

Machine Learning 基於藥物評價的情感分析模型

機器學習專案報告 | 2022年5月24日



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基於藥物評價的情感分析模型

藥物治療在疾病的治療中起著非常重要的作用和作用。患者對藥物的評價和滿意度也會影響治療進程和醫生的用藥方案。因此，本項目將使用與患者對特定藥物的評論和反饋相關的數據，並將應用機器學習模型來嘗試評估藥物。



研究思路

將對藥物評論向量化，通過評價與其對應的情感傾向進行模型訓練，進而得到對藥物的總體評級。



數據來源

Felix Gräßer et al. Aspect-Based Sentiment Analysis of Drug Reviews Applying Cross-Domain and Cross-Data Learning. In Proceedings of the 2018 International Conference on Digital Health (DH '18). ACM, New York, NY, USA, 121-125.

本次研究的數據集資訊如下：



數據集大小

- ◆ 訓練集：161,000
- ◆ 測試集：53,800



內容資訊

- ◆ 藥品名稱(categorical)
- ◆ 對應病症(categorical)
- ◆ 患者評價(text)
- ◆ 患者評分(numerical)
- ◆ 評價評價日期(date)
- ◆ “按讚數”：認為該評價有用的用戶數量

uniqueID	drugName	condition	review	rating	date	usefulCount
206461	Valsartan	Left Ventricular Dysfuncti	"It has no side effect, I take it in combination of Bystolic	9	20-May-12	27
95260	Guanfacine	ADHD	"My son is halfway through his fourth week of Intuniv. W	8	27-Apr-10	192
92703	Lybrel	Birth Control	"I used to take another oral contraceptive, which had 21 The positive side is that I didn't have any other side	5	14-Dec-09	17
138000	Ortho Evra	Birth Control	"This is my first time using any form of birth control. I&#	8	3-Nov-15	10
35696	Buprenorphine	Opiate Dependence	"Suboxone has completely turned my life around. I feel	9	27-Nov-16	37
155963	Cialis	Benign Prostatic Hyperpl	"2nd day on 5mg started to work with rock hard erection	2	28-Nov-15	43
165907	Levonorgestrel	Emergency Contraceptio	"He pulled out, but he cummed a bit in me. I took the Pl	1	7-Mar-17	5
102654	Aripiprazole	Bipolar Disorde	"Abilify changed my life. There is hope. I was on Zoloft a	10	14-Mar-15	32
74811	Keppra	Epilepsy	" I Ve had nothing but problems with the Keppera : con	1	9-Aug-16	11
48928	Ethinyl estradio	Birth Control	"I had been on the pill for many years. When my doctor	8	8-Dec-16	1
29607	Topiramate	Migraine Prevention	"I have been on this medication almost two weeks, start	9	1-Jan-15	19



