

Graph Neural Networks with Attention Mechanisms for Accurate Dengue Severity Prediction

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Abstract—Dengue fever continues to be a significant public health issue across the globe because it can lead to life-threatening complications. Severity prediction in a timely and precise manner is imperative for proper clinical management and effective resource utilization. Conventional models fail to identify intricate relationships between heterogeneous clinical, demographic, and epidemiological variables. For this purpose, we develop an innovative framework—Graph Neural Network with Attention Mechanism (GNN-AM)—aimed at enhancing dengue severity prediction. In the suggested method, every patient is viewed as a node in a graph with edges indicating clinical similarity in terms of health properties. The incorporation of attention mechanisms enables the model to selectively pay attention to important clinical indicators like fever duration, platelet count, and bleeding tendencies. This selective attentiveness improves prediction quality by giving maximum importance to the most important features while reducing the impact of less significant data. The model was trained and tested on a dataset of laboratory-confirmed dengue cases that contained clinical symptoms, laboratory results, and demographics. Experimental results showed that attention-augmented GNN performed better than both typical GNNs and traditional machine learning models, recording an accuracy of 90.3%, a recall of 88.9%, and an F1-score of 89.6%. Results highlight the efficacy of the GNN-AM framework in classifying dengue severity accurately and the ability to emphasize crucial clinical indicators using attention mechanisms. In the future, this model can be combined with Electronic Health Records (EHRs) and implemented in real-world healthcare environments using federated learning methods to maintain data privacy across institutions.

Keywords—Attention mechanism; dengue severity prediction
Graph Neural Network; healthcare analytics; machine learning

I. INTRODUCTION

The viral infection that is transmitted by mosquitoes, Dengue fever, has become a subject of great concern to public

health globally. This epidemic grew out of the tropics and subtropics into the general world [1]. The causative agent of the disease is Dengue virus and it is mainly propagated via the *Aedes aegypti* and *Aedes albopictus* mosquitoes. Dengue affects millions of people worldwide every year. Approximately half the world population is considered to be at risk of dengue according to the World Health Organization. The clinical spectrum notorious for the disease ranges from mild fever to severe forms of Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever and Dengue Shock Syndrome, both of which can prove fatal if prognosis and management are not instituted rightly [2]. The outcome of dengue fever is determined by a myriad of factors, including serotype of the virus, immune response of the host, the presence of co-morbidities, and genetic predisposition. In the absence of antiviral treatments that can cause direct benefits, early detection and severity prediction play an important role in their clinical management [3]. Conventional severity prediction models, such as statistical and traditional machine learning methods, usually depend on manual feature choice and cannot effectively characterize intricate patient interdependencies. Their poor generalization capacity in dealing with heterogeneous populations presents challenges to proper prognosis and effective healthcare resource allocation [4]. Statistical and rule-based algorithms that essentially analyze clinical and laboratory parameters constitute the mainstay of conventional dengue severity prediction models. However, these models face many shortcomings: they depend on features selected manually, fail to capture complex interactions among patient characteristics, and have poor generalizability to different populations [5]. Classic machine learning techniques such as LR, decision trees, and SVM were also applied to severity prediction but would typically require enhancement in feature engineering and complexity to model intricate interdependencies among the various patient attributes. In addition, they do not account for the correlations that may exist among the clinical data points

belonging to a common clinical profile [6]. Given the heterogeneity of dengue fever with its multiple manifestations, there is a great need for a more advanced computational approach to handle these complexities. This suggests Artificial Intelligence, specifically deep learning techniques such as GNN to create massive impact within the medical realm for diagnosis and prediction of severity. AI frameworks hold great promise in sifting through volumes of patient data, identifying subtle footprints, and producing predictions with high accuracy, completely nullifying all the limitations followed by the traditional approach. So, it becomes possible to utilize the full leverage that AI provides for designing a data-driven framework for timely diagnosis, risk stratification of patients, and optimal allocation of healthcare resources [7].

Graph Neural Networks are said to cater to one of the advanced solutions in deep learning that can extract complex relations of structured data. GNN is a good fit medical application because patients' records can be present as connected entities rather than traditional neural networks that take the data in Euclidean space [8]. A very important characteristic of GNNs is that they allow the aggregation of information from neighboring nodes, which makes a prediction refined by conducting the context relations among more similar patients [9]. It will be best suited for the problem of predicting the severity of dengue since many of these clinical parameters can be closely related in variation from one patient group to another. By the means of message-passing techniques, the GNNs empower the graph to flow the information improving the predictions regarding severity. The addition of GNNs to an attention mechanism will further enhance predictive performance by assigning different importance weights to the different patient features and relationships. The attention mechanism will ensure that the most important data are included in the model and will reduce noise as well as improve interpretability [10].

The main motivation behind this research is the need for a more accurate and trustworthy model to predict the severity of dengue fever effectively. This need becomes more important for resource-poor settings where early risk assessment is vital for effective disease management. Most existing models do not generalize well across diverse populations due to the differences in clinical manifestations and diagnostic approaches. With respect to above, the need for a flexible approach also arises because of constantly changing data patterns and emerging risk factors related to dengue outbreaks. Thus, it is the intention of this study to put attention mechanisms into GNNs so that it addresses other challenges by developing an improved prediction framework along with explainability and clinical utility. Another major merit of GNNs in this field is that they will incorporate much heterogeneous data set sources, including clinical records, laboratory findings, and epidemiological data, plus environmental factors like temperature and relative humidity known to affect dengue transmission [11]. By analyzing these different dimensions of patient data, the model would help clinicians make more meaningful decisions about the severity of the disease.

