaluable was not needed. Note that there was a field for marking a joint assessment as not done; this was to be used if the joint assessor overlooked or missed a joint while performing the joint assessment.

The data collected are represented in the MK domain. Each joint location is specified in MKLOC with laterality ("RIGHT" or "LEFT") in MKLAT. Because the evaluation includes a large number of joints that would result in many records, only a subset of the data collected is shown below.

Rows 1-8, 11-12, 15-16: Show the occurrence of tenderness or swelling (MKORRES/MKSTRESC="Y", "N") at specific joint locations, represented in MKLOC, on the right and left sides (MKLAT) of the body.

Rows 9-10: Show that the assessments for tenderness and swelling of the acromioclavicular joint (see MKLOC) on the right side of the body was not performed (MKSTAT="NOT DONE"), but a specific reason was not collected on the CRF.

Rows 13-14: Show that the assessments for tenderness and swelling of the shoulder joint (see MKLOC) on the right side of the body was not performed (MKSTAT="NOT DONE") because it was not evaluable (MKREASND="JOINT NOT EVALUABLE").

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mk.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	MKSEQ	MKTESTCD	MKTEST	MKORRES	MKSTRESC	MKSTRESN	MKSTAT	MKREASND	MKLOC	MKLAT	MKMETHOD	VISITNUM	VISIT	MKDTC
1	DEF	MK	DEF-138	1	TNDRIND	Tenderness Indicator	Y	Y				TEMPOROMANDIBULAR JOINT	RIGHT	PHYSICAL EXAMINATION	2	WEEK 4	2012-09-30
2	DEF	MK	DEF-138	2	SWLLIND	Swollen Indicator	Y	Y				TEMPOROMANDIBULAR JOINT	RIGHT	PHYSICAL EXAMINATION	2	WEEK 4	2012-09-30
3	DEF	MK	DEF-138	3	TNDRIND	Tenderness Indicator	N	N				TEMPOROMANDIBULAR JOINT	LEFT	PHYSICAL EXAMINATION	2	WEEK 4	2012-09-30
4	DEF	MK	DEF-138	4	SWLLIND	Swollen Indicator	N	N				TEMPOROMANDIBULAR JOINT	LEFT	PHYSICAL EXAMINATION	2	WEEK 4	2012-09-30
5	DEF	MK	DEF-138	5	TNDRIND	Tenderness Indicator	Y	Y				STERNOCLAVICULAR JOINT	RIGHT	PHYSICAL EXAMINATION	2	WEEK 4	2012-09-30
6	DEF	MK	DEF-138	6	SWLLIND	Swollen Indicator	N	N				STERNOCLAVICULAR JOINT	RIGHT	PHYSICAL EXAMINATION	2	WEEK 4	2012-09-30
7	DEF	MK	DEF-138	7	TNDRIND	Tenderness Indicator	Y	Y				STERNOCLAVICULAR JOINT	LEFT	PHYSICAL EXAMINATION	2	WEEK 4	2012-09-30
8	DEF	MK	DEF-138	8	SWLLIND	Swollen Indicator	Y	Y				STERNOCLAVICULAR JOINT	LEFT	PHYSICAL EXAMINATION	2	WEEK 4	2012-09-30
9	DEF	MK	DEF-138	9	TNDRIND	Tenderness Indicator				NOT DONE		ACROMIOCLAVICULAR JOINT	RIGHT	PHYSICAL EXAMINATION	2	WEEK 4	2012-09-30
10	DEF	MK	DEF-138	10	SWLLIND	Swollen Indicator				NOT DONE		ACROMIOCLAVICULAR JOINT	RIGHT	PHYSICAL EXAMINATION	2	WEEK 4	2012-09-30
11	DEF	MK	DEF-138	11	TNDRIND	Tenderness Indicator	Y	Y				ACROMIOCLAVICULAR JOINT	LEFT	PHYSICAL EXAMINATION	2	WEEK 4	2012-09-30
12	DEF	MK	DEF-138	12	SWLLIND	Swollen Indicator	Y	Y				ACROMIOCLAVICULAR JOINT	LEFT	PHYSICAL EXAMINATION	2	WEEK 4	2012-09-30
13	DEF	MK	DEF-138	13	TNDRIND	Tenderness Indicator				NOT DONE	JOINT NOT EVALUABLE	SHOULDER JOINT	RIGHT	PHYSICAL EXAMINATION	2	WEEK 4	2012-09-30
14	DEF	MK	DEF-138	14	SWLLIND	Swollen Indicator				NOT DONE	JOINT NOT EVALUABLE	SHOULDER JOINT	RIGHT	PHYSICAL EXAMINATION	2	WEEK 4	2012-09-30
15	DEF	MK	DEF-138	15	TNDRIND	Tenderness Indicator	N	N				SHOULDER JOINT	LEFT	PHYSICAL EXAMINATION	2	WEEK 4	2012-09-30
16	DEF	MK	DEF-138	16	SWLLIND	Swollen Indicator	Y	Y				SHOULDER JOINT	LEFT	PHYSICAL EXAMINATION	2	WEEK 4	2012-09-30

Example 2

This example illustrates the collection of scores for the joint space-narrowing assessment.

There are 2 scoring methods that may be used to evaluate the joints via a radiographic image: Sharp/Genant and Sharp/van der Heijde. In this evaluation of radiographs for joint narrowing, each joint was graded. If the joint was not assessed, a reason why it was not assessed was provided.

The data collected are represented in the MK domain. In this example, the evaluation was done by a trained evaluator (MKEVAL = "INDEPENDENT ASSESSOR") from an x-ray using the Sharp/Genant method. Each image was assessed by 2 readers of the same role; in this example, MKEVALID is populated with "READER 1" because these assessments were performed by the first reader. The method used to obtain the image is represented in MKMETHOD = "X-RAY". The scoring method used for the assessment is precoordinated into MKTESTCD and MKTEST. Each joint location is specified in MKLOC with laterality ("RIGHT" or "LEFT") in MKLAT. Because the evaluation includes a large number of joints that would result in many records, only a subset of the data collected is shown here. The total score for the assessment was not collected, so is not represented in this dataset; it was to be derived in an ADaM dataset.

Rows 1-2, 4-5, 7-8, 10-11, 13-16: Show the text description of each joint space-narrowing score in MKORRES and the corresponding numeric score in MKSTRESC/MKSTRESN.

Rows 3, 6, 9, 12: Show data collected for joints that were not assessed (MKSTAT="NOT DONE"), with the reason collected on the CRF represented in MKREASND.

mk.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	MKSEQ	MKTESTCD	MKTEST	MKORRES	MKSTRESC	MKSTRESN	MKSTAT	MKREASND	MKLOC	MKLAT	MKMETHOD	MKEVAL	MKEVALID	VISITNUM	VISIT	MKDTC
1	XYZ	MK	XYZ-002	1	SGJSNSCR	Sharp/Genant JSN Score	MODERATE; 51-75% LOSS OF JOINT SPACE	2	2			INTERPHALANGEAL JOINT 1	RIGHT	X-RAY	INDEPENDENT ASSESSOR	READER 1	4	WEEK 12	2013-08-12
2	XYZ	MK	XYZ-002	2	SGJSNSCR	Sharp/Genant JSN Score	MODERATE- SEVERE; 76-95% LOSS OF JOINT SPACE	2.5	2.5			INTERPHALANGEAL JOINT 1	LEFT	X-RAY	INDEPENDENT ASSESSOR	READER 1	4	WEEK 12	2013-08-12
3	XYZ	MK	XYZ-002	3	SGJSNSCR	Sharp/Genant JSN Score				NOT DONE	AMPUTATION/MISSING ANATOMY/JOINT REPLACEMENT/ SURGICAL ALTERATION	PROXIMAL INTERPHALANGEAL JOINT 2 OF THE HAND	RIGHT	X-RAY	INDEPENDENT ASSESSOR	READER 1	4	WEEK 12	2013-08-12
4	XYZ	MK	XYZ-002	4	SGJSNSCR	Sharp/Genant JSN Score	SEVERE; PARTIAL OR EQUIVOCAL ANKYLOSIS	3.5	3.5			PROXIMAL INTERPHALANGEAL JOINT 2 OF THE HAND	LEFT	X-RAY	INDEPENDENT ASSESSOR	READER 1	4	WEEK 12	2013-08-12
5	XYZ	MK	XYZ-002	5	SGJSNSCR	Sharp/Genant JSN Score	MODERATE; 51-75% LOSS OF JOINT SPACE	2	2			PROXIMAL INTERPHALANGEAL JOINT 3 OF THE HAND	RIGHT	X-RAY	INDEPENDENT ASSESSOR	READER 1	4	WEEK 12	2013-08-12
6	XYZ	MK	XYZ-002	6	SGJSNSCR	Sharp/Genant JSN Score				NOT DONE	INADEQUATE IMAGE QUALITY	PROXIMAL INTERPHALANGEAL JOINT 3 OF THE HAND	LEFT	X-RAY	INDEPENDENT ASSESSOR	READER 1	4	WEEK 12	2013-08-12

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Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	MKSEQ	MKTESTCD	MKTEST	MKORRES	MKSTRESC	MKSTRESN	MKSTAT	MKREASND	MKLOC	MKLAT	MKMETHOD	MKEVAL	MKEVALID	VISITNUM	VISIT	MKDTC
7	XYZ	MK	XYZ-002	7	SGJSNSCR	Sharp/Genant JSN Score	MODERATE-SEVERE; 76-95% LOSS OF JOINT SPACE	2.5	2.5			METACARPOPHALANGEAL JOINT 1	RIGHT	X-RAY	INDEPENDENT ASSESSOR	READER 1	4	WEEK 12	2013-08-12
8	XYZ	MK	XYZ-002	8	SGJSNSCR	Sharp/Genant JSN Score	SEVERE; PARTIAL OR EQUIVOCAL ANKYLOSIS	3.5	3.5			METACARPOPHALANGEAL JOINT 1	LEFT	X-RAY	INDEPENDENT ASSESSOR	READER 1	4	WEEK 12	2013-08-12
9	XYZ	MK	XYZ-002	9	SGJSNSCR	Sharp/Genant JSN Score				NOT DONE	INADEQUATE IMAGE QUALITY	METACARPOPHALANGEAL JOINT 2	RIGHT	X-RAY	INDEPENDENT ASSESSOR	READER 1	4	WEEK 12	2013-08-12
10	XYZ	MK	XYZ-002	10	SGJSNSCR	Sharp/Genant JSN Score	MILD-MODERATE; 26-50% LOSS OF JOINT SPACE	1.5	1.5			METACARPOPHALANGEAL JOINT 2	LEFT	X-RAY	INDEPENDENT ASSESSOR	READER 1	4	WEEK 12	2013-08-12
11	XYZ	MK	XYZ-002	11	SGJSNSCR	Sharp/Genant JSN Score	NORMAL	0	0			METACARPOPHALANGEAL JOINT 3	RIGHT	X-RAY	INDEPENDENT ASSESSOR	READER 1	4	WEEK 12	2013-08-12
12	XYZ	MK	XYZ-002	12	SGJSNSCR	Sharp/Genant JSN Score				NOT DONE	AMPUTATION/MISSING ANATOMY/JOINT REPLACEMENT/SURGICAL ALTERATION	METACARPOPHALANGEAL JOINT 3	LEFT	X-RAY	INDEPENDENT ASSESSOR	READER 1	4	WEEK 12	2013-08-12
13	XYZ	MK	XYZ-002	13	SGJSNSCR	Sharp/Genant JSN Score	SEVERE; COMPLETE LOSS OF JOINT SPACE, DISLOCATION WITH EROSION	3	3			METACARPOPHALANGEAL JOINT 4	RIGHT	X-RAY	INDEPENDENT ASSESSOR	READER 1	4	WEEK 12	2013-08-12
14	XYZ	MK	XYZ-002	14	SGJSNSCR	Sharp/Genant JSN Score	SEVERE; PARTIAL OR EQUIVOCAL ANKYLOSIS	3.5	3.5			METACARPOPHALANGEAL JOINT 4	LEFT	X-RAY	INDEPENDENT ASSESSOR	READER 1	4	WEEK 12	2013-08-12
15	XYZ	MK	XYZ-002	15	SGJSNSCR	Sharp/Genant JSN Score	QUESTIONABLE	0.5	0.5			METACARPOPHALANGEAL JOINT 5	RIGHT	X-RAY	INDEPENDENT ASSESSOR	READER 1	4	WEEK 12	2013-08-12
16	XYZ	MK	XYZ-002	16	SGJSNSCR	Sharp/Genant JSN Score	NORMAL	0	0			METACARPOPHALANGEAL JOINT 5	LEFT	X-RAY	INDEPENDENT ASSESSOR	READER 1	4	WEEK 12	2013-08-12

6.3.7.4 Nervous System Findings (NV)

NV – Description/Overview

A findings domain that contains physiological and morphological findings related to the nervous system, including the brain, spinal cord, the cranial and spinal nerves, autonomic ganglia and plexuses.

NV – Specification

nv.xpt, Nervous System Findings — Findings. One record per finding per location per time point per visit per subject, Tabulation.

Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
STUDYID	Study Identifier	Char		Identifier	Unique identifier for a study.	Req
DOMAIN	Domain Abbreviation	Char	NV	Identifier	Two-character abbreviation for the domain.	Req
USUBJID	Unique Subject Identifier	Char		Identifier	Identifier used to uniquely identify a subject across all studies for all applications or submissions involving the product.	Req
FOCID	Focus of Study-Specific Interest	Char		Identifier	Identification of a focus of study-specific interest on or within a subject or specimen as called out in the protocol for which a measurement, test, or examination was performed, such as a drug application site (e.g., "Injection site 1", "Biopsy site 1", "Treated site 1") or a more specific focus (e.g., "OD" (right eye), "Upper left quadrant of the back"). The value in this variable should have inherent semantic meaning.	Perm
NVSEQ	Sequence Number	Num		Identifier	Sequence number given to ensure uniqueness of subject records within a domain. May be any valid number.	Req
NVGRPID	Group ID	Char		Identifier	Used to tie together a block of related records in a single domain for a subject.	Perm
NVREFID	Reference ID	Char		Identifier	Internal or external procedure identifier.	Perm
NVSPID	Sponsor-Defined Identifier	Char		Identifier	Sponsor-defined reference number. May be preprinted on the CRF as an explicit line identifier or defined in the sponsor's operational database. Example: Line number from the Procedure or Test page.	Perm
NVLNKID	Link ID	Char		Identifier	Identifier used to link a procedure to the assessment results over the course of the study.	Perm
NVLNKGRP	Link Group	Char		Identifier	Identifier used to link related records across domains. This will usually be a many-to-one relationship.	Perm
NVTESTCD	Short Name of Nervous System Test	Char	(NVTESTCD)	Topic	Short name of the measurement, test, or examination described in NVTEST. It can be used as a column name when converting a dataset from a vertical to a horizontal format. The value in NVTESTCD cannot be longer than 8 characters, nor can it start with a number (e.g., "1TEST" is not valid). NVTESTCD cannot contain characters other than letters, numbers, or underscores. Examples: "SUVR", "N75LAT", "P100LAT", "N145LAT".	Req

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Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
NVTEST	Name of Nervous System Test	Char	(NVTEST)	Synonym Qualifier	Verbatim name of the test or examination used to obtain the measurement or finding. The value in NVTEST cannot be longer than 40 characters. Examples: "Standard Uptake Value Ratio", "N75 Latency", "P100 Latency", "N145 Latency".	Req
NVCAT	Category for Nervous System Test	Char		Grouping Qualifier	Used to define a category of topic-variable values. Example: "VISUAL EVOKED POTENTIAL".	Perm
NVSCAT	Subcategory for Nervous System Test	Char		Grouping Qualifier	Used to define a further categorization of NVCAT values.	Perm
NVORRES	Result or Finding in Original Units	Char		Result Qualifier	Result of the procedure measurement or finding as originally received or collected.	Exp
NVORRESU	Original Units	Char	(UNIT)	Variable Qualifier	Original units in which the data were collected. The unit for NVORRES.	Perm
NVSTRESC	Character Result/Finding in Std Format	Char		Result Qualifier	Contains the result value for all findings copied or derived from NVORRES, in a standard format or standard units. NVSTRESC should store all results or findings in character format; if results are numeric, they should also be stored in numeric format in NVSTRESN.	Exp
NVSTRESN	Numeric Result/Finding in Standard Units	Num		Result Qualifier	Used for continuous or numeric results or findings in standard format; copied in numeric format from NVSTRESC. NVSTRESN should store all numeric test results or findings.	Perm
NVSTRESU	Standard Units	Char	(UNIT)	Variable Qualifier	Standardized unit used for NVSTRESC or NVSTRESN.	Perm
NVSTAT	Completion Status	Char	(ND)	Record Qualifier	Used to indicate a test was not done, or a measurement was not taken. Should be null if a result exists in NVORRES.	Perm
NVREASND	Reason Not Done	Char		Record Qualifier	Describes why a measurement or test was not performed. Examples: "BROKEN EQUIPMENT", "SUBJECT REFUSED". Used in conjunction with NVSTAT when value is "NOT DONE".	Perm
NVLOC	Location Used for the Measurement	Char	(LOC)	Record Qualifier	Anatomical location of the subject relevant to the collection of the measurement. Examples: "BRAIN", "EYE", "PRECUNEUS", "CINGULATE CORTEX".	Perm
NVLAT	Laterality	Char	(LAT)	Variable Qualifier	Qualifier for anatomical location or specimen further detailing laterality. Examples: "RIGHT", "LEFT", "BILATERAL".	Perm
NVDIR	Directionality	Char	(DIR)	Variable Qualifier	Qualifier for anatomical location or specimen further detailing directionality. Examples: "ANTERIOR", "LOWER", "PROXIMAL".	Perm
NVMETHOD	Method of Test or Examination	Char	(METHOD)	Record Qualifier	Method of the test or examination. Examples: "EEG", "PET/CT SCAN", "FDGPET".	Perm
NVLOBXFL	Last Observation Before Exposure Flag	Char	(NY)	Record Qualifier	Operationally derived indicator used to identify the last non-missing value prior to RFXSTDTC. The value should be "Y" or null.	Perm
NVBLFL	Baseline Flag	Char	(NY)	Record Qualifier	Indicator used to identify a baseline value. Should be "Y" or null. Note that NVBLFL is retained for backward compatibility. The authoritative baseline flag for statistical analysis is in an ADaM dataset.	Perm
NVDRVFL	Derived Flag	Char	(NY)	Record Qualifier	Used to indicate a derived record (e.g., a record that represents the average of other records such as a computed baseline). Should be "Y" or null.	Perm
NVEVAL	Evaluator	Char	(EVAL)	Record Qualifier	Role of the person who provided the evaluation. Used only for results that are subjective (e.g., assigned by a person or a group). Examples: "ADJUDICATION COMMITTEE", "INDEPENDENT ASSESSOR", "RADIOLOGIST".	Perm
NVEVALID	Evaluator Identifier	Char	(MEDEVAL)	Variable Qualifier	Used to distinguish multiple evaluators with the same role recorded in NVEVAL. Examples: "RADIOLOGIST 1", "RADIOLOGIST 2".	Perm
VISITNUM	Visit Number	Num		Timing	Clinical encounter number. Numeric version of VISIT, used for sorting.	Exp
VISIT	Visit Name	Char		Timing	Protocol-defined description of clinical encounter. May be used in addition to VISITNUM and/or VISITDY.	Perm
VISITDY	Planned Study Day of Visit	Num		Timing	Planned study day of the visit based upon RFSTDTC in Demographics.	Perm
TAETORD	Planned Order of Element within Arm	Num		Timing	Number that gives the planned order of the element within the arm for the element in which the assessment was made.	Perm
EPOCH	Epoch	Char	(EPOCH)	Timing	Epoch associated with the date/time at which the assessment was made.	Perm
NVDTC	Date/Time of Collection	Char	ISO 8601 datetime or interval	Timing	Date of procedure or test.	Exp
NVDY	Study Day of Visit/Collection/Exam	Num		Timing	Study day of the procedure or test, measured as integer days. Algorithm for calculations must be relative to the sponsor-defined RFSTDTC variable in Demographics.	Perm
NVTPT	Planned Time Point Name	Char		Timing	Text description of time when measurement should be taken. This may be represented as an elapsed time relative to a fixed reference point (e.g., "TIME OF LAST DOSE"). See NVTPTNUM and NVTPTREF. Examples: "START", "5 MIN POST".	Perm

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Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
NVTPTNUM	Planned Time Point Number	Num		Timing	Numerical version of NVTPT to aid in sorting.	Perm
NVELTM	Planned Elapsed Time from Time Point Ref	Char	ISO 8601 duration	Timing	Planned elapsed time (in ISO 8601) relative to a fixed time point reference (NVTPTREF). Not a clock time or a date time variable. Represented as an ISO 8601 duration. Examples: "-PT15M" to represent the period of 15 minutes prior to the reference point indicated by NVTPTREF, "PT8H" to represent the period of 8 hours after the reference point indicated by NVTPTREF.	Perm
NVTPTREF	Time Point Reference	Char		Timing	Name of the fixed reference point referred to by NVELTM, NVTPTNUM, and NVTPT. Examples: "PREVIOUS DOSE", "PREVIOUS MEAL".	Perm
NVRFTDTC	Date/Time of Reference Time Point	Char	ISO 8601 datetime or interval	Timing	Date/time for a fixed reference time point defined by --TPTREF in ISO 8601 character format.	Perm

¹In this column, an asterisk (*) indicates that the variable may be subject to controlled terminology. CDISC/NCI codelist values are enclosed in parentheses.

NV – Assumptions

1. Methods of assessment for nervous system findings may include nerve conduction studies, electroencephalogram (EEG), electromyography (EMG), and imaging.
2. Any Identifiers, Timing variables, or Findings general observation class qualifiers may be added to the NV domain, but the following qualifiers would not generally be used: --MODIFY, --BODSYS, --LOINC, --TOX, --TOXGR.

NV – Examples

Example 1

This example demonstrates the SDTM-based modeling of nervous system information collected and generated from separate positron emission tomography (PET) or PET/computed tomography (PET/CT) procedures.

For this study, measures for standard uptake value ratios (SUVRs) were taken from 3 PET or PET/CT scans. SPDEVID shows the scanner used. NVLNKID can be used to link to the imaging procedure record in the Procedures domain (PRLNKID), as well as to the tracer administration record in the Procedure Agents domain (AGLNKID). AGLNKID would be used to determine which tracer uptake is being measured (SUVR), and therefore to which biomarker the findings pertain. NVDTTC corresponds to the date of the PET or PET/CT procedure from which these results were obtained.

Rows 1-2: Show the SUVR findings based on a PET/CT scan for a subject.

Rows 3-4: Show the SUVR findings based on a PET/CT scan for a subject.

Rows 5-6: Show the SUVR findings based on an fluorodeoxyglucose (FDG)-PET scan for a subject.

nv.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	SPDEVID	NVSEQ	NVREFID	NVLNKID	NVTESTCD	NVTEST	NVORRES	NVORRESU	NVSTRESC	NVSTRESN	NVSTRESU	NVLOC	NVDIR	NVMETHOD	VISITNUM	NVDTTC
1	ABC123	NV	AD01-101	22	1	1236	03	SUVR	Standard Uptake Value Ratio	.95	RATIO	.95	.95	RATIO	PRECUNEUS		PET/CT SCAN	1	2012-05-22
2	ABC123	NV	AD01-101	22	2	1236	03	SUVR	Standard Uptake Value Ratio	1.17	RATIO	1.17		RATIO	CINGULATE CORTEX	POSTERIOR	PET/CT SCAN	1	2012-05-22
3	ABC123	NV	AD01-102	22	1	1237	04	SUVR	Standard Uptake Value Ratio	1.21	RATIO	1.21	1.21	RATIO	PRECUNEUS		PET/CT SCAN	1	2012-05-22
4	ABC123	NV	AD01-102	22	2	1237	04	SUVR	Standard Uptake Value Ratio	1.78	RATIO	1.78	1.78	RATIO	CINGULATE CORTEX	POSTERIOR	PET/CT SCAN	1	2012-05-22
5	ABC123	NV	AD01-103	44	1	1238	05	SUVR	Standard Uptake Value Ratio	1.52	RATIO	1.52	1.52	RATIO	PRECUNEUS		FDGPET	1	2012-05-22
6	ABC123	NV	AD01-103	44	2	1238	05	SUVR	Standard Uptake Value Ratio	1.63	RATIO	1.63	1.63	RATIO	CINGULATE CORTEX	POSTERIOR	FDGPET	1	2012-05-22

The reference region used for the SUVR tests shown is represented in a supplemental qualifiers dataset.

suppnv.xpt

Row	STUDYID	RDOMAIN	USUBJID	IDVAR	IDVARVAL	QNAM	QLABEL	QVAL
1	ABC123	NV	AD01-101	NVSEQ	1	REFREG	Reference Region	CEREBELLUM
2	ABC123	NV	AD01-101	NVSEQ	2	REFREG	Reference Region	CEREBELLUM
3	ABC123	NV	AD01-102	NVSEQ	1	REFREG	Reference Region	CEREBELLUM
4	ABC123	NV	AD01-102	NVSEQ	2	REFREG	Reference Region	CEREBELLUM
5	ABC123	NV	AD01-103	NVSEQ	1	REFREG	Reference Region	PONS
6	ABC123	NV	AD01-103	NVSEQ	2	REFREG	Reference Region	PONS

The RELREC table displays the dataset relationship that links procedure to multiple NV domain records—specifically how an individual AG administration record related to a scan is linked to multiple NV domain records. The RELREC table uses --LNKID to relate the PR and AG domains to each other and to NV, and --REFID to relate NV and Device in Use (DU).

In this example, the sponsor has maintained 2 sets of reference identifiers (REFID values) for the specific purpose of being able to relate records across multiple domains. Because the SDTMIG-MD advocates the use of --REFID to link a group of settings to the results obtained from the reading or interpretation of the test (see SDTMIG-MD, Device-in-Use (DU) domain assumptions), --LNKID has been used to establish the relationships between the procedure, the substance administered during the procedure, and the results obtained from the procedure. --LNKID is unique for each procedure for each subject, so datasets may be related to each other as a whole.

- Rows 1-2:** Show the relationship between the scan, represented in PR, and the radiolabel tracer used, represented in AG. There is only 1 tracer administration for each scan, and only 1 scan for each tracer administration, so the relationship is one-to-one.
- Rows 3-4:** Show the relationship between the scan, represented in PR, and the SUVR results obtained from the scan, represented in NV. Each scan yields 2 results, so the relationship is one-to-many.
- Rows 5-6:** Show the relationship between the radiolabel tracer used and the SUVR results for each scan. This relationship may seem indirect, but it is not: The choice of radiolabel has the potential to affect the results obtained. Because the relationship between PR and AG is one-to-one and the relationship between PR and NV is one-to-many, the relationship between AG and NV must be one-to-many.
- Rows 7-8:** Show the relationship between the SUVR results and the specific settings for the device used for each scan. There is more than 1 result from each scan, and more than 1 setting for each scan, so the relationship is many-to-many. This relationship is unusual and challenging to manage in a join/merge, and only represents the concept of this relationship.

relrec.xpt

Row	STUDYID	RDOMAIN	USUBJID	IDVAR	IDVARVAL	RELTYPE	RELID
1	ABC123	PR		PRLNKID		ONE	6
2	ABC123	AG		AGLNKID		ONE	6
3	ABC123	PR		PRLNKID		ONE	7
4	ABC123	NV		NVLNKID		MANY	7
5	ABC123	AG		AGLNKID		ONE	8
6	ABC123	NV		NVLNKID		MANY	8
7	ABC123	NV		NVLNKID		MANY	9
8	ABC123	DU		DULNKID		MANY	9

Example 2

This example shows how to represent components of a pattern-reversal visual evoked-potential (VEP) test elicited by checkerboard stimuli for a subject with optic neuritis. VEPs are detected via an EEG using leads that are placed on the back of the subject’s head. It is important to note that the nature of VEP testing is such that NVMETHOD should be equal to "EEG", and that NVCAT should be equal to "VISUAL EVOKED POTENTIAL". Several latencies from each eye—including N75, P100, and N145, as well as the P100 peak-to-peak amplitude (75-100)—are collected and should be represented in NVTESTCD/NVTEST. Details about the VEP equipment including the checkerboard size should be represented in the appropriate device domains. To interpret, each VEP component is compared against normative values established by the laboratory using healthy controls.

In this example, a VEP component is considered abnormal if it falls outside of 3 standard deviations from the normative lab mean. These low and high values are stored in NVORNRLO and NVORNRHI, respectively, and the interpretation of each VEP component is represented in NVNRIND. In addition to interpreting each VEP component as normal or abnormal, the overall test for each eye may have an

interpretation. In this scenario, NVTESTCD/NVTEST should be equal to "INTP" (Interpretation) and NVORRES should represent whether the overall test in each eye is normal or abnormal. NVGRPID links the each VEP component to the overall interpretation.

The NV domain should be used to represent the VEP latencies, P100 peak-to-peak amplitude, and their interpretations. SPDEVID allows the results to be related to both the VEP testing device and the checkerboard size.

Rows 1-4: Show the VEP measurements for the right eye.

Row 5: Shows that when all the components of right eye VEP are considered together (NVGRPID=1), the overall test is interpreted as abnormal.

Rows 6-9: Show the VEP measurements for the left eye.

Row 10: Shows that when all the components of left eye VEP are considered together (NVGRPID=2), the overall test is interpreted as abnormal.

nv.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	SPDEVID	FOCID	NVSEQ	NVGRPID	NVTESTCD	NVTEST	NVCAT	NVORRES	NVORRESU	NVSTRESC	NVSTRESN	NVSTRESU	NVORNLO	NVORNHI	NVNRIND	NVLOC	NVLAT	NVMETHOD	VISITNUM	NVDTG
1	MS123	NV	MS01-01	123	OD	1	1	N75LAT	N75 Latency	VISUAL EVOKED POTENTIAL	79.8	msec	79.8	79.8	msec	54.68	94	NORMAL	EYE	RIGHT	EEG	1	2013-02-08
2	MS123	NV	MS01-01	123	OD	2	1	P100LAT	P100 Latency	VISUAL EVOKED POTENTIAL	129	msec	129	129	msec	76.75	113.71	ABNORMAL	EYE	RIGHT	EEG	1	2013-02-08
3	MS123	NV	MS01-01	123	OD	3	1	N145LAT	N145 Latency	VISUAL EVOKED POTENTIAL	181	msec	181	181	msec	114.27	156.03	ABNORMAL	EYE	RIGHT	EEG	1	2013-02-08
4	MS123	NV	MS01-01	123	OD	4	1	P100AMP	P100 Amplitude	VISUAL EVOKED POTENTIAL	5.02	uV	5.02	5.02	uV	5.26	12.64	ABNORMAL	EYE	RIGHT	EEG	1	2013-02-08
5	MS123	NV	MS01-01	123	OD	5	1	INTP	Interpretation	VISUAL EVOKED POTENTIAL	ABNORMAL		ABNORMAL						EYE	RIGHT	EEG	1	2013-02-08
6	MS123	NV	MS01-01	123	OS	6	2	N75LAT	N75 Latency	VISUAL EVOKED POTENTIAL	83.8	msec	83.8	83.8	msec	54.42	95.1	NORMAL	EYE	LEFT	EEG	1	2013-02-08
7	MS123	NV	MS01-01	123	OS	7	2	P100LAT	P100 Latency	VISUAL EVOKED POTENTIAL	126	msec	126	126	msec	76.9	115.78	ABNORMAL	EYE	LEFT	EEG	1	2013-02-08
8	MS123	NV	MS01-01	123	OS	8	2	N145LAT	N145 Latency	VISUAL EVOKED POTENTIAL	160	msec	160	160	msec	115.65	157.65	ABNORMAL	EYE	LEFT	EEG	1	2013-02-08
9	MS123	NV	MS01-01	123	OS	9	2	P100AMP	P100 Amplitude	VISUAL EVOKED POTENTIAL	4.37	uV	4.37	4.37	uV	4.78	12.7	ABNORMAL	EYE	LEFT	EEG	1	2013-02-08
10	MS123	NV	MS01-01	123	OS	10	2	INTP	Interpretation	VISUAL EVOKED POTENTIAL	ABNORMAL		ABNORMAL						EYE	LEFT	EEG	1	2013-02-08

Information about the VEP device is not shown. Identifying information would be represented using the DI domain, and any properties of the device that may change between assessments would be represented in the DO and DU domains. See the SDTMIG-MD for examples of these domains.

6.3.7.5 Ophthalmic Examinations (OE)

OE – Description/Overview

A findings domain that contains tests that measure a person's ocular health and visual status, to detect abnormalities in the components of the visual system, and to determine how well the person can see.

OE – Specification

oe.xpt, Ophthalmic Examinations — Findings. One record per ophthalmic finding per method per location, per time point per visit per subject, Tabulation.

Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
STUDYID	Study Identifier	Char		Identifier	Unique identifier for a study.	Req
DOMAIN	Domain Abbreviation	Char	OE	Identifier	Two-character abbreviation for the domain.	Req
USUBJID	Unique Subject Identifier	Char		Identifier	Identifier used to uniquely identify a subject across all studies for all applications or submissions involving the product.	Req
FOCID	Focus of Study-Specific Interest	Char	(OEFOCUS)	Identifier	Identification of a focus of study-specific interest on or within a subject or specimen as called out in the protocol for which a measurement, test, or examination was performed.	Perm
OSEQ	Sequence Number	Num		Identifier	Sequence number given to ensure uniqueness of subject records within a domain. May be any valid number.	Req
OGRPID	Group ID	Char		Identifier	Optional group identifier, used to link together a block of related records within a subject in a domain.	Perm
OELNKID	Link ID	Char		Identifier	Identifier used to link related records across domains. This may be a one-to-one or a one-to-many relationship.	Perm
OELNKGRP	Link Group	Char		Identifier	Identifier used to link related records across domains. This will usually be a many-to-one relationship.	Perm
OETESTCD	Short Name of Ophthalmic Test or Exam	Char	(OETESTCD)	Topic	Short character value for OETEST used as a column name when converting a dataset from a vertical format to a horizontal format. It can be used as a column name when converting a dataset from a vertical to a horizontal format. The value in OETESTCD cannot be longer than 8 characters, nor can it start with a number (e.g., "1TEST" is not valid). OETESTCD cannot contain characters other than letters, numbers, or underscores. Example: "NUMLCOR".	Req
OETEST	Name of Ophthalmic Test or Exam	Char	(OETEST)	Synonym Qualifier	Long name for the test or examination used to obtain the measurement or finding. The value in OETEST cannot be longer than 40 characters. Example: "Number of Letters Correct" for OETESTCD = "NUMLCOR".	Req
OETSTDTL	Ophthalmic Test or Exam Detail	Char	*	Variable Qualifier	Further description of OETESTCD and OETEST.	Perm
OECAT	Category for Ophthalmic Test or Exam	Char	*	Grouping Qualifier	Used to define a category of topic-variable values. Examples: "VISUAL ACUITY", "CONTRAST SENSITIVITY", "OCULAR COMFORT".	Perm
OESCAT	Subcategory for Ophthalmic Test or Exam	Char	*	Grouping Qualifier	Used to define a further categorization of OECAT values. Example: "HIGH CONTRAST" or "LOW CONTRAST" when OECAT is "VISUAL ACUITY".	Perm
OERRES	Result or Finding in Original Units	Char		Result Qualifier	Result of the measurement or finding as originally received or collected. Examples: "120", "<1, NORMAL", "RED SPOT VISIBLE".	Exp
OERRESU	Original Units	Char	(UNIT)	Variable Qualifier	Original unit for OERRES. Examples: "mm", "um".	Exp
OEORNRLO	Normal Range Lower Limit-Original Units	Char		Variable Qualifier	Lower end of normal range or reference range for results stored in OERRES.	Perm
OEORNRHI	Normal Range Upper Limit-Original Units	Char		Variable Qualifier	Upper end of normal range or reference range for results stored in OERRES.	Perm
OESTRESC	Character Result/Finding in Std Format	Char		Result Qualifier	Contains the result value for all findings copied or derived from OERRES, in a standard format or in standard units. OESTRESC should store all results or findings in character format; if results are numeric, they should also be stored in numeric format in OESTRESN.	Exp
OESTRESN	Numeric Result/Finding in Standard Units	Num		Result Qualifier	Used for continuous or numeric results or findings in standard format; copied in numeric format from OESTRESC. OESTRESN should store all numeric test results or findings.	Exp
OESTRESU	Standard Units	Char	(UNIT)	Variable Qualifier	Standardized units used for OESTRESC and OESTRESN. Examples: "mm", "um".	Exp
OESTNRLO	Normal Range Lower Limit-Standard Units	Num		Variable Qualifier	Lower end of normal range or reference range for standardized results (e.g., OESTRESC, OESTRESN) represented in standardized units (OESTRESU).	Perm

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Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
OESTNRHI	Normal Range Upper Limit-Standard Units	Num		Variable Qualifier	Upper end of normal range or reference range for standardized results (e.g., OESTRESC, OESTRESN) represented in standardized units (OESTRESU).	Perm
OESTNRC	Normal Range for Character Results	Char		Variable Qualifier	Normal range or reference range for results stored in OESTRESC that are character in ordinal or categorical scale. Example: "Negative to Trace".	Perm
OENRIND	Normal/Reference Range Indicator	Char	(NRIND)	Variable Qualifier	Used to indicate the value is outside the normal range or reference range. May be defined by OEORNRLO and OEORNRHI or other objective criteria. Examples: "Y", "N"; "HIGH", "LOW"; "NORMAL", "ABNORMAL".	Perm
OERESCAT	Result Category	Char		Variable Qualifier	Used to categorize the result of a finding or medical status per interpretation of test results. Examples: "POSITIVE", "NEGATIVE". The variable OERESCAT is not meant to replace the use of OENRIND for cases where normal ranges are provided.	Perm
OESTAT	Completion Status	Char	(ND)	Record Qualifier	Used to indicate that a question was not asked or a test was not done, or a test was attempted but did not generate a result. Should be null or have a value of "NOT DONE".	Perm
OEREASND	Reason Not Done	Char		Record Qualifier	Reason not done. Used in conjunction with OESTAT when value is "NOT DONE".	Perm
OEXFN	External File Path	Char		Record Qualifier	Filename for an external file, such as one for a retinal OCT image.	Perm
OELOC	Location Used for the Measurement	Char	(LOC)	Record Qualifier	Anatomical location of the subject relevant to the collection of the measurement. Examples: "EYE" for a finding record relative to the complete eye, "RETINA" for a measurement or assessment of only the retina.	Exp
OELAT	Laterality	Char	(LAT)	Variable Qualifier	Qualifier for anatomical location or specimen further detailing laterality. Examples: "RIGHT", "LEFT", "BILATERAL".	Exp
OEDIR	Directionality	Char	(DIR)	Variable Qualifier	Qualifier for anatomical location or specimen further detailing directionality. Examples: "ANTERIOR", "LOWER", "PROXIMAL".	Perm
OEPOROT	Portion or Totality	Char	(PORTOT)	Variable Qualifier	Qualifier for anatomical location or specimen further detailing the distribution (i.e., arrangement of, apportioning of). Examples: "ENTIRE", "SINGLE", "SEGMENT", "MANY".	Perm
OEMETHOD	Method of Test or Examination	Char	(METHOD)	Record Qualifier	Method of the test or examination. Example: "ETDRS EYE CHART" for OETESTCD = "NUMLCOR". The different methods may offer different functionality or granularity, affecting the set of results and associated meaning.	Exp
OELOBXFL	Last Observation Before Exposure Flag	Char	(NY)	Record Qualifier	Operationally derived indicator used to identify the last non-missing value prior to RFXSTDTC. The value should be "Y" or null.	Exp
OEBLFL	Baseline Flag	Char	(NY)	Record Qualifier	Indicator used to identify a baseline value. Should be "Y" or null. Note that OEBLFL is retained for backward compatibility. The authoritative baseline for statistical analysis is in an ADaM dataset.	Perm
OEDRVFL	Derived Flag	Char	(NY)	Record Qualifier	Used to indicate a derived record (e.g., a record that represents the average of other records such as a computed baseline). Should be "Y" or null.	Perm
OEEVAL	Evaluator	Char	(EVAL)	Record Qualifier	Role of the person who provided the evaluation. Used only for results that are subjective (e.g., assigned by a person or a group). Examples: "INDEPENDENT ASSESSOR", "INVESTIGATOR".	Perm
OEEVALID	Evaluator Identifier	Char	(MEDEVAL)	Variable Qualifier	Used to distinguish multiple evaluators with the same role recorded in OEEVAL. Examples: "RADIOLOGIST1", "RADIOLOGIST2".	Perm
OEACPTFL	Accepted Record Flag	Char	(NY)	Record Qualifier	In cases where more than one assessor provides an evaluation of a result or response, this flag identifies the record that is considered, by an independent assessor, to be the accepted evaluation. Expected to be "Y" or null.	Perm
OEREPNUM	Repetition Number	Num		Record Qualifier	The incidence number of a test that is repeated within a given timeframe for the same test. The level of granularity can vary (e.g., within a time point, within a visit). Examples: multiple measurements of blood pressure, multiple analyses of a sample.	Perm
VISITNUM	Visit Number	Num		Timing	Clinical encounter number. Numeric version of VISIT, used for sorting.	Exp
VISIT	Visit Name	Char		Timing	Protocol-defined description of a clinical encounter.	Perm
VISITDY	Planned Study Day of Visit	Num		Timing	Planned study day of the visit based upon RFSTDTC in Demographics.	Perm

Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
TAETORD	Planned Order of Element within Arm	Num		Timing	Number that gives the planned order of the element within the arm for the element in which the assessment was made.	Perm
EPOCH	Epoch	Char	(EPOCH)	Timing	Epoch associated with the date/time at which the assessment was made.	Perm
OEDTC	Date/Time of Collection	Char	ISO 8601 datetime or interval	Timing	Collection date/time of the observation.	Exp
OEDY	Study Day of Visit/Collection/Exam	Num		Timing	Actual study day of observation/exam expressed in integer days relative to the sponsor-defined RFSTDTC in Demographics.	Exp
OETPT	Planned Time Point Name	Char		Timing	Text description of time when a measurement or observation should be taken as defined in the protocol. This may be represented as an elapsed time relative to a fixed reference point.	Perm
OETPTNUM	Planned Time Point Number	Num		Timing	Numeric version of planned time point used in sorting.	Perm
OEELTM	Planned Elapsed Time from Time Point Ref	Char	ISO 8601 duration	Timing	Planned elapsed time relative to a planned fixed reference (OETPTREF; e.g., "PREVIOUS DOSE", "PREVIOUS MEAL"). This variable is useful where there are repetitive measures. Not a clock time or a date/time variable, but an interval, represented as ISO duration.	Perm
OETPTREF	Time Point Reference	Char		Timing	Description of the fixed reference point referred to by OETPT, OETPTNUM, and OEELTM.	Perm
OERFTDTC	Date/Time of Reference Time Point	Char	ISO 8601 datetime or interval	Timing	Date/time of the reference time point, OETPTREF.	Perm

¹In this column, an asterisk (*) indicates that the variable may be subject to controlled terminology. CDISC/NCI codelist values are enclosed in parentheses.

OE – Assumptions

1. In ophthalmic studies, the eyes are usually sites of treatment. It is appropriate to identify sites using the variable FOCID. When FOCID is used to identify the eyes, it is recommended that the values "OD" (oculus dexter, right eye), "OS" (oculus sinister, left eye), and "OU" (oculus uterque, both eyes) be used in FOCID. These terms are the exclusively preferred terms used by the ophthalmology community as abbreviations for the expanded Latin terms, and are included in the nonextensible CDISC Ophthalmic Focus of Study Specific Interest ([OEFOCUS](#)) codelist.
2. In any study that uses FOCID, FOCID would be included in records in any subject-level domain representing findings, interventions, or events (e.g., Adverse Events) related to the eyes. Whether or not FOCID is used in a study, --LOC and --LAT should be populated in records related to the eyes. The value in OELOC may be "EYE" but may also be a part of the eye (e.g., "RETINA", "CORNEA").
3. Any Identifiers, Timing variables, or Findings general observation class qualifiers may be added to the OE domain, but the following qualifiers would not generally be used: --MODIFY, --NSPCES, --POS, --BODSYS, --ORREF, --STREFC, --STREFN, --CHRON, --DISTR, --ANTREG, --LEAD, --FAST, --TOX, --TOXGR, --LLOQ, --ULOQ.

OE – Examples

Example 1

This example shows a general anterior segment examination performed on each eye at 1 visit, with the purpose of evaluating general abnormalities.

Rows 1-2: Represent an overall interpretation (i.e., normal/abnormal) finding from the anterior segment examination, using OETESTCD="INTP". OELOC indicates that the assessor examined the lens and OELAT indicates which lens was examined.

Row 3: Represents an abnormality observed during the anterior segment examination of the right eye. OEDIR="MULTIPLE" and indicates multiple directionality values are applicable. OELOC, OELAT, and the multiple OEDIR values specify the location of the abnormality represented in OEORRES and OESTRESC. This observed abnormality (i.e., red spot visible) was determined to be clinically significant (OECLSIG="Y").

oe.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	FOCID	OSEQ	OETESTCD	OETEST	OERRES	OESTRESC	OELOC	OELAT	OEDIR	OEMETHOD	OEEVAL	OECLSIG	VISITNUM	VISIT	OEDTC
1	XXX	OE	XXX-450-110	OS	1	INTP	Interpretation	NORMAL	NORMAL	LENS	LEFT		SLIT LAMP	INVESTIGATOR		1	SCREENING	2012-03-20
2	XXX	OE	XXX-450-110	OD	2	INTP	Interpretation	ABNORMAL	ABNORMAL	LENS	RIGHT		SLIT LAMP	INVESTIGATOR		1	SCREENING	2012-03-20
3	XXX	OE	XXX-450-110	OD	3	OEXAM	Ophthalmic Examination	RED SPOT VISIBLE	RED SPOT VISIBLE	CONJUNCTIVA	RIGHT	MULTIPLE	SLIT LAMP	INVESTIGATOR	Y	1	SCREENING	2012-03-20

The supplemental qualifier dataset represents the multiple directionality values, further describing the anatomical location where the abnormality was observed.

suppoe.xpt

Row	STUDYID	RDOMAIN	USUBJID	IDVAR	IDVARVAL	QNAM	QLABEL	QVAL
1	XXX	OE	XXX-450-110	OSEQ	3	OEDIR1	Directionality 1	SUPERIOR
2	XXX	OE	XXX-450-110	OSEQ	3	OEDIR2	Directionality 2	TEMPORAL

Example 2

This example shows:

- Different assessments, from the front to the back of the eye, for 1 subject at 1 visit
- The use of the supplemental qualifier non-standard variable (NSV) OEEDILST (Eye Dilation Status)

The test for iris color is in the OE domain because in this use case, the medication is likely to change the result over the course of the study. Otherwise, iris color should be represented in the Subject Characteristics (SC) domain (see Section 6.3.10, [Subject Characteristics](#)).

Rows 1-2: Show assessments of the color of the iris (OELOC="IRIS") for the right and left eyes, respectively.

Rows 3-4: Show assessments of the status of the lens (OELOC="LENS") for the right and left eyes, respectively. This status assessment is to determine whether the lens of the eye is the natural lens (OERRES="PHAKIC") or a replacement (OERRES="PSEUDOPHAKIC").

Rows 5-6: Show assessments looking for the presence of hyperemia (increased blood flow). The fact that OELOC="CONJUNCTIVA" even for the left eye, where hyperemia was absent, suggests that this examination was specifically an examination of the conjunctiva. Hyperemia was identified in the right eye and was judged to be clinically significant.

Rows 7-8: Show measurements of the cup-to-disc ratio for the right and left eyes, respectively.

oe.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	FOCID	OSEQ	OETESTCD	OETEST	OERRES	OERRESU	OESTRESC	OESTRESN	OESTRESU	OELOC	OELAT	OEMETHOD	OEEVAL	OECLSIG	VISITNUM	VISIT	OEDTC
1	XXX	OE	XXX-450-120	OD	1	COLOR	Color	BLUE		BLUE			IRIS	RIGHT	SLIT LAMP BIOMICROSCOPY	INVESTIGATOR		1	SCREENING	2012-04-20
2	XXX	OE	XXX-450-120	OS	2	COLOR	Color	BLUE		BLUE			IRIS	LEFT	SLIT LAMP BIOMICROSCOPY	INVESTIGATOR		1	SCREENING	2012-04-20
3	XXX	OE	XXX-450-120	OD	3	LENSSTAT	Lens Status	PHAKIC		PHAKIC			LENS	RIGHT	SLIT LAMP BIOMICROSCOPY	INVESTIGATOR		1	SCREENING	2012-04-20
4	XXX	OE	XXX-450-120	OS	4	LENSSTAT	Lens Status	PSEUDOPHAKIC		PSEUDOPHAKIC			LENS	LEFT	SLIT LAMP BIOMICROSCOPY	INVESTIGATOR		1	SCREENING	2012-04-20
5	XXX	OE	XXX-450-120	OD	5	HYPERMIA	Hyperemia	PRESENT		PRESENT			CONJUNCTIVA	RIGHT	OPHTHALMOSCOPY	INVESTIGATOR	Y	1	SCREENING	2012-04-20
6	XXX	OE	XXX-450-120	OS	6	HYPERMIA	Hyperemia	ABSENT		ABSENT			CONJUNCTIVA	LEFT	OPHTHALMOSCOPY	INVESTIGATOR		1	SCREENING	2012-04-20
7	XXX	OE	XXX-450-120	OD	7	CUPDISC	Cup-to-Disc Ratio	0.5	RATIO	0.5	0.5	RATIO	OPTIC DISC	RIGHT	OPHTHALMOSCOPY	INVESTIGATOR		1	SCREENING	2012-04-20
8	XXX	OE	XXX-450-120	OS	8	CUPDISC	Cup-to-Disc Ratio	0.6	RATIO	0.6	0.6	RATIO	OPTIC DISC	LEFT	OPHTHALMOSCOPY	INVESTIGATOR		1	SCREENING	2012-04-20

The suppoe.xpt dataset represents the testing condition (i.e., dilated eyes) qualifying the cup-to-disc ratio tests.

suppoe.xpt

Row	STUDYID	RDOMAIN	USUBJID	IDVAR	IDVARVAL	QNAM	QLABEL	QVAL
1	XXX	OE	XXX-450-120	OESEQ	7	OEDILST	Eye Dilation Status	DILATED
2	XXX	OE	XXX-450-120	OESEQ	8	OEDILST	Eye Dilation Status	DILATED

Example 3

This example shows:

- Partial results of the macula examination performed by the site investigator, as well as results provided by an independent assessor, for 1 visit
- The use of the NSV EVLDTC
- The use of the Procedures (PR) domain to represent the optical coherence tomography (OCT) procedure details, with specific device characteristics in the DI domain
- The relationship between the OE and PR domains in the RELREC dataset

Rows 1-2: Represent the assessments performed by the investigator. OECLSIG represents the investigator's assessment of clinical significance. OEDTC represents the ophthalmoscopy exam date.

Rows 3-6: Represent the assessments performed by an independent assessor. OEDTC represents the OCT image date.

oe.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	FOCID	OESEQ	OELNKID	OETESTCD	OETEST	OEORES	OEORESU	OESTRESC	OESTRESN	OESTRESU	OELC	OELAT	OEMETHOD	OEEVAL	OECLSIG	VISITNUM	VISIT	OEDTC
1	XYZ	OE	XYZ-100-001	OS	1		EDEMA	Edema	PRESENT		PRESENT			MACULA	LEFT	OPHTHALMOSCOPY	INVESTIGATOR	Y	1	SCREENING	2012-04-25
2	XYZ	OE	XYZ-100-001	OD	2		EDEMA	Edema	ABSENT		ABSENT			MACULA	RIGHT	OPHTHALMOSCOPY	INVESTIGATOR	N	1	SCREENING	2012-04-25
3	XYZ	OE	XYZ-100-001	OS	3	1	EDEMA	Edema	PRESENT		PRESENT			MACULA	LEFT	OPTICAL COHERENCE TOMOGRAPHY	INDEPENDENT ASSESSOR		1	SCREENING	2012-04-25
4	XYZ	OE	XYZ-100-001	OD	4	2	EDEMA	Edema	ABSENT		ABSENT			MACULA	RIGHT	OPTICAL COHERENCE TOMOGRAPHY	INDEPENDENT ASSESSOR		1	SCREENING	2012-04-25
5	XYZ	OE	XYZ-100-001	OS	5	1	THICK	Thickness	1030	um	1030	1030	um	MACULA	LEFT	OPTICAL COHERENCE TOMOGRAPHY	INDEPENDENT ASSESSOR		1	SCREENING	2012-04-25
6	XYZ	OE	XYZ-100-001	OD	6	2	THICK	Thickness	1005	um	1005	1005	um	MACULA	RIGHT	OPTICAL COHERENCE TOMOGRAPHY	INDEPENDENT ASSESSOR		1	SCREENING	2012-04-25

The suppoe.xpt dataset represents the date the independent assessor performed the evaluation of the OCT image.

suppoe.xpt

Row	STUDYID	RDOMAIN	USUBJID	IDVAR	IDVARVAL	QNAM	QLABEL	QVAL
1	XYZ	OE	XYZ-100-001	OELNKID	1	OEEVLDTC	Evaluation Date	2012-04-30
2	XYZ	OE	XYZ-100-001	OELNKID	2	OEEVLDTC	Evaluation Date	2012-04-30

Rows 1-4: Represent OCT procedures performed at screening and visit 1 on the right and left eyes. SPDEVID identifies the device used in performing these tests.

Row 5: Indicates that an OCT procedure was not performed at visit 2. The reason the procedure was not performed was collected and is represented in PRREASOC.

pr.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	FOCID	SPDEVID	PRSEQ	PRLNKID	PRTRT	PRPRES	PROCCUR	PRREASOC	PRLOC	PRLAT	PRSTDTC	VISITNUM	VISIT
1	XYZ	PR	XYZ-100-001	OS	100	1	1	OCT	Y	Y		EYE	LEFT	2012-04-25T09:30:00	1	SCREENING
2	XYZ	PR	XYZ-100-001	OD	100	2	2	OCT	Y	Y		EYE	RIGHT	2012-04-25T10:10:00	1	SCREENING
3	XYZ	PR	XYZ-100-001	OS	100	3	3	OCT	Y	Y		EYE	LEFT	2012-05-25T08:00:00	2	VISIT 1
4	XYZ	PR	XYZ-100-001	OD	100	4	4	OCT	Y	Y		EYE	RIGHT	2012-05-25T08:30:00	2	VISIT 1

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	FOCID	SPDEVID	PRSEQ	PRLNKID	PRTRT	PRPRES	PROCCUR	PRREASOC	PRLOC	PRLAT	PRSTDTC	VISITNUM	VISIT
5	XYZ	PR	XYZ-100-001	OU		5		OCT	Y	N	PATIENT WAS SICK FOR SEVERAL WEEKS				3	VISIT 2

Identifying information for the device with SPDEVID = "100" included in the PR domain is represented in the Device Identifiers (DI) domain.

di.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	SPDEVID	DISEQ	DIPARMCD	DIPARM	DIVAL
1	XYZ	DI	100	1	TYPE	Device Type	OCT
2	XYZ	DI	100	2	MANUF	Manufacturer	ZEISS
3	XYZ	DI	100	3	MODEL	Model	CIRRUS
4	XYZ	DI	100	4	SERIAL	Serial Number	yyyyyy

The many-to-one relationship between records in the PR and OE domains is described in RELREC.

relrec.xpt

Row	STUDYID	RDOMAIN	USUBJID	IDVAR	IDVARAL	RELTYPE	RELID
1	XYZ	PR		PRLNKID		ONE	13
2	XYZ	OE		OELNKID		MANY	13

Example 4

This example shows:

- A CRF that collects subject's comfort of a lubricant eye drop for keratoconjunctivitis sicca (dry eye) on a numeric scale (i.e., 1 to 10, with 1 meaning most comfortable and 10 meaning most uncomfortable)
- The use of the NSV OERESCRT, to describe the numeric scale
- A subject who experienced an adverse event on the eye. The FOCID variable is included in the AE domain to allow the grouping of all ophthalmic observations.

Row 1: Represents the subject's assessment of ocular comfort in the right eye, upon instillation of a lubricant eye drop for dry eye.

Row 2: Represents the subject's assessment of ocular comfort in the right eye, 1 minute post-instillation of a lubricant eye drop for dry eye.

Row 3: Represents the subject's assessment of ocular comfort in the left eye, upon instillation of a lubricant eye drop for dry eye.

Row 4: Represents the subject's assessment of ocular comfort in the left eye, 1 minute post-instillation of a lubricant eye drop for dry eye.

oe.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	FOCID	OSEQ	OESTESTCD	OESTEST	OECAT	OERRES	OESTRESC	OESTRESN	OELC	OELAT	OEMETHOD	OEEVAL	VISITNUM	VISIT	OEDTC	OETPT	OETPTNUM
1	XYZ	OE	XYZ-100-0001	OD	1	EYDCOMGR	Eye Drop Comfort Grade	OCCULAR COMFORT	1	1	1	EYE	RIGHT	VISUAL ANALOG SCALE	STUDY SUBJECT	1	VISIT 1	2011-02-11T09:00	UPON INSTILLATION	1
2	XYZ	OE	XYZ-100-0001	OD	2	EYDCOMGR	Eye Drop Comfort Grade	OCCULAR COMFORT	10	10	10	EYE	RIGHT	VISUAL ANALOG SCALE	STUDY SUBJECT	1	VISIT 1	2011-02-11T09:01	1 MINUTE POST-INSTILLATION	2
3	XYZ	OE	XYZ-100-0001	OS	1	EYDCOMGR	Eye Drop Comfort Grade	OCCULAR COMFORT	1	1	1	EYE	LEFT	VISUAL ANALOG SCALE	STUDY SUBJECT	1	VISIT 1	2011-05-01T09:00	UPON INSTILLATION	1
4	XYZ	OE	XYZ-100-0001	OS	2	EYDCOMGR	Eye Drop Comfort Grade	OCCULAR COMFORT	10	10	10	EYE	LEFT	VISUAL ANALOG SCALE	STUDY SUBJECT	1	VISIT 1	2011-05-01T09:01	1 MINUTE POST-INSTILLATION	2

The numeric scale used in grading ocular comfort is described in a supplemental qualifier dataset.

suppoe.xpt

Row	STUDYID	RDOMAIN	USUBJID	IDVAR	IDVARVAL	QNAM	QLABEL	QVAL
1	XYZ	OE	XYZ-100-0001	OECAT	OCULAR COMFORT	OERESCRT	Result Criteria	10-point VAS (1=Best, 10=Worst)

Adverse events affecting the eyes are represented in the AE domain. For events that affected only 1 eye, the sponsor populated FOCID, an identifier variable that can be included in any domain.

ae.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	FOCID	AESEQ	AESPID	AETERM	AEDECOD	AEBODSYS	AELC	AELAT	AESEV	AESER	AEACN	AEREL	AEOUT	AESTDTC	AEENDTC
1	XYZ	AE	XYZ-100-0001		5	1	Headaches	Headache	Nervous system disorders			MILD	N	DOSE NOT CHANGED	NOT RELATED	RECOVERED/RESOLVED	2011-05-02	2011-05-06
2	XYZ	AE	XYZ-100-0001	OD	6	2	Worsening Dry Eyes	Dry eye	Eye disorders	EYE	RIGHT	MODERATE	N	DOSE NOT CHANGED	NOT RELATED	RECOVERED/RESOLVED	2011-05-03	2011-05-05
3	XYZ	AE	XYZ-100-0001	OS	7	2	Worsening Dry Eyes	Dry eye	Eye disorders	EYE	LEFT	MODERATE	N	DOSE NOT CHANGED	NOT RELATED	RECOVERED/RESOLVED	2011-05-03	2011-05-04

6.3.7.6 Reproductive System Findings (RP)

RP – Description/Overview

A findings domain that contains physiological and morphological findings related to the male and female reproductive systems.

RP – Specification

rp.xpt, Reproductive System Findings — Findings. One record per finding or result per time point per visit per subject, Tabulation.

Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
STUDYID	Study Identifier	Char		Identifier	Unique identifier for a study.	Req
DOMAIN	Domain Abbreviation	Char	RP	Identifier	Two-character abbreviation for the domain.	Req
USUBJID	Unique Subject Identifier	Char		Identifier	Identifier used to uniquely identify a subject across all studies for all applications or submissions involving the product.	Req
RPSEQ	Sequence Number	Num		Identifier	Sequence number to ensure uniqueness of records within a dataset for a subject (or within a parameter, in the case of the Trial Summary domain). May be any valid number (including decimals) and does not have to start at 1.	Req
RPGRPID	Group ID	Char		Identifier	Optional group identifier, used to link together a block of related records within a subject in a domain. Also used to link together a block of related records in the Trial Summary dataset.	Perm
RPREFID	Reference ID	Char		Identifier	Optional internal or external identifier (e.g., lab specimen ID, UUID for an ECG waveform or a medical image).	Perm
RPSPID	Sponsor-Defined Identifier	Char		Identifier	Sponsor-defined identifier. Example: Preprinted line identifier on a CRF.	Perm
RPLNKID	Link ID	Char		Identifier	Identifier used to link related records across domains. This may be a one-to-one or a one-to-many relationship.	Perm
RPLNKGRP	Link Group ID	Char		Identifier	Identifier used to link related records across domains. This will usually be a many-to-one relationship.	Perm
RPTESTCD	Short Name of Reproductive Test	Char	(RPTESTCD)	Topic	Short character value for RPTEST used as a column name when converting a dataset from a vertical format to a horizontal format. The short value can be up to 8 characters. Examples: "CHILDPOT", "BCMETHOD", "MENARAGE".	Req
RPTEST	Name of Reproductive Test	Char	(RPTEST)	Synonym Qualifier	Long name For RPTESTCD. Examples: "Childbearing Potential", "Birth Control Method", "Menarche Age".	Req
RPCAT	Category for Reproductive Test	Char		Grouping Qualifier	Used to define a category of topic-variable values. Example: "No use case to date, but values would be relative to reproduction tests grouping".	Perm
RPSCAT	Subcategory for Reproductive Test	Char		Grouping Qualifier	Used to define a further categorization of RPCAT values. Example: "No use case to date, but values would be relative to reproduction tests grouping".	Perm
RPORRES	Result or Finding in Original Units	Char		Result Qualifier	Result of the measurement or finding as originally received or collected. Examples: "120", "<1", "POS".	Exp
RPORRESU	Original Units	Char	(UNIT)	Variable Qualifier	Unit for RPORRES. Examples: "in", "LB", "kg/L".	Perm

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Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
RPSTRESC	Character Result/Finding in Std Format	Char		Result Qualifier	Contains the result value for all findings copied or derived from RPORRES, in a standard format or in standard units. RPSTRESC should store all results or findings in character format; if results are numeric, they should also be stored in numeric format in RPSTRESN. For example, if various tests have results "NONE", "NEG", and "NEGATIVE" in RPORRES, and these results effectively have the same meaning, they could be represented in standard format in RPSTRESC as "NEGATIVE".	Exp
RPSTRESN	Numeric Result/Finding in Standard Units	Num		Result Qualifier	Used for continuous or numeric results or findings in standard format; copied in numeric format from RPSTRESC. RPSTRESN should store all numeric test results or findings.	Perm
RPSTRESU	Standard Units	Char	(UNIT)	Variable Qualifier	Standardized units used for RPSTRESC and RPSTRESN. Example: "mol/L".	Perm
RPSTAT	Completion Status	Char	(ND)	Record Qualifier	Used to indicate that a question was not asked or a test was not done, or a test was attempted but did not generate a result. Should be null or have a value of "NOT DONE".	Perm
RPREASND	Reason Not Done	Char		Record Qualifier	Reason not done. Used in conjunction with RPSTAT when value is "NOT DONE".	Perm
RPLOBXFL	Last Observation Before Exposure Flag	Char	(NY)	Record Qualifier	Operationally derived indicator used to identify the last non-missing value prior to RFXSTDTC. The value should be "Y" or null.	Perm
RPBLFL	Baseline Flag	Char	(NY)	Record Qualifier	Indicator used to identify a baseline value. Should be "Y" or null. Note that RPBLFL is retained for backward compatibility. The authoritative baseline for statistical analysis is in an ADaM dataset.	Perm
RPDRVFL	Derived Flag	Char	(NY)	Record Qualifier	Used to indicate a derived record. The value should be "Y" or null. Records which represent the average of other records or which do not come from the CRF are examples of records that would be derived for the submission datasets. If RPDRVFL = "Y", then RPORRES may be null, with RPSTRESC and (if numeric) RPSTRESN having the derived value.	Perm
VISITNUM	Visit Number	Num		Timing	Clinical encounter number. Numeric version of VISIT, used for sorting.	Exp
VISIT	Visit Name	Char		Timing	Protocol-defined description of a clinical encounter.	Perm
VISITDY	Planned Study Day of Visit	Num		Timing	Planned study day of VISIT. Should be an integer.	Perm
TAETORD	Planned Order of Element within Arm	Num		Timing	Number that gives the planned order of the element within the arm for the element in which the assessment was made.	Perm
EPOCH	Epoch	Char	(EPOCH)	Timing	Epoch associated with the date/time at which the assessment was made.	Perm
RPDTC	Date/Time of Collection	Char	ISO 8601 datetime or interval	Timing	Collection date and time of an observation.	Exp
RPDY	Study Day of Visit/Collection/Exam	Num		Timing	Actual study day of visit/collection/exam expressed in integer days relative to the sponsor-defined RFSTDTC in Demographics.	Perm
RPDUR	Duration	Char	ISO 8601 duration	Timing	Collected duration of an event, intervention, or finding represented in ISO 8601 character format. Used only if collected on the CRF and not derived.	Perm
RPTPT	Planned Time Point Name	Char		Timing	Text description of time when a measurement or observation should be taken as defined in the protocol. This may be represented as an elapsed time relative to a fixed reference point, such as time of last dose.	Perm
RPTPTNUM	Planned Time Point Number	Num		Timing	Numeric version of planned time point used in sorting.	Perm
RPELTM	Planned Elapsed Time from Time Point Ref	Char	ISO 8601 duration	Timing	Planned elapsed time in ISO 8601 character format relative to a planned fixed reference (RPTPTREF; e.g., "PREVIOUS DOSE", "PREVIOUS MEAL"). This variable is useful where there are repetitive measures. Not a clock time or a date/time variable, but an interval, represented as ISO duration.	Perm
RPTPTREF	Time Point Reference	Char		Timing	Description of the fixed reference point referred to by RPELTM, RPTPTNUM, and RPTPT. Examples: "PREVIOUS DOSE", "PREVIOUS MEAL".	Perm
RPRFTDTC	Date/Time of Reference Time Point	Char	ISO 8601 datetime or interval	Timing	Date/time for a fixed reference time point defined by RPTPTREF in ISO 8601 character format.	Perm

¹In this column, an asterisk (*) indicates that the variable may be subject to controlled terminology. CDISC/NCI codelist values are enclosed in parentheses.

RP – Assumptions

1. Reproductive System Findings domain contains information regarding a subject's reproductive ability and reproductive history (e.g., number of previous pregnancies, number of births, pregnant during the study).
2. Information on medications related to reproduction (e.g., contraceptives, fertility treatments) should be included in the Concomitant/Prior Medications (CM) domain; see [Section 6.1.2](#).
3. There are separate codelists for RP tests, responses, and units.

- a. Associations between RP tests and response codelists are described in the RP Codetable, available at <https://www.cdisc.org/standards/terminology/controlled-terminology>.
- 4. Any Identifiers, Timing variables, or Findings general observation class qualifiers may be added to the RP domain, but the following qualifiers would not generally be used: --MODIFY, --BODSYS, --LOINC, --SPCCND, --FAST, --TOX, --TOXGR, --SEV.

RP – Examples

Example 1

This example represents reproductive system findings at the screening visit, visit 1, and visit 2 for 2 subjects.

rp.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	RPSEQ	RPTSTCD	RPTST	RPORRES	RPORRESU	RPSTRESC	RPSTRESN	RPSTRESU	RPDUR	RPBLFL	VISITNUM	VISIT	VISITDY	RPDTC	RPDY
1	STUDYX	RP	2324-P0001	1	SPABORTN	Number of Spontaneous Abortions	1		1	1			Y	1	SCREENING	1	2008-03-09	-10
2	STUDYX	RP	2324-P0001	2	BRTHLVN	Number of Live Births	2		2	2			Y	1	SCREENING	1	2008-03-09	-10
3	STUDYX	RP	2324-P0001	3	PREGNN	Number of Pregnancies	3		3	3			Y	1	SCREENING	1	2008-03-09	-10
4	STUDYX	RP	2324-P0001	4	MENOSTAT	Menopause Status	Pre-Menopause		Pre-Menopause				Y	1	SCREENING	1	2008-03-09	-10
5	STUDYX	RP	2324-P0001	5	MENARAGE	Menarche Age	10	YEARS	10	10	YEARS		Y	1	SCREENING	1	2008-03-09	-10
6	STUDYX	RP	2324-P0001	6	BCMETHOD	Birth Control Method	FOAM OR OTHER SPERMICIDES		FOAM OR OTHER SPERMICIDES			P3Y	Y	1	SCREENING	1	2008-03-09	-10
7	STUDYX	RP	2324-P0001	7	CHILDPOT	Childbearing Potential	Y		Y				Y	1	SCREENING	1	2008-03-09	-10
8	STUDYX	RP	2324-P0001	8	CHILDPOT	Childbearing Potential	Y		Y					2	Day 1	1	2008-03-19	1
9	STUDYX	RP	2324-P0001	9	PREGST	Pregnant During the Study	N		N					2	Day 1	1	2008-03-19	1
10	STUDYX	RP	2324-P0001	10	CHILDPOT	Childbearing Potential	Y		Y					3	Day 29	29	2008-04-16	29
11	STUDYX	RP	2324-P0001	11	PREGST	Pregnant During the Study	N		N					3	Day 29	29	2008-04-16	29
12	STUDYX	RP	2324-P0002	1	INABORTN	Number of Induced Abortions	0		0	0			Y	1	SCREENING	1	2009-03-09	-10
13	STUDYX	RP	2324-P0002	2	BRTHLVN	Number of Live Births	1		1	1			Y	1	SCREENING	1	2009-03-09	-10
14	STUDYX	RP	2324-P0002	3	PREGNN	Number of Pregnancies	1		1	1			Y	1	SCREENING	1	2009-03-09	-10
15	STUDYX	RP	2324-P0002	4	MENOSTAT	Menopause Status	MENOPAUSE		MENOPAUSE				Y	1	SCREENING	1	2009-03-09	-10
16	STUDYX	RP	2324-P0002	5	MENOAGE	Menopause Age	55	YEARS	55	55	YEARS		Y	1	SCREENING	1	2009-03-09	-10
17	STUDYX	RP	2324-P0002	6	MENARAGE	Menarche Age	11	YEARS	11	11	YEARS		Y	1	SCREENING	1	2009-03-09	-10
18	STUDYX	RP	2324-P0002	7	BCMETHOD	Birth Control Method	DIAPHRAGM		DIAPHRAGM			P3Y	Y	1	SCREENING	1	2009-03-09	-10
19	STUDYX	RP	2324-P0002	8	CHILDPOT	Childbearing Potential	N		N				Y	1	SCREENING	1	2009-03-09	-10
20	STUDYX	RP	2324-P0002	9	CHILDPOT	Childbearing Potential	N		N					2	Day 1	1	2009-03-19	1
21	STUDYX	RP	2324-P0002	10	CHILDPOT	Childbearing Potential	N		N					3	Day 29	29	2009-04-16	29

6.3.7.7 Respiratory System Findings (RE)

RE – Description/Overview

A findings domain that contains physiological and morphological findings related to the respiratory system, including the organs that are involved in breathing such as the nose, throat, larynx, trachea, bronchi and lungs.