工作計畫

- ◆ 數據預處理：刻畫數據結構，討論模型方法
- ◆ 初步模型訓練與算法實現
- ◆ 進階模型探索：多分類模型

01

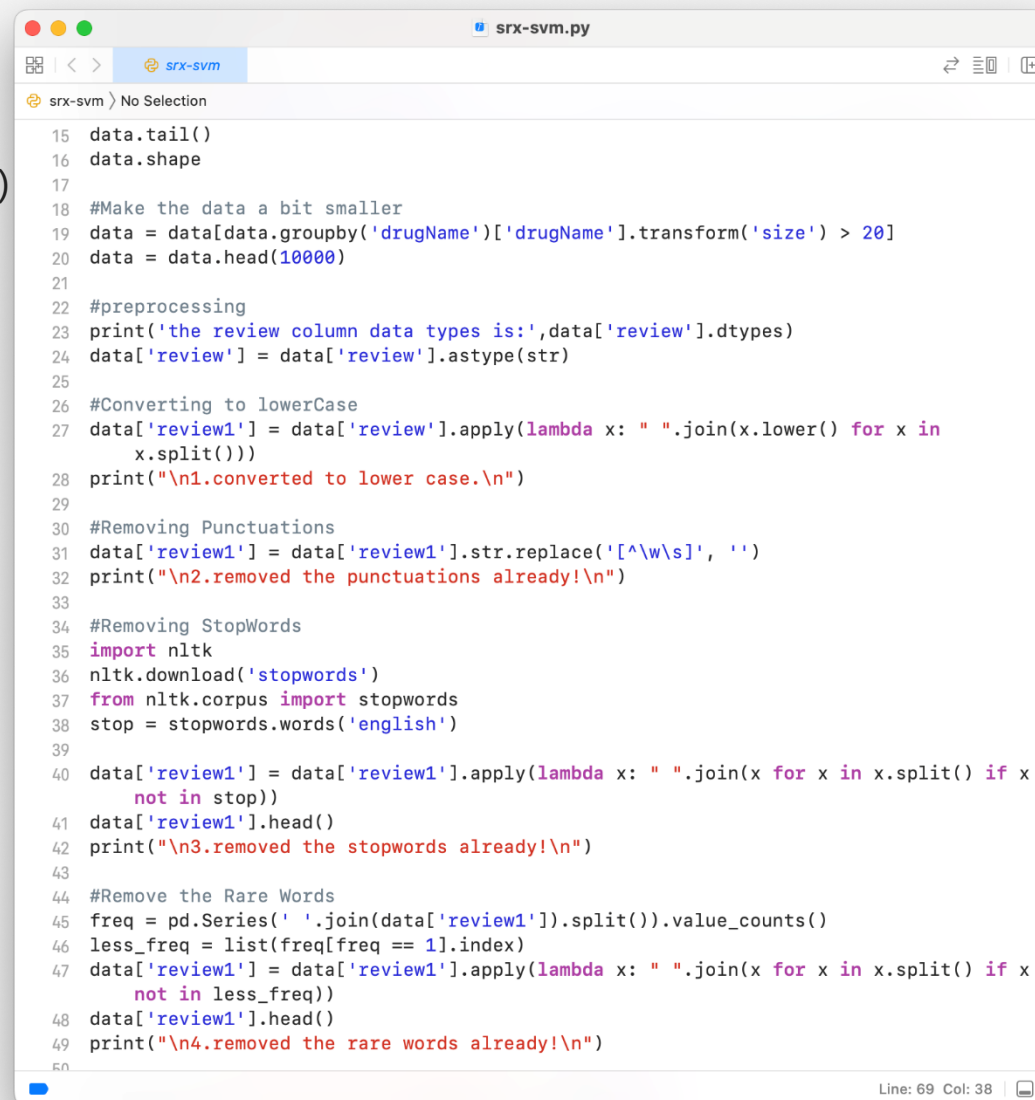
數據量控制

- ◆ 刪除缺失值，並隨機選取了10000個數據作為研究對象
- ◆ 刪除無關列 (uniqueID, condition, date, usefulCount列)
- ◆ 刪除少於20個評價的藥物，保證評價具有代表性

02

文本訊息的處理

- ◆ 統一格式：刪除標點符號、大寫字母變為小寫字母
- ◆ 刪除Stop Words (如 “the” , “a” , “in”等詞語)
- ◆ 刪除出現頻率過少的詞
- ◆ 提取詞句：
 - SnowballStemmer: 刪除相似單詞
 - PorterStemmer: 刪除單詞中常見的形態詞尾和固定詞尾



```
srx-svm.py
srx-svm > No Selection

15 data.tail()
16 data.shape
17
18 #Make the data a bit smaller
19 data = data[data.groupby('drugName')['drugName'].transform('size') > 20]
20 data = data.head(10000)
21
22 #preprocessing
23 print('the review column data types is:', data['review'].dtypes)
24 data['review'] = data['review'].astype(str)
25
26 #Converting to lowerCase
27 data['review1'] = data['review'].apply(lambda x: " ".join(x.lower() for x in
    x.split()))
28 print("\n1.converted to lower case.\n")
29
30 #Removing Punctuations
31 data['review1'] = data['review1'].str.replace('[^\w\s]', '')
32 print("\n2.removed the punctuations already!\n")
33
34 #Removing StopWords
35 import nltk
36 nltk.download('stopwords')
37 from nltk.corpus import stopwords
38 stop = stopwords.words('english')
39
40 data['review1'] = data['review1'].apply(lambda x: " ".join(x for x in x.split() if x
    not in stop))
41 data['review1'].head()
42 print("\n3.removed the stopwords already!\n")
43
44 #Remove the Rare Words
45 freq = pd.Series(' '.join(data['review1']).split()).value_counts()
46 less_freq = list(freq[freq == 1].index)
47 data['review1'] = data['review1'].apply(lambda x: " ".join(x for x in x.split() if x
    not in less_freq))
48 data['review1'].head()
49 print("\n4.removed the rare words already!\n")
50
```