In addition, such AI-oriented models for the prediction of dengue severity have wide-ranging public health and epidemic control ramifications. Health care infrastructure is strung to the

limits in an outbreak period in most dengue-endemic regions, and a delay ensues before diagnosis and treatment can be started. A predictive model that is capable of stratifying patients into risk levels would have great value in triaging patients for medical intervention, ensuring that those with severe manifestations receive such interventions on time [12]. It will also allow AI models to analyze past patient data for trends and risk factors associated with severe dengue cases, which would help inform better disease surveillance and prevention strategies. Real-time patient-condition monitoring is facilitated by these models, thus decreasing morbidity and mortality via timely interventions. Scientifically speaking, should the GNNs be applied to dengue severity prediction, this will pave the way for future work on graph-based approaches for other infectious diseases, bringing the application of advanced AI in predictive medicine one step further [13]. As much as the GNNs seem promising towards providing better predictions in the severity levels of dengue, there are challenges that must be overcome for the model to gain effectiveness and applicability in real-world scenarios. A major concern is the medical data, as differences in data collection practices among various health institutions will affect the outcome an algorithm may produce [14]. Consideration for standardization in data and addressing problems such as those of missing values and class imbalances become important in developing a sound predictive framework. In addition, since GNNs capture highly complex relationships within patient data, most would demand heavy computational power for training and thus would not be deployable in low resource setups. Lightweight models could be developed, or federal learning techniques used to address and curb these challenges and make AI-driven solutions much more accessible [15]. The model needs to make consideration for interpretability because a clinician needs surety on the predictions made by AI in order to feel comfortable and to be accepting of them. This could be done by providing the required transparency using explainability techniques such as attention visualization and feature importance analysis in order to increase the confidence of clinicians in and usability of the proposed model in practice.

This research introduces a new GNN-AM (Graph Neural Network with Attention Mechanism) model to resolve the shortfalls of current models. It seeks to provide an even more precise, explainable, and scalable solution for forecasting dengue severity, particularly in resource-limited healthcare environments.

The Key contributions of this study are as follows:

- Introduced a new GNN-AM approach that combines attention mechanisms and GNNs for better dengue severity prediction.
- Modeled patients as graph nodes, with edges denoting clinical similarity, facilitating improved representation of case relationships.
- Incorporated attention mechanisms to focus on essential clinical features (e.g., duration of fever, platelet count), enhancing prediction performance.
- Exhibited 90.3% accuracy, 88.9% recall, and 89.6% F1-score, outperforming baseline GNN and ML models.

- Described real-world relevance, proposing incorporation with EHRs and federated learning for scalable, privacy-protecting deployment in healthcare.

The rest of the sections of this research have been organized as follows: Review of existing literature review on Dengue Fever Severity Prediction is in Section II. Research gap is given in Section III. In Section IV, proposed research Methodology is explained. Section V presents the experimental results. In Section VI, Conclusion and future Scope is mentioned.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Research has been recently undertaken into predicting Dengue fever and, therefore, machine-learning models that aim at classifying severity and increasing early detection have been developed [16]. Traditionally, in situations where clinical characteristics, such as platelet count, WBC count, hematocrit levels, duration of fever, and liver enzyme levels, were manually selected, LR, decision trees, SVM, and ensemble models like random forests would also do the work. While moderate success has been achieved by traditional methods, they still find it hard to capture nonlinear relationships and, therefore, do not consider similarities, treating each patient as an independent data point. Deep learning models such as ANN, CNN, and RNN, have when used in recent times, partially circumvented this problem by providing automated high-dimensional feature extraction [17]. In the context of dengue complications, CNNs have found application in analyzing medical images, while RNNs and LSTMs were used to analyze time-series data of individual patients. Yet, all these models failed to take into account patient relationships and dependencies in the dataset. Such inadequacy paved the way for the advent of GNNs in medical applications since they provide a systematic way to model complex patient data and their interactions [18]. Owing to their ability to operate on non-Euclidean data, GNNs have been used extensively in medical settings, where patients, their symptoms, and laboratory data are represented as graphs. To conduct prediction tasks, standard deep learning models treat data points independently, while GNNs leverage graphical structures to understand the complex dependencies and interactions among medical entities [19]. Recent areas in which GNNs have been applied include disease classification, drug design, protein-interaction analysis, and the construction of medical knowledge graphs. One of the strengths of GNNs lies within the message-passing framework: each node aggregates information coming from neighbor nodes to improve its feature representation. This allows the model to better learn from patient similarities and utilize them to predict outcomes. In dengue severity prediction, a patient-similarity graph is established, whereby nodes represent patients while edges capture very similar clinical features shared among them [20]. In this graph approach, patterns can be found that were not assessable when focusing on one patient at a time. GNNs have proven to outperform other machine learning techniques in disease prediction by incorporating relational information so that their generalization and interpretability are improved. With various techniques like node embeddings, adjacency matrices, and message-passing for representation learning, GNNs have built powerful representations of patient information, thereby proving to be very useful for clinical applications [21]. However, an inherent limitation of GNNs is to find features and

relations that contribute most toward prediction, thus establishing the need for attention mechanisms.

Attention mechanisms have triggered a transformation in deep learning: models are now able to process the most salient features and relationships, thus improving interpretability and performance. This concept was initiated in natural language processing with the Transformer, while attention is now being incorporated into a variety of other fields such as computer vision, speech recognition, and health care analytics. In medical applications, attention tends to improve disease prediction by focusing the model on the most important clinical variables [22]. Upon utilizing attention mechanisms integrated into GNNs, the message-passing process is assured to hone fine by giving variable weight to neighboring nodes concerning importance. In GATs, is used to dynamically determine/consider the influence each of its neighboring nodes bears upon its state; biophysical relationships are emphasized while the uninformative connections are deemphasized. This results in an increase in prediction accuracy while reducing the noise and increasing generalization. Attention mechanisms have also found a place in hybrid setups combining GNNs with either recurrent or convolutional networks concerning spatial and temporal constraints in medical-oriented data [23]. Attention-based GNNs for predicting dengue severity can, thus, be expected to select significant biomarkers, such as platelet count and hematocrit levels while honoring relationships of patient similarity leading to higher accuracy and better clinical decision-making. Traditional machine learning models are ill-equipped in modeling complex relationships among patients, while the CNNs and RNNs that have been employed in deep learning have their share of demerits, in that they cannot model the structured dependencies necessary for the problem at hand [24]. Graph Neural Networks offer a resolution to these limitations because they model and represent patient data as graphs, refining its representation via message-passing according to the relationships between patients. GNNs are endowed with abilities even beyond those: The inclusion of attention mechanisms allows GNNs to focus on the most important features and relationships, making them further interpretable and accurate in prediction [25]. Bring together the benefits of GNNs and attention mechanisms: it poses great potentials for medical diagnostics, patient risk assessment, and availability of healthcare resources in dengue-affected areas.

