Multi Feature DCR based Drug Compound Selection and Recommendation System for Efficient Decision-Making using Genetic Algorithm

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Abstract—The performance of treating the cardiac diseases is dependent on the kind of drug being selected. There exist numerous decisive support systems which work according to certain characteristics and factors like drug availability, and popularity. Still, they struggle to achieve expected performance in supporting the medical practitioner. To handle this issue, a multi feature drug curing rate based drug compound selection and recommendation system (MDCRSR) is presented. The method utilizes medical histories and data set of various medical organization around the disease considered. Using the traces, the method identifies the drug compounds and features to perform preprocessing which eliminates the noisy data points. Further, the features of the traces are extracted to perform training with genetic algorithm. At the test phase, the method estimates the fitness measure for different drug combination and compounds by measuring their Drug Curing Rate (DCR). The method performs cross over and mutation to produce various populations of drug compounds. According to the curing rate, the drug compound pattern or population is selected and ranked. The ranked results are populated to the medical practitioner. The method improves the performance of recommendation system as well as drug compound selection.

Keywords—Decisive support Systems; GA; DCR; drug selection; compound selection; fitness; recommendation system; cardiac disease; RMDCRSR

I. INTRODUCTION

The human society faces variety of diseases but not all of them are harmful and claim the human life, but there are few diseases which would claim the human life without giving any time. The cardiac disease is one among them which occurs in various ways and they can be classified as Dextrocardia, Tachycardia, Bradycardia, Hyperkalaemia, Sinoatrial block, and Myocardial ischemia. Among these diseases, few of them instantly block the heart and leads to cardiac arrest and lead to death. However, by identifying the disease at the early stage, they can be treated with set of drugs. For other diseases, there are varieties of drugs available in various compounds, each of them differs with their efficiency in curing the disease. Here it is about the selection of exact drug for any disease with the available drug compounds.

The medical practitioners are capable of identifying the disease and even they require set of automated decisive support system in the classification and detection of any disease. Also, they have lot of drugs and compounds in front of them, and they can choose any of them to serve with patients. But, the efficiency of curing the disease cannot be justified and the performance of curing the disease is highly dependent on the combination of drugs being selected. As, there are numerous drugs, the medical practitioner would confuse in the selection of exact drug and compounds. To handle this issue, a real time drug and compound selection approach is discussed.

The recommendation systems are over the decisive support systems which consider variety of medical logs and features. According to the features and traces, the recommendation system identifies set of features in terms of drugs and would measure their performance according to their success and failure. By measuring the value of performance, they can be ranked and populated to the medical practitioner to serve the patient. For example, towards cardiac disease there are many drugs available like Aspirin, Lidocaine, Disopyramide, Procainamide which are used towards arrhythmic diseases. However, these drugs are available, the performance of the drug must be considered while selecting a drug.

The optimal selection of drug is dependent on how efficient the drug compound is in curing the disease. It is more important to identify the exact drug and to perform this, the Genetic algorithm has been adapted in this paper. Genetic algorithm is a scientific approach of searching the drug more effective in curing the disease. The genetic algorithm is applied in several scientific problems of medical issues and the same can be used in the selection of drugs in this model. The drugs of any disease would come on different milligrams and applied to several diseases. The GA algorithm would search on the optimal combination of drug towards any disease by measuring Drug Curing Rate (DCR). The RMDCRSR algorithm estimates the fitness.

II. RELATED WORKS

There are number of approaches available towards recommendation generation and drug selection for heart diseases. This section details set of approaches related to the problem.
A sentiment analysis-based drug recommendation scheme is presented in [1], which take the reviews of sentiment analysis and support the decision-making problem. The sentiment measurement scheme uses the drug rating and selects according to the patient conditions. Accordingly, recommendations are generated. Similarly, in [2], an implicit feedback based approach cross recommendations (IFCR) which uses epileptics' medical history in identifying the relation of syndrome among drugs. A context aware approach towards hypertensive drugs is presented to support recommendations on personalized scope [3]. The method uses Semantic Web Rule Language (SWRL) to generate recommendations. A detailed review on several recommendation system is presented in [4], to support healthcare professionals.

A user preference-based recommendation scheme is developed in [5], where the recommendations are generated with two approaches and the user can select accordingly. An android based application is developed to support the selection of required medication to manage diabetic in [6]. The recommendations are generated according to the input made.

A group-based approach is discussed in [7], with a consensus reaching process to stimulate the recommendations related to the group users. An evidence-based recommendation scheme is presented in [8], which uses physical activity, exercise in diabetes patients. A naïve bayes classification approach towards disease prediction and drug recommendation is presented in [9], which uses the profile of patients like blood pressure, heart rate, cold and fever in classification where the drug selection is performed according to the symptoms. Similarly, for the hypertensive patients a physical activity recommendation system is presented in [10], which uses the user profile in recommendation generation named HyperModel2PAR.