Line: 69 Col: 38

03

情感極性

- ◆ 加入特徵——情感極性 (polarity)
- ◆ 情感極性 (polarity)：取值範圍為-1 ~ 1，其中-1代表消極情緒，0代表中性，1代表積極情緒。

```
#Stemming and lemmatization
from textblob import TextBlob, Word, Blobber
from nltk.stem import PorterStemmer
st = PorterStemmer()

data['review1'] = data['review1'].apply(lambda x: " ".join([st.stem(word) for word
in x.split()]))

data['review1'] = data['review1'].apply(lambda x: " ".join([Word(word).lemmatize()
for word in x.split()]))
data['review1'].head()

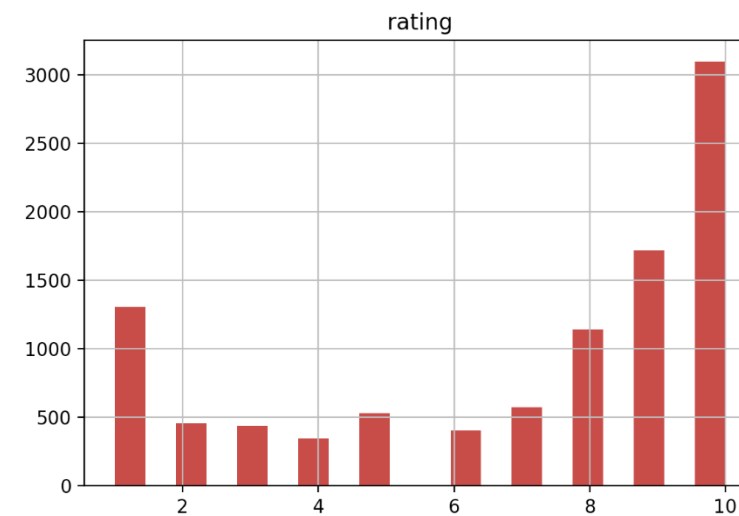
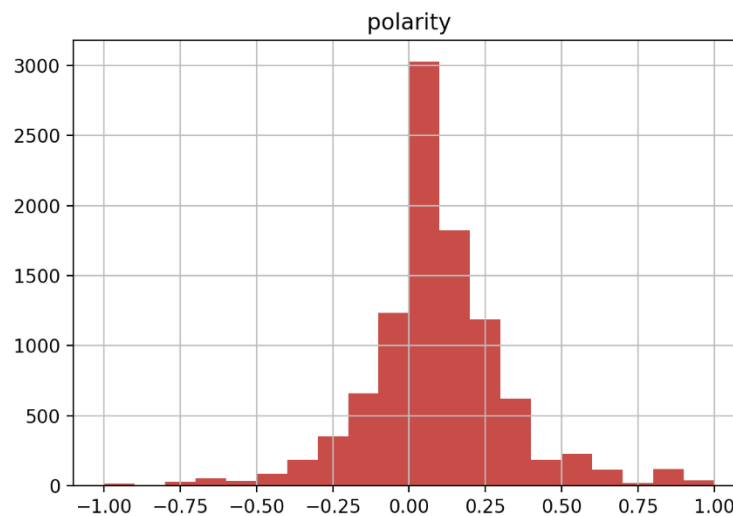
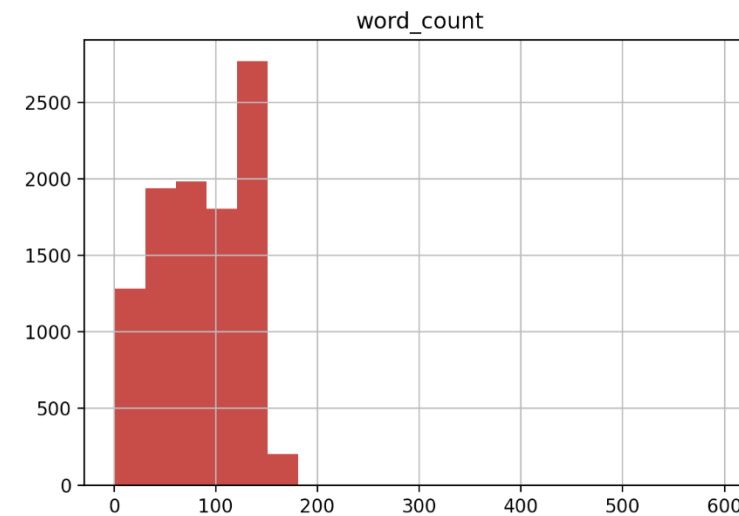
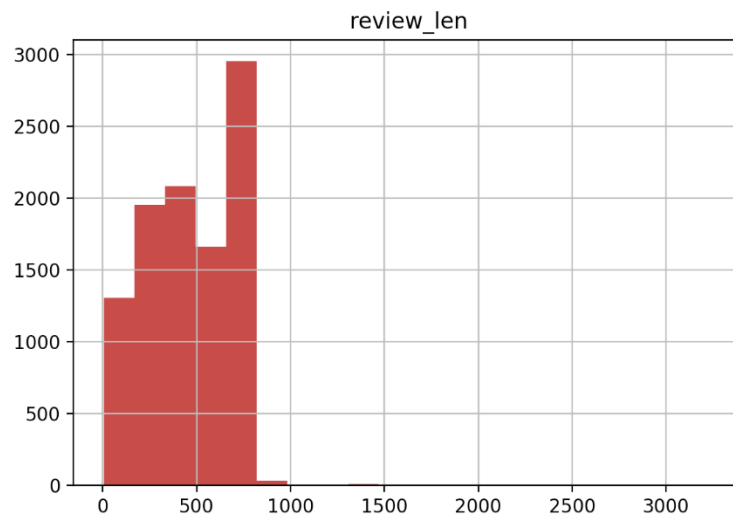
data['review_len'] = data['review'].astype(str).apply(len)
data['word_count'] = data['review'].apply(lambda x: len(str(x).split()))

data['polarity'] = data['review1'].map(lambda text:
    TextBlob(text).sentiment.polarity)
print("\n5.Stemming and lemmatization finished!\n")
```