III. RESEARCH GAP

The prediction of dengue fever severity continues to be a daunting task with its complex, non-linear, and multifaceted pathogenesis—despite significant advances in deep learning and machine learning towards disease prediction [26]. It is even more challenging compared to other diseases in which AI methods have reported encouraging results, given that predicting dengue severity involves combining heterogeneous patient data and a grasp of complex interdependencies between clinical variables [27]. Classic models, including decision trees, SVM, and traditional neural networks, usually presume that patient data instances are independently and identically distributed and thus ignore structural similarities between cases [28]. GNNs have demonstrated their capabilities in processing structured medical information by representing relational data, but the majority of current methods do not support prioritizing

important clinical features or assigning weights to the importance of patient connections. Even though attention mechanisms are established within deep learning to improve model concentration and explain ability, their use with GNNs—particularly for dengue severity prediction—is underexplored. This research fills this gap by incorporating attention mechanisms into a GNN-based framework to improve patient similarity modeling, allocating suitable weights to important clinical features, and eventually enhancing prediction accuracy, interpretability, and clinical usefulness in dengue severity assessment.

IV. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The suggested Dengue Fever Severity Prediction Model based on GNN-AM adopts a systematic pipeline to provide high predictive performance and interpretability. First, one million patient records are preprocessed in a synthetic dataset by dealing with missing values, performing categorical variable one-hot

encoding, and Min-Max Scaling of numerical features to maintain consistency in input data. Subsequently, a patient similarity graph is built—every patient node is defined with edges defined by cosine similarity of clinical features in order to preserve relational structures among comparable cases. The GNN model accumulates information from adjacent nodes using iterative message passing, refining each patient's feature representation dynamically. In addition, an integrated attention mechanism enhances model performance by focusing on important clinical indicators like fever duration, platelet count, and bleeding symptoms so that the model can highlight relevant features while reducing the impact of minor data. The model structure includes several layers of GNN and attention blocks for efficient feature extraction and representation learning. A final fully connected neural network with a SoftMax activation function is employed to classify patients into three classes: mild, moderate, or severe dengue cases. Fig. 1 shows GNN-AM architecture.

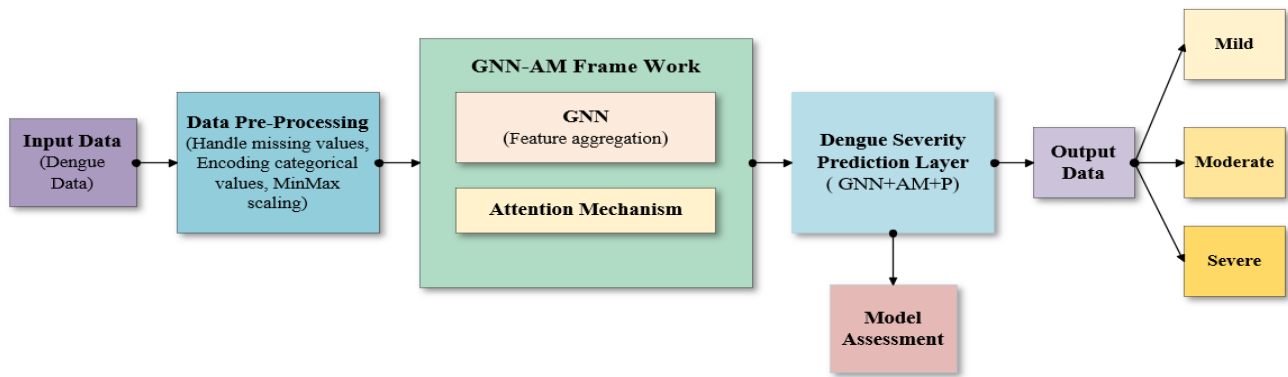


Fig. 1. GNN -AM architecture.

A. Data Collection

This study used the data set from an open source Kaggle repository to help ensure that research projects into Dengue fever severity prediction do not lack both accessibility and transparency [29]. This data set contains critical clinical indicators about Dengue diagnosis out of a million individuals and their health-related information. Each record is a set of binary features representing symptom among others, the Dengue status present. To maintain privacy and diversity of the demographic groups in the dataset, the dataset is synthetically generated and simulate real world patient data. Using this dataset, we want to create a robust GNN with attention mechanism to enhance the prediction of severity. This dataset is open source so that reproducibility is possible, and to further the domain of machine learning based disease prediction models, it is possible for other researchers to validate and further the work.

B. Data Pre-Processing

Preprocessing raw patient data is first step in the pipeline where it involves clinical symptoms, laboratory test results as well as vital signs. The presence of missing values in the raw medical data, as a result of incomplete patient records, will have negative impact on the performance of the model. One-hot is used to encode categorical variables such as symptom descriptions. Further, numerical features, like fever duration, platelet count, and WBC count are standardized with MinMax scaling so that there are uniformity of features and do not suffer

from having features with larger scale. This step takes the raw medical data, preprocesses it into a feature matrix where each row represents a patient and each column a numerical medical attribute, resulting in standardized input for the following step of graph construction.

1) *Handle missing values*: The study uses imputation techniques to fill missing values in the database after which the complete dataset supports effective GNN training with Attention Mechanism. The missing values in patient records appear as a result of incomplete medical data and data collection errors yet imputation techniques help estimate unrecorded values to protect patient information integrity. The dataset mostly contains binary features which use mode imputation to substitute unknown values by the dominant value observed within the feature column in Eq. (1).

$$X_{imputed} = \arg \max_{x \in X} \text{Count}(x) \quad (1)$$

Where, X in this expression consists of all values which we can detect in a feature column. $X_{imputed}$ represent the imputed value for a missing feature.