A genetic algorithm based multi expert scheme (GA) MES-GRS-GA is presented in [11], which discuss consensus scheme towards group recommendation system. A predictive system is designed towards supporting cardiac disease in [12], which analyzes various machine learning algorithms and their results. A Fourier transformation-based heart disease prediction system (FTHDPS) is presented towards predicting chronic heart diseases with time series dat. ANN has been used in recommendation generation [13].

An intelligent HRS using Restricted Boltzmann Machine (RBM)-Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) is presented in [14], which uses the big data in recommendation generation. A hybrid diagnosis scheme for coronary artery disease is presented in [15], with neural network. Similarly, a Fuzzy analytic hierarchy process (Fuzzy_AHP) technique is presented towards cardiac disease which estimates global weights for various features of individual and classification is performed with ANN [16]. A Congenital Heart Disease diagnosis scheme is presented in [17], which uses BPNN towards recommendation.

Towards providing security for software components a Mamdani fuzzy inference system is presented in [18], which evaluates different security measures and produces recommendations. A multiple kernel learning adaptive neuro fuzzy inference (MKL with ANFIS) is presented towards diagnosis of heart disease which support the classification of individuals [19]. A detailed review on drug recommendation is presented in [20], which used several articles. A relational connection based heterogeneous model is presented in [21], which uses drug, proteins and drugs with side effects. The DTIPPred is discussed according to random walk and convolutional neural network. The model integrates various interactions and representations.

A cognitive intervention-based approach is designed in [22], which clubs the result of three different approaches in drug recommendations. A meta-analysis of randomized controlled trial based anti-inflammatory drugs towards cardiac disease is presented in [23]. At last, a cross sectional long term follow up scheme with transanal endorectal pull-through (TERPT) is presented in [24] to support diagnosis and surgery.

A. Multi Feature Drug Curing Rate Based Recommendation System with GA

The proposed multi feature drug curing rate based recommendation system reads the medical data set. According to the traces available, the method first preprocesses the data set to remove the noisy records. Further, the method finds the drugs list and their compounds to extract different features. Using the features extracted, the method applies genetic algorithm to estimate the fitness value of different drug compound to select optimal and efficient drug compound towards specific disease. According to the fitness function, the method computes the value of multi feature drug curing rate based on which the drugs are ranked to support medical practitioner. The detailed approach is presented in this section.

The architecture of proposed RMDCRSR model is presented in Fig. 1, and shows various functional components of the mode. Each of the functional stages is discussed in detail in this section.

B. Preprocessing

The medical data set given has been fetched here and the preprocessing algorithm finds the list of features available in the entire trace from the data set. According to the features identified, the traces are traversed to verify the features presence with value. If a trace without the feature and value is identified, then it has been removed from the data set. Such traces removed with noisy records are used to perform feature extraction.

Consider the data set given is Meds, which contains Ø records and each has k number of features, then the noise removal is performed as follows:
First the list of features are identified using equation (1). Features list $F_{\text{list}} = \sum_{i=1}^{\text{size}(\text{Meds})} (\text{Meds}(i).\text{features}) \cup F_{\text{list}}$ (1)

Now, the noisy records are identified and eliminated as follows:

$$\text{Medsp} = \sum_{\text{Meds}(i) \in (\forall \text{features}(F_{\text{list}.SpringApplication powerhouse)})?\text{Medsp} \cup \text{Meds}(i):\text{Meds} \cap \text{Meds}(i)}$$

(2)

Such noise removed data set has been used to extract the features and to support decision making.

C. Feature Extraction

The data set preprocessed contains number of features and this phase extract several features from the data set. First, the traces belong to specific disease are identified and separated. With the traces separated, the set of drugs given for the disease has been identified and their subsequent compounds are identified. For example, for arrhythmic disease number of drugs would be used and at each drug there would be different manufacturer and volume of drug available, the feature extraction module, finds such drugs and volumes in distinct manner and collects the drugs and compounds. Identified drugs list and compounds are used to perform drug analysis to support recommendation generation. Medical Data set is considered as $P_{\text{mds}}$ and drug vector as $D_{\text{v}}$. The proposed system will read the medical dataset and initialize the drug list $D_{\text{l}}$.

For each record $r$ Identify set of drugs $D_s = \sum_{i=1}^{\text{size}(P_{\text{mds}})} (\forall \text{Drugs} \in p_{\text{mds}}(i))?\text{Dl} \cup D_{\text{s}}(i):\text{Dl} \cap D_{\text{s}}(i)$ (3)

For each drug $d$

$$\text{Medsp} = \sum_{\text{Drugs} \in p_{\text{mds}}(i)}(\forall \text{Drugs} \in D_s(i)):\text{Dl} \cup D_{\text{s}}(i):\text{Dl} \cap D_{\text{s}}(i)$$

(4)

Drug vector $D_{\text{v}} = \{\text{Dl}\}$

The feature extraction algorithm identifies the list of drugs according to varying compounds and volumes. According to the drugs identified, the method performs recommendation generation.