數據特徵

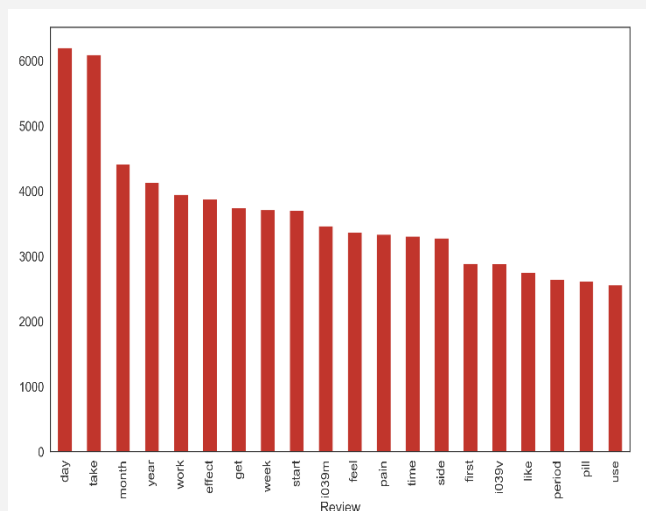
統計得到review的

- ◆ 長度
- ◆ 詞彙數量
- ◆ 極性分布
- ◆ 評分情況

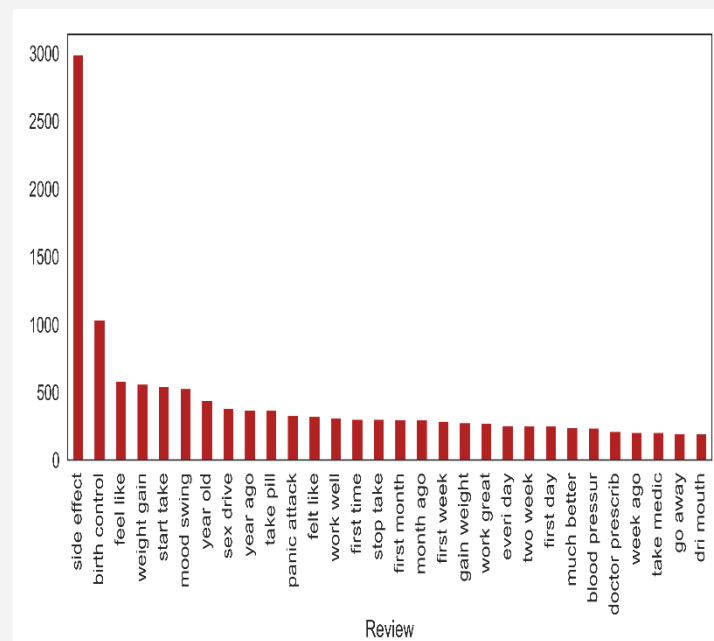