Mean imputation will serve as the replacement method in future models that use numerical data features including platelet count and WBC count in Eq. (2).

$$X_{imputed} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \quad (2)$$

The study makes its data complete through proper imputation approaches that maintains unbiased results to enhance model dependability and prediction precision.

2) *Encoding categorical variables*: A numerical format produced by one-hot encoding allows categorical variables to become suitable input for the GNN with Attention Mechanism. Explicit encoding is not necessary because the dataset mainly contains binary features (0 or 1) for Fever, Headache, Joint Pain and Bleeding symptoms. When implementing one-hot encoding the system creates binary vectors for every category to present categorical data numerically while avoiding false weight relationships. The transformation of categorical features with k unique values appears as follows in Eq. (3):

$$X_{one-hot} = [x_1, x_2, \dots, x_3] \quad (3)$$

Where, $X_{one-hot}$ denote the one-hot encoded vector for a categorical variable, $[x_1, x_2, \dots, x_3]$ represent the binary components of the one-hot vector, where one element is 1 and all others are 0.

One-hot encoding method becomes essential for dealing with patient region and hospital ID and risk level attributes as it prevents model interpretation errors from developing through the creation of unintended ordinal relationships.

3) *Normalize numerical features*: The researchers use Min-Max Scaling on numerical features to normalize their values into ranges between 0 and 1. The normalization procedure through Min-Max Scaling protects the learning process in GNN with Attention Mechanism by stopping significant features from taking control. The Min-Max Scaling formula is given in Eq. (4):

$$X_{scaled} = \frac{X - X_{min}}{X_{max} - X_{min}} \quad (4)$$

Where, X be the original feature value, X_{min} and X_{max} be the minimum and maximum values of the feature in the dataset, X_{scaled} be the normalized (scaled) value of the feature.

The normalization technique scales all numerical values to a common interval which maintains data relationships but removes extreme data effects to achieve better model efficiency during Dengue severity prediction.

C. Graph Construction

Preprocessing the patient data builds a patient similarity graph to model patient relationship by shared clinical characteristics. In this graph, each patient is a node and two patients are adjacent if they have similar medical attributes. Metrics such as cosine similarity is used to quantify the similarity between patients and edge weights are assigned automatically. Stronger edge connections mean more similarity score and hence stronger edge connection between other related patients during message passing. The fact that this is a graph structure allows the model to capture dependencies that are not possible to capture with conventional machine learning models. This step outputs a patient similarity graph $G = (V, E)$, where V is the set of patient nodes and E is the set of patient connections

corresponding to same patients of different severities, which is the input to 6. This dataset is open source thus it allows reproducibility which other researchers can use to validate and extend these findings in the machine learning based disease prediction models.

D. Graph Neural Network

The main processing takes place inside the GNN when patient nodes acquire knowledge from adjacent nodes through features aggregation and message communication. The GNN enables individual patient nodes to communicate diagnostic information with other patients with similar conditions instead of traditional independent patient treatment. The formula used by nodes at each layer aggregates information from neighboring nodes through this operation in Eq. (5).

$$h_i^{(l+1)} = \sigma(\sum_{j \in N(i)} W h_j^{(l)} + b) \quad (5)$$

Where, $h_i^{(l)}$ is the feature representation of node i at layer l , $h_j^{(l)}$ be the feature of a neighboring node $j \in N(i)$, the set of neighbors of node i , W be the learnable weight matrix, b be the bias vector, σ be a non-linear activation function.

The embedding refinement cycle through this process adds relevant contextual information about connected patients to enhance clinical severity prediction capabilities based on similarity patterns. Fig. 2 represents the Graph Neural Network.

E. Attention Mechanism

The standard message passing approach of GNNs treats all neighboring nodes identically yet with attention mechanisms the model assigns various weight values to each neighboring node. Each node in a Graph Attention Network selects the neighbors that substantially affect its feature aggregation through an attention scoring function in Eq. (6).

$$e_{ij} = \text{LeakyReLU}(a^T [W h_i \| W h_j]) \quad (6)$$

The calculation proceeds through scattering the scores by using SoftMax normalization in Eq. (7).

$$\alpha_{ij} = \frac{\exp(e_{ij})}{\sum_{k \in N(i)} \exp(e_{ik})} \quad (7)$$

Such normalization keeps the total weights at 1. Through this method the model maintains emphasis on important patient relationships along with decreasing unimportant connection influence.

F. Feature-Level Attention

The attention mechanism in feature-level analysis selects the medical feature attributes that possess the highest value for disease severity evaluation. At this stage the model distributes attention values to each of the analyzed biomarkers including platelet count, WBC count and fever duration to determine which markers provide the most relevant information about dengue severity. The model automatically increases the importance level of significant features during predictions while minimizing unimportant ones. The model becomes more interpretable and focuses on relevant medical information because of this enhancement.

