

# Drug Recommendation System Using Machine Learning

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**Abstract-** Since corona virus has shown up, inaccessibility of legitimate clinical resources is at its peak, like the shortage of specialists and healthcare workers, lack of proper equipment and medicines etc. The entire medical fraternity is in distress, which results in numerous individual's demise. Due to unavailability, individuals started taking medication independently without appropriate consultation, making the health condition worse than usual. As of late, machine learning has been valuable in numerous applications, and there is an increase in innovative work for automation. This project intends to present a drug recommendation system based on sentiment analysis that can drastically reduce specialist's heap. In this project, we built a drug recommendation system that uses patient reviews to predict the sentiment which lets people know whether to take a particular drug or not.

**Keywords:** corona virus, sentiment analysis, machine learning

## I. INTRODUCTION

With the number of coronavirus cases growing exponentially, the nations are facing a shortage of doctors, particularly in rural areas where the quantity of specialists is less compared to urban areas. A doctor takes roughly 6 to 12 years to procure the necessary qualifications. Thus, the number of doctors can't be expanded quickly in a short time frame. A Telemedicine framework ought to be energized as far as possible in this difficult time. Clinical blunders are very regular nowadays. Over 200 thousand individuals in China and 100 thousand in the USA are affected every year because of prescription mistakes. Over 40% of medicine, specialists make mistakes while prescribing since specialists compose the solution as referenced by their knowledge, which is very restricted. Choosing the top-based information about microscopic organisms, antibacterial medications, and patients.

Every day a new study comes up with accompanying more drugs, tests, accessible for clinical staff every day. Accordingly, it turns out to be progressively challenging for doctors to choose which treatment or medications to give to a patient based on indications, past clinical history. With the exponential development of the web and the web-based business industry, item reviews have become an imperative and integral factor for acquiring items worldwide. Common causes of medication error incorrect diagnosis. Prescribing errors, dose miscalculations, poor drug distribution practices, drug and drug device related problems, incorrect drug administration, failed communication and lack of patient education. Medication errors are among the most common medical errors, harming at least 1.5 million people every year. The extra medical costs of treating drug-related injuries occurring in hospitals alone are at least \$3.5 billion a year, and this estimate does not take into account lost wages and productivity or additional health care costs, the report says. Medication error morbidity and mortality costs are estimated to run \$77 billion dollars per year. Patient safety is a major public health concern.

The Academy of Managed Care Pharmacy (ACMP) recognized the importance of this issue and supports programs that help achieve the goal of improved patient safety and prevention of medication errors. ACMP's Framework for Quality Drug Therapy, emphasizes and promotes public safety, continuous monitoring for accuracy in dispensing, reliability in the transmission of prescription and medication orders, and continuous review and upgrade of pharmacy operating system.

Individuals worldwide become adjusted to analyze reviews and websites first before settling on a choice to buy a thing. There has been an expansion in the number of individuals in a Pew American Research center survey directed in 2013, roughly 60% of grown-ups searched online for health-related subjects, and around 35% of users looked for diagnosing health conditions on the web. A medication recommender framework is truly vital with the goal that it can assist specialists and help patients to build their knowledge of drug on specific health conditions.

A recommender framework is a customary system that proposes an item to the user, depends on their advantage and necessity. The data which is being used in this study is analyzed in two main ways; as categorical data and as numerical data. The dataset originally comes with categorical data. The raw data can be prepared by data cleaning and other basic preprocessing techniques. First, categorical data can be transformed into numerical data and then appropriate techniques are applied to do the evaluation. Secondly, categorical data is used in the machine learning techniques to find the optimal algorithm. These frameworks employ the customer surveys to break down their sentiment and suggest a recommendation for their exact need. In the drug recommender system, medicine is offered on a specific condition dependent on patient reviews using sentiment analysis.

Therefore, a medication recommender framework is truly vital with the goal that it can assist specialists and help patients to build their knowledge of drugs on specific health conditions.

## II. EXISTING SYSTEM

In the existing system, implementation of machine learning algorithms is bit complex to build due to the lack of information about the data visualization. Mathematical calculations are used in existing system for model building this may take the lot of time

and complexity. The Existing System that is used to predict the drug review performs the following steps to predict the sentiment:

1. Collection of the data from various sources.
2. Classification of the data under suitable headings.
3. Analyzing the data.
4. Predict the output.

**Drawbacks of Existing System**

- No proper user interface to use regularly.
- Prediction of results are not so accurate.
- Very few systems use the available review data for the prediction purposes.
- Time consuming.
- Difficulty in implementation, implementing the existing machine learning model can be challenging. This can be due to the factors like unfamiliar technology.
- Lack of technical knowledge among most of the individuals to use the prediction system.