詞頻分析

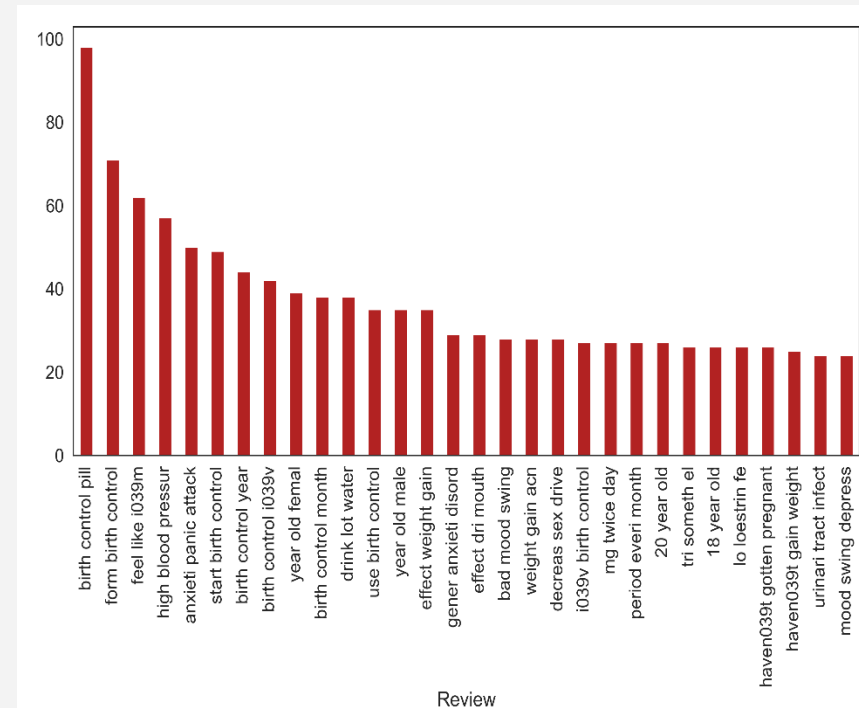
◆ 1-word 詞頻分析



◆ 2-words 詞頻分析

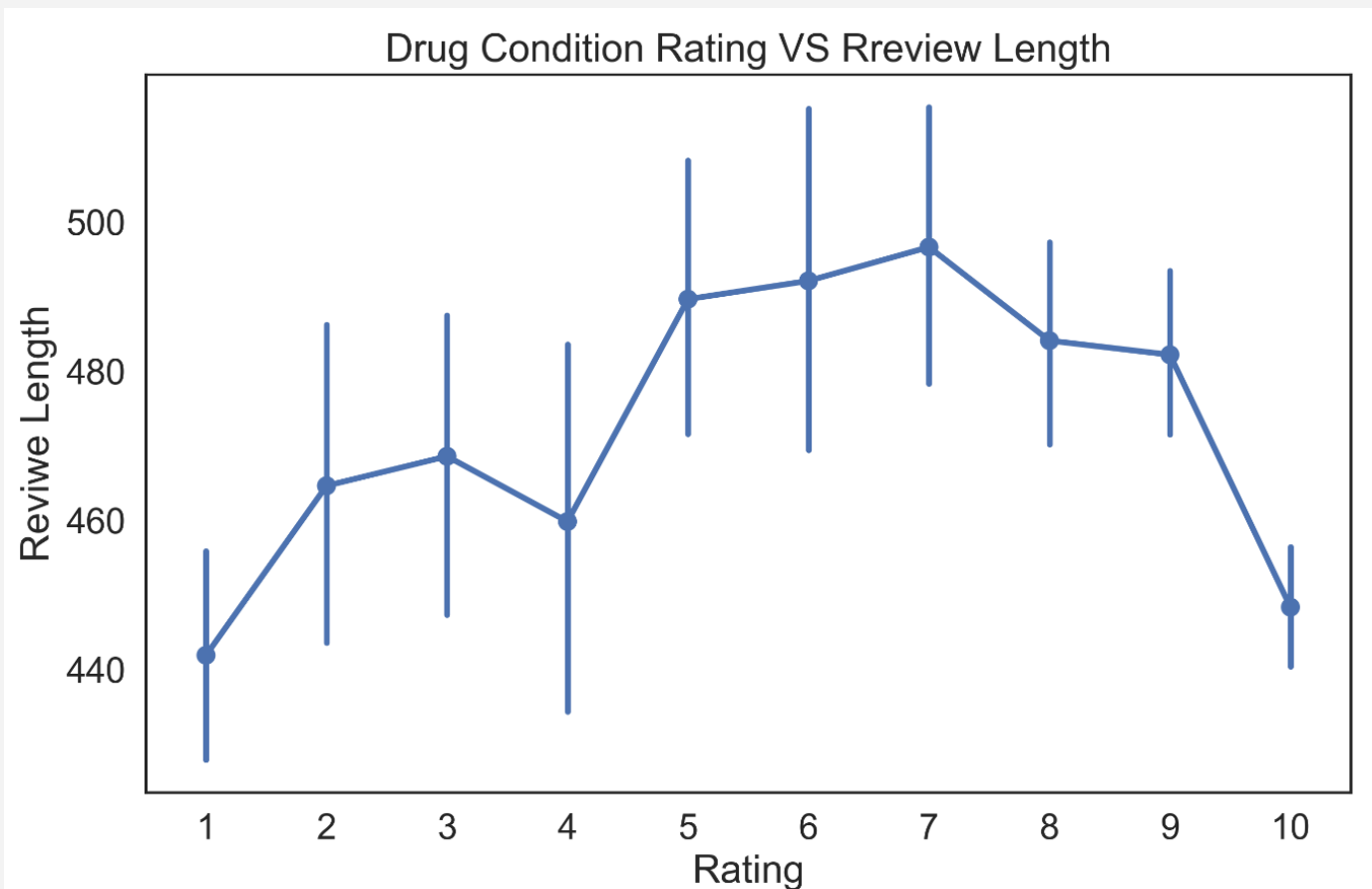


