There are many occasions when it is necessary or desirable to represent relationships among datasets or records. The SDTM includes the following relationship datasets:

- **Related Records Dataset**, which represents 2 types of relationships:
  - A relationship between independent records (usually in separate datasets) for a subject (e.g., a concomitant medication taken to treat an adverse event)
  - 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)

- **Supplemental Qualifiers Dataset**, which represents dependent relationships where data that cannot be represented by a standard variable within a general-observation class dataset record (or records) can be related back to that record

- **Pool Definition Dataset**, which represents relationships between a subject and a pool of subjects

- **Related Subjects Dataset**, which represents relationships between study subjects other than membership in a pool.

- **Device-subject Relationships Dataset**, which represents relationships between devices and study subjects

- **Associated Persons Relationships Dataset**, which represents relationships between associated person(s) and study subjects

- **Related Specimens Dataset**, which represents relationships between collected specimens and specimens derived from them

- **Related References Dataset**, which represents relationships between the design of the study and other sources of information within the study

The implementation guides define specific details and examples for each of these relationships.