Predicting Medicine Effectiveness and Patient Satisfaction

Insights into Factors Influencing Satisfaction and Common Side Effects



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AGENDA

- 1. Introduction
- 2. Data Overview and Preparation
- 3. Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA)
- 4. Model Selection and Implementation
 - Linear Regression
 - Random Forest Regression
 - Neural Network
- 5. Feature Importance
- 6. Key Findings
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Introduction

Objective: The aim of this project is to

- predict user satisfaction (measured by Excellent Review %) based on Medicine related features,
- identify common side effects, and
- Determine the factors influencing medicine effectiveness.

Data Overview

Dataset: Contains 11,825 records of medicines with attributes such as:

- Medicine Name
- Composition
- Uses
- Side Effects
- Manufacturer
- Patient Satisfaction Ratings
 - Excellent Review %
 - Average Review %
 - Poor Review %

Target: Excellent Review % (user satisfaction)

Features: Average Review %, Poor Review %, side effects, manufacturer, and more.

Data Preparation

Data Cleaning: Ensured NO Missing Values.

Feature Selection: Focused on Numeric Features such as Average Review % and Poor Review %.

Scaling: Applied scaling for features when necessary (for Neural Network model).

Train - Test Split: 80% for training, 20% for testing.

Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA)

Correlation Analysis:

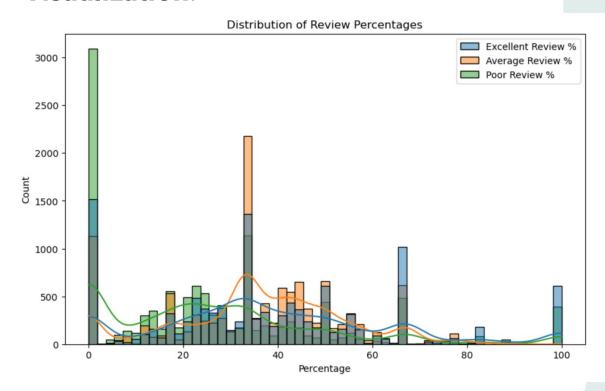
| | Excellent Review % | Average Review % | Poor Review % |
|---------------------------|--------------------|------------------|---------------|
| Excellent Review % | 1.000000 | -0.427963 | -0.725545 |
| Average Review % | -0.427963 | 1.000000 | -0.311464 |
| Poor Review % | -0.725545 | -0.311464 | 1.000000 |

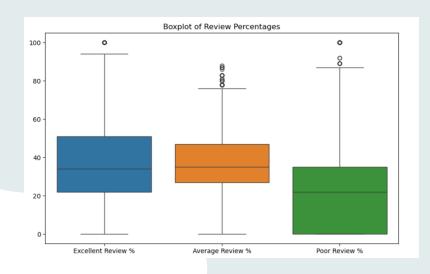
Fig: Correlation Analysis

- Strong Negative correlation between Excellent Review % and Poor Review % (- 0.72).
- Moderate Negative correlation between Excellent Review % and Average Review % (- 0.43)

Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA)

Visualization:





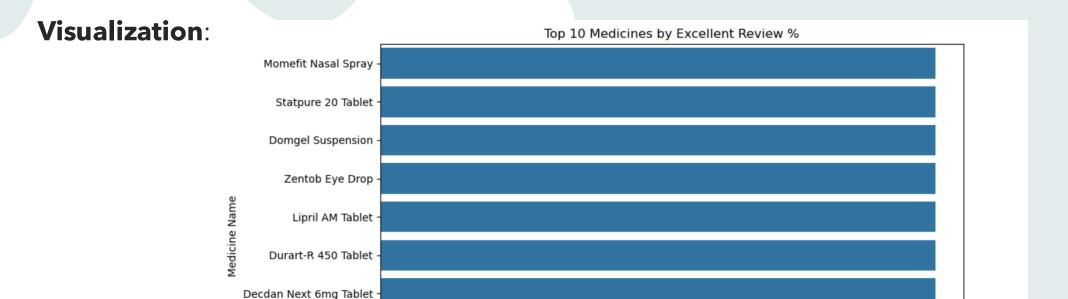
- The distribution of review percentage shows a skew towards medicine with middle range reviews.
- Medicines with a higher Excellent Review % have significantly lower Poor Review %.

Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA)

Laconext 150 Tablet -

Pinom-H 20 Tablet -

Dysliptin 20 Tablet -



20

80

Excellent Review %

100

Common Side Effects and Associated Medicines

Top 5 Common Side Effects

| | Side Effect | Count |
|-----|--|-------|
| 9 | Application site reactions burning irritation | 390 |
| 99 | Hypoglycemia low blood glucose level Headache | 173 |
| 30 | No common side effects seen | 149 |
| 88 | Dizziness Sleepiness Tiredness Uncoordinated b | 126 |
| 374 | Application site reactions burning irritation | 118 |
| 178 | Nausea Abdominal pain Constipation Dizziness H | 112 |
| 119 | Limited data available | 98 |
| 112 | Skin peeling Application site reactions burnin | 95 |
| 107 | Nausea Diarrhea Abdominal pain Hypoglycemia lo | 86 |
| 194 | Muscle pain Weakness Headache Abdominal pain D | 82 |

- 1. Application site reactions burning irritation itching and redness.
- 2. Hypoglycemia low blood glucose level Headache Nausea Dizziness Weakness.
- 3. No common side effects.
- 4. Dizziness Sleepiness Tiredness Uncoordinated body movements.
- 5. Nausea Abdominal pain Diarrhea.
- 6. Skin peeling Erythema skin redness Itching Dry skin Burning sensation at the site of application.

Common Side Effects and Associated Medicines

Associated Medicines

| | Medicine Name | Side_effects |
|-------|-----------------------------------|--|
| 11 | Anovate Cream | Application site reactions burning irritation |
| 43 | Aquasol A Capsule | No common side effects seen |
| 60 | Aziderm 20% Cream | Application site reactions burning irritation |
| 68 | Acivir Cream | Application site reactions burning irritation |
| 77 | Alciflox D Eye/Ear Drops | Application site reactions burning irritation |
| ••• | | |
| 11802 | Zerostiff Sachet Orange Pineapple | No common side effects seen |
| 11806 | Zuemeth Tablet | No common side effects seen |
| 11819 | Zenegra Lido Spray | Allergic reaction Application site reactions b |
| 11823 | Zedruff Shampoo | Application site reactions burning irritation |
| 11824 | Zedruff Shampoo | Application site reactions burning irritation |

Medicines like

- 1. Azilide 500 Tablet,
- 2. Augmentin 625 Duo Tablet, and
- 3. Adalene Nanogel Gel.

Were frequently associated with these side effects.

Insight:

• Medicines with fewer side effects are more likely to receive higher satisfaction scores.

We implemented three different models to predict Excellent Review % based on the selected features:

- 1. Linear Regression (Baseline Model)
- 2. Random Forest Regression (Tree Based Model)
- 3. Feedforward Neural Network (Deep Learning Model)

Model 1: Linear Regression

A simple linear model to predict Excellent Review % based on Average Review % and Poor Review %.

<u>Performance</u>

• Mean Squared Error (MSE): 9.013622768639271e-26

• **R² Score**: 1.0

<u>Takeaway</u>

This Model serves as a baseline but underperforms on complex patterns in the data.

Model 2: Random Forest Regression

An ensemble model that uses multiple decision trees to capture non-linear relationship between features and the target.

<u>Performance</u>

• Mean Squared Error (MSE): 0.18224101479915433

• **R² Score**: 0.9997200366871842

<u>Takeaway</u>

Random Forest performed better than Linear Regression, capturing more complex relationship between features and satisfaction.

Model 3: Neural Network (Feedforward)

A deep learning model with multiple hidden layers to predict Excellent Review %.