RE – Specification

re.xpt, Respiratory System Findings — Findings. One record per finding or result per time point per visit per subject, Tabulation.

Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
STUDYID	Study Identifier	Char		Identifier	Unique identifier for a study.	Req
DOMAIN	Domain Abbreviation	Char	RE	Identifier	Two-character abbreviation for the domain.	Req
USUBJID	Unique Subject Identifier	Char		Identifier	Identifier used to uniquely identify a subject across all studies for all applications or submissions involving the product.	Req
SPDEVID	Sponsor Device Identifier	Char		Identifier	Sponsor-defined identifier for a device.	Perm
RESEQ	Sequence Number	Num		Identifier	Sequence number to ensure uniqueness of records within a dataset for a subject. May be any valid number (including decimals) and does not have to start at 1.	Req
REGRPID	Group ID	Char		Identifier	Optional group identifier, used to link together a block of related records within a subject in a domain.	Perm
REREFID	Reference ID	Char		Identifier	Optional internal or external procedure identifier.	Perm
RESPID	Sponsor-Defined Identifier	Char		Identifier	Sponsor-defined identifier. May be preprinted on the CRF as an explicit line identifier or defined in the sponsor's operational database.	Perm
RELNKID	Link ID	Char		Identifier	Identifier used to link related records across domains. This may be a one-to-one or a one-to-many relationship.	Perm
RELNKGRP	Link Group	Char		Identifier	Identifier used to link related records across domains. This will usually be a many-to-one relationship.	Perm
RETESTCD	Short Name of Respiratory Test	Char	RETESTCD	Topic	Short name of the measurement, test, or examination. It can be used as a column name when converting a dataset from a vertical format to a horizontal format. The value in RETESTCD cannot be longer than 8 characters, nor can it start with a number (e.g., "1TEST" is not valid). RETESTCD cannot contain characters other than letters, numbers, or underscores. Examples: "FEV1", "FVC".	Req
RETEST	Name of Respiratory Test	Char	RETEST	Synonym Qualifier	Verbatim name of the test or examination used to obtain the measurement or finding. The value in RETEST cannot be longer than 40 characters. Examples: "Forced Expiratory Volume in 1 Second", "Forced Vital Capacity".	Req
RECAT	Category for Respiratory Test	Char		Grouping Qualifier	Used to categorize observations across subjects.	Perm
RESCAT	Subcategory for Respiratory Test	Char		Grouping Qualifier	A further categorization.	Perm
REPOS	Position of Subject During Observation	Char	POSITION	Record Qualifier	Position of the subject during a measurement or examination. Examples: "SUPINE", "STANDING", "SITTING".	Perm
REORRES	Result or Finding in Original Units	Char		Result Qualifier	Result of the procedure measurement or finding as originally received or collected.	Exp
REORRESU	Original Units	Char	UNIT	Variable Qualifier	Original units in which the data were collected. The unit for REORRES and REORREF.	Perm
REORREF	Reference Result in Original Units	Char		Variable Qualifier	Reference result for continuous measurements in original units. Should be collected only for continuous results.	Perm
RESTRESC	Character Result/Finding in Std Format	Char		Result Qualifier	Contains the result value for all findings, copied or derived from REORRES in a standard format or in standard units. RESTRESC should store all results or findings in character format; if results are numeric, they should also be stored in numeric format in RESTRESN.	Exp
RESTRESN	Numeric Result/Finding in Standard Units	Num		Result Qualifier	Used for continuous or numeric results or findings in standard format; copied in numeric format from RESTRESC. RESTRESN should store all numeric test results or findings.	Perm

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Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
RESTRESU	Standard Units	Char	(UNIT)	Variable Qualifier	Standardized unit used for RESTRESC, RESTRESN and RESTREFN.	Perm
RESTREFC	Character Reference Result	Char		Variable Qualifier	Reference value for the result or finding copied or derived from --ORREF in a standard format.	Perm
RESTREFN	Numeric Reference Result in Std Units	Num		Variable Qualifier	Reference result for continuous measurements in standard units. Should be populated only for continuous results.	Perm
RESTAT	Completion Status	Char	(ND)	Record Qualifier	Used to indicate that a test was not done or a measurement was not taken. Should be null if a result exists in REORRES.	Perm
REREASND	Reason Not Done	Char		Record Qualifier	Describes why a measurement or test was not performed. Examples: "BROKEN EQUIPMENT", "SUBJECT REFUSED". Used in conjunction with RESTAT when value is "NOT DONE".	Perm
RELOC	Location Used for the Measurement	Char	(LOC)	Record Qualifier	Anatomical location of the subject relevant to the collection of the measurement. Examples: "LUNG", "BRONCHUS".	Perm
RELAT	Laterality	Char	(LAT)	Variable Qualifier	Side of the body used to collect measurement. Examples: "RIGHT", "LEFT".	Perm
REDIR	Directionality	Char	(DIR)	Variable Qualifier	Qualifier for anatomical location or specimen further detailing directionality. Examples: "ANTERIOR", "LOWER", "PROXIMAL".	Perm
REMETHOD	Method of Test or Examination	Char	(METHOD)	Record Qualifier	Method used to create the result.	Perm
RELOBXFL	Last Observation Before Exposure Flag	Char	(NY)	Record Qualifier	Operationally-derived indicator used to identify the last non-missing value prior to RFXSTDTC. The value should be "Y" or null.	Exp
REBLFL	Baseline Flag	Char	(NY)	Record Qualifier	Indicator used to identify a baseline value. Should be Y or null. Note that REBLFL is retained for backward compatibility. The authoritative baseline flag for statistical analysis is in an ADaM dataset.	Perm
REDRVFL	Derived Flag	Char	(NY)	Record Qualifier	Used to indicate a derived record. Should be "Y" or null. Records that represent the average of other records, or that do not come from the CRF, or are not as originally collected or received are examples of records that would be derived for the submission datasets. If REDRVFL = "Y", then REORRES could be null, with RESTRESC and (if numeric) RESTRESN having the derived value.	Perm
REEVAL	Evaluator	Char	(EVAL)	Record Qualifier	Role of the person who provided the evaluation. Used only for results that are subjective (e.g., assigned by a person or a group). Examples: "ADJUDICATION COMMITTEE", "INDEPENDENT ASSESSOR", "RADIOLOGIST".	Perm
REEVALID	Evaluator Identifier	Char	(MEDEVAL)	Variable Qualifier	Used to distinguish multiple evaluators with the same role recorded in REEVAL. Examples: "RADIOLOGIST1", "RADIOLOGIST2".	Perm
REREPNUM	Repetition Number	Num		Record Qualifier	The instance number of a test that is repeated within a given time frame for the same test. The level of granularity can vary (e.g., within a time point, within a visit). Example: multiple measurements of pulmonary function.	Perm
VISITNUM	Visit Number	Num		Timing	Clinical encounter number. Numeric version of VISIT, used for sorting.	Exp
VISIT	Visit Name	Char		Timing	Protocol-defined description of a clinical encounter. May be used in addition to VISITNUM and/or VISITDY.	Perm
VISITDY	Planned Study Day of Visit	Num		Timing	Planned study day of the visit based upon RFSTDTC in Demographics.	Perm
TAETORD	Planned Order of Element within Arm	Num		Timing	Number that gives the planned order of the element within the arm for the element in which the assessment was made.	Perm
EPOCH	Epoch	Char	(EPOCH)	Timing	Epoch associated with the date/time at which the assessment was made.	Perm
REDTC	Date/Time of Collection	Char	ISO 8601 datetime or interval	Timing	Date/time of procedure or test.	Exp
REDY	Study Day of Visit/Collection/Exam	Num		Timing	Actual study day of visit/collection/exam expressed in integer days relative to the sponsor-defined RFSTDTC in Demographics.	Perm
RETPT	Planned Time Point Name	Char		Timing	Text description of time when a measurement or observation should be taken as defined in the protocol. This may be represented as an elapsed time relative to a fixed reference point (e.g., "TIME OF LAST DOSE"). See RETPTNUM and RETPTREF. Examples: "START", "5 MINUTES POST".	Perm

Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
RETPTNUM	Planned Time Point Number	Num		Timing	Numeric version of RETPT to aid in sorting.	Perm
REELTM	Planned Elapsed Time from Time Point Ref	Char	ISO 8601 duration	Timing	Planned elapsed time relative to a planned fixed reference (RETPTREF). Not a clock time or a date/time variable, but an interval, represented as ISO duration. Examples: "-PT15M" to represent 15 minutes prior to the reference time point indicated by RETPTREF, "PT8H" to represent 8 hours after the reference time point represented by RETPTREF.	Perm
RETPTREF	Time Point Reference	Char		Timing	Description of the fixed reference point referred to by REELTM, RETPTNUM, and RETPT. Examples: "PREVIOUS DOSE", "PREVIOUS MEAL".	Perm
RERFTDTC	Date/Time of Reference Time Point	Char	ISO 8601 datetime or interval	Timing	Date/time for a fixed reference time point defined by RETPTREF.	Perm

¹In this column, an asterisk (*) indicates that the variable may be subject to controlled terminology. CDISC/NCI codelist values are enclosed in parentheses.

RE – Assumptions

1. The Respiratory System Findings domain is used to represent the results/findings of respiratory diagnostic procedures (e.g., spirometry). Information about the conduct of the procedure(s), if collected, should be submitted in the Procedures (PR) domain.
2. Many respiratory assessments require the use of a device. When data about the device used for an assessment or additional information about its use in the assessment are collected, SPDEVID should be included in the record. See the SDTMIG for Medical Devices (SDTMIG-MD, available at <https://www.cdisc.org/standards/foundational/medical-devices-sdtmig/>) for further information about SPDEVID and the Device domains.
3. Any Identifier variables, Timing variables, or Findings general observation class qualifiers may be added to the RE domain, but the following qualifiers would generally not be used: --MODIFY, --BODSYS, and --FAST.

RE – Examples

Example 1

This example shows results from several spirometry tests using either a spirometer or a peak flow meter. When spirometry tests are performed, the subject usually makes several efforts, each of which produces results, but only the best result for each test is used in analyses. In this study, the sponsor collected only the best results. The Device Identifiers (DI) domain was submitted for device identification, and the Device in Use (DU) domain was submitted to provide information about the use of the device.

Because the original and standardized units of measure are identical in this example, RESTRESC, RESTRESN, RESTRESU, and RESTREFN are not shown. Instead, an ellipsis marks their place in the dataset. Spirometry test values are compared to a predicted value, rather than a normal range. Predicted values are represented in REORREF.

Rows 1-2: Show the results for the spirometry tests FEV1 and FVC, with the predicted values in REORREF. The spirometer used in the tests is identified by the SPDEVID.

Rows 3-4: Show the results for FEV1 and FVC as percentages of the predicted values. This result is output by the spirometer device, not derived by the sponsor. REORREF is null as there are no reference results for percent predicted tests.

Row 5: Shows the results of the PEF test with the predicted values in REORREF. These results were obtained with a different device, a peak flow meter, identified by the SPDEVID.

re.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	SPDEVID	RESEQ	RETESTCD	RETEST	REORRES	REORRESU	REORREF	...	VISITNUM	VISIT	REDTC
1	XYZ	RE	XYZ-001-001	ABC001	1	FEV1	Forced Expiratory Volume in 1 Second	2.73	L	3.37		2	VISIT 2	2013-06-30
2	XYZ	RE	XYZ-001-001	ABC001	2	FVC	Forced Vital Capacity	3.91	L	3.86		2	VISIT 2	2013-06-30
3	XYZ	RE	XYZ-001-001	ABC001	3	FEV1PP	Percent Predicted FEV1	81	%			2	VISIT 2	2013-06-30
4	XYZ	RE	XYZ-001-001	ABC001	4	FVCPP	Percent Predicted Forced Vital Capacity	101.3	%			2	VISIT 2	2013-06-30
5	XYZ	RE	XYZ-001-001	DEF999	5	PEF	Peak Expiratory Flow	6.11	L/s	7.33		4	VISIT 4	2013-07-17

The DI domain provides the information needed to distinguish among devices used in the study. In this example, the only parameter needed to establish identifiers was the device type.

di.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	SPDEVID	DISEQ	DIPARMCD	DIPARM	DIVAL
1	XYZ	DI	ABC001	1	DEVTYPE	Device Type	SPIROMETER
2	XYZ	DI	DEF999	1	DEVTYPE	Device Type	PEAK FLOW METER

The DU domain shows settings used on the devices with identifier "ABC001". The device was set to use the NHANES III reference equation. Because this setting was the same for all uses of the device for all subjects, USUBJID is null.

du.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	SPDEVID	DUSEQ	DUTESTCD	DUTEST	DUORRES
1	XYZ	DU		ABC001	1	SPIREFEQ	Spirometric Reference Equation	NATIONAL HEALTH NUTRITION EXAMINATION SURVEY (NHANES) III

Example 2

In this example, a subject made 4 attempts at the FEV1 pulmonary function test, and data about all attempts were collected. It is standard practice for multiple attempts to be made, and for the best result to be used in analyses. In this example, the spirometry report included an indicator of which was the best result. The spirometry report also included an indicator that 1 of the attempts was considered to have produced an inadequate result, with the reasons the result was considered inadequate.

Rows 1-3: Show individual test results for FEV1 as measured by spirometry.

Row 4: Shows an individual test result for FEV1 as measured by spirometry. Note that this result is much less than the others.

re.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	SPDEVID	RESEQ	RETESTCD	RETEST	REORRES	REORRESU	RESTRESN	RESTRESU	REREPNUM	VISITNUM	VISIT	REDTC
1	XYZ	RE	XYZ-001-001	ABC001	1	FEV1	Forced Expiratory Volume in 1 Second	1.94	L	1.94	L	1	2	VISIT 2	2013-04-23
2	XYZ	RE	XYZ-001-001	ABC001	2	FEV1	Forced Expiratory Volume in 1 Second	1.88	L	1.88	L	2	2	VISIT 2	2013-04-23
3	XYZ	RE	XYZ-001-001	ABC001	3	FEV1	Forced Expiratory Volume in 1 Second	1.88	L	1.88	L	3	2	VISIT 2	2013-04-23
4	XYZ	RE	XYZ-001-001	ABC001	4	FEV1	Forced Expiratory Volume in 1 Second	1.57	L	1.57	L	4	2	VISIT 2	2013-04-23

Supplemental qualifiers were used to indicate which was the best result and to provide information on the attempt that was considered to produce inadequate results.

Row 1: Shows the record with RESEQ="1" was the best test result, indicated by BRESFL="Y".

Rows 2-4: The presence of a flag, IRESFL, indicates that the data were inadequate. The 2 reasons why this was the case are represented by QNAM="IRREA1" and "IREEA2".

suppre.xpt

Row	STUDYID	RDOMAIN	USUBJID	IDVAR	IDVARVAL	QNAM	QLABEL	QVAL	QORIG	QVAL
1	XYZ	RE	XYZ-001-001	RESEQ	1	REBRESFL	Best Result Flag	Y	CRF	
2	XYZ	RE	XYZ-001-001	RESEQ	4	REIRESFL	Inadequate Results Flag	Y	CRF	
3	XYZ	RE	XYZ-001-001	RESEQ	4	REIRREA1	Inadequate Result Reason 1	COUGHING WAS DETECTED IN THE FIRST PART OF THE EXPIRATION	CRF	
4	XYZ	RE	XYZ-001-001	RESEQ	4	REIRREA2	Inadequate Result Reason 2	FEV1 REPEATABILITY IS UNACCEPTABLE	CRF	

DI was used to represent the device type that was used to perform for the pulmonary function tests.

di.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	SPDEVID	DISEQ	DIPARMCD	DIPARM	DIVAL
1	XYZ	DI	ABC001	1	DEVTYPE	Device Type	SPIROMETER

6.3.7.8 Urinary System Findings (UR)

UR – Description/Overview

A findings domain that contains physiological and morphological findings related to the urinary tract, including the organs involved in the creation and excretion of urine such as the kidneys, ureters, bladder and urethra.

UR – Specification

ur.xpt, Urinary System Findings — Findings. One record per finding per location per per visit per subject, Tabulation.

Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
STUDYID	Study Identifier	Char		Identifier	Unique identifier for a study.	Req
DOMAIN	Domain Abbreviation	Char	UR	Identifier	Two-character abbreviation for the domain.	Req
USUBJID	Unique Subject Identifier	Char		Identifier	Identifier used to uniquely identify a subject across all studies for all applications or submissions involving the product.	Req
URSEQ	Sequence Number	Num		Identifier	Sequence number to ensure uniqueness of records within a dataset for a subject. May be any valid number (including decimals) and does not have to start at 1.	Req
URGRPID	Group ID	Char		Identifier	Optional group identifier, used to link together a block of related records within a subject in a domain.	Perm
URREFID	Reference ID	Char		Identifier	Optional internal or external identifier (e.g., lab specimen ID, universally unique identifier (UUID) for a medical image).	Perm
URSPID	Sponsor-Defined Identifier	Char		Identifier	Sponsor-defined identifier. Example: Preprinted line identifier.	Perm
URLNKID	Link ID	Char		Identifier	Identifier used to link related records across domains. This may be a one-to-one or a one-to-many relationship.	Perm
URLNKGRP	Link Group ID	Char		Identifier	Identifier used to link related records across domains. This will usually be a many-to-one relationship.	Perm
URTESTCD	Short Name of Urinary Test	Char	(URNSTSCD)	Topic	Short character value for URTEST used as a column name when converting a dataset from a vertical format to a horizontal format. It can be used as a column name when converting a dataset from a vertical to a horizontal format. The value in URTESTCD cannot be longer than 8 characters, nor can it start with a number (e.g., "1TEST" is not valid). URTESTCD cannot contain characters other than letters, numbers, or underscores. Examples: "COUNT", "LENGTH", "RBLDFLW".	Req

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Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
URTEST	Name of Urinary Test	Char	(URNSTS)	Synonym Qualifier	Long name For URTESTCD. Examples: "Count", "Length", "Renal Blood Flow".	Req
URTSTDTL	Urinary Test Detail	Char	*	Variable Qualifier	Further description of URTESTCD and URTEST.	Perm
URCAT	Category for Urinary Test	Char	*	Grouping Qualifier	Used to define a category of topic-variable values.	Perm
URSCAT	Subcategory for Urinary Test	Char	*	Grouping Qualifier	Used to define a further categorization of URCAT values.	Perm
URORRES	Result or Finding in Original Units	Char		Result Qualifier	Result of the measurement or finding as originally received or collected.	Exp
URORRESU	Original Units	Char	(UNIT)	Variable Qualifier	Unit for URORRES.	Perm
URSTRESC	Character Result/Finding in Std Format	Char		Result Qualifier	Contains the result value for all findings copied or derived from URORRES, in a standard format or in standard units. URSTRESC should store all results or findings in character format; if results are numeric, they should also be stored in numeric format in URSTRESN.	Exp
URSTRESN	Numeric Result/Finding in Standard Units	Num		Result Qualifier	Used for continuous or numeric results or findings in standard format; copied in numeric format from URSTRESC. URSTRESN should store all numeric test results or findings.	Perm
URSTRESU	Standard Units	Char	(UNIT)	Variable Qualifier	Standardized units used for URSTRESC and URSTRESN.	Perm
URRESCAT	Result Category	Char		Variable Qualifier	Used to categorize the result of a finding.	Perm
URSTAT	Completion Status	Char	(ND)	Record Qualifier	Used to indicate that a question was not asked or a test was not done, or a test was attempted but did not generate a result. Should be null or have a value of "NOT DONE".	Perm
URREASND	Reason Not Done	Char		Record Qualifier	Reason not done. Used in conjunction with URSTAT when value is "NOT DONE".	Perm
URLOC	Location Used for the Measurement	Char	(LOC)	Record Qualifier	Anatomical location of the subject relevant to the collection of the measurement.	Perm
URLAT	Laterality	Char	(LAT)	Variable Qualifier	Qualifier for anatomical location or specimen further detailing laterality. Examples: "RIGHT", "LEFT", "BILATERAL".	Perm
URDIR	Directionality	Char	(DIR)	Variable Qualifier	Qualifier for anatomical location or specimen further detailing directionality. Examples: "ANTERIOR", "LOWER", "PROXIMAL".	Perm
URMETHOD	Method of Test or Examination	Char	(METHOD)	Record Qualifier	Method of the test or examination.	Perm
URLOBXFL	Last Observation Before Exposure Flag	Char	(NY)	Record Qualifier	Operationally derived indicator used to identify the last non-missing value prior to RFXSTDTC. The value should be "Y" or null.	Exp
URBLFL	Baseline Flag	Char	(NY)	Record Qualifier	A baseline defined by the sponsor The value should be "Y" or null. Note that URBLFL is retained for backward compatibility. The authoritative baseline flag for statistical analysis is in an ADaM dataset.	Perm
URDRVFL	Derived Flag	Char	(NY)	Record Qualifier	Used to indicate a derived record (e.g., a record that represents the average of other records such as a computed baseline). Should be "Y" or null.	Perm
UREVAL	Evaluator	Char	(EVAL)	Record Qualifier	Role of the person who provided the evaluation. Used only for results that are subjective (e.g., assigned by a person or a group). Examples: "ADJUDICATION COMMITTEE", "INDEPENDENT ASSESSOR", "RADIOLOGIST".	Perm
UREVALID	Evaluator Identifier	Char	(MEDEVAL)	Variable Qualifier	Used to distinguish multiple evaluators with the same role recorded in UREVAL. Examples: "RADIOLOGIST1", "RADIOLOGIST2".	Perm
VISITNUM	Visit Number	Num		Timing	Clinical encounter number. Numeric version of VISIT, used for sorting.	Exp
VISIT	Visit Name	Char		Timing	Protocol-defined description of a clinical encounter.	Perm
VISITDY	Planned Study Day of Visit	Num		Timing	Planned study day of VISIT. Should be an integer.	Perm

Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
TAETORD	Planned Order of Element within Arm	Num		Timing	Number that gives the planned order of the element within the arm for the element in which the observation was made.	Perm
EPOCH	Epoch	Char	(EPOCH)	Timing	Epoch associated with the date/time at which the observation was made.	Perm
URDTC	Date/Time of Collection	Char	ISO 8601 datetime or interval	Timing	Collection date and time of an observation.	Exp
URDY	Study Day of Visit/Collection/Exam	Num		Timing	Actual study day of visit/collection/exam expressed in integer days relative to the sponsor-defined RFSTDTC in Demographics.	Perm
URTPT	Planned Time Point Name	Char		Timing	Text description of time when a measurement or observation should be taken as defined in the protocol. This may be represented as an elapsed time relative to a fixed reference point (e.g., time of last dose). See URTPTNUM and URTPTREF.	Perm
URTPTNUM	Planned Time Point Number	Num		Timing	Numeric version of planned time point used in sorting.	Perm
URELTM	Planned Elapsed Time from Time Point Ref	Char	ISO 8601 duration	Timing	Planned elapsed time relative to a planned fixed reference (URTPTREF; e.g., "PREVIOUS DOSE", "PREVIOUS MEAL"). This variable is useful where there are repetitive measures. Not a clock time or a date/time variable, but an interval, represented as ISO duration.	Perm
URTPTREF	Time Point Reference	Char		Timing	Description of the fixed reference point referred to by URELTM, URTPTNUM, and URTPT. Examples: "PREVIOUS DOSE", "PREVIOUS MEAL".	Perm
URRFTDTC	Date/Time of Reference Time Point	Char	ISO 8601 datetime or interval	Timing	Date/time for a fixed reference time point defined by URTPTREF.	Perm

¹In this column, an asterisk (*) indicates that the variable may be subject to controlled terminology. CDISC/NCI codelist values are enclosed in parentheses.

UR – Assumptions

- Any Identifiers, Timing variables, or Findings general observation class qualifiers may be added to the UR domain, but the following qualifiers would not generally be used: --MODIFY, --BODSYS, --ORNRLO, --ORNRHI, --STNRLO, --STNRHI, --NRIND, --LOINC, --SPCCND, --FAST, --TOX, --TOXGR, --SEV, --LLOQ.

UR – Examples

Example 1

This example shows measurements of the kidney, number of renal arteries and veins, and presence/absence results for prespecified abnormalities of the kidneys. These findings were made using computed tomography (CT) imaging.

Row 1: Shows that the subject's left kidney was measured to be 126 mm long.

Row 2: Shows that the subject's left kidney had 2 renal arteries.

Row 3: Shows that the subject's left kidney had 1 renal vein.

Row 4: Shows that no hematomas were found in the kidney. If a hematoma had been present, the variable URLOC (with URDIR as necessary) would have specified where within the kidney.

Row 5: Shows that surgical damage was noted in the superior portion of the kidney cortex. Note that in SDTM, there is no way to clearly distinguish between the use of --LOC as a qualifier of --TEST vs. as a qualifier of results, as it is used here.

ur.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	URSEQ	URTESTCD	URTEST	URORRES	URORRESU	URSTRESC	URSTRESN	URSTRESU	URLOC	URLAT	URDIR	URMETHOD	URDTC
1	ABC	UR	ABC-001-011	1	LENGTH	Length	12.6	cm	126	126	mm	KIDNEY	LEFT		CT SCAN	2016-03-30
2	ABC	UR	ABC-001-011	2	RNLANUM	Number of Renal Arteries	2		2	2		KIDNEY	LEFT		CT SCAN	2016-03-30
3	ABC	UR	ABC-001-011	3	RNLVNUM	Number of Renal Veins	1		1	1		KIDNEY	LEFT		CT SCAN	2016-03-30
4	ABC	UR	ABC-001-011	4	HEMAIND	Hematoma Indicator	N		N			KIDNEY			CT SCAN	2016-03-30
5	ABC	UR	ABC-001-011	5	SGDMGIND	Surgical Damage Indicator	Y		Y			KIDNEY, CORTEX	LEFT	SUPERIOR	CT SCAN	2016-03-30

Example 2

This example shows a subject's renal blood flow measurement for each visit based on the subject's para-amino hippuric acid (PAH) clearance, indicated by URMETHOD = "PARA-AMINO HIPPURIC ACID CLEARANCE".

ur.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	URSEQ	URTESTCD	URTEST	URORRES	URORRESU	URSTRESC	URSTRESN	URSTRESU	URLOC	URLAT	URMETHOD	VISITNUM	VISIT	URDTC
1	DEF	UR	DEF-0123	1	BLDFLRT	Blood Flow Rate	20	mL/min	20	20	mL/min	KIDNEY	BILATERAL	PARA-AMINO HIPPURIC ACID CLEARANCE	1	VISIT 1	2016-03-15
2	DEF	UR	DEF-0123	2	BLDFLRT	Blood Flow Rate	10	mL/min	10	10	mL/min	KIDNEY	LEFT	PARA-AMINO HIPPURIC ACID CLEARANCE	2	VISIT 2	2016-03-20
3	DEF	UR	DEF-0123	3	BLDFLRT	Blood Flow Rate	10	mL/min	10	10	mL/min	KIDNEY	RIGHT	PARA-AMINO HIPPURIC ACID CLEARANCE	3	VISIT 3	2016-04-07

6.3.8 Physical Examination (PE)

PE - Proposed Removal of --MODIFY and --BODSYS

In the version of the SDTM associated with the next version of the SDTMIG, --MODIFY is being considered for deprecation as a qualifier variable for findings class domains and --BODSYS will be considered for restriction to use in nonclinical studies.

PE - Alignment with CDASH Best Practice

In the CDASH "Best Practice" approach as described in the CDASHIG, which is becoming common in human clinical trials, the PE domain is not used to record the "findings" from a physical exam. The abnormalities found are recorded in the appropriate events-class domain. An abnormality is recorded in Medical History (MH) when found to previously exist at a baseline or screening examination. Abnormalities identified after baseline or screening, or worsening abnormalities, are recorded on the Adverse Events (AE) form (or possibly on a Clinical Events form). When following this approach, the PE domain is not used in SDTM. The Procedure (PR) domain is used to document the examination details (e.g., occurrence, date) using a Procedure record for each physical exam.

PE – Description/Overview

A findings domain that contains findings observed during a physical examination where the body is evaluated by inspection, palpation, percussion, and auscultation.

PE – Specification

pe.xpt, Physical Examination — Findings. One record per body system or abnormality per visit per subject, Tabulation.

Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
STUDYID	Study Identifier	Char		Identifier	Unique identifier for a study.	Req
DOMAIN	Domain Abbreviation	Char	PE	Identifier	Two-character abbreviation for the domain.	Req
USUBJID	Unique Subject Identifier	Char		Identifier	Identifier used to uniquely identify a subject across all studies for all applications or submissions involving the product.	Req
PESEQ	Sequence Number	Num		Identifier	Sequence number to ensure uniqueness of records within a dataset for a subject. May be any valid number.	Req
PEGRPID	Group ID	Char		Identifier	Used to link together a block of related records in a single domain for a subject.	Perm
PESPID	Sponsor-Defined Identifier	Char		Identifier	Sponsor-defined reference number. Perhaps preprinted on the CRF as an explicit line identifier or defined in the sponsor's operational database. Example: Line number on a CRF.	Perm
PETESTCD	Body System Examined Short Name	Char	*	Topic	Short name of a part of the body examined in a physical examination. It can be used as a column name when converting a dataset from a vertical to a horizontal format. The value in PETESTCD cannot be longer than 8 characters, nor can it start with a number (e.g., "1TEST" is not valid). PETESTCD cannot contain characters other than letters, numbers, or underscores. Examples: "HEAD", "ENT". If the results of the entire physical examination are represented in one record, value should be "PHYSEXAM".	Req
PETEST	Body System Examined	Char	*	Synonym Qualifier	Long name of a part of the body examined in a physical examination. The value in PETEST cannot be longer than 40 characters. Examples: "Head", "Ear/Nose/Throat". If the results of the entire physical examination are represented in one record, value should be "Physical Examination".	Req
PEMODIFY	Modified Reported Term	Char		Synonym Qualifier	If the value of PEORRES is modified for coding purposes, then the modified text is placed here.	Perm
PECAT	Category for Examination	Char	*	Grouping Qualifier	Used to define a category of topic-variable values. Example: "GENERAL".	Perm
PESCAT	Subcategory for Examination	Char	*	Grouping Qualifier	Used to define a further categorization of --CAT values.	Perm
PEBODSYS	Body System or Organ Class	Char		Record Qualifier	Body system or organ class (e.g., MedDRA SOC) that is involved for a finding from the standard hierarchy for dictionary-coded results.	Perm
PEORRES	Verbatim Examination Finding	Char		Result Qualifier	Text description of any abnormal findings. If the examination was completed and there were no abnormal findings, the value should be "NORMAL". If the examination was not performed on a particular body system, or at the subject level, then the value should be null, and "NOT DONE" should appear in PESTAT.	Exp
PEORRESU	Original Units	Char	(UNIT)	Variable Qualifier	Original units in which the data were collected. The unit for PEORRES.	Perm
PESTRESC	Character Result/Finding in Std Format	Char		Result Qualifier	If there are findings for a body system, then either the dictionary preferred term (if findings are coded using a dictionary) or PEORRES (if findings are not encoded) should appear here. If PEORRES is null, PESTRESC must be null.	Exp
PESTAT	Completion Status	Char	(ND)	Record Qualifier	Used to indicate exam not done. Must be null if a result exists in PEORRES/PESTRESC.	Perm
PEREASND	Reason Not Examined	Char		Record Qualifier	Describes why an examination was not performed or why a body system was not examined. Example: "SUBJECT REFUSED". Used in conjunction with PESTAT when value is "NOT DONE".	Perm
PELOC	Location of Physical Exam Finding	Char	(LOC)	Record Qualifier	Anatomical location of the subject relevant to the collection of the measurement. Example: "ARM" for skin rash.	Perm
PELAT	Laterality	Char	(LAT)	Variable Qualifier	Qualifier for anatomical location or specimen further detailing laterality. Examples: "RIGHT", "LEFT", "BILATERAL".	Perm
PEMETHOD	Method of Test or Examination	Char	(METHOD)	Record Qualifier	Method of the test or examination. Examples: "PALPATION", "PERCUSSION".	Perm

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Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
PELOBXFL	Last Observation Before Exposure Flag	Char	(NY)	Record Qualifier	Operationally derived indicator used to identify the last non-missing value prior to RFXSTDTC. Should be "Y" or null.	Perm
PEBLFL	Baseline Flag	Char	(NY)	Record Qualifier	A baseline defined by the sponsor (could be derived in the same manner as PELOBXFL or ABLFL, but is not required to be). The value should be "Y" or null. Note that PEBLFL is retained for backward compatibility. The authoritative baseline flag for statistical analysis is in an ADaM dataset.	Perm
PEEVAL	Evaluator	Char	(EVAL)	Record Qualifier	Role of the person who provided the evaluation. Used only for results that are subjective (e.g., assigned by a person or a group). Example: "INVESTIGATOR".	Perm
VISITNUM	Visit Number	Num		Timing	Clinical encounter number. Numeric version of VISIT, used for sorting.	Exp
VISIT	Visit Name	Char		Timing	Protocol-defined description of a clinical encounter. May be used in addition to VISITNUM and/or VISITDY.	Perm
VISITDY	Planned Study Day of Visit	Num		Timing	Planned study day of VISIT. Should be an integer.	Perm
TAETORD	Planned Order of Element within Arm	Num		Timing	Number that gives the planned order of the element within the arm for the element in which the assessment was made.	Perm
EPOCH	Epoch	Char	(EPOCH)	Timing	Epoch associated with the observation date/time of the physical exam finding.	Perm
PEDTC	Date/Time of Examination	Char	ISO 8601 datetime or interval	Timing	Date and time of the physical examination represented in ISO 8601 character format.	Exp
PEDY	Study Day of Examination	Num		Timing	Study day of physical exam, measured as integer days. Algorithm for calculations must be relative to the sponsor-defined RFSTDTC variable in Demographics.	Perm

¹In this column, an asterisk (*) indicates that the variable may be subject to controlled terminology. CDISC/NCI codelist values are enclosed in parentheses.

PE – Assumptions

1. PE findings reflect the presence or absence of physical signs of disease or abnormality observed during a general physical examination. Multiple body systems are assessed during a physical examination, often starting at the head and ending at the toes, where the body is evaluated by inspection, palpation (feeling with the hands), percussion (tapping with fingers), and auscultation (listening). The examination often includes macro assessments (e.g., normal/abnormal) of appearance, general health, behavior, and body system review from head to toe.
 - a. Evaluation of targeted body systems (e.g., cardiovascular, ophthalmic, reproductive) as part of therapeutic specific assessments should be represented in the appropriate body system domain (e.g., CV, OE, RP, respectively).
 - b. See CDASHIG Section 8.3.11, PE - Physical Examination (available at <https://www.cdisc.org/standards/foundational/cdash/>), for additional collection guidance.
2. Abnormalities observed during a physical examination may be encoded. When collected/reported as a PE finding, the verbatim value is represented in PEORRES and the encoded value in PESTRESC. When collected/reported as medical history or an adverse event, the verbatim value is represented in MHTERM or AETERM and the encoded value is represented in MHDECOD or AEDECOD, respectively.
3. Any Identifiers, Timing variables, or Findings general observation class qualifiers may be added to the PE domain, but the following qualifiers would generally not be used: --XFN, --NAM, --LOINC, --FAST, --TOX, --TOXGR.

PE – Examples

Example 1

This example shows data for 1 subject collected at 1 visit. The data come from a general physical examination.

Rows 1-2, 6: Show how PESTRESC is populated if result is "NORMAL".

Rows 3-5: Show how PESPID is used to show the sponsor-defined identifier, which in this case is the CRF sequence number used for identifying abnormalities within a body system. Additionally, the abnormalities were encoded; PESTRESC represents the MedDRA Preferred Term and PEBODSYS represents the MedDRA system organ class.

pe.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	PESEQ	PESPID	PETESTCD	PETEST	PELOC	PELAT	PEBODSYS	PEORRES	PESTRESC	VISITNUM	VISIT	VISITDY	PEDTC	PEDY
1	ABC	PE	ABC-001-001	1		HEAD	Head				NORMAL	NORMAL	-1	BASELINE	-1	1999-06-06	-3
2	ABC	PE	ABC-001-001	2		ENT	Ear/Nose/Throat				NORMAL	NORMAL	-1	BASELINE	-1	1999-06-06	-3
3	ABC	PE	ABC-001-001	3	1	SKIN	Skin	FACE		Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorder	ACNE	Acne	-1	BASELINE	-1	1999-06-06	-3
4	ABC	PE	ABC-001-001	4	2	SKIN	Skin	HANDS		Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorder	DERMATITIS	Dermatitis	-1	BASELINE	-1	1999-06-06	-3
5	ABC	PE	ABC-001-001	5	3	SKIN	Skin	ARM	LEFT	Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorder	SKIN RASH	Rash	-1	BASELINE	-1	1999-06-06	-3
6	ABC	PE	ABC-001-001	6		HEART	Heart				NORMAL	NORMAL	-1	BASELINE	-1	1999-06-06	-3

6.3.9 Questionnaires, Ratings, and Scales (QRS) Domains (FT, QS, RS)

This section includes domains used to represent data from questionnaires, ratings, and scales (QRS). The Functional Tests (FT) and Questionnaires (QS) sections each provide an overview, specifications, assumptions, and examples for these domains. The Disease Response and Clin Classification (RS) section contains an overview and specification for that domain; assumptions and examples are provided in subsections for the 2 use cases within the RS domain (i.e., disease response use case, clinical classifications use case).

The SDTMIG includes the FT, QS, and RS domains for QRS findings for different QRS concepts. These differ only in concept, in domain code, and in informative content such as examples. A set of shared assumptions is included in each of the domain sections.

CDISC develops controlled terminology and publishes supplements for individual QRS instruments when the instrument is in the public domain or when permission has been granted by the copyright holder.

- Controlled Terminology release downloads and information about the CT development process are available at: <https://www.cdisc.org/standards/terminology/controlled-terminology>.
- QRS supplements, implementation documents, and information about the QRS development process are available at: <https://www.cdisc.org/standards/foundational/qrs>.

Each QRS supplement includes instrument-specific implementation assumptions, a dataset example, SDTM mapping strategies, and a list of any applicable supplemental qualifiers. SDTM annotated CRFs are also provided where available.

6.3.9.1 Functional Tests (FT)

FT – Description/Overview

A findings domain that contains data for named, stand-alone, task-based evaluations designed to provide an assessment of mobility, dexterity, or cognitive ability.

FT – Specification

ft.xpt, Functional Tests — Findings. One record per Functional Test finding per time point per visit per subject, Tabulation.

Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
STUDYID	Study Identifier	Char		Identifier	Unique identifier for a study.	Req
DOMAIN	Domain Abbreviation	Char	FT	Identifier	Two-character abbreviation for the domain.	Req
USUBJID	Unique Subject Identifier	Char		Identifier	Identifier used to uniquely identify a subject across all studies for all applications or submissions involving the product.	Req
FTSEQ	Sequence Number	Num		Identifier	Sequence number to ensure uniqueness of records within a dataset for a subject. May be any valid number.	Req
FTGRPID	Group ID	Char		Identifier	Optional group identifier, used to link together a block of related records within a subject in a domain.	Perm
FTREFID	Reference ID	Char		Identifier	Optional internal or external identifier.	Perm
FTSPID	Sponsor-Defined Identifier	Char		Identifier	Sponsor-defined identifier. May be preprinted on the CRF as an explicit line identifier or defined in the sponsor's operational database. Example: Line number on the Test page.	Perm
FTTESTCD	Short Name of Test	Char	*	Topic	Short character value for FTTEST, which can be used as a column name when converting a dataset from a vertical format to a horizontal format. The value cannot be longer than 8 characters, nor can it start with a number (e.g., "1TEST" is not valid). FTTESTCD cannot contain characters other than letters, numbers, or underscores. Controlled terminology for FTTESTCD is published in separate codelists for each instrument. See https://www.cdisc.org/standards/terminology/controlled-terminology for values for FTTESTCD. Examples: "W250101", "W25F0102".	Req
FTTEST	Name of Test	Char	*	Synonym Qualifier	Verbatim name of the question used to obtain the finding. The value in FTTEST cannot be longer than 40 characters. Controlled terminology for FTTEST is published in separate codelists for each instrument. See https://www.cdisc.org/standards/terminology/controlled-terminology for values for FTTEST. Examples: "W2501-25 Foot Walk Time", "W25F-More Than Two Attempts".	Req
FTCAT	Category	Char	FTCAT	Grouping Qualifier	Used to specify the functional test in which the functional test question identified by FTTEST and FTTESTCD was included.	Req
FTSCAT	Subcategory	Char		Grouping Qualifier	Used to define a further categorization of FTCAT values.	Perm
FTPOS	Position of Subject During Observation	Char	POSITION	Record Qualifier	Position of the subject during the test. Examples: "SUPINE", "STANDING", "SITTING".	Perm
FTORRES	Result or Finding in Original Units	Char		Result Qualifier	Result of the measurement or finding as originally received or collected.	Exp
FTORRESU	Original Units	Char	UNIT	Variable Qualifier	Original units in which the data were collected. Unit for FTORRES.	Perm
FTSTRESC	Result or Finding in Standard Format	Char		Result Qualifier	Contains the result value for all findings, copied or derived from FTORRES in a standard format or in standard units. FTSTRESC should store all results or findings in character format; if results are numeric, they should also be stored in numeric format in FTSTRESN.	Exp
FTSTRESN	Numeric Result/Finding in Standard Units	Num		Result Qualifier	Used for continuous or numeric results or findings in standard format; copied in numeric format from FTSTRESC. FTSTRESN should store all numeric test results or findings.	Perm

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Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
FTSTRESU	Standard Units	Char	(UNIT)	Variable Qualifier	Standardized units used for FTSTRESC and FTSTRESN.	Perm
FTSTAT	Completion Status	Char	(ND)	Record Qualifier	Used to indicate that a test was not done, or a test was attempted but did not generate a result. Should be null or have a value of "NOT DONE".	Perm
FTREASND	Reason Not Done	Char		Record Qualifier	Describes why a test was not done, or a test was attempted but did not generate a result. Used in conjunction with FTSTAT when value is "NOT DONE".	Perm
FTXFN	External File Path	Char		Record Qualifier	File path to an external file.	Perm
FTNAM	Vendor Name	Char		Record Qualifier	Name or identifier of the vendor or laboratory that provided the test results.	Perm
FTMETHOD	Method of Test or Examination	Char	(QRSMTHOD)	Record Qualifier	Method of the test or examination.	Perm
FTLOBXFL	Last Observation Before Exposure Flag	Char	(NY)	Record Qualifier	Operationally-derived indicator used to identify the last non-missing value prior to RFXSTDTC. The value should be "Y" or null.	Exp
FTBLFL	Baseline Flag	Char	(NY)	Record Qualifier	A baseline defined by the sponsor (could be derived in the same manner as FTLOBXFL or ABLFL, but is not required to be). The value should be "Y" or null. Note that FTBLFL is retained for backward compatibility. The authoritative baseline flag for statistical analysis is in an ADaM dataset.	Perm
FTDRVFL	Derived Flag	Char	(NY)	Record Qualifier	Used to indicate a derived record (e.g., a record that represents the average of other records such as a computed baseline). Should be "Y" or null.	Perm
FTREPNUM	Repetition Number	Num		Record Qualifier	The incidence number of a test that is repeated within a given timeframe for the same test. The level of granularity can vary (e.g., within a time point, within a visit). Examples: multiple measurements of blood pressure, multiple analyses of a sample.	Perm
VISITNUM	Visit Number	Num		Timing	Clinical encounter number. Numeric version of VISIT, used for sorting.	Exp
VISIT	Visit Name	Char		Timing	Protocol-defined description of a clinical encounter.	Perm
VISITDY	Planned Study Day of Visit	Num		Timing	Planned study day of VISIT based upon RFSTDTC in Demographics. Should be an integer.	Perm
TAETORD	Planned Order of Element within Arm	Num		Timing	Number that gives the planned order of the element within the arm for the element in which the assessment was made.	Perm
EPOCH	Epoch	Char	(EPOCH)	Timing	Epoch associated with the observation date/time of the functional tests finding.	Perm
FTDTC	Date/Time of Test	Char	ISO 8601 datetime or interval	Timing	Collection date and time of functional test.	Exp
FTDY	Study Day of Test	Num		Timing	Actual study day of test expressed in integer days relative to the sponsor-defined RFSTDTC in Demographics.	Perm
FTTPT	Planned Time Point Name	Char		Timing	Text description of time when a measurement or observation should be taken, as defined in the protocol. This may be represented as an elapsed time relative to a fixed reference point, such as time of last dose. See FTTPTNUM and FTTPTREF.	Perm
FTTPTNUM	Planned Time Point Number	Num		Timing	Numeric version of planned time point used in sorting.	Perm
FTELTM	Planned Elapsed Time from Time Point Ref	Char	ISO 8601 duration	Timing	Planned elapsed time relative to a planned fixed reference (FTTPTREF). Not a clock time or a date/time variable, but an interval, represented as ISO duration.	Perm
FTTPTREF	Time Point Reference	Char		Timing	Description of the fixed reference point referred to by FTETLM, FTTPTNUM, and FTTPT. Examples: "PREVIOUS DOSE", "PREVIOUS MEAL".	Perm
FTRFTDTC	Date/Time of Reference Time Point	Char	ISO 8601 datetime or interval	Timing	Date/time for a fixed reference time point defined by FTTPTREF.	Perm

¹In this column, an asterisk (*) indicates that the variable may be subject to controlled terminology. CDISC/NCI codelist values are enclosed in parentheses.

FT – Assumptions

The following assumptions are unique to the FT domain:

1. A functional test is not a subjective assessment of how the subject generally performs a task, but rather an objective measurement of the performance of the task by the subject in a specific instance.
2. Functional tests have documented methods for administration and analysis and require a subject to perform specific activities that are evaluated and recorded. Most often, functional tests are direct quantitative measurements. Examples of functional tests include the Timed 25-Foot Walk, 9-Hole Peg Test, and the Hauser Ambulation Index.

QRS Shared Assumptions

The following assumptions are common to the FT and QS domains as well as the Clinical Classifications use case of the RS domain (not the Disease Response use case of RS):

1. The name of a QRS instrument is described under the variable --CAT in the relevant QRS domain (i.e., FT, QS, RS), and may be either abbreviations or longer names. For example, "ADAS-COG", "BPI SHORT FORM", and "APACHE II" are all --CATs which are shortened names for the instruments they represent, whereas "4 STAIR ASCEND" is the FTCAT for the instrument of the same name. Sponsors should always reference CDISC Controlled Terminology.
 - a. The QRS Naming Rules for --CAT, --TEST, and --TESTCD and the list of QRS instruments that have published CDISC Controlled Terminology with NCI/EVS are available at: <https://www.cdisc.org/standards/terminology/controlled-terminology>.
 - b. Refer to the following CDISC Controlled Terminology codelists for QRS instrument --CAT terminology:
 - i. Category of Clinical Classification
 - ii. Category of Functional Test
 - iii. Category of Questionnaire
 - c. QRS --TESTCD/--TEST terminology codelists are listed separately by instrument name.
2. Names of subcategories for groups of items/questions are described under the --SCAT variable.
 - a. --SCAT values are not included in the CDISC Controlled Terminology system but rather controlled as described in the QRS supplements in which they are used.
3. There are cases where QRS CRFs do not include numeric “standardized responses” assigned to text responses (e.g., mild, moderate, severe being 1, 2, 3). It is clearly in everyone's best interest to include the numeric “standardized responses” in the SDTMIG QRS dataset. This is only done when the numeric “standardized responses” are documented in the QRS CRF instructions, a user manual, a website specific to the QRS instrument, or another reference document that provides a clear explanation and rationale for providing them in the SDTMIG QRS dataset.
4. Sponsors should always consult published QRS supplements for guidance on submitting derived information in a SDTMIG QRS domain. Derived variable results in QRS are usually considered captured data. If sponsors operationally derive variable results, then the derived records that are submitted in a QRS domain should be flagged by --DRVFL.
 - a. The following rules apply for “total”-type scores in QRS datasets.

- i. QRS subtotal, total, etc. scores listed on the CRF are considered captured data and are included in the instrument's controlled terminology.
 - ii. QRS subtotal, total, etc. scores not listed on the CRF but documented in an associated instrument manual or reference paper are considered captured data and are included in the instrument's controlled terminology.
 - iii. QRS subtotal, total, etc. scores not listed on the CRF, but known to be included in eData by sponsors are considered as captured data, are included in the instrument's controlled terminology. The QRS instrument's CT is considered extensible for this case and the subtotal or total score should be requested to be added.
 1. Any imputations/calculations done to numeric "standardized responses" to produce the total score via transforming numeric "standardized responses" in any way would be done as ADaM derivations.
 - b. The QRS instrument subtotal or total score, which is the sum of the numeric responses for an instrument, is populated in --ORRES, --STRESC, and --STRESN. It is considered a captured subtotal or total score without any knowledge of the sponsor-data management processes related to the score.
 - i. If operationally derived by the sponsor, it is the sponsor's responsibility to set the --DRVFL flag based on their eCRF process to derive subtotal and total scores. An investigator-derived score written on a CRF will be considered a captured score and not flagged. When subtotal and total scores are derived by the sponsor, the derived flag (--DRVFL) is set to "Y". However, when the subtotal and total scores are received from a central provider or vendor, the value would go into --ORRES and --DRVFL would be null (see Section 4.1.8.1, [Origin Metadata for Variables](#)).
5. The variable --REPNUM variable is populated when there are multiple repeats of the same question. When records are related to the first trial of the question, the variable --REPNUM should be set to "1". When records are related to the second trial of the same question, --REPNUM should be set to "2", and so forth.
 6. The actual version number of an instrument is represented in the --CAT value as designated by the QRS Terminology Team. If it is determined that this is not the case for an instrument:
 - a. Notify the QRS Terminology Team that the instrument has a specific or multiple version numbers. This team will assist in providing an resolution on how the situation will be handled.
 - b. Consider the use of the --GRPID variable to indicate the instrument's version number prior to a decision by the QRS Terminology Team.
 - c. The sponsor is expected to provide information about the version used for each QRS instrument in the metadata (using the Comments column in the Define-XML document). This could be provided as value-level metadata for --CAT.
 - d. The sponsor is expected to provide information about the scoring rules in the metadata.
 7. If the variable --TEST is represented with verbatim text >40 characters, represent the abbreviated meaningful text in --TEST within 40 characters and describe the full text of the item in the study metadata. If the verbatim item response (e.g., --QSORRES) is >200 characters, represent the abbreviated meaningful text in QSORRES within the 200 characters and describe the full text in the study metadata; see Section 4 of the QRS supplement. See Section 4.5.3, [Text Strings that Exceed the Maximum Length for General Observation-class Domain Variables](#), for further information.
 - a. The instrument's annotated CRF can also be used as a reference for the full text in both of these situations.
 8. --EVAL and --EVALID must not be used to model QRS data in SDTM. These variables have had various interpretations on QRS CRFs and were used to represent a multitude of evaluator information about QRS instruments. This has made it more difficult for users of SDTM QRS data to interpret this

data and more difficult to pool data for analyses. If needed, supplemental qualifiers may be used to represent this data. Updated information on a proposed solution to this issue will be posted on the CDISC QRS webpage (<https://www.cdisc.org/standards/foundational/qrs>).

9. All standard QRS supplement development is coordinated with the CDISC SDS QRS Subteam as the governing body. The process involves drafting the controlled terminology and defining instrument-specific standardized values for qualifier, timing, and result variables to populate the SDTMIG FT, QS, and RS domains. These supplements are developed based on user demand and therapeutic area standards development needs. Sponsors should always consult the CDISC website to review the terminology and supplements prior to modeling any QRS instrument.
 - a. Sponsors may participate and/or request the development of additional QRS supplements and terminology through the CDISC SDS QRS subteam and the Controlled Terminology QRS subteam.
 - i. Once generated, the QRS supplement is posted on the CDISC website (<https://www.cdisc.org/standards/foundational/qrs>).
 - ii. Sponsors should always consult the published QRS supplements for guidance on submitting derived information in SDTMIG-based domains.
10. Any identifiers, timing variables, or findings general observation class qualifiers may be added to a QRS domain, but the following qualifiers would generally not be used: --POS, --BODSYS, --ORNRLO, --ORNRHI, --STNRLO, --STNRHI, --STRNC, --NRIND, --XFN, --LOINC, --SPEC, --SPCCND, --LOC, --FAST, --TOX, --TOXGR, --SEV.

FT – Examples

CDISC publishes supplements for individual functional tests (at <https://www.cdisc.org/standards/foundational/qrs>). Additional FT examples can be found in supplements on that webpage.

Example 1

6-Minute Walk Test (SIX MINUTE WALK)

The example represents the distance (in meters) that were walked at each minute of the 6-Minute Walk Test. The assistive device the subject used during the test is represented in the SUPPFT dataset.

ft.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	FTSEQ	FTGRPID	FTTESTCD	FTTEST	FTCAT	FTORRES	FTORRESU	FTSTRESC	FTSTRESN	FTSTRESU	FTBLFL	VISITNUM	FTDTC
1	STUDYX	FT	MS01-01	1	1	SIXMW101	SIXMW1- Distance at 1 Minute	SIX MINUTE WALK	101	m	101	101	m	Y	1	2014- 03-10
2	STUDYX	FT	MS01-01	2	1	SIXMW102	SIXMW1- Distance at 2 Minutes	SIX MINUTE WALK	201	m	201	201	m	Y	1	2014- 03-10
3	STUDYX	FT	MS01-01	3	1	SIXMW103	SIXMW1- Distance at 3 Minutes	SIX MINUTE WALK	299	m	299	299	m	Y	1	2014- 03-10
4	STUDYX	FT	MS01-01	4	1	SIXMW104	SIXMW1- Distance at 4 Minutes	SIX MINUTE WALK	396	m	396	396	m	Y	1	2014- 03-10
5	STUDYX	FT	MS01-01	5	1	SIXMW105	SIXMW1- Distance at 5 Minutes	SIX MINUTE WALK	493	m	493	493	m	Y	1	2014- 03-10
6	STUDYX	FT	MS01-01	6	1	SIXMW106	SIXMW1- Distance at 6 Minutes	SIX MINUTE WALK	597	m	597	597	m	Y	1	2014- 03-10

The supfft.xpt dataset represents that the subject used a cane while performing the 6 Minute Walk Test. In this example, FTGRPID is used to link this SUPFFT record to the 6 result records in FT. FTGRPID groups the FT records together by FTCAT and VISITNUM for an USUBJID.

supfft.xpt

Row	STUDYID	RDOMAIN	USUBJID	IDVAR	IDVARVAL	QNAM	QLABEL	QVAL	QORIG	QEVAL
1	STUDYX	FT	MS01-01	FTGRPID	1	FTASSTDV	Assistance Device	CANE	CRF	INVESTIGATOR

6.3.9.2 Questionnaires (QS)

QS – Description/Overview

A findings domain that contains data for named, stand-alone instruments designed to provide an assessment of a concept. Questionnaires have a defined standard structure, format, and content; consist of conceptually related items that are typically scored; and have documented methods for administration and analysis.

QS – Specification

qs.xpt, Questionnaires — Findings. One record per questionnaire per question per time point per visit per subject, Tabulation.

Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
STUDYID	Study Identifier	Char		Identifier	Unique identifier for a study.	Req
DOMAIN	Domain Abbreviation	Char	QS	Identifier	Two-character abbreviation for the domain.	Req
USUBJID	Unique Subject Identifier	Char		Identifier	Identifier used to uniquely identify a subject across all studies for all applications or submissions involving the product.	Req
QSSEQ	Sequence Number	Num		Identifier	Sequence number given to ensure uniqueness of subject records within a domain. May be any valid number.	Req
QSGRPID	Group ID	Char		Identifier	Used to tie together a block of related records in a single domain for a subject.	Perm
QSSPID	Sponsor-Defined Identifier	Char		Identifier	Sponsor-defined reference number. May be preprinted on the CRF as an explicit line identifier or defined in the sponsor's operational database. Example: Question number on a questionnaire.	Perm
QSTESTCD	Question Short Name	Char	*	Topic	Topic variable for QS. Short name for the value in QSTEST, which can be used as a column name when converting the dataset from a vertical format to a horizontal format. The value in QSTESTCD cannot be longer than 8 characters, nor can it start with a number (e.g., "1TEST" is not valid). QSTESTCD cannot contain characters other than letters, numbers, or underscores. Controlled terminology for QSTESTCD is published in separate codelists for each questionnaire. See https://www.cdisc.org/standards/semantics/terminology for values for QSTESTCD. Examples: "ADCCMD01", "BPR0103".	Req
QSTEST	Question Name	Char	*	Synonym Qualifier	Verbatim name of the question or group of questions used to obtain the measurement or finding. The value in QSTEST cannot be longer than 40 characters. Controlled terminology for QSTEST is published in separate codelists for each questionnaire. See https://www.cdisc.org/standards/semantics/terminology for values for QSTEST. Example: "BPR01 - Emotional Withdrawal".	Req
QSCAT	Category of Question	Char	QSCAT	Grouping Qualifier	Used to specify the questionnaire in which the question identified by QSTEST and QSTESTCD was included. Examples: "ADAS-COG", "MDS-UPDRS".	Req
QSSCAT	Subcategory for Question	Char	*	Grouping Qualifier	A further categorization of the questions within the category. Examples: "MENTAL HEALTH", "DEPRESSION", "WORD RECALL".	Perm
QSORRES	Finding in Original Units	Char		Result Qualifier	Finding as originally received or collected (e.g., "RARELY", "SOMETIMES"). When sponsors apply codelist to indicate that code values are statistically meaningful standardized scores (which are defined by sponsors or by valid methodologies, e.g., SF36 questionnaires), QSORRES will contain the decode format; QSSTRESC and QSSTRESN may contain the standardized code values or scores.	Exp

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Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
QSORRESU	Original Units	Char	(UNIT)	Variable Qualifier	Original units in which the data were collected. The unit for QSORRES, such as minutes or seconds or the units associated with a visual analog scale.	Perm
QSSTRESC	Character Result/Finding in Std Format	Char		Result Qualifier	Contains the finding for all questions or subscores copied or derived from QSORRES, in a standard format or standard units. QSSTRESC should store all findings in character format; if findings are numeric, they should also be stored in numeric format in QSSTRESN. If question scores are derived from the original finding, then the standard format is the score. Examples: "0", "1". When sponsors apply codelist to indicate the code values are statistically meaningful standardized scores (which are defined by sponsors or by valid methodologies, e.g., SF36 questionnaires), QSORRES will contain the decode format; QSSTRESC and QSSTRESN may contain the standardized code values or scores.	Exp
QSSTRESN	Numeric Finding in Standard Units	Num		Result Qualifier	Used for continuous or numeric findings in standard format; copied in numeric format from QSSTRESC. QSSTRESN should store all numeric results or findings.	Perm
QSSTRESU	Standard Units	Char	(UNIT)	Variable Qualifier	Standardized unit used for QSSTRESC or QSSTRESN.	Perm
QSSTAT	Completion Status	Char	(ND)	Record Qualifier	Used to indicate that a question was not done or was not answered. Should be null if a result exists in QSORRES.	Perm
QSREASND	Reason Not Performed	Char		Record Qualifier	Describes why a question was not answered. Used in conjunction with QSSTAT when value is "NOT DONE". Example: "SUBJECT REFUSED".	Perm
QSMETHOD	Method of Test or Examination	Char	(QRSMTHOD)	Record Qualifier	Method of the test or examination.	Perm
QSLOBXFL	Last Observation Before Exposure Flag	Char	(NY)	Record Qualifier	Operationally derived indicator used to identify the last non-missing value prior to RFXSTDTC. Should be "Y" or null.	Exp
QSBFL	Baseline Flag	Char	(NY)	Record Qualifier	Indicator used to identify a baseline value. Should be "Y" or null. Note that QSBFL is retained for backward compatibility. The authoritative baseline for statistical analysis is in an ADaM dataset.	Perm
QSDRVFL	Derived Flag	Char	(NY)	Record Qualifier	Used to indicate a derived record. The value should be "Y" or null. Records that represent the average of other records or questionnaire subscores that do not come from the CRF are examples of records that would be derived for the submission datasets. If QSDRVFL = "Y", then QSORRES may be null with QSSTRESC and (if numeric) QSSTRESN having the derived value.	Perm
VISITNUM	Visit Number	Num		Timing	Clinical encounter number. Numeric version of VISIT, used for sorting.	Exp
VISIT	Visit Name	Char		Timing	Protocol-defined description of clinical encounter. May be used in addition to VISITNUM and/or VISITDY.	Perm
VISITDY	Planned Study Day of Visit	Num		Timing	Planned study day of the visit based upon RFSTDTC in Demographics.	Perm
TAETORD	Planned Order of Element within Arm	Num		Timing	Number that gives the planned order of the element within the arm for the element in which the assessment was made.	Perm
EPOCH	Epoch	Char	(EPOCH)	Timing	Epoch associated with the observation date/time of the physical exam finding.	Perm
QSDTC	Date/Time of Finding	Char	ISO 8601 datetime or interval	Timing	Date of questionnaire.	Exp
QSDY	Study Day of Finding	Num		Timing	Study day of finding collection, measured as integer days. Algorithm for calculations must be relative to the sponsor-defined RFSTDTC variable in Demographics.	Perm
QSTPT	Planned Time Point Name	Char		Timing	Text description of time when questionnaire should be administered. This may be represented as an elapsed time relative to a fixed reference point (e.g., "TIME OF LAST DOSE"). See QSTPTNUM and QSTPTREF.	Perm
QSTPTNUM	Planned Time Point Number	Num		Timing	Numerical version of QSTPT to aid in sorting.	Perm
QSELTM	Planned Elapsed Time from Time Point Ref	Char	ISO 8601 duration	Timing	Planned elapsed time (in ISO 8601) relative to a planned fixed reference (QSTPTREF). This variable is useful where there are repetitive measures. Not a clock time or a date time variable. Represented as an ISO 8601 duration. Examples: "-PT15M" to represent the period of 15 minutes prior to the reference point indicated by QSTPTREF, "PT8H" to represent the period of 8 hours after the reference point indicated by QSTPTREF.	Perm

Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
QSTPTREF	Time Point Reference	Char		Timing	Name of the fixed reference point referred to by QSELTM, QSTPTNUM, and QSTPT. Examples: "PREVIOUS DOSE", "PREVIOUS MEAL".	Perm
QSRFTDTC	Date/Time of Reference Time Point	Char	ISO 8601 datetime or interval	Timing	Date/time of the reference time point, QSTPTREF.	Perm
QSEVLINT	Evaluation Interval	Char	ISO 8601 duration or interval	Timing	Evaluation interval associated with a QSTEST question represented in ISO 8601 character format. Example: "-P2Y" to represent an interval of 2 years in the question "Have you experienced any episodes in the past 2 years?".	Perm
QSEVINTX	Evaluation Interval Text	Char		Timing	Evaluation interval associated with an observation, where the interval is not able to be represented in ISO 8601 format. Examples: "LIFETIME", "LAST NIGHT", "RECENTLY", "OVER THE LAST FEW WEEKS".	Perm

¹In this column, an asterisk (*) indicates that the variable may be subject to controlled terminology. CDISC/NCI codelist values are enclosed in parentheses.

QS – Assumptions

There are no additional QS-specific assumptions; all are included in the QRS Shared Assumptions.

QRS Shared Assumptions

The following assumptions are common to the FT and QS domains as well as the Clinical Classifications use case of the RS domain (not the Disease Response use case of RS):

1. The name of a QRS instrument is described under the variable --CAT in the relevant QRS domain (i.e., FT, QS, RS), and may be either abbreviations or longer names. For example, "ADAS-COG", "BPI SHORT FORM", and "APACHE II" are all --CATs which are shortened names for the instruments they represent, whereas "4 STAIR ASCEND" is the FTCAT for the instrument of the same name. Sponsors should always reference CDISC Controlled Terminology.
 - a. The QRS Naming Rules for --CAT, --TEST, and --TESTCD and the list of QRS instruments that have published CDISC Controlled Terminology with NCI/EVS are available at: <https://www.cdisc.org/standards/terminology/controlled-terminology>.
 - b. Refer to the following CDISC Controlled Terminology codelists for QRS instrument --CAT terminology:
 - i. Category of Clinical Classification
 - ii. Category of Functional Test
 - iii. Category of Questionnaire
 - c. QRS --TESTCD/--TEST terminology codelists are listed separately by instrument name.
2. Names of subcategories for groups of items/questions are described under the --SCAT variable.
 - a. --SCAT values are not included in the CDISC Controlled Terminology system but rather controlled as described in the QRS supplements in which they are used.
3. There are cases where QRS CRFs do not include numeric “standardized responses” assigned to text responses (e.g., mild, moderate, severe being 1, 2, 3). It is clearly in everyone's best interest to include the numeric “standardized responses” in the SDTMIG QRS dataset. This is only done when the numeric “standardized responses” are documented in the QRS CRF instructions, a user manual, a website specific to the QRS instrument, or another reference document that provides a clear explanation and rationale for providing them in the SDTMIG QRS dataset.

4. Sponsors should always consult published QRS supplements for guidance on submitting derived information in a SDTMIG QRS domain. Derived variable results in QRS are usually considered captured data. If sponsors operationally derive variable results, then the derived records that are submitted in a QRS domain should be flagged by --DRVFL.
 - a. The following rules apply for “total”-type scores in QRS datasets.
 - i. QRS subtotal, total, etc. scores listed on the CRF are considered captured data and are included in the instrument’s controlled terminology.
 - ii. QRS subtotal, total, etc. scores not listed on the CRF but documented in an associated instrument manual or reference paper are considered captured data and are included in the instrument’s controlled terminology.
 - iii. QRS subtotal, total, etc. scores not listed on the CRF, but known to be included in eData by sponsors are considered as captured data, are included in the instrument’s controlled terminology. The QRS instrument’s CT is considered extensible for this case and the subtotal or total score should be requested to be added.
 1. Any imputations/calculations done to numeric “standardized responses” to produce the total score via transforming numeric “standardized responses” in any way would be done as ADaM derivations.
 - b. The QRS instrument subtotal or total score, which is the sum of the numeric responses for an instrument, is populated in --ORRES, --STRESC, and --STRESN. It is considered a captured subtotal or total score without any knowledge of the sponsor-data management processes related to the score.
 - i. If operationally derived by the sponsor, it is the sponsor's responsibility to set the --DRVFL flag based on their eCRF process to derive subtotal and total scores. An investigator-derived score written on a CRF will be considered a captured score and not flagged. When subtotal and total scores are derived by the sponsor, the derived flag (--DRVFL) is set to "Y". However, when the subtotal and total scores are received from a central provider or vendor, the value would go into --ORRES and --DRVFL would be null (see Section 4.1.8.1, [Origin Metadata for Variables](#)).
5. The variable --REPNUM variable is populated when there are multiple repeats of the same question. When records are related to the first trial of the question, the variable --REPNUM should be set to "1". When records are related to the second trial of the same question, --REPNUM should be set to "2", and so forth.
6. The actual version number of an instrument is represented in the --CAT value as designated by the QRS Terminology Team. If it is determined that this is not the case for an instrument:
 - a. Notify the QRS Terminology Team that the instrument has a specific or multiple version numbers. This team will assist in providing an resolution on how the situation will be handled.
 - b. Consider the use of the --GRPID variable to indicate the instrument's version number prior to a decision by the QRS Terminology Team.
 - c. The sponsor is expected to provide information about the version used for each QRS instrument in the metadata (using the Comments column in the Define-XML document). This could be provided as value-level metadata for --CAT.
 - d. The sponsor is expected to provide information about the scoring rules in the metadata.
7. If the variable --TEST is represented with verbatim text >40 characters, represent the abbreviated meaningful text in --TEST within 40 characters and describe the full text of the item in the study metadata. If the verbatim item response (e.g., --QSORRES) is >200 characters, represent the abbreviated meaningful text in QSORRES within the 200 characters and describe the full text in the study metadata; see Section 4 of the QRS supplement. See Section 4.5.3, [Text Strings that Exceed the Maximum Length for General Observation-class Domain Variables](#), for further information.

- a. The instrument’s annotated CRF can also be used as a reference for the full text in both of these situations.
- 8. --EVAL and --EVALID must not be used to model QRS data in SDTM. These variables have had various interpretations on QRS CRFs and were used to represent a multitude of evaluator information about QRS instruments. This has made it more difficult for users of SDTM QRS data to interpret this data and more difficult to pool data for analyses. If needed, supplemental qualifiers may be used to represent this data. Updated information on a proposed solution to this issue will be posted on the CDISC QRS webpage (<https://www.cdisc.org/standards/foundational/qrs>).
- 9. All standard QRS supplement development is coordinated with the CDISC SDS QRS Subteam as the governing body. The process involves drafting the controlled terminology and defining instrument-specific standardized values for qualifier, timing, and result variables to populate the SDTMIG FT, QS, and RS domains. These supplements are developed based on user demand and therapeutic area standards development needs. Sponsors should always consult the CDISC website to review the terminology and supplements prior to modeling any QRS instrument.
 - a. Sponsors may participate and/or request the development of additional QRS supplements and terminology through the CDISC SDS QRS subteam and the Controlled Terminology QRS subteam.
 - i. Once generated, the QRS supplement is posted on the CDISC website (<https://www.cdisc.org/standards/foundational/qrs>).
 - ii. Sponsors should always consult the published QRS supplements for guidance on submitting derived information in SDTMIG-based domains.
- 10. Any identifiers, timing variables, or findings general observation class qualifiers may be added to a QRS domain, but the following qualifiers would generally not be used: --POS, --BODSYS, --ORNRLO, --ORNRHI, --STNRLO, --STNRHI, --STRNC, --NRIND, --XFN, --LOINC, --SPEC, --SPCCND, --LOC, --FAST, --TOX, --TOXGR, --SEV.

QS – Examples

CDISC publishes supplements for individual questionnaires (at <https://www.cdisc.org/standards/foundational/qrs>). Additional QS examples can be found in supplements on that webpage.

Example 1

Satisfaction With Life Scale (SWLS)

The example represents the items from the SWLS instrument.

qs.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	QSSEQ	QSTESTCD	QSTEST	QSCAT	QSORRES	QSSSTRESC	QSSSTRESN	QSLOBXFL	VISITNUM	QSDTC	QSDY
1	CDISC01	QS	CDISC01.100008	1	SWLS0101	SWLS01-My Life is Close to Ideal	SWLS	Slightly agree	5	5	Y	1	2003-04-15	1
2	CDISC01	QS	CDISC01.100008	2	SWLS0102	SWLS01-My Life Conditions are Excellent	SWLS	Neither agree nor disagree	4	4	Y	1	2003-04-15	1
3	CDISC01	QS	CDISC01.100008	3	SWLS0103	SWLS01-I Am Satisfied with My Life	SWLS	Agree	6	6	Y	1	2003-04-15	1
4	CDISC01	QS	CDISC01.100008	4	SWLS0104	SWLS01-Have Gotten Important Things	SWLS	Disagree	2	2	Y	1	2003-04-15	1
5	CDISC01	QS	CDISC01.100008	5	SWLS0105	SWLS01-Live Life Over Change Nothing	SWLS	Strongly disagree	1	1	Y	1	2003-04-15	1
6	CDISC01	QS	CDISC01.100014	6	SWLS0101	SWLS01-My Life is Close to Ideal	SWLS	Slightly agree	5	5	Y	1	2003-04-15	1
7	CDISC01	QS	CDISC01.100014	7	SWLS0102	SWLS01-My Life Conditions are Excellent	SWLS	Neither agree nor disagree	4	4	Y	1	2003-04-15	1
8	CDISC01	QS	CDISC01.100014	8	SWLS0103	SWLS01-I Am Satisfied with My Life	SWLS	Agree	6	6	Y	1	2003-04-15	1

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	QSSEQ	QSTESTCD	QSTEST	QSCAT	QSORRES	QSSTRESC	QSSTRESN	QSLOBXFL	VISITNUM	QSDTC	QSDY
9	CDISC01	QS	CDISC01.100014	9	SWLS0104	SWLS01-Have Gotten Important Things	SWLS	Disagree	2	2	Y	1	2003-04-15	1
10	CDISC01	QS	CDISC01.100014	10	SWLS0105	SWLS01-Live Life Over Change Nothing	SWLS	Strongly disagree	1	1	Y	1	2003-04-15	1

6.3.9.3 Disease Response and Clin Classification (RS)

RS – Description/Overview

A findings domain for the assessment of disease response to therapy, or clinical classification based on published criteria.

