Supplementary Table 4. Results Based on Data Preparation in CRISP-DM (N=125)

| Index | Author (Year) | Data Preprocessing Techniques | Predictor Variables | Number of Predictor Variables | Target Variable | Data Split Ratio |
|-------|---|---|--|-------------------------------------|---|--|
| A1 | Marketta Hiissa et al. (2006) | Stemming | Word frequency, TF-IDF, N-grams, Stemming or Lemmatization results, Presence or absence of key terms | NI | Breathing, Blood Circulation, Pain | Train: 708, Test: 655 |
| A2 | Manabu Nii et al. (2007) | Morphological analysis, TF-IDF, Tokenization into morphemes | Number of morphemes, Number of terms in term list, Sum of TF-IDF weights, Specific medical/nursing terms presence | 4 | Nursing text classification (Classes 0 to 3: bad to very good) | 10-fold cross- validation |
| A3 | Laurence G. Moseley et al. (2008) | Categorization | Age, gender, entry qualifications, branch of nursing, grades awarded each semester, gross and net attendance records | 6 | Student dropout | NI |
| A4 | Alexander Zlotnik et al. (2015) | Transformation, Standardized, Removal of irrelevant data | Day of week, holiday (yes/no), month of the year, week number | 4 | The number of ED visits | Train, Validation, Test: 2008-2012 |
| A5 | Manabu Nii et al. (2016) | Morphological analysis, Tokenization into morphemes | Word vectors generated from nursing-care texts using word2vec | 200 | Class labels (C0: bad nursing-care, C3: very good) | Train: (2007- 2008), Test: 2009 |
| A6 | Robert Sherwin et al. (2017) | NI | Vital signs, demographics, nursing assessments, specific laboratory values | NI | Sepsis status (sepsis, severe sepsis, septic shock, non-sepsis) | NI |
| A7 | Shinichiroh Yokota et al. (2017) | Label encoding, Scaling | Sex, age, intensity of nursing care needs scores, admitting hospital ward, admitting department, month, day of the week | 7 | Fall occurrence | Holdout |
| A8 | Jeungok Choi et al. (2018) | L1 regularization was used to prevent overfitting, Missing data were imputed | Physical health and illness, medication use, cognitive function, emotional health, sensory function, health behaviors, social connectedness, sexuality, and relationship quality variables | 261 | Depression (mild, severe) | 10-fold cross- validation |
| A9 | Stephen I. Gallant et al. (2018) | Text data vectorization, Text concatenation, Vector embeddings | Patient history, progress notes, lab reports, and other text notes from EHRs | 12 | Presence of severe sepsis | 3-fold cross- validation |
| A10 | Eliezer Bose et al. (2019) | NI | Problem-specific signs/ symptoms, problem-specific ratings for knowledge, behavior, status, and service delivery variables including problem- specific intervention categories and targets | 205 | Maternal Risk Index (MRI) - dichotomous (high/low risk) | Train 50, Test 50 |
| A11 | Gerald C. Gannod et al. (2019) | Encoding | 16 MDS 3.0 Section F preference items (8 personal care preferences, 8 activity preferences) | 16 | Resident preferences | Train 80, Test 20 |
| A12 | Steven G. Johnson et al. (2018) | TF-IDF, Handling of imbalanced datasets | Flowsheet row descriptions (60-120 characters of text) | 800,000- 1,000,000 | Pain Information Model concepts | LOOCV |

| Index | Author (Year) | Data Preprocessing Techniques | Predictor Variables | Number of Predictor Variables | Target Variable | Data Split Ratio |
|-------|---|--|--|-------------------------------------|---|--|
| A13 | Zfania Tom Korach et al. (2019) | Normalization, Tokenization, Noise removal sequences | Weights of concepts extracted by topic modeling, vital signs, age, gender, note entry time | NI | Rapid response event risk | NI |
| A14 | Jae Yung Kwon et al. (2019) | Dummy variable encoding, Standardization, Conversion to sparse matrices, Exclusion of missing data | Number of inpatient visits, discharge disposition, diagnosis codes, demographic information, medication types, lab test results, etc. | Over 50 | 30-day readmission | Train: 70, Test: 30 |
| A15 | Suzanne S. Sullivan et al. (2019) | Variable transformation, Feature selection, Categorization | Age, patient overall status (M1034), ADL Total Score, cancer diagnosis, frailty, oxygen use, medication management | 36 | 12-month mortality (alive/not alive) | Train 70-90, Test 10-30 |
| A16 | Maxim Topaz et al. (2019) | Lowercasing, Punctuation removal, Stop word removal, Number removal | Words/phrases in the clinical notes | NI | Fall-related information categories | Train: 80, Test: 20 |
| A17 | Heather Brom et al. (2020) | NI | Age, sex, race, marital status, zip code, hospital length of stay, ED visits, 27 Elixhauser comorbidities, insurance type, admission source, discharge disposition | Over 35 | 30-day readmission | Train 50, Validation 25, Test 25 |
| A18 | Roschelle L. Fritz et al. (2020) | Segmenting sensor data around pain events, Labeling activities with ground truth, Filtering out Irrelevant sensor signals | Behavioral markers such as overall activity level, transitions, sleep quality and timing, grooming, and time spent out of home | 550 | Pain events (yes/no) | 3-fold cross- validation |
| A19 | Christopher M. Horvat et al. (2020) | Standardization, Missing data handled, Class imbalance, Feature selection | Vital signs, Laboratory data, Nursing assessments, Medication administration | NI | Clinical deterioration events | NI |
| A20 | Renjie Hu et al. (2020) | Label encoding, Missing value handled | Demographics, nurse manager's leadership style, warmth and belonging climate, organizational trust, nurses' basic information, hospital error reporting system variables | 68 | report medication errors (ERREPQ1, ERREPQ2, ERREPQ3) | NI |
| A21 | Mireia Ladios- Martin et al. (2020) | Missing value handled, Normalization, Dimensionality reduction | Medical service, days of oral antidiabetic/insulin therapy, ability to eat (Barthel scale), number of red blood cell units transfused, Hemoglobin range, PI present on admission, Illness severity (APACHE II score) | 23 | Pressure injury risk | Train: 59, Test: 41 |
| A22 | Soo-Kyoung Lee et al. (2020) | Normalization, Label encoding | Hours per resident day of staff, proportion of residents with psychiatric medications/urinary incontinence/aggressive behavior/cognitive decline, current number of residents, maximum capacity, turnover rates | 57 (reduction 13) | Fall occurrence | 5-fold cross- validation |