◆ 3-words 詞頻分析



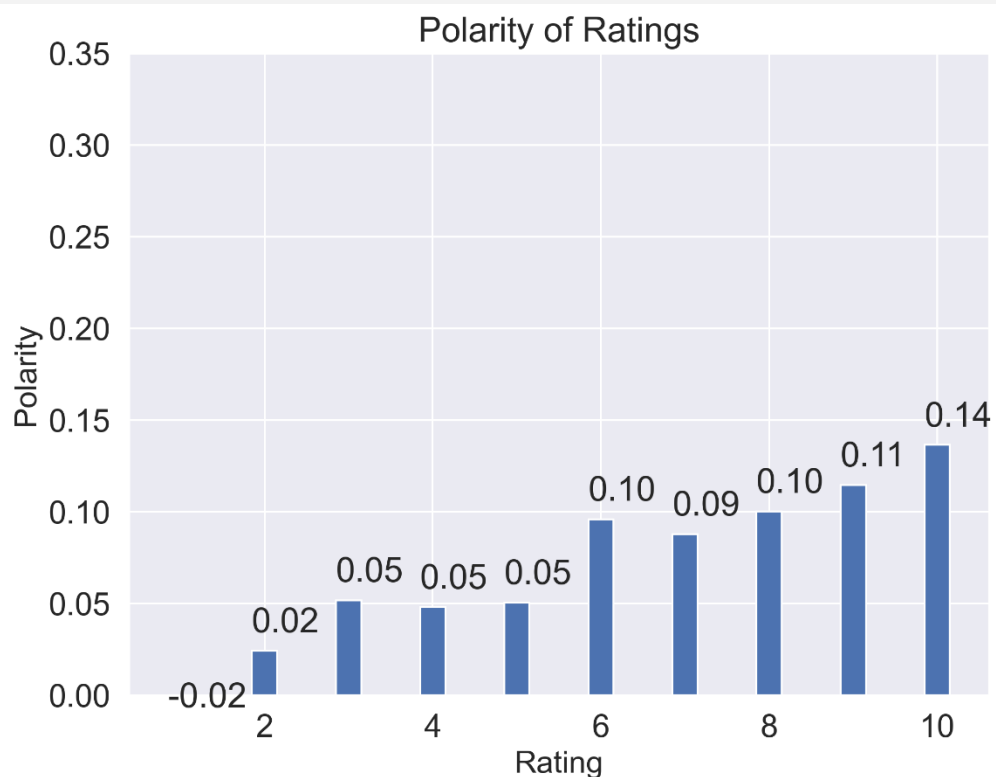
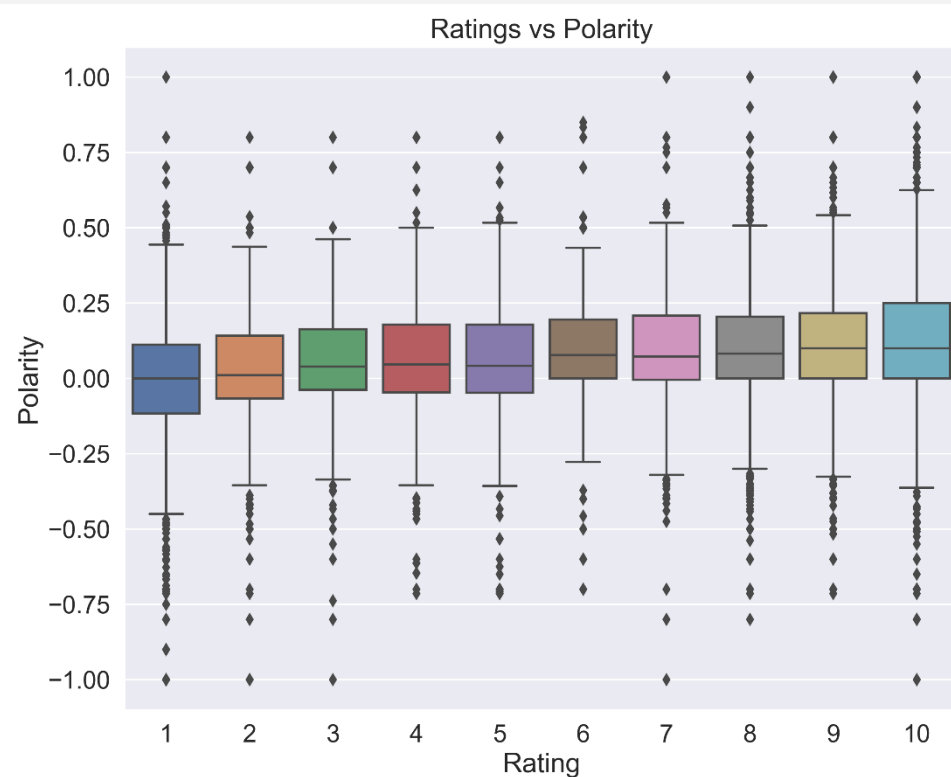
打分計數 & 評論長度與患者評分間關係