Data in this domain may or may not be collected by means of a standard CRF.

- Clinical classification instruments usually have a standard CRF for data capture, but also may instead be based on an evaluator providing response evaluations based on published criteria.
- Oncology response criteria are evaluated based on published criteria.
- Additional disease classifications or scoring systems (e.g., staging criteria) are based on published criteria.
- There are separate supplements prepared for clinical classification instruments and therapeutic-area disease response criteria use cases.

RS – Specification

rs.xpt, Disease Response and Clin Classification — Findings. One record per response assessment or clinical classification assessment per time point per visit per subject per assessor per medical evaluator, Tabulation.

Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
STUDYID	Study Identifier	Char		Identifier	Unique identifier for a study.	Req
DOMAIN	Domain Abbreviation	Char	RS	Identifier	Two-character abbreviation for the domain.	Req
USUBJID	Unique Subject Identifier	Char		Identifier	Identifier used to uniquely identify a subject across all studies for all applications or submissions involving the product.	Req
RSSEQ	Sequence Number	Num		Identifier	Sequence number given to ensure uniqueness within a dataset for a subject. May be any valid number.	Req
RSGRPID	Group ID	Char		Identifier	Used to link together a block of related records within a subject in a domain.	Perm
RSREFID	Reference ID	Char		Identifier	Internal or external identifier.	Perm
RSSPID	Sponsor-Defined Identifier	Char		Identifier	Sponsor-defined identifier.	Perm
RSLNKID	Link ID	Char		Identifier	An identifier used to link the response assessment to the related measurement record in another domain which was used to determine the response result. LNKID values group records within USUBJID.	Perm
RSLNKGRP	Link Group ID	Char		Identifier	A grouping identifier used to link the response assessment to a group of measurement/assessment records which were used in the assessment of the response. LNKGRP values group records within USUBJID.	Perm
RSTESTCD	Assessment Short Name	Char	(ONCRTSCD)	Topic	Short name of the TEST in RSTEST. The value in RSTESTCD cannot be longer than 8 characters, nor can it start with a number (e.g., "1TEST" is not valid). RSTESTCD cannot contain characters other than letters, numbers, or underscores. Examples: "TRGRES", "NTRGRES", "OVLRES", "SYMPTDTR", "CPS0102".	Req

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Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
					There are separate codelists used for RSTESTCD where the choice depends on the value of RSCAT. Codelist "ONCRTSCD" is used for oncology response criteria (when RSCAT is a term in codelist "ONCRSCAT"). Examples: TRGRES, "NTRGRES", "OVLRES". For Clinical Classifications (when RSCAT is a term in codelist "CCCAT"), QRS Naming Rules apply. These instruments have individual dedicated terminology codelists.	
RSTEST	Assessment Name	Char	(ONCRTS)	Synonym Qualifier	Verbatim name of the response assessment. The value in RSTEST cannot be longer than 40 characters. There are separate codelists used for RSTEST where the choice depends on the value of RSCAT. Codelist "ONCRTS" is used for oncology response criteria (when RSCAT is a term in codelist "ONCRSCAT"). Examples: "Target Response", "Non-target Response", "Overall Response", "Symptomatic Deterioration". For Clinical Classifications (when RSCAT is a term in codelist "CCCAT"), QRS Naming Rules apply. These instruments have individual dedicated terminology codelists.	Req
RSCAT	Category for Assessment	Char	(ONCRSCAT)(CCCAT)	Grouping Qualifier	Used to define a category of related records across subjects. Examples: "RECIST 1.1", "CHILD-PUGH CLASSIFICATION". There are separate codelists used for RSCAT where the choice depends on whether the related records are about an oncology response criterion or another clinical classification. RSCAT is required for clinical classifications other than oncology response criteria.	Exp
RSSCAT	Subcategory	Char		Grouping Qualifier	Used to define a further categorization of RSCAT values.	Perm
RSORRES	Result or Finding in Original Units	Char		Result Qualifier	Result of the response assessment as originally received, collected, or calculated.	Exp
RSORRESU	Original Units	Char	(UNIT)	Variable Qualifier	Unit for RSORRES.	Perm
RSSTRESC	Character Result/Finding in Std Format	Char	(ONCRSR)	Result Qualifier	Contains the result value for the response assessment, copied, or derived from RSORRES in a standard format or standard units. RSSTRESC should store all results or findings in character format. For Clinical Classifications, this may be a score.	Exp
RSSTRESN	Numeric Result/Finding in Standard Units	Num		Result Qualifier	Used for continuous or numeric results or findings in standard format; copied in numeric format from --STRESC. --STRESN should store all numeric test results or findings. For Clinical Classifications, this may be a score.	Perm
RSSTRESU	Standard Units	Char	(UNIT)	Variable Qualifier	Standardized units used for RSSTRESC and RSSTRESN.	Perm
RSSTAT	Completion Status	Char	(ND)	Record Qualifier	Used to indicate the response assessment was not performed. Should be null if a result exists in RSORRES.	Perm
RSREASND	Reason Not Done	Char		Record Qualifier	Describes why a response assessment was not performed. Examples: "All target tumors not evaluated", "Subject does not have non-target tumors". Used in conjunction with RSSTAT when value is "NOT DONE".	Perm
RSNAM	Vendor Name	Char		Record Qualifier	The name or identifier of the vendor that performed the response assessment. This column can be left null when the investigator provides the complete set of data in the domain.	Perm
RSMETHOD	Method of Test or Examination	Char	(QRSMTHOD)	Record Qualifier	Method of the test or examination.	Perm
RSLOBXFL	Last Observation Before Exposure Flag	Char	(NY)	Record Qualifier	Operationally derived indicator used to identify the last non-missing value prior to RFXSTDTC. The value should be "Y" or null. When a clinical classification is assessed at multiple times, including baseline, RSLOBXFL should be included in the dataset.	Perm
RSBLFL	Baseline Flag	Char	(NY)	Record Qualifier	Indicator used to identify a baseline value. Should be "Y" or null. Note that --BLFL is retained for backward compatibility. The authoritative baseline for statistical analysis is in an ADaM dataset.	Perm
RSDRVFL	Derived Flag	Char	(NY)	Record Qualifier	Used to indicate a derived record (e.g., a record that represents the average of other records such as a computed baseline). Should be "Y" or null.	Perm

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Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
RSEVAL	Evaluator	Char	(EVAL)	Record Qualifier	Role of the person who provided the evaluation. Used only for results that are subjective (e.g., assigned by a person or a group). Examples: "ADJUDICATION COMMITTEE", "INDEPENDENT ASSESSOR", "RADIOLOGIST". RSEVAL is expected for oncology response criteria. It can be left null when the investigator provides the complete set of data in the domain. However, the column should contain no null values when data from one or more independent assessors is included, meaning that the rows attributed to the investigator should contain a value of "INVESTIGATOR".	Perm
RSEVALID	Evaluator Identifier	Char	(MEDEVAL)	Variable Qualifier	Used to distinguish multiple evaluators with the same role recorded in RSEVAL. Examples: "RADIOLOGIST1", "RADIOLOGIST2". See assumptions in Section 6.3.9.3.1, Disease Response Use Case .	Perm
RSACPTFL	Accepted Record Flag	Char	(NY)	Record Qualifier	In cases where more than 1 independent assessor (e.g., "RADIOLOGIST 1", "RADIOLOGIST 2", "ADJUDICATOR") provides an evaluation of response, this flag identifies the record that is considered to be the accepted evaluation.	Perm
VISITNUM	Visit Number	Num		Timing	Clinical encounter number. Numeric version of VISIT, used for sorting.	Exp
VISIT	Visit Name	Char		Timing	Protocol-defined description of a clinical encounter.	Perm
VISITDY	Planned Study Day of Visit	Num		Timing	Planned study day of the visit based upon RFSTDTC in Demographics.	Perm
TAETORD	Planned Order of Element within Arm	Num		Timing	Number that gives the planned order of the element within the arm for the element in which the assessment was made.	Perm
EPOCH	Epoch	Char	(EPOCH)	Timing	Epoch associated with the date/time at which the assessment was made.	Perm
RSDTC	Date/Time of Assessment	Char	ISO 8601 datetime or interval	Timing	Collection date and time of the assessment represented in ISO 8601 character format.	Exp
RSDY	Study Day of Assessment	Num		Timing	Study day of the assessment, measured as integer days. Algorithm for calculations must be relative to the sponsor-defined RFSTDTC variable in Demographics.	Perm
RSTPT	Planned Time Point Name	Char		Timing	Text description of time when a measurement or observation should be taken as defined in the protocol. This may be represented as an elapsed time relative to a fixed reference point, such as time of last dose. See RSTPTNUM and RSTPTREF.	Perm
RSTPTNUM	Planned Time Point Number	Num		Timing	Numeric version of planned time point used in sorting.	Perm
RSELTM	Planned Elapsed Time from Time Point Ref	Char	ISO 8601 duration	Timing	Planned elapsed time in ISO 8601 character format relative to a planned fixed reference (RSTPTREF; e.g., "PREVIOUS DOSE", "PREVIOUS MEAL"). This variable is useful where there are repetitive measures. Not a clock time or a date/time variable, but an interval, represented as ISO duration.	Perm
RSTPTREF	Time Point Reference	Char		Timing	Description of the fixed reference point referred to by RSELTM, RSTPTNUM, and RSTPT. Examples: "PREVIOUS DOSE", "PREVIOUS MEAL".	Perm
RSRFTDTC	Date/Time of Reference Time Point	Char	ISO 8601 datetime or interval	Timing	Date/time for a fixed reference time point defined by RSTPTREF in ISO 8601 character format.	Perm
RSEVLINT	Evaluation Interval	Char	ISO 8601 duration or interval	Timing	Duration of interval associated with an observation such as a finding RSTESTCD, represented in ISO 8601 character format. Example: "-P2M" to represent a period of the past 2 months as the evaluation interval.	Perm
RSEVINTX	Evaluation Interval Text	Char		Timing	Evaluation interval associated with an observation, where the interval is not able to be represented in ISO 8601 format. Examples: "LIFETIME", "LAST NIGHT", "RECENTLY", "OVER THE LAST FEW WEEKS".	Perm
RSSTRPT	Start Relative to Reference Time Point	Char	(STENRF)	Timing	Identifies the start of the observation as being before or after the sponsor-defined reference time point defined by variable RSSTTPT. Not all values of the codelist are allowable for this variable. See Section 4.4.7, Use of Relative Timing Variables .	Perm
RSSTTPT	Start Reference Time Point	Char		Timing	Description or date/time in ISO 8601 character format of the sponsor-defined reference point referred to by RSSTRPT. Examples: "2003-12-15", "VISIT 1".	Perm

Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
RSENRTPT	End Relative to Reference Time Point	Char	(STENRF)	Timing	Identifies the end of the observation as being before or after the sponsor-defined reference time point defined by variable RSENTPT. Not all values of the codelist are allowable for this variable. See Section 4.4.7, Use of Relative Timing Variables .	Perm
RSENTPT	End Reference Time Point	Char		Timing	Description or date/time in ISO 8601 character format of the sponsor-defined reference point referred to by RSENRTPT. Examples: "2003-12-25", "VISIT 2".	Perm

¹In this column, an asterisk (*) indicates that the variable may be subject to controlled terminology. CDISC/NCI codelist values are enclosed in parentheses.

Assumptions and examples are different for the disease response and clinical classifications use cases.

6.3.9.3.1 Disease Response Use Case

RS – Disease Response Use Case Assumptions

Assumptions here discuss the oncology use case, which is the only disease-response use case that currently exists.

1. RSCAT is used to group a set of assessments based on a disease response criterion (published or protocol-defined). One of the codelists for RSCAT is ONCRSCAT. The ONCRSCAT codelist contains controlled terminology for oncology disease response assessments.
2. Oncology response criteria assess the change in tumor burden, an important feature of the clinical evaluation of cancer therapeutics: Both tumor shrinkage (objective response) and disease progression are useful endpoints in cancer clinical trials. The RS domain is applicable for representing responses to assessment criteria such as RECIST[1] or Lugano classification.[2] The SDTM domain examples provided reference RECIST. Disease Response supplements will be developed as 1 supplement per response criterion and will contained criterion-specific guidance and examples.
 - a. CDISC submission values and definitions in the ONCRSR codelist have been developed to facilitate reuse by keeping the definitions focused on the meaning of the result rather than on relating them to a specific published criterion or a particular tumor type. CDISC submission values and definitions are intended to apply across multiple tumor types, imaging modalities, therapeutic agents, and published criterion. This means that there may be cases where the appropriate ONCRSR CDISC submission value may not exactly match the term used in the published criterion. It is expected that clinicians should use the precise criterion definitions outlined in the individual papers to assign the appropriate response according to the CDISC submission values.
 - b. The terms "response" and "remission" are commonly used to describe functionally synonymous terms. "Response" is used in CDISC submission values based on the following agreement: FDA, CDISC, NCI-EVS, and select academic experts came to consensus that because the words "response" (used in solid tumors as an indicator of a favorable change in tumor burden) and "remission" (used in non-solid tumors) were functionally synonymous, 2 distinct terms were not required to be added to the ONCRSR codelist. Instead, "remission" has been added as a synonym in all instances where "response" is used in a CDISC submission value, for response values used in both solid and non-solid tumors. The FDA expects a single CDISC submission value to be submitted for both solid and non-solid tumors.
 - c. Refer to the Controlled Terminology Rules for Oncology for more information (available at <https://www.cdisc.org/standards/terminology/controlled-terminology>).
 - d. RSTESTCD/RSTEST values for this domain are published as Controlled Terminology. For some RSTESTCD/RSTEST values, CDISC CT includes codelists for use with RSORRES. The associations between the test values and results are in the Oncology codetable, available at <https://www.cdisc.org/standards/terminology/controlled-terminology>.

3. The RS domain disease response criteria use case may include records derived by the investigator or with a data collection tool, but not sponsor-derived records. Sponsor-derived records and results should be provided in an analysis dataset (ADaM).
 - a. For disease response criteria, the BEST Response assessment records are included in the RS domain only when provided by the investigator or an independent assessor (i.e., Best responses that are derived by the sponsor for the analysis are not included in the RS domain).
4. The RSLNKGRP variable is used to provide a link between the records in a findings domain (e.g., Tumor/Lesion Results, TR; Laboratory Test Results, LB) that contribute to a record in the RS domain. Records should exist in the RELREC dataset to support this relationship. A RELREC relationship could also be defined using RSLNKID when a response evaluation or clinical classification measure relates back to another source dataset (e.g., tumor assessment in TR). The domain in which data that contribute to an assessment of response reside should not affect whether a link to the RS record through a RELREC relationship is created. For example, a set of oncology response criteria might require lab results in the LB domain, not only tumor results in the TR domain.
5. When using the RS domain to represent response evaluation or clinical classification instruments that incorporate data from other domains:
 - a. Whenever possible, all source data must be represented in the topic-based domain(s) to which they pertain. For example, if a lab test value is collected and then scored for a response evaluation, the lab test value must be recorded in the LB domain using the rules that apply to the domain and the tests being represented.
 - b. In the oncology setting, the response to therapy would often be determined, at least in part, from data in the TR domain. Data from other sources (in other SDTM domains) might also be used in an assessment of response (e.g., lab test results, assessments of symptoms).
 - c. Oncology response assessments sometimes include symptomatic deterioration.

Symptomatic deterioration may be considered as non-radiologic evidence of progressive disease. Symptomatic deterioration is recorded in RS with RSTEST = "Symptomatic Deterioration" and the standardized response (e.g., "PD") in RSSTRESC.

RSTESTCD	RSTEST	RSCAT	RSORRES	RSSTRESC
SYMPTDTR	Symptomatic Deterioration	PROTOCOL DEFINED RESPONSE CRITERIA	Increased weakness and weight loss	PD

- d. In all cases, RSSTRESC should be populated as indicated in controlled terminology.
6. Best response, duration of response, or the progression to prior therapies and follow-up therapies may be represented in the RS domain.
 - a. The record in RS may be related and linked to record(s) in Concomitant/Prior Medications (CM) using CMLNKGRP and RSLNKGRP. Likewise, the link to Procedures (PR; e.g., radiotherapy, surgery) would be made using PRLNKGRP.
 - b. If the criteria used to determine the response is unknown or not collected, this is represented as RSCAT = "UNSPECIFIED".
7. The evaluator identifier variable (RSEVALID) can be used in conjunction with RSEVAL to provide additional detail of who is providing the assessment. For example, RSEVAL = "INDEPENDENT ASSESSOR" and RSEVALID = "RADIOLOGIST 1" may further qualify the RSEVALID variable. RSEVALID may be subject to controlled terminology but may also represent free text values depending on the use case. When used with disease response data, RSEVALID is subject to MEDEVAL controlled terminology.
8. In cases where an independent assessor identifies one of multiple assessments/measurements to be the accepted one, the accepted record flag variable (RSACPTFL) identifies records that have been determined to be the accepted assessments/measurements by an independent assessor. This flag would

be provided by an independent assessor when multiple assessors (e.g., "RADIOLOGIST 1", "RADIOLOGIST 2", "ADJUDICATOR") provide assessments or evaluations at the same time point or for an overall evaluation.

- a. RSACPTFL should not be derived by the sponsor. If a derivation is needed to make the record selection, then this derivation should be done in the analysis dataset (ADaM).
- 9. Disease recurrence can be represented in the RS domain using RSTEST = "Disease Recurrence Indicator" to indicate that there was an assessment of whether there was disease recurrence. The RSCAT = "PROTOCOL DEFINED RESPONSE CRITERIA" can be used to indicate that the response assessment of disease recurrence was based on protocol-specified criteria rather than published response criteria.
- 10. When a disease response result is based on multiple procedures/scans/images/physical exams performed on different dates, RSDTC may be derived .
- 11. Any Identifiers, Timing variables, or Findings general observation class qualifiers may be added to the RS domain, but the following qualifiers would not generally be used: --POS, --BODSYS, --ORNRLO, --ORNRHI, --STNRLO, --STNRHI, --STNRC, --NRIND, --XFN, --LOINC, --SPEC, --SPCCND, --FAST, --TOX, --TOXGR, --SEV.

RS – Examples - Disease Response

The following are examples for oncology response criteria.

Example 1

This example shows response assessments determined from the TR domain based on RECIST 1.1 criteria and also shows a case where progressive disease due to symptomatic deterioration was determined based on a clinical assessment by the investigator.

Rows 1-3: Show the target response, non-target response, and the overall response by the investigator using RECIST 1.1 at the week 6 visit.

Rows 4-7: Show the target response and non-target response by the investigator using RECIST 1.1, as well as the determination of symptomatic determination (pleural effusion) and overall response using protocol-defined response criteria, at the week 12 visit.

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Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	RSSEQ	RSLNKGRP	RSTESTCD	RSTEST	RSCAT	RSORRES	RSSTRESC	RSEVAL	VISITNUM	VISIT	RSDTC	RSDY
1	ABC	RS	44444	1		TRGRESP	Target Response	RECIST 1.1	PR	PR	INVESTIGATOR	40	WEEK 6	2010-02-18	46
2	ABC	RS	44444	2		NTRGRESP	Non-target Response	RECIST 1.1	SD	SD	INVESTIGATOR	40	WEEK 6	2010-02-18	46
3	ABC	RS	44444	3	A2	OVRLRESP	Overall Response	RECIST 1.1	PR	PR	INVESTIGATOR	40	WEEK 6	2010-02-18	46
4	ABC	RS	44444	4		TRGRESP	Target Response	RECIST 1.1	NE	NE	INVESTIGATOR	60	WEEK 12	2010-04-02	88
5	ABC	RS	44444	5		NTRGRESP	Non-target Response	RECIST 1.1	NE	NE	INVESTIGATOR	60	WEEK 12	2010-04-02	88
6	ABC	RS	44444	6		SYMPTDTR	Symptomatic Deterioration	PROTOCOL DEFINED RESPONSE CRITERIA	Pleural Effusion	PD	INVESTIGATOR	60	WEEK 12	2010-04-02	88
7	ABC	RS	44444	7	A3	OVRLRESP	Overall Response	PROTOCOL DEFINED RESPONSE CRITERIA	PD	PD	INVESTIGATOR	60	WEEK 12	2010-04-02	88

Example 2

This example shows response assessments determined from the TR domain based on RECIST 1.1 criteria and also shows a confirmation of an equivocal new lesion progression.

Rows 1-4: Show the target response, non-target response, and the overall response by the independent assessor Radiologist 1 using RECIST 1.1 at the week 6 visit. At this week 6 visit, an equivocal new lesion was identified.

Rows 5-8: Show the target response, non-target response, and the overall response by the independent assessor Radiologist 1 using RECIST 1.1 at the week 12 visit. At this week 12 visit, the new lesion was determined to be unequivocally a new lesion.

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Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	RSSEQ	RSLNKGRP	RSTESTCD	RSTEST	RSCAT	RSORRES	RSSTRESC	RSNAM	RSEVAL	RSEVALID	RSACPTFL	VISITNUM	VISIT	RSDTC	RSDY
1	ABC	RS	55555	1		TRGRESP	Target Response	RECIST 1.1	PR	PR	ACE IMAGING	INDEPENDENT ASSESSOR	RADIOLOGIST 1	Y	40	WEEK 6	2010-02-18	46
2	ABC	RS	55555	2		NTRGRESP	Non-target Response	RECIST 1.1	CR	CR	ACE IMAGING	INDEPENDENT ASSESSOR	RADIOLOGIST 1	Y	40	WEEK 6	2010-02-18	46
3	ABC	RS	55555	3		NEWLPROG	New Lesion Progression	RECIST 1.1	EQUIVOCAL	EQUIVOCAL	ACE IMAGING	INDEPENDENT ASSESSOR	RADIOLOGIST 1	Y	40	WEEK 6	2010-02-18	46
4	ABC	RS	55555	4	A2	OVRLRESP	Overall Response	RECIST 1.1	PR	PR	ACE IMAGING	INDEPENDENT ASSESSOR	RADIOLOGIST 1	Y	40	WEEK 6	2010-02-18	46
5	ABC	RS	55555	5		TRGRESP	Target Response	RECIST 1.1	PD	PD	ACE IMAGING	INDEPENDENT ASSESSOR	RADIOLOGIST 1	Y	60	WEEK 12	2010-04-02	88
6	ABC	RS	55555	6		NTRGRESP	Non-target Response	RECIST 1.1	CR	CR	ACE IMAGING	INDEPENDENT ASSESSOR	RADIOLOGIST 1	Y	60	WEEK 12	2010-04-02	88
7	ABC	RS	55555	7		NEWLPROG	New Lesion Progression	RECIST 1.1	UNEQUIVOCAL	UNEQUIVOCAL	ACE IMAGING	INDEPENDENT ASSESSOR	RADIOLOGIST 1	Y	60	WEEK 12	2010-04-02	88
8	ABC	RS	55555	8	A3	OVRLRESP	Overall Response	RECIST 1.1	PD	PD	ACE IMAGING	INDEPENDENT ASSESSOR	RADIOLOGIST 1	Y	60	WEEK 12	2010-04-02	88

Example 3

This example shows best response and the overall response of progression to prior therapies and follow-up therapies.

Row 1: Shows disease progression on or after a prior chemotherapy regimen. The date of progression is represented in RSDTC. RSENTPT and RSENRTPT represent that the disease progression was prior to screening. RSCAT = "UNSPECIFIED" indicates that the criteria used to determine the disease progression was unknown or not collected. RSPLNKGRP = "CM1" is used to link this record in RS to the prior chemotherapy in CM where the CMLNKGRP = "CM1".

Row 2: Shows best response to prior chemotherapy regimen. The date of best response is represented in RSDTC. RSENTPT and RSENRTPT represent that the best response was prior to screening. RSCAT = "UNSPECIFIED" indicates that the criteria used to determine the best response was unknown or not collected. RSPLNKGRP = "CM2" is used to link this record in RS to the prior chemotherapy in CM where the CMLNKGRP = "CM2".

Row 3: Shows best response to prior radiotherapy. The date of best response is represented in RSDTC. RSENTPT and RSENRTPT represent that the best response was prior to screening. RSCAT = "UNSPECIFIED" indicates that the criteria used to determine the best response was unknown or not collected. RSPLNKGRP = "PR2" is used to link this record in RS to the prior radiotherapy in PR where the PRLNKGRP = "PR2".

Rows 4-5: Show best response and progression to a follow-up anti-cancer therapy. The date of best response and date of progression are represented in RSDTC. RSSTTPT and RSSTRTPT represent that the best response and progression were after study treatment discontinuation. RSCAT = "UNSPECIFIED" indicates that the criteria used to determine the best response and progression was unknown or not collected. RSPLNKGRP = "CM3" is used to link this record in RS to the prior chemotherapy in CM where the CMLNKGRP = "CM3".

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Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	RSSEQ	RSLNKGRP	RSTESTCD	RSTEST	RSCAT	RSORRES	RSORRESU	RSSTRESC	RSSTRESN	RSSTRESU	RSEVAL	VISITNUM	VISIT	RSDTC	RSDY	RSSTRTPT	RSSTTPT	RSENRTPT	RSENTPT
1	ABC	RS	55555	1	CM1	OVRLRESP	Overall Response	UNSPECIFIED	PD		PD			INVESTIGATOR	10	SCREEN	2010-02-18	-32			BEFORE	SCREEN
2	ABC	RS	66666	2	CM2	BESTRESP	Best Response	UNSPECIFIED	SD		SD			INVESTIGATOR	10	SCREEN					BEFORE	SCREEN
3	ABC	RS	66666	3	PR2	BESTRESP	Best Response	UNSPECIFIED	MINIMAL RESPONSE		MINIMAL RESPONSE			INVESTIGATOR	10	SCREEN					BEFORE	SCREEN
4	ABC	RS	77777	4	CM3	BESTRESP	Best Response	UNSPECIFIED	SD		SD			INVESTIGATOR	240	FOLLOW-UP MONTH 4	2010-04-02	520	AFTER	STUDY TREATMENT DISCONTINUATION		
5	ABC	RS	77777	5	CM3	OVRLRESP	Overall Response	UNSPECIFIED	PD		PD			INVESTIGATOR	260	FOLLOW-UP MONTH 6	2010-06-01	581	AFTER	STUDY TREATMENT DISCONTINUATION		

References

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- Cheson BD, Fisher RI, Barrington SF, et al. Recommendations for initial evaluation, staging, and response assessment of Hodgkin and non-Hodgkin lymphoma: the Lugano classification. *J Clin Oncol*. 2014;32(27):3059-3068. doi:[10.1200/JCO.2013.54.8800](https://doi.org/10.1200/JCO.2013.54.8800)

6.3.9.3.2 Clinical Classifications Use Case

RS – Clinical Classifications Use Case Assumptions

The following assumptions are unique to the RS domain clinical classifications use case:

- Clinical classifications are named instruments whose output is an ordinal or categorical score that serves as a surrogate for or ranking of disease status or other physiological or biological status.
 - Clinical classifications may be based solely on objective data from clinical records, or they may involve a clinical judgment or interpretation of directly observable signs, behaviors, or other physical manifestations related to a condition or subject status. These physical manifestations may be findings (e.g., lab results, vital signs, clinical events) that are typically represented in other SDTM domains.
- RSCAT is used to group a set of assessments based on a clinical classification. One of the codelists for RSCAT is CCCAT. The CCCAT codelist contains CDISC Controlled Terminology for clinical classifications instruments.
- When using the RS domain to represent a clinical classification instrument that incorporates data from other domains:
 - Whenever possible, all source data must be represented in the topic-based domain(s) to which they pertain. For example, if a lab test value is collected and then scored for a response evaluation or clinical classification instrument, the lab test value must be recorded in the LB domain using the rules that apply to that domain and the tests being represented.
 - If the source value is directly collected on the clinical classification instrument, then the values from the source record may be transcribed to the corresponding RS record, with RSORRES and RSORRESU populated to agree with the units shown on the clinical classification instrument, which may be different from the sponsor’s usual practice for original and standard units.
 - If a clinical classification uses a source value by comparing it to a range (e.g., "2-5", ">3"), then the source value will exist only in the source domain; the range is represented in the corresponding RS record in RSORRES and RSORRESU.
 - In all cases, RSSTRESC/RSSTRESN should be populated with the assigned ordinal score as indicated on the instrument.

The following assumptions are common to the FT and QS domains as well as the Clinical Classifications use case of the RS domain (not the Disease Response use case of RS):

1. The name of a QRS instrument is described under the variable --CAT in the relevant QRS domain (i.e., FT, QS, RS), and may be either abbreviations or longer names. For example, "ADAS-COG", "BPI SHORT FORM", and "APACHE II" are all --CATs which are shortened names for the instruments they represent, whereas "4 STAIR ASCEND" is the FTCAT for the instrument of the same name. Sponsors should always reference CDISC Controlled Terminology.
 - a. The QRS Naming Rules for --CAT, --TEST, and --TESTCD and the list of QRS instruments that have published CDISC Controlled Terminology with NCI/EVS are available at: <https://www.cdisc.org/standards/terminology/controlled-terminology>.
 - b. Refer to the following CDISC Controlled Terminology codelists for QRS instrument --CAT terminology:
 - i. Category of Clinical Classification
 - ii. Category of Functional Test
 - iii. Category of Questionnaire
 - c. QRS --TESTCD/--TEST terminology codelists are listed separately by instrument name.
2. Names of subcategories for groups of items/questions are described under the --SCAT variable.
 - a. --SCAT values are not included in the CDISC Controlled Terminology system but rather controlled as described in the QRS supplements in which they are used.
3. There are cases where QRS CRFs do not include numeric “standardized responses” assigned to text responses (e.g., mild, moderate, severe being 1, 2, 3). It is clearly in everyone's best interest to include the numeric “standardized responses” in the SDTMIG QRS dataset. This is only done when the numeric “standardized responses” are documented in the QRS CRF instructions, a user manual, a website specific to the QRS instrument, or another reference document that provides a clear explanation and rationale for providing them in the SDTMIG QRS dataset.
4. Sponsors should always consult published QRS supplements for guidance on submitting derived information in a SDTMIG QRS domain. Derived variable results in QRS are usually considered captured data. If sponsors operationally derive variable results, then the derived records that are submitted in a QRS domain should be flagged by --DRVFL.
 - a. The following rules apply for “total”-type scores in QRS datasets.
 - i. QRS subtotal, total, etc. scores listed on the CRF are considered captured data and are included in the instrument’s controlled terminology.
 - ii. QRS subtotal, total, etc. scores not listed on the CRF but documented in an associated instrument manual or reference paper are considered captured data and are included in the instrument’s controlled terminology.
 - iii. QRS subtotal, total, etc. scores not listed on the CRF, but known to be included in eData by sponsors are considered as captured data, are included in the instrument’s controlled terminology. The QRS instrument’s CT is considered extensible for this case and the subtotal or total score should be requested to be added.
 1. Any imputations/calculations done to numeric “standardized responses” to produce the total score via transforming numeric “standardized responses” in any way would be done as ADaM derivations.

- b. The QRS instrument subtotal or total score, which is the sum of the numeric responses for an instrument, is populated in --ORRES, --STRESC, and --STRESN. It is considered a captured subtotal or total score without any knowledge of the sponsor-data management processes related to the score.
 - i. If operationally derived by the sponsor, it is the sponsor's responsibility to set the --DRVFL flag based on their eCRF process to derive subtotal and total scores. An investigator-derived score written on a CRF will be considered a captured score and not flagged. When subtotal and total scores are derived by the sponsor, the derived flag (--DRVFL) is set to "Y". However, when the subtotal and total scores are received from a central provider or vendor, the value would go into --ORRES and --DRVFL would be null (see Section 4.1.8.1, [Origin Metadata for Variables](#)).
5. The variable --REPNUM variable is populated when there are multiple repeats of the same question. When records are related to the first trial of the question, the variable --REPNUM should be set to "1". When records are related to the second trial of the same question, --REPNUM should be set to "2", and so forth.
6. The actual version number of an instrument is represented in the --CAT value as designated by the QRS Terminology Team. If it is determined that this is not the case for an instrument:
 - a. Notify the QRS Terminology Team that the instrument has a specific or multiple version numbers. This team will assist in providing an resolution on how the situation will be handled.
 - b. Consider the use of the --GRPID variable to indicate the instrument's version number prior to a decision by the QRS Terminology Team.
 - c. The sponsor is expected to provide information about the version used for each QRS instrument in the metadata (using the Comments column in the Define-XML document). This could be provided as value-level metadata for --CAT.
 - d. The sponsor is expected to provide information about the scoring rules in the metadata.
7. If the variable --TEST is represented with verbatim text >40 characters, represent the abbreviated meaningful text in --TEST within 40 characters and describe the full text of the item in the study metadata. If the verbatim item response (e.g., --QSORRES) is >200 characters, represent the abbreviated meaningful text in QSORRES within the 200 characters and describe the full text in the study metadata; see Section 4 of the QRS supplement. See Section 4.5.3, [Text Strings that Exceed the Maximum Length for General Observation-class Domain Variables](#), for further information.
 - a. The instrument's annotated CRF can also be used as a reference for the full text in both of these situations.
8. --EVAL and --EVALID must not be used to model QRS data in SDTM. These variables have had various interpretations on QRS CRFs and were used to represent a multitude of evaluator information about QRS instruments. This has made it more difficult for users of SDTM QRS data to interpret this data and more difficult to pool data for analyses. If needed, supplemental qualifiers may be used to represent this data. Updated information on a proposed solution to this issue will be posted on the CDISC QRS webpage (<https://www.cdisc.org/standards/foundational/qrs>).
9. All standard QRS supplement development is coordinated with the CDISC SDS QRS Subteam as the governing body. The process involves drafting the controlled terminology and defining instrument-specific standardized values for qualifier, timing, and result variables to populate the SDTMIG FT, QS, and RS domains. These supplements are developed based on user demand and therapeutic area standards development needs. Sponsors should always consult the CDISC website to review the terminology and supplements prior to modeling any QRS instrument.
 - a. Sponsors may participate and/or request the development of additional QRS supplements and terminology through the CDISC SDS QRS subteam and the Controlled Terminology QRS subteam.
 - i. Once generated, the QRS supplement is posted on the CDISC website (<https://www.cdisc.org/standards/foundational/qrs>).

ii. Sponsors should always consult the published QRS supplements for guidance on submitting derived information in SDTMIG-based domains.

10. Any identifiers, timing variables, or findings general observation class qualifiers may be added to a QRS domain, but the following qualifiers would generally not be used: --POS, --BODSYS, --ORNRLO, --ORNRHI, --STNRLO, --STNRHI, --STRNC, --NRIND, --XFN, --LOINC, --SPEC, --SPCCND, --LOC, --FAST, --TOX, --TOXGR, --SEV.

RS – Examples - Clinical Classifications

The following example is for a clinical classification. For additional RS examples, see the CDISC-published supplements for individual clinical classifications, at <https://www.cdisc.org/standards/foundational/qrs>.

Example 1

Glasgow Coma Scale NINDS Version (GCS NINDS VERSION)

The rs.xpt dataset represents the items from the GCS NINDS VERSION instrument.

rs.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	RSSEQ	RSTESTCD	RSTEST	RSCAT	RSORRES	RSSTRESC	RSSTRESN	RSLOBXFL	VISITNUM	RSBTC
1	STUDYX	RS	P0001	1	GCS0101	GCS01-Best Eye Response	GCS NINDS VERSION	No eye opening	1	1	Y	1	2012-11-16
2	STUDYX	RS	P0001	2	GCS0102	GCS01-Motor Response	GCS NINDS VERSION	Abnormal extension	2	2	Y	1	2012-11-16
3	STUDYX	RS	P0001	3	GCS0103	GCS01-Verbal Response	GCS NINDS VERSION	Incomprehensible sound	2	2	Y	1	2012-11-16
4	STUDYX	RS	P0001	4	GCS0104	GCS01-Total Score	GCS NINDS VERSION	5	5	5	Y	1	2012-11-16
5	STUDYX	RS	P0001	5	GCS0105A	GCS01-Confounder: GCS Accurate	GCS NINDS VERSION	CHECKED	CHECKED		Y	1	2012-11-16
6	STUDYX	RS	P0001	6	GCS0105B	GCS01-Confounder: Paralytic	GCS NINDS VERSION	CHECKED	CHECKED		Y	1	2012-11-16
7	STUDYX	RS	P0001	7	GCS0105C	GCS01-Confounder: Alcohol/Drug of Abuse	GCS NINDS VERSION	NOT CHECKED	NOT CHECKED		Y	1	2012-11-16
8	STUDYX	RS	P0001	8	GCS0105D	GCS01-Confounder: C-Spine Injury	GCS NINDS VERSION	NOT CHECKED	NOT CHECKED		Y	1	2012-11-16
9	STUDYX	RS	P0001	9	GCS0105E	GCS01-Confounder: Hypoxia/Hypotension	GCS NINDS VERSION	NOT CHECKED	NOT CHECKED		Y	1	2012-11-16
10	STUDYX	RS	P0001	10	GCS0105F	GCS01-Confounder: Hypothermia	GCS NINDS VERSION	NOT CHECKED	NOT CHECKED		Y	1	2012-11-16
11	STUDYX	RS	P0001	11	GCS0105G	GCS01-Confounder: Sedation	GCS NINDS VERSION	NOT CHECKED	NOT CHECKED		Y	1	2012-11-16
12	STUDYX	RS	P0001	12	GCS0105H	GCS01-Confounder: Unknown	GCS NINDS VERSION	NOT CHECKED	NOT CHECKED		Y	1	2012-11-16

6.3.10 Subject Characteristics (SC)

SC – Description/Overview

A findings domain that contains subject-related data not collected in other domains.

SC – Specification

sc.xpt, Subject Characteristics — Findings. One record per characteristic per visit per subject., Tabulation.

Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format!	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
STUDYID	Study Identifier	Char		Identifier	Unique identifier for a study.	Req
DOMAIN	Domain Abbreviation	Char	SC	Identifier	Two-character abbreviation for the domain.	Req
USUBJID	Unique Subject Identifier	Char		Identifier	Identifier used to uniquely identify a subject across all studies for all applications or submissions involving the product.	Req
SCSEQ	Sequence Number	Num		Identifier	Sequence number given to ensure uniqueness of subject records within a domain. May be any valid number.	Req
SCGRPID	Group ID	Char		Identifier	Used to tie together a block of related records in a single domain for a subject.	Perm
SCSPID	Sponsor-Defined Identifier	Char		Identifier	Sponsor-defined reference number. May be preprinted on the CRF as an explicit line identifier or defined in the sponsor's operational database.	Perm
SCTESTCD	Subject Characteristic Short Name	Char	(SCTESTCD)	Topic	Short name of the measurement, test, or examination described in SCTEST. It can be used as a column name when converting a dataset from a vertical to a horizontal format. The value in SCTESTCD cannot be longer than 8 characters, nor can it start with a number (e.g., "1TEST" is not valid). SCTESTCD cannot contain characters other than letters, numbers, or underscores. Examples: "MARISTAT", "NATORIG".	Req
SCTEST	Subject Characteristic	Char	(SCTEST)	Synonym Qualifier	Verbatim name of the test or examination used to obtain the measurement or finding. The value in SCTEST cannot be longer than 40 characters. Examples: "Marital Status", "National Origin".	Req
SCCAT	Category for Subject Characteristic	Char	*	Grouping Qualifier	Used to define a category of related records.	Perm
SCSCAT	Subcategory for Subject Characteristic	Char	*	Grouping Qualifier	A further categorization of the subject characteristic.	Perm
SCORRES	Result or Finding in Original Units	Char		Result Qualifier	Result of the subject characteristic as originally received or collected.	Exp
SCORRESU	Original Units	Char	(UNIT)	Variable Qualifier	Original unit in which the data were collected. The unit for SCORRES.	Perm
SCSTRESC	Character Result/Finding in Std Format	Char		Result Qualifier	Contains the result value for all findings copied or derived from SCORRES, in a standard format or standard units. SCSTRESC should store all results or findings in character format; if results are numeric, they should also be stored in numeric format in SCSTRESN. For example, if a test has results "NONE", "NEG", and "NEGATIVE" in SCORRES, and these results effectively have the same meaning, they could be represented in standard format in SCSTRESC as "NEGATIVE".	Exp
SCSTRESN	Numeric Result/Finding in Standard Units	Num		Result Qualifier	Used for continuous or numeric results or findings in standard format; copied in numeric format from SCSTRESC. SCSTRESN should store all numeric test results or findings.	Perm
SCSTRESU	Standard Units	Char	(UNIT)	Variable Qualifier	Standardized unit used for SCSTRESC or SCSTRESN.	Perm
SCSTAT	Completion Status	Char	(ND)	Record Qualifier	Used to indicate that the measurement was not done. Should be null if a result exists in SCORRES.	Perm
SCREASND	Reason Not Performed	Char		Record Qualifier	Describes why the observation has no result. Example: "Subject refused". Used in conjunction with SCSTAT when value is "NOT DONE".	Perm
VISITNUM	Visit Number	Num		Timing	Clinical encounter number. Numeric version of VISIT, used for sorting.	Perm
VISIT	Visit Name	Char		Timing	Protocol-defined description of a clinical encounter. May be used in addition to VISITNUM and/or VISITDY.	Perm
VISITDY	Planned Study Day of Visit	Num		Timing	Planned study day of the visit based upon RFSTDTCT in Demographics.	Perm

Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
TAETORD	Planned Order of Element within Arm	Num		Timing	Number that gives the planned order of the element within the arm.	Perm
EPOCH	Epoch	Char	(EPOCH)	Timing	Epoch associated with the start date/time at which the assessment was made.	Perm
SCDTC	Date/Time of Collection	Char	ISO 8601 datetime or interval	Timing	Collection date and time of the subject characteristic represented in ISO 8601 character format.	Perm
SCDY	Study Day of Examination	Num		Timing	Study day of collection, measured as integer days. Algorithm for calculations must be relative to the sponsor-defined RFSTDTC variable in Demographics.	Perm

¹In this column, an asterisk (*) indicates that the variable may be subject to controlled terminology. CDISC/NCI codelist values are enclosed in parentheses.

SC – Assumptions

1. The structure of subject characteristics is based on the Findings general observation class and is an extension of the demographics data, including socioeconomic or other broad characteristics. The structure for demographic data is fixed and includes date of birth, age, sex, race, ethnicity, and country. Subject characteristics may be collected periodically over time. Some examples of subject characteristics include education level, marital status, and national origin.
2. Associations between some subject characteristic tests and response codelists are described in the SC Codetable, available at <https://www.cdisc.org/standards/terminology/controlled-terminology>.
3. Any Identifiers, Timing variables, or Findings general observation class qualifiers may be added to the SC domain, but the following qualifiers would generally not be used in SC: --MODIFY, --POS, --BODSYS, --ORNRLO, --ORNRHI, --STNRLO, --STNRHI, --STNRC, --NRIND, --RESCAT, --XFN, --NAM, --LOINC, --SPEC, --SPCCND, --BLFL, --LOBXFL, --FAST, --DRVFL, --TOX, --TOXGR, --SEV.

SC – Examples

Example 1

This example shows data collected once per subject that does not fit into the Demographics (DM) domain. For this example, national origin and marital status were collected.

sc.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	SCSEQ	SCTESTCD	SCTEST	SCORRES	SCSTRESC	SCDTC
1	ABC	SC	ABC-001-001	1	NATORIG	National Origin	UNITED STATES	USA	1999-06-19
2	ABC	SC	ABC-001-001	2	MARISTAT	Marital Status	DIVORCED	DIVORCED	1999-06-19
3	ABC	SC	ABC-001-002	1	NATORIG	National Origin	CANADA	CAN	1999-03-19
4	ABC	SC	ABC-001-002	2	MARISTAT	Marital Status	MARRIED	MARRIED	1999-03-19
5	ABC	SC	ABC-001-003	1	NATORIG	National Origin	USA	USA	1999-05-03
6	ABC	SC	ABC-001-003	2	MARISTAT	Marital Status	NEVER MARRIED	NEVER MARRIED	1999-05-03
7	ABC	SC	ABC-001-201	1	NATORIG	National Origin	JAPAN	JPN	1999-06-14
8	ABC	SC	ABC-002-001	2	MARISTAT	Marital Status	WIDOWED	WIDOWED	1999-06-14

Example 2

In this example, only infants were study subjects. However, with the possible exception of USUBJID values, the example would be unchanged for a study in which mothers were study subjects. If these data were collected for an infant who was an associated person, they would be represented in the APSC domain and the dataset would include APID, RSUBJID, and SREL, rather than USUBJID.

Although there is a test for gestational age in the CDISC Controlled Terminology for Reproductive Findings, gestational age is an attribute of the fetus or infant, and is not a finding about their reproductive system; in this example, gestational age is represented in the Subject Characteristics (SC) domain. The structure of the SC domain formerly was 1 record per characteristic (test) per subject, but with this version of the SDTMIG the structure has changed to allow multiple records per test. This example shows multiple estimates of gestational age for the same subject. Not all of the values of METHOD shown in this example are currently in the METHOD codelist.

Gestational age is often expressed (and sometimes collected) in weeks and days. SDTM does not support the recording of an individual finding result with mixed units (e.g., "20 weeks and 5 days"), so the gestational age would be converted to days for representation in SDTM.

sc.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	SCSEQ	SCTESTCD	SCTEST	SCCAT	SCORRES	SCORRESU	SCSTRESC	SCSTRESN	SCSTRESU	SCMETHOD	VISITNUM	SCDTC	SCDY
1	ABC-123	SC	101	1	EGESTAGE	Estimated Gestational Age	PREGNANCY-RELATED FINDINGS	100	DAYS	100	100	DAYS	MENSTRUAL HISTORY	10	2017-03-02	196
2	ABC-123	SC	101	2	EGESTAGE	Estimated Gestational Age	PREGNANCY-RELATED FINDINGS	135	DAYS	135	135	DAYS	ULTRASOUND	11	20-17-04-01	226
3	ABC-123	SC	101	3	EGESTAGE	Estimated Gestational Age	PREGNANCY-RELATED FINDINGS	265	DAYS	265	265	DAYS	BALLARD	13.1	20-17-06-10	297

Example 3

This example shows data from a multi-year study in which marital status and whether the subject was a student were collected annually.

sc.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	SCSEQ	SCTESTCD	SCTEST	SCORRES	SCSTRESC	SCDTC	SCDY
1	ABC123	SC	305	1	MARISTAT	Marital Status	NEVER MARRIED	NEVER MARRIED	2012-01-14	-2
2	ABC123	SC	305	2	STDNTIND	Student Indicator	Y	Y	2012-01-14	-2
3	ABC123	SC	305	3	MARISTAT	Marital Status	DOMESTIC PARTNER	DOMESTIC PARTNER	2013-01-22	374
4	ABC123	SC	305	4	STDNTIND	Student Indicator	Y	Y	2013-01-22	374
5	ABC123	SC	305	5	MARISTAT	Marital Status	MARRIED	MARRIED	2014-01-16	734
6	ABC123	SC	305	6	STDNTIND	Student Indicator	N	N	2014-01-16	734

6.3.11 Subject Status (SS)

SS – Description/Overview

A findings domain that contains the subject's status that is evaluated periodically to determine if it has changed.

SS – Specification

ss.xpt, Subject Status — Findings. One record per status per visit per subject, Tabulation.

Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
STUDYID	Study Identifier	Char		Identifier	Unique identifier for a study.	Req
DOMAIN	Domain Abbreviation	Char	SS	Identifier	Two-character abbreviation for the domain.	Req

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Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
USUBJID	Unique Subject Identifier	Char		Identifier	Identifier used to uniquely identify a subject across all studies for all applications or submissions involving the product.	Req
SSSEQ	Sequence Number	Num		Identifier	Sequence number given to ensure uniqueness of subject records within a domain. May be any valid number.	Req
SSGRPID	Group ID	Char		Identifier	Used to tie together a block of related records in a single domain for a subject.	Perm
SSSPID	Sponsor-Defined Identifier	Char		Identifier	Sponsor-defined reference number. May be preprinted on the CRF as an explicit line identifier or defined in the sponsor's operational database. Example: Line number from the Procedure or Test page.	Perm
SSTESTCD	Status Short Name	Char	(SSTESTCD)	Topic	Short name of the status assessment described in SSTEST. It can be used as a column name when converting a dataset from a vertical to a horizontal format. The value in SSTESTCD cannot be longer than 8 characters, nor can it start with a number (e.g., "1TEST" is not valid). SSTESTCD cannot contain characters other than letters, numbers, or underscores. Example: "SURVSTAT".	Req
SSTEST	Status Name	Char	(SSTEST)	Synonym Qualifier	Verbatim name of the status assessment used to obtain the finding. The value in SSTEST cannot be longer than 40 characters. Example: "Survival Status".	Req
SSCAT	Category for Assessment	Char	*	Grouping Qualifier	Used to categorize observations across subjects.	Perm
SSSCAT	Subcategory for Assessment	Char	*	Grouping Qualifier	A further categorization.	Perm
SSORRES	Result or Finding Original Result	Char		Result Qualifier	Result of the status assessment finding as originally received or collected.	Exp
SSSTRESC	Character Result/Finding in Std Format	Char	(SSTATRS)	Result Qualifier	Contains the result value for all findings copied or derived from SSORRES, in a standard format.	Exp
SSSTAT	Completion Status	Char	(ND)	Record Qualifier	Used to indicate a status assessment was not done. Should be null if a result exists in SSORRES.	Perm
SSREASND	Reason Assessment Not Performed	Char		Record Qualifier	Describes why an assessment was not performed. Example: "Subject refused". Used in conjunction with SSSTAT when value is "NOT DONE".	Perm
SSEVAL	Evaluator	Char	(EVAL)	Record Qualifier	Role of the person who provided the evaluation. Used only for results that are subjective (e.g., assigned by a person or a group). Should be null for records that contain collected or derived data. Examples: "CAREGIVER", "ADJUDICATION COMMITTEE", "FRIEND".	Perm
VISITNUM	Visit Number	Num		Timing	Clinical encounter number. Numeric version of VISIT, used for sorting.	Exp
VISIT	Visit Name	Char		Timing	Protocol-defined description of clinical encounter. May be used in addition to VISITNUM and/or VISITDY.	Perm
VISITDY	Planned Study Day of Visit	Num		Timing	Planned study day of the visit based upon RFSTDTC in Demographics.	Perm
TAETORD	Planned Order of Element within Arm	Num		Timing	Number that gives the planned order of the element within the arm.	Perm
EPOCH	Epoch	Char	(EPOCH)	Timing	Epoch associated with the start date/time of the subject status assessment.	Perm
SSDTC	Date/Time of Assessment	Char	ISO 8601 datetime or interval	Timing	Date and time of the subject status assessment represented in ISO 8601 character format.	Exp
SSDY	Study Day of Assessment	Num		Timing	Study day of the subject status assessment, measured as integer days. Algorithm for calculations must be relative to the sponsor-defined RFSTDTC variable in Demographics.	Perm

¹In this column, an asterisk (*) indicates that the variable may be subject to controlled terminology. CDISC/NCI codelist values are enclosed in parentheses.

SS – Assumptions

1. Details about the circumstances of a subject's status are stored in the appropriate separate domain(s), even when collection is triggered by the response to the status assessment. For example, if a subject's survival status is "DEAD", the date of death must be stored in DM and within a final disposition record in DS. Only the status collection date, the status question, and the status response are stored in SS.

2. RELREC may be used to link assessments in SS with data in other domains that were collected as a result of the subject's status assessment.
3. There are separate codelists for SS tests and responses.
 - a. Associations between the SS tests and response codelists are described in the SS Codetable, available at <https://www.cdisc.org/standards/terminology/controlled-terminology>.
4. Any Identifiers, Timing variables, or Findings general observation class qualifiers may be added to the SS domain, but the following qualifiers would generally not be used: --MODIFY, --POS, --BODSYS, --ORRESU, --ORNRLO, --ORNRHI, --STRESN, --STRESU, --STNRLO, --STNRHI, --STNRC, --NRIND, --RESCAT, --XFN, --NAM, --LOINC, --SPEC, --SPCCND, --LOC, --METHOD, --BLFL, --FAST, --DRVFL, --TOX, --TOXGR, --SEV.

SS – Examples

Example 1

In this example, subjects complete a 10-week treatment regimen and are then contacted by phone every month for 3 months. The phone contact assesses the subject's survival status. If the survival status is "DEAD", additional information is collected in order to complete the subject's final disposition record in DS and to record the date of death in DM (DS and DM records are not shown here).

ss.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	SSSEQ	SSTESTCD	SSTEST	SSORRES	SSSTRESC	VISITNUM	VISIT	SSDTC
1	XYZ	SS	XYZ-333-009	1	SURVSTAT	Survival Status	ALIVE	ALIVE	10	MONTH 1	2010-04-15
2	XYZ	SS	XYZ-333-009	2	SURVSTAT	Survival Status	ALIVE	ALIVE	20	MONTH 2	2010-05-12
3	XYZ	SS	XYZ-333-009	3	SURVSTAT	Survival Status	ALIVE	ALIVE	30	MONTH 3	2010-06-15
4	XYZ	SS	XYZ-428-021	1	SURVSTAT	Survival Status	ALIVE	ALIVE	10	MONTH 1	2010-08-03
5	XYZ	SS	XYZ-428-021	2	SURVSTAT	Survival Status	DEAD	DEAD	20	MONTH 2	2010-09-06

6.3.12 Tumor/Lesion Domains

The Tumor/Lesion domains (TU, TR) represent data collected in clinical trials where sites of disease (e.g., tumors/lesions/locations of interest, lymph nodes, organs of interest in the assessment of the disease) are identified and then repeatedly measured/assessed at subsequent time points and often used in an evaluation of disease response(s). As such, these domains would be applicable for representing data to support disease response criteria. These 2 domains each have a distinct purpose and are related to each other, and may also be related to assessments in the RS domain (see Section 6.3.9.3, [Disease Response and Clin Classification](#)).

6.3.12.1 Tumor/Lesion Identification (TU)

TU – Description/Overview

A findings domain that represents data that uniquely identifies tumors, lesions, or locations of interest under study.

The TU domain represents data that uniquely identifies tumors, lesions, or locations of interest (e.g., tumors, cardiovascular culprit lesions, organs, bone marrow, other sites of disease such as lymph nodes). Commonly, tumors/lesions/locations of interest are identified by an investigator and/or independent assessor and classified according to the disease assessment criteria. For example, an oncology study using RECIST criteria would identify target, non-target, and new tumors. A record in the TU domain contains the following information:

- a unique tumor ID value

- anatomical location of the tumor
- method used to identify the tumor
- role of the individual identifying the tumor
- timing information.

TU – Specification

tu.xpt, Tumor/Lesion Identification — Findings. One record per identified tumor per subject per assessor, Tabulation.

Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
STUDYID	Study Identifier	Char		Identifier	Unique identifier for a study.	Req
DOMAIN	Domain Abbreviation	Char	TU	Identifier	Two-character abbreviation for the domain.	Req
USUBJID	Unique Subject Identifier	Char		Identifier	Identifier used to uniquely identify a subject across all studies for all applications or submissions involving the product.	Req
TUSEQ	Sequence Number	Num		Identifier	Sequence number given to ensure uniqueness within a dataset for a subject. May be any valid number.	Req
TUGRPID	Group ID	Char		Identifier	Used to link together a block of related records within a subject in a domain. Can be used to group split or merged tumors/lesions which have been identified.	Perm
TUREFID	Reference ID	Char		Identifier	Internal or external identifier (e.g., medical image ID number).	Perm
TUSPID	Sponsor-Defined Identifier	Char		Identifier	Sponsor-defined identifier.	Perm
TULNKID	Link ID	Char		Identifier	Identifier used to link identified tumor/lesion/location of interest to the assessment results (in TR domain) over the course of the study.	Exp
TULNKGRP	Link Group ID	Char		Identifier	Identifier used to link related records across domains. This will usually be a many-to-one relationship.	Perm
TUTESTCD	Tumor/Lesion ID Short Name	Char	(TUTESTCD)	Topic	Short name of the TEST in TUTEST. TUTESTCD cannot be longer than 8 characters nor can start with a number. TUTESTCD cannot contain characters other than letters, numbers, or underscores. Example: "TUMIDENT". See assumption 3.	Req
TUTEST	Tumor/Lesion ID Test Name	Char	(TUTEST)	Synonym Qualifier	Verbatim name of the test for the tumor/lesion identification. The value in TUTEST cannot be longer than 40 characters. Example: "Tumor identification". See assumption 3.	Req
TUORRES	Tumor/Lesion ID Result	Char		Result Qualifier	Result of the tumor/lesion identification. The result of tumor/lesion identification is a classification of the identified tumor/lesion. Example: When TUTESTCD = "TUMIDENT", values of TUORRES might be "TARGET", "NON-TARGET", "NEW", or "BENIGN ABNORMALITY".	Exp
TUSTRESC	Tumor/Lesion ID Result Std. Format	Char	(TUIDRS)	Result Qualifier	Contains the result value for all findings copied or derived from TUORRES in a standard format.	Exp
TUNAM	Laboratory/Vendor Name	Char		Record Qualifier	The name or identifier of the vendor that performed the tumor/lesion identification. This column can be left null when the investigator provides the complete set of data in the domain.	Perm
TULOC	Location of the Tumor/Lesion	Char	(LOC)	Record Qualifier	Used to specify the anatomical location of the identified tumor/lesion (e.g., "LIVER"). Note: When anatomical location is broken down and collected as distinct pieces of data that when combined provide the overall location information (e.g., laterality/directionality/distribution), then additional anatomical location qualifiers should be used. See assumption 3.	Exp
TULAT	Laterality	Char	(LAT)	Variable Qualifier	Qualifier for anatomical location or specimen further detailing laterality (e.g., "LEFT", "RIGHT", "BILATERAL").	Perm
TUDIR	Directionality	Char	(DIR)	Variable Qualifier	Qualifier for anatomical location or specimen further detailing directionality (e.g., "UPPER", "INTERIOR").	Perm
TUPORTOT	Portion or Totality	Char	(PORTOT)	Variable Qualifier	Qualifier for anatomical location or specimen further detailing the distribution, which means arrangement of, or apportioning of. Examples: "ENTIRE", "SINGLE", "SEGMENT", "MULTIPLE".	Perm

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Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
TUMETHOD	Method of Identification	Char	(METHOD)	Record Qualifier	Method used to identify the tumor/lesion. Examples: "MRI", "CT SCAN".	Exp
TULOBXFL	Last Observation Before Exposure Flag	Char	(NY)	Record Qualifier	Operationally derived indicator used to identify the last non-missing value prior to RFXSTDTC. Should be "Y" or null.	Exp
TUBLFL	Baseline Flag	Char	(NY)	Record Qualifier	Indicator used to identify a baseline value. Should be "Y" or null. Note that TUBLFL is retained for backward compatibility. The authoritative baseline flag for statistical analysis is in an ADaM dataset.	Perm
TUEVAL	Evaluator	Char	(EVAL)	Record Qualifier	Role of the person who provided the evaluation. Examples: "ADJUDICATION COMMITTEE", "INDEPENDENT ASSESSOR". This column can be left null when the investigator provides the complete set of data in the domain. However, the column should contain no null values when data from 1 or more independent assessors is included. For example, the rows attributed to the investigator should contain a value of "INVESTIGATOR".	Exp
TUEVALID	Evaluator Identifier	Char	(MEDEVAL)	Variable Qualifier	Used to distinguish multiple evaluators with the same role recorded in --EVAL. Examples: "RADIOLOGIST1", "RADIOLOGIST2". See assumption 9.	Perm
TUACPTFL	Accepted Record Flag	Char	(NY)	Record Qualifier	In cases where more than 1 independent assessor (e.g., "RADIOLOGIST 1", "RADIOLOGIST 2", "ADJUDICATION COMMITTEE") provide independent assessments at the same time point, this flag identifies the record that is considered to be the accepted assessment.	Perm
VISITNUM	Visit Number	Num		Timing	Clinical encounter number. Numeric version of VISIT, used for sorting.	Exp
VISIT	Visit Name	Char		Timing	Protocol-defined description of a clinical encounter.	Perm
VISITDY	Planned Study Day of Visit	Num		Timing	Planned study day of the visit based upon RFSTDTC in Demographics. Should be an integer.	Perm
TAETORD	Planned Order of Element within Arm	Num		Timing	Number that gives the planned order of the element within the arm for the element in which the assessment was made.	Perm
EPOCH	Epoch	Char	(EPOCH)	Timing	Epoch associated with the date/time at which the assessment was made.	Perm
TUDTC	Date/Time of Tumor/Lesion Identification	Char	ISO 8601 datetime or interval	Timing	TUDTC variable represents the date of the scan/image/physical exam. TUDTC does not represent the date that the image was read to identify tumors. TUDTC also does not represent the VISIT date.	Exp
TUDY	Study Day of Tumor/Lesion Identification	Num		Timing	Study day of the scan/image/physical exam, measured as integer days. Algorithm for calculations must be relative to the sponsor-defined RFSTDTC variable in Demographics.	Perm

¹In this column, an asterisk (*) indicates that the variable may be subject to controlled terminology. CDISC/NCI codelist values are enclosed in parentheses.

TU – Assumptions

1. The TU domain should contain only 1 record for each unique tumor/lesion/location of interest identified by an assessor (e.g., investigator, independent assessor) per medical evaluator. The initial identification of a tumor/lesion/location of interest is done once, usually at baseline (e.g., identification of target and non-target tumors/lesions) or first appearance of new tumor/lesion. The identification information, including the location description, must not be repeated for every visit. A record is required in TU to identify and create the TULNKID when there are associated records in TR with matching TRLNKID. The following are examples of when post-baseline records might be included in the TU domain:
 - a. A new tumor/lesion may emerge at any time during a study; therefore, a new post-baseline record would represent the identification of the new tumor/lesion.
 - b. If a tumor/lesion identified at baseline subsequently splits into separate distinct tumors/lesions, then additional post-baseline records can be included to distinctly identify the split tumors/lesions.

- c. In situations where a re-baseline of targets and non-targets is required (e.g., a cross-over study), then a separate set of target and non-target tumors/lesions might be identified and those identification records would be represented.
- 2. TRLNKID is used to relate an identification record in the TU domain to assessment records in the Tumor/Lesion Results (TR) domain. The organization of data across the TU and TR domains requires a linking mechanism. The TULNKID variable is used to provide a unique code for each identified tumor/lesion. The values of TULNKID are compound values that may carry the following information: an indication of the role (or assessor) providing the data record, when it is someone other than the principal investigator; an indication of whether the data record is for a target or non-target tumor/lesion; a tracking identifier or number; and an indication of whether the tumor/lesion has split (see assumption 3 for details on splitting). A RELREC relationship record can be created to describe the link, probably as a dataset-to-dataset link.

TUTESTCD/TUTEST values for this domain are published as Controlled Terminology. For some TUTESTCD/TUTEST values, CDISC CT includes codelists for use with TUORRES. The associations between the test values and results are in the Oncology codetable, which, along with the CT Rules for Oncology, is available at <https://www.cdisc.org/standards/terminology/controlled-terminology>. During the course of a trial, a tumor/lesion might split into one or more distinct tumors/lesions, or 2 or more tumors/lesions might merge to form a single tumor/lesion. The following example shows the preferred approach for representing split lesions in TU. However, the approach depends on how the data for split and merged tumors/lesions are captured. The preferred approach requires the measurements of each distinct tumor/lesion to be captured individually.

Example target tumor T04, identified at the screening visit, splits into 2 at week 16. Two new records are created with TUTEST = "Tumor Split"; TULNKID reflects the split by adding 0.1 and 0.2 to the original TULNKID value.

TULNKID	TUTESTCD	TUTEST	TUORRES	VISIT
T01	TUMIDENT	Tumor Identification	TARGET	SCREEN
T02	TUMIDENT	Tumor Identification	TARGET	SCREEN
T03	TUMIDENT	Tumor Identification	TARGET	SCREEN
T04	TUMIDENT	Tumor Identification	TARGET	SCREEN
NT01	TUMIDENT	Tumor Identification	NON-TARGET	SCREEN
NT02	TUMIDENT	Tumor Identification	NON-TARGET	SCREEN
T04.1	TUSPLIT	Tumor Split	TARGET	WEEK 16
T04.2	TUSPLIT	Tumor Split	TARGET	WEEK 16
NEW01	TUMIDENT	Tumor Identification	NEW	WEEK 32

If the data collection does not support this approach (i.e., measurements of split tumors/lesions are reported as a summary under the "parent" tumor/lesion), then it may not be possible to include a record in the TU domain. In this situation, the assessments of split and merge tumors/lesions would be represented only in the TR domain.

- 3. For some response criteria (e.g., Lugano, Kumar IMWG 2016), tumors are assessed by location of interest. A record is required in TU in order to link the assessments of the particular location of interest in TR.

This example represents tumors assessed by location of interest. In TULNKID = "L01", the spleen is identified as a location of interest using computerized tomography (CT) scan. In TULNKID = "L04", the whole body is identified as a location of interest using positron emission tomography (PET) scan.

TULNKID	TUTESTCD	TUTEST	TUORRES	TULOC	TUMETHOD
L01	TUMIDENT	Tumor Identification	LOCATION OF INTEREST	SPLEEN	CT SCAN
L02	TUMIDENT	Tumor Identification	LOCATION OF INTEREST	LIVER	CT SCAN
L03	TUMIDENT	Tumor Identification	LOCATION OF INTEREST	BONE MARROW	PET SCAN
L04	TUMIDENT	Tumor Identification	LOCATION OF INTEREST	BODY	PET SCAN

- 4. During the course of a trial, when a new tumor/lesion is identified, information about that new tumor/lesion may be collected to different levels of detail. For example, if anatomical location of a new tumor/lesion is not collected, TULOC will be blank. All new tumors/lesions are to be represented in TU and TR domains.

5. The additional anatomical location variables --LAT, --DIR, --PORTOT were added from the SDTM. These extra variables allow for more detailed information to be collected that further clarifies the value of the TULOC variable.
6. In the oncology setting, when a new tumor is identified, a record must be included in both the TU and TR domains. At a minimum, the TR record would contain TRLNKID = "NEW0" and TRTESTCD = "TUMSTATE" and TRORES = "PRESENT" for unequivocal new tumors. The TU record may contain different levels of detail depending upon the data collection methods employed. Although it is possible that a sponsor may have a different chosen method, the following are the most common scenarios:
 - a. The occurrence of a new tumor/lesion is the sole piece of information that a sponsor collects, because this is a sign of disease progression; no further details are required. In such cases, a record would be created where TUTEST = "Tumor Identification" and TUORRES = "NEW", and the identifier, TULNKID, would be populated in order to link to the associated information in the TR domain.
 - b. The occurrence of a new tumor/lesion and the anatomical location of that newly identified tumor/lesion are the only collected pieces of information. In this case, it is expected that a record would be created where TUTEST = "Tumor Identification" and TUORRES = "NEW"; the TULOC variable would be populated with the anatomical location information (the additional location variables may be populated depending on the level of detail collected), and the identifier, TULNKID, would be populated in order to link to the associated information in the TR domain.
 - c. The sponsor records the occurrence of a new tumor/lesion to the same level of detail as target tumors/lesions. For example, with the occurrence of a new tumor/lesion, its anatomical location and its measurement might be recorded. In this case, it is expected that a record would be created where TUTEST = "Tumor Identification" and TUORRES = "NEW". The TULOC variable would be populated with the anatomical location information (the additional location variables may be populated depending on the level of detail collected) and the identifier, TULNKID, would be populated in order to link to the associated information in the TR domain. In this scenario, measurements/assessments would also be recorded in the TR domain.
7. The acceptance flag variable (TUACPTFL) identifies records that have been determined to be the accepted assessments/measurements by an independent assessor. This flag would be provided by an independent assessor and when multiple evaluators (e.g., "RADIOLOGIST 1", "RADIOLOGIST 2", "ADJUDICATOR") provide assessments or evaluations at the same time point or an overall evaluation. This flag should not be used by a sponsor for any other purpose. It is not expected that the TUACPTFL flag would be populated by the sponsor; instead, that type of record selection should be handled in the analysis dataset (ADaM).
8. The evaluator-specified variable TUEVALID is used in conjunction with TUEVAL to provide additional detail regarding who is providing tumor identification information (e.g., TUEVAL = "INDEPENDENT ASSESSOR", TUEVALID = "RADIOLOGIST 1"). The TUEVALID variable is subject to controlled terminology. **Note:** TUEVAL must also be populated when TUEVALID is populated.
9. If indicator questions for specific types of tumor or lesions are collected (e.g., Does the subject have target tumors? Does the subject have any non-targets? Did the subject have metastatic disease at screening?), then these TUTESTs will be included in TU. If indicator questions are not collected, do not introduce them into TU.

This example shows indicator TUTESTs for a subject with non-target lesions only.

TULNKID	TUTESTCD	TUTEST	TUORRES	TULOC	TUMETHOD
	NTIND	Non-Target Indicator	Y		CT SCAN
	TIND	Target Indicator	N		CT SCAN
NT01	TUMIDENT	Tumor Identification	NON-TARGET	LUNG	CT SCAN

This example shows indicator TUTESTs for the identification of the sites of metastatic disease sites at baseline.

TULNKID	TUTESTCD	TUTEST	TUORRES	TUSTAT	TULOC	TUMETHOD	VISIT
	METIND	Metastatic Tumor Site Indicator	Y		LIVER	CT SCAN	BASELINE
	METIND	Metastatic Tumor Site Indicator	N		BRAIN	MRI	BASELINE
	METIND	Metastatic Tumor Site Indicator		NOT DONE	PLEURAL CAVITY		BASELINE

10. Disease recurrence can be represented in the TU domain as an identification for the appearance of new tumors. The TUTEST Disease Recurrence Relative Location is used identify the region or relative location for the disease recurrence. The image identifier is in TUREFID and may match a PRREFID in the Procedures (PR) domain. The PR domain would contain the scans performed per protocol at each assessment; only when new tumors appear would records be included in TU.

This example shows disease recurrence data in an adjuvant breast cancer study where the subject was initially diagnosed with cancer in the left breast only. This example shows a case where disease recurrence was identified in various locations. TUTEST=Disease Recurrence Relative Location is used to identify the reference location of the recurrence (e.g., LOCAL, REGIONAL, DISTANT, LOCOREGIONAL). A local disease recurrence was identified in the left breast, regional disease recurrence was identified in the ipsilateral internal mammary and the ipsilateral infraclavicular nodes, distant disease recurrence was identified in the liver and colon, and contralateral disease recurrence was identified in the right breast.

TUREFID	TULNKID	TUTESTCD	TUTEST	TUORRES	TULOC	TULAT	TUMETHOD
IMG-00007	LOC01	DRCLTLC	Disease Recurrence Relative Location	LOCAL	BREAST	LEFT	CT SCAN
IMG-00007	REG01	DRCLTLC	Disease Recurrence Relative Location	REGIONAL	INTERNAL MAMMARY LYMPH NODE		CT SCAN
IMG-00007	REG02	DRCLTLC	Disease Recurrence Relative Location	REGIONAL	INFRACLAVICULAR LYMPH NODE		CT SCAN
IMG-00007	DIS01	DRCLTLC	Disease Recurrence Relative Location	DISTANT	LIVER		CT SCAN
IMG-00007	DIS02	DRCLTLC	Disease Recurrence Relative Location	DISTANT	COLON		CT SCAN
IMG-00007	CON01	DRCLTLC	Disease Recurrence Relative Location	CONTRALATERAL	BREAST	RIGHT	CT SCAN

11. The following proposed supplemental qualifiers would be used for oncology studies to represent information regarding previous irradiation of a tumor when that information is captured in association with a specific tumor.