| Index | Author (Year) | Data Preprocessing Techniques | Predictor Variables | Number of Predictor Variables | Target Variable | Data Split Ratio |
|-------|---------------------------------------|---|---|---|--|------------------------------|
| A23 | Chen Liang et al. (2020) | Word stemming, Stop words removal, Alphabetic tokenizing, Lower cases transformation, TF-IDF | Text content of event reports | UHCS corpus: 2,064, WebM&M corpus: 2,037 | Safety-related labels | Train: 90, Test: 10 |
| A24 | David S. Lindberg et al. (2020) | Imputation of missing values, Normalization, Selection of important features | Patient characteristics, admission information, assessment information, clinical data, staffing information | 38 | Fall occurrence | 10-fold cross- validation |
| A25 | Jung In Park et al. (2020) | Imputation using k-nearest neighbors algorithm, Binary transformation of categorical data, Cost-sensitive classification to address class imbalance | Age, gender, Charlson Comorbidity Index score, hospitalization within previous 6 months, immunosuppression, rationale for continued use of catheter, pre-existing catheter, lab result - glucose, length of hospital stay, total nursing hours per patient day, percent of direct care RNs with associate's degree, percent of direct care RNs with BSN, MSN, or PhD, percent of direct care RNs with specialty certification | 13 | Presence of HA-CAUTI | 10-fold cross- validation |
| A26 | Maxim Topaz et al. (2020) | Punctuation removal, Omitting stop words, Case normalization, Converting all words to lowercase, One-hot encoding of text data | Words and expressions from clinical notes | 388 | Hospitalization or ED visits | Train 70, Test 30 |
| A27 | Dana M. Womack et al. (2020) | Data normalization, Date mapping across systems, Feature selection using RFECV | Communication device minutes, medication delivery type percentages, Medication count skewness across RNs, Nurse call minutes, medications dispensed timing, patient continuity percentage, Mean medication count per patient | 50 (reduction 8) | Unplanned overtime | 8-fold cross- validation |
| A28 | Ran An et al. (2021) | Standardization, PCA | Mechanical ventilation status, GCS score, levels of lactate, sodium, potassium, creatinine, blood urea nitrogen, mean arterial blood pressure, ventilatory support, cardiovascular support, renal support, hepatic support, neurologic support, nutritional support, specific interventions, and basic activities | 16 | Patient class (A, B, C based on severity and care needs) | 7-fold cross- validation |
| A29 | Linyan Chen et al. (2021) | Face detection, Facial landmarks location, Face alignment, Image Standardization, Normalization | Facial expression features extracted using histogram of oriented gradients | NI | Distress level (distressed/non- distressed) | Train 70, Test 30 |

| Index | Author (Year) | Data Preprocessing Techniques | Predictor Variables | Number of Predictor Variables | Target Variable | Data Split Ratio |
|-------|---|---|--|-------------------------------------|---|---|
| A30 | Aaron Conway et al. (2021) | Normalization | Age, sex, ASA physical status classification, sleep apnea diagnosis, BMI, sedative/ analgesic dose and type, total sedative dose, number of sedative doses, time since first sedation, time since previous sedative dose, previous respiratory state, duration of previous apneic event, total number of apneic events | 18 | Prolonged apnea (>30 seconds) | 10-fold cross- validation |
| A31 | Alberto Garcés- Jiménez et al. (2021) | Data cleaning, Filtering, Individualization | Vital signs including body temperature, electrodermal activity, heart beat rate, oxygen saturation, blood pressure | 11 | Type of infectious disease (ARI, UTI, SSTI) | Train: 95, Test: 5 |
| A32 | Li Hannaford et al. (2021) | Handling of missing values, Standardization, Variable transformation | Demographics, high school GPA, residence type, term GPAs, cumulative GPAs, number of terms attended, nursing/non-nursing course GPAs | 76 | Graduation status (yes/no) | Train: 80, Test: 20 |
| A33 | Farinaz Havaei et al. (2021) | Handling of missing values, Standardization of factors | Psychological support, organizational culture, leadership expectations, civility & respect, psychological job fit, growth & development, recognition & reward, involvement & influence, workload management, engagement, balance, psychological protection, and physical safety. | 13 | Depression, anxiety, PTSD, Burnout (emotional exhaustion, depersonalization, personal accomplishment), Life satisfaction | Train: 70, Test: 30 |
| A34 | Elizabeth P. Howard et al. (2021) | Standardization | Demographics, functional status, cognitive status, mood/behavior, health conditions, diagnoses, medications/treatments | Over 100 | Hospital readmission within 90 days | NI |
| A35 | Mingyue Hu al. (2021) | Missing value handled | Age, instrumental activities of daily living, marital status, baseline MMSE score | 4 | Cognitive impairment (MMSE score < 18) | Train: 66.7, Validation: 16.7, Test: 16.7 |
| A36 | Oleksandr Ivanov et al. (2021) | Text normalization, Sentence tokenization, Word tokenization, Part-of-speech tagging, Chunking, Clinical term extraction | Age, vital signs, blood glucose, pain scores, GCS score, Morse Fall Scale score, sex, arrival mode, arrived from, family history, social history, risk factors, chief complaints, patient histories | 26,332 | Emergency Severity Index acuity score | 5-fold cross- validation |