<u>Architecture</u>

- 1 input Layer
- 3 Hidden Layers (256, 128, 64 neurons respectively)

<u>Performance</u>

- Mean Squared Error (MSE): 0.0001653805406345694
- R² Score: 0.9999997459381793

<u>Takeaway</u>

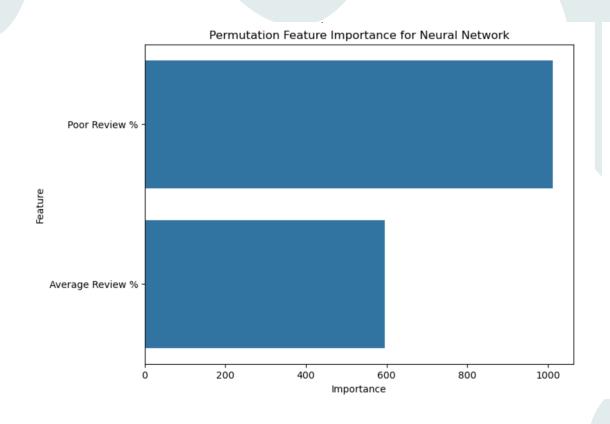
Neural Networks provided the best performance, handling complex interactions between features effectively.

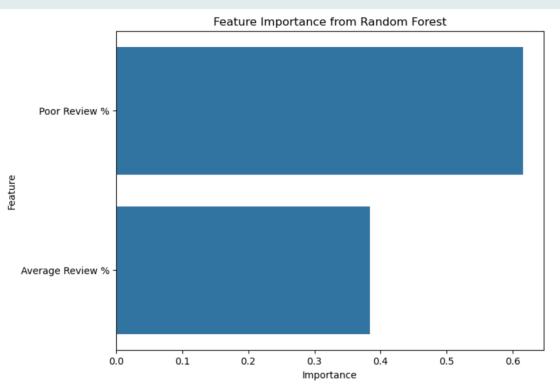
Comparing Model Performance

| Model | MSE | R ² Score |
|-------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Linear Regression | 9.013622768639271e-26 | 1.0 |
| Random Forest | 0.18224101479915433 | 0.9997200366871842 |
| Neural Network | 0.0001653805406345694 | 0.999997459381793 |

The Neural Network achieved the best accuracy, followed by Random Forest.

Feature Importance





Feature Importance

1. Poor Review % is the key driver:

• Both Models (Random Forest and Neural Network) agree that reducing Poor Review % has the highest impact on predicting a higher Excellent Review %. This implies that minimizing negative experiences with medicine can significantly boost patient satisfaction.

2. Average Review % is secondary:

- This suggests that while average reviews have some influence on satisfaction, extreme negative reviews (Poor Review %) have a much stronger effect.
- 3. Actionable Strategy: To improve medicine satisfaction and effectiveness, efforts should focus on reducing the factors that contribute to Poor Reviews, such as minimizing side effects or enhancing the overall effectiveness of the medicine.

Key Finding

- 1. Factors influencing Satisfaction:
 - Higher Excellent Review % is strongly associated with lower Poor Review %.
 - Medicines with fewer and less severe side effects tend to receive higher satisfaction.
- 2. Common Side Effects:
 - Side effects such as nausea, vomiting, and headache are the most common, often associated with lower satisfaction ratings.
- Best Model:
 - The Neural Network model outperformed other models in predicting satisfaction with higher accuracy.

Recommendations and Way Forward

- 1. Focus on reducing the frequency and severity of side effects to improve patient satisfaction.
- 2. Manufacturers should prioritize medicines with fewer side effects to increase Excellent review %.
- 3. use the satisfaction prediction models to identify medicines or categories that need enhancement. Focus on improving medicines that have a high Poor Review % to boost their overall effectiveness and user satisfaction.
- 4. Extend the analysis to include new types of medicines, chronic treatments, or rare conditions where patient feedback may differ significantly.

References

Click the Gdrive link below to find the Jupyter Notebook for the Above Analysis.

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1onGpBZeZ-2cj24hHqPtiwf86dvJjeUSq/view?usp=drive_link

Thank you