**III. PROPOSED SYSTEM**

Proposed several machine learning models to classify whether the medicine has positive sentiment or negative sentiment, but none have adequately addressed this misdiagnosis problem. Also, similar studies that have proposed models for evaluation of such performance classification mostly do not consider the heterogeneity and the size of the data. To overcome all this, we use machine learning packages available in the scikit-learn library. Therefore, we propose a Decision Tree, Logistic Regression to classify the performance.

The advantage of Machine Learning in Drug Review Classifier is that it keeps on improving as it is exposed to more data.

The proposed algorithms used in this project is:

- Logistic Regression
- Decision Tree

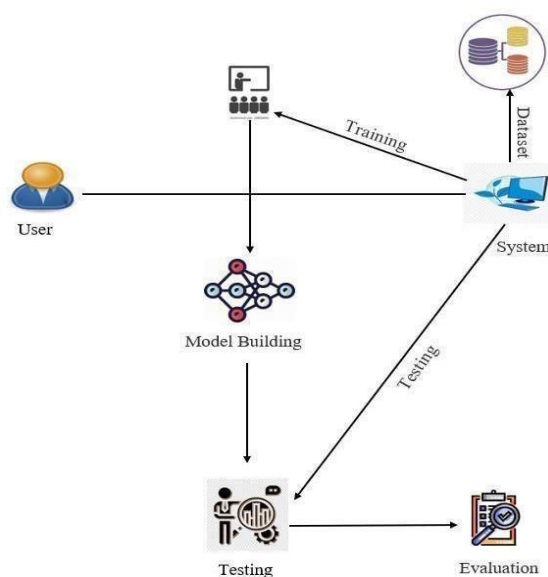
**Features of Proposed System**

- Well-developed user interface to use regularly.
- Prediction of results are more accurate.
- Uses Logistic Regression for more accurate results.
- Less Time consuming.

**Advantages of Proposed System**

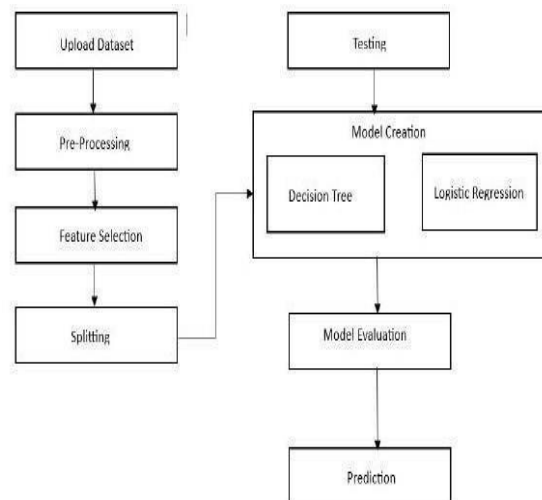
- No Medical and technical knowledge is required.
- Prediction accuracy is increased.
- Reduce the time complexity of doctors.

**IV. SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE**



## V. BLOCK DIAGRAM

- First the user needs to upload the dataset.
- Then the data is converted in to binary dataset.
- Pre-processing is performed on data. Itsplits the data into two parts.
- By using ML algorithms, training of thedata is performed.
- Finally, after training modelling it candetect the sentiment of drug.



## VI. IMPLEMENTATIONModules

- Data Collection and Preprocessing
- Splitting Data
- Training the model
- Model Evaluation
  - Prediction MODULES DESCRIPTION:

### Data Collection and Preprocessing

The drug Review Data is collected from the online sources such as Kaggle and other sites in the csv format. The Drug Review Data consists of several parameters such as Drug unique ID, Drug name, condition, Review, Rating. Collected data is processed to remove any missing values, noises, duplicates in the data set. Processing of data is required for improving the accuracy of the model.

### Splitting Data

After the collection of the dataset, we split the dataset into Training Data and Testing Data. The Training Dataset is used for training the prediction model and Testing Dataset is used for evaluating the prediction model. For this project the Data set is split as 80% and 20%. The 80% is used for training the prediction model and 20% is used for testing the prediction model.

### Training the Model

For Training the prediction model 80% of the collected dataset is used. Logistic Regression Machine Learning Algorithm is used to train the prediction model which is more accurate. It is used for predicting the categorical. Logistic regression predicts the output of a categorical dependent variable. Therefore, the outcome must be a categorical or discrete value. It can be either Yes or No, 0 or 1, true or False, etc. In Logistic regression, instead of fitting a regression line, we fit an "S" shaped logistic function, which predicts two maximum values (0 or 1).