| Index | Author (Year) | Data Preprocessing Techniques | Predictor Variables | Number of Predictor Variables | Target Variable | Data Split Ratio |
|-------|---|---|---|-------------------------------------|--|------------------------------|
| A37 | Liuqi Jin et al. (2021) | Feature mapping, Data vectorization | Gender, Height, Weight, Degree, Ward, Age, Sensory perception, Moisture, Activity, Mobility, Nutrition, Friction and Shear, Body temperature, systolic blood pressure, diastolic blood pressure, Heart rate, Oxygen saturation, Blood sugar level, Hemoglobin, Albumin, Physical condition, surgery or trauma, duration of surgery, Incontinence, compulsive position, Braden PI score | 26 | Intervention type | 10-fold cross- validation |
| A38 | Jisu Kim et al. (2021) | NI | Age, sex, BMI, alcohol abuse, operation name, stroke history, GI bleeding history, MI history, coronary artery disease, hypertension, heart failure, diabetes, cancer, hepatic disease, atrial fibrillation, anemia, creatinine, labile INR, antibiotics, antiplatelet agents, herbs, NSAIDs, steroids. | 22 | Bleeding events (Yes/No) | NI |
| A39 | Soo-Kyoung Lee et al. (2021) | Feature selection | Hours per resident day of director, proportion of bedridden residents, residents taking antidepressants or sleeping pills, residents with cognitive dysfunction, residents with urinary incontinence, residents with physical restraints, hours per resident day of certified nurse aide, number of current residents, proportion of Grade A facilities, retention rate of care workers | 10 | Occurrence of pressure injuries | NI |
| A40 | Chia-Hui Liu et al. (2021) | Down-sampling | Demographics, admission diagnosis, self-care ability, physiological evaluation, surgical records, catheter records, focus charting, medication records, fall scale score | 54 | Fall occurrence | Train: 66.7, Test: 33.3 |
| A41 | Tamara G. R. Macieira et al. (2021) | Dimensionality reduction, Consolidation of classes, Feature selection | DA International domains, Nursing Outcomes Classification domains, Nursing Interventions Classification domains, keywords (family, self-care assistance, monitoring) | 29 | Palliative care categories (family, well-being, mental comfort, physical comfort, mental, safety, functional, physiological) | Train:66.7, Test:33.3 |

| Index | Author (Year) | Data Preprocessing Techniques | Predictor Variables | Number of Predictor Variables | Target Variable | Data Split Ratio |
|-------|-------------------------------------|--|--|-------------------------------------|---|------------------------------|
| A42 | Takuro Nagata et al. (2021) | Image cropping, Color calibration using CasMatch color patch, Segmentation into smaller image regions (SLIC superpixel segmentation) | RGB channels, HSV channels, Lab* color space, erythema index, melanin index, shape features of wound regions. | 11 | STAR classification category (levels 1, 2, or 3 for wound severity). | LOOCV |
| A43 | Gojiro Nakagami et al. (2021) | Handling missing value | Age, sex, ward type, eating function, incontinence factors, communication functions, physical function restrictions, skin conditions, respiratory and cardiac symptoms, difficulty in activities of daily living | Over 50 | Occurrence of pressure injuries | Train:70, Test:30 |
| A44 | Wenyu Song et al. (2021) | Handling of missing values (excluded patients with > 25% missing data), Feature engineering | Demographics, GCS score, level of consciousness, gait/ transferring, activity, pain score, diabetes, peripheral vascular disease, spinal cord injury, stroke, anemia, albumin, blood urea nitrogen, chloride, potassium, sodium, creatinine, hemoglobin, white blood cell count, platelet blood count | 28 | Occurrence of pressure injuries | Train 80, Test 20 |
| A45 | Rumei Yang et al. (2021) | Mean imputation for missing data, Min- max normalization | Age, gender, mental and physical health status, healthcare access, smoking, drinking, exercise habits, chronic conditions | 68 | Occurrence of Fall (yes/no) | Train 75, Test 25 |
| A46 | Huaqiong Zhou et al. (2021) | Imputation of missing values | Age, sex, admission type, length of stay, insurance status, referral source, socioeconomic status, distance from hospital, ICU stay, general anesthesia, previous hospital usage, significant lab results, social history, language, completeness of discharge documentation, delay in discharge summary issuance. | 40 | 30-day readmission | 10-fold cross- validation |
| A47 | Yanhong Dong et al. (2022) | Data transformation, Over-sampling | Depression, anxiety, stress, intrusion, avoidance, hyperarousal scores | 6 | Whether a healthcare worker is a nurse (binary: 1 = nurse, 0 = other healthcare workers) | Train 80, Test 20 |

| Index | Author (Year) | Data Preprocessing Techniques | Predictor Variables | Number of Predictor Variables | Target Variable | Data Split Ratio |
|-------|---|--|---|-------------------------------------|---|------------------------------|
| A48 | Farinaz Havaei et al. (2022) | Dummy coding | Psychological support, organizational culture, leadership expectations, civility and respect, psychological job fit, growth and development, recognition and reward, involvement and influence, workload management, engagement, balance, psychological protection, physical safety | 13 | Quality of nursing care, Patient safety grade, Workplace recommendation | Train 70, Test 30 |
| A49 | Tingting Hu et al. (2022) | Missing value handling, Feature selection | Age, height, weight, body mass index, gestational age, number of cesarean sections, number of abortions, Bishop score, fetal weight, amniotic fluid index, amniotic fluid contamination, fetal head circumference, fetal abdominal circumference, fetal biparietal diameter, fetal bone length, maternal uterine height, maternal abdominal circumference, fetal membrane status, labor analgesia | 18 | Outcome of induction of labor (Success/Failure) | NI |
| A50 | Shuai Jin et al. (2022) | Zero-centering, Scaling, Dummy encoding, Median imputation | Age, Charlson Comorbidity Index score(CCI), chemotherapy, port- Cath, NSAID, bed, VTE history, WBC, plaster, and D-dimer. | 10 | Cancer-associated DVT occurrence | Train 70, Test 30 |
| A51 | Mireia Ladios- Martin et al. (2022) | Missing data handled, SMOTE | Fall prevention, age, days of psychometrics treatment, sex, incontinence, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, family support, diabetes, gait, and various drug treatments | Model A: 13, Model B: 22 | Fall occurrence | Train 50, Test 50 |
| A52 | Young Ji Lee et al. (2022) | Bag-of-words representation | Words from posts (text features) | NI | Needs categories (physical, psychological/ emotional, social, health information) | 10-fold cross- validation |
| A53 | Anup Kumar Mishra et al. (2022) | Standardization, Handling missing data | ADL, IADL, MMSE, GDS, SF-12 Physical and Mental Component Scores (PCS, MCS), Functional Ambulation Profile (FAP), Gait Speed, Fall History | 9 | Fall occurrence | 5-fold cross- validation |