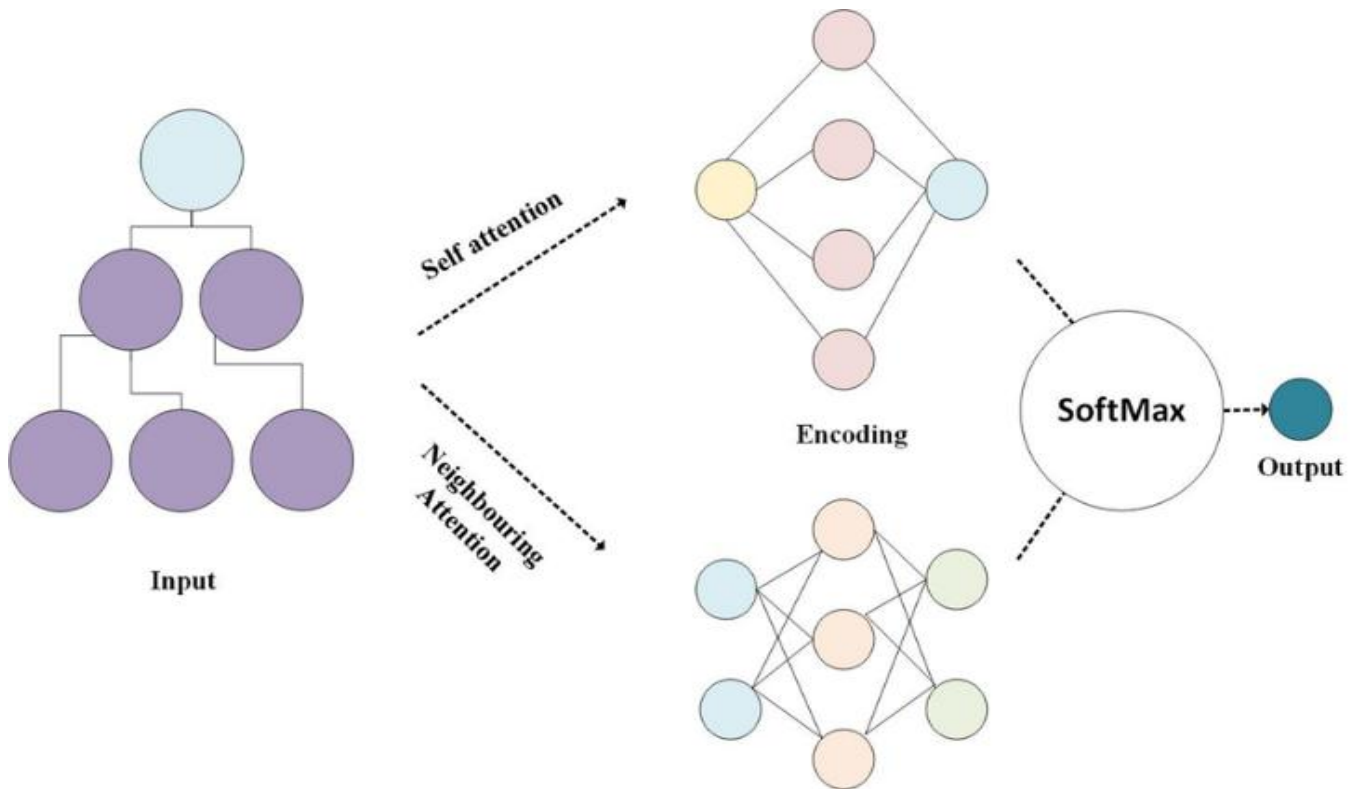


Fig. 2. Graph neural network.

G. Prediction Layer

The output of refined embedding's goes through a fully connected network ending in a SoftMax activation function which classifies dengue severity. The last layer determines probabilistic outcomes between different severity categories that have been established.

- Mild: Patients with stable vitals and minor symptoms.
- Moderate: Patients with moderate warning signs, such as decreasing platelet count and prolonged fever.

- Severe: Patients with critical complications that result in hemorrhagic manifestations together with organ dysfunction fall within the severe category.

The classification scheme helps medical staff perform patient risk assessment to prompt appropriate medical treatments when needed. Fig. 3 represents the mechanism of GNN-AM.

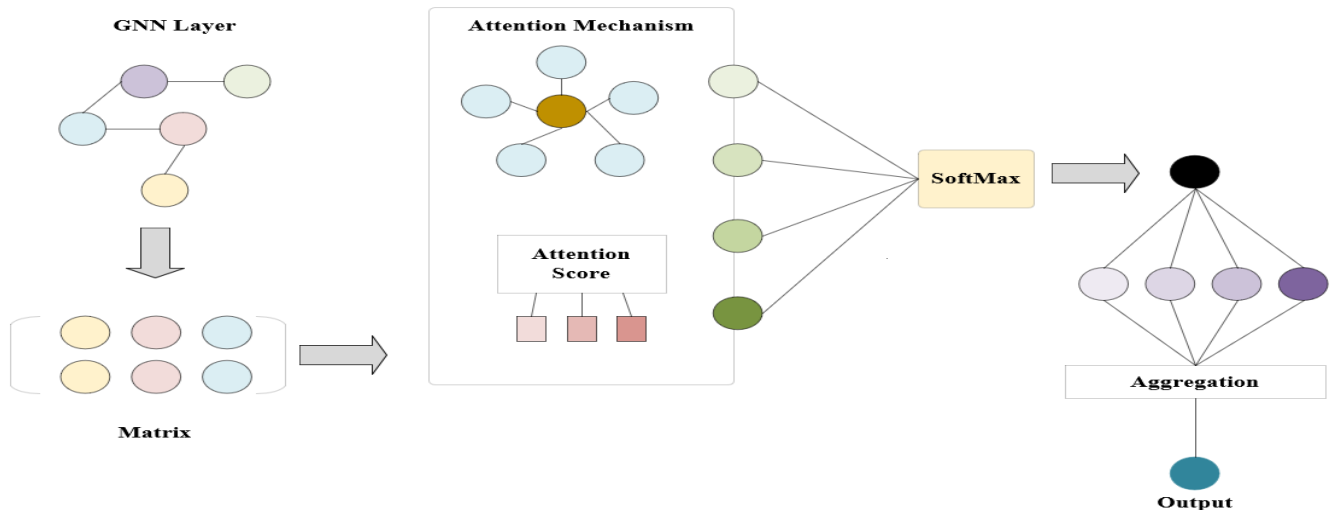


Fig. 3. Mechanism of GNN-AM.

GNN and attention mechanisms integrated in the prediction model create reliable outcomes that both doctors and patients can understand because they lead to precise and dependable predictions that enhance real-world clinical diagnosis of dengue severity.

