SAS Program:

```
*First make a "spaghetti plot" of the raw data vs Years in
Study. (You could also make ones vs. Age at Visit or Duration
of Illness at Visit);
Goptions dev=emf
                  ftext='Arial' htext=1 gsfname=grafout
nofileonly hsize=6 in vsize= 5 in ;
Filename grafout '(the path to the file directory goes here)':
Proc Sort;
  By Subject_ID Years_in_Study ;
Proc gplot data= (SAS data set name goes here) ;
  Plot Dep Var*Years in Study=Subject ID / nolegend
     haxis= ... to ... by ...
                            vaxis= ... to ... by ... ;
  Symbol value=circle interpol=join repeat=5000(any arbitrarily
high number);
  *Run the Random effects analysis;
*The terms with asterisks are interactions of Group with the
linear and quadratic terms for years in the study;
*Both the linear and quadratic terms for years in study are
indicated as random effects in the Random statement. If the
variance of the quadratic term is nonsignificant, it will be
dropped from the random statement, and subsequently also if
the linear term is not significant;
*Type=un specifies an "unstructured" covariance matrix of the
random terms. If the covariances of the random terms are not
significant, an uncorrelated covariance matrix will be
specified with Type=vc (variance components);
Proc Mixed covtest noclprint data=(data set name goes here) ;
  Class Subject_ID Group ;
  Model Dep_Var =
          Education
          Age Baseline Dur Baseline
          Years_in_Study Years_in_Study_Sq
          Group
          Group*Years_in_Study Group*Years_in_Study _Sq / s ;
                     Years_in_Study Years_in_Study_Sq
  Random Intercept
                / Subject=Subject_ID(Group) Type=un Gcorr ;
  Title 'Random Effects Longitudinal Analysis ......;;
```