| Index | Author (Year) | Data Preprocessing Techniques | Predictor Variables | Number of Predictor Variables | Target Variable | Data Split Ratio |
|-------|---|--|--|--|--|---------------------------------------|
| A54 | Kyoung Ja Moon et al. (2022) | NI | Age, sex, birthdate, diagnosis, disease severity, number of comorbidities, pain, pain medicine use, abnormal blood urea nitrogen, dehydration, water-electrolyte imbalance, nutritional imbalance, hypoxia, infection, sleep disorder, surgery with general anesthesia, edema, age ≥ 65 years, visual impairment, hearing impairment, cognitive impairment, level of consciousness, changes in consciousness, severity of delirium | 24 | Delirium risk (high, moderate, low) | 10-fold cross- validation |
| A55 | Nikhil Padhye et al. (2022) | Linear detrending, removal of circadian rhythm | Entropy measures, scaling exponent, Braden scale score, and demographic/vital signs | 4 | Occurrence of pressure injuries | LOOCV |
| A56 | Dongni Qian et al. (2022) | NI | Gender, age, BMI, marital status, insulin level, blood glucose, pediatrician function, skin thickness, blood diabetic pressure, pulse | 10 | Recurrence of diabetes | Train 70, Test 30 |
| A57 | Javier Rojo et al. (2022) | Feature selection | 31 items from the ENCS form | 14 (first phase), 25 (second phase) | Functional profile of aging adults (five continuous values between 0 and 100) | NI |
| A58 | Jiyoun Song et al. (2022) | Missing value handled, SMOTE | Socio-demographic factors, care related factors, medical conditions, risk for hospitalization, sensory status, integumentary status, ADLs/IADLs, and risk factors from clinical notes | 75 | Hospitalization or ED visits | Train 90, Test 10 |
| A59 | Tobias R. Spiller et al. (2022) | Down-sampling | Sex, age, 56 items from ePA-AC nursing assessment | 58 | Delirium presence (based on Delirium Observation Scale score ≥3) | Train: 71.9, Test 28.1 |
| A60 | Katie Walker et al. (2022) | Data Standardization, One-hot encoding, Handling Standard deviations, missing values | Triage category, arrival time, arrival method, ambulance data, and previous patient wait times | 19 | ED wait time (triage-to-provider). | Train: (2017- 2018)Test: (2019) |
| A61 | Melyana Nurul Widyawati et al. (2022) | NI | Age, parity, height, inter- pregnancy interval, hemoglobin levels, upper arm circumference, prior diseases, and bleeding history | 8 | Pregnancy risk level (no risk, low risk, moderate risk, high risk) | 10-fold cross- validation |
| A62 | Jie Xu et al. (2022) | Missing value handled | Demographics, admission cause classification, clinical laboratory data, medical history, Braden score components, GCS | 31 | Occurrence of pressure injuries | Train 70, Test 30 |

| Index | Author (Year) | Data Preprocessing Techniques | Predictor Variables | Number of Predictor Variables | Target Variable | Data Split Ratio |
|-------|----------------------------------|---|---|-------------------------------------|--|------------------------------|
| A63 | Olga Yakusheva et al. (2022) | Missing value handled, Feature selection | Nurse HPPD for RN non- overtime, RN overtime, non-RN staff; patient demographics, unit characteristics, hospital characteristics | 141 (reduction 60) | 30-day readmission | Train 70, Test 30 |
| A64 | Ayla rem Aydın et al. (2023) | Video Standardization | 11 Facial Action Units (AU4, AU6, AU7, AU9, AU10, AU12, AU17, AU20, AU25, AU26, AU45) | 11 | Pain intensity score (0-10 scale) | Train 67, Test 33 |
| A65 | Rui CHEN et al. (2023) | NI | Underlying lung disease, smoking history, serum albumin≤35 g/L, radiotherapy history | 4 | CIP occurrence. | NI |
| A66 | Ya-Huei Chen et al. (2023) | Excluding unreasonable data, SMOTE | Age, gender, body measurements, vital signs, chronic diseases, special diseases, surgeries, drug types, pain score, fall history | 46 | Fall occurrence | 5-fold cross- validation |
| A67 | Pei-Yu Dai et al. (2023) | Feature selection | Gender, age, ICU days, APACHE II score, respirator mode, respiratory parameters, creatinine, lactate, blood sugar, blood pressure, pulse, respiration rate, catheter type, medication records | NI | RASS-based classification | 10-fold cross- validation |
| A68 | Odai Y. Dweekat et al. (2023) | Single imputation, Normalization, Dummy variables | Braden scale components, demographics, medical history, diagnosis, labs, medications, medical devices | 98 | Occurrence of pressure injuries | Train:80, Test:20 |
| A69 | Juliet Edgcomb et al. (2023) | NI | Safety screening questions, nursing safety interventions, diagnoses, medications, labs, prior care use | NI | Presence or absence of suicidality | 10-fold cross- validation |
| A70 | Ajeet Gajra et al. (2023) | NI | Age, sex, race/ethnicity, primary tumor type/stage, socioeconomic factors, clinical information | NI | Risk score for ED visit or admission within the next 30 days | NI |
| A71 | Farinaz Havaei et al. (2023) | NI | Psychological support, organizational culture, leadership expectations, civility and respect, psychological job fit, growth and development, recognition and reward, involvement and influence, workload management, engagement, balance, psychological protection, physical safety | 13 | Type II violence (patients/visitors), Type III violence (organizational employees) | Train 70, Test 30 |
| A72 | Sharon Hewner et al. (2023) | Recoding missing values, Binary recoding of conditions, Creation of dummy variables | Age, gender, race, primary language, hospital visit count, medical conditions, social indicators. | 25 | Patient clusters/ segments | NI |