QNAM	QLABEL	Definition
TUPREVIR	Previously Irradiated	Indication of previous irradiation to a tumor
TUPREISP	Irradiated then Subsequent Progression	Indication of documented progression subsequent to irradiation

12. When additional data are collected about a procedure used for tumor/lesion identification, the data about the procedure are stored in the PR domain; the link between the tumor/lesion identification and the procedure should be recorded using RELREC.
13. Any Identifiers, Timing variables, or Findings general observation class qualifiers may be added to the TU domain, but the following qualifiers would not generally be used: --MODIFY, --POS, --BODSYS, --ORNRLO, --ORNRHI, --STNRLO, --STNRHI, --STNRC, --NRIND, --XFN, --LOINC, --SPEC, --SPCCND, --FAST, --TOX, --TOXGR, --SEV.

6.3.12.2 Tumor/Lesion Results (TR)

TR – Description/Overview

A findings domain that represents quantitative measurements and/or qualitative assessments of the tumors, lesions, or locations of interest identified in the Tumor/Lesion Identification (TU) domain.

The TR domain represents quantitative measurements and/or qualitative assessments of the tumors, lesions, or locations of interest (e.g., tumors, cardiovascular culprit lesions, organs, bone marrow, other sites of disease such as lymph nodes) identified in the Tumor/Lesion Identification (TU) domain. These measurements or qualitative assessments may be recorded at baseline and then at each subsequent assessment to support response evaluations. A typical record in the TR domain contains the following information:

- a unique tumor/lesion/location of interest ID value
- test and result
- method used
- role of the individual making the assessment
- timing information

Clinically accepted evaluation criteria expect that a tumor/lesion/location of interest identified by the ID is the same tumor/lesion/location of interest at each subsequent assessment. The TR domain does not include anatomical location information on each measurement/assessment record, because this would duplicate information represented in TU. The multi-domain approach to representing oncology assessment data was developed largely to reduce duplication of stored information.

TR – Specification

tr.xpt, Tumor/Lesion Results — Findings. One record per tumor measurement/assessment per visit per subject per assessor, Tabulation.

Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
STUDYID	Study Identifier	Char		Identifier	Unique identifier for a study.	Req
DOMAIN	Domain Abbreviation	Char	TR	Identifier	Two-character abbreviation for the domain.	Req
USUBJID	Unique Subject Identifier	Char		Identifier	Identifier used to uniquely identify a subject across all studies for all applications or submissions involving the product.	Req
TRSEQ	Sequence Number	Num		Identifier	Sequence number given to ensure uniqueness within a dataset for a subject. May be any valid number.	Req
TRGRPID	Group ID	Char		Identifier	Used to link together a block of related records within a subject in a domain.	Perm
TRREFID	Reference ID	Char		Identifier	Internal or external identifier.	Perm
TRSPID	Sponsor-Defined Identifier	Char		Identifier	Sponsor-defined identifier.	Perm
TRLNKID	Link ID	Char		Identifier	Identifier used to link the assessment result records to the individual tumor/lesion identification record in TU domain.	Exp
TRLNKGRP	Link Group	Char		Identifier	Used to group and link all of the measurement/assessment records used in the assessment of the response record in the RS domain.	Perm

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Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
TRTESTCD	Tumor/Lesion Assessment Short Name	Char	(TRTESTCD)	Topic	Short name of the TEST in TRTEST. TRTESTCD cannot contain characters other than letters, numbers, or underscores. Examples: "TUMSTATE", "DIAMETER", "LESSCIND", "LESRVIND". See assumption 3.	Req
TRTEST	Tumor/Lesion Assessment Test Name	Char	(TRTEST)	Synonym Qualifier	Verbatim name of the test or examination used to obtain the measurement or finding. The value in TRTEST cannot be longer than 40 characters. Examples: "Tumor State", "Diameter", "Volume", "Lesion Success Indicator", "Lesion Revascularization Indicator". See assumption 3.	Req
TRORES	Result or Finding in Original Units	Char		Result Qualifier	Result of the tumor/lesion measurement/assessment as originally received or collected.	Exp
TRORESU	Original Units	Char	(UNIT)	Variable Qualifier	Original units in which the data were collected. The unit for TRORES. Example: "mm".	Exp
TRSTRESC	Character Result/Finding in Std Format	Char	(TRPROPRS)	Result Qualifier	Contains the result value for all findings copied or derived from TRORES, in a standard format or standard units. TRSTRESC should store all results or findings in character format; if results are numeric, they should also be stored in numeric format in TRSTRESN.	Exp
TRSTRESN	Numeric Result/Finding in Standard Units	Num		Result Qualifier	Used for continuous or numeric results or findings in standard format; copied in numeric format from TRSTRESC. TRSTRESN should store all numeric test results or findings.	Exp
TRSTRESU	Standard Units	Char	(UNIT)	Variable Qualifier	Standardized unit used for TRSTRESN.	Exp
TRSTAT	Completion Status	Char	(ND)	Record Qualifier	Used to indicate a scan/image/physical exam was not performed or a tumor/lesion measurement was not taken. Should be null if a result exists in TRORES.	Perm
TRREASND	Reason Not Done	Char		Record Qualifier	Describes why a scan/image/physical exam was not performed or a tumor/lesion measurement was not taken. Examples: "SCAN NOT PERFORMED", "NOT ASSESSABLE: IMAGE OBSCURED TUMOR". Used in conjunction with TRSTAT when value is "NOT DONE".	Perm
TRNAM	Laboratory/Vendor Name	Char		Record Qualifier	The name or identifier of the vendor that performed the tumor/lesion measurement or assessment. This column can be left null when the investigator provides the complete set of data in the domain.	Perm
TRMETHOD	Method Used to Identify the Tumor/Lesion	Char	(METHOD)	Record Qualifier	Method used to measure the tumor/lesion/location of interest. Examples: "MRI", "CT SCAN", "PET SCAN", "Coronary angiography".	Exp
TRLOBXFL	Last Observation Before Exposure Flag	Char	(NY)	Record Qualifier	Operationally-derived indicator used to identify the last non-missing value prior to RFXSTDTC. Should be "Y" or null.	Exp
TRBLFL	Baseline Flag	Char	(NY)	Record Qualifier	Indicator used to identify a baseline value. Should be "Y" or null. Note that TRBLFL is retained for backward compatibility. The authoritative baseline flag for statistical analysis is in an ADaM dataset.	Perm
TREVAL	Evaluator	Char	(EVAL)	Record Qualifier	Role of the person who provided the evaluation. Used only for results that are subjective (e.g., assigned by a person or a group). Examples: "ADJUDICATION COMMITTEE", "INDEPENDENT ASSESSOR".	Exp
TREVALID	Evaluator Identifier	Char	(MEDEVAL)	Variable Qualifier	Used to distinguish multiple evaluators with the same role recorded in TREVAL. Examples: "RADIOLOGIST1", "RADIOLOGIST2". See assumption 6.	Perm
TRACPTFL	Accepted Record Flag	Char	(NY)	Record Qualifier	In cases where more than 1 independent assessor (e.g., "RADIOLOGIST 1", "RADIOLOGIST 2", "ADJUDICATION COMMITTEE") provide independent assessments at the same time point, this flag identifies the record that is considered to be the accepted assessment.	Perm
VISITNUM	Visit Number	Num		Timing	Clinical encounter number. Numeric version of VISIT, used for sorting.	Exp
VISIT	Visit Name	Char		Timing	Protocol-defined description of a clinical encounter.	Perm
VISITDY	Planned Study Day of Visit	Num		Timing	Planned study day of the visit based upon RFSTDTC in Demographics.	Perm
TAETORD	Planned Order of Element within Arm	Num		Timing	Epoch associated with the date/time at which the assessment was made.	Perm
EPOCH	Epoch	Char	(EPOCH)	Timing	Epoch associated with the element in the planned sequence of elements for the arm to which the subject was assigned.	Perm
TRDTC	Date/Time of Tumor/Lesion Measurement	Char	ISO 8601 datetime or interval	Timing	The date of the scan/image/physical exam. TRDTC does not represent the date that the image was read to identify tumors/lesions. TRDTC also does not represent the VISIT date.	Exp

Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
TRDY	Study Day of Tumor/Lesion Measurement	Num		Timing	Study day of the scan/image/physical exam, measured as integer days. Algorithm for calculations must be relative to the sponsor-defined RFSTDTC variable in Demographics.	Perm

¹In this column, an asterisk (*) indicates that the variable may be subject to controlled terminology. CDISC/NCI codelist values are enclosed in parentheses.

TR – Assumptions

1. TRLNKID is used to relate records in the TR domain to an identification record in TU domain. The organization of data across the TU and TR domains requires a RELREC relationship to link the related data rows. A dataset-to-dataset link would be the most appropriate linking mechanism. Utilizing 1 of the existing ID variables is not possible, because --GRPID, --REFID, and --SPID may be used for other purposes, per the SDTM. The --LNKID variable is used for values that support a RELREC dataset-to-dataset relationship and to provide a unique code for each identified tumor/lesion/location of interest.
2. TRLNKGRP is used to relate records in the TR domain to a response assessment record in the RS domain. The organization of data across the TR and RS domains requires a RELREC relationship to link the related data rows. A dataset-to-dataset link would be the most appropriate linking mechanism. Utilizing 1 of the existing ID variables is not possible because --GRPID, --REFID, and --SPID may be used for other purposes, per the SDTM. The --LNKGRP variable is used for values that support a RELREC dataset-to-dataset relationship and to provide a unique code for each response and associated tumor/lesion measurements/assessments.
3. TRTESTCD/TRTEST values for this domain are published as Controlled Terminology. For some TRTESTCD/TRTEST values, CDISC CT includes codelists for use with TRORES. The associations between the test values and results are in the Oncology codetable, which, along with the Controlled Terminology Rules for Oncology, is available at <https://www.cdisc.org/standards/terminology/controlled-terminology>. The sponsor should not derive results for any test (e.g., percent change from nadir in sum of diameter) if the result was not collected. Tests would be included in the domain only if those data points have been collected on a CRF, presented by the CRF collection system, or supplied by an external assessor as part of an electronic data transfer. It is not intended that the sponsor would create derived records to supply those values in the TR domain. Derived records/results (outside the CRF) should be provided in the analysis dataset (ADaM).
4. In order to support data value standardization it is sometimes appropriate to standardize an original result value in TRORES to a standardized result value in TRSTRESC and TRSTRESN. For example, in the published RECIST criteria, a standardized value of 5 mm is used in the calculation to determine response when a tumor is “too small to measure.” The original or collected value "TOO SMALL TO MEASURE" should be represented in the TRORES variable and the standardized value should be represented in the TRSTRESC and TRSTRESN variables. The information should be represented on a single row of data showing the standardization between the original result, TRORES, and the standard results, TRSTRESC/TRSTRESN, as follows:

TRLNKID	TRTESTCD	TRTEST	TRORES	TRORESU	TRSTRESC	TRSTRESN	TRSTRESU
T01	DIAMETER	Diameter	TOO SMALL TO MEASURE	mm	5	5	mm

Note: This is an exception to SDTMIG general variable rule 4.1.5.1, [Original and Standardized Results of Findings and Tests Not Done](#).

5. The acceptance flag variable (TRACPTFL) identifies those records that have been determined to be the accepted assessments/measurements by an independent assessor. This flag would be provided by an independent assessor and when multiple assessors (e.g., "RADIOLOGIST 1", "RADIOLOGIST 2", "ADJUDICATOR") provide assessments or evaluations at the same time point or an overall evaluation. This flag should not be used by a sponsor for any other purpose. It is not expected that the TRACPTFL flag would be populated by the sponsor; instead, that type of record selection should be handled in the analysis dataset (ADaM).
6. The evaluator-specified variable (TREVALID) is used in conjunction with TREVAL to provide additional detail of who is providing measurements or assessments (e.g., TREVAL = "INDEPENDENT ASSESSOR", TREVALID = "RADIOLOGIST 1"). The TREVALID variable is subject to controlled terminology. **Note:** TREVAL must also be populated when TREVALID is populated.
7. When additional data are collected about a procedure (e.g., imaging procedure) from which tumor/lesion results are determined, the data about the procedure is stored in the PR domain and the link between the tumor/lesion results and the procedure should be recorded using RELREC.
8. Any Identifiers, Timing variables, or Findings general observation class qualifiers may be added to the TR domain, but the following qualifiers would not generally be used: --POS, --BODSYS, --ORNRLO, --ORNRHI, --STNRLO, --STNRHI, --STNRC, --NRIND, --XFN, --LOINC, --SPEC, --SPCCND, --FAST, --TOX, --TOXGR, --SEV.

6.3.12.3 Tumor Identification/Tumor Results Examples

Example 1

This is an example of using the TU domain to represent non-cancerous lesions identified in the heart.

Subject 40913 had a peripheral vascular intervention (PVI) procedure on February 1, 2007. A target lesion (L01) was identified in the infrarenal aorta within the aorto-iliac vessel (L01-1). During the same PVI procedure, the subject also had a target graft lesion (L01-G) identified in the left femoro-popliteal graft (L01-G1). The lesion location was noted within the graft anastomosis proximal, the type was a synthetic graft composed of Gore-Tex, and the anastomosis was in the left popliteal artery.

Rows 1-2: Show the target lesion located in the infrarenal aorta and within the aorta-iliac vessel.

Row 3: Shows the PVI target limb in which the graft lesion is located identified by the investigator.

Rows 4-5: Show the target graft lesion located in the left femoro-popliteal graft and within the femoro-popliteal vessel.

tu.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	TUSEQ	TULNKID	TUTESTCD	TUTEST	TUORRES	TUSTRESC	TULOC	TULAT	TUMETHOD	TUEVAL	VISITNUM	VISIT	TUDTC
1	STUDY01	TU	40913	1	L01	LESIDENT	Lesion Identification	TARGET	TARGET	INFRARENAL AORTA	LEFT	ANGIOGRAPHY	INVESTIGATOR	1	SCREEN	2007-02-01
2	STUDY01	TU	40913	2	L01-1	VSLIDENT	Vessel Lesion Identification	TARGET	TARGET	AORTO-ILIAC PERIPHERAL ARTERY	LEFT	ANGIOGRAPHY	INVESTIGATOR	1	SCREEN	2007-02-01
3	STUDY01	TU	40913	3	L01-2	LMLIDENT	Limb Lesion Identification	TARGET	TARGET	LEG	LEFT	ANGIOGRAPHY	INVESTIGATOR	1	SCREEN	2007-02-01
4	STUDY01	TU	40913	4	L01-G	GRLIDENT	Graft Lesion Identification	TARGET	TARGET	FEMORO-POPLITEAL PERIPHERAL ARTERY	LEFT	ANGIOGRAPHY	INVESTIGATOR	1	SCREEN	2007-02-01
5	STUDY01	TU	40913	5	L01-G1	VSLIDENT	Vessel Lesion Identification	TARGET	TARGET	FEMORO-POPLITEAL PERIPHERAL ARTERY	LEFT	ANGIOGRAPHY	INVESTIGATOR	1	SCREEN	2007-02-01

Additional information about the lesion (e.g., lesion location within the graft, graft anastomosis) as well as details regarding the graft type and material are given using supplemental qualifiers.

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Row	STUDYID	RDOMAIN	USUBJID	IDVAR	IDVARVAL	QNAM	QLABEL	QVAL	QORIG	QEVAL
1	STUDY01	TU	40913	TUSEQ	4	TUPAGLL	Peripheral Graft Lesion Location	GRAFT ANASTOMOSIS PROXIMAL	CRF	
2	STUDY01	TU	40913	TUSEQ	4	TUPAGA	Peripheral Artery Graft Anastomosis	LEFT POPLITEAL ARTERY	CRF	
3	STUDY01	TU	40913	TUSEQ	4	TUOTHLDS	Other Lesion Description	LESION IS 5MM FROM THE ORIGIN OF THE GRAFT	CRF	
4	STUDY01	TU	40913	TUSEQ	4	TUPAGT	Peripheral Artery Graft Type	SYNTHETIC GRAFT	CRF	
5	STUDY01	TU	40913	TUSEQ	4	TUPAGSM	Peripheral Artery Graft Synthetic Material	GORE-TEX	CRF	

Example 2

This is an example of tumors identified and tracked using RECIST 1.1 criteria.

TU shows the target and non-target tumors identified by an investigator at a screening visit and also shows that the investigator determined at the week 6 visit that 1 of the previously identified tumors had split.

Rows 1-6: Show for subject 44444 the target and non-target tumors identified by the investigator at the screening visit.

Rows 7-8: Show the investigator determined that a tumor (TULNKID = "T04" at screening) had split into 2 separate tumors at the week 6 visit. The 2 distinct pieces of the original tumor were then tracked independently from that point in the study forward.

tu.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	TUSEQ	TUGRPID	TULNKID	TUTESTCD	TUTEST	TUORRES	TUSTRESC	TULOC	TULAT	TUMETHOD	TUEVAL	VISITNUM	VISIT	TUDTC	TUDY
1	ABC	TU	44444	1		T01	TUMIDENT	Tumor Identification	TARGET	TARGET	LIVER		CT SCAN	INVESTIGATOR	10	SCREEN	2010-01-01	-3
2	ABC	TU	44444	2		T02	TUMIDENT	Tumor Identification	TARGET	TARGET	KIDNEY	RIGHT	CT SCAN	INVESTIGATOR	10	SCREEN	2010-01-01	-3
3	ABC	TU	44444	3		T03	TUMIDENT	Tumor Identification	TARGET	TARGET	CERVICAL LYMPH NODE	LEFT	MRI	INVESTIGATOR	10	SCREEN	2010-01-02	-2
4	ABC	TU	44444	4		T04	TUMIDENT	Tumor Identification	TARGET	TARGET	SKIN OF THE TRUNK		PHOTOGRAPHY	INVESTIGATOR	10	SCREEN	2010-01-03	-1
5	ABC	TU	44444	5		NT01	TUMIDENT	Tumor Identification	NON-TARGET	NON-TARGET	THYROID GLAND	RIGHT	CT SCAN	INVESTIGATOR	10	SCREEN	2010-01-01	-3
6	ABC	TU	44444	6		NT02	TUMIDENT	Tumor Identification	NON-TARGET	NON-TARGET	CEREBELLUM	RIGHT	MRI	INVESTIGATOR	10	SCREEN	2010-01-02	-2
7	ABC	TU	44444	7	T04	T04.1	TUSPLIT	Tumor Split	TARGET	TARGET	SKIN OF THE TRUNK		PHOTOGRAPHY	INVESTIGATOR	40	WEEK 6	2010-02-20	48
8	ABC	TU	44444	8	T04	T04.2	TUSPLIT	Tumor Split	TARGET	TARGET	SKIN OF THE TRUNK		PHOTOGRAPHY	INVESTIGATOR	40	WEEK 6	2010-02-20	48

The supplemental qualifier dataset below shows that "T01", "T02", and "T04" were not previously irradiated and "T03" was previously irradiated with subsequent progression after irradiation.

supptu.xpt

Row	STUDYID	RDOMAIN	USUBJID	IDVAR	IDVARVAL	QNAM	QLABEL	QVAL
1	ABC	TU	44444	TULNKID	T01	TUPREVIR	Previously Irradiated	N
2	ABC	TU	44444	TULNKID	T02	TUPREVIR	Previously Irradiated	N
3	ABC	TU	44444	TULNKID	T03	TUPREVIR	Previously Irradiated	Y
4	ABC	TU	44444	TULNKID	T03	TUPREISP	Irradiated then Subsequent Progression	Y
5	ABC	TU	44444	TULNKID	T04	TUPREVIR	Previously Irradiated	N

TR shows measurements (i.e., short axis) of lymph nodes as well as measurements of other non-lymph node target tumors (i.e., longest diameter). In this example, when TRTEST = "Tumor State" and TRORES = "ABSENT", it indicates that the target lymph node lesion was no longer pathological (i.e., diameter reduced below 10mm). The overall assessment of lymph nodes is represented with TRTEST = "Lymph Nodes State". A lymph node state of "NON-PATHOLOGICAL" means that all target lymph node lesions have a short axis less than 10mm. A lymph node state of "PATHOLOGICAL" means that at least 1 target lymph node lesion has a short axis greater than or equal to 10mm.

Rows 1-8: Show the measurements of the target tumors and other assessments of the target and non-target tumors at the screening visit.

Rows 9-21: Show the measurements of the target tumors and other assessments of the target and non-target tumors at the week 6 visit.

Rows 22-27: Show the measurements of the target tumors and other assessments of the target and non-target tumors at the week 12 visit.

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tr.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	TRSEQ	TRGRPID	TRLNKGPR	TRLNKID	TRTESTCD	TRTEST	TRORES	TRORESU	TRSTRESC	TRSTRESN	TRSTRESU	TRSTAT	TRREASND	TRMETHOD	TREVAL	VISITNUM	VISIT	TRDTC	TRDY
1	ABC	TR	44444	1	TARGET	A1	T01	DIAMETER	Diameter	17	mm	17	17	mm			CT SCAN	INVESTIGATOR	10	SCREEN	2010-01-01	-3
2	ABC	TR	44444	2	TARGET	A1	T02	DIAMETER	Diameter	16	mm	16	16	mm			CT SCAN	INVESTIGATOR	10	SCREEN	2010-01-01	-3
3	ABC	TR	44444	3	TARGET	A1	T03	DIAMETER	Diameter	15	mm	15	15	mm			MRI	INVESTIGATOR	10	SCREEN	2010-01-02	-2
4	ABC	TR	44444	4	TARGET	A1	T04	DIAMETER	Diameter	14	mm	14	14	mm			PHOTOGRAPHY	INVESTIGATOR	10	SCREEN	2010-01-03	-1
5	ABC	TR	44444	5	TARGET	A1		SUMDIAM	Sum of Diameter	62	mm	62	62	mm				INVESTIGATOR	10	SCREEN		
6	ABC	TR	44444	6	TARGET	A1		SUMNLNLD	Sum Diameters of Non Lymph Node Tumors	47	mm	47	47	mm				INVESTIGATOR	10	SCREEN		
7	ABC	TR	44444	7	NON-TARGET	A1	NT01	TUMSTATE	Tumor State	PRESENT		PRESENT					CT SCAN	INVESTIGATOR	10	SCREEN	2010-01-01	-3
8	ABC	TR	44444	8	NON-TARGET	A1	NT02	TUMSTATE	Tumor State	PRESENT		PRESENT					MRI	INVESTIGATOR	10	SCREEN	2010-01-02	-2
9	ABC	TR	44444	9	TARGET	A2	T01	DIAMETER	Diameter	0	mm	0	0	mm			CT SCAN	INVESTIGATOR	40	WEEK 6	2010-02-18	46
10	ABC	TR	44444	10	TARGET	A2	T02	DIAMETER	Diameter	TOO SMALL TO MEASURE	mm	5	5	mm			CT SCAN	INVESTIGATOR	40	WEEK 6	2010-02-18	46
11	ABC	TR	44444	11	TARGET	A2	T03	DIAMETER	Diameter	12	mm	12	12	mm			MRI	INVESTIGATOR	40	WEEK 6	2010-02-19	47
13	ABC	TR	44444	13	TARGET	A2	T04.1	DIAMETER	Diameter	6	mm	6	6	mm			PHOTOGRAPHY	INVESTIGATOR	40	WEEK 6	2010-02-20	48
14	ABC	TR	44444	14	TARGET	A2	T04.2	DIAMETER	Diameter	7	mm	7	7	mm			PHOTOGRAPHY	INVESTIGATOR	40	WEEK 6	2010-02-20	48
15	ABC	TR	44444	15	TARGET	A2		SUMDIAM	Sum of Diameter	30	mm	30	30	mm				INVESTIGATOR	40	WEEK 6		
16	ABC	TR	44444	16	TARGET	A2		SUMNLNLD	Sum Diameters of Non Lymph Node Tumors	18	mm	18	18	mm				INVESTIGATOR	40	WEEK 6		
17	ABC	TR	44444	17	TARGET	A2		LNSTATE	Lymph Node State	PATHOLOGICAL		PATHOLOGICAL						INVESTIGATOR	40	WEEK 6		
18	ABC	TR	44444	18	TARGET	A2		ACNSD	Absolute Change Nadir in Sum of Diam	-32	mm	-32	-32	mm				INVESTIGATOR	40	WEEK 6		
19	ABC	TR	44444	19	TARGET	A2		PCBSD	Percent Change From Baseline in Sum of Diameter	-52	%	-52	-52	%				INVESTIGATOR	40	WEEK 6		
20	ABC	TR	44444	20	TARGET	A2		PCNSD	Percent Change Nadir in Sum of Diam	-52	%	-52	-52	%				INVESTIGATOR	40	WEEK 6		
21	ABC	TR	44444	21	NON-TARGET	A2	NT01	TUMSTATE	Tumor State	PRESENT		PRESENT					CT SCAN	INVESTIGATOR	40	WEEK 6	2010-02-18	46
22	ABC	TR	44444	22	NON-TARGET	A2	NT02	TUMSTATE	Tumor State	PRESENT		PRESENT					MRI	INVESTIGATOR	40	WEEK 6	2010-02-19	47
23	ABC	TR	44444	23	TARGET	A3	T01	DIAMETER	Diameter	0	mm	0	0	mm			CT SCAN	INVESTIGATOR	60	WEEK 12	2010-04-02	88
24	ABC	TR	44444	24	TARGET	A3	T02	DIAMETER	Diameter	6	mm	6	6	mm			CT SCAN	INVESTIGATOR	60	WEEK 12	2010-04-02	88
25	ABC	TR	44444	25	TARGET	A3	T03	DIAMETER	Diameter						NOT DONE	SCAN NOT PERFORMED	MRI	INVESTIGATOR	60	WEEK 12		
26	ABC	TR	44444	26	TARGET	A3	T04	DIAMETER	Diameter						NOT DONE	NOT ASSESSABLE:	PHOTOGRAPHY	INVESTIGATOR	60	WEEK 12		

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Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	TRSEQ	TRGRPID	TRLNKGPR	TRLNKID	TRTESTCD	TRTEST	TORRES	TORRESU	TRSTRESC	TRSTRESN	TRSTRESU	TRSTAT	TRREASND	TRMETHOD	TREVAL	VISITNUM	VISIT	TRDTC	TRDY
																POOR IMAGEQUALITY						
27	ABC	TR	44444	27	NON-TARGET	A3	NT01	TUMSTATE	Tumor State								CT SCAN	INVESTIGATOR	60	WEEK 12	2010-04-02	88
28	ABC	TR	44444	28	NON-TARGET	A3	NT02	TUMSTATE	Tumor State						NOT DONE	SCAN NOT PERFORMED	MRI	INVESTIGATOR	60	WEEK 12		

The relationship between the TU and TR datasets is represented in RELREC.

relrec.xpt

Row	STUDYID	RDOMAIN	USUBJID	IDVAR	IDVARVAL	RELTYPE	RELID
1	ABC	TU		TULNKID		ONE	1
2	ABC	TR		TRLNKID		MANY	1

Example 3

This is an example of tumors identified and tracked following RECIST 1.1 criteria, with an additional opinion provided by an independent assessor.

TU shows the target and non-target tumors identified by a radiologist at a screening visit. It also shows that the radiologist identified 2 new tumors: 1 at the week 6 visit and 1 at the week 12 visit.

Rows 1-5: Show the target and non-target tumors identified at screening by the independent assessor, Radiologist 1.

Row 6: Shows that a new tumor was identified at week 6 by the independent assessor, Radiologist 1.

Row 7: Shows that another new tumor was identified at week 12 by the independent assessor, Radiologist 1.

tu.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	TUSEQ	TULNKID	TUTESTCD	TUTEST	TUORRES	TUSTRESC	TULOC	TULAT	TUMETHOD	TUNAM	TUEVAL	TUEVALID	VISITNUM	VISIT	TUDTC	TUDY
1	ABC	TU	55555	1	R1-T01	TUMIDENT	Tumor Identification	TARGET	TARGET	CERVICAL LYMPH NODE	LEFT	MRI	ACE IMAGING	INDEPENDENT ASSESSOR	RADIOLOGIST 1	10	SCREEN	2010-01-02	-2
2	ABC	TU	55555	2	R1-T02	TUMIDENT	Tumor Identification	TARGET	TARGET	LIVER		CT SCAN	ACE IMAGING	INDEPENDENT ASSESSOR	RADIOLOGIST 1	10	SCREEN	2010-01-01	-3
3	ABC	TU	55555	3	R1-T03	TUMIDENT	Tumor Identification	TARGET	TARGET	THYROID GLAND	RIGHT	CT SCAN	ACE IMAGING	INDEPENDENT ASSESSOR	RADIOLOGIST 1	10	SCREEN	2010-01-01	-3
4	ABC	TU	55555	4	R1-NT01	TUMIDENT	Tumor Identification	NON-TARGET	NON-TARGET	KIDNEY	RIGHT	CT SCAN	ACE IMAGING	INDEPENDENT ASSESSOR	RADIOLOGIST 1	10	SCREEN	2010-01-01	-3
5	ABC	TU	55555	5	R1-NT02	TUMIDENT	Tumor Identification	NON-TARGET	NON-TARGET	CEREBELLUM	RIGHT	MRI	ACE IMAGING	INDEPENDENT ASSESSOR	RADIOLOGIST 1	10	SCREEN	2010-01-02	-2
6	ABC	TU	55555	6	R1-NEW01	TUMIDENT	Tumor Identification	NEW	NEW	LUNG		CT SCAN	ACE IMAGING	INDEPENDENT ASSESSOR	RADIOLOGIST 1	40	WEEK 6	2010-02-20	48
7	ABC	TU	55555	7	R1-NEW02	TUMIDENT	Tumor Identification	NEW	NEW	CEREBELLUM	LEFT	MRI	ACE IMAGING	INDEPENDENT ASSESSOR	RADIOLOGIST 1	60	WEEK 12	2010-04-02	88

TR shows assessments provided by an independent assessor as opposed to the principal investigator.

Rows 1-7: Show the measurements of the target tumors and other assessments of the target and non-target tumors at the screening visit by the independent assessor, Radiologist 1.

Rows 8-19: Show the measurements of the target tumors and other assessments of the target and non-target tumors at the week 6 visit by the independent assessor, Radiologist 1.

Rows 20-32: Show the measurements of the target tumors and other assessments of the target and non-target tumors at the week 12 visit by the independent assessor, Radiologist 1.

tr.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	TRSEQ	TRGRPID	TRLNKGPR	TRLNKID	TRTESTCD	TRTEST	TORRES	TORRESU	TRSTRESC	TRSTRESN	TRSTRESU	TRNAM	TRMETHOD	TREVAL	TREVALID	VISITNUM	VISIT	TRDTC	TRDY
1	ABC	TR	55555	1	TARGET	A1	R1-T01	DIAMETER	Diameter	20	mm	20	20	mm	ACE IMAGING	MRI	INDEPENDENT ASSESSOR	RADIOLOGIST 1	10	SCREEN	2010-01-02	-2

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Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	TRSEQ	TRGRPID	TRLNKGPR	TRLNKID	TRTESTCD	TRTEST	TORRES	TORRESU	TRSTRESC	TRSTRESN	TRSTRESU	TRNAM	TRMETHOD	TREVAL	TREVALID	VISITNUM	VISIT	TRDTC	TRDY
2	ABC	TR	55555	2	TARGET	A1	R1-T02	DIAMETER	Diameter	15	mm	15	15	mm	ACE IMAGING	CT SCAN	INDEPENDENT ASSESSOR	RADIOLOGIST 1	10	SCREEN	2010-01-01	-3
3	ABC	TR	55555	3	TARGET	A1	R1-T03	DIAMETER	Diameter	15	mm	15	15	mm	ACE IMAGING	CT SCAN	INDEPENDENT ASSESSOR	RADIOLOGIST 1	10	SCREEN	2010-01-01	-3
4	ABC	TR	55555	4	TARGET	A1		SUMDIAM	Sum of Diameter	50	mm	50	50	mm	ACE IMAGING		INDEPENDENT ASSESSOR	RADIOLOGIST 1	10	SCREEN		
5	ABC	TR	55555	5	TARGET	A1		SUMNLNLD	Sum Diameters of Non Lymph Node Tumors	30	mm	30	30	mm	ACE IMAGING		INDEPENDENT ASSESSOR	RADIOLOGIST 1	10	SCREEN		
6	ABC	TR	55555	6	NON-TARGET	A1	R1-NT01	TUMSTATE	Tumor State	PRESENT		PRESENT			ACE IMAGING	CT SCAN	INDEPENDENT ASSESSOR	RADIOLOGIST 1	10	SCREEN	2010-01-02	-2
7	ABC	TR	55555	7	NON-TARGET	A1	R1-NT02	TUMSTATE	Tumor State	PRESENT		PRESENT			ACE IMAGING	MRI	INDEPENDENT ASSESSOR	RADIOLOGIST 1	10	SCREEN	2010-01-04	1
8	ABC	TR	55555	8	TARGET	A2	R1-T01	DIAMETER	Diameter	12	mm	12	12	mm	ACE IMAGING	MRI	INDEPENDENT ASSESSOR	RADIOLOGIST 1	40	WEEK 6	2010-02-18	46
9	ABC	TR	55555	9	TARGET	A2	R1-T02	DIAMETER	Diameter	0	mm	0	0	mm	ACE IMAGING	CT SCAN	INDEPENDENT ASSESSOR	RADIOLOGIST 1	40	WEEK 6	2010-02-19	47
10	ABC	TR	55555	10	TARGET	A2	R1-T03	DIAMETER	Diameter	13	mm	13	13	mm	ACE IMAGING	CT SCAN	INDEPENDENT ASSESSOR	RADIOLOGIST 1	40	WEEK 6	2010-02-19	47
11	ABC	TR	55555	11	TARGET	A2		SUMDIAM	Sum of Diameter	25	mm	25	25	mm	ACE IMAGING		INDEPENDENT ASSESSOR	RADIOLOGIST 1	40	WEEK 6		
12	ABC	TR	55555	12	TARGET	A2		SUMNLNLD	Sum Diameters of Non Lymph Node Tumors	13	mm	13	13	mm	ACE IMAGING		INDEPENDENT ASSESSOR	RADIOLOGIST 1	40	WEEK 6		
13	ABC	TR	55555	13	TARGET	A2		LNSTATE	Lymph Nodes State	PATHOLOGICAL		PATHOLOGICAL			ACE IMAGING		INDEPENDENT ASSESSOR	RADIOLOGIST 1	40	WEEK 6		
14	ABC	TR	55555	14	TARGET	A2		ACNSD	Absolute Change From Nadir in Sum of Diameters	-25	mm	-25	-25	mm	ACE IMAGING		INDEPENDENT ASSESSOR	RADIOLOGIST 1	40	WEEK 6		
15	ABC	TR	55555	15	TARGET	A2		PCBSD	Percent Change From Baseline in Sum of Diameters	-50	%	-60	-50	%	ACE IMAGING		INDEPENDENT ASSESSOR	RADIOLOGIST 1	40	WEEK 6		
16	ABC	TR	55555	16	TARGET	A2		PCNSD	Percent Change From Nadir in Sum of Diameters	-50	%	-50	-50	%	ACE IMAGING		INDEPENDENT ASSESSOR	RADIOLOGIST 1	40	WEEK 6		
17	ABC	TR	55555	17	NON-TARGET	A2	R1-NT01	TUMSTATE	Tumor State	ABSENT		ABSENT			ACE IMAGING	CT SCAN	INDEPENDENT ASSESSOR	RADIOLOGIST 1	40	WEEK 6	2010-02-19	47
18	ABC	TR	55555	18	NON-TARGET	A2	R1-NT02	TUMSTATE	Tumor State	ABSENT		ABSENT			ACE IMAGING	MRI	INDEPENDENT ASSESSOR	RADIOLOGIST 1	40	WEEK 6	2010-02-18	46
19	ABC	TR	55555	19	NEW	A2	R1-NEW01	TUMSTATE	Tumor State	EQUIVOCAL		EQUIVOCAL			ACE IMAGING	CT SCAN	INDEPENDENT ASSESSOR	RADIOLOGIST 1	40	WEEK 6	2010-02-18	46
20	ABC	TR	55555	20	TARGET	A3	R1-T01	DIAMETER	Diameter	7	mm	7	7	mm	ACE IMAGING	MRI	INDEPENDENT ASSESSOR	RADIOLOGIST 1	60	WEEK 12	2010-04-02	88
21	ABC	TR	55555	21	TARGET	A3	R1-T02	DIAMETER	Diameter	20	mm	20	20	mm	ACE IMAGING	CT SCAN	INDEPENDENT ASSESSOR	RADIOLOGIST 1	60	WEEK 12	2010-04-02	88
22	ABC	TR	55555	22	TARGET	A3	R1-T03	DIAMETER	Diameter	10	mm	10	10	mm	ACE IMAGING	CT SCAN	INDEPENDENT ASSESSOR	RADIOLOGIST 1	60	WEEK 12	2010-04-02	88
23	ABC	TR	55555	23	TARGET	A3		SUMDIAM	Sum of Diameter	37	mm	37	37	mm	ACE IMAGING		INDEPENDENT ASSESSOR	RADIOLOGIST 1	60	WEEK 12		
24	ABC	TR	55555	24	TARGET	A3		SUMNLNLD	Sum Diameters of Non Lymph Node Tumors	30	mm	30	30	mm	ACE IMAGING		INDEPENDENT ASSESSOR	RADIOLOGIST 1	60	WEEK 12		
25	ABC	TR	55555	25	TARGET	A3		LNSTATE	Lymph Nodes State	NONPATHOLOGICAL		NONPATHOLOGICAL			ACE IMAGING		INDEPENDENT ASSESSOR	RADIOLOGIST 1	60	WEEK 12		
26	ABC	TR	55555	26	TARGET	A3		ACNSD	Absolute Change Nadir	17	mm	17	17	mm	ACE IMAGING		INDEPENDENT ASSESSOR	RADIOLOGIST 1	60	WEEK 12		

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	TRSEQ	TRGRPID	TRLNKGPR	TRLNKID	TRTESTCD	TRTEST	TORRES	TORRESU	TRSTRESC	TRSTRESN	TRSTRESU	TRNAM	TRMETHOD	TREVAL	TREVALID	VISITNUM	VISIT	TRDTC	TRDY
27	ABC	TR	55555	27	TARGET	A3		PCBSD	Percent Change Baseline in Sum of Diam	-26	%	-26	-26	%	ACE IMAGING		INDEPENDENT ASSESSOR	RADIOLOGIST 1	60	WEEK 12		
28	ABC	TR	55555	28	TARGET	A3		PCNSD	Percent Change Nadir in Sum of Diam	48	%	48	48	%	ACE IMAGING		INDEPENDENT ASSESSOR	RADIOLOGIST 1	60	WEEK 12		
29	ABC	TR	55555	29	NON-TARGET	A3	R1-NT01	TUMSTATE	Tumor State	ABSENT		ABSENT			ACE IMAGING	CT SCAN	INDEPENDENT ASSESSOR	RADIOLOGIST 1	60	WEEK 12	2010-04-02	88
30	ABC	TR	55555	30	NON-TARGET	A3	R1-NT02	TUMSTATE	Tumor State	ABSENT		ABSENT			ACE IMAGING	MRI	INDEPENDENT ASSESSOR	RADIOLOGIST 1	60	WEEK 12	2010-04-02	88
31	ABC	TR	55555	31	NEW	A3	R1-NEW01	TUMSTATE	Tumor State	EQUIVOCAL		EQUIVOCAL			ACE IMAGING	CT SCAN	INDEPENDENT ASSESSOR	RADIOLOGIST 1	60	WEEK 12	2010-04-02	88
32	ABC	TR	55555	32	NEW	A3	R1-NEW02	TUMSTATE	Tumor State	UNEQUIVOCAL		UNEQUIVOCAL			ACE IMAGING	MRI	INDEPENDENT ASSESSOR	RADIOLOGIST 1	60	WEEK 12	2010-04-02	88

The relationship between the TU and TR records is represented in RELREC.

relrec.xpt

Row	STUDYID	RDOMAIN	USUBJID	IDVAR	IDVARVAL	RELTYPE	RELID
1	ABC	TU		TULNKID		ONE	1
2	ABC	TR		TRLNKID		MANY	1

6.3.13 Vital Signs (VS)

VS – Description/Overview

A findings domain that contains measurements including but not limited to blood pressure, temperature, respiration, body surface area, body mass index, height and weight.

VS – Specification

vs.xpt, Vital Signs — Findings. One record per vital sign measurement per time point per visit per subject, Tabulation.

Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
STUDYID	Study Identifier	Char		Identifier	Unique identifier for a study.	Req
DOMAIN	Domain Abbreviation	Char	VS	Identifier	Two-character abbreviation for the domain.	Req
USUBJID	Unique Subject Identifier	Char		Identifier	Identifier used to uniquely identify a subject across all studies for all applications or submissions involving the product.	Req
VSSEQ	Sequence Number	Num		Identifier	Sequence number given to ensure uniqueness of subject records within a domain. May be any valid number.	Req
VSGRPID	Group ID	Char		Identifier	Used to tie together a block of related records in a single domain for a subject.	Perm
VSSPID	Sponsor-Defined Identifier	Char		Identifier	Sponsor-defined reference number. May be preprinted on the CRF as an explicit line identifier or defined in the sponsor's operational database.	Perm
VSTESTCD	Vital Signs Test Short Name	Char	(VSTESTCD)	Topic	Short name of the measurement, test, or examination described in VSTEST. It can be used as a column name when converting a dataset from a vertical to a horizontal format. The value in VSTESTCD cannot be longer than 8 characters, nor can it start with a number (e.g., "1TEST" is not valid). VSTESTCD cannot contain characters other than letters, numbers, or underscores. Examples: "SYSBP", "DIABP", "BMI".	Req
VSTEST	Vital Signs Test Name	Char	(VSTEST)	Synonym Qualifier	Verbatim name of the test or examination used to obtain the measurement or finding. The value in VSTEST cannot be longer than 40 characters. Examples: "Systolic Blood Pressure", "Diastolic Blood Pressure", "Body Mass Index".	Req
VSCAT	Category for Vital Signs	Char	*	Grouping Qualifier	Used to define a category of related records.	Perm

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Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
VSSCAT	Subcategory for Vital Signs	Char	*	Grouping Qualifier	A further categorization of a measurement or examination.	Perm
VSPOS	Vital Signs Position of Subject	Char	(POSITION)	Record Qualifier	Position of the subject during a measurement or examination. Examples: "SUPINE", "STANDING", "SITTING".	Perm
VSORRES	Result or Finding in Original Units	Char		Result Qualifier	Result of the vital signs measurement as originally received or collected.	Exp
VSORRESU	Original Units	Char	(VSRESU)	Variable Qualifier	Original units in which the data were collected. The unit for VSORRES. Examples: "in", "LB", "beats/min".	Exp
VSSTRESC	Character Result/Finding in Std Format	Char		Result Qualifier	Contains the result value for all findings, copied or derived from VSORRES in a standard format or standard units. VSSTRESC should store all results or findings in character format; if results are numeric, they should also be stored in numeric format in VSSTRESN. For example, if a test has results "NONE", "NEG", and "NEGATIVE" in VSORRES, and these results effectively have the same meaning, they could be represented in standard format in VSSTRESC as "NEGATIVE".	Exp
VSSTRESN	Numeric Result/Finding in Standard Units	Num		Result Qualifier	Used for continuous or numeric results or findings in standard format; copied in numeric format from VSSTRESC. VSSTRESN should store all numeric test results or findings.	Exp
VSSTRESU	Standard Units	Char	(VSRESU)	Variable Qualifier	Standardized unit used for VSSTRESC and VSSTRESN.	Exp
VSSTAT	Completion Status	Char	(ND)	Record Qualifier	Used to indicate that a vital sign measurement was not done. Should be null if a result exists in VSORRES.	Perm
VSREASND	Reason Not Performed	Char		Record Qualifier	Describes why a measurement or test was not performed. Examples: "BROKEN EQUIPMENT", "SUBJECT REFUSED". Used in conjunction with VSSTAT when value is "NOT DONE".	Perm
VSLOC	Location of Vital Signs Measurement	Char	(LOC)	Record Qualifier	Location relevant to the collection of vital signs measurement. Example: "ARM" for blood pressure.	Perm
VSLAT	Laterality	Char	(LAT)	Result Qualifier	Qualifier for anatomical location or specimen further detailing laterality. Examples: "RIGHT", "LEFT", "BILATERAL".	Perm
VSLOBXFL	Last Observation Before Exposure Flag	Char	(NY)	Record Qualifier	Operationally derived indicator used to identify the last non-missing value prior to RFXSTDTC. Should be "Y" or null.	Exp
VSBLFL	Baseline Flag	Char	(NY)	Record Qualifier	Indicator used to identify a baseline value. Should be "Y" or null. Note that VSBLFL is retained for backward compatibility. The authoritative baseline for statistical analysis is in an ADaM dataset.	Perm
VSDRVFL	Derived Flag	Char	(NY)	Record Qualifier	Used to indicate a derived record. The value should be "Y" or null. Records that represent the average of other records or that do not come from the CRF are examples of records that would be derived for the submission datasets. If VSDRVFL = "Y," then VSORRES may be null, with VSSTRESC and (if numeric) VSSTRESN having the derived value.	Perm
VSTOX	Toxicity	Char	*	Variable Qualifier	Description of toxicity quantified by VSTOXGR. The sponsor is expected to provide the name of the scale and version used to map the terms, utilizing the external codelist element in the Define-XML document.	Perm
VSTOXGR	Standard Toxicity Grade	Char	*	Record Qualifier	Records toxicity grade value using a standard toxicity scale (e.g., NCI CTCAE). If value is from a numeric scale, represent only the number (e.g., "2", not "Grade 2"). The sponsor is expected to provide the name of the scale and version used to map the terms, utilizing the external codelist element in the Define-XML document.	Perm
VSCLSIG	Clinically Significant, Collected	Char	(NY)	Record Qualifier	Used to indicate whether a collected observation is clinically significant based on judgment.	Perm
VISITNUM	Visit Number	Num		Timing	Clinical encounter number. Numeric version of VISIT, used for sorting.	Exp
VISIT	Visit Name	Char		Timing	Protocol-defined description of clinical encounter. May be used in addition to VISITNUM and/or VISITDY.	Perm
VISITDY	Planned Study Day of Visit	Num		Timing	Planned study day of the visit based upon RFSTDTC in Demographics.	Perm
TAETORD	Planned Order of Element within Arm	Num		Timing	Number that gives the planned order of the element within the arm.	Perm
EPOCH	Epoch	Char	(EPOCH)	Timing	Epoch associated with the start date/time at which the assessment was made.	Perm
VSDTC	Date/Time of Measurements	Char	ISO 8601 datetime or interval	Timing	Date and time of the vital signs assessment represented in ISO 8601 character format.	Exp
VSDY	Study Day of Vital Signs	Num		Timing	Study day of vital signs measurements, measured as integer days. Algorithm for calculations must be relative to the sponsor-defined RFSTDTC variable in Demographics.	Perm
VSTPT	Planned Time Point Name	Char		Timing	Text description of time when measurement should be taken. This may be represented as an elapsed time relative to a fixed reference point (e.g., time of last dose). See VSTPTNUM and VSTPTREF. Examples: "START", "5 MIN POST".	Perm

Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
VSTPTNUM	Planned Time Point Number	Num		Timing	Numerical version of VSTPT to aid in sorting.	Perm
VSELTM	Planned Elapsed Time from Time Point Ref	Char	ISO 8601 duration	Timing	Planned elapsed time (in ISO 8601) relative to a planned fixed reference (VSTPTREF). This variable is useful where there are repetitive measures. Not a clock time or a date time variable. Represented as an ISO 8601 Duration. Examples: "-PT15M" to represent the period of 15 minutes prior to the reference point indicated by VSTPTREF, "PT8H" to represent the period of 8 hours after the reference point indicated by VSTPTREF.	Perm
VSTPTREF	Time Point Reference	Char		Timing	Name of the fixed reference point referred to by VSELTM, VSTPTNUM, and VSTPT. Examples: "PREVIOUS DOSE", "PREVIOUS MEAL".	Perm
VSRFTDTC	Date/Time of Reference Time Point	Char	ISO 8601 datetime or interval	Timing	Date/time of the reference time point, VSTPTREF.	Perm

¹In this column, an asterisk (*) indicates that the variable may be subject to controlled terminology. CDISC/NCI codelist values are enclosed in parentheses.

VS – Assumptions

- In cases where the LOINC dictionary is used for vital sign tests, the permissible variable VSLOINC may be used. Sponsors are expected to provide the dictionary name and version used to map terms using the external codelist element in the Define-XML document.
- If a reference range is available for a vital signs test, the variables VSORNRLO, VSORNRHI, VSNRIND from the Findings observation class may be added to the domain. VSORNRLO and VSORNRHI would represent the reference range, and VSNRIND would be used to indicate where a result falls with respect to the reference range (e.g., "HIGH", "LOW"). If toxicity grading is available, values would be represented in the variables VSTOX and VSTOXGR. Clinical significance would be represented in VSCLSIG, as described in Section 4.5.5, [Clinical Significance for Findings Observation Class Data](#).
- Associations between some vital sign tests and qualifier codelists are described in the VS codetable, available at <https://www.cdisc.org/standards/terminology/controlled-terminology>.
- Any Identifiers, Timing variables, or Findings general observation class qualifiers may be added to the VS domain, but the following qualifiers would not generally be used: --BODSYS, --XFN, --SPEC, --SPCCND, --FAST.

VS – Examples

Example 1

This example shows results for 1 subject from 2 visits (i.e., baseline, visit 2).

Rows 1-4, 6-7: VSTPT and VSTPTNUM are populated because more than 1 measurement was taken at this visit.

Rows 2, 4-5, 7-9: VSLOBXFL="Y" indicates that the observation was used as the last observation before exposure measurement.

Rows 10-11: Show blood pressure observations obtained at visit 2.

Row 12: Shows a value collected in one unit, but converted to selected standard unit.

Row 13: Shows the proper use of the --STAT variable to indicate "NOT DONE" where a reason was collected when a test was not done.

vs.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	VSSEQ	VSTESTCD	VSTEST	VSPOS	VSORRES	VSORRESU	VSSTRESC	VSSTRESN	VSSTRESU	VSSTAT	VSREASND	VSLOC	VSLAT	VSLOBXFL	VISITNUM	VISIT	VISITDY	VSDTC	VSDY	VSTPT	VSTPTNUM
1	ABC	VS	ABC-001-001	1	SYSBP	Systolic Blood Pressure	SITTING	154	mmHg	154	154	mmHg			ARM	LEFT		1	Baseline	1	1999-06-19T08:45	1	BASELINE 1	1
2	ABC	VS	ABC-001-001	2	SYSBP	Systolic Blood Pressure	SITTING	152	mmHg	152	152	mmHg			ARM	LEFT	Y	1	Baseline	1	1999-06-19T09:00	1	BASELINE 2	2
3	ABC	VS	ABC-001-001	3	DIABP	Diastolic Blood Pressure	SITTING	44	mmHg	44	44	mmHg			ARM	LEFT		1	Baseline	1	1999-06-19T08:45	1	BASELINE 1	1
4	ABC	VS	ABC-001-001	4	DIABP	Diastolic Blood Pressure	SITTING	48	mmHg	48	48	mmHg			ARM	LEFT	Y	1	Baseline	1	1999-06-19T09:00	1	BASELINE 2	2

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	VSEQ	VSTESTCD	VSTEST	VSPOS	VSORRES	VSORRESU	VSSTRESC	VSSTRESN	VSSTRESU	VSSTAT	VSREASND	VSLOC	VSLAT	VSLOBXFL	VISITNUM	VISIT	VISITDY	VSDTC	VSDY	VSTPT	VSTPTNUM
5	ABC	VS	ABC-001-001	5	PULSE	Pulse Rate	SITTING	72	beats/min	72	72	beats/min			ARM	LEFT	Y	1	Baseline	1	1999-06-19	1		
6	ABC	VS	ABC-001-001	6	TEMP	Temperature		34.7	C	34.7	34.7	C			SUBLINGUAL REGION			1	Baseline	1	1999-06-19T08:45	1	BASELINE 1	1
7	ABC	VS	ABC-001-001	7	TEMP	Temperature		36.2	C	36.2	36.2	C			SUBLINGUAL REGION		Y	1	Baseline	1	1999-06-19T09:00	1	BASELINE 2	2
8	ABC	VS	ABC-001-001	8	WEIGHT	Weight	STANDING	90.5	kg	90.5	90.5	kg					Y	1	Baseline	1	1999-06-19	1		
9	ABC	VS	ABC-001-001	9	HEIGHT	Height	STANDING	157	cm	157	157	cm					Y	1	Baseline	1	1999-06-19	1		
10	ABC	VS	ABC-001-001	10	SYSBP	Systolic Blood Pressure	SITTING	95	mmHg	95	95	mmHg			ARM	LEFT		2	Visit 2	35	1999-07-21	33		
11	ABC	VS	ABC-001-001	11	DIABP	Diastolic Blood Pressure	SITTING	44	mmHg	44	44	mmHg			ARM	LEFT		2	Visit 2	35	1999-07-21	33		
12	ABC	VS	ABC-001-001	12	TEMP	Temperature		97.16	F	36.2	36.2	C			SUBLINGUAL REGION			2	Visit 2	35	1999-07-21	33		
13	ABC	VS	ABC-001-001	13	WEIGHT	Weight							NOT DONE	SUBJECT REFUSED				2	Visit 2	35	1999-07-21	33		

6.4 Findings About Events or Interventions

Findings About Events or Interventions is a specialization of the Findings general observation class. As such, it shares all qualities and conventions of Findings observations but is specialized by the addition of the --OBJ variable.

6.4.1 When to Use Findings About Events or Interventions

The Findings About Events or Interventions structure (or "FA structure") is intended, as its name implies, to be used when collected data represent "findings about" an event or intervention that cannot be represented within an event or intervention record or as a supplemental qualifier to such a record. Not all findings associated with an event or intervention should be represented in the FA structure. The following are criteria for using the FA structure.

Criterion 1: Data or observations that have different timing from an associated event or intervention as a whole

Per Section 6.2.1, [Adverse Events](#), assumption 7.e, "It is the sponsor's responsibility to define an event." One common practice is to define an event as the period of time during which an adverse event has a constant severity (or, sometimes, other properties). In this approach, a single medical condition may be represented by multiple AE records (see AE Example 4), each with a start and end date, and FA records with a test of severity would not be applicable. Another common practice is to define an adverse event as the whole of a medical condition, even if severity (and other properties) change over time. With this approach, FA records may be used to represent data about severity (or other properties) of the adverse event that have timing different from the medical condition as a whole.

A finding that is about part of an event, rather than the event as a whole, meets this criterion for the use of FA. An assessment of an event that is not about the whole of an event may be a "snapshot," an assessment at a point in time, or a "slice," an assessment over a period of time (i.e., evaluation interval) during the event. In Section 6.4.4., [Findings About Events or Interventions](#), Example 1 shows snapshot assessments at 3 points in time. The timing variables used to represent a snapshot assessment generally include FADTC, along with visit and time point variables as applicable, but not FAEVLINT or FAEVINTX. FA Example 5 shows assessments over 24-hour slices of the event. Slice assessments use an evaluation interval, so the timing variables used would generally include FADTC and either FAEVLINT or FAEVINTX.

Repeated assessments of disease or treatment-related symptoms, particularly symptoms that are likely to be intermittent, generally produce results that apply to only part of an event; these are represented as findings about clinical events. For example, if severity of an AE is collected at scheduled time points (e.g., per visit) throughout the duration of the AE, as in Section 6.4.4., [Findings About Events or Interventions](#), Example 6, the severities have timing that are different from that of the AE as a whole. Instead, the collected severities represent snapshots or slices of the AE over time.

Occasionally, data collection will include questions about the occurrence of prespecified events which are of naturally short duration, so that even though the assessments are repeated during the study, each assessment will provide information about an event as a whole. These type of assessments can be represented in the Events domain.

A finding which is a summary of multiple occurrences of a particular kind of event meets this criterion. For example, the number of episodes of vomiting during a particular time period is a finding about vomiting.

For events that have not ended at the time of an assessment, "event as a whole" means the event up to the time of the assessment. An event need not have ended for information about the event to be considered information about the event as a whole. Data about medical conditions collected before start of study treatment are usually about the event as a whole and are usually represented in Medical History (MH). See Section 6.4.4., [Findings About Events or Interventions](#), Example 3.

Assessments of parts of events (snapshots or slices) are represented in FA and may or may not have parent records (e.g., FA Example 5). If the FA dataset is split by parent domain, the sponsor must decide which Events domain would have held a parent record for a parent-less FA record. A sponsor may consider that symptoms of the disease under study would be considered clinical events represented in the CE domain, so that FA records for symptoms of the disease under study would be in the FACE split of the FA domain.

This criterion is less likely to apply to interventions records than to events records. Interventions records often represent a series of individual substance administrations. When there is a change in dosing or other characteristics during the series, the most appropriate solution may be to represent the series of individual administrations in 2 records, one for the administrations before the change and a second for administrations after the change, rather than to create findings about records.

Criterion 2: An observation about an event or intervention which requires more than 1 variable for its representation, particularly when the observation may be represented with Findings class variables (e.g., units, method)

The need to represent data which require more than 1 variable in a findings about structure, rather than by adding 2 or more supplemental qualifiers to an Events or Interventions domain, is driven by the fact that each supplemental qualifier is in a separate record that links only to the parent record. For example, if the size of a rash is measured, then the result and measurement unit (e.g., centimeters, inches) can be represented in an FA domain in a single record; other information regarding the rash (e.g., start and end times) would, if collected, appear in an Event record. See, for example, the longest diameter measurements in Section 6.4.4., [Findings About Events or Interventions](#), Example 2.

Criterion 3: Data or information that indicate the occurrence of pre-specified AEs

Every record in the AE domain must represent an event that actually occurred. Therefore, AE probing questions that are answered in the negative (e.g., did not occur, unknown, not done) cannot be stored in the AE domain. All answers to probing questions about the occurrence of pre-specified adverse events can be stored in the FA domain. (See Section 6.4.4., [Findings About Events or Interventions](#), Example 4.) For each "Y" response to a probing question there should be a record in the AE domain. The FA record and the AE record may be linked via RELREC. The responses to all AE occurrence questions—whether "Y", "N", or "NOT DONE"—are represented in FAAE. This approach supports summarization of incidence directly from the FA dataset.

Previous versions of the SDTMIG included the criterion, "Data or observations about an Event or Intervention for which no Event or Intervention record has been collected or created." This criterion has been removed, because the amount of data collected about an event or intervention should not determine whether data are represented in an FA dataset. Data that can be represented in an event or intervention record, particularly data for which standard variables exist, should be represented in the appropriate Event or Intervention domain, even if the record is sparse. The absence of a "parent" event or intervention record does not prevent representing data about an event or intervention in an FA dataset. One situation that previously used this criterion was the collection of a diagnosis date or symptom onset date for the disease under study when the occurrence of the disease was collected in an inclusion criterion, rather than as medical history. That situation can now be represented in an MH record that includes MHEVDYTP. Events identified during a physical examination would, in accordance with CDASH best practices, be recorded in medical history or adverse events CRFs.

Previous versions of the SDTMIG included the criterion, "Data or information about an Event or Intervention that indicate the occurrence of related symptoms or therapies." This criterion has been removed because information about related symptoms or therapies is more appropriately represented as information about those symptoms or therapies rather than as information about the event or intervention to which they are thought to be related. Data about related symptoms or interventions should be evaluated against the above Criterion 1 - 3 to determine whether they should be represented in an FA dataset. If data do not meet one of the criteria above, they should be represented in

an event or interventions record. If data do meet criteria to be represented in the findings about structure, FAOBJ will be the name of the symptom. The relationship to the disease under study may be represented in FACAT or FASCAT, as in FA Example 5.

The term "symptom" is often used loosely to refer to both symptoms (reported by the subject) and signs (observable by others). When data about signs is collected via questions about the subject's past experience, signs are appropriately represented as SDTM events. However, when a sign is identified or assessed during an examination at a point in time, it may be more appropriate to represent it as an SDTM finding.

Points to Consider

The choice between representing a data item as a supplemental qualifier or as a finding about an event or intervention may not be clear-cut. The following questions may help in making a decision.

- Does the data item have its own timing, separate from the timing of the event or intervention? If the data item represents some action during or after the event or intervention, it may be considered to have its own timing, and meet Criterion 1.
 - If the event or intervention is a disease milestone, then RELMIDS is not included in this event or intervention record. Is the relationship of a data item to the disease milestone (RELMIDS) needed? If so, it can be represented in FA, but not as a supplemental qualifier to the parent record.
- Are there several items which would be clearer if they could be grouped together? If so, the FA structure allows the use of FAGRPID, FACAT, or FASCAT to group the items.
- Is the data item alone in a particular study, but related to other data items likely to be collected in other studies? If so, it may be preferable to represent the item in FA, where other FA variables might be needed for related items in the future. For example, the response to "Was a rechallenge conducted?" might be represented as a supplemental qualifier, but if additional information about the rechallenge (e.g. When?, What was the result?) were collected, then the FA structure would be needed.
- Are there multiple evaluators for a data item that could otherwise be represented as a supplemental qualifier? If so, FA may provide a clearer representation of the multiple opinions, and would also allow the use of FAEVALID.

6.4.2 Naming Findings About Domains

Findings About domains are defined to store findings about events or interventions. Sponsors may choose to represent FA data collected in the study in a single FA dataset (potentially splitting the FA domain into physically separate datasets following the guidance described in Section 4.1.6, [Additional Guidance on Dataset Naming](#)), or separate datasets, assigning unique custom 2-character domain codes (see examples in Section 6.4.5, [Skin Response](#)).

For example, if findings about clinical events and findings about medical history are collected in a study, these could be represented as:

1. A single FA domain, perhaps separated with different FACAT and/or FASCAT values
2. A split FA domain following the guidance in Section 4.1.7, [Splitting Domains](#):
 - The DOMAIN value would be "FA".
 - Variables that require a prefix would use "FA".
 - The dataset names would be the domain name plus up to 2 additional characters indicating the parent domain (e.g., FACE for Findings About Clinical Events, FAMH for Findings About Medical History). This naming convention may be used for an FA domain that has a parent domain even when the study has only 1 FA dataset that is not being split.
 - FASEQ must be unique within USUBJID for all records across the split datasets.
 - Supplemental qualifier datasets would need to be managed at the split-file level (e.g., suppfamh.xpt, suppfamh.xpt). Within each supplemental qualifier dataset, RDOMAIN would be "FA".

- If a dataset-level RELREC is defined (e.g., between the CE and FACE datasets), then RDOMAIN may contain up to 4 characters to effectively describe the relationship between the CE parent records and the FACE child records.
- 3. Separate domains where:
 - The DOMAIN value is sponsor-defined and does not begin with FA, following examples in Section 6.4.5, [Skin Response](#), which has a domain code of SR.
 - All published FA guidance applies, specifically:
 - The --OBJ variable cannot be added to a standard Findings domain. A domain is either a Findings domain or a Findings About domain, not one or the other depending on the situation.
 - When the --OBJ variable is included in a domain, this identifies it as an FA domain, and the --OBJ variable must be populated for all records.
 - All published domain guidance applies, specifically:
 - Variables that require a prefix would use the 2-character domain code chosen.

For the naming of datasets with findings about events or interventions for associated persons, refer to the SDTMIG: Associated Persons (available at <https://www.cdisc.org/standards/foundational/sdtm>).

6.4.3 Variables Unique to Findings About

The variable --OBJ is unique to Findings About. In conjunction with FATESTCD, it describes what the topic of the observation is; therefore, both are required to be populated for every record. FATESTCD describes the measurement/evaluation and FAOBJ describes the event or intervention that the measurement/evaluation is about.

When collected data fit a qualifier variable (see SDTM Sections 3.1.1, 3.1.2, and 3.1.3) and are represented in the FA domain, the name of the variable should be used as the value of FATESTCD. For example,

FATESTCD	FATEST
OCCUR	Occurrence Indicator
SEV	Severity/Intensity
TOXGR	Toxicity Grade

The use of the same names (e.g., SEV, OCCUR) for both qualifier variables in the observation classes and FATESTCD is deliberate, but should not lead users to conclude that the collection of such data (e.g., severity/intensity, occurrence) must be stored in the FA domain. In fact, data should only be stored in the FA domain if they do not fit in the general observation-class domain. If the data describe the underlying event or intervention as a whole and share its timing, then the data should be stored as a qualifier of the general observation-class record.

A record in FA may or may not have a parent record in an events or interventions domain. If an FA record does have a parent record, the value in FAOBJ should match the value in --TERM or --TRT, unless the parent domain is dictionary coded or subject to controlled terminology, in which case FAOBJ should match the value in --DECOD.

Examples for the FA and Skin Response (SR) domains include the use of RELREC to represent the relationship between an FA domain and a parent domain.

6.4.4 Findings About Events or Interventions (FA)

FA – Description/Overview

A findings domain that contains the findings about an event or intervention that cannot be represented within an events or interventions domain record or as a supplemental qualifier.

FA – Specification

fa.xpt, Findings About Events or Interventions — Findings About. One record per finding, per object, per time point, per visit per subject, Tabulation.

Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
STUDYID	Study Identifier	Char		Identifier	Unique identifier for a study.	Req
DOMAIN	Domain Abbreviation	Char	FA	Identifier	Two-character abbreviation for the domain.	Req
USUBJID	Unique Subject Identifier	Char		Identifier	Identifier used to uniquely identify a subject across all studies for all applications or submissions involving the product.	Req
FASEQ	Sequence Number	Num		Identifier	Sequence number given to ensure uniqueness of subject records within a domain. May be any valid number.	Req
FAGRPID	Group ID	Char		Identifier	Used to tie together a block of related records in a single domain for a subject.	Perm
FASPID	Sponsor-Defined Identifier	Char		Identifier	Sponsor-defined reference number. May be preprinted on the CRF as an explicit line identifier or defined in the sponsor's operational database. Example: Line number on a CRF.	Perm
FATESTCD	Findings About Test Short Name	Char	(FATESTCD)	Topic	Short name of the measurement, test, or examination described in FATEST. It can be used as a column name when converting a dataset from a vertical to a horizontal format. The value in FATESTCD cannot be longer than 8 characters, nor can it start with a number (e.g., "1TEST" is not valid). FATESTCD cannot contain characters other than letters, numbers, or underscores. Examples: "SEV", "OCCUR". Note that controlled terminology is in a FATESTCD general codelist and in several therapeutic area-specific codelists.	Req
FATEST	Findings About Test Name	Char	(FATEST)	Synonym Qualifier	Verbatim name of the test or examination used to obtain the measurement or finding. The value in FATEST cannot be longer than 40 characters. Examples: "Severity/Intensity", "Occurrence". Note that controlled terminology is in a FATEST general codelist and in several therapeutic area-specific codelists.	Req
FAOBJ	Object of the Observation	Char		Record Qualifier	Used to describe the object or focal point of the findings observation that is represented by --TEST. Examples: the term (e.g., "Acne") describing a clinical sign or symptom that is being measured by a severity test; an event (e.g., "VOMIT, where the volume of vomit is being measured by a VOLUME test).	Req
FACAT	Category for Findings About	Char	*	Grouping Qualifier	Used to define a category of related records. Examples: "GERD", "PRE-SPECIFIED AE".	Perm
FASCAT	Subcategory for Findings About	Char	*	Grouping Qualifier	A further categorization of FACAT.	Perm
FAORRES	Result or Finding in Original Units	Char		Result Qualifier	Result of the test as originally received or collected.	Exp
FAORRESU	Original Units	Char	UNIT	Variable Qualifier	Original units in which the data were collected. The unit for FAORRES.	Perm
FASTRESC	Character Result/Finding in Std Format	Char		Result Qualifier	Contains the result value for all findings, copied or derived from FAORRES in a standard format or standard units. FASTRESC should store all results or findings in character format; if results are numeric, they should also be stored in numeric format in FASTRESN. For example, if a test has results "NONE", "NEG", and "NEGATIVE" in FAORRES, and these results effectively have the same meaning; they could be represented in standard format in FASTRESC as "NEGATIVE".	Exp
FASTRESN	Numeric Result/Finding in Standard Units	Num		Result Qualifier	Used for continuous or numeric results or findings in standard format; copied in numeric format from FASTRESC. FASTRESN should store all numeric test results or findings.	Perm
FASTRESU	Standard Units	Char	UNIT	Variable Qualifier	Standardized unit used for FASTRESC and FASTRESN.	Perm
FASTAT	Completion Status	Char	ND	Record Qualifier	Used to indicate that the measurement was not done. Should be null if a result exists in FAORRES.	Perm
FAREASND	Reason Not Performed	Char		Record Qualifier	Describes why a question was not answered. Example: "Subject refused". Used in conjunction with FASTAT when value is "NOT DONE".	Perm

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Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
FALOC	Location of the Finding About	Char	(LOC)	Record Qualifier	Used to specify the location of the clinical evaluation. Example: "ARM".	Perm
FALAT	Laterality	Char	(LAT)	Variable Qualifier	Qualifier for anatomical location or specimen further detailing laterality. Examples: "RIGHT", "LEFT", "BILATERAL".	Perm
FALOBXFL	Last Observation Before Exposure Flag	Char	(NY)	Record Qualifier	Operationally-derived indicator used to identify the last non-missing value prior to RFXSTDTC. The value should be "Y" or null.	Perm
FABLFL	Baseline Flag	Char	(NY)	Record Qualifier	Indicator used to identify a baseline value. The value should be "Y" or null. Note that FABLFL is retained for backward compatibility. The authoritative baseline flag for statistical analysis is in an ADaM dataset.	Perm
FAEVAL	Evaluator	Char	(EVAL)	Record Qualifier	Role of the person who provided the evaluation. Used only for results that are subjective (e.g., assigned by a person or a group). Should be null for records that contain collected or derived data. Examples: "INVESTIGATOR", "ADJUDICATION COMMITTEE", "VENDOR".	Perm
VISITNUM	Visit Number	Num		Timing	1. Clinical encounter number. 2. Numeric version of VISIT, used for sorting.	Exp
VISIT	Visit Name	Char		Timing	1. Protocol-defined description of clinical encounter. 2. May be used in addition to VISITNUM and/or VISITDY.	Perm
VISITDY	Planned Study Day of Visit	Num		Timing	Planned study day of the visit based upon RFSTDTC in Demographics.	Perm
TAETORD	Planned Order of Element within Arm	Num		Timing	Number that gives the planned order of the element within the arm.	Perm
EPOCH	Epoch	Char	(EPOCH)	Timing	Epoch associated with the date/time of the observation. Examples: "SCREENING", "TREATMENT", "FOLLOW-UP".	Perm
FADTC	Date/Time of Collection	Char	ISO 8601 datetime or interval	Timing	Collection date and time of findings assessment represented in ISO 8601 character format.	Exp
FADY	Study Day of Collection	Num		Timing	1. Study day of collection, measured as integer days. 2. Algorithm for calculations must be relative to the sponsor-defined RFSTDTC variable in Demographics. This formula should be consistent across the submission.	Perm

¹In this column, an asterisk (*) indicates that the variable may be subject to controlled terminology. CDISC/NCI codelist values are enclosed in parentheses.