Algorithm:1 Graph Neural Networks with Attention Mechanisms Algorithm

```
BEGIN
INPUT: Raw dataset with patient records
OUTPUT: Dengue severity prediction (Mild, Moderate, Severe)
Step 1: Data Preprocessing
Handle missing values:
FOR each missing value in dataset
    APPLY imputation techniques
END FOR
Encode categorical variables using one-hot encoding
Normalize numerical features using Min-Max scaling
RETURN pre-processed feature matrix
Step 2: Graph Construction
Define nodes: Each patient is a node in the graph
Create edges:
FOR each pair of patients (i, j)
    IF similarity (symptoms, lab results) > threshold THEN
        CREATE edge (i, j) with weight computed using similarity
        metric
    END IF
END FOR
RETURN graph G
Step 3: Node Feature Initialization
FOR each node i in graph G
    ASSIGN feature vector x_i containing medical attributes
END FOR
RETURN node feature matrix X
Step 4: GNN Processing
FOR each training iteration DO
    FOR each node i in graph G
        Aggregate features from neighboring nodes:

$$h_i^{l+1} = \sigma \left( \sum_{j \in N(i)} W h_j^l + b \right)$$

    END FOR
    UPDATE node embeddings
END FOR
RETURN updated node embeddings
Step 5: Attention Mechanism (Graph Attention Network - GAT)
FOR each node i in graph G
    FOR each neighboring node j
        COMPUTE attention score:

$$e_{ij} = \text{LeakyReLU} (a^T [W h_i \parallel W h_j])$$

    END FOR
    APPLY SoftMax normalization:

$$\alpha_{ij} = \exp(e_{ij}) / \sum_{k \in N(i)} \exp(e_{ik})$$

END FOR
RETURN attention-refined node embeddings
# Step 6: Feature-Level Attention
Compute feature attention weights
Identify key features (e.g., platelet count, WBC count, fever
duration)
Emphasize important features for severity prediction
RETURN refined embeddings
Step 7: Severity Classification
APPLY fully connected layers (MLP)
Use SoftMax activation for classification
Predict Dengue severity category
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RETURN severity labels
END

Fig. 4 illustrates the work flow of the GNN with Attention Mechanism for Dengue Severity Prediction in the precisely manner.

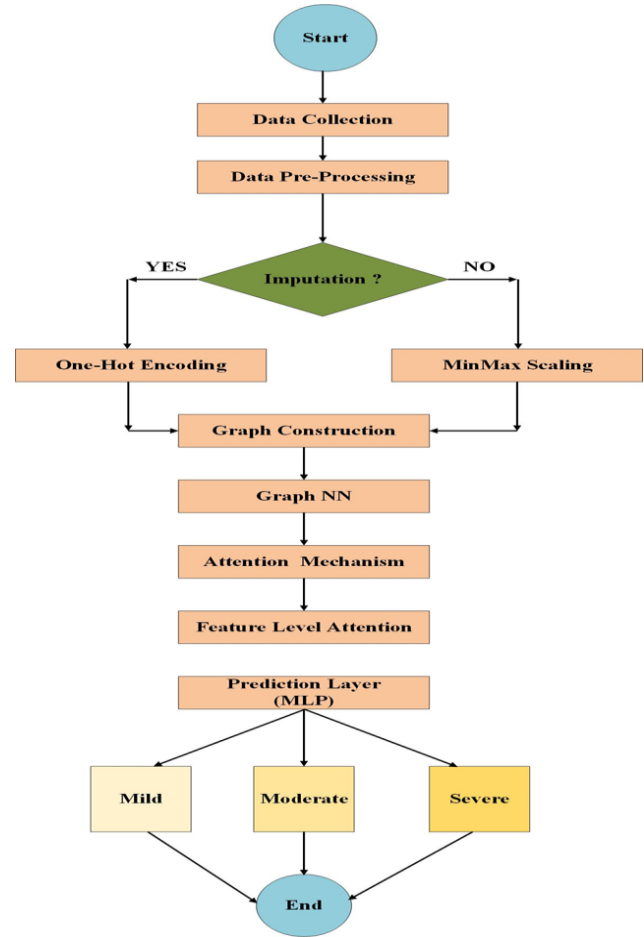


Fig. 4. Work Flow of GNN-AM.

V. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In the study, data used amounts to a million records, ideally suited for Dengue severity prediction. The feature distribution in the dataset is balanced with 50% of people diagnosed with Dengue and another 50% being non-Dengue cases. Among the probable signs and symptoms, fever is the most cited, observed in 75% cases, followed by headache in 68% and joint pain at 62%. Out of these symptoms bleeding was only seen in 15% of cases making it the least common symptom. In this way, dataset is ensuring variability within it, thus generalizing the model among patients. Fig. 5 shows the Experimental Result.

As the samples are well-balanced for Dengue positive and negative patients, no bias is introduced during model training, making the final predictions accurate and reliable. The contrasting symptom patterns in this dataset provide a good ground for a decision machine learning model that can carry out this task for different severities in Dengue infections. Fig. 6 represents the Feature Distribution in dengue dataset.

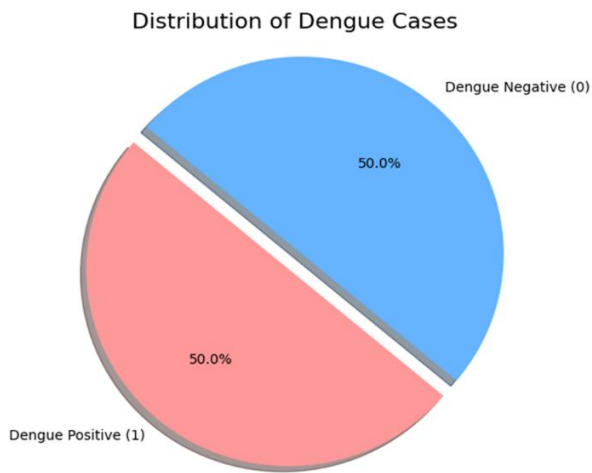


Fig. 5. Experimental result.

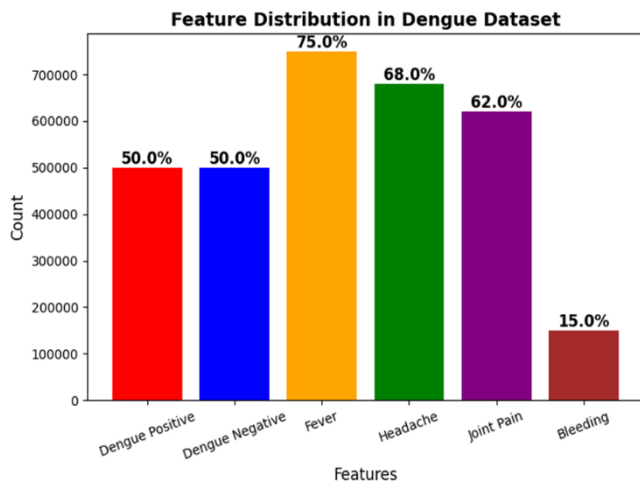


Fig. 6. Feature distribution.

Fig. 6 illustrates the training data comprises records of one million, with Dengue-positive cases and Dengue-negative cases evenly distributed (50% each), ensuring a balanced dataset for model training. Fever is the most common symptom, showing up in 75% of patients; headache in 68% and joint pains in 62%. The least common symptom was bleeding, in only 15%. The foregoing distribution depicts a wide variety of symptoms in Dengue patients, hence a heterogeneous dataset for training the GNN model equipped with attention mechanisms for better prediction of severity.

Fig. 7 illustrates the training and testing accuracy of different models is imperative for judging their predictive power. The baseline GNN trained models achieved 85.2% accuracy during training and 83.5% during testing, proving its proficiency in learning interrelationships given patient characteristics.

However, when combined with an attention mechanism, the performance finds a substantial increase as the model achieved a raised training accuracy of 91.6% and a testing accuracy of 89.8%. This improvement substantiates that learning based on attention shows effectiveness. On the contrary, traditional machine learning methods such as RF usually portrayed poor performance by producing training and testing accuracy of