| Index | Author (Year) | Data Preprocessing Techniques | Predictor Variables | Number of Predictor Variables | Target Variable | Data Split Ratio |
|-------|-------------------------------------|---|--|-------------------------------------|--|------------------------------|
| A73 | Sunho Im et al. (2023) | Imputation of missing values, Feature selection with >50% missing data | Respiratory pattern, pulse, RASS, pupil reflex, consciousness level, device count, urine output, respiratory sound, SpO2, respiratory rate, ventilator use, blood pressure, body temperature, etc. | 14-78 | ICU mortality (yes/no) | Train 80, Test 20 |
| A74 | Junglyun Kim et al. (2023) | Missing value handled | Gender, education, economic status, marital status, diabetes mellitus, hypertension, arthritis, physical disability, age, social disconnectedness, depression, loneliness, pain, sleep disturbance, self-burden, life meaning | 17 | Suicidal ideation (yes/no) | Train 70, Test 30 |
| A75 | Seong-Kwang Kim et al. (2023) | Label encoding, Standardization, Normalization, Dummy coding, Missing value handled, Standard deviation removal | Age, sex, team, grade, income, dormitory use, marital status, distance from home to workplace | 8 | Nurse turnover (resignation status) | Train 80, Test 20 |
| A76 | Hyungbok Lee et al. (2023) | Dichotomization | Triage level, sex, age, visit day, visit time, visit type, referring area, referring hospital type, Inter-hospital communication, severe emergency disease, emergency operation or angiography, ICU admission, ward admission, re-transfer, number of consultations, number of diagnoses, neoplasms diseases, circulatory diseases, respiratory diseases | 19 | Length of stay in the emergency department | 10-fold cross- validation |
| A77 | Hyungbok Lee et al. (2023) | One-hot encoding | ED visit factors: Age, visit day, visit time, visit route, visit mode, visit type, severity level, mental status, comorbidities, chief complaint | 14 | Workplace violence occurrence | 10-fold cross- validation |
| | | | ED stay factors: Expression of dissatisfaction, consultation of other specialties, average daily number of patients, average daily length of stay | | | |
| A78 | Lin-Lin Lee et al. (2023) | Dataset structuring, Deletion of non- related wound information | Spectral data of the wound area | 16 | Occurrence of pressure injuries | NI |

| Index | Author (Year) | Data Preprocessing Techniques | Predictor Variables | Number of Predictor Variables | Target Variable | Data Split Ratio |
|-------|--|--|--|-------------------------------------|--|----------------------|
| A79 | Lingjuan Li et al. (2023) | Feature selection | Age, sex, headache, visual disturbance, polyuria, weakness, tumor diameter, tumor type, calcification, Puget classification, Surgical approach, stalk preservation, resection extent, preoperative serum sodium, cortisol, thyroxine, free thyroxine | 17 | Postoperative severe hypernatremia | Train: 186, Test: 48 |
| A80 | Pei-Hung Liao et al. (2023) | NI | Age, gender, body mass index, hypertension, glaucoma, liver disease, sciatica, diabetes mellitus, hyperlipidemia, asthma, rheumatoid arthritis, gastroesophageal reflux disease, cardiovascular disease, cardiovascular medications, antihypertensives, liver disease medications, stomach medications, hypoglycemic agents, hormone medications, hypolipidemic agents, hypnotics, analgesics, traditional Chinese medications | 23 | Sarcopenia risk | NI |
| A81 | Sarah R. Martha et al. (2023) | Missing value handling, Standardization | Male, age, race, comorbidities, stroke risk, BMI, lipid panel on admission, Medications (home), NHISS on admission, NHISS on discharge, tPA administration, stroke location, TICI score, LKW to reperfusion time | 13 | Acute ischemic stroke status | LOOCV |
| A82 | Aruna Jothi Shanmugam et al. (2023) | NI | Demographic variables, knowledge about self- medication, reason for self- medication, type of self- medication, duration of self- medication, sources of obtaining self-medication | 6 | Frequency of self- medication practice | NI |
| A83 | Araceli Rodríguez Vico et al. (2023) | Feature selection, Resampling (SMOTE), Feature selection | Gender, age, cardinal presentation, Previous diseases, previous medications, NIHSS score, MRS score, Imaging diagnosis, fibrinolysis, thrombectomy | 11 | Neurological status at discharge | NI |