FA – Assumptions

- The Findings About domain shares all qualities and conventions of findings observations.
- See Section 6.4.1, [When to Use Findings About Events or Interventions](#); and Section 8.6.3, [Guidelines for Differentiating Between Interventions, Events, Findings, and Findings About Events or Interventions](#); for guidance on deciding between the use of the FA domain and other SDTM structures.
- See Section 6.4.2, [Naming Findings About Domains](#), for advice on splitting the FA domain.
- Some variables in the events and interventions domains (e.g., OCCUR, SEV, TOXGR) represent findings about the whole of the event or intervention. When FA is used to represent findings about a part of the event or intervention (i.e., the assessment has different timing from the event as a whole), the FATEST and FATESTCD values should be the same as the variable name and variable label in the corresponding event or intervention domain. See Section 6.4.3, [Variables Unique to Findings About](#).
 - Associations between some findings about cardiovascular interventions or events and their response codelists are described in the CV codetable, available at <https://www.cdisc.org/standards/terminology/controlled-terminology>.

5. When data collection establishes a relationship between FA records and an events or interventions record, the relationship should be represented in RELREC.
 - a. The FAOBJ variable alone is not sufficient to establish a relationship, because an events or interventions dataset may have multiple records for the same topic (e.g., --TERM or --DECOD, --TRT or --DECOD).
6. Any Identifier variables, Timing variables, or Findings general observation-class qualifiers may be added to the FA domain, but the following qualifiers should generally not be used: --BODSYS, --MODIFY, --SEV, --TOXGR.

FA – Examples

Example 1

The following example CRF collects severity and symptoms data at multiple time points about a migraine event, relative to dosing.

Migraine Symptoms Diary	
Migraine Reference Number	xx
When did the migraine start?	DD-MMM-YYYY HH:MM
When was study treatment taken?	DD-MMM-YYYY HH:MM
Answer the following 5 minutes BEFORE dosing	
Severity of migraine	<input type="radio"/> Mild <input type="radio"/> Moderate <input type="radio"/> Severe
<i>Associated symptoms:</i>	
Sensitivity to light	<input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes
Sensitivity to sound	<input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes
Nausea	<input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes
Aura	<input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes
Answer the following 30 minutes AFTER dosing	
Severity of migraine	<input type="radio"/> Mild <input type="radio"/> Moderate <input type="radio"/> Severe
<i>Associated symptoms:</i>	
Sensitivity to light	<input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes
Sensitivity to sound	<input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes
Nausea	<input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes
Aura	<input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes
Answer the following 90 minutes AFTER dosing	
Severity of migraine	<input type="radio"/> Mild <input type="radio"/> Moderate <input type="radio"/> Severe
<i>Associated symptoms:</i>	
Sensitivity to light	<input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes
Sensitivity to sound	<input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes
Nausea	<input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes
Aura	<input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes

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In this example trial, migraines and symptoms associated with migraines were considered clinical events rather than reportable adverse events. The migraine, its sponsor identifier (i.e., the "Migraine Reference Number" on the CRF), and its start date were represented in a CE record.

ce.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	CESEQ	CESPID	CETERM	CEDECOD	CESTDTC
1	ABC	CE	ABC-123	1	90567	Migraine	Migraine	2007-05-16T10:30

The time migraine medication was taken was recorded in the Exposure (EX) domain. This date also serves as the reference time point for the symptom assessments.

ex.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	EXSEQ	EXSPID	EXTRT	EXDOSE	EXDOSU	EXDOSFRM	EXDOSFRQ	EXROUTE	EPOCH	EXSTDTC	EXENDTC
1	ABC	EX	ABC-123	1	4	CURALL	50	mg	TABLET	ONCE	ORAL	TREATMENT	2007-05-16T11:05	2007-05-16T11:05

The remaining data on the CRF were "snapshots" taken at 3 time points; in accordance with Section 6.4.1, [When to Use Findings About Events or Interventions](#), criterion 1, these were represented as findings about events. The FACAT value "MIGRAINE SYMPTOMS" was used to represent the fact that these data were collected in a CRF module called "Migraine Symptoms Diary."

Rows 1, 6, 11: Severity of the migraine was represented with FATESTCD="SEV". This FATESTCD value is derived from the events class variable name --SEV, and represents the same assessment as CESEV, except that this assessment is at a point in time rather than for the event as a whole.

Rows 2-5, 7-10, 12-15: The presence of symptoms associated with migraine was represented with the name of the symptom in FAOBJ, as the data collected is about the occurrence of a particular symptom. The test code value "OCCUR" is derived from the events class variable name --OCCUR, but is an assessment at a point in time, rather than about the event as a whole. The relationship of these symptoms to migraine is represented in FACAT, which indicates that these data were collected in the Migraine Symptoms Diary.

face.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	FASEQ	FASPID	FATESTCD	FATEST	FAOBJ	FACAT	FAORRES	FASTRESC	FADTC	FATPT	FATPTNUM	FAELTM	FATPTREF
1	ABC	FA	ABC-123	1	90567	SEV	Severity/Intensity	Migraine	MIGRAINE SYMPTOMS	SEVERE	SEVERE	2007-05-16	5M PRE-DOSE	1	-PT5M	DOSING
2	ABC	FA	ABC-123	2	90567	OCCUR	Occurrence Indicator	Sensitivity To Light	MIGRAINE SYMPTOMS	Y	Y	2007-05-16	5M PRE-DOSE	1	-PT5M	DOSING
3	ABC	FA	ABC-123	3	90567	OCCUR	Occurrence Indicator	Sensitivity To Sound	MIGRAINE SYMPTOMS	N	N	2007-05-16	5M PRE-DOSE	1	-PT5M	DOSING
4	ABC	FA	ABC-123	4	90567	OCCUR	Occurrence Indicator	Nausea	MIGRAINE SYMPTOMS	Y	Y	2007-05-16	5M PRE-DOSE	1	-PT5M	DOSING
5	ABC	FA	ABC-123	5	90567	OCCUR	Occurrence Indicator	Aura	MIGRAINE SYMPTOMS	Y	Y	2007-05-16	5M PRE-DOSE	1	-PT5M	DOSING
6	ABC	FA	ABC-123	6	90567	SEV	Severity/Intensity	Migraine	MIGRAINE SYMPTOMS	MODERATE	MODERATE	2007-05-16	30M POST-DOSE	2	PT30M	DOSING
7	ABC	FA	ABC-123	7	90567	OCCUR	Occurrence Indicator	Sensitivity To Light	MIGRAINE SYMPTOMS	Y	Y	2007-05-16	30M POST-DOSE	2	PT30M	DOSING
8	ABC	FA	ABC-123	8	90567	OCCUR	Occurrence Indicator	Sensitivity To Sound	MIGRAINE SYMPTOMS	N	N	2007-05-16	30M POST-DOSE	2	PT30M	DOSING
9	ABC	FA	ABC-123	9	90567	OCCUR	Occurrence Indicator	Nausea	MIGRAINE SYMPTOMS	N	N	2007-05-16	30M POST-DOSE	2	PT30M	DOSING

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Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	FASEQ	FASPID	FATESTCD	FATEST	FAOBJ	FACAT	FAORRES	FASTRESC	FADTC	FATPT	FATPTNUM	FAELTM	FATPTREF
10	ABC	FA	ABC-123	10	90567	OCCUR	Occurrence Indicator	Aura	MIGRAINE SYMPTOMS	Y	Y	2007-05-16	30M POST-DOSE	2	PT30M	DOSING
11	ABC	FA	ABC-123	11	90567	SEV	Severity/Intensity	Migraine	MIGRAINE SYMPTOMS	MILD	MILD	2007-05-16	90M POST-DOSE	3	PT90M	DOSING
12	ABC	FA	ABC-123	12	90567	OCCUR	Occurrence Indicator	Sensitivity To Light	MIGRAINE SYMPTOMS	N	N	2007-05-16	90M POST-DOSE	3	PT90M	DOSING
13	ABC	FA	ABC-123	13	90567	OCCUR	Occurrence Indicator	Sensitivity To Sound	MIGRAINE SYMPTOMS	N	N	2007-05-16	90M POST-DOSE	3	PT90M	DOSING
14	ABC	FA	ABC-123	14	90567	OCCUR	Occurrence Indicator	Nausea	MIGRAINE SYMPTOMS	N	N	2007-05-16	90M POST-DOSE	3	PT90M	DOSING
15	ABC	FA	ABC-123	15	90567	OCCUR	Occurrence Indicator	Aura	MIGRAINE SYMPTOMS	N	N	2007-05-16	90M POST-DOSE	3	PT90M	DOSING

A dataset-level relationship in RELREC is based on the sponsor ID (--SPID) value, which was populated with a system-generated identifier unique to each iteration of this form.

relrec.xpt

Row	STUDYID	RDOMAIN	USUBJID	IDVAR	IDVARVAL	RELTYPE	RELID
1	ABC	CE		CESPID		ONE	1
2	ABC	FA		FASPID		MANY	1

Example 2

This CRF collects details about injection site rash events at each visit, until resolved.

Rash Assessment	
Date of assessment	DD-MMM-YYYY
Associated AE reference number	xx
Rash longest diameter	_____ o cm o in
Lesion type and count	
Macules	<input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 to 25 <input type="radio"/> 26 to 100 <input type="radio"/> 101 to 200 <input type="radio"/> 201 to 300 <input type="radio"/> >300
Papules	<input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 to 25 <input type="radio"/> 26 to 100 <input type="radio"/> 101 to 200 <input type="radio"/> 201 to 300 <input type="radio"/> >300
Vesicles	<input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 to 25 <input type="radio"/> 26 to 100 <input type="radio"/> 101 to 200 <input type="radio"/> 201 to 300 <input type="radio"/> >300
Pustules	<input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 to 25 <input type="radio"/> 26 to 100 <input type="radio"/> 101 to 200 <input type="radio"/> 201 to 300 <input type="radio"/> >300
Scabs	<input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 to 25 <input type="radio"/> 26 to 100 <input type="radio"/> 101 to 200 <input type="radio"/> 201 to 300 <input type="radio"/> >300
Scars	<input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 to 25 <input type="radio"/> 26 to 100 <input type="radio"/> 101 to 200 <input type="radio"/> 201 to 300 <input type="radio"/> >300

In this scenario, the injection site rash event was considered a reportable adverse event; therefore, the rash itself was represented in the AE domain. The rash assessment form collects a reference number for the AE, represented in AESPID. Certain required or expected variables have been omitted from the example dataset in consideration of space and clarity.

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ae.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	AESQ	AESPID	AETERM	AEBODSYS	AELOC	AELAT	AESEV	AESER	AEACN	AESTDTC
1	XYZ	AE	XYZ-789	47869	5	Injection site rash	General disorders and administration site conditions	ARM	LEFT	MILD	N	NOT APPLICABLE	2007-05-10

Additional data about the rash were collected at visits 3 and 4, which occurred 2 days and 9 days after the start of the rash. These data were represented in an FA dataset because they were not about the event as a whole (see Section 6.4.1, [When to Use Findings About Events or Interventions](#), criterion 1). In addition, the measurement of the rash requires multiple variables (value and unit) for its representation and the numbers of various kinds of lesions within the rash are a set of similar assessments of the event (see Section 6.4.1, [When to Use Findings About Events or Interventions](#), criterion 2).

faae.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	FASEQ	FASPID	FATESTCD	FATEST	FAOBJ	FAORRES	FAORRESU	FASTRESC	FASTRESU	VISITNUM	FADTC
1	XYZ	FA	XYZ-789	123451	5	LDIAM	Longest Diameter	Injection Site Rash	2.5	IN	2.5	IN	3	2007-05-12
2	XYZ	FA	XYZ-789	123452	5	MACRNG	Number of Macules Range	Injection Site Rash	26 to 100		26 to 100		3	2007-05-12
3	XYZ	FA	XYZ-789	123453	5	PAPRNG	Number of Papules Range	Injection Site Rash	1 to 25		1 to 25		3	2007-05-12
4	XYZ	FA	XYZ-789	123454	5	VESRNG	Number of Vesicles Range	Injection Site Rash	0		0		3	2007-05-12
5	XYZ	FA	XYZ-789	123455	5	PUSRNG	Number of Pustules Range	Injection Site Rash	0		0		3	2007-05-12
6	XYZ	FA	XYZ-789	123456	5	SCBRNG	Number of Scabs Range	Injection Site Rash	0		0		3	2007-05-12
7	XYZ	FA	XYZ-789	123457	5	SCRNG	Number of Scars Range	Injection Site Rash	0		0		3	2007-05-12
8	XYZ	FA	XYZ-789	123459	5	LDIAM	Longest Diameter	Injection Site Rash	1	IN	1	IN	4	2007-05-19
9	XYZ	FA	XYZ-789	123460	5	MACRNG	Number of Macules Range	Injection Site Rash	1 to 25		1 to 25		4	2007-05-19
10	XYZ	FA	XYZ-789	123461	5	PAPRNG	Number of Papules Range	Injection Site Rash	1 to 25		1 to 25		4	2007-05-19
11	XYZ	FA	XYZ-789	123462	5	VESRNG	Number of Vesicles Range	Injection Site Rash	0		0		4	2007-05-19
12	XYZ	FA	XYZ-789	123463	5	PUSRNG	Number of Pustules Range	Injection Site Rash	0		0		4	2007-05-19
13	XYZ	FA	XYZ-789	123464	5	SCBRNG	Number of Scabs Range	Injection Site Rash	0		0		4	2007-05-19
14	XYZ	FA	XYZ-789	123465	5	SCRNG	Number of Scars Range	Injection Site Rash	0		0		4	2007-05-19

The FA records were linked to the parent CE record via the AE reference number, which was used to populate both AESPID and FASPID.

relrec.xpt

Row	STUDYID	RDOMAIN	USUBJID	IDVAR	IDVARVAL	RELTYPE	RELID
1	XYZ	AE		AESPID		ONE	23
2	XYZ	FA		FASPID		MANY	23

Example 3

This CRF collects information about rheumatoid arthritis. In this scenario, rheumatoid arthritis is a prerequisite for participation in an osteoporosis trial and was not collected as a Medical History (MH) event.

Rheumatoid Arthritis History		
Date of assessment		DD-MMM-YYYY
Date of diagnosis		DD-MMM-YYYY
During the past 6 months, how would you rate the following:		
Symptom	Was the symptom present?	If yes, what was the severity?
Joint stiffness	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Mild <input type="radio"/> Moderate <input type="radio"/> Severe
Joint swelling	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Mild <input type="radio"/> Moderate <input type="radio"/> Severe
Joint pain (arthralgia)	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Mild <input type="radio"/> Moderate <input type="radio"/> Severe
Malaise	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Mild <input type="radio"/> Moderate <input type="radio"/> Severe
Early morning stiffness	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	If yes, what was its average daily duration? ____ Hours ____ Minutes

In this study, data were collected only at baseline. Because the occurrence and severity apply to the symptoms as a whole, they are represented in the MH domain. Note that the average duration of early morning stiffness cannot be represented in MHDUR because MHDUR would be the duration of the entire event, rather than the average of daily durations.

Row 1: Because the CRF specifically collected date of diagnosis for rheumatoid arthritis, MHEVDTYP is populated with DIAGNOSIS to indicate that the date in MHSTDTDC is the date of diagnosis.

Rows 2-6: No start or end dates were collected for the symptoms, so the variable MHEVDTYP is not relevant for those records. MHEVDTYP is used only to specify the aspect of the event used to determine start and/or end dates.

mh.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	MHSEQ	MHTERM	MHDECOD	MHEVDTYP	MHCAT	MHSCAT	MHPRESP	MHOCCUR	MHSEV	MHDTDC	MHSTDTDC	MHEVLINT
1	ABC	MH	001-001	1	RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS	Rheumatoid arthritis	DIAGNOSIS	RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS HISTORY		Y	Y			2003	
2	ABC	MH	001-001	2	JOINT STIFFNESS	Joint stiffness		RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS HISTORY	RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS SYMPTOMS	Y	Y	SEVERE	2006-08-13		-P6M
3	ABC	MH	001-001	3	JOINT SWELLING	Joint swelling		RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS HISTORY	RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS SYMPTOMS	Y	Y	MODERATE	2006-08-13		-P6M
4	ABC	MH	001-001	4	JOINT PAIN	Arthralgia		RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS HISTORY	RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS SYMPTOMS	Y	Y	MODERATE	2006-08-13		-P6M
5	ABC	MH	001-001	5	MALAISE	Malaise		RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS HISTORY	RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS SYMPTOMS	Y	Y	MILD	2006-08-13		-P6M
6	ABC	MH	001-001	6	EARLY MORNING STIFFNESS	Stiffness		RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS HISTORY	RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS SYMPTOMS	Y	Y		2006-08-13		-P6M

The average duration of early morning stiffness would be represented in ISO 8601 duration format as a supplemental qualifier.

suppmh.xpt

Row	STUDYID	RDOMAIN	USUBJID	IDVAR	IDVARVAL	QNAM	QLABEL	QVAL	QORIG	QEVAL
1	ABC	MH	001-001	MHSEQ	6	MHAVDDUR	Average Daily Duration	PT1H30M	CRF	

Example 4

In this example, the occurrence of prespecified adverse events was solicited at every visit and the visit date was used as the date of collection. The data collected meet criterion 3 in Section 6.4.1, [When to Use Findings About Events or Interventions](#); that is, data that indicate the occurrence of prespecified AEs.

Prespecified Adverse Events of Clinical Interest	
Date of assessment	DD-MMM-YYYY
Did the following occur? <i>If Yes, enter a complete record in the AE CRF</i>	
Headache	<input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> Not Done
Respiratory infection	<input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> Not Done
Nausea	<input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> Not Done

This example shows data for 1 subject at 2 visits. Each response (e.g., No, Yes) to the prespecified terms is represented in the FA domain. The visit date was used to populated FADTC.

Rows 1, 4: "Headache" was reported at both visits.

Rows 2, 5: "Respiratory infection" was not present at either visit.

Row 3: The investigator did not ask the subject about the occurrence of nausea. This was represented by FASTAT="NOT DONE".

Row 6: "Nausea" was reported at visit 3.

faae.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	FASEQ	FATESTCD	FATEST	FAOBJ	FAORRES	FASTRES	FASTAT	VISITNUM	VISIT	FADTC	FAEVINTX
1	ABC101	FA	1234	1	OCCUR	Occurrence Indicator	Headache	Y	Y		2	VISIT 2	2005-10-01	SINCE LAST VISIT
2	ABC101	FA	1234	2	OCCUR	Occurrence Indicator	Respiratory Infection	N	N		2	VISIT 2	2005-10-01	SINCE LAST VISIT
3	ABC101	FA	1234	3	OCCUR	Occurrence Indicator	Nausea			NOT DONE	2	VISIT 2	2005-10-01	SINCE LAST VISIT
4	ABC101	FA	1234	4	OCCUR	Occurrence Indicator	Headache	Y	Y		3	VISIT 3	2005-10-10	SINCE LAST VISIT
5	ABC101	FA	1234	5	OCCUR	Occurrence Indicator	Respiratory Infection	N	N		3	VISIT 3	2005-10-10	SINCE LAST VISIT
6	ABC101	FA	1234	6	OCCUR	Occurrence Indicator	Nausea	Y	Y		3	VISIT 3	2005-10-10	SINCE LAST VISIT

For each prespecified adverse event for which FAORRES = "Y", the adverse event has a record in the AE domain with AEPRESP = "Y". No relationship was collected to link the FAAE record for the occurrence indicator test with the AE entries, so no RELREC was created.

Note that not all AE expected variables are included in the following example.

Row 1: Comparison of this AE record with the FA dataset records for "Headache" shows that there are 2 records with FAOBJ="Headache". FAORRES="Y" indicates that this AE record is associated with both FA records, because this headache started before visit 2 and ended between visits 2 and 3.

Row 2: Comparison of this AE record with the FA dataset shows that this AE started and ended in the time between visits 2 and 3, and is consistent with the FA response for FAOBJ="Nausea" for visit 3.

ae.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	AESQ	AETERM	AEDECOD	AEPRESP	AEBODSYS	AESEV	AEACN	AESTDTC	AEENDTC
1	ABC101	AE	1234	1	Headache	Headache	Y	Nervous system disorders	MILD	NONE	2005-09-30	2005-10-03
2	ABC101	AE	1234	2	Nausea	Nausea	Y	Gastrointestinal disorders	MODERATE	NONE	2005-10-08	2005-10-09

Example 5

In this example, data about prespecified symptoms of the disease under study were collected on a daily basis. Although the date of the assessment was captured in the CRF header (not shown), start and end timing of the prespecified symptoms was not.

Symptoms	Investigator GERD Symptom Measurement (if symptom occurred)			
	Occurred in last 24 hours?	Volume (mL)	Number of episodes	Maximum severity
Vomiting	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No			<input type="radio"/> Mild <input type="radio"/> Moderate <input type="radio"/> Severe
Diarrhea	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No			<input type="radio"/> Mild <input type="radio"/> Moderate <input type="radio"/> Severe
Nausea	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No			<input type="radio"/> Mild <input type="radio"/> Moderate <input type="radio"/> Severe

The collected data were represented in FA because they meet criterion 1 in Section 6.4.1, [When to Use Findings About Events or Interventions](#), that is, data that do not describe an event or intervention as a whole. In this study, GERD symptoms were considered clinical events. In addition, the volume of vomit data met criterion 2 data (“about” an event or intervention), having qualifiers that can be represented in Findings variables (e.g., units, method).

This SDTM example represents data from 2 visits for 1 subject. FAEVINTX indicates that assessments were for the previous 24 hours.

Rows 1-4: Show the results for the vomiting tests at visit 1. Because the number of episodes was recorded as ">10", this is represented in FASTRESC but not in FASTRESN.

Rows 5-7: Show the results for the diarrhea tests at visit 1.

Rows 8-10: Show the results for the nausea tests at visit 1.

Row 11: Shows that vomiting did not occur in the 24 hours before visit 2; thus, volume, number of episodes, and severity were not applicable.

Rows 12-14: Show the results for the diarrhea tests at visit 2.

Row 15: Indicates that the occurrence of nausea was not assessed at visit 2.

face.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	FASEQ	FATESTCD	FATEST	FAOBJ	FACAT	FAORRES	FAORRESU	FASTRESC	FASTRESN	FASTRESU	FASTAT	VISITNUM	VISIT	FADTC	FAEVLINT
1	XYZ	FA	XYZ-701-002	1	OCCUR	Occurrence Indicator	Vomiting	GERD SYMPTOMS	Y		Y				1	VISIT 1	2006-02-02	-PT24H
2	XYZ	FA	XYZ-701-002	2	VOL	Volume	Vomiting	GERD SYMPTOMS	250	mL	250	250	mL		1	VISIT 1	2006-02-02	-PT24H
3	XYZ	FA	XYZ-701-002	3	NUMEPISD	Number of Episodes	Vomiting	GERD SYMPTOMS	>10		>10				1	VISIT 1	2006-02-02	-PT24H
4	XYZ	FA	XYZ-701-002	4	SEV	Severity/Intensity	Vomiting	GERD SYMPTOMS	SEVERE		SEVERE				1	VISIT 1	2006-02-02	-PT24H
5	XYZ	FA	XYZ-701-002	5	OCCUR	Occurrence Indicator	Diarrhea	GERD SYMPTOMS	Y		Y				1	VISIT 1	2006-02-02	-PT24H
6	XYZ	FA	XYZ-701-002	6	NUMEPISD	Number of Episodes	Diarrhea	GERD SYMPTOMS	2		2	2			1	VISIT 1	2006-02-02	-PT24H
7	XYZ	FA	XYZ-701-002	7	SEV	Severity/Intensity	Diarrhea	GERD SYMPTOMS	SEVERE		SEVERE				1	VISIT 1	2006-02-02	-PT24H
8	XYZ	FA	XYZ-701-002	8	OCCUR	Occurrence Indicator	Nausea	GERD SYMPTOMS	Y		Y				1	VISIT 1	2006-02-02	-PT24H

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9	XYZ	FA	XYZ-701-002	9	NUMEPISD	Number of Episodes	Nausea	GERD SYMPTOMS	1		1	1			1	VISIT 1	2006-02-02	-PT24H
10	XYZ	FA	XYZ-701-002	10	SEV	Severity/Intensity	Nausea	GERD SYMPTOMS	MODERATE		MODERATE				1	VISIT 1	2006-02-02	-PT24H
11	XYZ	FA	XYZ-701-002	11	OCCUR	Occurrence Indicator	Vomiting	GERD SYMPTOMS	N		N				2	VISIT 2	2006-02-03	-PT24H
12	XYZ	FA	XYZ-701-002	12	OCCUR	Occurrence Indicator	Diarrhea	GERD SYMPTOMS	Y		Y				2	VISIT 2	2006-02-03	-PT24H
13	XYZ	FA	XYZ-701-002	13	NUMEPISD	Number of Episodes	Diarrhea	GERD SYMPTOMS	1		1	1			2	VISIT 2	2006-02-03	-PT24H
14	XYZ	FA	XYZ-701-002	14	SEV	Severity/Intensity	Diarrhea	GERD SYMPTOMS	SEVERE		SEVERE				2	VISIT 2	2006-02-03	-PT24H
15	XYZ	FA	XYZ-701-002	15	OCCUR	Occurrence Indicator	Nausea	GERD SYMPTOMS						NOT DONE	2	VISIT 2	2006-02-03	-PT24H

Example 6

In this example, the sponsor's definition of "event" meant that 1 record would be created for each adverse event, covering it from start to finish (see Section 6.2.1, [Adverse Events](#), assumption 6.4). The AE module also collected information about severity at each visit.

A paper CRF to be updated at each visit might look like this:

					At each visit, record the maximum severity of the adverse event since the last visit.				
AE ID	Adverse Event	Start Date	End Date	Visit 2	Visit 3	Visit 4	Visit 5	Visit 6	
				<input type="radio"/> Mild <input type="radio"/> Moderate <input type="radio"/> Severe	<input type="radio"/> Mild <input type="radio"/> Moderate <input type="radio"/> Severe	<input type="radio"/> Mild <input type="radio"/> Moderate <input type="radio"/> Severe	<input type="radio"/> Mild <input type="radio"/> Moderate <input type="radio"/> Severe	<input type="radio"/> Mild <input type="radio"/> Moderate <input type="radio"/> Severe	
				<input type="radio"/> Mild <input type="radio"/> Moderate <input type="radio"/> Severe	<input type="radio"/> Mild <input type="radio"/> Moderate <input type="radio"/> Severe	<input type="radio"/> Mild <input type="radio"/> Moderate <input type="radio"/> Severe	<input type="radio"/> Mild <input type="radio"/> Moderate <input type="radio"/> Severe	<input type="radio"/> Mild <input type="radio"/> Moderate <input type="radio"/> Severe	
				<input type="radio"/> Mild <input type="radio"/> Moderate <input type="radio"/> Severe	<input type="radio"/> Mild <input type="radio"/> Moderate <input type="radio"/> Severe	<input type="radio"/> Mild <input type="radio"/> Moderate <input type="radio"/> Severe	<input type="radio"/> Mild <input type="radio"/> Moderate <input type="radio"/> Severe	<input type="radio"/> Mild <input type="radio"/> Moderate <input type="radio"/> Severe	

An electronic data collection instrument would probably be constructed as 2 related modules:

- A module for the adverse event, where a record would be entered for each event

AE ID	Adverse Event	Start Date	End Date

- A module for the severity assessment, where a record would be entered for each assessment

Visit	AE ID	Maximum severity since last visit
		<input type="radio"/> Mild <input type="radio"/> Moderate <input type="radio"/> Severe

AE collection started after visit 1, so the first severity data was collected at visit 2.

The collected data met criterion 1 in Section 6.4.1, [When to Use Findings About Events or Interventions](#), for data that do not describe an event or intervention as a whole.

In this example, the sponsor populated AESEV with the maximum severity over the course of the event. This was not directly collected, but rather determined from the weekly maximum severity assessments collected on the CRF. For clarity, only selected variables in the AE dataset are shown here.

ae.xpt

Row	DOMAIN	USUBJID	AESSEQ	AESPID	AETERM	AEDECOD	AESEV	AESTDTC	AEENDTC
1	AE	123	1	1	Morning queasiness	Nausea	MODERATE	2006-02-01	2006-02-23
2	AE	123	2	2	Watery stools	Diarrhea	MILD	2006-02-01	2006-02-15

The values in FAOBJ are the values from AEDECOD, which were assigned during coding, rather than directly collected. The values in FASPID are the AE identifiers from AESPID. FAEVINTX indicates that the evaluation was for the period since the last visit.

Rows 1-4: Show severity data collected at the 4 visits that occurred between the start and end of the AE “Morning queasiness”. FAOBJ=NAUSEA, which is the value of AEDECOD in the associated AE record.

Rows 5-6: Show severity data collected at the 2 visits that occurred between the start and end of the AE “Watery stools.” FAOBJ=DIARRHEA, which is the value of AEDECOD in the associated AE record.

faae.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	FASEQ	FASPID	FATESTCD	FATEST	FAOBJ	FAORRES	FACOLSRT	VISITNUM	VISIT	FADTC	FAEVINTX
1	XYZ	FA	XYZ-US-701-002	1	1	SEV	Severity/Intensity	Nausea	MILD	MAXIMUM	2	VISIT 2	2006-02-02	SINCE LAST VISIT
2	XYZ	FA	XYZ-US-701-002	2	1	SEV	Severity/Intensity	Nausea	MODERATE	MAXIMUM	3	VISIT 3	2006-02-09	SINCE LAST VISIT
3	XYZ	FA	XYZ-US-701-002	3	1	SEV	Severity/Intensity	Nausea	MODERATE	MAXIMUM	4	VISIT 4	2006-02-16	SINCE LAST VISIT
4	XYZ	FA	XYZ-US-701-002	4	1	SEV	Severity/Intensity	Nausea	MILD	MAXIMUM	5	VISIT 5	2006-02-23	SINCE LAST VISIT
5	XYZ	FA	XYZ-US-701-002	5	2	SEV	Severity/Intensity	Diarrhea	MILD	MAXIMUM	2	VISIT 2	2006-02-02	SINCE LAST VISIT
6	XYZ	FA	XYZ-US-701-002	6	2	SEV	Severity/Intensity	Diarrhea	MILD	MAXIMUM	3	VISIT 3	2006-02-09	SINCE LAST VISIT

Because the AE identifier (AESPID) was included in the FA dataset, AE and FA data can be related with a dataset-to-dataset relationship.

relrec.xpt

Row	STUDYID	RDOMAIN	USUBJID	IDVAR	IDVARVAL	RELTYPE	RELID
1	ABC	AE		AESPID		ONE	1
2	ABC	FA		FASPID		MANY	1

6.4.5 Skin Response (SR)

SR – Description/Overview

A findings about domain for submitting dermal responses to antigens.

SR – Specification

sr.xpt, Skin Response — Findings About. One record per finding, per object, per time point, per visit per subject, Tabulation.

Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
STUDYID	Study Identifier	Char		Identifier	Unique identifier for a study.	Req
DOMAIN	Domain Abbreviation	Char	SR	Identifier	Two-character abbreviation for the domain.	Req
USUBJID	Unique Subject Identifier	Char		Identifier	Identifier used to uniquely identify a subject across all studies for all applications or submissions involving the product.	Req
SRSEQ	Sequence Number	Num		Identifier	Sequence number given to ensure uniqueness of subject records within a domain. May be any valid number.	Req
SRGRPID	Group ID	Char		Identifier	Used to tie together a block of related records in a single domain for a subject.	Perm
SRREFID	Reference ID	Char		Identifier	Internal or external specimen identifier. Example: "Specimen ID".	Perm
SRSPID	Sponsor-Defined Identifier	Char		Identifier	Sponsor-defined identifier.	Perm
SRTESTCD	Skin Response Test or Exam Short Name	Char	(SRTESTCD)	Topic	Short name of the measurement, test, or examination described in SRTEST. It can be used as a column name when converting a dataset from a vertical to a horizontal format. The value in SRTESTCD cannot be longer than 8 characters, nor can it start with a number (e.g., "1TEST" is not valid). SRTESTCD cannot contain characters other than letters, numbers, or underscores.	Req
SRTEST	Skin Response Test or Examination Name	Char	(SRTEST)	Synonym Qualifier	Verbatim name of the test or examination used to obtain the measurement or finding. The value in SRTEST cannot be longer than 40 characters. Example: "Wheal Diameter".	Req
SROBJ	Object of the Observation	Char		Record Qualifier	Used to describe the object or focal point of the findings observation that is represented by –TEST. Examples: the dose of the immunogenic material or the allergen associated with the response (e.g., "Johnson Grass IgE 0.15 BAU mL").	Req
SRCAT	Category for Test	Char		Grouping Qualifier	Used to define a category of topic-variable values across subjects.	Perm
SRSCAT	Subcategory for Test	Char		Grouping Qualifier	A further categorization of SRCAT values.	Perm
SRORRES	Results or Findings in Original Units	Char		Result Qualifier	Results of measurement or finding as originally received or collected.	Exp
SRORRESU	Original Units	Char	(UNIT)	Variable Qualifier	Original units in which the data were collected. The unit for SRORRES. Example: "mm".	Exp
SRSTRESC	Character Result/Finding in Std Format	Char		Result Qualifier	Contains the result value for all findings copied or derived from SRORRES, in a standard format or in standard units. SRSTRESC should store all results or findings in character format; if results are numeric, they should also be stored in numeric format in SRSTRESN.	Exp
SRSTRESN	Numeric Results/Findings in Std. Units	Num		Result Qualifier	Used for continuous or numeric results or findings in standard format; copied in numeric format from SRSTRESC. SRSTRESN should store all numeric test results or findings.	Exp
SRSTRESU	Standard Units	Char	(UNIT)	Variable Qualifier	Standardized units used for SRSTRESC and SRSTRESN. Example: "mm".	Exp
SRSTAT	Completion Status	Char	(ND)	Record Qualifier	Used to indicate exam not done. Should be null if a result exists in SRORRES.	Perm
SRREASND	Reason Not Done	Char		Record Qualifier	Describes why a measurement or test was not performed. Used in conjunction with SRSTAT when value is "NOT DONE".	Perm
SRNAM	Vendor Name	Char		Record Qualifier	Name or identifier of the laboratory or vendor who provided the test results.	Perm
SRSPEC	Specimen Type	Char	(SPECTYPE)	Record Qualifier	Defines the types of specimen used for a measurement. Example: "SKIN".	Perm
SRLOC	Location Used for Measurement	Char	(LOC)	Record Qualifier	Location relevant to the collection of the measurement.	Perm

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Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
SRLAT	Laterality	Char	(LAT)	Variable Qualifier	Qualifier for anatomical location further detailing laterality of intervention administration. Examples: "RIGHT", "LEFT", "BILATERAL".	Perm
SRMETHOD	Method of Test or Examination	Char	(METHOD)	Record Qualifier	Method of test or examination. Examples: "ELISA", "EIA", "MICRONEUTRALIZATION ASSAY", "PLAQUE REDUCTION NEUTRALIZATION ASSAY".	Perm
SRLOBXFL	Last Observation Before Exposure Flag	Char	(NY)	Record Qualifier	Operationally derived indicator used to identify the last non-missing value prior to RFXSTDTC. The value should be "Y" or null.	Perm
SRBLFL	Baseline Flag	Char	(NY)	Record Qualifier	Indicator used to identify a baseline value. The value should be "Y" or null. Note that SRBLFL is retained for backward compatibility. The authoritative baseline flag for statistical analysis is in an ADaM dataset.	Perm
SREVAL	Evaluator	Char	(EVAL)	Record Qualifier	Role of person who provided evaluation. Used only for results that are subjective (e.g., assigned by a person or a group). Should be null for records that contain collected or derived data. Examples: "INVESTIGATOR", "ADJUDICATION COMMITTEE", "VENDOR".	Perm
VISITNUM	Visit Number	Num		Timing	Clinical encounter number. Numeric version of VISIT, used for sorting.	Exp
VISIT	Visit Name	Char		Timing	Protocol-defined description of clinical encounter. May be used in addition to VISITNUM and/or VISITDY.	Perm
VISITDY	Planned Study Day of Visit	Num		Timing	Planned study day of the visit based upon RFSTDTC in Demographics.	Perm
TAETORD	Planned Order of Element within Arm	Num		Timing	Number that gives the planned order of the element within the arm.	Perm
EPOCH	Epoch	Char	(EPOCH)	Timing	Epoch associated with the date/time of the observation. Examples: "SCREENING", "TREATMENT", and "FOLLOW-UP".	Perm
SRDTC	Date/Time of Collection	Char	ISO 8601 datetime or interval	Timing	Collection date and time of an observation represented in ISO 8601.	Exp
SRDY	Study Day of Visit/Collection/Exam	Num		Timing	Actual study day of visit/collection/exam expressed in integer days relative to sponsor- defined RFSTDTC in Demographics.	Perm
SRTPT	Planned Time Point Name	Char		Timing	Text description of time when measurement should be taken. This may be represented as an elapsed time relative to a fixed reference point, such as time of last dose. See SRTPTNUM and SRTPTREF. Examples: "START", "5 MIN POST".	Perm
SRTPTNUM	Planned Time Point Number	Num		Timing	Numerical version of SRTPT to aid in sorting.	Perm
SRELTM	Planned Elapsed Time from Time Point Ref	Char	ISO 8601 duration	Timing	Planned elapsed time (in ISO 8601) relative to a fixed time point reference (SRTPTREF). Not a clock time or a date time variable. Represented as an ISO 8601 duration. Examples: "-PT15M" to represent the period of 15 minutes prior to the reference point indicated by EGTPTREF, "PT8H" to represent the period of 8 hours after the reference point indicated by SRTPTREF.	Perm
SRTPTREF	Time Point Reference	Char		Timing	Name of the fixed reference point referred to by SRELTM, SRTPTNUM, and SRTPT. Example: "INTRADERMAL INJECTION".	Perm
SRRFTDTC	Date/Time of Reference Time Point	Char	ISO 8601 datetime or interval	Timing	Date/time of the reference time point, SRTPTREF.	Perm

¹In this column, an asterisk (*) indicates that the variable may be subject to controlled terminology. CDISC/NCI codelist values are enclosed in parentheses.

SR – Assumptions

1. The Skin Response (SR) domain is used to represent findings about an intervention, but it has its own domain code, SR, rather than the domain code FA.
2. This domain is intended specifically for tests of the immune response to substances that are intended to provoke such a response (e.g., allergens used in allergy testing). SR is not intended for other injection-site reactions, including reactogenicity events that may follow a vaccine administration.

3. Because a subject is typically exposed to many test materials at the same time, SROBJ is needed to represent the test material for each response record. The method of assessment could be a skin-prick test, a skin-scratch test, or other method of introducing the challenge substance into the skin.
4. Any Identifier variables, Timing variables, or Findings general observation class qualifiers may be added to the SR domain, but the following qualifiers would not generally be used: --POS, --BODSYS, --ORNRLO, --ORNRHI, --STNRLO, --STNRHI, --STNRC, --NRIND, --RESCAT, --XFN, --LOINC, --SPCCND, --FAST, --TOX, --TOXGR, --SEV.

SR – Examples

Example 1

In this example, the subject is dosed with increasing concentrations of Johnson grass IgE.

Rows 1-4: Show responses associated with the administration of a histamine control.

Rows 5-8: Show responses associated with the administration of Johnson grass IgE. These records describe the dose response to different concentrations of Johnson grass IgE antigen, as reflected in SROBJ.

All rows show a specific location on the back (e.g., SITE1), represented in FOCID.

sr.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	FOCID	SRSEQ	SRTESTCD	SRTEST	SROBJ	SRORRES	SRORRESU	SRSTRESC	SRSTRESN	SRSTRESU	SRLOC	VISITNUM	VISIT
1	SPI-001	SR	SPI-001-11035	SITE1	1	FLRMDIAM	Flare Mean Diameter	Histamine Control 10 mg/mL	5	mm	5	5	mm	BACK	1	VISIT 1
2	SPI-001	SR	SPI-001-11035	SITE2	2	FLRMDIAM	Flare Mean Diameter	Histamine Control 10 mg/mL	4	mm	4	4	mm	BACK	1	VISIT 1
3	SPI-001	SR	SPI-001-11035	SITE3	3	FLRMDIAM	Flare Mean Diameter	Histamine Control 10 mg/mL	5	mm	5	5	mm	BACK	1	VISIT 1
4	SPI-001	SR	SPI-001-11035	SITE4	4	FLRMDIAM	Flare Mean Diameter	Histamine Control 10 mg/mL	5	mm	5	5	mm	BACK	1	VISIT 1
5	SPI-001	SR	SPI-001-11035	SITE5	5	FLRMDIAM	Flare Mean Diameter	Johnson Grass 0.05 BAU/mL	10	mm	10	10	mm	BACK	1	VISIT 1
6	SPI-001	SR	SPI-001-11035	SITE6	6	FLRMDIAM	Flare Mean Diameter	Johnson Grass 0.10 BAU/mL	11	mm	11	11	mm	BACK	1	VISIT 1
7	SPI-001	SR	SPI-001-11035	SITE7	7	FLRMDIAM	Flare Mean Diameter	Johnson Grass 0.15 BAU mL	20	mm	20	20	mm	BACK	1	VISIT 1
8	SPI-001	SR	SPI-001-11035	SITE8	8	FLRMDIAM	Flare Mean Diameter	Johnson Grass 0.20 BAU/mL	30	mm	30	30	mm	BACK	1	VISIT 1

Example 2

In this example, the study product dose, Dog Epi IgG, was administered at increasing concentrations. The size of the wheal is being measured (reaction to Dog Epi IgG) to evaluate the efficacy of the Dog Epi IgG extract versus a negative control (NC) and a positive control (PC) in the testing of allergenic extracts. While SROBJ is populated with information about the substance administered, full details regarding the study product would be submitted in the Exposure (EX) dataset. The relationship between SR records and EX records would be represented using RELREC.

Rows 1-6: Show the response (description and reaction grade) to the study product at a series of different dose levels, the latter reflected in SROBJ. The descriptions of SRORRES values are correlated to a grade, and the grade values are stored in SRSTRESC.

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Rows 7-12: Show the results of wheal diameter measurements in response to the study product at a series of different dose levels.

sr.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	SRSEQ	SRSPID	SRTESTCD	SRTEST	SROBJ	SRORRES	SRORRESU	SRSTRESC	SRSTRESN	SRSTRESU	SRLOC	VISITNUM	VISIT
1	CC-001	SR	CC-001-101	1	1	REACTGR	Reaction Grade	Dog Epi 0 mg	NEGATIVE		NEGATIVE			FOREARM	1	WEEK 1
2	CC-001	SR	CC-001-101	2	2	REACTGR	Reaction Grade	Dog Epi 0.1 mg	NEGATIVE		NEGATIVE			FOREARM	1	WEEK 1
3	CC-001	SR	CC-001-101	3	3	REACTGR	Reaction Grade	Dog Epi 0.5 mg	ERYTHEMA, INFILTRATION, POSSIBLY DISCRETE PAPULES		1+			FOREARM	1	WEEK 1
4	CC-001	SR	CC-001-101	4	4	REACTGR	Reaction Grade	Dog Epi 1 mg	ERYTHEMA, INFILTRATION, PAPULES, VESICLES		2+			FOREARM	1	WEEK 1
5	CC-001	SR	CC-001-101	5	5	REACTGR	Reaction Grade	Dog Epi 1.5 mg	ERYTHEMA, INFILTRATION, PAPULES, VESICLES		2+			FOREARM	1	WEEK 1
6	CC-001	SR	CC-001-101	6	6	REACTGR	Reaction Grade	Dog Epi 2 mg	ERYTHEMA, INFILTRATION, PAPULES, COALESCING VESICLES		3+			FOREARM	1	WEEK 1
7	CC-001	SR	CC-001-101	7	7	FLRMDIAM	Flare Mean Diameter	Dog Epi 0 mg	5	mm	5	5	mm	FOREARM	1	WEEK 1
8	CC-001	SR	CC-001-101	8	8	FLRMDIAM	Flare Mean Diameter	Dog Epi 0.1 mg	10	mm	10	10	mm	FOREARM	1	WEEK 1
9	CC-001	SR	CC-001-101	9	9	FLRMDIAM	Flare Mean Diameter	Dog Epi 0.5 mg	22	mm	22	22	mm	FOREARM	1	WEEK 1
10	CC-001	SR	CC-001-101	10	10	FLRMDIAM	Flare Mean Diameter	Dog Epi 1 mg	100	mm	100	100	mm	FOREARM	1	WEEK 1
11	CC-001	SR	CC-001-101	11	11	FLRMDIAM	Flare Mean Diameter	Dog Epi 1.5 mg	1	mm	1	1	mm	FOREARM	1	WEEK 1
12	CC-001	SR	CC-001-101	12	12	FLRMDIAM	Flare Mean Diameter	Dog Epi 2 mg	8	mm	8	8	mm	FOREARM	1	WEEK 1

ex.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	EXSPID	EXTRT	EXDOSE	EXDOSEU	EXROUTE	EXLOC
1	CC-001	EX	101	1	Dog Epi IgG	0	mg	CUTANEOUS	FOREARM
2	CC-001	EX	101	2	Dog Epi IgG	0.1	mg	CUTANEOUS	FOREARM
3	CC-001	EX	101	3	Dog Epi IgG	0.5	mg	CUTANEOUS	FOREARM
4	CC-001	EX	101	4	Dog Epi IgG	1	mg	CUTANEOUS	FOREARM
5	CC-001	EX	101	5	Dog Epi IgG	1.5	mg	CUTANEOUS	FOREARM
6	CC-001	EX	101	6	Dog Epi IgG	2	mg	CUTANEOUS	FOREARM

The relationships between SR and EX records are represented at the record level in RELREC.

relrec.xpt

Row	STUDYID	RDOMAIN	USUBJID	IDVAR	IDVARVAL	RELTYPE	RELID
1	CC-001	SR	CC-001-101	SRSPID	1		R1
2	CC-001	SR	CC-001-101	SRSPID	7		R1
3	CC-001	EX	CC-001-101	EXSPID	1		R1
4	CC-001	SR	CC-001-101	SRSPID	2		R2
5	CC-001	SR	CC-001-101	SRSPID	8		R2
6	CC-001	EX	CC-001-101	EXSPID	2		R2
7	CC-001	SR	CC-001-101	SRSPID	3		R3
8	CC-001	SR	CC-001-101	SRSPID	9		R3
9	CC-001	EX	CC-001-101	EXSPID	3		R3
10	CC-001	SR	CC-001-101	SRSPID	4		R4
11	CC-001	SR	CC-001-101	SRSPID	10		R4
12	CC-001	EX	CC-001-101	EXSPID	4		R4
13	CC-001	SR	CC-001-101	SRSPID	5		R5
14	CC-001	SR	CC-001-101	SRSPID	11		R5
15	CC-001	EX	CC-001-101	EXSPID	5		R5
16	CC-001	SR	CC-001-101	SRSPID	6		R6
17	CC-001	SR	CC-001-101	SRSPID	12		R6
18	CC-001	EX	CC-001-101	EXSPID	6		R6

Example 3

This example shows the results from a tuberculin purified protein derivative (PPD) skin test administered using the Mantoux technique. The subject was given an intradermal injection of standard tuberculin PPD (i.e., PPD-S) in the left forearm at visit 1; see the Procedure Agents (AG) record below. At visit 2, the induration diameter and presence of blistering were recorded. Because the tuberculin PPD skin test cannot be interpreted using the induration diameter and blistering alone (e.g., risk for being infected with TB must also be considered), the interpretation of the skin test resides in its own row. The time point variables show that the planned time for reading the test was 48 hours after Mantoux administration. However, a comparison of datetime values in SRDTC and SRRFTDTC shows that in this case the test was read at 53 hours and 56 minutes after Mantoux administration.

Row 1: Shows the longest diameter in millimeters of the induration after receiving an intradermal injection of 0.1 mL containing 5TU of PPD-S in the left forearm.

Row 2: Shows the presence of blistering at the tuberculin PPD skin test site.

Row 3: Shows the interpretation of the tuberculin PPD skin test. SRGRPID is used to tie together the results to the interpretation.

sr.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	SRSEQ	SRGRPID	SRTESTCD	SRTEST	SROBJ	SRORRES	SRORRESU	SRSTRESC	SRSTRESN	SRSTRESU	SRLOC	SRLAT	SRMETHOD	VISITNUM	VISIT	EPOCH	SRDTC	SRTPT	SRELTM	SRTPTREF	SRRFTDTC
1	ABC	SR	ABC-001	1	1	IDRLDIAM	Induration Longest Diameter	Tuberculin PPD-S	16	mm	16	16	mm	FOREARM	LEFT	RULER	2	VISIT 2	OPEN LABEL TREATMENT	2011-01-19T14:08:24	48 H	PT48H	MANTOUX ADMINISTRATION	2011-01-17T08:30:00
2	ABC	SR	ABC-001	2	1	BLISTIND	Blistering Indicator	Tuberculin PPD-S	Y		Y			FOREARM	LEFT		2	VISIT 2	OPEN LABEL TREATMENT	2011-01-19T14:08:24	48 H	PT48H	MANTOUX ADMINISTRATION	2011-01-17T08:30:00
3	ABC	SR	ABC-001	3	1	INTP	Interpretation	Tuberculin PPD-S	POSITIVE		POSITIVE						2	VISIT 2	OPEN LABEL TREATMENT	2011-01-19T14:08:24	48 H	PT48H	MANTOUX ADMINISTRATION	2011-01-17T08:30:00

The tuberculin PPD skin test administration was represented in the AG domain.

ag.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	AGSEQ	AGTRT	AGDOSE	AGDOSU	AGVAMT	AGVAMTU	VISITNUM	VISIT	EPOCH	AGSTDTC
1	ABC	AG	ABC-001	1	Tuberculin PPD-S	5	tuberculin unit	0.1	mL	1	VISIT 1	OPEN LABEL TREATMENT	2011-01-17T08:30:00

Relationships between SR and AG records were shown in RELREC.

relrec.xpt

Row	STUDYID	RDOMAIN	USUBJID	IDVAR	IDVARVAL	RELTYPE	RELID
1	ABC	SR	ABC-001	SRGRPID	1		R1
2	ABC	AG	ABC-001	AGSEQ	1		R1

7 Trial Design Model Datasets

7.1 Introduction to Trial Design Model Datasets

7.1.1 Purpose of the Trial Design Model

ICH E3, Guidance for Industry, Structure and Content of Clinical Study Reports (available at <http://www.ich.org/products/guidelines/>), Section 9.1, calls for a brief, clear description of the overall plan and design of the study, and supplies examples of charts and diagrams for this purpose in Annex IIIa and Annex IIIb. Each Annex corresponds to an example trial, and each shows a diagram describing the study design and a table showing the schedule of assessments. The Trial Design Model provides a standardized way to describe those aspects of the planned conduct of a clinical trial shown in the study design diagrams of these examples. The standard Trial Design Datasets will allow reviewers to:

- Clearly and quickly grasp the design of a clinical trial
- Compare the designs of different trials
- Search a data warehouse for clinical trials with certain features
- Compare planned and actual treatments and visits for subjects in a clinical trial

Modeling a clinical trial in this standardized way requires the explicit statement of certain decision rules that may not be addressed or may be vague or ambiguous in the usual prose protocol document. Prospective modeling of the design of a clinical trial should lead to a clearer, better protocol. Retrospective modeling of the design of a clinical trial should ensure a clear description of how the trial protocol was interpreted by the sponsor.

7.1.2 Definitions of Trial Design Concepts

A *clinical trial* is a scientific experiment involving human subjects, intended to address certain scientific questions (i.e., the objectives of the trial). See the CDISC Glossary (<https://www.cdisc.org/standards/glossary>) for more complete definitions of clinical trial and objective.

Concept	Definition
Trial design	The design of a clinical trial is a plan for what will be done to subjects and what data will be collected about them, in the course of the trial, to address the trial's objectives.
Epoch	As part of the design of a trial, the planned period of subjects' participation in the trial is divided into epochs. Each epoch is a period of time that serves a purpose in the trial as a whole. That purpose will be at the level of the primary objectives of the trial. Typically, the purpose of an epoch will be to expose subjects to a treatment or to prepare for such a treatment period (e.g., determine subject eligibility, washout previous treatments), or to gather data on subjects after a treatment has ended. Note that at this high level, a "treatment" is a treatment strategy, which may be simple (e.g., exposure to a single drug at a single dose) or complex. Complex treatment strategies could involve tapering through several doses, titrating dose according to clinical criteria, complex regimens involving multiple drugs, or strategies for adding or dropping drugs according to clinical criteria.
Arm	An <i>arm</i> is a planned path through the trial. This path covers the entire time of the trial. The group of subjects assigned to a planned path is also often colloquially called an "arm." The group of subjects assigned to an arm is also often called a "treatment group"; in this sense, an arm is equivalent to a treatment group.
Study cell	Each planned path through the trial (i.e., each arm) is divided into pieces, 1 for each epoch. Each of these pieces is called a <i>study cell</i> . Thus, there is a study cell for each combination of arm and epoch. Each study cell represents an implementation of the purpose of its associated epoch. For an epoch whose purpose is to expose subjects to treatment, each study cell associated with the epoch has an associated treatment strategy. For example, a 3-arm parallel trial might have a treatment epoch whose purpose is to expose subjects to one of 3 study treatments: placebo, investigational product, or active control. There would be 3 study cell associated with the treatment epoch, 1 for each arm. Each of these study cells exposes the subject to 1 of the 3 study treatments. Another example involving more complex treatment strategies would be a trial comparing the effects of cycles of chemotherapy drug A given alone or in combination with drug B, where drug B is given as a pretreatment to each cycle of drug A.

Concept	Definition
Element	An <i>element</i> is a basic building block in the trial design. It involves administering a planned intervention, which may be treatment or no treatment, during a period of time. Elements for which the planned intervention is "no treatment" would include elements for screening, washout, and follow-up.
Study cells and elements	Many (perhaps most) clinical trials involve a single, simple administration of a planned intervention within a study cell. For some trials, however, the treatment strategy associated with a study cell involves a complex series of administrations of treatment. In such cases it may be important to track the component steps in a treatment strategy operationally; secondary objectives and safety analyses also might require that data be grouped by the treatment step during which it was collected. The steps within a treatment strategy may involve different doses of drug, different drugs, or different kinds of care (e.g., preoperative, operative, and post-operative periods surrounding surgery). When the treatment strategy for a study cell is simple, the study cell will contain a single element, and for many purposes there is little value in distinguishing between the study cell and the element. However, when the treatment strategy for a study cell consists of a complex series of treatments, a study cell can contain multiple elements. There may be a fixed sequence of elements, or a repeating cycle of elements, or some other complex pattern. In these cases, the distinction between a study cell and an element is very useful.
Branch	In a trial with multiple arms, the protocol plans for each subject to be assigned to 1 arm. The time within the trial at which this assignment takes place is the point at which the arm paths of the trial diverge, and so is called a <i>branch point</i> . For many trials, the assignment to an arm happens all at one time, so the trial has 1 branch point. For other trials, there may be 2 or more branches that collectively assign a subject to an arm. The process that makes this assignment may be a randomization, but it need not be.
Treatments	The word "treatment" may be used in connection with epochs, study cells, or elements, but has somewhat different meanings in each context: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Because epochs cut across arms, an epoch treatment is at a high level that does not specify anything that differs between arms. For example, in a 3-period crossover study of 3 doses of drug X, each treatment epoch is associated with drug X, but not with a specific dose. • A <i>study cell treatment</i> is specific to a particular arm. For example, a parallel trial might have study cell treatments placebo and drug X, without any additional detail (e.g., dose, frequency, route of administration) being specified. A study cell treatment is at a relatively high level, the level at which treatments might be planned in an early conceptual draft of the trial, or in the title or objectives of the trial. • An element treatment may be fairly detailed. For example, for an element representing a cycle of chemotherapy, element treatment might specify 5 daily 100 mg doses of drug X. The distinctions between these levels are not rigid, and depend on the objectives of the trial. For example, route is generally a detail of dosing, but in a bioequivalence trial comparing IV and oral administration of drug X, route is clearly part of study cell treatment.
Visit	The notion of a visit—a clinical encounter—derives from trials with outpatients, where subjects interact with the investigator during visits to the investigator's clinical site. However, the term is used in other trials, where a trial visit may not correspond to a physical visit. For example, in a trial with inpatients, time may be subdivided into visits, even though subjects are in hospital throughout the trial. For example, data for a screening visit may be collected over the course of more than 1 physical visit. One of the main purposes of visits is the performance of assessments, but not all assessments need take place at clinic visits; some assessments may be performed by means of telephone contacts, electronic devices, or call-in systems. The protocol should specify what contacts are considered visits and how they are defined.

7.1.3 Current and Future Contents of the Trial Design Model

Datasets currently in the Trial Design Model include:

- Trial Arms: Describes the sequences of elements in each epoch for each arm, and thus describes the complete sequence of elements in each arm
- Trial Elements: Describes the elements used in the trial
- Trial Visits: Describes the planned schedule of visits
- Trial Disease Assessment: Provides information on the protocol-specified disease assessment schedule, and is used for comparison with the actual occurrence of the efficacy assessments in order to determine whether there was good compliance with the schedule
- Trial Disease Milestones: Describes observations or activities identified for the trial which are anticipated to occur in the course of the disease under study and which trigger the collection of data

- Trial Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria: Describes the criteria used to screen subjects
- Trial Summary: Lists key facts (parameters) about the trial that are likely to appear in a registry of clinical trials

The Trial Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria (TI) dataset is discussed in Section 7.4.1, [Trial Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria](#). The Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria Not Met (IE) domain described in Section 6.3.4, [Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria Not Met](#), contains the actual exceptions to those criteria for enrolled subjects.

The current Trial Design Model has limitations in representing protocols, which include:

- Plans for indefinite numbers of repeating elements (e.g., indefinite numbers of chemotherapy cycles)
- Indefinite numbers of visits (e.g., periodic follow-up visits for survival)
- Indefinite numbers of epochs
- Indefinite numbers of arms

The last 2 situations arise in dose-escalation studies where increasing doses are given until stopping criteria are met. Some dose-escalation studies enroll a new cohort of subjects for each new dose, and so, at the planning stage, have an indefinite number of arms. Other dose-escalation studies give new doses to a continuing group of subjects, and so are planned with an indefinite number of epochs.

There may also be limitations in representing other patterns of Elements within a Study Cell that are more complex than a simple sequence. For the purpose of submissions about trials that have already completed, these limitations are not critical, so it is expected that development of the Trial Design Model to address these limitations will have a minimal impact on the SDTM.

7.2 Experimental Design (TA and TE)

This subsection contains the Trial Design datasets that describe the planned design of the study, and provide the representation of study treatment in its most granular components (Section 7.2.2, [Trial Elements \(TE\)](#)), as well as the representation of all sequences of these components (Section 7.2.1, [Trial Arms \(TA\)](#)) as specified by the study protocol.

The TA and TE datasets are interrelated, and they provide the building blocks for the development of subject-level treatment information (see Sections 5.2, [Demographics \(DM\)](#), and 5.3, [Subject Elements \(SE\)](#), for the subject’s actual study treatment information).

7.2.1 Trial Arms (TA)

TA – Description/Overview

A trial design domain that contains each planned arm in the trial. This section contains:

- The Trial Arms dataset and assumptions
- A series of example trials, which illustrate the development of the TA dataset
- Advice on various issues in the development of the TA dataset
- A recap of the TA dataset and the function of its variables

TA – Specification

ta.xpt, Trial Arms — Trial Design. One record per planned Element per Arm, Tabulation.

Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
STUDYID	Study Identifier	Char		Identifier	Unique identifier for a study.	Req
DOMAIN	Domain Abbreviation	Char	TA	Identifier	Two-character abbreviation for the domain.	Req
ARMCD	Planned Arm Code	Char	*	Topic	ARMCD is limited to 20 characters and does not have special character restrictions. The maximum length of ARMCD is longer	Req

Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
					than that for other "short" variables to accommodate the kind of values that are likely to be needed for crossover trials. For example, if ARMCD values for a 7-period crossover were constructed using 2-character abbreviations for each treatment and separating hyphens, the length of ARMCD values would be 20.	
ARM	Description of Planned Arm	Char	*	Synonym Qualifier	Name given to an arm or treatment group.	Req
TAETORD	Planned Order of Element within Arm	Num		Timing	Number that gives the order of the element within the arm.	Req
ETCD	Element Code	Char	*	Record Qualifier	ETCD (the companion to ELEMENT) is limited to 8 characters and does not have special character restrictions. These values should be short for ease of use in programming, but it is not expected that ETCD will need to serve as a variable name.	Req
ELEMENT	Description of Element	Char	*	Synonym Qualifier	The name of the element. The same element may occur more than once within an arm.	Perm
TABRANCH	Branch	Char		Rule	Condition subject met, at a "branch" in the trial design at the end of this element, to be included in this arm (e.g., "Randomization to DRUG X").	Exp
TATRANS	Transition Rule	Char		Rule	If the trial design allows a subject to transition to an element other than the next element in sequence, then the conditions for transitioning to those other elements, and the alternative element sequences, are specified in this rule (e.g., "Responders go to washout").	Exp
EPOCH	Epoch	Char	(EPOCH)	Timing	Name of the trial epoch with which this element of the arm is associated.	Req

¹In this column, an asterisk (*) indicates that the variable may be subject to controlled terminology. CDISC/NCI codelist values are enclosed in parentheses.

TA – Assumptions

1. TAETORD is an integer. In general, the value of TAETORD is 1 for the first element in each arm, 2 for the second element in each arm, and so on. Occasionally, it may be convenient to skip some values (see Example Trial 6). Although the values of TAETORD need not always be sequential, their order must always be the correct order for the elements in the arm path.
2. Elements in different arms with the same value of TAETORD may or may not be at the same time, depending on the design of the trial. The example trials illustrate a variety of possible situations. The same element may occur more than once within an arm.
3. TABRANCH describes the outcome of a branch decision point in the trial design for subjects in the arm. A branch decision point takes place between epochs, and is associated with the element that ends at the decision point. For instance, if subjects are assigned to an arm where they receive treatment A through a randomization at the end of element X, the value of TABRANCH for element X would be "Randomized to A."
4. Branch decision points may be based on decision processes other than randomizations (e.g., clinical evaluations of disease response, subject choice).
5. There is usually some gap in time between the performance of a randomization and the start of randomized treatment. However, in many trials this gap in time is small and it is highly unlikely that subjects will leave the trial between randomization and treatment. In these circumstances, the trial does not need to be modeled with this time period between randomization and start of treatment as a separate element.
6. Some trials include multiple paths that are closely enough related so that they are all considered to belong to 1 arm. In general, this set of paths will include a "complete" path along with shorter paths that skip some elements. The sequence of elements represented in the trial arms should be the complete, longest path. TATRANS describes the decision points that may lead to a shortened path within the arm.
7. If an element does not end with a decision that could lead to a shortened path within the arm, then TATRANS will be blank. If there is such a decision, TATRANS will be in a form like, "If condition X is true, then go to epoch Y" or "If condition X is true, then go to element with TAETORD = 'Z'".

8. EPOCH is not strictly necessary for describing the sequence of elements in an arm path, but it is the conceptual basis for comparisons between arms and also provides a useful way to talk about what is happening in a blinded trial while it is blinded. During periods of blinded treatment, blinded participants will not know which arm and element a subject is in, but EPOCH should provide a description of the time period that does not depend on knowing arm.
9. EPOCH should be assigned in such a way that elements from different arms with the same value of EPOCH are "comparable" in some sense. The degree of similarity across arms varies considerably in different trials, as illustrated in the examples.
10. EPOCH values for multiple similar epochs:
 - a. When a study design includes multiple epochs with the same purpose (e.g., multiple similar treatment epochs), it is recommended that the EPOCH values be terms from controlled terminology, but with numbers appended. For example, multiple treatment epochs could be represented using "TREATMENT 1", "TREATMENT 2", and so on. Because the codelist is extensible, this convention allows multiple similar epochs to be represented without adding numbered terms to the CDISC Controlled Terminology for epoch. The inclusion of multiple numbered terms in the EPOCH codelist is not considered to add value.
 - b. Note that the controlled terminology does include some more granular terms for distinguishing between epochs that differ in ways other than mere order, and these terms should be used where applicable, as they are more informative. For example, when "BLINDED TREATMENT" and "OPEN LABEL TREATMENT" are applicable, those terms would be preferred over "TREATMENT 1" and "TREATMENT 2".
11. Note that study cells are not explicitly defined in the TA dataset. A set of records with a common value of both ARMCD and EPOCH constitute the description of a study cell. Transition rules within this set of records are also part of the description of the study cell.
12. EPOCH may be used as a timing variable in other datasets, such as Exposure (EX) and Disposition (DS), and values of EPOCH must be different for different epochs. For instance, in a crossover trial with 3 treatment epochs, each must be given a distinct name; all 3 cannot be called "TREATMENT".

TA – Examples

The core of the Trial Design Model is the TA dataset. For each arm of the trial, the TA dataset contains 1 record for each occurrence of an element in the path of the arm.

Although the TA dataset has 1 record for each trial element traversed by subjects assigned to the arm, it is generally more useful to work out the overall design of the trial at the study cell level first, then to work out the elements within each study cell, and finally to develop the definitions of the elements that are contained in the Trial Elements (TE) table.

When working out the design of a trial, it is generally useful to draw diagrams such as those mentioned in ICH E3. The protocol may include a diagram that can serve as a starting point. Such a diagram can then be converted into a trial design matrix that displays the study cells and which in turn can be converted into the TA dataset.

This section uses example trials of increasing complexity to illustrate the concepts of trial design. For each example trial, the process of working out the TA table is illustrated by means of a series of diagrams and tables, including:

- A diagram showing the branching structure of the trial in a "study schema" format such as might appear in a protocol
- A diagram that shows the "prospective" view of the trial (i.e., the view of those participating in the trial). This is similar to the study schema view in that it usually shows a single pool of subjects at the beginning of the trial, with the pool of subjects being split into separate treatment groups at randomizations and other branches. Such diagrams include the epochs of the trial, and, for each group of subjects and each epoch, the sequence of elements within each epoch for that treatment group. The arms are also indicated on these diagrams.
- A diagram that shows the "retrospective" view of the trial (i.e., the view of the analyst reporting on the trial). This style of diagram looks more like a matrix; it is also more like the structure of the TA dataset. The retrospective view is arm-centered and shows, for each study cell (epoch/arm combination) the

sequence of elements within that study cell. It can be thought of as showing, for each arm, the elements traversed by a subject who completed that arm as intended.

- If the trial is blinded, a diagram that shows the trial as it appears to a blinded participant
- A trial design matrix, an alternative format for representing most of the information in the diagram that shows arms and epochs, and which emphasizes the study cells
- The TA dataset

Example 1 should be reviewed before reading other examples, as it explains the conventions used for all diagrams and tables in the examples.

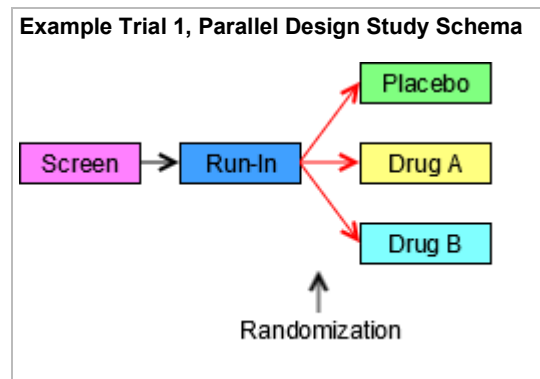
Example 1

Diagrams that represent study schemas generally conceive of time as moving from left to right, using horizontal lines to represent periods of time and slanting lines to represent branches into separate treatments, convergence into a common follow-up, or crossover to a different treatment.

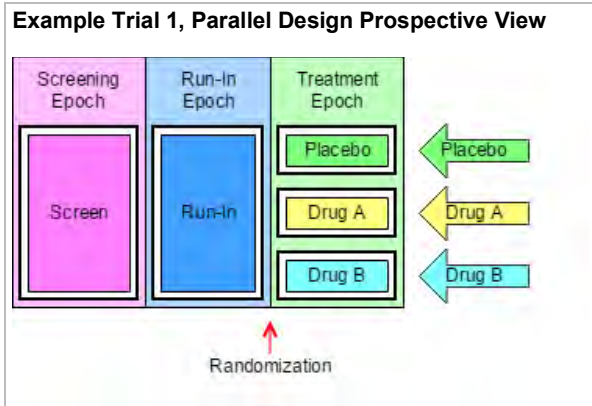
In this type of document, diagrams are drawn using "blocks" corresponding to trial elements rather than horizontal lines. *Trial elements* are the various treatment and non-treatment time periods of the trial and we want to emphasize the separate trial elements might otherwise be "hidden" in a single horizontal line. See Section 7.2.2, [Trial Elements \(TE\)](#), for more information about defining trial elements. In general, the elements of a trial will be fairly clear. However, in the process of working out a trial design, alternative definitions of trial elements may be considered, in which case diagrams for each alternative may be constructed.

In the study schema diagrams in this example, the only slanting lines used are those that represent branches (i.e., decision points where subjects are divided into separate treatment groups). One advantage of this style of diagram, which does not show convergence of separate paths into a single block, is that the number of arms in the trial can be determined by counting the number of parallel paths at the right end of the diagram.

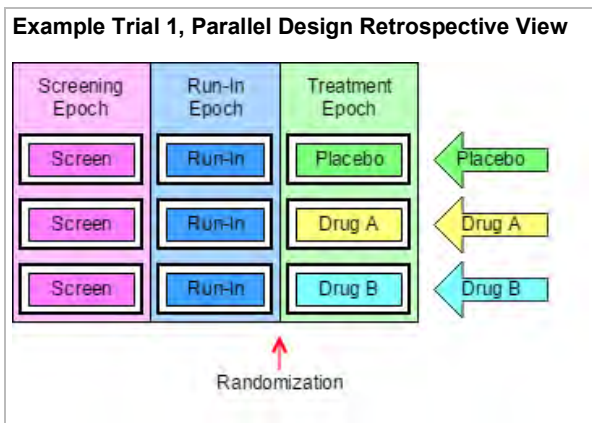
As illustrated in the study schema diagram for Example Trial 1, this simple parallel trial has 3 arms, corresponding to the 3 possible left-to-right "paths" through the trial. Each path corresponds to 1 of the 3 treatment elements at the right end of the diagram. Randomization is represented by the 3 red arrows leading from the Run-in block.



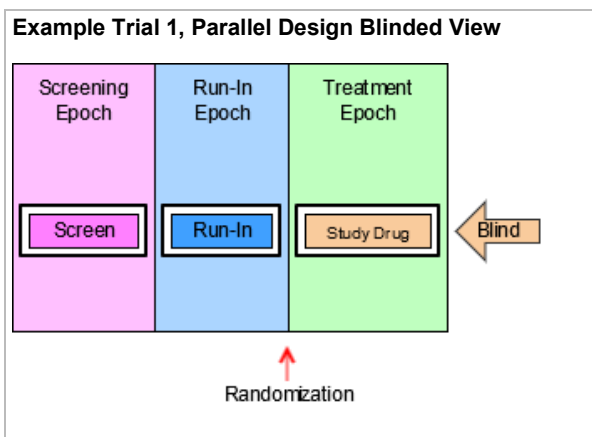
The next diagram for this trial shows the 3 epochs of the trial, indicates the 3 arms, and shows the sequence of elements for each group of subjects in each epoch. The arrows are at the right side of the diagram because it is at the end of the trial that all the separate paths through the trial can be seen. Note that, in this diagram, randomization—which was shown using 3 red arrows connecting the Run-in block with the 3 treatment blocks in the first diagram—is indicated by a note with an arrow pointing to the line between 2 epochs.



The next diagram can be thought of as the retrospective view of a trial, the view back from a point in time when a subject's assignment to an arm is known. In this view, the trial appears as a grid, with an arm represented by a series of study cells, one for each epoch, and a sequence of elements within each study cell. In this example (as in many trials), there is exactly 1 element in each study cell. Later examples will illustrate that this is not always the case.