- ◆ 10分review的長度篇短，review在5～9分區間內較長。

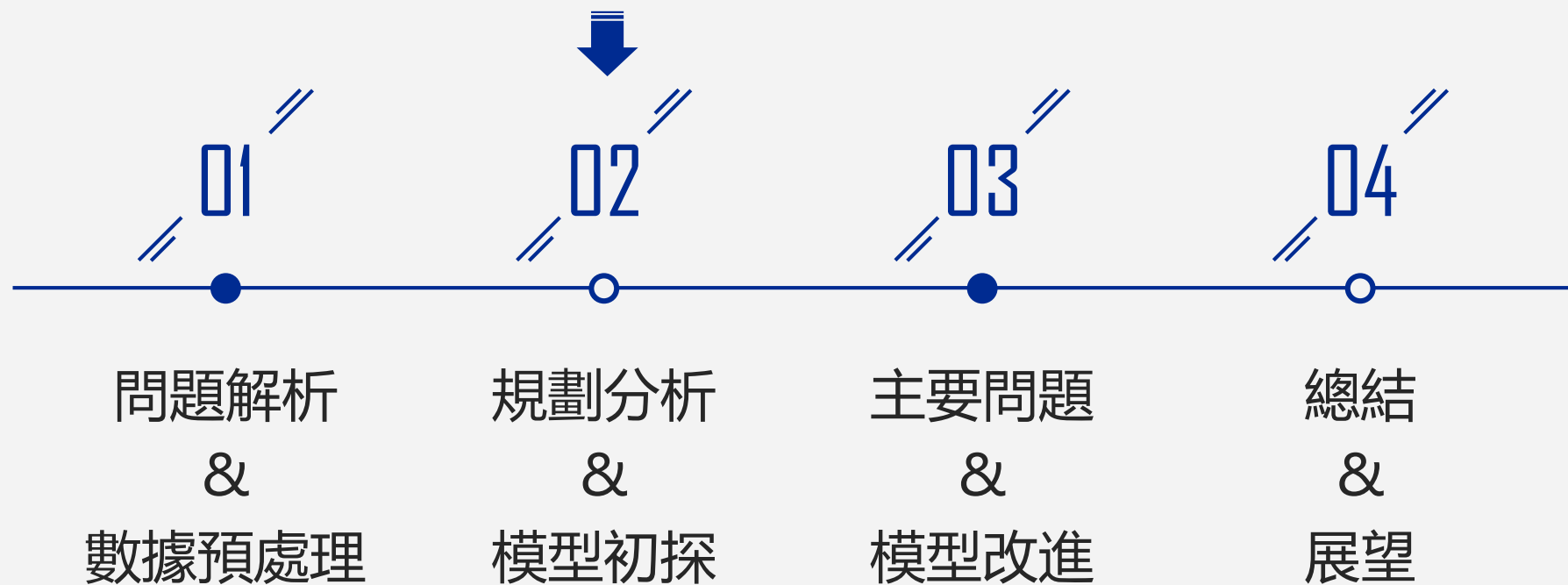


評分(rating)和情感極性(polarity)關係

- ◆ 平均極性會隨著打分的提高而上升，但是在1分評價中異常值較多
- ◆ rating > 3時，為積極評價； rating < 3時，為消極評價-->以rating=3為分界進行初步分類。