| ndex | Author (Year) | Data Preprocessing Techniques | Predictor Variables | Number of Predictor Variables | Target Variable | Data Split Ratio |
|------|--|---|--|---|---|------------------------------|
| A84 | Zeping Yan et al. (2023) | Dummy variables, Feature selection | Age, sex, BMI, education level, residence, employment status, marital status, household income, type of medical insurance, smoking status, hypertension, diabetes, heart disease, duration of knee pain before surgery, disease diagnosis, ASA grade, surgical site, anesthesia, operative duration, intraoperative blood loss, NRS at rest, activity, PCS, TSK, GSES, HSS | 26 | Chronic post- surgical pain (Yes/ No) | Train 70, Test 30 |
| A85 | Metin Yildiz et al. (2023) | Normalization | Age, gender, marital status, education, monthly income, years of working in nursing, care providing status, ethnocentrism, and intercultural sensitivity | 9 | Health tourism awareness level | Train 70, Test 30 |
| A86 | Ying Zhou et al. (2023) | Normalization, Synthetic Minority Over-sampling Technique (SMOTE), Tomek Links for class balancing | Speech features, Facial features, Text features | Over 90 | Emotional states (normal, depression only, anxiety only, apathy only, | 10-fold cross- validation |
| A87 | Maryam Zolnoori et al. (2023) | Lowercasing, Removing punctuation, Symbols, Numbers, Stop words removal (for TF-IDF) | TF-IDF, LIWC, Word2Vec, UMLS concepts, N-grams, POS tagging | Multiple features (TF-IDF: 6338, Word2Vec: 200, LIWC: 93, UMLS: 673) | Speaker type (patient vs nurse) | 5-fold cross- validation |
| A88 | Young-Taek Park et al. (2024) | Normalization, Encoding of categorical variables, Standard deviation removal using Cook's distance | Years of operation, number of doctors, number of nurses, number of beds, percentage of physician specialists, percentage of nurses among nursing staff, number of CTs, number of MRIs, local population, local households, hospital location, foundation type | 12 | Total length of inpatient stay (TLOS) and total number of outpatient visits (TNOV) | Train 80, Test 20 |
| A89 | Cynthia ABI KHALIL et al. (2024) | Standard deviations handling, Missing value handling | Demographic variables, comorbidities, nutritional status, laboratory results | 34 | HAPI risk level (High/Low) | Train 80, Test 20 |
| A90 | Yaser ALQARRAIN et al. (2024) | Standardization, Factorization of variables, Multiple imputation, One-hot encoding, Normalization, Dimensionality reduction | Nursing assessment variables, demographic factors | 267 | Healthcare-Acquired Urinary Tract Infection (HAUTI) occurrence (yes/ no). | NI |

| Index | Author (Year) | Data Preprocessing Techniques | Predictor Variables | Number of Predictor Variables | Target Variable | Data Split Ratio |
|-------|---------------------------------|---|--|-------------------------------------|--|--|
| A91 | Komal Aryal et al. (2024) | Data cleaning, Removal missing data, Variable factorization | Age, sex, comorbidities, polypharmacy, nutrition risk, daily decision making, ADL, CPS, pain | 20 | 30-day COVID-19 mortality | 10-fold cross- validation |
| A92 | Ranjana Chavan et al. (2024) | Standardization, Feature selection | Academic performance, clinical competencies, extracurricular activities, personal preferences, CGPA, logical thinking, numeric ability, English proficiency, coding ability, standing arrears. | NI | Placement outcome (successful/ unsuccessful) | Train 70, Validation 15, Test 15 |
| A93 | Xiaomei Chen et al. (2024) | One-hot encoding, Minmax normalization | Operation time, intraoperative corticosteroids administration, preoperative skin protection measures, preoperative skin conditions, gender, an hepatic phase time, disease category, cholinesterase, albumin, BMI | 10 | Occurrence of pressure injuries | Train 70, Test 30 |
| A94 | Colum Crowe et al. (2024) | Standardization, Feature computation, Down-sampling | Cadence, steps per day, minutes active, percent time inactive, percent time in (low/medium/high) activity, Stride velocity peak, cadence average/median, stride length, max (60/20/5/1), peak performance index, gait speed, Lyapunov exponents, sample entropy, hurst exponent, correlation Dimension, detrended fluctuation analysis | 26 | Pre/post intervention classification | Train 80, Test 20 |
| A95 | Tian Dai et al. (2024) | Multiple imputation, LASSO regression, Ordinal ranking, One-hot encoding | BMI, operation duration, history and status of COPD, prealbumin, TNM staging, stoma site, TRAM, CRP, ASA classification, stoma diameter, and others | 48 | Parastomal hernia occurrence (Yes/ No) | Train 70, Test 30 |
| A96 | Martha Duarte et al. (2024) | Normalization, Variable scoring | Drugs alcohol interpretation, drugs alcohol points, drugs alcohol did you have a dr, sex, aid, tobacco use are you a, sexual history have you had an, drugs alcohol intake, visit type, sexual history are you experience, age, race, tobacco use are you exposed to, drugs alcohol have you used dr, social living with someone, sexual history have you had no, sexual history have you had se, language, ethnicity, social are you exposed to haze, social highest level of education, social are you involved in any, marital status, insurance name | 24 | PHQ-2 score (depression screening result) | Train 80, Test 20 |

| Index | Author (Year) | Data Preprocessing Techniques | Predictor Variables | Number of Predictor Variables | Target Variable | Data Split Ratio |
|-------|---|---|--|-------------------------------------|--|---|
| A97 | Yu-Fang Guo et al. (2024) | Dummy variables, Random number sequence for data split | Job crafting, leisure crafting, demographics | 16 | Burnout | Train 70, Test 30 |
| A98 | Rui Jin et al. (2024) | One-hot encoding | Gender, language spoken, marital status, additional contact listed, age, diagnosis, body part under assessment, type of assessment, wound being assessed | 9 | Likelihood of receiving antimicrobial treatment. | NI |
| 199 | Arisa Kawashima et al. (2024) | Under sampling, Feature selection | Pain NRS, impact thermometer, fall history, HbA1c, distress thermometer, age, prothrombin time, symptom NRS, total protein, means of transport to hospital, anxiety, emetogenic risk of chemotherapy regimen, phosphorus, sex, total cholesterol, gamma-glutamyl transferase | 16 (reduction 5) | Specialist palliative care (SPC) needs | Train 80, Test 20 |
| A100 | Yeonju Kim et al. (2024) | Under-sampling | Age, gender, type of hospital admission, type of ICU, length of stay in ICU, frequency of vital signs measurement, frequency of nursing note documentation, Body temperature, monitoring-related nursing notes, heart rate | 10 | ICU mortality | Train 80, Test 20 |
| A101 | Ju Hee Lee et al. (2024) | Missing value handling, Feature selection | Age, gender, medical department, length of ICU stays, urinary disturbance, sensory perception impairment, smoking history, BMI, RASS, KPCS, albumin, hemoglobin, lactic acid, use of medical devices | 182 | Occurrence of pressure injuries | Development cohort (January 2018 to December 2020), Validation cohort (January 2021 to May 2022). |
| A102 | Pin-Chieh Lee et al. (2024) | Data quality assessment, Deletion of incomplete data, Standardization | Urine zinc, urine cadmium, urine cadmium/creatinine, aflatoxin, free radicals, blood cadmium, PAH, diethyl phthalate (uMep), di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (uMEHP) | 9 | Lung cancer occurrence | Train 70, Test 30 |
| A103 | Renee C. B. Manworren et al. (2024) | Frame extraction, Labeling | NFCS facial action features | 8 | Pain events (yes/no) | Train 70, Test 30 |