The next diagram shows the trial from the viewpoint of blinded participants. To blinded participants in this trial, all arms look alike. They know when a subject is in the screen element or the run-in element, but when a subject is in the treatment epoch, participants know only that the subject is receiving a study drug, not which study drug, and therefore not which element.



A *trial design matrix* is a table with a row for each arm in the trial and a column for each epoch in the trial. It is closely related to the retrospective view of the trial, and many users may find it easier to construct a table than to draw a diagram. The cells in the matrix represent the study cells, which are populated with trial elements. In this trial, each study cell contains exactly 1 element.

As illustrated in the following table, the columns of a trial design matrix are the epochs of the trial, the rows are the arms of the trial, and the cells of the matrix (the study cells) contain elements. Note that randomization is not represented in the trial design matrix. All of the preceding diagrams and the trial design matrix are alternative representations of the trial design. None of them contains all the information that will be in the finished TA dataset; users may find it useful to draw some or all of these diagrams when working out the dataset.

Trial Design Matrix

	Screen	Run-in	Treatment
Placebo	Screen	Run-in	PLACEBO
A	Screen	Run-in	DRUG A
B	Screen	Run-in	DRUG B

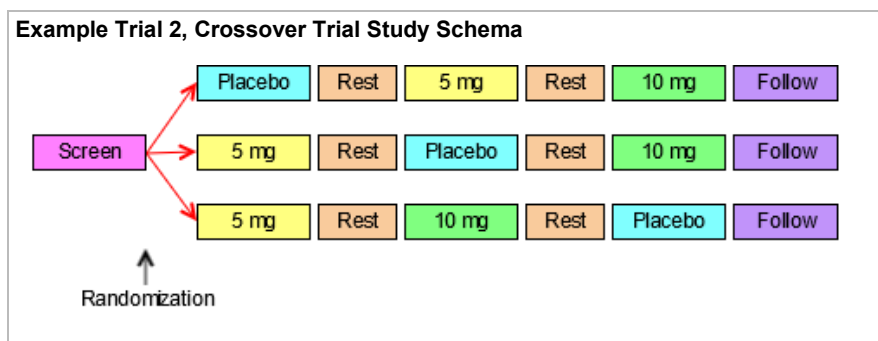
For Example Trial 1, the conversion of the trial design matrix into the TA dataset is straightforward. For each cell of the matrix, there is a record in the TA dataset. ARM, EPOCH, and ELEMENT can be populated directly from the matrix. TAETORD acts as a sequence number for the elements within an arm, so it can be populated by counting across the cells in the matrix. The randomization information, which is not represented in the trial design matrix, is held in TABRANCH in the TA dataset. TABRANCH is populated only if there is a branch at the end of an element for the arm. When TABRANCH is populated, it describes how the decision at the branch point would result in a subject being in this arm.

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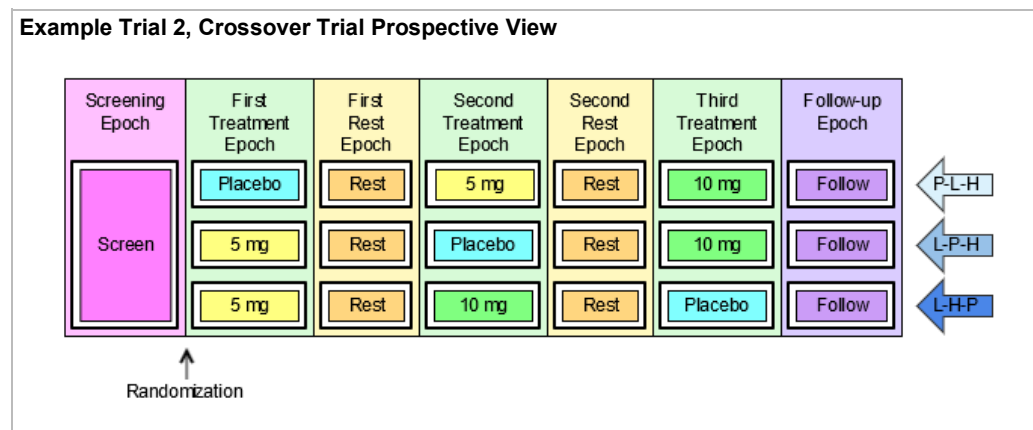
Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	ARMCD	ARM	TAETORD	ETCD	ELEMENT	TABRANCH	TATRANS	EPOCH
1	EX1	TA	P	Placebo	1	SCRN	Screen			SCREENING
2	EX1	TA	P	Placebo	2	RI	Run-In	Randomized to Placebo		RUN-IN
3	EX1	TA	P	Placebo	3	P	Placebo			TREATMENT
4	EX1	TA	A	A	1	SCRN	Screen			SCREENING
5	EX1	TA	A	A	2	RI	Run-In	Randomized to Drug A		RUN-IN
6	EX1	TA	A	A	3	A	Drug A			TREATMENT
7	EX1	TA	B	B	1	SCRN	Screen			SCREENING
8	EX1	TA	B	B	2	RI	Run-In	Randomized to Drug B		RUN-IN
9	EX1	TA	B	B	3	B	Drug B			TREATMENT

Example 2

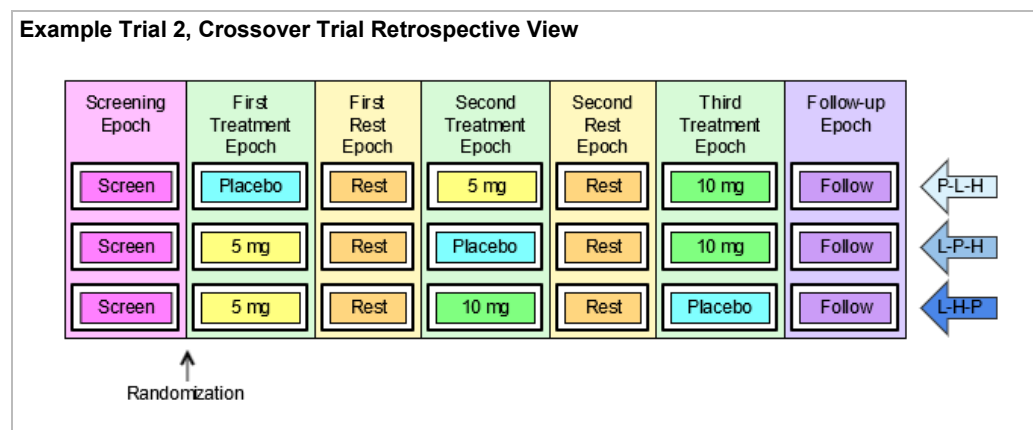
The following diagram for a crossover trial does not use the crossing slanted lines sometimes used to represent crossover trials, because the order of the blocks is sufficient to represent the design of the trial. Slanted lines are used only to represent the branch point at randomization, when a subject is assigned to a sequence of treatments. As in most crossover trials, the arms are distinguished by the order of treatments, with the same treatments present in each arm. Note that even though all 3 arms of this trial end with the same block (i.e., the block for the follow-up element), the diagram does not show the arms converging into one block. Also note that the same block (the “rest” element) occurs twice within each arm. Elements are conceived of as “reusable” and can appear in more than 1 arm, in more than 1 epoch, and more than once in an arm.



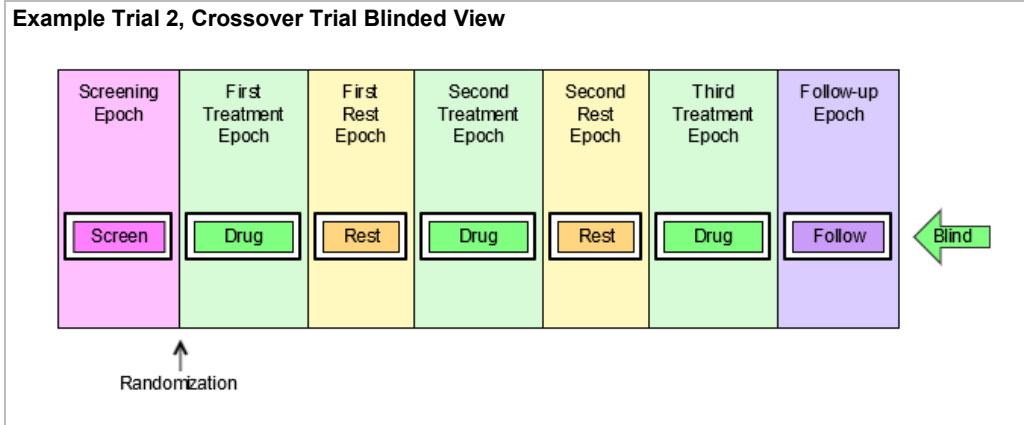
The next diagram for this crossover trial shows the prospective view of the trial; it identifies the epoch and arms of the trial, and gives each a name. As for most crossover studies, the objectives of the trial will be addressed by comparisons between the arms and by within-subject comparisons between treatments. Because the design depends on differentiating the periods during which the subject receives the 3 different treatments, there are 3 different treatment epochs. The fact that the rest periods are identified as separate epochs suggests that these also play an important part in the design of the trial; they are probably designed to allow subjects to return to “baseline,” with data collected to show that this occurred. Note that epochs are not considered reusable; each epoch has a different name, even though all the treatment epochs are similar and both the rest epochs are similar. As with the first example trial, there is a one-to-one relationship between the epochs of the trial and the elements in each arm.



The next diagram shows the retrospective view of the trial.



The last diagram for this trial shows the trial from the viewpoint of blinded participants. As in the simple parallel trial in Example Trial 1, blinded participants see only 1 sequence of elements; during the treatment epochs they do not know which of the treatment elements a subject is in.



The following table illustrates the trial design matrix for this crossover example trial. It corresponds closely to the preceding retrospective diagram.

Trial Design Matrix

	Screen	First Treatment	First Rest	Second Treatment	Second Rest	Third Treatment	Follow-up
P-5-10	Screen	Placebo	Rest	5 mg	Rest	10 mg	Follow-up
5-P-10	Screen	5 mg	Rest	Placebo	Rest	10 mg	Follow-up
5-10-P	Screen	5 mg	Rest	10 mg	Rest	Placebo	Follow-up

It is straightforward to produce the TA dataset for this crossover trial from the diagram showing arms and epochs, or from the trial design matrix.

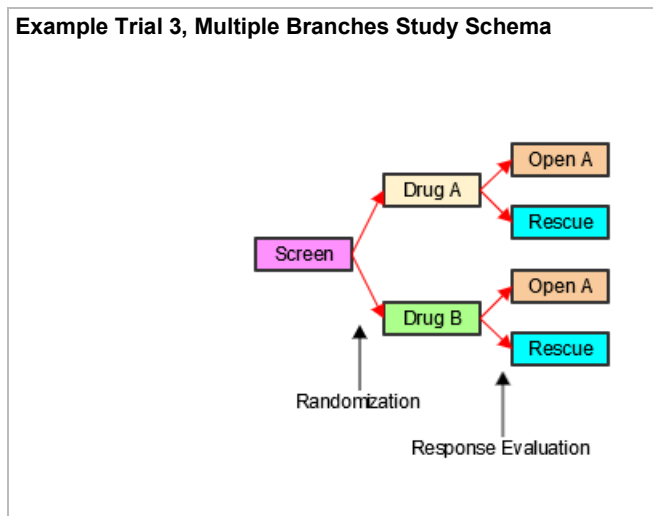
ta.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	ARMCD	ARM	TAETORD	ETCD	ELEMENT	TABRANCH	TATRANS	EPOCH
1	EX2	TA	P-5-10	Placebo-5mg-10mg	1	SCRN	Screen	Randomized to Placebo - 5 mg - 10 mg		SCREENING
2	EX2	TA	P-5-10	Placebo-5mg-10mg	2	P	Placebo			TREATMENT 1
3	EX2	TA	P-5-10	Placebo-5mg-10mg	3	REST	Rest			WASHOUT 1
4	EX2	TA	P-5-10	Placebo-5mg-10mg	4	5	5 mg			TREATMENT 2
5	EX2	TA	P-5-10	Placebo-5mg-10mg	5	REST	Rest			WASHOUT 2
6	EX2	TA	P-5-10	Placebo-5mg-10mg	6	10	10 mg			TREATMENT 3
7	EX2	TA	P-5-10	Placebo-5mg-10mg	7	FU	Follow-up			FOLLOW-UP
8	EX2	TA	5-P-10	5mg-Placebo-10mg	1	SCRN	Screen	Randomized to 5 mg - Placebo - 10 mg		SCREENING
9	EX2	TA	5-P-10	5mg-Placebo-10mg	2	5	5 mg			TREATMENT 1
10	EX2	TA	5-P-10	5mg-Placebo-10mg	3	REST	Rest			WASHOUT 1
11	EX2	TA	5-P-10	5mg-Placebo-10mg	4	P	Placebo			TREATMENT 2
12	EX2	TA	5-P-10	5mg-Placebo-10mg	5	REST	Rest			WASHOUT 2
13	EX2	TA	5-P-10	5mg-Placebo-10mg	6	10	10 mg			TREATMENT 3
14	EX2	TA	5-P-10	5mg-Placebo-10mg	7	FU	Follow-up			FOLLOW-UP
15	EX2	TA	5-10-P	5mg-10mg-Placebo	1	SCRN	Screen	Randomized to 5 mg - 10 mg - Placebo		SCREENING
16	EX2	TA	5-10-P	5mg-10mg-Placebo	2	5	5 mg			TREATMENT 1
17	EX2	TA	5-10-P	5mg-10mg-Placebo	3	REST	Rest			WASHOUT 1
18	EX2	TA	5-10-P	5mg-10mg-Placebo	4	10	10 mg			TREATMENT 2
19	EX2	TA	5-10-P	5mg-10mg-Placebo	5	REST	Rest			WASHOUT 2

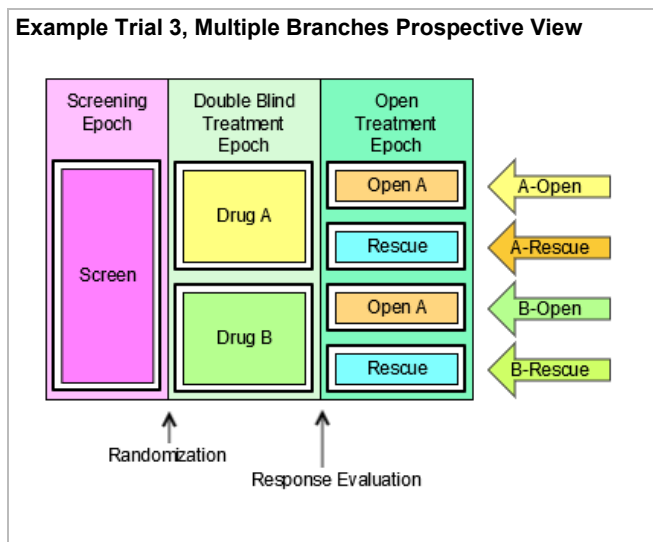
Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	ARMCD	ARM	TAETORD	ETCD	ELEMENT	TABRANCH	TATRANS	EPOCH
20	EX2	TA	5-10-P	5mg-10mg-Placebo	6	P	Placebo			TREATMENT 3
21	EX2	TA	5-10-P	5mg-10mg-Placebo	7	FU	Follow-up			FOLLOW-UP

Example 3

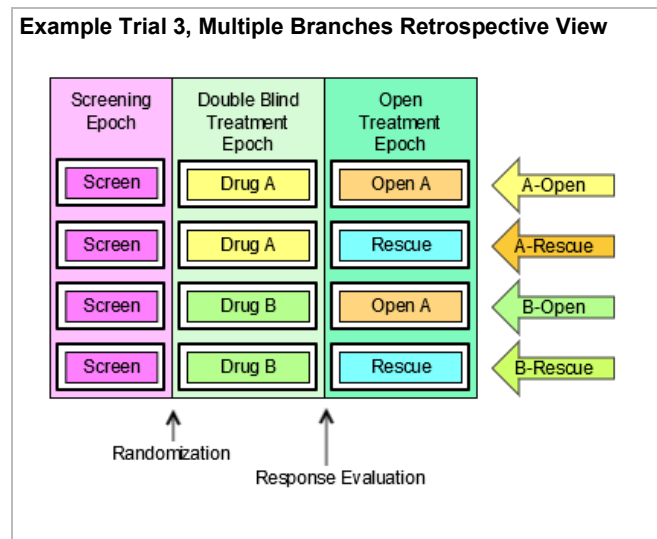
Each of the paths for the trial illustrated in the following diagram goes through one branch point at randomization, and then through another branch point when response is evaluated. This results in 4 arms, corresponding to the number of possible paths through the trial, and also to the number of blocks at the right end of the diagram. The fact that there are only 2 kinds of block at the right end (Open DRUG X and Rescue) does not affect the fact that there are 4 paths and thus 4 arms.



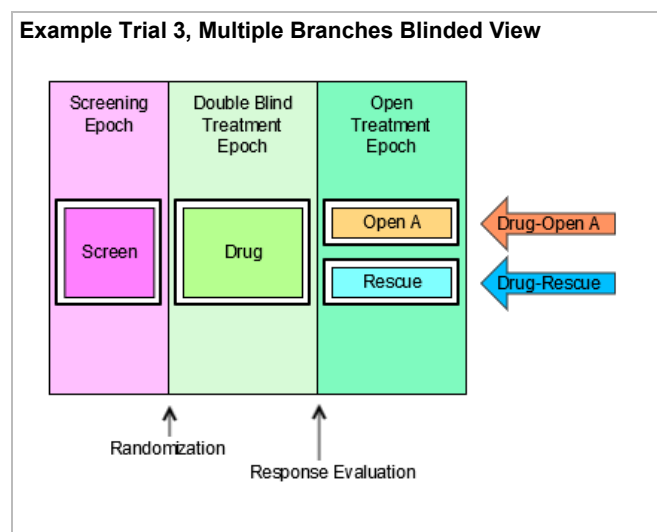
The next diagram for this trial is the prospective view. It shows the epochs of the trial and how the initial group of subjects is split into 2 treatment groups for the double-blind treatment epoch, and how each of those initial treatment groups is split in 2 at the response evaluation, resulting in the 4 arms of this trial. The names of the arms have been chosen to represent the outcomes of the successive branches that, together, assign subjects to arms. These compound names were chosen to facilitate description of subjects who may drop out of the trial after the first branch and before the second branch. Example 7 in Section 5.2, [Demographics](#), illustrates DM and Subject Elements (SE) data for such subjects.



The next diagram shows the retrospective view. As with the first 2 example trials, there is 1 element in each study cell.



The last diagram for this trial shows the trial from the viewpoint of blinded participants. Since the prospective view is the view most relevant to study participants, the blinded view shown here is a prospective view. Because blinded participants can tell which treatment a subject receives in the Open Label epoch, they see 2 possible element sequences.



The trial design matrix for this trial can be constructed easily from the diagram showing arms and epochs.

Trial Design Matrix

	Screen	Double Blind	Open Label
A-Open A	Screen	Treatment A	Open Drug A
A-Rescue	Screen	Treatment A	Rescue
B-Open A	Screen	Treatment B	Open Drug A
B-Rescue	Screen	Treatment B	Rescue

Creating the TA dataset for this example trial is similarly straightforward. Note that because there are 2 branch points in this trial, TABRANCH is populated for 2 records in each arm. Note also that the values of ARMCD, like the values of ARM, reflect the 2 separate processes that result in a subject's assignment to an arm.

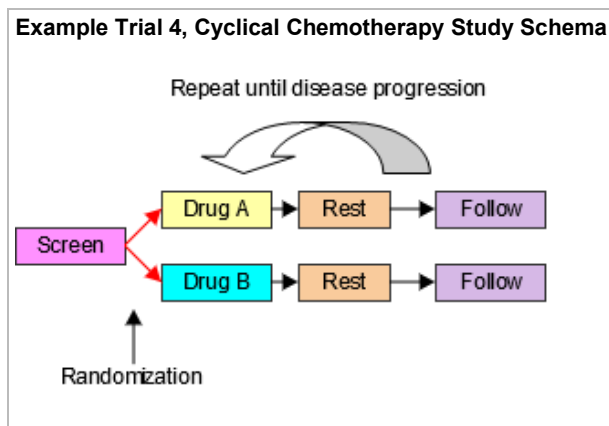
ta.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	ARMCD	ARM	TAETORD	ETCD	ELEMENT	TABRANCH	TATRANS	EPOCH
1	EX3	TA	AA	A-Open A	1	SCRN	Screen	Randomized to Treatment A		SCREENING
2	EX3	TA	AA	A-Open A	2	DBA	Treatment A	Assigned to Open Drug A on basis of response evaluation		BLINDED TREATMENT
3	EX3	TA	AA	A-Open A	3	OA	Open Drug A			OPEN LABEL TREATMENT
4	EX3	TA	AR	A-Rescue	1	SCRN	Screen	Randomized to Treatment A		SCREENING
5	EX3	TA	AR	A-Rescue	2	DBA	Treatment A	Assigned to Rescue on basis of response evaluation		BLINDED TREATMENT
6	EX3	TA	AR	A-Rescue	3	RSC	Rescue			OPEN LABEL TREATMENT
7	EX3	TA	BA	B-Open A	1	SCRN	Screen	Randomized to Treatment B		SCREENING
8	EX3	TA	BA	B-Open A	2	DBB	Treatment B	Assigned to Open Drug A on basis of response evaluation		BLINDED TREATMENT
9	EX3	TA	BA	B-Open A	3	OA	Open Drug A			OPEN LABEL TREATMENT
10	EX3	TA	BR	B-Rescue	1	SCRN	Screen	Randomized to Treatment B		SCREENING
11	EX3	TA	BR	B-Rescue	2	DBB	Treatment B	Assigned to Rescue on basis of response evaluation		BLINDED TREATMENT
12	EX3	TA	BR	B-Rescue	3	RSC	Rescue			OPEN LABEL TREATMENT

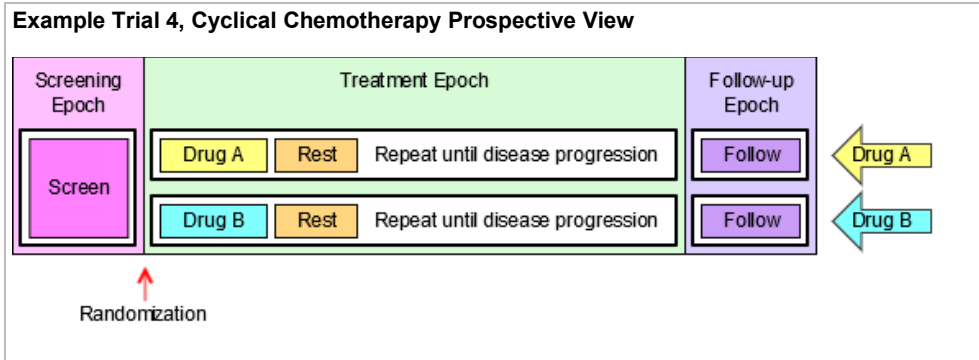
See Section 7.2.1.1 [Trial Arms Issues, Distinguishing Between Branches and Transitions](#), for additional discussion regarding when a decision point in a trial design should be considered to give rise to a new arm.

Example 4

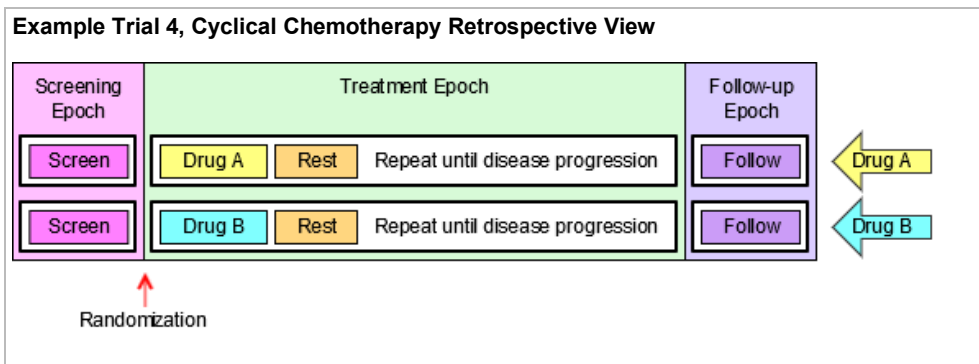
The following diagram uses a new symbol, a large curved arrow representing the fact that the chemotherapy treatment (A or B) and the rest period that follows it are to be repeated. In this trial, the chemotherapy cycles are to be repeated until disease progression. Although some chemotherapy trials specify a maximum number of cycles, protocols that allow an indefinite number of repeats are not uncommon.



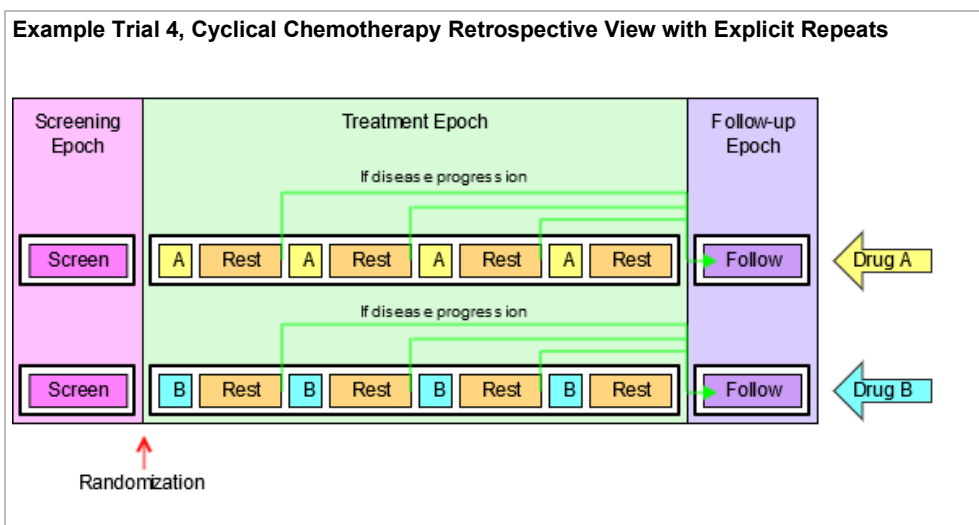
The next diagram shows the prospective view of this trial. Note that, in spite of the repeating element structure, this is, at its core, a 2-arm parallel study, and thus has 2 arms. In SDTMIG 3.1.1, there was an implicit assumption that each element must be in a separate epoch, and trials with cyclical chemotherapy were difficult to handle. The introduction of the concept of study cells and the dropping of the assumption that elements and epochs have a one-to-one relationship resolved these difficulties. This trial is best treated as having just 3 epochs, since the main objectives of the trial involve comparisons between the 2 treatments and do not require data to be considered cycle by cycle.



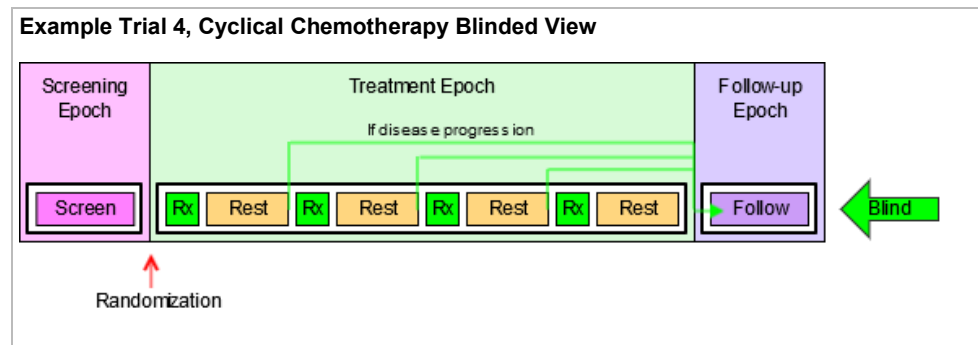
The next diagram shows the retrospective view of this trial.



For the purpose of developing a TA dataset for this oncology trial, the diagram must be redrawn to explicitly represent multiple treatment and rest elements. If a maximum number of cycles is not given by the protocol, then—for the purposes of constructing an SDTM TA dataset for submission, which can only take place after the trial is complete—the number of repeats included in the TA dataset should be the maximum number of repeats that occurred in the trial. The next diagram assumes that the maximum number of cycles that occurred in this trial was 4. Some subjects will not have received all 4 cycles, because their disease progressed. The rule that directed that they receive no further cycles of chemotherapy is represented by a set of green arrows, 1 at the end of each rest epoch, that shows that a subject “skips forward” if their disease progresses. In the TA dataset, each skip-forward instruction is a transition rule, recorded in the TATRANS variable; when TATRANS is not populated, the rule is to transition to the next element in sequence.



The logistics of dosing mean that few oncology trials are blinded; the next diagram, however, shows the trial from the viewpoint of blinded participants if this trial is blinded.



The trial design matrix for this example trial corresponds to the diagram showing the retrospective view, with explicit repeats of the treatment and rest elements. As previously noted, the trial design matrix does not include information regarding when randomization occurs; similarly, information corresponding to the skip-forward rules is not represented in the trial design matrix.

Trial Design Matrix

	Screen	Treatment								Follow-up
A	Screen	Trt A	Rest	Trt A	Rest	Trt A	Rest	Trt A	Rest	Follow-up
B	Screen	Trt B	Rest	Trt B	Rest	Trt B	Rest	Trt B	Rest	Follow-up

The TA dataset for this example trial requires the use of the TATRANS variable to represent the "repeat until disease progression" feature (the green "skip forward" arrow represented this rule in the diagrams). In the TA dataset, TATRANS is populated for each element with a green arrow in the diagram. In other words, if there is a possibility that a subject will, at the end of this element, skip forward to a later part of the arm, then TATRANS is populated with the rule describing the conditions under which a subject will go to a later element. If the subject always goes to the next element in the arm (see Example Trials 1-3), then TATRANS is null. The TA dataset presented below corresponds to the trial design matrix.

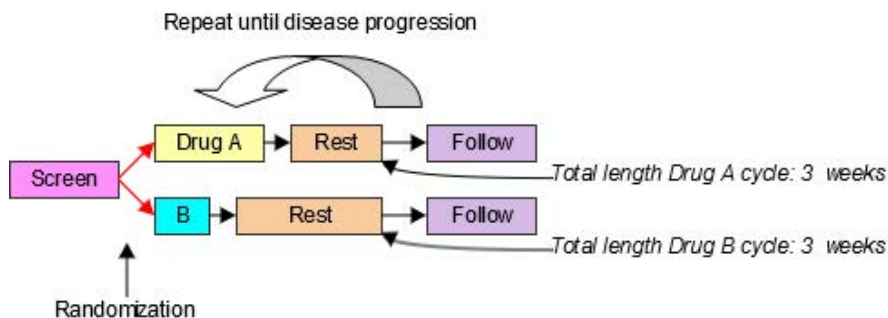
ta.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	ARMCD	ARM	TAETORD	ETCD	ELEMENT	TABRANCH	TATRANS	EPOCH
1	EX4	TA	A	A	1	SCRN	Screen	Randomized to A		SCREENING
2	EX4	TA	A	A	2	A	Trt A			TREATMENT
3	EX4	TA	A	A	3	REST	Rest		If disease progression, go to Follow-up Epoch	TREATMENT
4	EX4	TA	A	A	4	A	Trt A			TREATMENT
5	EX4	TA	A	A	5	REST	Rest		If disease progression, go to Follow-up Epoch	TREATMENT
6	EX4	TA	A	A	6	A	Trt A			TREATMENT
7	EX4	TA	A	A	7	REST	Rest		If disease progression, go to Follow-up Epoch	TREATMENT
8	EX4	TA	A	A	8	A	Trt A			TREATMENT
9	EX4	TA	A	A	9	REST	Rest			TREATMENT
10	EX4	TA	A	A	10	FU	Follow-up			FOLLOW-UP
11	EX4	TA	B	B	1	SCRN	Screen	Randomized to B		SCREENING
12	EX4	TA	B	B	2	B	Trt B			TREATMENT
13	EX4	TA	B	B	3	REST	Rest		If disease progression, go to Follow-up Epoch	TREATMENT
14	EX4	TA	B	B	4	B	Trt B			TREATMENT
15	EX4	TA	B	B	5	REST	Rest		If disease progression, go to Follow-up Epoch	TREATMENT
16	EX4	TA	B	B	6	B	Trt B			TREATMENT
17	EX4	TA	B	B	7	REST	Rest		If disease progression, go to Follow-up Epoch	TREATMENT
18	EX4	TA	B	B	8	B	Trt B			TREATMENT
19	EX4	TA	B	B	9	REST	Rest			TREATMENT
20	EX4	TA	B	B	10	FU	Follow-up			FOLLOW-UP

Example 5

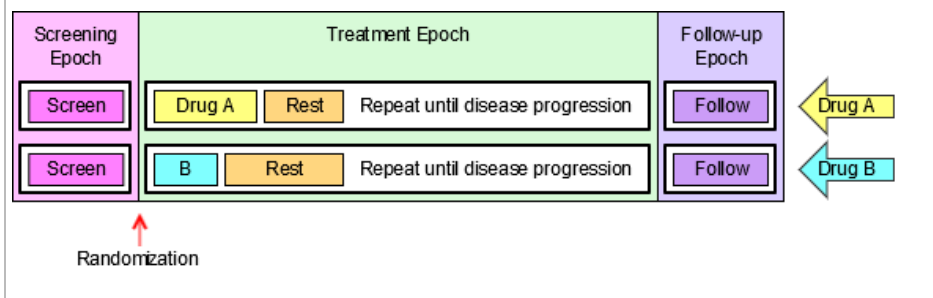
Example Trial 5 is much like Example Trial 4, in that the 2 treatments being compared are given in cycles, and the total length of the cycle is the same for both treatments. In this trial, however, treatment A is given over longer duration than treatment B. Because of this difference in treatment patterns, this trial cannot be blinded.

Example Trial 5, Different Chemo Durations Study Schema



The assumption of a one-to-one relationship between elements and epochs makes such situations difficult to handle. However, without that assumption, this trial is essentially the same as Trial 4. The next diagram shows the retrospective view of this trial.

Example Trial 5, Cyclical Chemotherapy Retrospective View



The trial design matrix for this trial is almost the same as for Example Trial 4; the only difference is that the maximum number of cycles for this trial was assumed to be 3.

Trial Design Matrix

	Screen	Treatment						Follow-up
A	Screen	Trt A	Rest A	Trt A	Rest A	Trt A	Rest A	Follow-up
B	Screen	Trt B	Rest B	Trt B	Rest B	Trt B	Rest B	Follow-up

The TA dataset for this trial shown below corresponds to the trial design matrix.

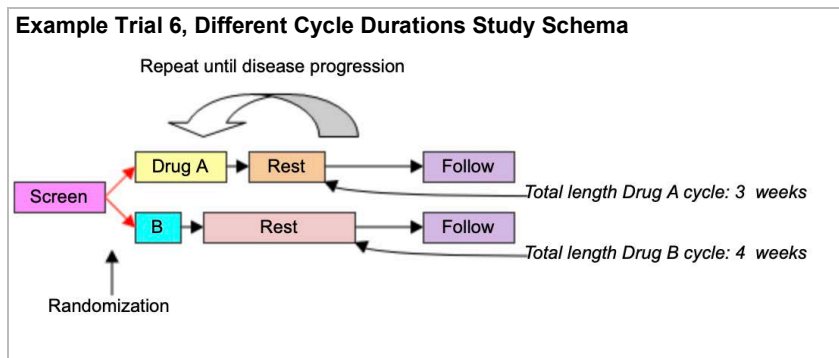
ta.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	ARMCD	ARM	TAETORD	ETCD	ELEMENT	TABRANCH	TATRANS	EPOCH
1	EX5	TA	A	A	1	SCRN	Screen	Randomized to A		SCREENING
2	EX5	TA	A	A	2	A	Trt A			TREATMENT
3	EX5	TA	A	A	3	RESTA	Rest A		If disease progression, go to Follow-up Epoch	TREATMENT
4	EX5	TA	A	A	4	A	Trt A			TREATMENT
5	EX5	TA	A	A	5	RESTA	Rest A		If disease progression, go to Follow-up Epoch	TREATMENT
6	EX5	TA	A	A	6	A	Trt A			TREATMENT
7	EX5	TA	A	A	7	RESTA	Rest A			TREATMENT
8	EX5	TA	A	A	8	FU	Follow-up			FOLLOW-UP
9	EX5	TA	B	B	1	SCRN	Screen	Randomized to B		SCREENING

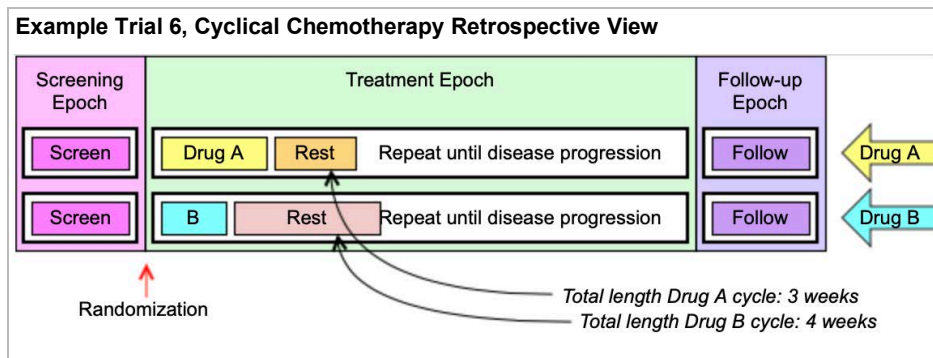
Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	ARMCD	ARM	TAETORD	ETCD	ELEMENT	TABRANCH	TATRANS	EPOCH
10	EX5	TA	B	B	2	B	Trt B			TREATMENT
11	EX5	TA	B	B	3	RESTB	Rest B		If disease progression, go to Follow-up Epoch	TREATMENT
12	EX5	TA	B	B	4	B	Trt B			TREATMENT
13	EX5	TA	B	B	5	RESTB	Rest B		If disease progression, go to Follow-up Epoch	TREATMENT
14	EX5	TA	B	B	6	B	Trt B			TREATMENT
15	EX5	TA	B	B	7	RESTB	Rest B			TREATMENT
16	EX5	TA	B	B	8	FU	Follow-up			FOLLOW-UP

Example 6

Example Trial 6 is an oncology trial comparing 2 types of chemotherapy that are given using cycles of different lengths with different internal patterns. Treatment A is given in 3-week cycles with a longer duration of treatment and a short rest; treatment B is given in 4-week cycles with a short duration of treatment and a long rest.



The design of this trial is very similar to that for Example Trials 4 and 5. The main difference is that there are 2 different rest elements: the short one used with drug A and the long one used with drug B. The next diagram shows the retrospective view of this trial.



The trial design matrix for this trial assumes that there was a maximum of 4 cycles of drug A and a maximum of three cycles of drug B.

Trial Design Matrix

	Screen	Treatment								Follow-up
A	Screen	Trt A	Rest A	Trt A	Rest A	Trt A	Rest A	Trt A	Rest A	Follow-up
B	Screen	Trt B	Rest B	Trt B	Rest B	Trt B	Rest B			Follow-up

In the following TA dataset, because the treatment epoch for arm A has more elements than the treatment epoch for arm B, TAETORD is 10 for the follow-up element in arm A, but 8 for the follow-up element in arm B. (It would also be possible to assign a TAETORD value of 10 to the follow-up element in arm B.) The primary purpose of TAETORD is to order elements within an arm; leaving gaps in the series of TAETORD values does not interfere with this purpose.

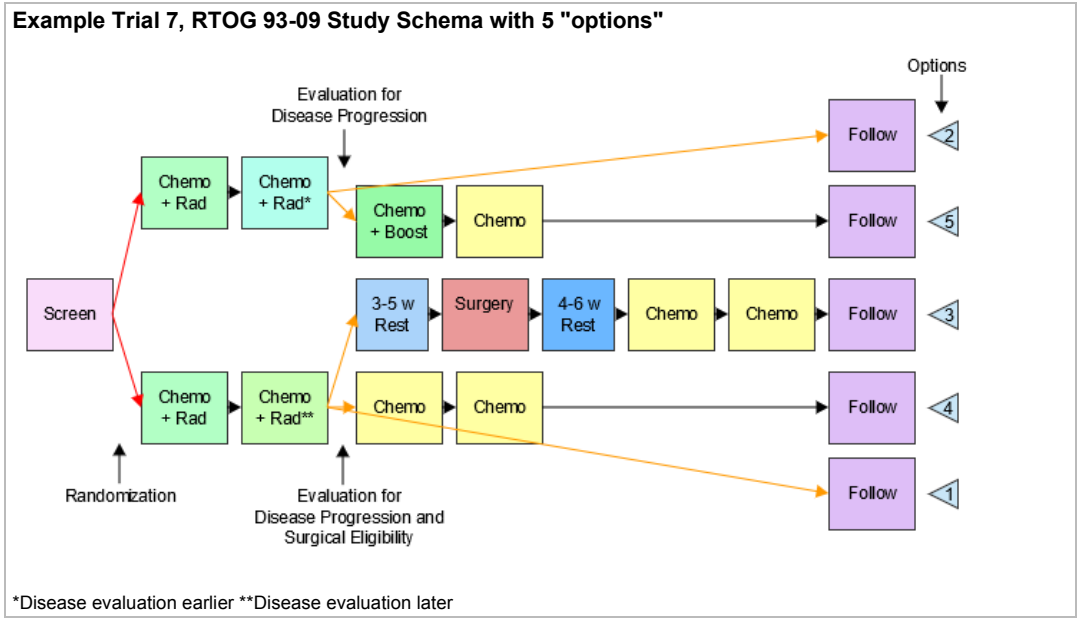
ta.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	ARMCD	ARM	TAETORD	ETCD	ELEMENT	TABRANCH	TATRANS	EPOCH
1	EX6	TA	A	A	1	SCRN	Screen	Randomized to A		SCREENING
2	EX6	TA	A	A	2	A	Trt A			TREATMENT
3	EX6	TA	A	A	3	RESTA	Rest A		If disease progression, go to Follow-up Epoch	TREATMENT
4	EX6	TA	A	A	4	A	Trt A			TREATMENT
5	EX6	TA	A	A	5	RESTA	Rest A		If disease progression, go to Follow-up Epoch	TREATMENT
6	EX6	TA	A	A	6	A	Trt A			TREATMENT
7	EX6	TA	A	A	7	RESTA	Rest A		If disease progression, go to Follow-up Epoch	TREATMENT
8	EX6	TA	A	A	8	A	Trt A			TREATMENT
9	EX6	TA	A	A	9	RESTA	Rest A			TREATMENT
10	EX6	TA	A	A	10	FU	Follow-up			FOLLOW-UP
11	EX6	TA	B	B	1	SCRN	Screen	Randomized to B		SCREENING
12	EX6	TA	B	B	2	B	Trt B			TREATMENT
13	EX6	TA	B	B	3	RESTB	Rest B		If disease progression, go to Follow-up Epoch	TREATMENT
14	EX6	TA	B	B	4	B	Trt B			TREATMENT
15	EX6	TA	B	B	5	RESTB	Rest B		If disease progression, go to Follow-up Epoch	TREATMENT
16	EX6	TA	B	B	6	B	Trt B			TREATMENT
17	EX6	TA	B	B	7	RESTB	Rest B			TREATMENT
18	EX6	TA	B	B	8	FU	Follow-up			FOLLOW-UP

Example 7

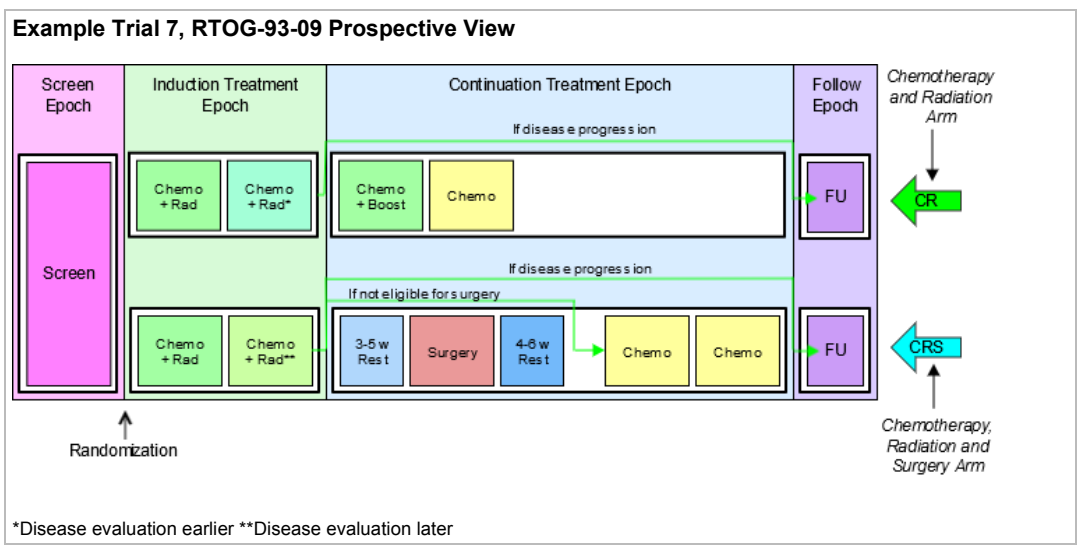
In open trials, there is no requirement to maintain a blind, and the arms of a trial may be quite different from each other. In such a case, changes in treatment in one arm may differ in number and timing from changes in treatment in another, so that there is nothing like a one-to-one match between the elements in the different arms. In such a case, epochs are likely to be defined as broad intervals of time, spanning several elements, and chosen to correspond to periods of time that will be compared in analyses of the trial.

Example Trial 7, RTOG 93-09, involves treatment of lung cancer with chemotherapy and radiotherapy, with or without surgery. The protocol (RTOG-93-09), which was provided by the Radiation Oncology Therapy Group (RTOG), does not include a study schema diagram, but does include a text-based representation of diverging “options” to which a subject may be assigned. All subjects go through the branch point at randomization, when they are assigned to either chemotherapy plus radiotherapy (CR) or chemotherapy and radiotherapy plus surgery (CRS). All subjects receive induction chemotherapy and radiation, with a slight difference between those randomized to the 2 arms during the second cycle of chemotherapy. Those randomized to the non-surgery arm are evaluated for disease somewhat earlier, to avoid delays in administering the radiation boost to those whose disease has not progressed. After induction chemotherapy and radiation, subjects are evaluated for disease progression, and those whose disease has progressed stop treatment, but enter follow-up. Not all subjects randomized to receive surgery who do not have disease progression will necessarily receive surgery. If they are poor candidates for surgery or do not wish to receive surgery, they will not receive surgery, but will receive further chemotherapy. The following diagram is based on the text “schema” in the protocol, with the 5 options it names. The diagram in this form might suggest that the trial has 5 arms.



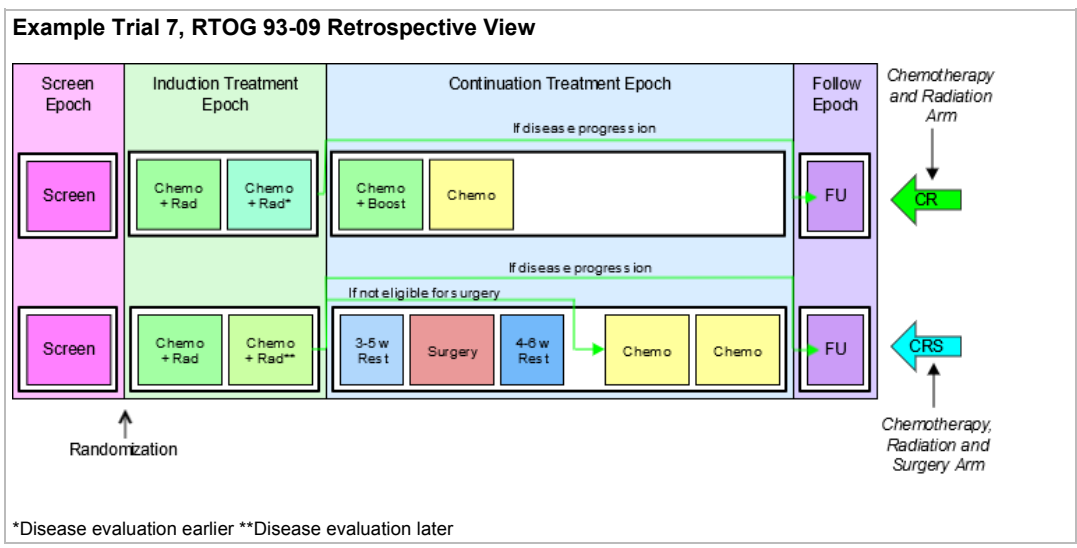
However, the objectives of the trial make it clear that this trial is designed to compare 2 treatment strategies, chemotherapy and radiation with and without surgery, so this study is better modeled as a 2-arm trial, but with major "skip forward" arrows for some subjects, as illustrated in the following diagram. This diagram also shows more detail within the Induction Chemo + RT and Additional Chemo blocks than the preceding diagram. Both the induction and additional chemotherapy are given in 2 cycles. The second induction cycle is different for the 2 arms, since radiation therapy for those assigned to the non-surgery arm includes a "boost" which those assigned to the surgery arm do not receive.

The next diagram shows the prospective view of this trial. The protocol conceives of treatment as being divided into 2 parts, induction and continuation, so these have been treated as 2 different epochs. This is also an important point in the trial operationally, the point when subjects are "registered" a second time, and when subjects who will skip forward are identified (i.e., because of disease progression or ineligibility for surgery).



The next diagram shows the retrospective view of this trial. The fact that the elements in the study cell for the CR arm in the continuation treatment epoch do not fill the space in the diagram is an artifact of the diagram conventions. Those subjects who do receive surgery will in fact spend a longer time completing treatment and moving into follow-up. Although it is tempting to think of the horizontal axis of these diagrams as a timeline, this can sometimes

be misleading. The diagrams are not necessarily to scale in the sense that the length of the block representing an element represents its duration, and elements that line up on the same vertical line in the diagram may not occur at the same relative time within the study.



The following table shows the trial design matrix for this 2-arm example trial.

Trial Design Matrix

	Screen	Induction		Continuation				Follow-up	
CR	Screen	Initial Chemo + RT	Chemo + RT (non-Surgery)	Chemo		Chemo		Off Treatment Follow-up	
CRS	Screen	Initial Chemo + RT	Chemo + RT (Surgery)	3-5 w Rest	Surgery	4-6 w Rest	Chemo	Chemo	Off Treatment Follow-up

The TA dataset reflects that this is a 2-arm trial.

ta.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	ARMCD	ARM	TAETORD	ETCD	ELEMENT	TABRANCH	TATRANS	EPOCH
1	EX7	TA	1	CR	1	SCRN	Screen	Randomized to CR		SCREENING
2	EX7	TA	1	CR	2	ICR	Initial Chemo + RT			INDUCTION TREATMENT
3	EX7	TA	1	CR	3	CRNS	Chemo+RT (non-Surgery)		If progression, skip to Follow-up.	INDUCTION TREATMENT
4	EX7	TA	1	CR	4	C	Chemo			CONTINUATION TREATMENT
5	EX7	TA	1	CR	5	C	Chemo			CONTINUATION TREATMENT
6	EX7	TA	1	CR	6	FU	Off Treatment Follow-up			FOLLOW-UP
7	EX7	TA	2	CRS	1	SCRN	Screen	Randomized to CRS		SCREENING
8	EX7	TA	2	CRS	2	ICR	Initial Chemo + RT			INDUCTION TREATMENT
9	EX7	TA	2	CRS	3	CRS	Chemo+RT (Surgery)		If progression, skip to Follow-up. If no progression, but subject is ineligible for or does not consent to surgery, skip to Chemo.	INDUCTION TREATMENT
10	EX7	TA	2	CRS	4	R3	3-5 week rest			CONTINUATION TREATMENT
11	EX7	TA	2	CRS	5	SURG	Surgery			CONTINUATION TREATMENT

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	ARMCD	ARM	TAETORD	ETCD	ELEMENT	TABRANCH	TATRANS	EPOCH
12	EX7	TA	2	CRS	6	R4	4-6 week rest			CONTINUATION TREATMENT
13	EX7	TA	2	CRS	7	C	Chemo			CONTINUATION TREATMENT
14	EX7	TA	2	CRS	8	C	Chemo			CONTINUATION TREATMENT
15	EX7	TA	2	CRS	9	FU	Off Treatment Follow-up			FOLLOW-UP

7.2.1.1 Trial Arms Issues

Distinguishing Between Branches and Transitions

Both the Branch and Transition columns contain rules, but the 2 columns represent 2 different types of rules.

Branch rules represent forks in the trial flowchart, giving rise to separate arms. The rule underlying a branch in the trial design appears in multiple records, once for each "fork" of the branch. Within any one record, there is no choice (no "if" clause) in the value of the branch condition. For example, the value of TABRANCH for a record in arm A is "Randomized to Arm A" because a subject in arm A must have been randomized to arm A. **Transition rules** are used for choices within an arm. The value for TATRANS does contain a choice (an "if" clause). In Example Trial 4, subjects who receive 1, 2, 3, or 4 cycles of treatment A are all considered to belong to arm A.

In modeling a trial, decisions may have to be made about whether a decision point in the flow chart represents the separation of paths that represent different arms, or paths that represent variations within the same arm, as illustrated in the discussion of Example Trial 7. This decision will depend on the comparisons of interest in the trial.

Some trials refer to groups of subjects who follow a particular path through the trial as "cohorts," particularly if the groups are formed successively over time. The term "cohort" is used with different meanings in different protocols and does not always correspond to an arm.

Subjects Not Assigned to an Arm

Some trial subjects may drop out of the study before they reach all of the branch points in the trial design. In the Demographics (DM) domain, the values of ARM and ARMCD must be supplied for such subjects, but the special values used for these subjects should not be included in the Trial Arms (TA) dataset; only complete arm paths should be described in the TA dataset. In Section 5.2, [Demographics](#), assumption 4 describes special ARM and ARMCD values used for subjects who do not reach the first branch point in a trial. When a trial design includes 2 or more branches, special values of ARM and ARMCD may be needed for subjects who pass through the first branch point, but drop out before the final branch point. See DM Example 3 for how to represent ARM and ARMCD values for such trials.

Defining Epochs

The series of examples for the TA dataset provides a variety of scenarios and guidance about how to assign epoch in those scenarios. In general, assigning epochs for blinded trials is easier than for unblinded trials. The blinded view of the trial will generally make the possible choices clear. For unblinded trials, the comparisons that will be made between arms can guide the definition of epochs. For trials that include many variant paths within an arm, comparisons of arms will mean that subjects on a variety of paths will be included in the comparison, and this is likely to lead to definition of broader epochs.

Rule Variables

The Branch and Transition columns shown in the example tables are variables with a Role of "Rule." The values of a Rule variable describe conditions under which something is planned to happen. At the moment, values of Rule variables are text. At some point in the future, it is expected that a mechanism to provide machine-readable rules will become available. Other Rule variables are present in the Trial Elements (TE) and Trial Visits (TV) datasets.

7.2.2 Trial Elements (TE)

TE – Description/Overview

A trial design domain that contains the element code that is unique for each element, the element description, and the rules for starting and ending an element.

The Trial Elements (TE) dataset contains the definitions of the elements that appear in the Trial Arms (TA) dataset. An element may appear multiple times in the TA table because it appears either (1) in multiple arms, (2) multiple times within an arm, or (3) both. However, an element will appear only once in the TE table.

Each row in the TE dataset may be thought of as representing a "unique element" in the same sense of "unique" as a CRF template page for a collecting certain type of data referred to as "unique page." For instance, a CRF might be described as containing 87 pages, but only 23 unique pages. By analogy, the trial design matrix in Example Trial 1 (see Section 7.2.1, [Trial Arms](#)) has 9 study cells, each of which contains 1 element, but the same trial design matrix contains only 5 unique elements, so the TE dataset for that trial has only 5 records.

An element is a building block for creating study cells, and an arm is composed of study cells. Or, from another point of view, an arm is composed of elements; that is, the trial design assigns subjects to arms, which comprise a sequence of steps called elements.

Trial elements represent an interval of time that serves a purpose in the trial and are associated with certain activities affecting the subject. “Week 2 to week 4” is not a valid element. A valid element has a name that describes the purpose of the element and includes a description of the activity or event that marks the subject's transition into the element as well as the conditions for leaving the element.

TE – Specification

te.xpt, Trial Elements — Trial Design. One record per planned Element, Tabulation.

Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
STUDYID	Study Identifier	Char		Identifier	Unique identifier for a study.	Req
DOMAIN	Domain Abbreviation	Char	TE	Identifier	Two-character abbreviation for the domain.	Req
ETCD	Element Code	Char	*	Topic	ETCD (the companion to ELEMENT) is limited to 8 characters and does not have special character restrictions. These values should be short for ease of use in programming, but it is not expected that ETCD will need to serve as a variable name.	Req
ELEMENT	Description of Element	Char	*	Synonym Qualifier	The name of the element.	Req
TESTRL	Rule for Start of Element	Char		Rule	Describes condition for beginning element.	Req
TEENRL	Rule for End of Element	Char		Rule	Describes condition for ending element. Either TEENRL or TEDUR must be present for each element.	Perm
TEDUR	Planned Duration of Element	Char	ISO 8601 duration	Timing	Planned duration of element in ISO 8601 format. Used when the rule for ending the element is applied after a fixed duration.	Perm

¹In this column, an asterisk (*) indicates that the variable may be subject to controlled terminology. CDISC/NCI codelist values are enclosed in parentheses.

TE – Assumptions

1. There are no gaps between elements. The instant one element ends, the next element begins. A subject spends no time “between” elements.
2. The ELEMENT (Description of the Element) variable usually indicates the treatment being administered during an element, or, if no treatment is being administered, the other activities that are the purpose of this period of time (e.g., "Screening", "Follow-up", "Washout"). In some cases, this time period may be quite passive (e.g., "Rest"; "Wait, for disease episode").
3. The TESTRL (Rule for Start of Element) variable identifies the event that marks the transition into this element. For elements that involve treatment, this is the start of treatment.
4. For elements that do not involve treatment, TESTRL can be more difficult to define. For washout and follow-up elements, which always follow treatment elements, the start of the element may be defined relative to the end of a preceding treatment. For example, a washout period might be defined as starting 24 or 48 hours after the last dose of drug for the preceding treatment element or epoch. This definition is not totally independent of the TA dataset, because it relies on knowing where in the trial design the element is used, and that it always follows a treatment element. Defining a clear starting point for the start of a non-treatment element that always follows another non-treatment element can be particularly difficult. The

transition may be defined by a decision-making activity such as enrollment or randomization. For example, every arm of a trial that involves treating disease episodes might start with a screening element followed by an element that consists of waiting until a disease episode occurs. The activity that marks the beginning of the wait element might be randomization.

5. TESTRL for a treatment element may be thought of as “active” whereas the start rule for a non-treatment element—particularly a follow-up or washout element—may be “passive.” The start of a treatment element will not occur until a dose is given, no matter how long that dose is delayed. Once the last dose is given, the start of a subsequent non-treatment element is inevitable, as long as another dose is not given.
6. Note that the date/time of the event described in TESTRL will be used to populate the date/times in the Subject Elements (SE) dataset, so the date/time of the event should be captured in the CRF.
7. Specifying TESTRL for an element that serves the first element of an arm in the TA dataset involves defining the start of the trial. In the examples in this document, obtaining informed consent has been used as “Trial Entry.”
8. TESTRL should be expressed without referring to arm. If the element appears in more than 1 arm in the TA dataset, then the element description (ELEMENT) **must not** refer to any arms.
9. TESTRL should be expressed without referring to epoch. If the element appears in more than 1 epoch in the TA dataset, then the Element description (ELEMENT) **must not** refer to any epochs.
10. For a blinded trial, it is useful to describe TESTRL in terms that separate the properties of the event that are visible to blinded participants from the properties that are visible only to those who are unblinded. For treatment elements in blinded trials, wording such as the following is suitable: “First dose of study drug for a treatment epoch, where study drug is X.”
11. Element end rules are rather different from element start rules. The actual end of one element is the beginning of the next element. Thus, the element end rule does not give the conditions under which an element does end, but the conditions under which it *should* end or is *planned* to end.
12. At least 1 of TEENRL and TEDUR must be populated. Both may be populated.
13. TEENRL describes the circumstances under which a subject should leave this element. Element end rules may depend on a variety of conditions. For instance, a typical criterion for ending a rest element between oncology chemotherapy-treatment element would be, “15 days after start of element and after WBC values have recovered.” The TA dataset, not the TE dataset, describes where the subject moves next, so TEENRL must be expressed without referring to arm.
14. TEDUR serves the same purpose as TEENRL for the special (but very common) case of an element with a fixed duration. TEDUR is expressed in ISO 8601. For example, a TEDUR value of P6W is equivalent to a TEENRL of “6 weeks after the start of the element.”
15. Note that elements that have different start and end rules are different elements and must have different values of ELEMENT and ETCD. For instance, elements that involve the same treatment but have different durations are different elements. The same applies to non-treatment elements. For instance, a washout with a fixed duration of 14 days is different from a washout that is to end after 7 days if drug cannot be detected in a blood sample, or after 14 days otherwise.

TE – Examples

Both of the trials in TA Examples 1 and 2 (see Section 7.2.1, [Trial Arms](#)) are assumed to have fixed-duration elements. The wording in TESTRL is intended to separate the description of the event that starts the element into the part that would be visible to a blinded participant in the trial (e.g., “First dose of a treatment epoch”) from the part that is revealed when the study is unblinded (e.g., “where dose is 5 mg”). Care must be taken in choosing these descriptions to be sure that they are arm- and epoch-neutral. For instance, in a crossover trial such as TA Example Trial 3, where an element may appear in 1 of multiple epochs, the wording must be appropriate for all possible epochs (e.g., “OPEN LABEL TREATMENT”). The SDS Team is considering adding a separate variable to the TE dataset that would hold information on the treatment that is associated with an element. This would make it clearer which elements are “treatment elements” and, therefore, which epochs contain treatment elements and thus are “treatment Epochs.”

Example 1

This example shows the TE dataset for TA Example Trial 1.

te.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	ETCD	ELEMENT	TESTRL	TEENRL	TEDUR
1	EX1	TE	SCRN	Screen	Informed consent	1 week after start of Element	P7D
2	EX1	TE	RI	Run-In	Eligibility confirmed	2 weeks after start of Element	P14D
3	EX1	TE	P	Placebo	First dose of study drug, where drug is placebo	2 weeks after start of Element	P14D
4	EX1	TE	A	Drug A	First dose of study drug, where drug is Drug A	2 weeks after start of Element	P14D
5	EX1	TE	B	Drug B	First dose of study drug, where drug is Drug B	2 weeks after start of Element	P14D

Example 2

This example shows the TE dataset for TA Example Trial 2.

te.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	ETCD	ELEMENT	TESTRL	TEENRL	TEDUR
1	EX2	TE	SCRN	Screen	Informed consent	2 weeks after start of Element	P14D
2	EX2	TE	P	Placebo	First dose of a treatment Epoch, where dose is placebo	2 weeks after start of Element	P14D
3	EX2	TE	5	5 mg	First dose of a treatment Epoch, where dose is 5 mg drug	2 weeks after start of Element	P14D
4	EX2	TE	10	10 mg	First dose of a treatment Epoch, where dose is 10 mg drug	2 weeks after start of Element	P14D
5	EX2	TE	REST	Rest	48 hrs after last dose of preceding treatment Epoch	1 week after start of Element	P7D
6	EX2	TE	FU	Follow-up	48 hrs after last dose of third treatment Epoch	3 weeks after start of Element	P21D

Example 3

The TE dataset for TA Example Trial 4 illustrates element end rules for elements that are not all of fixed duration. The screen element in this study can be up to 2 weeks long, but because it may end earlier it is not of fixed duration. The rest element has a variable length, depending on how quickly WBC recovers. Note that the start rules for the A and B elements have been written to be suitable for a blinded study.

te.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	ETCD	ELEMENT	TESTRL	TEENRL	TEDUR
1	EX4	TE	SCRN	Screen	Informed Consent	Screening assessments are complete, up to 2 weeks after start of Element	
2	EX4	TE	A	Trt A	First dose of treatment Element, where drug is Treatment A	5 days after start of Element	P5D
3	EX4	TE	B	Trt B	First dose of treatment Element, where drug is Treatment B	5 days after start of Element	P5D
4	EX4	TE	REST	Rest	Last dose of previous treatment cycle + 24 hrs	At least 16 days after start of Element and WBC recovered	
5	EX4	TE	FU	Follow-up	Decision not to treat further	4 weeks	P28D

7.2.2.1 Trial Elements Issues

Granularity of Trial Elements

Deciding how finely to divide trial time when identifying trial elements is a matter of judgment, as illustrated by the following examples:

1. TA Example Trial 2 was represented using 3 treatment epochs separated by 2 washout epochs and followed by a follow-up epoch. This might have been modeled using 3 treatment epochs that included both the 2-week treatment period and the 1-week rest period. Because the first week after the third treatment period would be included in the third treatment epoch, the follow-up epoch would then have a duration of 2 weeks.
2. In TA Example Trials 4, 5, and 6, separate treatment and rest elements were identified. However, the combination of treatment and rest could be represented as a single element.
3. A trial might include a dose titration, with subjects receiving increasing doses on a weekly basis until certain conditions are met. The trial design could be modeled in any of the following ways:
 - a. Using several 1-week elements at specific doses, followed by an element of variable length at the chosen dose

- b. As a titration element of variable length followed by a constant dosing element of variable length
- c. One element with dosing determined by titration.

The choice of elements used to represent this dose titration will depend on the objectives of the trial and how the data will be analyzed and reported. If it is important to examine side effects or lab values at each individual dose, the first model is appropriate. If it is important only to identify the time to completion of titration, the second model might be appropriate. If the titration process is routine and is of little interest, the third model might be adequate for the purposes of the trial.

Distinguishing Elements, Study Cells, and Epochs

It is easy to confuse elements, which are reusable trial building blocks, with study cells (which contain the elements for a particular epoch and Arm) and with epochs (which are time periods for the trial as a whole). In part, this is because many trials have epochs for which the same element appears in all arms. In other words, in the trial design matrix for many trials, there are columns (Epochs) in which all the study cells have the same contents. It also is natural to use the same name (e.g., screen, follow-up) for both such an epoch and the single element that appears within it.

Confusion can also arise from the fact that in the blinded treatment portions of blinded trials, blinded participants do not know which element a subject is in, but do know what epoch the subject is in.

In describing a trial, one way to avoid confusion between elements and epochs is to include "Element" or "Epoch" in the values of ELEMENT or EPOCH when these values (e.g., screening, follow-up) would otherwise be the same. It becomes tedious to do this in every case, but can be useful to resolve confusion when it arises or is likely to arise.

The difference between epoch and element is perhaps clearest in crossover trials. In TA Example Trial 2, as for most crossover trials, the analysis of pharmacokinetic (PK) results would include both treatment and period effects in the model. "Treatment effect" derives from element (placebo, 5 mg, 10 mg), whereas "period effect" derives from the epoch (first, second, or third treatment epoch).

Transitions Between Elements

The transition between one element and the next can be thought of as a 3-step process:

Step	Step question	How step question is answered by information in the TA datasets
1	Should the subject leave the current element?	The criteria for ending the current element are in TEENRL in the TE dataset.
2	Which element should the subject enter next?	If there is a branch point at this point in the trial, evaluate criteria described in TABRANCH (e.g., randomization results) in the TA dataset. Otherwise, if TATRANS in the TA dataset is populated in this arm at this point, follow those instructions. Otherwise, move to the next element in this arm as specified by TAETORD in the TA dataset.
3	What does the subject do to enter the next element?	The action or event that marks the start of the next element is specified in TESTRL in the TE dataset.

Note that the subject is not "in limbo" during this process. The subject remains in the current element until step 3, at which point the subject transitions to the new element. There are no gaps between elements.

As illustrated in the table, executing a transition depends on information that is split between the TE and the TA datasets.

It can be useful, in the process of working out the Trial Design (TD) datasets, to create a dataset that supplements the TA dataset with the TESTRL, TEENRL, and TEDUR variables, so that full information on the transitions is easily accessible. However, such a working dataset is not an SDTM dataset, and should not be submitted.

The following table shows a fragment of such a table for TA Example Trial 4.

Note that

- for all records that contain a particular element, all the TE variable values are exactly the same; and
- when both TABRANCH and TATRANS are blank, the implicit decision in step 2 is that the subject moves to the next element in sequence for the arm.

special.xpt

Row	ARM	EPOCH	TAETORD	ELEMENT	TESTRL	TEENRL	TEDUR	TABRANCH	TATRANS
1	A	Screen	1	Screen	Informed Consent	Screening assessments are complete, up to 2 weeks after start of Element		Randomized to A	
2	A	Treatment	2	Trt A	First dose of treatment in Element, where drug is Treatment A	5 days after start of Element	P5D		
3	A	Treatment	3	Rest	Last dose of previous treatment cycle + 24 hrs	16 days after start of Element and WBC recovers			If disease progression, go to Follow-up Epoch
4	A	Treatment	4	Trt A	First dose of treatment in Element, where drug is Treatment A	5 days after start of Element	P5D		

Note that rows 2 and 4 of this dataset involve the same element (Trt A); thus, TESTRL is the same for both. The activity that marks a subject's entry into the fourth element in arm A is "First dose of treatment Element, where drug is Treatment A." This is not the subject's very first dose of treatment A, but it is their first dose in this element.

7.3 Schedule for Assessments (TV, TD, and TM)

This section contains the Trial Design (TD) datasets that describe:

- The protocol-defined planned schedule of subject encounters at the healthcare facility where the study is being conducted (Section 7.3.1, [Trial Visits \(TV\)](#))
- The planned schedule of efficacy assessments related to the disease under study (Section 7.3.2, [Trial Disease Assessments \(TD\)](#))
- The things (events, interventions, or findings) which, if and when they happen, are the occasion for assessments planned in the protocol (Section 7.3.3, [Trial Disease Milestones \(TM\)](#))

The Trial Visits (TV) and TD datasets provide the planned scheduling of assessments to which a subject's actual visits and disease assessments can be compared.

7.3.1 Trial Visits (TV)

TV – Description/Overview

A trial design domain that contains the planned order and number of visits in the study within each arm.

Visits are defined as "clinical encounters" and are described using the timing variables VISIT, VISITNUM, and VISITDY.

Protocols define visits in order to describe assessments and procedures that are to be performed at the visits.

TV – Specification

tv.xpt, Trial Visits — Trial Design. One record per planned Visit per Arm, Tabulation.

Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
STUDYID	Study Identifier	Char		Identifier	Unique identifier for a study.	Req
DOMAIN	Domain Abbreviation	Char	TV	Identifier	Two-character abbreviation for the domain.	Req
VISITNUM	Visit Number	Num		Topic	Clinical encounter number. Numeric version of VISIT, used for sorting.	Req
VISIT	Visit Name	Char		Synonym Qualifier	Description of clinical encounter. This is often defined in the protocol. Used in addition to VISITNUM and/or VISITDY as a text description of the clinical encounter.	Req
VISITDY	Planned Study Day of Visit	Num		Timing	Planned study day of VISIT. Due to its sequential nature, used for sorting.	Perm

Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
ARMCD	Planned Arm Code	Char	*	Record Qualifier	1. ARMCD is limited to 20 characters and does not have special character restrictions. The maximum length of ARMCD is longer than for other "short" variables to accommodate the kind of values that are likely to be needed for crossover trials. For example, if ARMCD values for a 7-period crossover were constructed using 2-character abbreviations for each treatment and separating hyphens, the length of ARMCD values would be 20. 2. If the timing of visits for a trial does not depend on which arm a subject is in, then ARMCD should be null.	Exp
ARM	Description of Planned Arm	Char	*	Synonym Qualifier	1. Name given to an arm or treatment group. 2. If the timing of visits for a trial does not depend on which arm a subject is in, then Arm should be left blank.	Perm
TVSTRL	Visit Start Rule	Char		Rule	Rule describing when the visit starts, in relation to the sequence of elements.	Req
TVENRL	Visit End Rule	Char		Rule	Rule describing when the visit ends, in relation to the sequence of elements.	Perm

¹In this column, an asterisk (*) indicates that the variable may be subject to controlled terminology. CDISC/NCI codelist values are enclosed in parentheses.