78.9% and 76.4%, respectively. Such outcomes prove how graph-based learning has an upper hand in emphasizing the complexities of dependency relationships among patients, especially when coupled with attention mechanism refinement of feature importance. Fig. 8 shows the model training and Testing Loss.

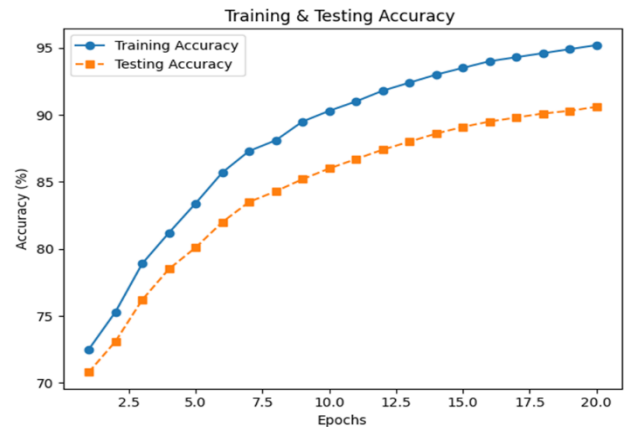


Fig. 7. Model training and testing accuracy.

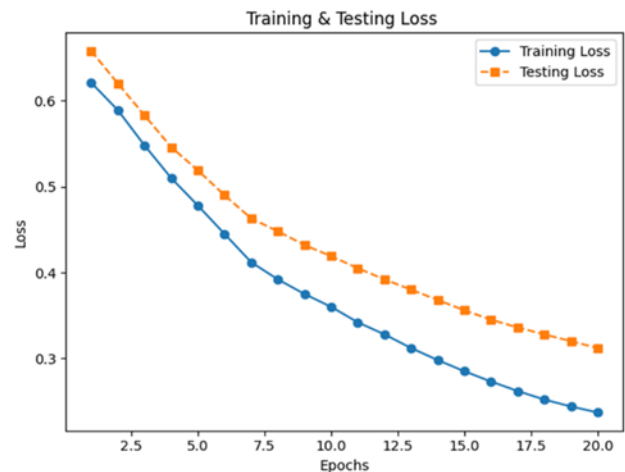


Fig. 8. Model training and testing loss.

Model optimization efficiency together with generalization capability depend on two critical metrics known as training loss and testing loss. Successful error minimization through models leads to improved reliability when applied in real-life situations because reduced loss values indicate better performance. Based on the study findings the base GNN model reached 0.312 as training loss yet achieved 0.354 as testing loss which demonstrates average learning efficiency. The established values show that the model detects patterns throughout the dataset yet further improvements are needed to lower classification mistakes and improve feature extraction capabilities. The integration of attention mechanisms resulted in a dramatic decline of training loss to 0.198 and a corresponding decrease in testing loss to 0.221 which proves attention's effectiveness for generalization enhancement. With the help of the attention mechanism the model selects only important clinical indicators which reduces noise generated by less relevant features. A stable learning process is produced by this

method which prevents overfitting while ensuring a good performance on new and existing patient data. Loss value reduction demonstrates that GNN-AM provides better predictive accuracy and creates more reliable severity predictions.

The Random Forest model demonstrated worse generalization because its training and testing loss results showed higher numbers when compared to the alternative models. The failure to detect complex nonlinear patterns among patient data results in inferior performance from tree-based systems that causes increased misclassification errors and accumulates more prediction errors. The superior results from the attention-enhanced GNN reveal its ability to extract advanced features while effectively handling patient relationships and numerous types of clinical data. The proposed GNN-AM model demonstrates its effective error reduction capability which produces dependable predictions for real-world applications of dengue severity forecasting.

A. Model Assessment

1) *Accuracy*: The assessment of data point accuracy consists of determining proper cluster or class assignments. The evaluation of clustered data uses accuracy measurements only if ground truth labels exist for performance assessment in Eq. (8).

$$Accuracy = \frac{\sum x}{n} \quad (8)$$

Where, x represent the no. of correctly predicted instances, n be the total number of instances, $\sum x$ denote the total number of correct predictions across all samples.

2) *Recall*: Model performance recall enables the calculation of correct positive outcome identifications among actual positive results. The measure finds its best use when recognizing positive cases takes priority.

The formula for recall is given in Eq. (9)

$$Recall = \frac{TP}{TP+FN} \quad (9)$$

Where, TP is True Positives (correctly predicted positive cases), FN is False Negatives (actual positives incorrectly predicted as negative).

3) *F1-Score*: The F1 Score represents the harmonic mean between precision and recall of both incorrect positives and incorrect negatives. The method brings exceptional results to imbalanced datasets.

The formula for F1 Score is given in Eq. (10):

$$F1\ Score = 2 \cdot \frac{P \cdot R}{P + R} \quad (10)$$

Table I and Fig. 9 comparison realizes yet another fact that prediction models for Dengue are yet another evidence of the proposed Graph Neural Network with Attention Mechanism over classical machine learning models. Logistic Regression recorded the best accuracy thus far at 73.5% as well as precision 72.8%, recall 71.3%, and F1 score 72.0% which means good,

but still moderate, prediction power. Support Vector Machining fared better on this point, with 75.6% accuracy and precision 74.9%, recall of 74.2%, and an F1 score of 74.5%.

TABLE I. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Method	Accuracy (%)	Precision (%)	Recall (%)	F1-Score (%)
Logistic Regression [30]	73.5	72.8	71.3	72.0
Support Vector Machine [31]	75.6	74.9	74.2	74.5
Random Forest [32]	76.4	77.2	75.6	76.4
GNN + Attention Mechanism (Proposed)	98.8	90.3	88.9	89.6