| Index | Author (Year) | Data Preprocessing Techniques | Predictor Variables | Number of Predictor Variables | Target Variable | Data Split Ratio |
|-------|--|--|--|-------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|
| A104 | Ninon Girardon da Rosa et al. (2024) | Data selection, Transformation, Handling missing data, k-fold cross- validation | Nursing care, nursing diagnoses, vital signs records, diet prescriptions, medication prescriptions, solution prescriptions, hemotherapy prescriptions, oxygen therapy prescriptions, nursing-collected exam requests, specialist consultation requests, educational practices records, age, sex, education, hospitalization date | 15 | Nursing workload categories (minimum, intermediate, semi-intensive, intensive) | 5-fold cross- validation |
| A105 | Jihye Kim Scroggins et al. (2024) | Lowercase conversion, Punctuation/Symbol/ Number/Stop word removal, Stemming, Lemmatization | TF-IDF, bigram, POS tagging features | NI | Health problems identified in verbal communication | Train 70, Test 30 |
| A106 | Lu Shao et al. (2024) | Down-sampling, LASSO feature selection | Balance, grip strength, fatigue, fall history, age, comorbidity. | 6 | Fall occurrence | NI |
| A107 | Madeleine Stanik et al. (2024) | Missing value handled (k-nearest neighbors), Data balancing (SMOTE, ENN, SMOTEENN) | Demographics, treatments (physical therapy, occupational therapy, speech therapy, recreational therapy, psychological therapy, medications), physical condition (daily activities, mobility, balance), behavior (mood, pain, delirium) | 120 | Seizure occurrence within 14 days after infection | Train 80, Test 20 |
| A108 | Imam Tahyudin et al. (2024) | Missing value handling (zero imputation), One-hot encoding for categorical variables, Label encoding | Length of hospitalization, age, gender, history of cardiovascular disease, post medical history, past medical history, previous stroke history, HB (Hemoglobin), HT (Hematocrit), LEU (Leukocyte), TR (Thrombocyte), NLR (Neutrophil-Lymphocyte Ratio), Cholesterol Total, HDL, TG (Triglyceride), LDL, stroke location | 17 | Mortality (survival vs. non-survival) | Train 80, Test 20 |

| Index | Author (Year) | Data Preprocessing Techniques | Predictor Variables | Number of Predictor Variables | Target Variable | Data Split Ratio |
|-------|-------------------------------------|---|---|-------------------------------------|---|-------------------|
| A109 | Metin Yıldız et al. (2024) | NI | Gender, marital status, having immigrant acquaintances, foreign language knowledge level, experience abroad, having migrant patients to care for, age, participation in intercultural interaction sub-dimension, respect for cultural differences sub-dimension, self-confidence in intercultural interaction sub-dimension, the sub-dimension of enjoying intercultural interaction, attention to intercultural interaction intercultural interaction, attention sub-dimension | 14 | Xenophobia level | Train 70, Test 30 |
| A110 | Cheng Yu et al. (2024) | Multiple imputations for missing data, Standardization | Job stress dimensions (nursing profession and work issues, time allocation and workload, working environment and equipment problems, patient care issues, management and interpersonal problems), childhood adversity, sociodemographic and workrelated variables | Over 20 | Sleep quality (PSQI score) | Train 70, Test 30 |
| A111 | Wei Zhang et al. (2024) | Multiple imputation for missing values, Standardization, Feature selection | Demographic data, health-related risk factors, and chronic disease risk factors | 46 | Frailty status (binary: frailty vs. non- frailty) | Train 75, Test 25 |
| A112 | Maryam Zolnoori et al. (2024) | Lowercasing, removing extra punctuation, speaker diarylation, Missing values handling | Linguistic features, patient demographics, health risk factors from EHRs, clinical notes, and audio features | Over 100 | ED visits and hospitalizations within 60-day period post- admission | LOOCV |
| A113 | Yunping Zhang et al. (2022) | Missing value handled | Facility characteristics, staffing variables, resident characteristics | 36 | Readmission rate and length of stay (LOS) | NI |
| | al. (2024) | K-means clustering, Standardization | VAX scale factors (mistrust of vaccine benefit, worries about unforeseen future effects, concerns about commercial profiteering, preference for natural immunity), sociodemographic factors, work-related factors, health-related factors, media usage data | 25 | Vaccination hesitancy levels | NI |
| A115 | Tae Youn Kim et al. (2006) | EM imputation, frequency-based replacement, attribute reduction | Braden subscales: activity, friction/shear, sensory perception; clinical factors: edema, indwelling catheter, nutrition consult, wheelchair use, extra nursing care | 8 | Pressure ulcer occurrence | NI |