### Model Evaluation

For Evaluating the prediction model 20% of the collected dataset is used. The metric used for evaluating the model in the project is accuracy score. Accuracy score is the percentage of correctly predicted instances in the data set. It is calculated by dividing the number of correctly predicted instances by the total number of instances in the data set.

### Prediction

The prediction System is built using the Trained and Evaluated model. Building process of the Heart Disease Prediction System includes all the above steps such as Data Collection and Processing, splitting of the data, Training the model, Model Evaluation. The Combination of all these processes forms the Prediction System.

The module contains several parameters as input and predicts the sentiment of review.

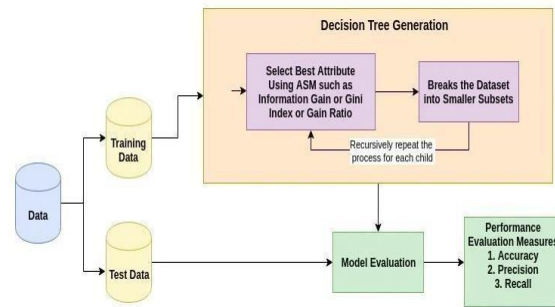
## VII. ALGORITHMS Decision Tree:

Decision tree is a flowchart-like tree structure where an internal node represents feature (or attribute), the branch represents a decision rule, and each leaf node represents the outcome. The topmost node in a decision tree is known as the root node.

The basic idea behind any decision tree algorithm is as follows:

1. Select the best attribute using Attribute Selection Measures (ASM) to split the records.

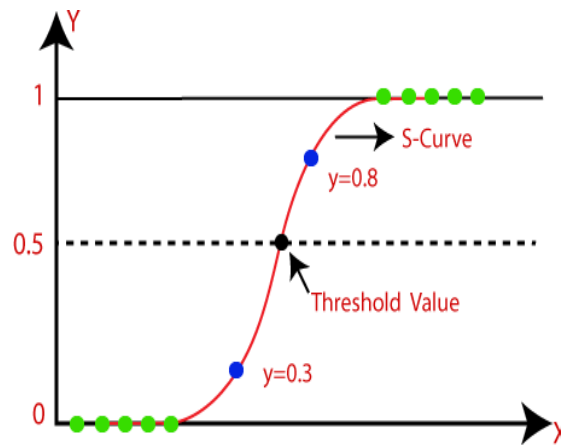
2. Make that attribute a decision node and breaks the dataset into smaller subsets.
3. Starts tree building by repeating this process recursively for each child until one of the conditions will match:
  - All the tuples belong to the same attribute value.
  - There are no more remaining attributes.
  - There are no more instances.



**Logistic Regression:**

Logistic Regression is used when the dependent variable (target) is categorical. Logistic regression is one of the most commonly used machine learning algorithms for binary classification problems, which are problems with two class values, including predictions such as “this or that,” “yes or no” and “A or B”.

The purpose of logistic regression is to estimate the probabilities of events, including determining a relationship between features and the probabilities of particular outcomes.



**Logistic Function**

The Logistic regression equation can be obtained from the Linear Regression equation. The mathematical steps to get Logistic Regression Equations are given below:

- We know the equation of the straight line can be written as:
  - ❖  $Y = b_0 + b_1x_1 + b_2x_2 + b_3x_3 + \dots + b_nx_n$
  - In Logistic Regression  $y$  can be between 0 and 1 only, so for this let's divide the above equation by  $(1-y)$ :
  - ❖  $y/(1-y)$ ; 0 for  $y=0$ , and infinity for  $y=1$
  - But we need range between  $-\infty$  to  $+\infty$ , then take logarithm of the equation it will become:
  - ❖  $\text{Log}[y/(1-y)] = b_0 + b_1x_1 + b_2x_2 + b_3x_3 + \dots + b_nx_n$
- The above equation is the final equation for Logistic Regression.

**VIII. CONCLUSION**

Reviews are becoming an integral part of our daily lives; whether go for shopping, purchase something online or go to some restaurant, we first check the reviews to make the right decisions. Motivated by this, in this research sentiment analysis of drug reviews was studied to build a recommender system using different types of machine learning classifiers, such as Logistic Regression and Decision Tree.

Designing and Developing a Drug Recommendation System Using Machine Learning algorithm to get more accurate results and raise awareness among the people and help individuals to overcome.

The overall aim is to create a Drug Recommendation System that suggests the proper drug to patients. In this system we implement logistic regression to predict the outcome accurately and also provide a Graphical User Interface so that the user can use the system with ease whenever and where ever they want.

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