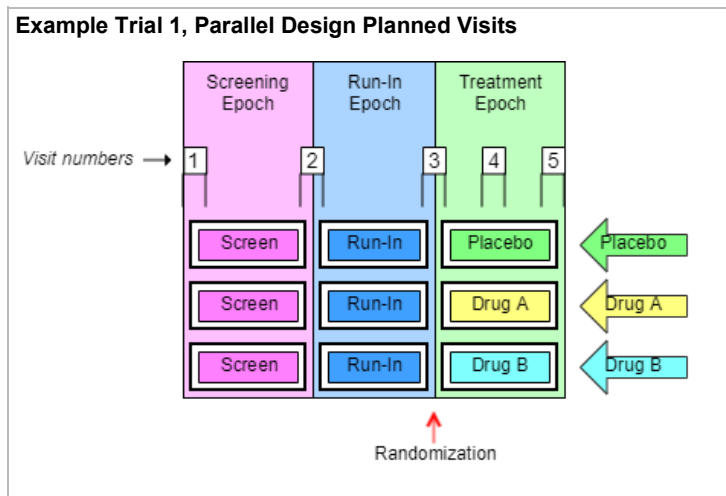
TV – Assumptions

- Although the general structure of the Trial Visits (TV) dataset is "One Record per Planned Visit per Arm," for many clinical trials—particularly blinded clinical trials—the schedule of visits is the same for all arms, and the structure of the TV dataset will be "One Record per Planned Visit." If the schedule of visits is the same for all arms, ARMCD should be left blank for all records in the TV dataset. For trials with trial visits that are different for different arms (e.g., Example Trial 7 in Section 7.2.1, [Trial Arms](#)), ARMCD and ARM should be populated for all records. If some visits are the same for all arms, and some visits differ by arm, then ARMCD and ARM should be populated for all records, to ensure clarity, even though this will mean creating near-duplicate records for visits that are the same for all arms.
- A visit may start in one element and end in another. This means that a visit may start in one epoch and end in another. For example, if one of the activities planned for a visit is the administration of the first dose of study drug, the visit might start in the screen epoch and end in a treatment epoch.
- TVSTRL describes the scheduling of the visit and should reflect the wording in the protocol. In many trials, all visits are scheduled relative to the study's day 1 (RFSTDTC). In such trials, it is useful to include VISITDY, which is, in effect, a special case representation of TVSTRL.
- Note that there is a subtle difference between the following 2 examples. In the first case, if visit 3 were delayed for some reason, visit 4 would be unaffected. In the second case, a delay to visit 3 would result in visit 4 being delayed as well.
 - Case 1: Visit 3 starts 2 weeks after RFSTDTC. Visit 4 starts 4 weeks after RFSTDTC.
 - Case 2: Visit 3 starts 2 weeks after RFSTDTC. Visit 4 starts 2 weeks after visit 3.
- Many protocols do not give any information about visit ends because visits are assumed to end on the same day they start. In such a case, TVENRL may be left blank to indicate that the visit ends on the same day it starts. Care should be taken to assure that this is appropriate; common practice may be to record data collected over more than 1 day as occurring within a single visit. Screening visits may be particularly prone to collection of data over multiple days. The examples for this domain show how TVENRL could be populated.
- The values of VISITNUM in the TV dataset are the valid values of VISITNUM for planned visits. Any values of VISITNUM that appear in subject-level datasets that are not in the TV dataset are assumed to correspond to unplanned visits. This applies, in particular, to the subject-level dataset; see Section 5.5, [Subject Visits](#), for additional information about handling unplanned visits. If a subject-level dataset includes both VISITNUM and VISIT, then records that include values of VISITNUM that appear in the TV dataset should also include the corresponding values of VISIT from the TV dataset.

TV – Examples

Example 1

The following diagram represents visits as numbered "flags" with visit numbers. Each flag has 2 supports, one at the beginning of the visit and the other at the end of the visit. Note that visits 2 and 3 span epoch transitions. In other words, the transition event that marks the beginning of the run-in epoch (confirmation of eligibility) occurs during visit 2, and the transition event that marks the beginning of the treatment epoch (the first dose of study drug) occurs during visit 3.



Two TV datasets are shown for this trial. The first shows a somewhat idealized situation, where the protocol has provided specific timings for the visits. The second shows a more common situation, where the timings have been described only loosely.

tv.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	VISITNUM	TVSTRL	TVENRL
1	EX1	TV	1	Start of Screen Epoch	1 hour after start of Visit
2	EX1	TV	2	30 minutes before end of Screen Epoch	30 minutes after start of Run-in Epoch
3	EX1	TV	3	30 minutes before end of Run-in Epoch	1 hour after start of Treatment Epoch
4	EX1	TV	4	1 week after start of Treatment Epoch	1 hour after start of Visit
5	EX1	TV	5	2 weeks after start of Treatment Epoch	1 hour after start of Visit

tv.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	VISITNUM	TVSTRL	TVENRL
1	EX1	TV	1	Start of Screen Epoch	
2	EX1	TV	2	On the same day as, but before, the end of the Screen Epoch	On the same day as, but after, the start of the Run-in Epoch
3	EX1	TV	3	On the same day as, but before, the end of the Run-in Epoch	On the same day as, but after, the start of the Treatment Epoch
4	EX1	TV	4	1 week after start of Treatment Epoch	
5	EX1	TV	5	2 weeks after start of Treatment Epoch	At Trial Exit

Although the start and end rules in this example reference the starts and ends of epochs, the start and end rules of some visits for trials with epochs that span multiple elements will need to reference elements rather than epochs. When an arm includes repetitions of the same element, it may be necessary to use TAETORD as well as an element name to specify when a visit is to occur.

7.3.1.1 Trial Visits Issues

Identifying Trial Visits

In general, a trial's visits are defined in its protocol. The term “visit” reflects the fact that data in outpatient studies is usually collected during a physical visit by the subject to a clinic. Sometimes a trial visit defined by the protocol may not correspond to a physical visit. It may span multiple physical visits, as when screening data is collected over several clinic visits but recorded under one TV name (VISIT) and number (VISITNUM). A trial visit also

may represent only a portion of an extended physical visit, as when a trial of in-patients collects data under multiple trial visits for a single hospital admission.

Diary data and other data collected outside a clinic may not fit the usual concept of a trial visit, but the planned times of collection of such data may be described as “visits” in the TV dataset if desired.

Trial Visit Rules

Visit start rules are different from element start rules in that they usually describe when a visit should occur; element start rules describe the moment at which an element is considered to start. There are usually gaps between visits, periods of time that do not belong to any visit, so it is usually not necessary to identify the moment when one visit stops and another starts. However, some trials of hospitalized subjects may divide time into visits in a manner more like that used for elements, and a transition event may need to be defined in such cases.

Visit start rules are usually expressed relative to the start or end of an element or epoch (e.g., "1-2 hours before end of First Wash-out", "8 weeks after end of 2nd Treatment Epoch"). Note that the visit may or may not occur during the element used as the reference for the visit start rule. For example, a trial with elements based on treatment of disease episodes might plan a visit 6 months after the start of the first treatment period, regardless of how many disease episodes have occurred.

Visit end rules are similar to element end rules, describing when a visit should end. They may be expressed relative to the start or end of an element or epoch, or relative to the start of the visit.

The timings of visits relative to elements may be expressed in terms that cannot be easily quantified. For instance, a protocol might instruct that at a baseline visit the subject be randomized, given the study drug, and instructed to take the first dose of study drug X at bedtime that night. This baseline visit is thus started and ended before the start of the treatment epoch, but we don't know how long before the start of the treatment epoch the visit will occur. The trial start rule might contain the value "On the day of, but before, the start of the Treatment Epoch".

Visit Schedules Expressed with Ranges

Ranges may be used to describe the planned timing of visits (e.g., 12-16 days after the start of 2nd Element), but this is different from the “windows” that may be used in selecting data points to be included in an analysis associated with that visit. For example, although visit 2 was planned for 12-16 days after the start of treatment, data collected 10-18 days after the start of treatment might be included in a visit 1 analysis. The 2 ranges serve different purposes.

Contingent Visits

Some data collection is contingent on the occurrence of a "trigger" event or disease milestone (see Section 7.3.3, [Trial Disease Milestones \(TM\)](#)). When such planned data collection involves an additional clinic visit, a "contingent" visit may be included in the TV table, with a rule that describes the circumstances under which it will take place. Because values of VISITNUM must be assigned to all records in the TV dataset, a contingent visit included in the TV dataset must have a VISITNUM, but the VISITNUM value might not be a "chronological" value, due to the uncertain timing of a contingent visit. If contingent visits are not included in the TV dataset, then they would be treated as unplanned visits in the Subject Visits (SV) domain (see Section 6.2.8, [Subject Visits](#)).

7.3.2 Trial Disease Assessments (TD)

TD – Description/Overview

A trial design domain that provides information on the protocol-specified disease assessment schedule, to be used for comparison with the actual occurrence of the efficacy assessments in order to determine whether there was good compliance with the schedule.

TD – Specification

td.xpt, Trial Disease Assessments — Trial Design. One record per planned constant assessment period, Tabulation.

Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
STUDYID	Study Identifier	Char		Identifier	Unique identifier for a study.	Req

DOMAIN	Domain Abbreviation	Char	ID	Identifier	Two-character abbreviation for the domain.	Req
TDORDER	Sequence of Planned Assessment Schedule	Num		Timing	A number given to ensure ordinal sequencing of the planned assessment schedules within a trial.	Req
TDANCVAR	Anchor Variable Name	Char		Timing	A reference to the date variable name that provides the start point from which the planned disease assessment schedule is measured. This must be a referenced from the ADaM ADSL dataset (e.g., "ANCH1DT"). Note: TDANCVAR will contain the name of a reference date variable.	Req
TDSTOFF	Offset from the Anchor	Char	ISO 8601 duration	Timing	A fixed offset from the date provided by the variable referenced in TDANCVAR. This is used when the timing of planned cycles does not start on the exact day referenced in the variable indicated in TDANCVAR. The value of this variable will be either zero or a positive value and will be represented in ISO 8601 character format.	Req
TDTGPAI	Planned Assessment Interval	Char	ISO 8601 duration	Timing	The planned interval between disease assessments represented in ISO 8601 character format.	Req
TDMINPAI	Planned Assessment Interval Minimum	Char	ISO 8601 duration	Timing	The lower limit of the allowed range for the planned interval between disease assessments represented in ISO 8601 character format.	Req
TDMAXPAI	Planned Assessment Interval Maximum	Char	ISO 8601 duration	Timing	The upper limit of the allowed range for the planned interval between disease assessments represented in ISO 8601 character format.	Req
TDNUMRPT	Maximum Number of Actual Assessments	Num		Record Qualifier	This variable must represent the maximum number of actual assessments for the analysis that this disease assessment schedule describes. In a trial where the maximum number of assessments is not defined explicitly in the protocol (e.g., assessments occur until death), TDNUMRPT should represent the maximum number of disease assessments that support the efficacy analysis encountered by any subject across the trial at that point in time.	Req

¹In this column, an asterisk (*) indicates that the variable may be subject to controlled terminology. CDISC/NCI codelist values are enclosed in parentheses.

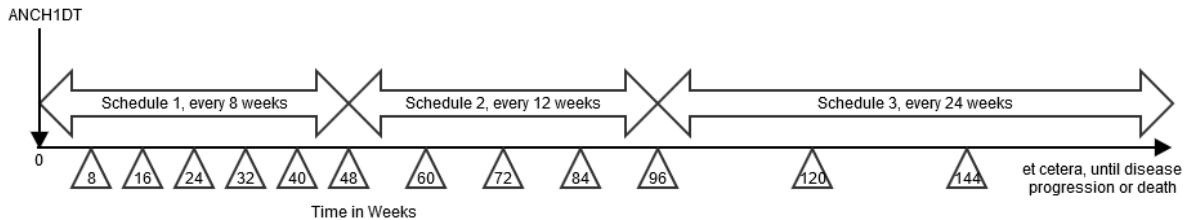
TD – Assumptions

1. The purpose of the Trial Disease Assessments (TD) domain is to provide information on planned scheduling of disease assessments when the scheduling of disease assessments is not necessarily tied to the scheduling of visits. In oncology studies, good compliance with the disease-assessment schedule is essential to reduce the risk of "assessment time bias." The TD domain makes possible an evaluation of assessment time bias from the SDTM, in particular for studies with progression-free survival (PFS) endpoints. TD has limited utility within oncology and was developed specifically with RECIST in mind and where an assessment-time bias analysis is appropriate. It is understood that extending this approach to Cheson and other criteria may not be appropriate or may pose difficulties. It is also understood that this approach may not be necessary in non-oncology studies, although it is available for use if appropriate.
2. A planned schedule of assessments will have a defined start point; the TDANCVAR variable is used to identify the variable in the ADaM subject-level dataset (ADSL) that holds the “anchor” date. By default, the anchor variable for the first pattern is ANCH1DT. An anchor date must be provided for each pattern of assessments, and each anchor variable must exist in ADSL. TDANCVAR is therefore a Required variable. Anchor date variable names should adhere to ADaM variable naming conventions (e.g. ANCH1DT, ANCH2DT). One anchor date may be used to anchor more than 1 pattern of disease assessments. When that is the case, the appropriate offset for the start of a subsequent pattern, represented as an ISO 8601 duration value, should be provided in the TDSTOFF variable.
3. The TDSTOFF variable is used in conjunction with the anchor date value (from the anchor date variable identified in TDANCVAR). If the pattern of disease assessments does not start exactly on a date collected on the CRF, this variable will represent the offset between the anchor date value and the start date of the pattern of disease assessments. This may be a positive or zero interval value represented in an ISO 8601 format.

4. A pattern of assessments consists of a series of intervals of equal duration, each followed by an assessment. Thus, the first assessment in a pattern is planned to occur at the anchor date (given by the variable named in TDANCVAR) plus the offset (TDSTOFF) plus the target assessment interval (TDTGTPAI). A baseline evaluation is usually not preceded by an interval, and would therefore not be considered part of an assessment pattern.
5. This domain should not be created when the disease assessment schedule may vary for individual subjects (e.g., when completion of the first phase of a study is event-driven).

TD – Examples

Example 1



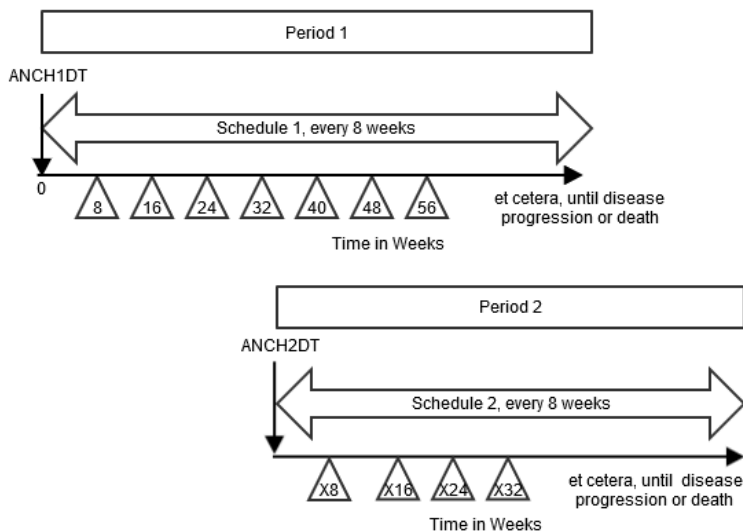
This example shows a study where the disease assessment schedule changes over the course of the study. In this example, there are 3 distinct disease-assessment schedule patterns. A single anchor date variable (TDANCVAR) provides the anchor date for each pattern. The offset variable (TDSTOFF), used in conjunction with the anchor date variable, provides the start point of each pattern of assessments..

- The first disease-assessment schedule pattern starts at the reference start date (identified in the ADSL ANCH1DT variable) and repeats every 8 weeks for a total of 6 repeated assessments (i.e., week 8, week 16, week 24, week 32, week 40, week 48). Note that there is an upper and lower limit around the planned disease assessment target where the first assessment (8 weeks) could occur as early as day 53 and as late as week 9. This upper and lower limit (-3 days, +1 week) would be applied to all assessments during that pattern.
- The second disease assessment schedule starts from week 48 and repeats every 12 weeks for a total of 4 repeats (i.e., week 60, week 72, week 84, week 96), with respective upper and lower limits of -1 week and + 1 week.
- The third disease assessment schedule starts from week 96 and repeats every 24 weeks (week 120, week 144, and so on), with respective upper and lower limits of -1 week and + 1 week, for an indefinite length of time. The preceding schematic shows that, for the third pattern, assessments will occur until disease progression; this therefore leaves the pattern open-ended. However, when data is included in an analysis, the total number of repeats can be identified and the highest number of repeat assessments for any subject in that pattern must be recorded in the TDNUMRPT variable on the final pattern record.

td.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	TDORDER	TDANCVAR	TDSTOFF	TDTGTPAI	TDMINPAI	TDMAXPAI	TDNUMRPT
1	ABC123	TD	1	ANCH1DT	P0D	P8W	P53D	P9W	6
2	ABC123	TD	2	ANCH1DT	P48W	P12W	P11W	P13W	4
3	ABC123	TD	3	ANCH1DT	P96W	P24W	P23W	P25W	12

Example 2



This example shows a crossover study, where subjects are given the period 1 treatment according to the first disease-assessment schedule until disease progression, then there is a rest period of 28 days prior to the start of period 2 treatment (i.e., re-baseline for period 2). The subjects are then given the period 2 treatment according to the second disease assessment schedule until disease progression. This example also shows how two different reference/anchor dates can be used.

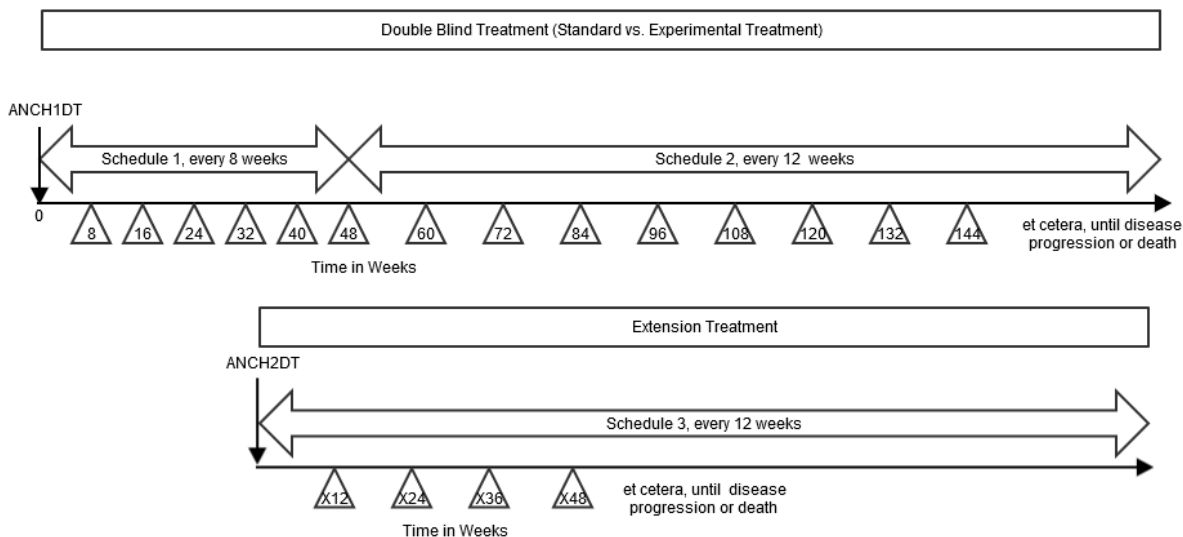
- The Rest element is not represented as a row in the TD dataset, since no disease assessments occur during the Rest. Note that although the Rest epoch in this example is not important for TD, it is important that it is represented in other trial design datasets.

- Row 1:** Shows the disease assessment schedule for the first treatment period. The diagram above shows that this schedule repeats until disease progression. After the trial ended, the maximum number of repeats in this schedule was determined to be 6, so that is the value in TDNUMRPT for this schedule.
- Row 2:** Shows the disease assessment schedule for the second period. The pattern starts on the date identified in the ADSL variable ANCH2DT and repeats every 8 weeks with respective upper and lower limits of -1 week and + 1 week. The maximum number of repeats that occurred on this schedule was 4.

td.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	TDORDER	TDANCVAR	TDSTOFF	TDTGTPAI	TDMINPAI	TDMAXPAI	TDNUMRPT
1	ABC123	TD	1	ANCH1DT	P0D	P8W	P53D	P9W	6
2	ABC123	TD	2	ANCH2DT	P0D	P8W	P53D	P9W	4

Example 3



This example shows a study where subjects are randomized to standard treatment or an experimental treatment. The subjects who are randomized to standard treatment are given the option to receive experimental treatment after they end the standard treatment (e.g., due to disease progression on standard treatment). In the randomized treatment epoch, the disease assessment schedule changes over the course of the study. At the start of the extension treatment epoch, subjects are re-baselined, i.e., an extension baseline disease assessment is performed and the disease assessment schedule is restarted).

In this example, there are 3 distinct disease-assessment schedule patterns:

- The first disease-assessment schedule pattern starts at the reference start date (identified in the ADSL ANCH1DT variable) and repeats every 8 weeks for a total of 6 repeats (i.e., week 8, week 16, week 24, week 32, week 40, week 48), with respective upper and lower limits of - 3 days and + 1 week.
- The second disease assessment schedule starts from week 48 and repeats every 12 weeks (week 60, week 72, etc.), with respective upper and lower limits of -1 week and + 1 week, for an indefinite length of time. The preceding schematic shows that, for the second pattern, assessments will occur until disease progression; this therefore leaves the pattern open-ended.
- The third disease assessment schedule starts at the extension reference start date (identified in the ADSL ANCH2DT variable) from week 96 and repeats every 24 weeks (week 120, week 144, etc.), with respective upper and lower limits of -1 week and + 1 week, for an indefinite length of time. The schematic shows that, for the third pattern, assessments will occur until disease progression; this therefore leaves the pattern open-ended.

For open-ended patterns, the total number of repeats can be identified when the data analysis is performed; the highest number of repeat assessments for any subject in that pattern must be recorded in the TDNUMRPT variable on the final pattern record.

td.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	TDORDER	TDANCVAR	TDSTOFF	TDTGPAI	TDMINPAI	TDMAXPAI	TDNUMRPT
1	ABC123	TD	1	ANCH1DT	P0D	P8W	P53D	P9W	6
2	ABC123	TD	2	ANCH1DT	P48W	P12W	P11W	P13W	17
3	ABC123	TD	3	ANCH2DT	P0D	P12W	P11W	P13W	17

7.3.3 Trial Disease Milestones (TM)

TM – Description/Overview

A trial design domain that is used to describe disease milestones, which are observations or activities anticipated to occur in the course of the disease under study, and which trigger the collection of data.

TM – Specification

tm.xpt, Trial Disease Milestones — Trial Design. One record per Disease Milestone type, Tabulation.

Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
STUDYID	Study Identifier	Char		Identifier	Unique identifier for a study.	Req
DOMAIN	Domain Abbreviation	Char	TM	Identifier	Two-character abbreviation for the domain, which must be TM.	Req
MIDSTYPE	Disease Milestone Type	Char		Topic	The type of disease milestone. Example: "HYPOGLYCEMIC EVENT".	Req
TMDEF	Disease Milestone Definition	Char		Variable Qualifier	Definition of the disease milestone.	Req
TMRPT	Disease Milestone Repetition Indicator	Char	(NY)	Record Qualifier	Indicates whether this is a disease milestone that can occur only once ("N") or a type of disease milestone that can occur multiple times ("Y").	Req

¹In this column, an asterisk (*) indicates that the variable may be subject to controlled terminology. CDISC/NCI codelist values are enclosed in parentheses.

TM – Assumptions

1. Disease milestones may be things that would be expected to happen before the study, or things that are anticipated to happen during the study. The occurrence of disease milestones for particular subjects are represented in the Subject Disease Milestones (SM) dataset.
2. The Trial Disease Milestones (TM) dataset contains a record for each type of disease milestone. The disease milestone is defined in TMDEF.

TM – Examples

Example 1

In this diabetes study, initial diagnosis of diabetes and the hypoglycemic events that occur during the trial have been identified as disease milestones of interest.

Row 1: Shows that the initial diagnosis is given the MIDSTYPE of "DIAGNOSIS" and is defined in TMDEF. It is not repeating (occurs only once).

Row 2: Shows that hypoglycemic events are given the MIDSTYPE of "HYPOGLYCEMIC EVENT", and a definition in TMDEF. (For an actual study, the definition would be expected to include a particular threshold level, rather than the text "threshold level" used in this example.) A subject may experience multiple hypoglycemic events, as indicated by TMRPT = "Y".

tm.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	MIDSTYPE	TMDEF	TMRPT
1	XYZ	TM	DIAGNOSIS	Initial diagnosis of diabetes, the first time a physician told the subject they had diabetes	N
2	XYZ	TM	HYPOGLYCEMIC EVENT	Hypoglycemic Event, the occurrence of a glucose level below (threshold level)	Y

7.4 Trial Eligibility and Summary (TI and TS)

This section contains the Trial Design (TD) datasets that describe:

- Subject eligibility criteria for trial participation (Section 7.4.1, [Trial Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria \(TI\)](#))
- The characteristics of the trial (Section 7.4.2, [Trial Summary \(TS\)](#))

The TI and TS datasets are tabular synopses of parts of the study protocol.

7.4.1 Trial Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria (TI)

TI – Proposed Removal of Variable TIRL

The variable TIRL was included in the Trial Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria (TI) domain in anticipation of developing a way to represent eligibility criteria in a computer-executable manner. However, such a method has not been developed, and it is not clear that an SDTM dataset would be the best place to represent such a computer-executable representation.

TI – Description/Overview

A trial design domain that contains one record for each of the inclusion and exclusion criteria for the trial. This domain is not subject oriented.

TI contains all the inclusion and exclusion criteria for the trial, and thus provides information that may not be present in the subject-level data on inclusion and exclusion criteria. The IE domain (described in Section 6.3.4, [Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria Not Met](#)) contains records only for inclusion and exclusion criteria that subjects did not meet.

TI – Specification

ti.xpt, Trial Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria — Trial Design. One record per I/E criterion, Tabulation.

Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
STUDYID	Study Identifier	Char		Identifier	Unique identifier for a study.	Req
DOMAIN	Domain Abbreviation	Char	TI	Identifier	Two-character abbreviation for the domain.	Req
IETESTCD	Incl/Excl Criterion Short Name	Char	*	Topic	Short name IETEST. It can be used as a column name when converting a dataset from a vertical to a horizontal format. The value in IETESTCD cannot be longer than 8 characters, nor can it start with a number (e.g., "1TEST" is not valid). IETESTCD cannot contain characters other than letters, numbers, or underscores. The prefix "IE" is used to ensure consistency with the IE domain.	Req
IETEST	Inclusion/Exclusion Criterion	Char	*	Synonym Qualifier	Full text of the inclusion or exclusion criterion. The prefix "IE" is used to ensure consistency with the IE domain.	Req
IECAT	Inclusion/Exclusion Category	Char	(IECAT)	Grouping Qualifier	Used for categorization of the inclusion or exclusion criteria.	Req
IESCAT	Inclusion/Exclusion Subcategory	Char	*	Grouping Qualifier	A further categorization of the exception criterion. Can be used to distinguish criteria for a sub-study or to categorize as major or minor exceptions. Examples: "MAJOR", "MINOR".	Perm
TIRL	Inclusion/Exclusion Criterion Rule	Char		Rule	Rule that expresses the criterion in computer-executable form. See Assumption 4 .	Perm
TIVERS	Protocol Criteria Versions	Char		Record Qualifier	The number of this version of the Inclusion/Exclusion criteria. May be omitted if there is only 1 version.	Perm

¹In this column, an asterisk (*) indicates that the variable may be subject to controlled terminology. CDISC/NCI codelist values are enclosed in parentheses.

TI – Assumptions

1. If inclusion/exclusion criteria were amended during the trial, then each complete set of criteria must be included in the TI domain. TIVERS is used to distinguish between the versions.
2. Protocol version numbers should be used to identify criteria versions, although there may be more versions of the protocol than versions of the inclusion/exclusion criteria. For example, a protocol might have versions 1, 2, 3, and 4, but if the inclusion/exclusion criteria in version 1 were unchanged through versions 2 and 3, and changed only in version 4, then there would be 2 sets of inclusion/exclusion criteria in TI: one for version 1 and one for version 4.
3. Individual criteria do not have versions. If a criterion changes, it should be treated as a new criterion, with a new value for IETESTCD. If criteria have been numbered and values of IETESTCD are generally of the form INCL00n or EXCL00n, and new versions of a criterion have not been given new numbers, separate values of IETESTCD might be created by appending letters (e.g., INCL003A, INCL003B).

4. IETEST contains the text of the inclusion/exclusion criterion. However, because entry criteria are rules, the variable TIRL has been included in anticipation of the development of computer-executable rules.
5. If a criterion text is <200 characters, it goes in IETEST; if the text is >200 characters, put meaningful text in IETEST and describe the full text in the study metadata. See Section 4.5.3.1, [Test Name \(--TEST\) Greater than 40 Characters](#), for further information.

TI – Examples

Example 1

This example shows records for a trial that with 2 versions of inclusion/exclusion criteria.

Rows 1-3: Show the 2 inclusion criteria and 1 exclusion criterion for version 1 of the protocol.

Rows 4-6: Show the inclusion/exclusion criteria for version 2.2 of the protocol, which changed the minimum age for entry from 21 to 18.

ti.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	IETESTCD	IETEST	IECAT	TIVERS
1	XYZ	TI	INCL01	Has disease under study	INCLUSION	1
2	XYZ	TI	INCL02	Age 21 or greater	INCLUSION	1
3	XYZ	TI	EXCL01	Pregnant or lactating	EXCLUSION	1
4	XYZ	TI	INCL01	Has disease under study	INCLUSION	2.2
5	XYZ	TI	INCL02A	Age 18 or greater	INCLUSION	2.2
6	XYZ	TI	EXCL01	Pregnant or lactating	EXCLUSION	2.2

7.4.2 Trial Summary (TS)

TS – Description/Overview

A trial design domain that contains one record for each trial summary characteristic. This domain is not subject oriented.

The Trial Summary (TS) dataset allows the sponsor to submit a summary of the trial in a structured format. Each record in the TS dataset contains the value of a parameter, a characteristic of the trial. For example, TS is used to record basic information about the study such as trial phase, protocol title, and trial objectives. The TS dataset contains information about the planned and actual trial characteristics.

TS – Specification

ts.xpt, Trial Summary — Trial Design. One record per trial summary parameter value, Tabulation.

Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
STUDYID	Study Identifier	Char		Identifier	Unique identifier for a study.	Req
DOMAIN	Domain Abbreviation	Char	TS	Identifier	Two-character abbreviation for the domain.	Req
TSSEQ	Sequence Number	Num		Identifier	Sequence number given to ensure uniqueness within a parameter. Allows inclusion of multiple records for the same TSPARMCD.	Req
TSGRPID	Group ID	Char		Identifier	Used to tie together a group of related records.	Perm
TSPARMCD	Trial Summary Parameter Short Name	Char	(TSPARMCD)	Topic	TSPARMCD (the companion to TSPARM) is limited to 8 characters and does not have special character restrictions. These values should be short for ease of use in programming, but it is not expected that TSPARMCD will need to serve as variable names. Examples: "AGEMIN", "AGEMAX".	Req
TSPARM	Trial Summary Parameter	Char	(TSPARM)	Synonym Qualifier	Term for the trial summary parameter. The value in TSPARM cannot be longer than 40 characters. Examples: "Planned Minimum Age of Subjects", "Planned Maximum Age of Subjects".	Req
TSVAL	Parameter Value	Char	*	Result Qualifier	Value of TSPARM. Example: "ASTHMA" when TSPARM value is "Trial Indication". TSVAL can only be null when TSVALNF is populated. Text over 200 characters can be added to additional columns TSVAL1-TSVALn. See Assumption 8 .	Exp

Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
TSVALNF	Parameter Value Null Flavor	Char	ISO 21090 NullFlavor	Result Qualifier	Null flavor for the value of TSPARM, to be populated only if TSVAL is null.	Perm
TSVALCD	Parameter Value Code	Char	*	Result Qualifier	This is the code of the term in TSVAL. For example, "6CW7F3G59X" is the code for gabapentin; "C49488" is the code for Y. The length of this variable can be longer than 8 to accommodate the length of the external terminology.	Exp
TSVCDREF	Name of the Reference Terminology	Char	(DICTNAM)	Result Qualifier	The name of the reference terminology from which TSVALCD is taken. For example; CDISC CT, SNOMED, ISO 8601.	Exp
TSVCDVER	Version of the Reference Terminology	Char		Result Qualifier	The version number of the reference terminology, if applicable.	Exp

¹In this column, an asterisk (*) indicates that the variable may be subject to controlled terminology. CDISC/NCI codelist values are enclosed in parentheses.

TS – Assumptions

1. The intent of this dataset is to provide a summary of trial information. This is not subject-level data.
2. Recipients may specify their requirements for which trial summary parameters should be included under which circumstances. For example, the US FDA includes such information in their *Study Data Technical Conformance Guide*.
3. The order of parameters in the examples of TS datasets should not be taken as a requirement. There are no requirements or expectations about the order of parameters within the TS dataset.
4. The method for treating text >200 characters in TS is similar to that used for the Comments (CO) special-purpose domain (Section 5.1, [Comments](#)). If TSVAL is >200 characters, then it should be split into multiple variables, TSVAL-TSVALn. See Section 4.5.3.2, [Text Strings Greater than 200 Characters in Other Variables](#).
5. A list of values for TSPARM and TSPARMCD can be found in CDISC Controlled Terminology, available at <https://www.cancer.gov/research/resources/terminology/cdisc>.
6. Controlled terminology for TSPARM is extensible. The meaning of any added parameters should be explained in the metadata for the TS dataset.
7. For a particular trial summary parameter, responses (values in TSVAL) may be numeric, datetimes or amounts of time represented in ISO8601 format, or text. For some parameters, textual responses may be taken from controlled terminology; for others, responses may be free text.
8. For some trial summary parameters, CDISC Controlled Terminology includes codelists for use with TSVAL. The associations between trial summary parameters and response codelists are in the TS codetable, available at <https://www.cdisc.org/standards/terminology/controlled-terminology>. Recipients may also specify controlled terminology for TSVAL. These specifications may be for trial summary parameters for which there is no CDISC Controlled Terminology or they may replace CDISC Controlled Terminology for a trial summary parameter. For example, the US FDA *Data Standards Catalog* includes terminologies to be used for certain trial summary parameters.
9. There is a code value for TSVALCD only when there is controlled terminology for TSVAL. For example, when TSPARMCD = "PLANSUB" (Planned Number of Subjects) or TSPARMCD = "TITLE" (Trial Title), then TSVALCD will be null.
10. TSVALNF contains a "null flavor," a value that provides additional coded information when TSVAL is null. For example, for TSPARM = "AGEMAX" (Planned Maximum Age of Subjects), there is no value if a study does not specify a maximum age. In this case, the appropriate null flavor is "PINF", which stands for "positive infinity." In a clinical pharmacology study conducted in healthy volunteers for a drug where indications are not yet established, the appropriate null flavor for TSPARM = "INDIC" (Trial Disease/Condition Indication) would be "NA" (i.e., not applicable). TSVALNF can also be used in a case where the value of a particular parameter is unknown.

11. Some codelists used for TSVAl include terms which are also null flavors. For example, the Pharmaceutical Dosage Form codelist includes the values "UNKNOWN" and "NOT APPLICABLE". In such cases, TSVAl should have the term from the codelist and TSVAlNF should be null.
12. For some trials, there will be multiple records in the TS dataset for a single parameter. For example, a trial that addresses both safety and efficacy could have 2 records with TSPARMCD = "TTYPE" (Trial Type), one with the TSVAl = "SAFETY" and the other with TSVAl = "EFFICACY". TSSEQ has a different value for each record for the same parameter.

Note that this is different from datasets that contain subject data, where the --SEQ variable has a different value for each record for the same subject.

13. TS does not contain subject-level data, so there is no restriction analogous to the requirement in subject-level datasets that the blocks bound by TSGRPID are within a subject. TSGRPID can be used to tie together any block of records in the dataset. TSGRPID is most likely to be used when the TS dataset includes multiple records for the same parameter.

For example, if a trial compared administration of a total daily dose given once a day to that dose split over 2 administrations, the TS dataset might include the following records. There are 2 records each for TSPARMCD = "Dose" and TSPARMCD = "DOSFREQ". Records with the same TSGRPID are associated with each other. In this example, dose units are the same for both administration schedules, so only 1 record for DOSU is needed.

TSSEQ	TSGRPID	TSPARMCD	TSPARM	TSVAL
1	A	DOSE	Dose per Administration	50
1	A	DOSFREQ	Dosing Frequency	BID
2	B	DOSE	Dose per Administration	100
2	B	DOSFREQ	Dosing Frequency	Q24H
1		DOSU	Dose Units	mg

14. Protocols vary in how they describe objectives. If the protocol does not provide information about which objectives meet the definition of TSPARM = "OBJPRIM" (Trial Primary Objective; i.e., the principal purpose of the trial), then the objectives should be provided as values of TSPARM = "OBJPRIM". Consult the controlled terminology for trial summary parameters for appropriate parameter values for representing other objective designations (e.g., secondary, exploratory).
15. As per the definitions, the primary outcome measure is associated with the primary objective, the secondary outcome measure is associated with the secondary objective, and the exploratory outcome measure is associated with the exploratory objective. It is possible for the same outcome measure to be associated with more than 1 objective. For example, 2 objectives could use the same outcome measure at different time points, or using different analysis methods.
16. If a primary objective is assessed by means of multiple outcome measures, then all of these outcome measures should be provided as values of TSPARM = "OUTMSPR" (Primary Outcome Measure). Similarly, all outcome measures used to assess secondary objectives should be provided as values of TSPARM = "OUTMSSEC" (Secondary Outcome Measure), and all outcome measures used to assess exploratory objectives should be provided as values of TSPARM = "OUTMSEXP" (Exploratory Outcome Measure). Additional key measures of a study that are not designated as primary, secondary, or exploratory should be provided as values of TSPARM = "OUTMSADD" (Additional Outcome Measure).
17. Trial indication: Values for TSVAl when TSPARMCD = "INDIC" would indicate the condition, disease, or disorder the trial is intended to investigate or address. A vaccine study of healthy subjects, with the intended purpose of preventing influenza infection, would have TSVAl = "Influenza". A clinical pharmacology study of healthy volunteers, with the purpose of collecting pharmacokinetic data, would have no trial indication; TSVAl would be null and TSVAlNF = "NA" if TS contains a row where TSPARMCD = "INDIC".
18. Values for TSVAl when TSPARMCD = "REGID" (Registry Identifier) will be identifiers assigned by the registry (e.g., ClinicalTrials.gov, EudraCT).

TS – Examples

Example 1

This example shows a subset of published controlled terminology parameters and the relationship of values across response variables TSVL, TSVLNF, TSVLCD, TSVCDREF, and TSVCDVER.

ts.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	TSSEQ	TSGRPID	TSPARMCD	TSPARM	TSVAL	TSVALNF	TSVALCD	TSVCDREF	TSVCDVER
1	XYZ	TS	1		ADDON	Added on to Existing Treatments	Y		C49488	CDISC CT	2011-06-10
2	XYZ	TS	1		AGEMAX	Planned Maximum Age of Subjects	P70Y			ISO 8601	
3	XYZ	TS	1		AGEMIN	Planned Minimum Age of Subjects	P18M			ISO 8601	
4	XYZ	TS	1		LENGTH	Trial Length	P3M			ISO 8601	
5	XYZ	TS	1		PLANSUB	Planned Number of Subjects	300				
6	XYZ	TS	1		RANDOM	Trial is Randomized	Y		C49488	CDISC CT	2011-06-10
7	XYZ	TS	1		SEXPOP	Sex of Participants	BOTH		C49636	CDISC CT	2011-06-10
8	XYZ	TS	1		STOPRULE	Study Stop Rules	INTERIM ANALYSIS FOR FUTILITY				
9	XYZ	TS	1		TBLIND	Trial Blinding Schema	DOUBLE BLIND		C15228	CDISC CT	2011-06-10
10	XYZ	TS	1		TCNTRL	Control Type	PLACEBO		C49648	CDISC CT	2011-06-10
11	XYZ	TS	1		TDIGRP	Diagnosis Group	Neurofibromatosis Syndrome (Disorder)		19133005	SNOMED	2011-03
12	XYZ	TS	1		INDIC	Trial Disease/Condition Indication	Tonic-Clonic Epilepsy (Disorder)		352818000	SNOMED	2011-03
13	XYZ	TS	1		TINDTP	Trial Intent Type	TREATMENT		C49656	CDISC CT	2011-06-10
14	XYZ	TS	1		TITLE	Trial Title	A 24 Week Study of Oral Gabapentin vs. Placebo as add-on Treatment to Phenytoin in Subjects with Epilepsy due to Neurofibromatosis				
15	XYZ	TS	1		TPHASE	Trial Phase Classification	Phase II Trial		C15601	CDISC CT	2011-06-10
16	XYZ	TS	1		TTYPE	Trial Type	EFFICACY		C49666	CDISC CT	2011-06-10
17	XYZ	TS	2		TTYPE	Trial Type	SAFETY		C49667	CDISC CT	2011-06-10
18	XYZ	TS	1		CURTRT	Current Therapy or Treatment	Phenytoin		6158TKW0C5	UNII	
19	XYZ	TS	1		OBJPRIM	Trial Primary Objective	Reduction in the 3-month seizure frequency from baseline				
20	XYZ	TS	1		OBJSEC	Trial Secondary Objective	Percent reduction in the 3-month seizure frequency from baseline				
21	XYZ	TS	2		OBJSEC	Trial Secondary Objective	Reduction in the 3-month tonic-clonic seizure frequency from baseline				
22	XYZ	TS	1		SPONSOR	Clinical Study Sponsor	Pharmaco		123456789	D-U-N-S NUMBER	
23	XYZ	TS	1		TRT	Investigational Therapy or Treatment	Gabapentin		6CW7F3G59X	UNII	
24	XYZ	TS	1		RANDQT	Randomization Quotient	0.67				
25	XYZ	TS	1		STRATFCT	Stratification Factor	SEX				
26	XYZ	TS	1		REGID	Registry Identifier	NCT123456789		NCT123456789	ClinicalTrials.gov	
27	XYZ	TS	2		REGID	Registry Identifier	XXYYZZ456		XXYYZZ456	EudraCT	
28	XYZ	TS	1		OUTMSPRI	Primary Outcome Measure	SEIZURE FREQUENCY				
29	XYZ	TS	1		OUTMSSEC	Secondary Outcome Measure	SEIZURE FREQUENCY				

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Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	TSSEQ	TSGRPID	TSPARMCD	TSPARM	TSVAL	TSVALNF	TSVALCD	TSVCDREF	TSVCDVER
30	XYZ	TS	2		OUTMSSEC	Secondary Outcome Measure	SEIZURE DURATION				
31	XYZ	TS	1		OUTMSEXP	Exploratory Outcome Measure	SEIZURE INTENSITY				
32	XYZ	TS	1		PCLAS	Pharmacological Class	Anti-epileptic Agent		N0000175753	MED-RT	
33	XYZ	TS	1		FCNTRY	Planned Country of Investigational Sites	USA			ISO 3166-1 Alpha-3	
34	XYZ	TS	2		FCNTRY	Planned Country of Investigational Sites	CAN			ISO 3166-1 Alpha-3	
35	XYZ	TS	3		FCNTRY	Planned Country of Investigational Sites	MEX			ISO 3166-1 Alpha-3	
36	XYZ	TS	1		ADAPT	Adaptive Design	N		C49487	CDISC CT	2011-06-10
37	XYZ	TS	1	PA	DCUTDTC	Data Cutoff Date	2010-04-10			ISO 8601	
38	XYZ	TS	1	PA	DCUTDESC	Data Cutoff Description	PRIMARY ANALYSIS				
39	XYZ	TS	1		INTMODEL	Intervention Model	PARALLEL		C82639	CDISC CT	2011-06-10
40	XYZ	TS	1		NARMS	Planned Number of Arms	3				
41	XYZ	TS	1		STYPE	Study Type	INTERVENTIONAL		C98388	CDISC CT	2011-06-10
42	XYZ	TS	1		INTTYPE	Intervention Type	DRUG		C1909	CDISC CT	2011-06-10
43	XYZ	TS	1		SSTDTC	Study Start Date	2009-03-11			ISO 8601	
44	XYZ	TS	1		SENDTC	Study End Date	2011-04-01			ISO 8601	
45	XYZ	TS	1		ACTSUB	Actual Number of Subjects	304				
46	XYZ	TS	1		HLTSUBJI	Healthy Subject Indicator	N		C49487	CDISC CT	2011-06-10
47	XYZ	TS	1		SDMDUR	Stable Disease Minimum Duration	P3W			ISO 8601	
48	XYZ	TS	1		CRMDUR	Confirmed Response Minimum Duration	P28D			ISO 8601	

Example 2

This example shows the relationship between parameters involving diagnosis and indication. Only selected trial summary parameters are included.

Row 1: Shows the trial title.

Row 2: Shows that subjects in this trial have a diagnosis of diabetes.

Rows 3-4: Show the conditions with the intervention in the trial are intended to address. The 2 rows for the same parameter are differentiated by their TSSEQ values.

Row 5: Shows that the intent of this trial is prevention of the conditions represented using the parameter "Trial Indication".

ts.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	TSSEQ	TSGRPID	TSPARMCD	TSPARM	TSVAL	TSVALNF	TSVALCD	TSVCDREF	TSVCDVER
1	XYZ	TS	1		TITLE	Trial Type	A Study Comparing Cardiovascular Effects of Ticagrelor Versus Placebo in Patients With Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus (THEMIS)				
2	XYZ	TS	1		TDIGRP	Diagnosis Group	Diabetes mellitus type 2		44054006	SNOMED	2017-03
3	XYZ	TS	1		INDIC	Trial Indication	Cardiac infarction		22298006	SNOMED	2017-03
4	XYZ	TS	2		INDIC	Trial Indication	Cerebrovascular accident		230690007	SNOMED	2017-01

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Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	TSSEQ	TSGRPID	TSPARMCD	TSPARM	TSVAL	TSVALNF	TSVALCD	TSVCDREF	TSVCDVER
5	XYZ	TS	1		TINDTP	Trial Intent Type	PREVENTION		C49657	CDISC CT	2017-03-01

Example 3

This example shows how to implement the null flavor in TSVALNF when the value in TSVAL is missing. Note that when TSVAL is null, TSVALCD is also null, and no code system is specified in TSVCDREF and TSVCDVER.

Row 1: Shows that there was no upper limit on planned age of subjects, as indicated by TSVALNF="PINF" (the null value that means "positive infinity").

Row 2: Shows that trial phase classification is not applicable, as indicated by TSVALNF="NA".

ts.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	TSSEQ	TSGRPID	TSPARMCD	TSPARM	TSVAL	TSVALNF	TSVALCD	TSVCDREF	TSVCDVER
1	XYZ	TS	1		AGEMAX	Planned Maximum Age of Subjects		PINF			
2	XYZ	TS	1		TPHASE	Trial Phase Classification		NA			

Example 4

This example shows use of TSGRPID to group parameter values describing specific study parts (e.g., PHASE 1B, PHASE 3) and specific study treatments (e.g., DRUG X, DRUG Z).

Rows 1-6: Show parameters and values that apply to the whole trial (i.e., both Phase 1B and Phase 3 parts of the trial). TSGRPID is null for this set of parameters.

Rows 7-17: Show parameters and values that describe the Phase 1B part of the trial. TSGRPID is populated with a value of "PHASE 1B" for this set of parameters.

Rows 18-29: Show parameters and values that describe the Phase 3 part of the trial. TSGRPID is populated with a value of "PHASE 3" for this set of parameters.

Rows 30-33: Show parameters and values that describe details about 1 of the treatments planned in the trial. TSGRPID="DRUG X" for this set of parameters.

Rows 34-37: Show parameters and values that describe details about 1 of the treatments planned in the trial. TSGRPID="DRUG Z" for this set of parameters.

ts.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	TSSEQ	TSGRPID	TSPARMCD	TSPARM	TSVAL	TSVALNF	TSVALCD	TSVCDREF	TSVCDVER
1	ABC123	TS	1		TITLE	Trial Title	A Phase 1b/3, Multicenter Trial of Drug Z in Combination with Drug X for Treatment of Melanoma				
2	ABC123	TS	1		INDIC	Trial Indication	Malignant melanoma		372244006	SNOMED	2018-09-01
3	ABC123	TS	1		SEXPOP	Sex of Participants	BOTH		C49636	CDISC CT	2018-12-21
4	ABC123	TS	1		AGEMIN	Planned Minimum Age of Subjects	P18Y			ISO 8601	
5	ABC123	TS	1		AGEMAX	Planned Maximum Age of Subjects		PINF			
6	ABC123	TS	1		HLTSUBJI	Healthy Subject Indicator	N		C49487	CDISC CT	2018-12-21
7	ABC123	TS	1	PHASE 1B	TPHASE	Trial Phase Classification	PHASE 1B TRIAL				
8	ABC123	TS	1	PHASE 1B	TBLIND	Trial Blinding Schema	OPEN LABEL		C49659	CDISC CT	2018-12-21

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Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	TSSEQ	TSGRPID	TSPARMCD	TSPARM	TVAL	TVALNF	TVALCD	TSVCDREF	TSVCDVER
9	ABC123	TS	1	PHASE 1B	TCNTRL	Control Type	NONE		C41132	CDISC CT	2018-12-21
10	ABC123	TS	1	PHASE 1B	TTYPE	Trial Type	SAFETY		C49667	CDISC CT	2018-12-21
11	ABC123	TS	1	PHASE 1B	INTMODEL	Intervention Model	SINGLE GROUP		C82640	CDISC CT	2018-12-21
12	ABC123	TS	1	PHASE 1B	NARMS	Planned Number of Arms	1				
13	ABC123	TS	1	PHASE 1B	PLANSUB	Planned Number of Subjects	30				
14	ABC123	TS	1	PHASE 1B	RANDOM	Trial is Randomized	N		C49487	CDISC CT	2018-12-21
15	ABC123	TS	1	PHASE 1B	OBJPRIM	Trial Primary Objective	To evaluate the safety, as assessed by incidence of dose limiting toxicity, of combination therapy (Drug X + Drug Z)				
16	ABC123	TS	1	PHASE 1B	OUTMEAS	Primary Outcome Measure	Incidence of dose limiting toxicities				
17	ABC123	TS	1	PHASE 1B	COMPTRT	Comparative Treatment		NA			
18	ABC123	TS	1	PHASE 3	TPHASE	Trial Phase Classification	PHASE III TRIAL		C15602	CDISC CT	2018-12-21
19	ABC123	TS	1	PHASE 3	TBLIND	Trial Blinding Schema	DOUBLE BLIND		C15228	CDISC CT	2018-12-21
20	ABC123	TS	1	PHASE 3	TCNTRL	Control Type	PLACEBO		C49648	CDISC CT	2018-12-21
21	ABC123	TS	1	PHASE 3	TTYPE	Trial Type	EFFICACY		C49666	CDISC CT	2018-12-21
22	ABC123	TS	1	PHASE 3	INTMODEL	Intervention Model	PARALLEL		C82639	CDISC CT	2018-12-21
23	ABC123	TS	1	PHASE 3	NARMS	Planned Number of Arms	2				
24	ABC123	TS	1	PHASE 3	PLANSUB	Planned Number of Subjects	500				
25	ABC123	TS	1	PHASE 3	RANDOM	Trial is Randomized	Y		C49488	CDISC CT	2018-12-21
26	ABC123	TS	1	PHASE 3	RANDQT	Randomization Quotient	0.5				
27	ABC123	TS	1	PHASE 3	OBJPRIM	Trial Primary Objective	To evaluate the efficacy of combination therapy (Drug X + Drug Z) versus monotherapy (Drug X + Placebo), as assessed by progression-free survival using RECIST 1.1				
28	ABC123	TS	1	PHASE 3	OUTMEAS	Primary Outcome Measure	Progression Free Survival (response evaluation by blinded central review using RECIST 1.1)				
29	ABC123	TS	1	PHASE 3	COMPTRT	Comparative Treatment	DRUG X				
30	ABC123	TS	1	DRUG X	DOSE	Dose per Administration	200				
31	ABC123	TS	1	DRUG X	DOSU	Dose Units	mg		C28253	CDISC CT	2018-12-21
32	ABC123	TS	1	DRUG X	DOSFRQ	Dosing Frequency	EVERY WEEK		C67069	CDISC CT	2018-12-21
33	ABC123	TS	1	DRUG X	ROUTE	Route of Administration	ORAL		C38288	CDISC CT	2018-12-21
34	ABC123	TS	1	DRUG Z	DOSE	Dose per Administration	10000				
35	ABC123	TS	1	DRUG Z	DOSU	Dose Units	PFU		C67264	CDISC CT	2018-12-21
36	ABC123	TS	1	DRUG Z	DOSFRQ	Dosing Frequency	EVERY 2 WEEKS		C71127	CDISC CT	2018-12-21
37	ABC123	TS	1	DRUG Z	ROUTE	Route of Administration	INTRATUMOR		C38269	CDISC CT	2018-12-21

7.4.2.1 Use of Null Flavor

The variable TSVALNF is based on the idea of a “null flavor” as embodied in the ISO 21090 standard (Health Informatics – Harmonized data types for information exchange; <https://www.iso.org/standard/35646.html>). A *null flavor* is an ancillary piece of data that provides additional information when its primary piece of data is null (has a missing value). There is controlled terminology for the null flavor data item which includes such familiar values as "Unknown", "Other", and "Not Applicable" among its 14 terms.

The proposal to include a null flavor variable to supplement the TSVAl variable in the Trial Summary Information (TS) dataset arose when it was realized that the TS model did not have a good way to represent the fact that a protocol placed no upper limit on the age of study subjects. When the trial summary parameter is AGEMAX, then TSVAl should have a value expressed as an ISO 8601 time duration (e.g., P43Y for 43 years old, P6M for 6 months old). Although it would be possible to allow a value such as "NONE" or "UNBOUNDED" to be entered in TSVAl, validation programs would then have to recognize this special term as an exception to the expected data format. Therefore, the SDS team decided that a separate null flavor variable that uses the ISO 21090 null-flavor terminology would be a better solution.

The SDS Team also decided to specify the use of a null-flavor variable in the TS domain with SDTMIG v3.4 as a way of testing the use of such a variable in a limited setting. As the title of ISO 21090 suggests, that standard was developed for use with healthcare data; it is expected that it will eventually see wide use in the clinical data from which clinical trial data are derived. CDISC already uses this data-type standard (see BRIDG; <https://www.cdisc.org/standards/>). The null flavor, in particular, is a solution to the widespread problem of needing or wanting to convey information that will help in the interpretation of a missing value. Although null flavors could certainly be eventually used for this purpose in other cases (e.g., with subject data), doing so at this time would be extremely disruptive and premature. The use of null flavors for the variable TSVAl provides an opportunity for sponsors and reviewers to learn about the null flavors and to evaluate their usefulness in a concrete setting.

The controlled terminology for null flavor, which supersedes Appendix C1, [Supplemental Qualifiers Name Codes](#), is included below.

NullFlavor Enumeration. OID: 2.16.840.1.113883.5.1008			
1	NI	No information	The value is exceptional (i.e., missing, omitted, incomplete, improper). No information as to the reason for being an exceptional value is provided. This is the most general exceptional value. It is also the default exceptional value.
2	INV	Invalid	The value as represented in the instance is not a member of the set of permitted data values in the constrained value domain of a variable.
3	OTH	Other	The actual value is not a member of the set of permitted data values in the constrained value domain of a variable (e.g., concept not provided by required code system).
4	PINF	Positive infinity	Positive infinity of numbers
4	NINF	Negative infinity	Negative infinity of numbers
3	UNC	Unencoded	No attempt has been made to encode the information correctly, but the raw source information is represented (usually in original Text).
3	DER	Derived	An actual value may exist, but it must be derived from the information provided (usually an expression is provided directly).
2	UNK	Unknown	A proper value is applicable, but not known.
3	ASKU	Asked but unknown	Information was sought but not found (e.g., patient was asked but didn't know).
4	NAV	Temporarily unavailable	Information is not available at this time, but is expected to be available later.
3	NASK	Not asked	This information has not been sought (e.g., patient was not asked).
3	QS	Sufficient quantity	The specific quantity is not known, but is known to be non-zero and is not specified because it makes up the bulk of the material. For example, if directions said, "Add 10 mg of ingredient X, 50 mg of ingredient Y, and sufficient quantity of water to 100 ml", the null flavor "QS" would be used to express the quantity of water.
3	TRC	Trace	The content is greater than zero, but too small to be quantified.
2	MSK	Masked	There is information on this item available, but it has not been provided by the sender due to security, privacy or other reasons. There may be an alternate mechanism for gaining access to this information.

NullFlavor Enumeration. OID: 2.16.840.1.113883.5.1008			
			WARNING — Use of this null flavor does provide information that may be a breach of confidentiality, even though no detailed data are provided. Its primary purpose is for those circumstances where it is necessary to inform the receiver that the information does exist without providing any detail.
2	NA	Not applicable	No proper value is applicable in this context (e.g., last menstrual period for a male).

The numbers in column 1 of the table describe the hierarchy of these values:

- No information
 - Invalid
 - Other
 - Positive infinity
 - Negative infinity
 - Unencoded
 - Derived
 - Unknown
 - Asked but unknown
 - Temporarily unavailable
 - Not asked
 - Quantity sufficient
 - Trace
 - Masked
 - Not applicable

The 1 value at level 1 (No information) is the least informative. It merely confirms that the primary piece of data is null.

The values at level 2 provide a little more information, distinguishing between situations where the primary piece of data is not applicable and those where it is applicable but masked, unknown, or invalid (i.e., not in the correct format to be represented in the primary piece of data).

The values at levels 3 and 4 provide successively more information about the situation. For example, for the MAXAGE case that provided the impetus for the creation of the TSVALNF variable, the value PINF means that there is information about the maximum age, but it is not something that can be expressed, as in the ISO8601 quantity of time format required for populating TSVAl. The null flavor PINF provides the most complete information possible in this case (i.e., that the maximum age for the study is unbounded).

7.5 How to Model the Design of a Clinical Trial

The following steps allow the modeler to move from more-familiar concepts, such as arms, to less-familiar concepts, such as elements and epochs. The actual process of modeling a trial may depart from these numbered steps. Some steps will overlap; there may be several iterations; and not all steps are relevant for all studies.

1. Start from the flow chart or schema diagram usually included in the trial protocol. This diagram will show how many arms the trial has, and the branch points or decision points where the arms diverge.
2. Write down the decision rule for each branching point in the diagram. Does the assignment of a subject to an arm depend on a randomization? On whether the subject responded to treatment? On some other criterion?
3. If the trial has multiple branching points, check whether all the branches that have been identified really lead to different arms. The arms will relate to the major comparisons the trial is designed to address. For

some trials, there may be a group of somewhat different paths through the trial that are all considered to belong to a single arm.

4. For each arm, identify the major time periods of treatment and non-treatment a subject assigned to that arm will go through. These are the elements, or building blocks, of which the arm is composed.
5. Define the starting point of each element. Define the rule for how long the element should last. Determine whether the element is of fixed duration.
6. Re-examine the sequences of elements that make up the various arms and consider alternative element definitions. Would it be better to “split” some elements into smaller pieces or “lump” some elements into larger pieces? Such decisions will depend on the aims of the trial and plans for analysis.
7. Compare the various arms. In most clinical trials, especially blinded trials, the pattern of elements will be similar for all arms, and it will make sense to define trial epochs. Assign names to these epochs. During the conduct of a blinded trial, it will not be known which arm a subject has been assigned to, or which treatment elements they are experiencing, but the epochs they are passing through will be known.
8. Identify the visits planned for the trial. Define the planned start timings for each visit, expressed relative to the ordered sequences of elements that make up the arms. Define the rules for when each visit should end.
9. For oncology trials or other trials with disease assessments that are not necessarily tied to visits, find the planned timing of disease assessments in the protocol and record it in the Trial Disease Assessments (TD) dataset.
10. If the protocol includes data collection that is triggered by the occurrence of certain events, interventions, or findings, record those triggers in the Trial Disease Milestones (TM) dataset. Note that disease milestones may be pre- (e.g., disease diagnosis) or on-study.
11. Identify the inclusion and exclusion criteria to be able to populate the Trial Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria (TI) dataset. If inclusion and exclusion criteria were amended so that subjects entered under different versions, populate TIVERS to represent the different versions.
12. Populate the TS dataset with summary information.

8 Representing Relationships and Data

The defined variables of the SDTM general observation classes could restrict the ability of sponsors to represent all the data they wish to submit. Collected data that may not entirely fit includes relationships between records within a domain, records in separate domains, and sponsor-defined "variables." As a result, the SDTM has methods to represent distinct types of relationships, all of which are described in more detail in subsequent sections:

- Section 8.1, [Relating Groups of Records Within a Domain Using the --GRPID Variable](#), describes representing a relationship between a group of records for a given subject within the same domain.
- Section 8.2, [Relating Peer Records](#), describes representing relationships between independent records (usually in separate domains) for a subject, such as a concomitant medication taken to treat an adverse event.
- Section 8.3, [Relating Datasets](#), describes representing a relationship between 2 (or more) datasets where records of 1 (or more) dataset(s) are related to record(s) in another dataset (or datasets).
- Section 8.4, [Relating Non-standard Variable Values to a Parent Domain](#), describes the method for representing the dependent relationship where data that cannot be represented by a standard variable within the demographics domain (DM) or a general observation-class domain record (or records) can be related back to that record (or records).
- Section 8.5, [Relating Comments to a Parent Domain](#), describes representing a dependent relationship between a comment in the Comments (CO) domain (see also Section 5.1, [Comments](#)) and a parent record (or records) in other domains, such as a comment recorded in association with an adverse event.
- Section 8.6, [How to Determine Where Data Belong in SDTM-Compliant Data Tabulations](#), discusses the concept of related datasets and whether to place additional data in a separate domain or a supplemental qualifier special-purpose dataset, and the concept of modeling findings data that refer to data in another general observation class domain.
- Section 8.7, [Relating Subjects](#), describes representing collected relationships between persons, both of whom are study subjects. For example: "MOTHER, BIOLOGICAL"; "CHILD, BIOLOGICAL"; "TWIN, DIZOGOTIC".
- Section 8.8, [Related Specimens](#), is a dataset used to represent relationships between specimens.

All relationships make use of the standard domain identifiers STUDYID, DOMAIN, and USUBJID. In addition, the variables IDVAR and IDVARVAL are used for identifying the record-level merge/join keys. These keys are used to tie information together by linking records. The specific set of identifiers necessary to properly identify each type of relationship is described in detail in the following sections. The following are examples of variables that could be used in IDVAR:

- The sequence number (--SEQ) variable uniquely identifies a record for a given USUBJID within a domain. The variable --SEQ is required in all domains except DM. For example, if a subject has 25 adverse events in the Adverse Event (AE) domain, then 25 unique AESEQ values should be established for this subject. Conventions for establishing and maintaining --SEQ values are sponsor-defined. Values may or may not be sequential depending on data processes and sources.
- The reference identifier (--REFID) variable can be used to capture a sponsor-defined or external identifier, such as an identifier provided in an electronic data transfer. Some examples are lab-specimen identifiers and ECG identifiers. --REFID is permissible in all general observation-class domains, but is never required. Values for --REFID are sponsor-defined and can be any alphanumeric strings the sponsor chooses, consistent with their internal practices.
- The grouping identifier (--GRPID) variable, used to link related records for a subject within a domain, is explained in Section 8.1, [Relating Groups of Records Within a Domain Using the --GRPID Variable](#).

8.1 Relating Groups of Records Within a Domain Using the --GRPID Variable

The optional grouping identifier variable --GRPID is Permissible in all domains that are based on the general observation classes. It is used to identify relationships between records within a USUBJID within a single domain (e.g., intervention records for a combination therapy where treatments in the combination varies from subject to subject). In such cases, the relationship is defined by assigning the same unique character value to the --GRPID variable. The values used for --GRPID can be any values the sponsor chooses; however, if the sponsor uses values with some embedded meaning (rather than arbitrary numbers), those values should be consistent across the submission to avoid confusion. It is important to note that --GRPID has no inherent meaning across subjects or across domains.

Using --GRPID in the general-observation class domains can reduce the number of records in the RELREC, SUPP--, and CO datasets, when those datasets are submitted to describe relationships/associations for records or values to a "group" of general observation class records.

8.1.1 --GRPID Example

The following table illustrates --GRPID used in the Concomitant Medications (CM) domain to identify a combination therapy. In this example, both subjects 1234 and 5678 have reported 2 combination therapies, each consisting of 3 separate medications. The components of a combination all have the same value for CMGRPID.

This example illustrates how CMGRPID groups information only within a subject within a domain.

Rows 1-3: Show 3 medications taken by subject 1234. GMGRPID="COMBO THPY 1" has been used to group these medications.

Rows 4-6: Show 3 different medications taken by subject 1234, with CMGRPID="COMBO THPY 2".

Rows 7-9: Show 3 medications taken by subject 5678. CMGRPID="COMBO THPY 1" has been used to group these medications. Note that the medications with GMGRPID "COMBO THPY 1" are completely different for subjects 1234 and 5678.

Rows 10-12: Show 3 different medications taken by subject 5678, with CMGRPID="COMBO THPY 2". Again, the medications with "COMBO THPY 2" are completely different for subjects 1234 and 5678.

cm.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	CMSEQ	CMGRPID	CMTRT	CMDECOD	CMDOSE	CMDOSU	CMSTDTG	CMENDTC
1	1234	CM	1234	1	COMBO THPY 1	Verbatim Med A	Generic Med A	100	mg	2004-01-17	2004-01-19
2	1234	CM	1234	2	COMBO THPY 1	Verbatim Med B	Generic Med B	50	mg	2004-01-17	2004-01-19
3	1234	CM	1234	3	COMBO THPY 1	Verbatim Med C	Generic Med C	200	mg	2004-01-17	2004-01-19
4	1234	CM	1234	4	COMBO THPY 2	Verbatim Med D	Generic Med D	150	mg	2004-01-21	2004-01-22
5	1234	CM	1234	5	COMBO THPY 2	Verbatim Med E	Generic Med E	100	mg	2004-01-21	2004-01-22
6	1234	CM	1234	6	COMBO THPY 2	Verbatim Med F	Generic Med F	75	mg	2004-01-21	2004-01-22
7	1234	CM	5678	1	COMBO THPY 1	Verbatim Med G	Generic Med G	37.5	mg	2004-03-17	2004-03-25
8	1234	CM	5678	2	COMBO THPY 1	Verbatim Med H	Generic Med H	60	mg	2004-03-17	2004-03-25
9	1234	CM	5678	3	COMBO THPY 1	Verbatim Med I	Generic Med I	20	mg	2004-03-17	2004-03-25
10	1234	CM	5678	4	COMBO THPY 2	Verbatim Med J	Generic Med J	100	mg	2004-03-21	2004-03-22
11	1234	CM	5678	5	COMBO THPY 2	Verbatim Med K	Generic Med K	50	mg	2004-03-21	2004-03-22
12	1234	CM	5678	6	COMBO THPY 2	Verbatim Med L	Generic Med L	10	mg	2004-03-21	2004-03-22

8.2 Relating Peer Records

The Related Records (RELREC) special-purpose dataset is used to describe relationships between records for a subject (as described in this section), and relationships between datasets (as described in Section 8.3, [Relating Datasets](#)). In both cases, relationships represented in RELREC are *collected* relationships, either by explicit references or checkboxes on the CRF, or by design of the CRF (e.g., vital signs captured during an exercise stress test).

A relationship is defined by adding a record to RELREC for each record to be related and by assigning a unique character identifier value for the relationship. Each record in the RELREC special-purpose dataset contains keys that identify a record (or group of records) and the relationship identifier, which is stored in the RELID variable. The value of RELID is chosen by the sponsor, but must be identical for all related records within USUBJID. It is recommended that the sponsor use a standard system or naming convention for RELID (e.g., all letters, all numbers, capitalized).

Records expressing a relationship are specified using the key variables STUDYID, RDOMAIN (the domain code of the record in the relationship), and USUBJID, along with IDVAR and IDVARVAL. Single records can be related by using a unique-record-identifier variable such as --SEQ in IDVAR. Groups of records can be related by using grouping variables such as --GRPID in IDVAR. IDVARVAL would contain the value of the variable described in IDVAR. Using --GRPID can be a more efficient method of representing relationships in RELREC, such as when relating an adverse event (or events) to a group of concomitant medications taken to treat the adverse event(s).

The RELREC dataset should be used to represent either:

- explicit relationships, such as concomitant medications taken as a result of an adverse event; or
- information of a nature that necessitates using multiple datasets, as described in Section 8.3, [Relating Datasets](#).

8.2.1 Related Records (RELREC)

RELREC - Description/Overview

A dataset used to describe relationships between records for a subject within or across domains, and relationships of records across datasets.

RELREC – Specification

relrec.xpt, Related Records — Relationship. One record per related record, group of records or dataset, Tabulation.

Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
STUDYID	Study Identifier	Char		Identifier	Unique identifier for a study.	Req
RDOMAIN	Related Domain Abbreviation	Char	(DOMAIN)	Identifier	Abbreviation for the domain of the parent record(s).	Req
USUBJID	Unique Subject Identifier	Char		Identifier	Identifier used to uniquely identify a subject across all studies for all applications or submissions involving the product.	Exp
IDVAR	Identifying Variable	Char	*	Identifier	Name of the identifying variable in the general-observation-class dataset that identifies the related record(s). Examples: --SEQ, --GRPID.	Req
IDVARVAL	Identifying Variable Value	Char		Identifier	Value of identifying variable described in IDVAR. If --SEQ is the variable being used to describe this record, then the value of --SEQ would be entered here.	Exp
RELTYPE	Relationship Type	Char	(RELTYPE)	Record Qualifier	Identifies the hierarchical level of the records in the relationship. Values should be either "ONE" or "MANY". Used only when identifying a relationship between datasets (as described in Section 8.3, Relating Datasets).	Exp
RELID	Relationship Identifier	Char		Record Qualifier	Unique value within USUBJID that identifies the relationship. All records for the same USUBJID that have the same RELID are considered related/associated. RELID can be any value the sponsor chooses, and is only meaningful within the RELREC dataset to identify the related/associated domain records.	Req

¹In this column, an asterisk (*) indicates that the variable may be subject to controlled terminology. CDISC/NCI codelist values are enclosed in parentheses.

8.2.2 RELREC Dataset Examples

Example 1

This example illustrates the use of the RELREC dataset to relate records stored in separate domains for USUBJID = "123456". This example represents a situation in which a single adverse event is part of 2 collected relationships, one with 2 concomitant medications and the other with 2 laboratory findings, but there is no collected relationship between the 2 laboratory findings and the 2 concomitant medications.