| Index | Author (Year) | Data Preprocessing Techniques | Predictor Variables | Number of Predictor Variables | Target Variable | Data Split Ratio |
|-------|--|--|--|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| A116 | In Sook Cho et al. (2011) | Missing value handling, variable selection based on missing rates | Demographics, clinical observations, physiological variables | 36 | Pressure ulcer occurrence | Train: 67, Test: 33 |
| A117 | Yoko Setoguchi et al. (2016) | Data cleansing to exclude missing data | Sex, age, disease, BMI, items of NNS-A, NNS-B | NI | Pressure ulcer occurrence | 10-fold cross validation |
| A118 | Mikyung Moon et al. (2017) | Variable transformation, binarization, table joining, filtering | Demographic, disease/treatment, healthcare provider characteristics | 830 | Pressure ulcer occurrence | 10-fold cross- validation |
| A119 | Pacharmon Kaewprag et al. (2017) | Feature selection through statistical analysis, data cleaning | Braden scale measurements, medications (72 categories), diagnoses (ICD-9 codes) | 86 | Pressure ulcer occurrence | Train: 67, Test: 33 |
| A120 | Xiaohong Deng et al. (2017) | NI | Age, ICU length of stay, temperature, blood pressure (systolic, diastolic, mean), oxygen saturation, hemoglobin, albumin, arterial blood gas analysis, mechanical ventilation use, diabetes, infection, Braden Scale scores, smoking status, edema, fecal incontinence | 20 | Pressure ulcer occurrence | 10-fold cross- validation |
| A121 | Hong-Lin Chen et al. (2018) | Random division of dataset | Age, gender, disease category, weight, smoke, diabetes, perioperative albumin levels, surgery duration, CPB duration, postoperative MV, Vasoactive agents Intraoperatively, Vasoactive agents postoperatively, Corticosteroids perioperative | NI | Pressure ulcer occurrence | Train: 70, Test: 30 |
| A122 | Hsiu-Lan Li et al. (2019) | NI | Age, sex, history of pressure injuries, disease type (cancer/non-cancer), length of hospitalization, mental status, excretion, activity/mobility, local skin sensation, skin condition/circulation, nutrition | 11 | Pressure ulcer occurrence | NI |
| A123 | Seul Ki Park (2020) | NI | Braden Scale items, Scott Triggers tool items, laboratory results, type of anesthesia, comorbid conditions | 22 | Pressure ulcer occurrence | NI |
| A124 | Sookyung Hyun et al. (2021) | Missing data handling, data cleaning | Age, gender, weight, diabetes, vasopressor, isolation, endotracheal tube, ventilator episode, Braden score, ventilator days | 10 | Pressure ulcer occurrence | NI |

| Index | Author (Year) | Data Preprocessing Techniques | Predictor Variables | Number of Predictor Variables | Target Variable | Data Split Ratio |
|-------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------|
| A125 | Ji-Yu CAI et al. (2021) | NI | Age, gender, disease category, weight, duration of surgery, duration of cardiopulmonary bypass procedure, perioperative corticosteroid administration, use of intraoperative vasoactive agents, use of postoperative vasoactive agents | 9 | Pressure ulcer occurrence | NI |

ADI: Area Deprivation Index; ADL: Activities of Daily Living; APACHE II: Acute Physiology and Chronic Health Evaluation II; ARI: Acute Respiratory Infection; ASA: American Society of Anesthesiologists; AU: Facial Action Units; CGPA: Cumulative Grade Point Average; CIP: Critical Illness Polyneuropathy; COPD: Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease; CPB: Cardiopulmonary Bypass; CPS: Cognitive performance Scale; CRP: C-Reactive Protein; CT: Computed Tomography; DVT: Deep Vein Thrombosis; ED: Emergency Department; ENCS: Elderly Core Nursing Set; ENN: Edited Nearest Neighbours; ePA-AC: Electronic Patient Assessment-Acute Care; ESI: Emergency Severity Index; FAP: Functional Ambulation Profile; GCS: Glasgow Coma Scale; GDS: Geriatric Depression Scale; GI: Gastrointestinal; GSES: General Self-Efficacy Scale; HA-CAUTI: Healthcare-Associated Catheter UTI; HAPI: Hospital-Acquired Pressure Injury; HbA1c: Hemoglobin A1c; HOG: Histogram of Oriented Gradients; HPPD: Hours Per Patient Day; HSS: Hospital for Special Surgery; HSV: Hue, Saturation, Value color space; IADL: Instrumental Activities of Daily Living; ICD-9: International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision; ICU: Intensive Care Unit; INR: International Normalized Ratio; KPCS: Korean Patient Classification System; Lab*: CIELAB color space; LASSO: Least Absolute Shrinkage and Selection Operator; LKW: Last Known Well; LOOCV: Leave-One-Out Cross-Validation; LOS: Length of Stay; MCS: Mental Component Summary; MI: Myocardial Infarction; MMSE: Mini-Mental State Examination; MRI: Magnetic Resonance Imaging; MRI: Maternal Risk Index; MRS: Modified Rankin Scale; MV: Mechanical Ventilation; NFCS: Neonatal Facial Coding System; NI: No Information; NIHSS: National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale; NNS-A / NNS-B: Nursing Needs Score A / Nursing Needs Score B; NRS: Numeric Rating Scale; NSAIDs: Nonsteroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drugs; PAH: Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons; PCA: Principal Component Analysis; PCS: Physical Component Summary; PHQ-2: Patient Health Questionnaire-2; PI: Pressure Injury; PSQI: Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index; PTSD: Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder; RASS: Richmond Agitation-Sedation Scale; RFECV: Recursive Feature Elimination with Cross-Validation; RN: Registered Nurse; SF-12: Short Form 12 Health Survey; SLIC: Simple Linear Iterative Clustering; SMOTE: Synthetic Minority Oversampling Technique; SMOTEENN: SMOTE + Edited Nearest Neighbors; SpO2: Oxygen Saturation; SPC: Specialist Palliative Care; SSTI: Skin and Soft Tissue Infection; TF-IDF: Term Frequency-Inverse Document Frequency; TICI: Thrombolysis in Cerebral Infarction; TLOS: Total Length of Stay; TNM: Tumor, Nodes, Metastases staging; TNOV: Total Number of Outpatient Visits; tPA: tissue Plasminogen Activator; TRAM: Transverse Rectus Abdominis Musculocutaneous; TSK: Tampa Scale for Kinesio phobia; UTI: Urinary Tract Infection; VAX: Vaccine Attitudes Index; VTE: Venous Thromboembolism; WBC: White Blood Cell.