



## Participant & Demographic Variables

Variable	Meaning	Typical Range / Values	Interpretation
<b>participant_id</b>	Unique identifier for each trial participant	P0001–P1500	Used to anonymize participants while tracking their data.
<b>age</b>	Age of the participant at enrollment	~60–100 years (e.g., 86, 90, 80, etc.)	Indicates this trial may involve <b>older adults</b> (geriatric or chronic condition study).
<b>sex</b>	Biological sex of participant	Male / Female	Used to analyze sex-based treatment effects or side effect differences.
<b>race</b>	Self-identified race/ethnicity	e.g., White, Asian, Black, Hispanic, Other	Ensures demographic diversity and allows subgroup analyses.
<b>BMI</b>	Body Mass Index (weight/height <sup>2</sup> )	~18–40	<18.5 (underweight), 18.5–24.9 (normal), 25–29.9 (overweight), ≥30 (obese). Higher BMI can affect disease severity and drug metabolism.

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## ⌘ Baseline Clinical Variables

Variable	Meaning	Typical Range	Interpretation
<b>baseline_lab_score</b>	Composite or normalized lab biomarker score before treatment	~80–150	Around 100 = normal; higher = worse or abnormal biomarker profile (e.g., inflammation, liver enzymes).
<b>disease_severity</b>	Baseline severity of the condition (measured via a clinical scale)	0–10 (or continuous float like 2.8, 6.6, 4.9)	Lower = mild, higher = severe disease; helps stratify risk.

<b>prior_treatments</b>	Number of treatments previously received for the condition	0–10	0 = treatment-naïve, higher = multiple prior therapies (chronic/refractory cases).
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## Visit 1 (First Follow-Up)

Variable	Meaning	Typical Range	Interpretation
<b>visit1_symptom_score</b>	Symptom severity at first follow-up (scale measure, e.g., pain or mood)	~30–60	Compared to baseline, lower values = improvement.
<b>visit1_adherence_rate</b>	Proportion of prescribed doses taken between baseline and visit 1	0.0–1.0 (e.g., 0.75 = 75%)	$\geq 0.8$ (80%) = adherent; low values suggest compliance issues.
<b>visit1_AE_count</b>	Number of adverse events (side effects) since baseline	0–6+	Count of medical issues; more = higher toxicity or tolerability concerns.

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## Visit 2 (Later Follow-Up)

Variable	Meaning	Typical Range	Interpretation
<b>visit2_symptom_score</b>	Symptom severity at second follow-up	~30–60	Should trend lower if treatment is effective.
<b>visit2_adherence_rate</b>	Medication adherence between visit 1 and 2	0.0–1.0	Often increases if participants become more engaged.
<b>visit2_AE_count</b>	Number of new or ongoing adverse events since visit 1	0–6+	May stabilize or decrease if tolerability improves.

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## Study Behavior & Communication

Variable	Meaning	Typical Range	Interpretation
<b>missed_appointment_s</b>	Count of scheduled visits missed	0–5	Higher values indicate poor engagement and possible risk of dropout.
<b>communication_score</b>	Physician-rated or survey-based score of patient responsiveness/cooperation	1–5	1 = poor, 5 = excellent; higher values correlate with adherence.

## ✗ Outcome

Variable	Meaning	Typical Range	Interpretation
<b>dropout</b>	Whether the participant discontinued before trial completion	0 = completed, 1 = dropped out	Binary outcome; used to study factors predicting attrition (e.g., low adherence, more AEs).