Rows 1-3: Show the representation of a relationship between an AE record and 2 concomitant medication records.

Rows 4-6: Show the representation of a relationship between the same AE record and 2 laboratory findings records.

relrec.xpt

Row	STUDYID	RDOMAIN	USUBJID	IDVAR	IDVARVAL	RELTYPE	RELID
1	EFC1234	AE	123456	AESEQ	5		1
2	EFC1234	CM	123456	CMSEQ	11		1
3	EFC1234	CM	123456	CMSEQ	12		1
4	EFC1234	AE	123456	AESEQ	5		2
5	EFC1234	LB	123456	LBSEQ	47		2
6	EFC1234	LB	123456	LBSEQ	48		2

Example 2

Example 2 is the same scenario as Example 1. In this case, however, the way the data were collected indicated that the concomitant medications and laboratory findings were all in a single relationship to each other and the adverse event.

relrec.xpt

Row	STUDYID	RDOMAIN	USUBJID	IDVAR	IDVARVAL	RELTYPE	RELID
1	EFC1234	AE	123456	AESEQ	5		1
2	EFC1234	CM	123456	CMSEQ	11		1
3	EFC1234	CM	123456	CMSEQ	12		1
4	EFC1234	LB	123456	LBSEQ	47		1
5	EFC1234	LB	123456	LBSEQ	48		1

Example 3

Example 3 is the same scenario as Example 2. However, the sponsor grouped the 2 concomitant medications in the CM domain using CMGRPID = "COMBO 1", allowing the relationship among these 5 records to be represented with 4, rather than 5, records in the RELREC dataset.

relrec.xpt

Row	STUDYID	RDOMAIN	USUBJID	IDVAR	IDVARVAL	RELTYPE	RELID
1	EFC1234	AE	123456	AESEQ	5		1
2	EFC1234	CM	123456	CMGRPID	COMBO1		1
3	EFC1234	LB	123456	LBSEQ	47		1
4	EFC1234	LB	123456	LBSEQ	48		1

Additional examples may be found in the domain examples such as Section 6.2.4, [Disposition](#), Example 4, and all of the Pharmacokinetics examples in Section 6.3.5.9.3, [Relating PP Records to PC Records](#).

8.3 Relating Datasets

The Related Records (RELREC) special-purpose dataset can also be used to identify relationships between datasets (e.g., a one-to-many or parent-child relationship). The relationship is defined by including a single record for each related dataset that identifies the key(s) of the dataset that can be used to relate the respective records.

Relationships between datasets should only be recorded in the RELREC dataset when the sponsor has found it necessary to split information between datasets that are related, and that may need to be examined together for analysis or proper interpretation. Note that it is not necessary to use the RELREC dataset to identify associations from data in the SUPP-- datasets or the Comments (CO) dataset to their parent general-observation class dataset records or special-purpose domain records, as both these datasets include the key variable identifiers of the parent record(s) that are necessary to make the association.

8.3.1 RELREC Dataset Relationship Example

Example 1

This example illustrates RELREC records used to represent the relationship between records in 2 datasets that have a one-to-many relationship. Note that because this is a dataset-to-dataset relationship, USUBJID and IDVARVAL are null.

relrec.xpt

Row	STUDYID	RDOMAIN	USUBJID	IDVAR	IDVARVAL	RELTYPE	RELID
1	EFC1234	TU		TULNKID		ONE	1
2	EFC1234	TR		TRLNKID		MANY	1

In the sponsor's operational database, these datasets may have existed as either separate datasets that were merged for analysis, or a single dataset that may have included observations from more than 1 general observation class (e.g., Events and Findings). The value in IDVAR must be the name of the key used to merge/join the 2 datasets. In this example, the --LNKID variable is used as the key to identify the related observations. The values for the --LNKID variable in the 2 datasets are sponsor-defined. Although other variables may also serve as a single merge key when the corresponding values for IDVAR are equal, --GRPID, --SPID, --REFID, --LNKID, or --LNKGRP are typically used for this purpose.

The variable RELTYPE identifies the type of relationship between the datasets. The allowable values are ONE and MANY (controlled terminology is expected). This information defines how a merge/join would be written, and what would be the result of the merge/join. The possible combinations are:

1. ONE and ONE. This combination indicates that there is **NO** hierarchical relationship between the datasets and the records in the datasets. Only 1 record from each dataset will potentially have the same value of the IDVAR within USUBJID.
2. ONE and MANY. This combination indicates that there **IS** a hierarchical (parent-child) relationship between the datasets. One record within USUBJID in the dataset identified by RELTYPE = "ONE" will potentially have the same value of the IDVAR with many (1 or more) records in the dataset identified by RELTYPE = "MANY".
3. MANY and MANY. This combination is unusual and challenging to manage in a merge/join, and may represent a relationship that was never intended to convey a usable merge/join, such as described in Section 6.3.5.9.3, [Relating PP Records to PC Records](#).

Because IDVAR identifies the keys that can be used to merge/join records between the datasets, --SEQ cannot be used. --SEQ only has meaning within a subject within a dataset, not across datasets.

8.4 Relating Non-standard Variable Values to a Parent Domain

The SDTM does not allow the addition of new variables. Therefore, the Supplemental Qualifiers special-purpose dataset model is used to capture non-standard variables (NSVs) and their association to parent records in general-observation class datasets (Events, Findings, Interventions), Demographics (DM), and Subject Visits (SV). Supplemental qualifiers are represented as separate SUPP-- datasets for each dataset containing sponsor-defined variables (see Section 8.4.2, [Submitting Supplemental Qualifiers in Separate Datasets](#)).

SUPP-- represents the metadata and data for each NSV/value combination. As the name suggests, this dataset is intended to capture additional qualifiers for an observation. Data that represent separate observations should be treated as separate observations. The Supplemental Qualifiers dataset is structured similarly to the RELREC dataset, in that it uses the same set of keys to identify parent records. Each SUPP-- record also includes the name of the qualifier variable being added (QNAM), the label for the variable (QLABEL), the actual value for each instance or record (QVAL), the origin (QORIG) of the value (see Section 4.1.8, [Origin Metadata](#)), and the evaluator (QEVAL) to specify the role of the individual who assigned the value (e.g., "ADJUDICATION COMMITTEE", "SPONSOR"). Controlled terminology for certain expected values for QNAM and QLABEL is included in Appendix C1, [Supplemental Qualifiers Name Codes](#).

SUPP-- datasets are also used to capture attributions. An *attribution* is typically an interpretation or subjective classification of 1 or more observations by a specific evaluator, such as a flag that indicates whether an observation was considered to be clinically significant. It is possible that different attributions may be necessary in some cases; SUPP-- provides a mechanism for incorporating as many attributions as are necessary. A SUPP-- dataset can contain both objective data (where values are collected or derived algorithmically) and subjective data (attributions where values are assigned by a person or committee). For objective data, the value in QEVAL will be null. For subjective data, the value in QEVAL should reflect the role of the person or institution assigning the value (e.g., "SPONSOR", "ADJUDICATION COMMITTEE").

The combined set of values for the first 6 columns (STUDYID...QNAM) should be unique for every record. That is, there should not be multiple records in a SUPP-- dataset for the same QNAM value, as it relates to IDVAR/IDVARVAL for a USUBJID in a domain. For example, if 2 individuals (e.g., the investigator and an independent adjudicator) provide a determination regarding whether an adverse event is treatment-emergent, then separate QNAM values should be used for each set of information (e.g., "AETRTEMI", "AETRTEMA"). This is necessary to ensure that reviewers can join/merge/transpose the information back with the records in the original domain without risk of losing information.

Just as use of the optional grouping identifier variable (--GRPID) can be a more efficient method of representing relationships in RELREC, it can also be used in a SUPP-- dataset to identify individual qualifier values (SUPP-- records) related to multiple general-observation class domain records that could be grouped, such as relating an attribution to a group of ECG measurements.

8.4.1 Supplemental Qualifiers (SUPP--)

supp--.xpt, Supplemental Qualifiers for [domain name] — Relationship. One record per supplemental qualifier per related parent domain record(s), Tabulation.

Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
STUDYID	Study Identifier	Char		Identifier	Study identifier of the parent record(s).	Req
RDOMAIN	Related Domain Abbreviation	Char	(DOMAIN)	Identifier	Two-character abbreviation for the domain of the parent record(s).	Req
USUBJID	Unique Subject Identifier	Char		Identifier	Identifier used to uniquely identify a subject across all studies for all applications or submissions involving the product. This is the value of USUBJID in the parent record(s).	Req
IDVAR	Identifying Variable	Char	*	Identifier	Identifying variable in the dataset that identifies the related record(s). Examples: --SEQ, --GRPID.	Exp
IDVARVAL	Identifying Variable Value	Char		Identifier	Value of identifying variable of the parent record(s).	Exp
QNAM	Qualifier Variable Name	Char	*	Topic	The short name of the qualifier variable, which is used as a column name in a domain view with data from the parent domain. The value in QNAM cannot be longer than 8 characters, nor can it start with a number (e.g., "1TEST" is not valid). QNAM cannot contain characters other than letters, numbers, or underscores. This will often be the column name in the sponsor's operational dataset.	Req
QLABEL	Qualifier Variable Label	Char		Synonym Qualifier	This is the long name or label associated with QNAM. The value in QLABEL cannot be longer than 40 characters. This will often be the column label in the sponsor's original dataset.	Req
QVAL	Data Value	Char		Result Qualifier	Result of, response to, or value associated with QNAM. A value for this column is required; no records can be in SUPP-- with a null value for QVAL.	Req
QORIG	Origin	Char		Record Qualifier	Because QVAL can represent a mixture of collected (on a CRF), derived, or assigned items, QORIG is used to indicate the origin of this data. Examples: "CRF", "Assigned", "Derived". See Section 4.1.8, Origin Metadata .	Req
QEVAL	Evaluator	Char	(EVAL)	Record Qualifier	Used only for results that are subjective (e.g., assigned by a person or a group). Should be null for records that contain objectively collected or derived data. Examples: "ADJUDICATION COMMITTEE", "STATISTICIAN", "DATABASE ADMINISTRATOR", "CLINICAL COORDINATOR".	Exp

¹In this column, an asterisk (*) indicates that the variable may be subject to controlled terminology. CDISC/NCI codelist values are enclosed in parentheses.

A record in a SUPP-- dataset relates back to its parent record(s) via the key identified by the STUDYID, RDOMAIN, USUBJID, and IDVAR/IDVARVAL variables. An exception is SUPP-- dataset records that are related to Demographics (DM) records, where both IDVAR and IDVARVAL will be null because the key variables STUDYID, RDOMAIN, and USUBJID are sufficient to identify the unique parent record in DM (DM has 1 record per USUBJID).

All records in the SUPP-- datasets must have a value for QVAL. Transposing source variables with missing/null values may generate SUPP-- records with null values for QVAL, causing the SUPP-- datasets to be extremely large. When this happens, the sponsor must delete the records where QVAL is null prior to submission.

See Section 4.5.3, [Text Strings that Exceed the Maximum Length for General Observation-class Domain Variables](#), for information on representing data values greater than 200 characters in length.

See Appendix C1, [Supplemental Qualifiers Name Codes](#), for controlled terminology for QNAM and QLABEL for some of the most common supplemental qualifiers. Additional QNAM values may be created as needed, following the guidelines provided in the CDISC Notes for QVAL.

8.4.2 Submitting Supplemental Qualifiers in Separate Datasets

There is a one-to-one correspondence between a domain dataset and its Supplemental Qualifier dataset. The single SUPPQUAL dataset option that was introduced in SDTMIG v3.1 was deprecated. The set of supplemental qualifiers for each domain is included in a separate dataset with the name SUPP-- (where "--" denotes the source domain which the supplemental qualifiers relate back to). For example, Demographics (DM) qualifiers would be submitted in suppdm.xpt. When data have been split into multiple datasets (see Section 4.1.7, [Splitting Domains](#)), longer names such as SUPPFAMH may be needed. In cases where data about associated persons have been collected, supplemental qualifiers for Findings About events or interventions for an associated person may need to be represented (see the SDTMIG for Associated Persons, <https://www.cdisc.org/standards/foundational/sdtmig/>). A dataset name with the SUPP fragment (e.g., SUPPAPFAMH) would be too long. In this case only, the "SUPP" portion should be shortened to "SQ" (e.g., resulting in the dataset name SQAPFAMH).

8.4.3 SUPP-- Examples

These examples illustrate how a set of SUPP-- datasets could be used to relate non-standard information to a parent domain.

Example 1

The 2 rows of suppae.xpt add qualifying information to adverse event data (RDOMAIN = "AE"). IDVAR defines the key variable used to link this information to the AE data (AESEQ). IDVARVAL specifies the value of the key variable within the parent AE record to which the SUPPAE record applies. The remaining columns specify the supplemental variables' names (AESOSP and AETRTEM), labels, values, origin, and who made the evaluation.

suppae.xpt

Row	STUDYID	RDOMAIN	USUBJID	IDVAR	IDVARVAL	QNAM	QLABEL	QVAL	QORIG	QEVAL
1	1996001	AE	99-401	AESEQ	1	AESOSP	Other Medically Important SAE	Spontaneous Abortion	CRF	
2	1996001	AE	99-401	AESEQ	1	AETRTEM	Treatment Emergent Flag	N	Derived	SPONSOR

Example

This example illustrates how the language used for a questionnaire might be represented. The parent domain (RDOMAIN) is QS, and IDVAR is QSCAT. QNAM holds the name of the supplemental qualifier variable being defined (QSLANG). The language recorded in QVAL applies to all of the subject's records, where IDVAR (QSCAT) equals the value specified in IDVARVAL. In this case, IDVARVAL has values for 2 questionnaires—Brief Pain Inventory (BPI) and Alzheimer's Disease Assessment Scale–Cognitive Subscale (ADAS-Cog)—for 2 separate subjects. QVAL identifies the questionnaire language version (French or German) for each subject.

suppqs.xpt

Row	STUDYID	RDOMAIN	USUBJID	IDVAR	IDVARVAL	QNAM	QLABEL	QVAL	QORIG	QEVAL
1	1996001	QS	99-401	QSCAT	BPI	QSLANG	Questionnaire Language	FRENCH	CRF	
2	1996001	QS	99-401	QSCAT	ADAS-COG	QSLANG	Questionnaire Language	FRENCH	CRF	
3	1996001	QS	99-802	QSCAT	BPI	QSLANG	Questionnaire Language	GERMAN	CRF	
4	1996001	QS	99-802	QSCAT	ADAS-COG	QSLANG	Questionnaire Language	GERMAN	CRF	

Additional examples may be found in the domain examples, such as in Section 5.2 [Demographics](#), Examples 3 and 4, in Section 6.3.3, [ECG Test Results](#), Example 1, and in Section 6.3.5.6, [Laboratory Test Results](#), Example 1.

8.4.4 When Not to Use Supplemental Qualifiers

The following are examples of data that should **not** be submitted as supplemental qualifiers:

- Subject-level objective data that fit in Subject Characteristics (SC; e.g., national origin, twin type)
- Findings interpretations that should be added as an additional test code and result. An example of this would be a record for electrocardiogram interpretation where EGTESTCD = “INTP”, and the same EGGRPID or EGREPID value would be assigned for all records associated with that ECG (see Section 4.5.5, [Clinical Significance for Findings Observation Class Data](#)).
- Comments related to a record or records contained within a parent dataset. Although they may have been collected in the same record by the sponsor, comments should instead be captured in the CO special-purpose domain.
- Data not directly related to records in a parent domain. Such records should instead be captured in either a separate general observation class domain or special-purpose domain.

8.5 Relating Comments to a Parent Domain

The Comments (CO) special-purpose domain (see Section 5.1, Comments) is used to capture unstructured free-text comments. It allows for the submission of comments related to a particular domain (e.g., Adverse Events) or those collected on separate general-comment log-style pages not associated with a domain. Comments may be related to a subject, a domain for a subject, or to specific parent records in any domain. The CO special-purpose domain is structured similarly to the Supplemental Qualifiers (SUPP--) dataset, in that it uses the same set of keys (STUDYID, RDOMAIN, USUBJID, IDVAR, and IDVARVAL) to identify related records.

All comments except those collected on log-style pages not associated with a domain are considered child records of subject data captured in domains. STUDYID, USUBJID, and DOMAIN (with the value CO) must always be populated. RDOMAIN, IDVAR, and IDVARVAL should be populated as follows:

1. Comments related only to a subject in general (likely collected on a log-style CRF page/screen) would have RDOMAIN, IDVAR, IDVARVAL null, as the only key needed to identify the relationship/association to that subject is USUBJID.
2. Comments related only to a specific domain (and not to any specific records) for a subject would populate RDOMAIN with the domain code for the domain with which they are associated. IDVAR and IDVARVAL would be null.
3. Comments related to specific domain record(s) for a subject would populate the RDOMAIN, IDVAR, and IDVARVAL variables with values that identify the specific parent record(s).

For additional information collected further describing the comment relationship to a parent record(s) that cannot be represented using the relationship variables RDOMAIN, IDVAR and IDVARVAL:

1. Values (e.g., CRF page number or name) may be placed in COREF.
2. Timing variables (e.g., VISITNUM, VISIT) may be added to the CO special-purpose domain. See Section 5.1, [Comments](#), assumption 5 for a complete list of identifier and timing variables that can be added to the CO special-purpose domain.

As with Supplemental Qualifiers (SUPP--) and Related Records (RELREC), --GRPID and other grouping variables can be used as the value in IDVAR to identify comments with relationships to multiple domain records, for example a comment that applies to a group of concomitant medications, perhaps taken as a combination therapy. The

limitation of this is that a single comment may only be related to a group of records in 1 domain (RDOMAIN can have only 1 value). If a single comment relates to records in multiple domains, the comment may need to be repeated in the CO special-purpose domain to facilitate the understanding of the relationships.

See examples for CO data in Section 5.1, [Comments](#).

8.6 How to Determine Where Data Belong in SDTM-Compliant Data Tabulations

8.6.1 Guidelines for Determining the General Observation Class

Section 2.6, [Creating a New Domain](#), discusses when to place data in an existing domain and how to create a new domain. A key part of the process of creating a new domain is determining whether an observation represents an event, an intervention, or a finding. Begin by considering the content of the information in the light of the definitions of the 3 general observation classes (see Section 2.3, [The General Observation Classes](#)), rather than by trying to deduce the class from the information's physical structure; physical structure can sometimes be misleading. For example, from a structural standpoint, one might expect events observations to include a start and stop date. However, medical history data (data about previous conditions or events) is events data regardless of whether dates were collected.

An *intervention* is something that is done to a subject (possibly by the subject) that is expected to have a physiological effect. This concept of intended effect makes interventions relatively easy to recognize, although there are gray areas around some testing procedures. For example, exercise stress tests are designed to produce and then measure certain physiological effects. The measurements from such a testing procedure are findings, although some aspects of the procedure might be modeled as interventions.

An *event* is something that happens to a subject spontaneously. Most, although not all, events data captured in clinical trials is about medical events. Because many medical events must, by regulation, be treated as adverse events, a new Events domain will be created only for events that are clearly not adverse events; the existing Medical History (MH) and Clinical Events (CE) domains are the appropriate places to store most medical events that are not adverse events. Many aspects of medical events—including tests performed to evaluate them, interventions that may have caused them, and interventions given to treat them—may be collected in clinical trials. Where to place data on assessments of events can be particularly challenging, and is discussed further in Section 8.6.3, [Guidelines for Differentiating Between Interventions, Events, Findings, and Findings About Events or Interventions](#).

Findings general observation class data include measurements, tests, assessments, or examinations performed on a subject in the clinical trial. These may be performed on the subject as a whole (e.g., height, heart rate), or on a specimen taken from a subject (e.g., blood sample, ECG tracing, tissue sample). Sometimes the relationship between a subject and a finding is less direct; a finding may be about an event that happened to the subject or an intervention received. Findings about events and interventions are discussed further in Section 8.6.3, [Guidelines for Differentiating Between Interventions, Events, Findings, and Findings About Events or Interventions](#).

8.6.2 Guidelines for Forming New Domains

It may not always be clear whether a set of data represents a single topic or more, and thus whether it should be combined into 1 domain or split into 2 or more domains. This implementation guide shows examples of both.

In some cases, a single data structure works well for a variety of types of data. For example, all questionnaire data are placed in the QS domain, with particular questionnaires identified by QSCAT (see Section 6.3.9, [Questionnaires, Ratings, and Scales \(QRS\) Domains \(FT, QS, RS\)](#)). Although some operational databases may store urinalysis data in a separate dataset, the SDTM places all lab data in the LB domain (see Section 6.3.5.6, [Laboratory Test Results \(LB\)](#)) with urinalysis tests identified using LBSPEC.

In other cases, a particular topic may be very broad and/or require more than 1 data structure (and therefore require more than 1 dataset). This implementation guide includes examples in microbiology and pharmacokinetics (see Section 6.3.5.7, [Microbiology Domains](#), and Section 6.3.5.9, [Pharmacokinetics Domains](#)). These examples use 2 domain datasets because within these scientific areas there is more than 1 topic, and each topic results in a different data structure. In the Pharmacokinetics domain example, the topic for PC is plasma (or other specimen) drug

concentration as a function of time, and the structure is 1 record per analyte per time point per reference time point (e.g., dosing event) per subject. PP contains characteristics of the time-concentration curve (e.g., AUC, Cmax, Tmax, half-life) and elimination rate constant; the structure is 1 record per parameter per analyte per reference time point per subject.

8.6.3 Guidelines for Differentiating Between Interventions, Events, Findings, and Findings About Events or Interventions

This section discusses events, findings, and findings about events. The relationship between interventions, findings, and findings about interventions would be handled similarly.

The Findings About (FA) domain was initially created to represent findings about events, but can also be used for findings about interventions. This section discusses events and findings generally, but it is particularly useful for understanding the distinction between the Clinical Events (CE) and FA domains.

There may be several sources of confusion about whether a particular piece of data belongs in an Event record or a Findings record. Although an "event" is generally perceived as something that happens spontaneously, and has a beginning and end, one should consider the following:

- Events of interest in a particular trial may be prespecified, rather than collected as free text.
- Some events may be so long-lasting that they are perceived as "conditions" rather than events, and their beginning and end dates are not of interest.
- Some variables or data items one generally expects to see in an Events record may not be present. For example, a post-marketing study might collect the occurrence of certain adverse events, but no dates.
- Properties of an event may be measured or assessed, and these are then treated as findings about events, rather than as events.
- Some assessments of events (e.g., severity, relationship to study treatment) have been built into the SDTM Events model as qualifiers, rather than being treated as findings about events.
- Sponsors may choose how they define an event. See Section 6.2.1, [Adverse Events](#), assumption 7e.

The structure of the data being considered, although not definitive, will often help determine whether the data represent as an event or a finding. The following table presents questions that may assist sponsors in deciding where data should be placed in SDTM.

Question	Interpretation of Answers
Is this a measurement, with units, etc.?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A "Yes" answer indicates a finding. If the measurement is of some aspect of an event, it may be represented as a finding about the event. • A "No" answer is inconclusive.
Are the data collected in a CRF for each visit, or an overall CRF log form?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Log forms (forms that are completed over the course of the study rather than at a single visit) suggest Events or Interventions general observation class data. Dates collected are usually start and end dates of an event or intervention. Dates when the information was collected are generally not of interest and are usually not recorded by the investigator. • Observations made at individual visits are usually planned findings. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Data collected at an initial visit may include information about past events and interventions, as well as findings.
What date/times are collected?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the dates collected are start and/or end dates, then data are probably about an event or intervention. • If the dates collected are dates of assessments, then data probably represent a finding. • If dates of collection are different from other dates collected, it suggests that data are historical or are about an event or intervention that happened independently of the study schedule for data collection.
Is verbatim text collected and then coded?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A "Yes" answer suggests that this is Events or Interventions general observation class data. However, Findings general observation class data from an examination (e.g., physical examination) that identifies abnormalities may also be coded). Note that for Events and Interventions general observation class data, the topic variable is coded, whereas for Findings general observation class data, the result is coded.

Question	Interpretation of Answers
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A "No" answer is inconclusive. This does not rule out Events or Interventions general observation class data, because events or interventions are not always collected as verbatim text, but may be prespecified or chosen from a list; it also does not rule out Findings general observation class data.
<p>If this is data about an event, does it apply to the event as a whole?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A "Yes" answer suggests this is traditional Events general observation class data, and it should have a record in an Events domain. A "No" answer suggests that there are multiple time-based findings about an event, and that these data should be treated as Findings About data.
<p>Does this data meet the criteria for representation in a Questionnaires, Ratings, and Scales (QRS) domain?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The criteria for QRS are available at: https://www.cdisc.org/foundational/qrs. There are many standard questionnaires and rating scales that collect information about symptoms. The fact that these data are findings about symptoms does not mean that the data should be represented in FA rather than a QRS domain (QS, FT, or RS). Data about symptoms may be collected in a format that is usually associated with questionnaires and rating scales (e.g., visual analog scale). This format alone does not mean that the data should be represented in a QRS domain.

A record in the Events general observation class is intended to represent the event as a whole. (Note that sponsors may choose how they define the "event as a whole." See Section 6.2.1, [Adverse Events](#), assumption 7e.) Such a record typically includes what the condition was (captured in --TERM, the topic variable) and when it happened (captured in its start and/or end dates). Other qualifier values (e.g., severity, seriousness) apply to the totality of the event.

Data that do not describe the event as a whole should not be stored in the record for that event or in a --SUPP record tied to that event. If there are multiple assessments of an event, then each should be stored in a separate FA record.

When data related to an event do not fit into one of the existing Event general observation class qualifiers, the first question to consider is whether the data represent information about the *event itself*, or about something (a finding or intervention) that is *associated with* the event.

- If the data consist of a finding or intervention that is associated with the event, it is likely that it can be stored in a relevant Findings or Intervention general observation class dataset, with the connection to the Event record being captured using RELREC. For example, if a subject had a fever of 102°F that was treated with aspirin, the fever would be stored in an AE record, the temperature could be stored in a Vital Signs record, and the aspirin could be stored in a Concomitant Medication record; RELREC might be used to link those records.
- If the data item contains information about the event, then the choices for representing it are a supplemental qualifier or in an FA record. The data should be represented as a supplemental qualifier unless circumstances rule out the use of a supplemental qualifier. If a supplemental qualifier is not appropriate, the data may be stored in FA. See Section 6.4.1, [When to Use Findings About Events or Interventions](#).

8.7 Related Subjects (RELSUB)

RELSUB – Description/Overview

A dataset used to represent relationships between study subjects.

Some studies include subjects who are related to each other, and in some cases it is important to record those relationships. A study in which pregnant women are treated and both the mother and her child(ren) are study subjects is the most common case in which relationships between subjects are collected. There are also studies of genetically based diseases where subjects who are related to each other are enrolled, and the relationships between subjects are recorded.

RELSUB – Specification

relobsub.xpt, Related Subjects — Relationship. One record per relationship per related subject per subject, Tabulation.

Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
STUDYID	Study Identifier	Char		Identifier	Unique identifier for a study.	Req
USUBJID	Unique Subject Identifier	Char		Identifier	Identifier used to uniquely identify a subject across all studies for all applications or submissions involving the product. Either USUBJID or POOLID must be populated.	Exp
POOLID	Pool Identifier	Char		Identifier	Identifier used to identify a pool of subjects. If POOLID is entered, POOLDEF records must exist for each subject in the pool and USUBJID must be null. Either USUBJID or POOLID must be populated.	Perm
RSUBJID	Related Subject or Pool Identifier	Char		Identifier	Identifier used to identify a related subject or pool of subjects. RSUBJID will be populated with either the USUBJID of the related subject or the POOLID of the related pool.	Req
SREL	Subject Relationship	Char	(RELSUB)	Record Qualifier	Describes the relationship of the subject identified in USUBJID or the pool identified in POOLID to the subject or pool identified in RSUBJID.	Req

¹In this column, an asterisk (*) indicates that the variable may be subject to controlled terminology. CDISC/NCI codelist values are enclosed in parentheses.

RELSUB – Assumptions

- RELSUB is used to represent relationships between persons, both of whom are study subjects. A relationship between a study subject and a person who is not a study subject may not be represented in RELSUB; this may only be reported in APRELSUB. The existence of the RELSUB dataset should not affect whether relationships are collected; that should remain a decision based on the needs of the particular study.
- The variable POOLID was developed for nonclinical studies, where assessments may be made for groups of animals, and identifiers are needed for those groups (pools). It is included here because POOLID can be used for human clinical trials, if necessary. If POOLID is submitted, the POOLDEF dataset must be submitted.
- If POOLID is submitted, then in any record, 1 and only 1 of USUBJID and POOLID must be populated.
- If a study does not include the use of POOLID, then USUBJID must be populated in every record.
- RSUBJID must be a USUBJID value present in the Demographics (DM) domain. RSUBJID must be populated in every record.
- Values of SREL should be taken from the CDISC Controlled Terminology codelist RELSUB wherever possible. However, if an appropriate term does not exist in the codelist, another term may be used. The SREL term should not be less specific than the verbatim term collected. For instance, it would be inappropriate to record a relationship using the term "RELATIVE, FIRST DEGREE" when the collected relationship was "brother".
- Every relationship between 2 study subjects is represented in RELSUB as 2 directional relationships: (1) with the first subject's identifier in USUBJID and the second subject's identifier in RSUBJID, and (2) with the second subject's identifier in USUBJID and the first subject's identifier in RSUBJID. The SREL values in the 2 records will describe the same relationship, but from the viewpoint of each subject (e.g., "MOTHER, BIOLOGICAL"; "CHILD, BIOLOGICAL")
- All collected relationships between subjects should be recorded in RELSUB. In some cases, 2 subjects may have more than 1 relationship. For instance, a woman might be both maternal aunt and wet nurse to an infant. When there are multiple relationships between 2 subjects, each relationship will be represented by 2 records in RELSUB.

RELSUB – Examples

Example 1

The following data are from a hemophilia study (HEM021) in which the study subjects are a pair of fraternal (dizygotic) twins and their mother.

Some expected and required variables not needed to illustrate the example are not shown.

Row 1: Subject is the mother.

Rows 2-3: Subjects are the children.

dm.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	BRTHDTC	AGE	AGEU	SEX
1	HEM021	DM	HEM021-001	1941-05-16	60	YEARS	F
2	HEM021	DM	HEM021-002	1965-04-12	35	YEARS	M
3	HEM021	DM	HEM021-003	1965-04-12	35	YEARS	M

The RELSUB table is for the 3 subjects whose demography data is shown in the preceding table.

Rows 1-2: The relationship of the mother to the 2 children.

Rows 3, 5: The relationships of the children to the mother.

Rows 4, 6: The relationships of the children to each other.

relsub.xpt

Row	STUDYID	USUBJID	RSUBJID	SREL
1	HEM021	HEM021-001	HEM021-002	MOTHER, BIOLOGICAL
2	HEM021	HEM021-001	HEM021-003	MOTHER, BIOLOGICAL
3	HEM021	HEM021-002	HEM021-001	CHILD, BIOLOGICAL
4	HEM021	HEM021-002	HEM021-003	TWIN, DIZYGOTIC
5	HEM021	HEM021-003	HEM021-001	CHILD, BIOLOGICAL
6	HEM021	HEM021-003	HEM021-002	TWIN, DIZYGOTIC

8.8 Related Specimens (RELSPEC)

BE, BS, and RELSPEC domain specifications, assumptions, and examples were copied and minimally updated from the provisional SDTMIG-PGx, published 2015-05-26. This was done in preparation for the retirement of the SDTMIG-PGx upon publication of SDTMIG v3.4. These domains are currently under extensive revision for inclusion in a future SDTMIG.

RELSPEC – Description/Overview

A dataset used to represent relationships between specimens.

RELSPEC – Specification

relspec.xpt, Related Specimens — Relationship. One record per specimen identifier per subject, Tabulation.

Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
STUDYID	Study Identifier	Char		Identifier	Unique identifier for a study.	Req
USUBJID	Unique Subject Identifier	Char		Identifier	Identifier used to uniquely identify a subject across all studies for all applications or submissions involving the product.	Req
REFID	Specimen ID	Char		Identifier	Specimen identifier, unique within USUBJID.	Req
SPEC	Specimen Type	Char	(SPECTYPE)(GENSMP)	Variable Qualifier	Defines the type of specimen used for a measurement. Examples: "SERUM", "PLASMA", "URINE", "SOFT TISSUE".	Perm
PARENT	Specimen Parent	Char		Identifier	Identifies the REFID of the parent of a specimen to support tracking its genealogy.	Exp
LEVEL	Specimen Level	Num		Variable Qualifier	Identifies the generation number of the sample where the collected sample is considered the first generation.	Req

¹In this column, an asterisk (*) indicates that the variable may be subject to controlled terminology. CDISC/NCI codelist values are enclosed in parentheses.

RELSPEC – Assumptions

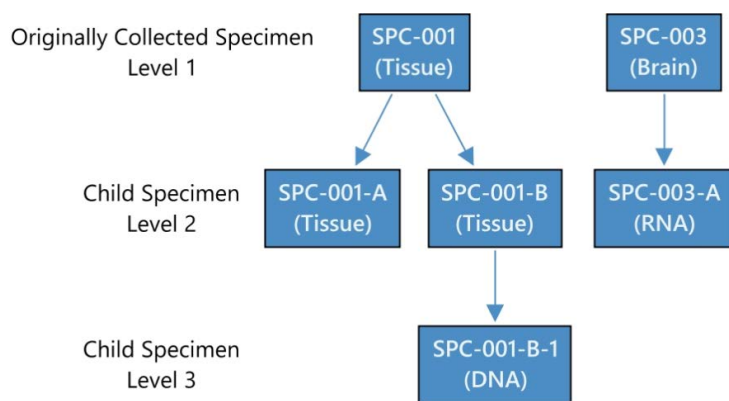
1. The RELSPEC dataset is not used to manage relationships between any other datasets or domains.
2. The RELSPEC dataset is only used to maintain relationships between specimens, therefore it does not require any additional variables such as those used in RELREC.
3. There are three CDISC controlled terminology codelists that may be applicable to SPEC: SPEC (C77529), SPECTYPE (C78734), and GENSMPL (C111114). Sponsors are responsible for determining the most appropriate codelist(s) for their submission.

RELSPEC – Examples

Example 1

This example uses the sample specimen lineage illustrated below.

Figure. Sample Specimen Relationship



A specimen with a LEVEL value of "1" and a blank value for PARENT indicates a collected sample. All other values represent a derived sample. SPEC reflects the specimen type for the sample regardless of whether it is collected or derived.

relspec.xpt

Row	STUDYID	USUBJID	REFID	SPEC	PARENT	LEVEL
1	ABC-123	001-01	SPC-001	TISSUE		1
2	ABC-123	001-01	SPC-001-A	TISSUE	SPC-001	2
3	ABC-123	001-01	SPC-001-B	TISSUE	SPC-001	2
4	ABC-123	001-01	SPC-001-B-1	DNA	SPC-001-B	3
5	ABC-123	001-01	SPC-003	TISSUE		1
6	ABC-123	001-01	SPC-003-A	RNA	SPC-003	2

9 Study References

There are occasions when it is necessary to establish study-specific terminology that will be used in tabulated data. The following situations have been identified thus far:

- Identifiers for devices
- Identifiers for non-host organisms

9.1 Device Identifiers

The Device Identifiers (DI) dataset establishes identifiers for devices, which are used to populate the variable SPDEVID. The DI dataset was introduced as part of the SDTMIG for Medical Devices (SDTMIG-MD). It was originally classified as a special-purpose domain, but since SDTM v1.7 it has been classified as a study reference dataset. The SDTMIG-MD (available at <https://www.cdisc.org/standards/foundational/medical-devices-sdtmig/>) includes the DI domain specification and assumptions and provides examples of its use.

9.2 Non-host Organism Identifiers (OI)

OI – Description/Overview

A special-purpose domain containing information that identifies levels of taxonomic nomenclature of microbes or parasites that have been either experimentally determined in the course of a study or are previously known, as in the case of lab strains used as reference in the study.

The biological classification of a non-host organism typically stops at the taxonomic rank of "species." Scientific taxonomic nomenclature below the rank of species is not clearly defined, lacks a globally accepted standard terminology, and is frequently organism-dependent. Therefore, the OI domain addresses organism taxonomy with a series of parameters that name the taxa appropriate to the organism and the granularity with which the organism has been identified in the particular study.

OI – Specification

oi.xpt, Non-host Organism Identifiers — Study Reference. One record per taxon per non-host organism, Tabulation.

Variable Name	Variable Label	Type	Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format ¹	Role	CDISC Notes	Core
STUDYID	Study Identifier	Char		Identifier	Unique identifier for a study.	Req
DOMAIN	Domain Abbreviation	Char	OI	Identifier	Two-character abbreviation for the domain.	Req
NHOID	Non-host Organism Identifier	Char		Identifier	Sponsor-defined identifier for a non-host organism. NHOID should be populated with an intuitive name based on the identity of the organism as reported by the lab. It must be unique for each unique organism as defined by the specific values of the organism's entire known taxonomy described by pairs of OIPARMCD and OIVAL .	Req
OISEQ	Sequence Number	Num		Identifier	Sequence number to given to ensure uniqueness within a parameter within an organism (NHOID) within dataset.	Req
OIPARMCD	Non-host Organism ID Element Short Name	Char	(OIPRMCD)	Topic	Short name of the taxon being described. Examples: "GROUP", "GENTYP", "SUBTYP".	Req
OIPARM	Non-host Organism ID Element Name	Char	(OIPRM)	Synonym Qualifier	Name of the taxon being described. Examples: "Group", "Genotype", "Subtype".	Req
OIVAL	Non-host Organism ID Element Value	Char	*	Result Qualifier	Value for the taxon in OIPARMCD/OIPARM for the organism identified by NHOID.	Req

¹In this column, an asterisk (*) indicates that the variable may be subject to controlled terminology. CDISC/NCI codelist values are enclosed in parentheses.

OI – Assumptions

1. Non-host organisms include viruses and organisms such as pathogens or parasites, but also non-pathogenic organisms such as normal intestinal flora. Non-host organism identifiers are not to be used for host species identification (e.g., for animals used in preclinical studies), nor should they be used to represent other, non-taxonomy characteristics of non-host species (e.g., drug susceptibility, growth rates).
2. NHOID is sponsor-defined, with the following constraints:
 - a. A unique NHOID must represent a unique identity as represented in its combination of OIPARMCD/OIVAL pairs. If 2 organisms share the same first 2 levels of taxonomy with regard to OIPARMCD/OIVAL, but 1 is identified to a third level and the other is not, they should be assigned 2 unique NHOIDs.
 - b. Study sponsors should populate NHOID with intuitive name values based on either
 - i. the name of the organism as reported by a lab or specified by the investigator, or
 - ii. published references/databases where applicable and appropriate (e.g., when reference strain H77 is used in a HCV study, NHOID for this strain should be populated with “H77” or “HCV1a-H77”).
3. NHOID can be used in any domain where observations about these organisms are being represented, allowing end users to determine what is known about the organism’s identity by merging on NHOID, or by otherwise referring to the OI domain.
4. OIPARMCD and OIPARM must represent parameters for the identification of non-host organisms with regard to nomenclature only.
 - a. Mostly, this will represent taxonomic ranks (i.e., species) as well as commonly used grouping terms (taxa that are not officially ranked, e.g., subtype, group, strain).
 - b. They may also include other nomenclature terms that are less widely known but are used frequently for organism identification in a specific field of study (e.g., spoligotype in tuberculosis).
 - c. They should be listed in the OI dataset in hierarchical order of least to most specific with increasing OISEQ values.
5. Variables not listed in the OI domain specification table should not be used in OI data sets.

OI – Examples

Example 1

This example shows taxonomic identifiers for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and hepatitis C virus (HCV). NHOID is a unique non-host organism ID used to link findings on that organism in other datasets with details about its identification in OI. OIPARM shows the name of the individual taxa identified and OIVAL shows the experimentally determined values of those taxa.

Rows 1-4: Show the taxonomy for the HIV organism given the NHOID of HIV1MC. This virus has been identified as HIV-1, Group M, Subtype C.

Rows 5-8: Show the taxonomy for the HIV organism given the NHOID of HIV1MB, which was used as a reference. This virus has been identified as HIV-1, Group M, Subtype B.

Rows 9-11: Show the taxonomy for the HCV organism given the NHOID of HCV2C. This virus has been identified as HCV 2c.

Rows 12-14: Show the taxonomy for the HCV organism given the NHOID of H77. This virus is a known reference strain of HCV 1a.

oi.xpt

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	NHOID	OISEQ	OIPARMCD	OIPARM	OIVAL
1	STUDY123	OI	HIV1MC	1	SPCIES	Species	HIV
2	STUDY123	OI	HIV1MC	2	TYPE	Type	1
3	STUDY123	OI	HIV1MC	3	GROUP	Group	M
4	STUDY123	OI	HIV1MC	4	SUBTYP	Subtype	C
5	STUDY123	OI	HIV1MB	1	SPCIES	Species	HIV

Row	STUDYID	DOMAIN	NHOID	OISEQ	OIPARMCD	OIPARM	OIVAL
6	STUDY123	OI	HIV1MB	2	TYPE	Type	1
7	STUDY123	OI	HIV1MB	3	GROUP	Group	M
8	STUDY123	OI	HIV1MB	4	SUBTYP	Subtype	B
9	STUDY123	OI	HCV2C	1	SPCIES	Species	HCV
10	STUDY123	OI	HCV2C	2	GENTYP	Genotype	2
11	STUDY123	OI	HCV2C	3	SUBTYP	Subtype	C
12	STUDY123	OI	H77	1	SPCIES	Species	HCV
13	STUDY123	OI	H77	2	GENTYP	Genotype	1
14	STUDY123	OI	H77	3	SUBTYP	Subtype	A

10 Appendices

Appendix A: CDISC SDS Team

The CDISC SDS Team would like to thank the many volunteers who contributed to the development, review, and publication of SDTMIG v3.4. Additionally, this publication would not have been possible without the support of the Foundational Team Leads, Global Governance Group, Regulatory Liaisons, and CDISC.

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CDISC Study Data Tabulation Model Implementation Guide: Human Clinical Trials (3.4 Final)

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Appendix B: Glossary and Abbreviations

The following table lists some of the abbreviations and terms are used in this document. Additional definitions can be found in the individual sections of this document (see esp. Section 7.1.2, [Definitions of Trial Design Concepts](#)) and in the CDISC Glossary (available at <https://www.cdisc.org/standards/glossary>).

ADaM	CDISC Analysis Dataset Model
ADSL	(ADaM) Subject-level Analysis Dataset
ATC	Anatomic Therapeutic Chemical (code; WHO)
CDASH	Clinical Data Acquisition Standards Harmonization
CDISC	Clinical Data Interchange Standards Consortium
CRF	Case report form (sometimes <i>case record form</i>)
CRO	Contract research organization
CTCAE	Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events
Dataset	A collection of structured data in a single file
Define-XML	CDISC standard for transmitting metadata that describes any tabular dataset structure.
Domain	A collection of observations with a topic-specific commonality
eDT	Electronic data transfer
FDA	(US) Food and Drug Administration
HL7	Health Level 7
ICH	International Conference on Harmonisation of Technical Requirements for Registration of Pharmaceuticals for Human Use
ICH E2A	ICH guidelines on Clinical Safety Data Management: Definitions and Standards for Expedited Reporting
ICH E2B	ICH guidelines on Clinical Safety Data Management: Data Elements for Transmission of Individual Cases Safety Reports
ICH E3	ICH guidelines on Structure and Content of Clinical Study Reports
ICH E9	ICH guidelines on Statistical Principles for Clinical Trials
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
ISO 8601	ISO character representation of dates, date/times, intervals, and durations of time. The SDTM uses the extended format.
ISO 3166	ISO codelist for representing countries; the Alpha-3 codelist uses 3-character codes.
LOINC	Logical Observation, Identifiers, Names, and Codes
MedDRA	Medical Dictionary for Regulatory Activities
NCI	National Cancer Institute (NIH)
NSV	Non-standard variable
PRO	Patient-reported outcome
SAP	Statistical analysis plan
SDS	Submission Data Standards. Also the name of the team that created the SDTM and SDTMIG.
SDTM	Study Data Tabulation Model
SDTMIG	Study Data Tabulation Model Implementation Guide: Human Clinical Trials [this document]
SDTMIG-AP	Study Data Tabulation Model Implementation Guide: Associated Persons

SDTMIG-MD	Study Data Tabulation Model Implementation Guide for Medical Devices
SDTMIG-PGx	Study Data Tabulation Model Implementation Guide: Pharmacogenomics/Genetics
SEND	Standard for Exchange of Non-Clinical Data
SNOMED	Systematized Nomenclature of Medicine (a dictionary)
SOC	System organ class
TDM	Trial Design Model
WHODRUG	World Health Organization Drug Dictionary
XML	eXtensible Markup Language

Appendix C: Controlled Terminology

CDISC Terminology is centrally managed by the CDISC Controlled Terminology Team, supporting the terminology needs of all CDISC foundational standards (SDTM, CDASH, ADaM, SEND) and all disease/therapeutic area standards.

New/modified terms have a 3-month development period during which the Controlled Terminology Team evaluates the requests received, incorporating as much as possible for each quarterly release, and a quarterly public-review comment period followed by publication release.

Visit the CDISC Controlled Terminology page (<https://www.cdisc.org/standards/terminology/controlled-terminology>) to find the most recently published terminology packages (final or under review), or the NCI Enterprise Vocabulary Services CDISC Terminology website (<https://www.cancer.gov/research/resources/terminology/cdisc>) for access to the full list of CDISC terminology.

Note that the SDTM terminology was previously provided separately for questionnaires and other domains. However, as of the 2015-12-18 release of CDISC Controlled Terminology, these were merged into a single publication.

Earlier versions of the SDTMIG included several appendices regarding controlled terminology. Starting with SDTMIG 3.2, Appendix C was simplified. Appendix C1 will be considered for expansion in the next version, to contain a complete list of supplemental qualifiers used in the SDTMIG.

Appendix C1: Supplemental Qualifiers Name Codes

The following table contains an initial set of standard name codes for use in the supplemental qualifiers (SUPP--) special-purpose datasets.

QNAM	QLABEL	Applicable Domains
AESOSP	Other Medically Important SAE	AE
AETRTEM	Treatment Emergent Flag	AE
--REAS	Reason	Intervention domains where the reason for an intervention is other than a medical indication. It may be used in select Event domains (e.g., Healthcare Encounters) where the topic is not a medical condition.

Appendix D: CDISC Variable-naming Fragments

The CDISC SDS group has defined a standard list of fragments to use as a guide when naming variables in SUPP-- datasets (as QNAM) or assigning --TESTCD values that could conceivably be treated as variables in a horizontal listing derived from a Findings dataset. In some cases, more than 1 fragment is used for a given keyword. This is necessary when a shorter fragment must be used for a --TESTCD or QNAM that incorporates several keywords that must be combined while still meeting the 8-character variable naming limit of SAS transport files. When using fragments, the general rule is to use the fragment(s) that best conveys the meaning of the variable within the 8-character limit; thus, the longer fragment should be used when space allows. If the combination of fragments still exceeds 8 characters, a character should be dropped where most appropriate (while avoiding naming conflicts if possible) to fit within the 8-character limit.

In other cases the same fragment may be used for more than one meaning, but these would not normally overlap for the same variable.

Keyword(s)	Fragment
ACTION	ACN
ADJUSTMENT	ADJ
ANALYSIS DATASET	AD
ASSAY	AS
BASELINE	BL
BIRTH	BIRTH
BODY	BOD
CANCER	CAN
CATEGORY	CAT
CHARACTER	C
CLASS	CLAS
CLINICAL	CL
CODE	CD
COMMENT	COM
CONCOMITANT	CON
CONDITION	CND
CONGENITAL	CONG
DATE TIME - CHARACTER	DTC
DAY	DY
DEATH	DTH
DECODE	DECOD
DERIVED	DRV
DESCRIPTION	DESC
DISABILITY	DISAB
DOSE, DOSAGE	DOS, DOSE
DURATION	DUR
ELAPSED	EL
ELEMENT	ET
EMERGENT	EM
END	END, EN
ETHNICITY	ETHNIC
EVALUATION	EVL
EVALUATOR	EVAL

EXTERNAL	X
FASTING	FAST
FILENAME	FN
FLAG	FL
FORMULATION, FORM	FRM
FREQUENCY	FRQ
GRADE	GR
GROUP	GRP
HOSPITALIZATION	HOSP
IDENTIFIER	ID
INDICATION	INDC
INDICATOR	IND
INTERPRETATION	INTP
INTERVAL	INT
INVESTIGATOR	INV
LIFE-THREATENING	LIFE
LOCATION	LOC
LOINC CODE	LOINC
LOWER LIMIT	LO
MEDICALLY-IMPORTANT EVENT	MIE
NAME	NAM
NON-STUDY THERAPY	NST
NORMAL RANGE	NR
NOT DONE	ND
NUMBER	NUM
NUMERIC	N
OBJECT	OBJ
ONGOING	ONGO
ORDER	ORD
ORIGIN	ORIG
ORIGINAL	OR
OTHER	OTH, O
OUTCOME	OUT
OVERDOSE	OD
PARAMETER	PARM
PATTERN	PATT
POPULATION	POP
POSITION	POS
QUALIFIER	QUAL
REASON	REAS
REFERENCE	REF, RF
REGIMEN	RGM
RELATED	REL, R
RELATIONSHIP	REL
RESULT	RES
RULE	RL
SEQUENCE	SEQ

SERIOUS	S, SER
SEVERITY	SEV
SIGNIFICANT	SIG
SPECIMEN	SPEC, SPC
SPONSOR	SP
STANDARD	ST, STD
START	ST
STATUS	STAT
SUBCATEGORY	SCAT
SUBJECT	SUBJ
SUPPLEMENTAL	SUPP
SYSTEM	SYS
TEXT	TXT
TIME	TM
TIME POINT	TPT
TOTAL	TOT
TOXICITY	TOX
TRANSITION	TRANS
TREATMENT	TRT
UNIQUE	U
UNIT	U
UNPLANNED	UP
UPPER LIMIT	HI
VALUE	VAL
VARIABLE	VAR
VEHICLE	V

Appendix E: Revision History

This appendix provides an overview only of revisions since the last production version, SDTMIG v3.3; not all revisions are included.

- A Diff file with details of changes to domain specification tables is available as a member benefit on the CDISC Library Archives page in the Members Only Area of the CDISC website (<https://www.cdisc.org/members-only/cdisc-library-archives>), and those changes are not repeated here.
- Public review comments and their dispositions will be available upon publication of the SDTMIG.

The following changes have been made throughout:

- Text and examples have been clarified as needed.
- Text was updated to reflect new table names in SDTM v2.0.
- Values were updated to current CDISC Controlled Terminology.
- ISO formats were made more granular.
- New variables from SDTM v2.0 have been added.
- Tables with domain codes and descriptions at the start of a section have been replaced with a sectional table of contents since each domain section already contains all of the information previously in the tables.
- With few exceptions (e.g., the DM domain), the names of supplemental qualifier variables have been updated to include 2-character domain abbreviations at the start of the variable name.
- Assumptions which provided domain definitions were removed as these are provided under the Description/Overview for each domain.
- Where numbered lists occurred in CDISC Notes, these have been converted to text for consistency with the rest of the document.
- Links were updated as needed.
- Typographical errors were corrected.

A note on the decommissioning of MO

The following domain was removed:

- Morphology (MO)

When the Morphology domain was introduced in SDTMIG v3.2, the SDS Team planned to represent morphology and physiology findings in separate domains: morphology findings in the MO domain and physiology findings in separate domains by body systems. Since then, the team found that separating morphology and physiology findings was more difficult than anticipated and provided little added value. This led to the decision to expand the body system-based domains to cover both morphology and physiology findings and to deprecate MO in SDTMIG v3.4. Submissions using that later SDTMIG version would represent morphology results in the appropriate body system-based physiology/morphology domain.

For data prepared using a version of the SDTMIG that includes both the MO domain and body system-based physiology/morphology domains, morphology findings may be represented in either the MO domain or in a body-system based physiology/morphology domain. Custom body system-based domains may be used if the appropriate body system-based domain is not included in the SDTMIG version being used.

New Domains for SDTMIG v3.4

Domain	Domain Abbreviation
Biospecimen Events	BE
Biospecimen Findings	BS
Cell Phenotyping Findings	CP
Genomics Findings	GF
Related Specimens	RELSPEC

In addition to the general changes described above, the following table provides an overview of changes by section.

Section Number	Section Name	Change(s)
Section 1. Introduction		
1.3	Relationship to Prior CDISC Documents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rather than referring to all of the sections with significant changes, some of the more significant changes since SDTMIG v3.3 are highlighted in a bulleted list.
Section 2. Fundamentals of the SDTM		
2.1	Observations and Variables	Revised definition for Rule Variables.
2.5	The SDTM Standard Domain Models	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Domain-specific versioning, introduced in SDTMIG v3.3, was removed. The text in this section describing domain versions was removed. Domain version numbers were also removed for each domain. Removed sentence that referred to the FDA repository. Added reference to the Define-XML standard for details on no data availability.
2.6	Creating a New Domain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SA was added to bullet 3e to reserve the domain code for CDASH. SQ was also added as it occurs in the SDTMIG-AP.
2.7	SDTM Variables Not Allowed in the SDTMIG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Updated based on the Usage Restrictions column of Study Data Tabulation Model 2.0. Review Section 2.7 for the complete list of variables not to be used in SDTM-based data for human clinical trials. Moved --METHOD (Interventions) from the not-evaluated list to the list of variables not to be used. Updated order of list to match order within the model.
Section 3. Submitting Data in a Standard Format		
3.2	Using the CDISC Domain Models in Regulatory Submissions – Dataset Metadata	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Removed the following paragraph as there are now guidelines in the MSG v2.0 and the Define-XML v2.1 standard: "In the event that no records are present in a dataset (e.g., a small PK study where no subjects took concomitant medications), the empty dataset should not be submitted and should not be described in the Define-XML document. The annotated CRF will show the data that would have been submitted had data been received; it need not be re-annotated to indicate that no records exist."
3.2.1	Dataset-level Metadata	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes to SDTMIG Content Control appear in this table. New domains were added and MO was removed. Keys were updated in a couple of cases, as noted in those domains.
3.2.1.2	CDISC Submission Value-level Metadata	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The phrase "the SDTMIG V3.x" was removed from the first sentence, as this terminology was somewhat confusing and is being phased out.
Section 4. Assumptions for Domain Models		
4.1	General Domain Assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> QRS Examples for splitting questionnaires were updated. Origin Metadata traceability was clarified.
4.2	General Variable Assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Added, "CDISC does not recommend any specific format for the values of USUBJID, only that the values need to be unique for all subjects in the submission, and across multiple submissions for the same compound. Many sponsors concatenate values for the Study, Site and Subject into USUBJID, but this is not a requirement. It is

Section Number	Section Name	Change(s)
		<p>acceptable to use any format for USUBJID, as long as the values are unique across all subjects."</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4.2.6 numbering reworked to be consistent with the format in this document and others. New subsection, Section 4.2.7.4, "Specify" Values for --OBJ, was added. Added information about ASCII characters to Section 4.2.9.
4.4	Actual and Relative Time Assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Updated values for unknown from U to UNKNOWN to reflect changes in controlled terminology. Clarified that if the reference time point corresponds to or is prior to the date of collection or assessment that it can be unknown by adding "can be". Text was clarified to note that --STDTC is not used in Findings class domains the use of --DRVFL was clarified
4.5	Original and Standardized Results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clarified description of when to use the derived flag (-DRVFL). Two QRS exceptions were added to Section 4.5.1.2 noting that regulatory agencies may require a record for all items on the CRF and that --REASND will be populated for QRS logically skipped items. Example 3 in Section 4.5.3.2, the value of IDVARVAL was corrected in suppr.xpt. Promoted the concept --CLSIG to an SDTM variable. Clarified the use of --REASPF in Findings domains, --REAS in Interventions/Events, and --REASOC for pre-specified Events/Interventions. Changed the description of --REASOC to reflect its promotion to a standard variable. Added text describing representation of pre-specified groups of interventions or events in --TRT or --TERM, respectively.
4.1	General Domain Assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> QRS Examples for splitting questionnaires were updated. Origin Metadata traceability was clarified.
Section 5. Models for Special-purpose Domains		
5	Models for Special-purpose Domains	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All SDTMIG v3.4 metadata specifications (under Controlled Terms, Codelist or Format column) have been updated to reflect ISO 8601 granularity (e.g., "ISO 8601 datetime or interval" or "ISO 8601 duration"), where applicable. This also aligns to the updates made in SDTM v2.0.
5.1	Comments (CO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assumption 2 was added to explain the difference between the structure of the Comments domain in the SDTM and the SDTMIG. VISIT, VISITNUM, and VISITDY have been removed from the list of generally not used variables in CO Assumptions #5. Clarity was added to Assumption 1 regarding adverse events and clinical events
5.2	Demographics (DM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revised DM.COUNTRY CDISC Notes to include "Generally represented using ISO 3166-1 Alpha-3. However, please be advised that regulatory agency specific requirements may differ (e.g., U.S. FDA), in which, those need to be followed." We removed the ISO 3166-1 Alpha-3 format from the Controlled Terms column as we became aware of the varied national requirements for this terminology. Assumption 6 was updated to include cases where race self-identification can also correspond to "Unknown" (e.g., a refugee, was adopted, or cases where this information was not available). Updated assumption 6a to reference the Racec-Ethnicc Codetable available at https://www.cdisc.org/standards/terminology/controlled-terminology. Extensive updates occurred with DM examples. Previous DM Examples 2, 3, 4, 5, 8 and 10 were removed; Current Examples 4 thru

Section Number	Section Name	Change(s)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7 were added with new examples illustrating better the continuity between CDASH and SDTM. Updated DM Example references in the assumptions and throughout the SDTMIG.
5.3	Subject Elements (SE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Added SESTDY and SEENDY.
5.4	Subject Disease Milestones (SM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Updated CDISC notes for USUBJID for consistency.
5.5	Subject Visits (SV)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This domain had been considered for moving to Events, but the decision after public review was to keep it as a Subject Visits domain at this time. Now contains visits that did not occur as well as those that did occur Information was added about contacts with subjects which may not have been designated as "visits" in the protocol New variables were added: SVPRESP, SVOCCUR, SVREASOC, SVCNTMOD, SVEPCHGI
Section 6. Domain Models Based on the General Observation Classes		
6.1	Models for Interventions Domains	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The roles of --DOSFRQ and --DOSRGM were changed where used in the Interventions Domains to Record Qualifier for consistency with the change for the role of --DOSFRQ and --DOSRGM in the SDTM.
6.1.2	Concomitant/Prior Medications (CM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Example 5 is new.
6.1.3	Exposure Domains	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EX assumptions were updated to note that since EX includes only treatments received, --MOOD would generally not be used in EX. ECREASOC was added, as this was promoted from a supplemental qualifier to a standard variable. An assumption was added to EC to describe the use of ECREASOC and some examples were updated to reflect this.
6.1.5	Procedures (PR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PRSEQ's CDISC Notes were updated to reflect that Sequence Number is given to ensure uniqueness of subject records within a domain and that it may be any valid number. Added CT reference to the procedure codelist (PROCEDUR) for the PRDECOD variable. More explanations were provided in examples to explain why values in PRTRT are in mixed case.
6.2	Models for Events Domains	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The BE Domain specification and examples were copied from the SDTMIG-PGx, originally published 2015-05-26, to be deprecated with the publication of SDTMIG v3.4.
6.2.1	Adverse Events (AE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New AE variables for Medical Devices were added: SPDEVID, AEACNDEV, AEUNANT, AERLPRC, AERLPRT, AERLDEV, AESINTV. New Examples 5 and 6 were added to show examples of the new AE variables. We have deleted AE Assumption 2e as this was superseded by the addition of MedDRA coding variables in Amendment 1 to SDTMIG v3.1.2 and SDTM v1.2. Assumption 6, Actions taken, was added.
6.2.2	Biospecimen Events (BE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This specification, assumptions, and examples were copied from the SDTMIG-PGx, published 2015-05-26, the BETERM and BEDECOD have been updated. PF has also been updated to GF. SDTMIG-PGx, originally published 2015-05-26, is to be deprecated with the publication of SDTMIG v3.4.
6.2.3	Clinical Events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Added the permissible variable CETOXGR. Added fracture events example. A previous version of the example was represented in the FA domain. The Examples 1 and 2 were revised for better clarity.
6.2.4	Disposition (DS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DSDY's Core value was updated to Perm (from Exp) to be consistent with DSDTC's Core which is Perm.

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DSSTDY's Core value updated to Exp (from Perm) to be consistent with DSSTDTC's Core which is Exp. Added reference to DS Codetable. Updated Example 9
6.2.5	Healthcare Encounters (HO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Example 5 and Assumption 5 were corrected to refer to Events qualifiers rather than Findings qualifiers.
6.2.6	Medical History (MH)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Example 5 was added to illustrate the presence of prespecified events.
6.2.7	Protocol Deviations (DV)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revised label for DVENDY to 'Study Day of End of Deviation Event' (from Study Day of End of Observation) to be consistent with DVSTDY's label. Assumption 3 was corrected to refer to Events qualifiers rather than Findings qualifiers.
6.3	Models for Findings Domains	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The BS Domain specification and examples were copied from the SDTMIG-PGx, originally published 2015-05-26, to be deprecated with the publication of SDTMIG v3.4. Assumptions and examples have been updated where used in the Findings Domains to reflect that --CLSIG has been promoted to a standard variable. Notes were added to emphasize that the variable is about collected observations.
6.3.1	Product Accountability (DA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revised domain name (and definition) to "Product Accountability" from "Drug Accountability". Added the permissible variables DALNKID and DALNKGRP. Revised assumptions to describe broadened product accountability scope (e.g., drugs, nutrition). Excluded devices from representation in this domain.
6.3.2	Death Details (DD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Added assumption 4 referencing the domain codetable.
6.3.3	ECG Test Results (EG)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Added EGCLSIG as a permissible variable. Updated EGBEATNO role from "Variable Qualifier" to "Identifier" to align with SDTM v2.0. Added Assumption 2.a referencing the ECG codetable.
6.3.5	Specimen-based Findings Domains	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Added Section 6.3.5 to group domains (e.g., IS, LB, MB/MS, MI, PC/PP) that represent laboratory measurements, tests, or examinations performed on collected biological specimens (e.g., blood, urine, tumor tissue).
6.3.5.1	Generic Specimen-based Lab Findings Domain Specification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Added Section 6.3.5.1 generic metadata specification to describe commonly used variables in specimen-based laboratory domains.
6.3.5.2	Biospecimen Findings (BS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is newly copied from SDTMIG-PGx, with only minor corrections (e.g., typos). SDTMIG-PGx, originally published 2015-05-26, is to be deprecated with the publication of SDTMIG v3.4. Row 5 has been removed as well as the reference to the Maycox paper because these are out of date and may be incorrect. It would cause confusion to leave it in.
6.3.5.3	Cell Phenotype Findings (CP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is a new domain.
6.3.5.4	Genomics Findings (GF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is a new domain and replaces the PF domain from the provisional SDTMIG-PGx, originally published 2015-05-26, to be deprecated with the publication of SDTMIG v3.4.
6.3.5.5	Immunogenicity Specimen Assessments (IS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The domain definition has been updated. Note, however, that the definition will be finalized through the Controlled Terminology process, and the final definition may change from that shown here. Added 6 new variables: ISBDAGNT, ISMSCBCE, ISTSTOPO, ISTSTCND, ISCNDAGT, and NHOID. Added permissible variables that were previously not included in the IS domain specification. Replaced assumptions from SDTMIG v3.3. Examples 1 and 2 replaced with new content; Examples 3-11 added.

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6.3.5.6	Laboratory Test Results (LB)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revised LBTESTCD variable label to Lab Test or Examination Short Name. Revised Core value for LBSTREFC to Perm (from Exp). Added new variables: LBTSTCND, LBBDAGNT, LBTSTOPO, LBRSLSCL, LBRESTYP, LBCOLSRT, LBLLOD, LBTMTHSN, LBCLSIG, LBPTFL, and LBPDUR. Added permissible variables that were previously not included in the LB domain specification: LBSPCUFL, LBANMETH, LBORREF, LBSTREFN. Added hyperlink to Controlled Terminology codelists . LBORREF, LBSTREFC, and LBSTREFN were removed because there is no clear use case. Updated several assumptions; added Assumption 8. Revised Examples 1-3 per changes to variables; added Examples 4 and 5 to demonstrate the use of some of the new variables.
6.4	Findings About Events or Interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Added "Events or Interventions" to the FA domain name. Added assumption 4a, referencing the CV codetable.
6.4.1	When to Use Findings About Events or Interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional explanation and examples were added for each criterion. The new criterion added in version the underwent the first public review was removed. The new "Points to Consider" section was added. The third and fourth bullets were dropped as a criterion for representing data in FA. The reasons for dropping these criteria, and guidance on how these situations should be approached were added.
6.4.3	Variables Unique to Findings About	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Added a sentence to state that an FA record will not necessarily have a parent record, to make it clear that the information about FAOBJ matching --TETM, --TRT, or --DECOD is not meant to imply that an FA record must have a parent record.
6.4.4	Findings About Events or Interventions (FA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The core value for FADTC was changed from "Perm" to "Exp" for consistency with other Findings domains. Updated the FATEST and FATESTCD CDISC Notes to refer to the FATEST and FATESTCD general codelists, which are expected to be available at time of publication in Nov, 2021. Added assumption 4.a, referencing the CV Code table. The example about fracture events (previous Example 4) was removed. A revised version of the example was added to Section 6.2.3, Clinical Events. All Examples and associated CRFs were updated for clarity. In Example 2, the modeling of numbers of lesions associated with the rash was changed to a TEST/TESTCD for a categorical measure of the number of lesions (e.g. "MACRNG"/"Macule Range" with OBJ = "Injection Site Rash"). The rationale behind this change was that the lesion counts are properties of the rash in the same way that its longest diameter is a property of the rash, so that OBJ should be the rash, rather than the name of one of its kinds of component lesions. In Example 3, symptom occurrence and severity data that was represented in FA in previous versions of the example was represented in MH in this version of the example. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether or not there is a record for RA in the MH domain does not affect the modeling of the symptoms of RA. Average daily duration of early morning stiffness that was represented in FA in previous versions of the example was represented in SUPPMH in this version of the example. One of two similar examples about GERD symptoms was removed. The difference between the previous Example 6 and Example 7 was that Example 6 did not include collection of occurrence of symptoms. Without collection of occurrence, there would be no records for symptoms that did not occur, and no indication that these terms were pre-specified. The form that collects occurrence is preferable as it is more explicit. Added mock eCRF modules. Other variables were

Section Number	Section Name	Change(s)
		added including AESPID, FACOLSRT, and FAEVINTX. RELREC.xpt was also added to represent the AE and FA dataset-to-dataset relationship.
6.4.5	Skin Response (SR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Updated CDISC Notes for USUBJID to be consistent with other domains. In Example 1, revised representation of quadrants 1, 2, 3, 4 of the back from a supplemental qualifier to FOCID. QUADRANT1-QUADRANT4 values were changed to SITE1-SITE8 so each site has a unique FOCID. Example 3 was updated per CDISC CT.
Section 7. Trial Design Model Datasets		
7.2	Experimental Design (TA and TE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Text about executable code in Section 7.2.1.1 was replaced to note that it is expected that a mechanism to provide machine-readable rules will become available in the future. Aligned wording for Rule variables on CDISC Notes between TA and TE. The name of the dataset in the Section 7.2.2.1 example was changed from "ta.xpt" to "special.xpt" since, as explained in the text, this is a dataset that would not be submitted and is not based on the TA domain.
7.3.1	Trial Visits (TV)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Made VISIT required and revised VISIT CDISC Notes.
7.3.2	Trial Disease Assessments (TD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assumption 4 was inserted to clarify that the start of a schedule is the start of the interval preceding the first assessment in the schedule. Examples 1 and 3 diagrams were updated to clarify the points in time at which assessments were planned and values of TDSTOFF were corrected.
7.3.3	Trial Disease Milestones (TM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The role of TMDEF was changed from "Rule" to "Variable Qualifier". This is for consistency with a clarification of the description of the Rule role in SDTM and the change of role in the SDTM from "Rule" to "Variable Qualifier" with Variable Qualified "MIDSTYPE".
7.4	Trial Eligibility and Summary (TI and TS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The order had been flipped here for TI and TS; this has now been corrected and the section numbers updated.
7.4.1	Trial Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria (TI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The section describing the proposed removal of TIRL was added.
7.4.2	Trial Summary (TS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changed the CDISC Notes for TSSEQ to reflect that the sequence number is to ensure uniqueness within a parameter. Revisions to most TS assumptions to remove references to Appendix C1, Trial Summary Codes, as this appendix was removed. Assumptions were replaced with ones that note recipients may specify requirements and terminology. A reference was added for the TS Codetable on the CDISC website. Revised TS Assumption 17 to clarify the value expectations for TSPARMCD = "INDIC" for the two example use cases that are described. Additional assumptions revised for clarity; information added about exploratory outcome measures. Examples 1-3 were revised per changes in assumptions. New content was added to Example 4 to show the use of TSGRPID for study parts and treatments.
Section 8. Representing Relationships and Data		
8	Representing Relationships and Data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Section 8.8, Related Specimens, was added due to BE, BS, and RELSPEC being copied in from the SDTMIG-PGx, originally published 2015-05-26, to be deprecated with the publication of SDTMIG v3.4.
8.2.2	RELREC Dataset Examples	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The introductory text was updated to more clearly describe how relationships are represented in RELREC.

Section Number	Section Name	Change(s)
8.4.1	Supplemental Qualifiers (SUPP--)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Updated the CDISC Notes for USUBJID to include the description of the variable used in other domains. Updated Appendix C2 reference to Appendix C1.
8.6.2	Guidelines for Forming New Domains	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Updated the section references and links.
8.6.3	Guidelines for Differentiating Between Interventions, Events, Findings, and Findings About Events or Interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> "Interventions" added to section title. Some changes to text to correct typos and clarify wording. The second column of the second row of the table was revised to explain what a log form is and to clarify how the data collection format may help to understand the general observation class of data collected. Added a row to the table to help in deciding between QS and FA for data about symptoms. Reordered sentences in paragraph after the table and reiterated reference to AE structure assumption.
8.8	Related Specimens (RELSPEC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This section was added to SDTMIG v3.4 in preparation for the eventual retirement of the SDTMIG-PGx, originally published 2015-05-26, to be deprecated with the publication of SDTMIG v3.4.
Section 9. Study References		
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Section Number	Section Name	Change
9	Study References	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Removed "Identifiers for pharmacogenomic/genetic biomarkers" from the list, and deleted Section 9.3 PB was part of SDTMIG-PGx. SDTMIG-PGx, originally published 2015-05-26, is to be deprecated with the publication of SDTMIG v3.4.

Appendices

Section Number	Section Name	Change
Appendix A	CDISC SDS Team	The team list has been updated.
Appendix C	Controlled Terminology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appendix C1 Trial Summary Codes has been removed from SDTMIG v3.4. TS Assumptions were updated to reference CDISC controlled terminology, CDISC TS codetable, and recipient (regulatory agency) implementation expectations. Removed --CLSIG due to promotion as a Findings variable Added --REASOC All references to Appendix C2 in the SDTMIG were changed to Appendix C1

Appendix D	CDISC Variable-naming Fragments	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• "V3.x dataset" was replaced with "Findings dataset" because the V3.x terminology was somewhat confusing and is being phased out.
Appendix E	This appendix	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• This appendix was updated to reflect an overview of changes from SDTMIG v3.3 to SDTMIG v3.4.

Appendix F: Representations and Warranties, Limitations of Liability, and Disclaimers

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