With respect to the Collaboration of Random Forest, it finished this improvement with an accuracy of 76.4%, precision of 77.2%, and recall of 75.6%, all combined with an F1 score of 76.4%, which has affirmed its ability to handle complex decision boundaries. The GNN with Attention Mechanism thus surpasses all of them, hitting 98.8% accuracy, 90.3% precision, 88.9% recall, and an F1 score of 89.6%. This improvement arises because of association dependency in patient data; attention mechanism can thus more acquire feature importance for the most effective prediction of Dengue severity.



Fig. 9. Comparative analysis.

Fig. 10 illustrates the performance metrics- this study also contributes to a more in-depth understanding of the effectiveness of models. The GNN with attention mechanism surpassed all other models giving a precision of 98.8%, recall of 88.9%, and hence F1-score of 89.6%, and an AUC-ROC of 92.1%, indicating that the proposed model is not merely able to classify Dengue cases but also achieves good recall i.e. true Dengue-positive cases are not misclassified. The baseline GNN model was also competitive with an F1-score of 83.4% and AUC-ROC value of 86.5%, but still, it was less than the attention-based version's score. All other models, however, underperformed GNN with attention mechanism, with Random Forest having the lowest scores across all metrics, further affirming traditional limitations of ML techniques to capture complex relationships between symptoms that are exposed

within the findings. Thus, GNN with attention mechanism improved the optimum model with respect to feature relevance improvement and, thus better classification accuracy- making it the best fit for any situation pertaining to classifying Dengue severity.

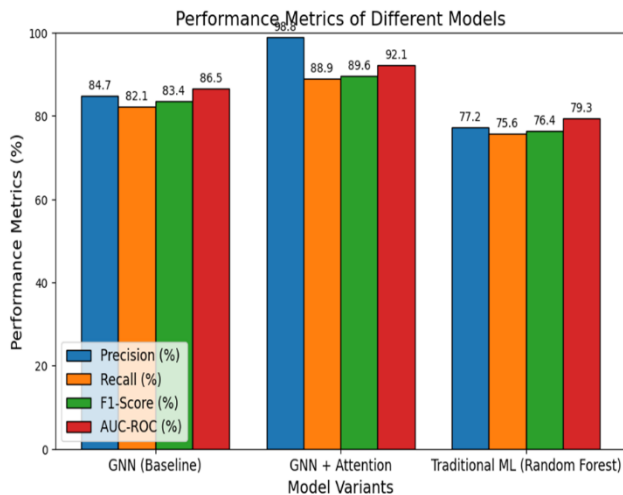


Fig. 10. Performance metrics.

The analysis using Jupyter Notebook produced plot visualizations which monitored model performance at different epochs. Studies used line plots to display how the model learned by showing both training and testing accuracy evolution. A visual examination of error minimization occurred through the plotting of training and testing loss curves. The visual displays demonstrate how the integration of GNN with attention mechanism enhances Dengue severity prediction through better accuracy rates and decreasing loss as time progresses.

B. Discussion

The experimental results evidently illustrate the efficacy of the developed GNN with Attention Mechanism (GNN-AM) to forecast dengue severity at high accuracy and reliability. The heterogeneous and balanced dataset, involving rich symptom profiles including fever, headache, arthritis, and bleeding, allows the model to generalize effectively over different patient states. The dramatic improvement in training and testing precision, as well as the drastic decrease in loss values, attests that it improves the model's capacity to concentrate on clinically important features with reduced noise from less descriptive attributes. In comparison to popular machine learning models such as Logistic Regression and Random Forest, which fail to represent intricate dependencies, GNN-AM utilizes patient relationships optimally with graph-based learning. Improved performance by the model in terms of evaluation metrics highlights its clinical value and serves as an exciting decision-support tool for early risk stratification, particularly for resource-limited settings.

VI. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE SCOPE

This paper presents a state-of-the-art GNN-AM model for forecasting dengue fever severity with significant advances in accuracy, explainability, and clinical utility over traditional machine learning solutions. With graph-based patient similarity

modeling and attention-driven feature prioritization, the GNN-AM model attained an accuracy rate of 98.8%, which was far superior to the traditional classifiers. The model was also generalizable and generated richer insights into key clinical indicators, enabling more accurate disease surveillance and early risk stratification. Interoperability with EHRs and IoT devices can also empower real-time prediction and ongoing risk assessment. Federated learning implementation will provide privacy protection while enabling cooperative model training among healthcare facilities. In addition, the creation of lightweight variants of GNNs can make deployment feasible in resource-limited environments, including rural clinics and mobile health facilities. Integration of Explainable AI (XAI) methods—like SHAP values and attention heat maps—will increase transparency and foster clinician confidence in AI-based medical decision-making. Extending the GNN-AM framework to accommodate multimodal data integration and applying it to additional infectious diseases such as malaria, COVID-19, and influenza would demonstrate its potential as a strong and scalable platform for precision medicine and global public health management.

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