MIMIC-III comprises de-identified health-related information from patients admitted to the Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center (BIDMC) in Boston, Massachusetts, USA, with a primary focus on intensive care unit (ICU) admissions. Survival time is defined as the duration between ICU admission and discharge. However, due to incomplete record-keeping, the exact discharge times from the ICU are unavailable for most patients; instead, only their last recorded check-up times are available, resulting in right-censored data. The dataset includes 13 variables for 8,912 patients. A description of each variable is provided below:

1. futime: duration between ICU admission and discharge or last recorded check-up time if the exact discharge time is not available (hours)
2. Glucose: The blood glucose level, measuring the concentration of glucose in the blood (mg/dL or mmol/L).
3. Heart.Rate: The number of heartbeats per minute (bpm).
4. Height: The height of the patient (cm)
5. Mean.blood.pressure: The average arterial pressure during a single cardiac cycle (mmHg).
6. Oxygen.saturation: The percentage of oxygen-saturated hemoglobin relative to total hemoglobin in the blood (%).
7. Respiratory.rate: The number of breaths taken per minute (breaths per minute).
8. Temperature: The body temperature of the patient (°C)
9. Weight : The body weight of the patient (lbs).
10. Glascow.coma.scale.eye.opening: The eye-opening response score from the Glasgow Coma Scale, measuring spontaneous or stimulated eye-opening (1 to 4).
11. Glascow.coma.scale.verbal.response: The verbal response score from the Glasgow Coma Scale, assessing the ability to speak or produce sounds (1 to 5).
12. delta: 1 if exact discharge time is recorded, 0 otherwise.

The variables 2 - 11 were measured at the time of arrival at ICU. Among these variables, “Glucose” should be obtained from the blood sample, which is time-consuming and expensive. Thus, the values for “Glucose” are available only for a subset of 8,912 patient. All the other variables are available including “Mean.blood.pressure”, which is known to be highly correlated with “Glucose”.