D. MFDCR Fitness Estimation

The fitness function of the proposed model estimates the fitness value by computing the multi factor drug curing rate (MFDCR). Each drug has specific curing rate on specific disease and according to that the method computes the DCR value for each disease. Based on the value of DCR, the method computes the value of MFDCR. It has been measured according to the difference on different logs status. To measure the value of fitness, the method split the traces of disease under success and failure classes. Once the traces are split, then the fitness value is measured as follows:

Consider the population given is $p = \{D_1, D_4, D_7, D_9, D_{11}\}$ where $D_x$ represent the drug name and according to that
the fitness value is measured in terms of multi feature drug curing rate (MFDCR). Similarly, consider the trace set Sdt contains the traces of drugs with success treatment and Fdt represent the traces of drugs with failure treatment, then the method computes the Drug Curing Rate as follows:

First the drug trace has been identified as follows:

\[
\text{Success Drug Trace ST} = \left( \sum_{i=1}^{\text{size(Sdt)}} Sdt(i) \in Dk \& \& Sdt(i).state == Success \right) \tag{5}
\]

\[
\text{Failure Drug Trace FT} = \left( \sum_{i=1}^{\text{size(Sdt)}} Sdt(i) \in Dk \& \& Sdt(i).state == Failure \right) \tag{6}
\]

According to the values of equation (5, 6), the value of drug curing rate is measured as follows:

\[
\text{DCR} = \frac{\text{Dist (Size(ST) - Size(FT))}}{\text{size(ST) + size(FT)}} \tag{7}
\]

According to the drug curing rate of different drugs, the value of fitness function as MFDCR has been measured as follows:

\[
\text{MFDCR} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{\text{size(Dl)}} \text{Di(i)} \cdot \text{DCR}}{\text{size(Dl)}} \tag{8}
\]

Where, Dl represent the drug list and size(Dl) represent the total number of drugs. According to the value of MFDCR, the fitness of the drugs pattern or population has been verified.

E. GA-Ranking

The proposed modified genetic algorithm finds the drugs list and their compounds. With the set of drugs, the method initially generates the population according to the size of drug list. For the populated drug compound, the method computes the MFDCR fitness value. If the fitness value greater than the threshold, then the population is selected as the result as recommendation. Otherwise, the process is iterated by generating different combinations by crossover operation and mutation operations. In this algorithm, the crossover and mutation operations are generated by computing the combinations with the number of drugs available in the earlier population. At each population, the method computes the value of MFDCR value. Finally, the method is iterated till an optimal drug composition is selected according to the value of MFDCR and threshold. Also, the method tries to reduce the number of combinations or drugs by choosing the drug population according to the MFDCR value. Finally, top few drug compositions or populations are populated as result to the user.

The proposed method takes the Medical data set Meds, Disease D and returns Recommendations Rc.

When MFDCR<Th then

\[
\text{Population set Ps = GenerateCombinations(i, p)} \tag{9}
\]

For each population pi

\[
\text{MFDCR = Fitness (pi)}
\]

If MFDCR>Th then

Population list Pl = Rank Populations by MFDCR.

Recommendations Rc = Pl

The genetic algorithm based ranking approach reads the data set and generates the initial population and computes the fitness value. According to the threshold the recommendation are generated and if the value of MFDCR is less than threshold, the process is iterated by performing crossover and mutation functions on the population of drug given. According to the value of MFDCR, the combinations of drug are ranked to produce recommendations to the user.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The proposed real time multi feature DCR based drug recommendation scheme with Genetic algorithm has been implemented and evaluated for its performance under various parameters. The evaluation has been performed according to the data set maintained by different medical organizations and the efficiency of the methods are measured on various factors. The performance of the proposed algorithm has been evaluated with MIMIC-III data set. MIMIC-III is an open source database provided by American critical care unit located at Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center, Boston in the period of 2001 and 2012, which has been obtained from MIMIC-III. It covers variety of information from general patient details, intensive care unit features obtained, treatment details, diagnosis reports from lab, clinical and various other details at different stage with the improvement with the treatment and Data includes vital signs, medications, laboratory measurements, observations and notes charted by care providers, fluid balance, procedure codes, diagnostic codes, imaging reports, hospital length of stay, survival data, and more. In total it covers thousands of features in 26 tables which can be used to perform analysis on heart diseases.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recommendation Generation Performance</th>
<th>50 Drugs</th>
<th>100 Drugs</th>
<th>200 Drugs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SWRL</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HyperRecSysPA</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MES-GRS-GA</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>86</td>
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<tr>
<td>MFDCR_GA</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A. Performance

In the Table I performance of recommendation generation has been measured at different number of drugs cases. In each test case, the proposed MFDCR_GA approach has produced higher recommendation performance than other approaches.

The performance of different methods in recommendation generation has been measured and presented in Fig. 2. The proposed MFDCR_GA has produced higher performance at different number of drugs cases.

In Table II false ratio of recommendation generation has been measured for different approaches and the proposed MFDCR_GA based approach has produced less false ratio than other approaches.
The ratio of false recommendation produced by the methods are measured and presented in Figure 3. In each test case, the proposed MFDCR_GA approach has produced less false ratio than other approaches.

In the Table 3 time complexity in recommendation generation has been measured for different approaches and the proposed MFDCR_GA based approach has produced less time complexity than other approaches.

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