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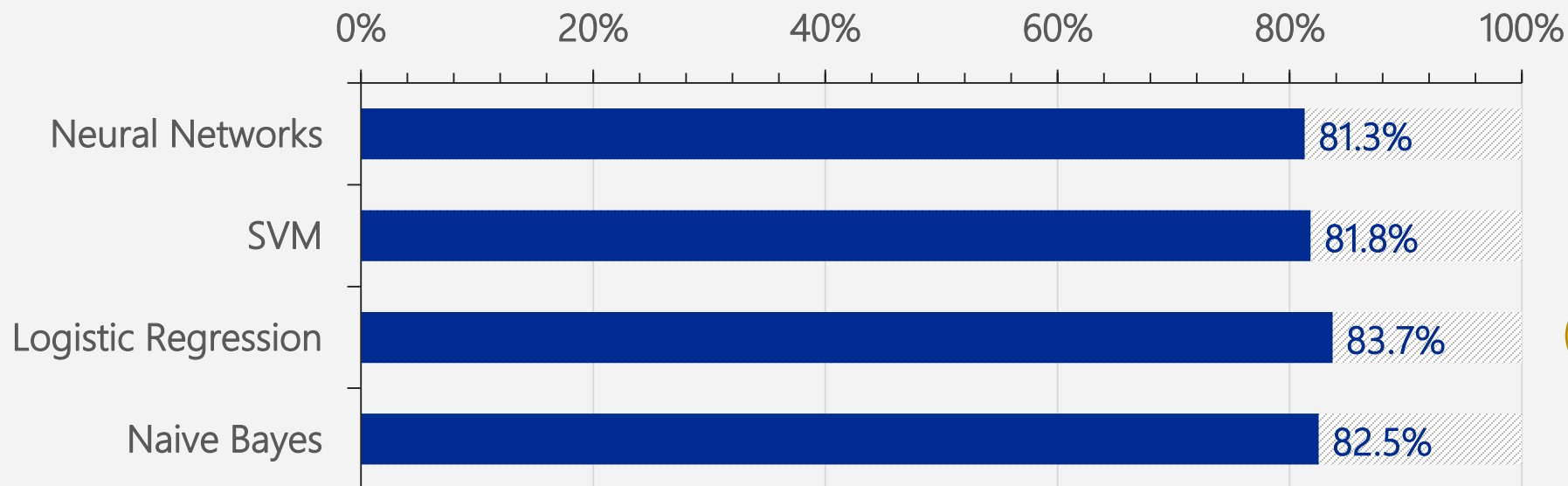
處理思路

- ◆ 文本向量化
- ◆ 數據集劃分(train/total=7173/10000)
- ◆ 以Positively Rated(0-1)作為y值，向量化文本作為x值進行模型訓練



所選模型

- ◆ Neural Networks
- ◆ SVM
- ◆ Logistic Regression
- ◆ Naive Bayes





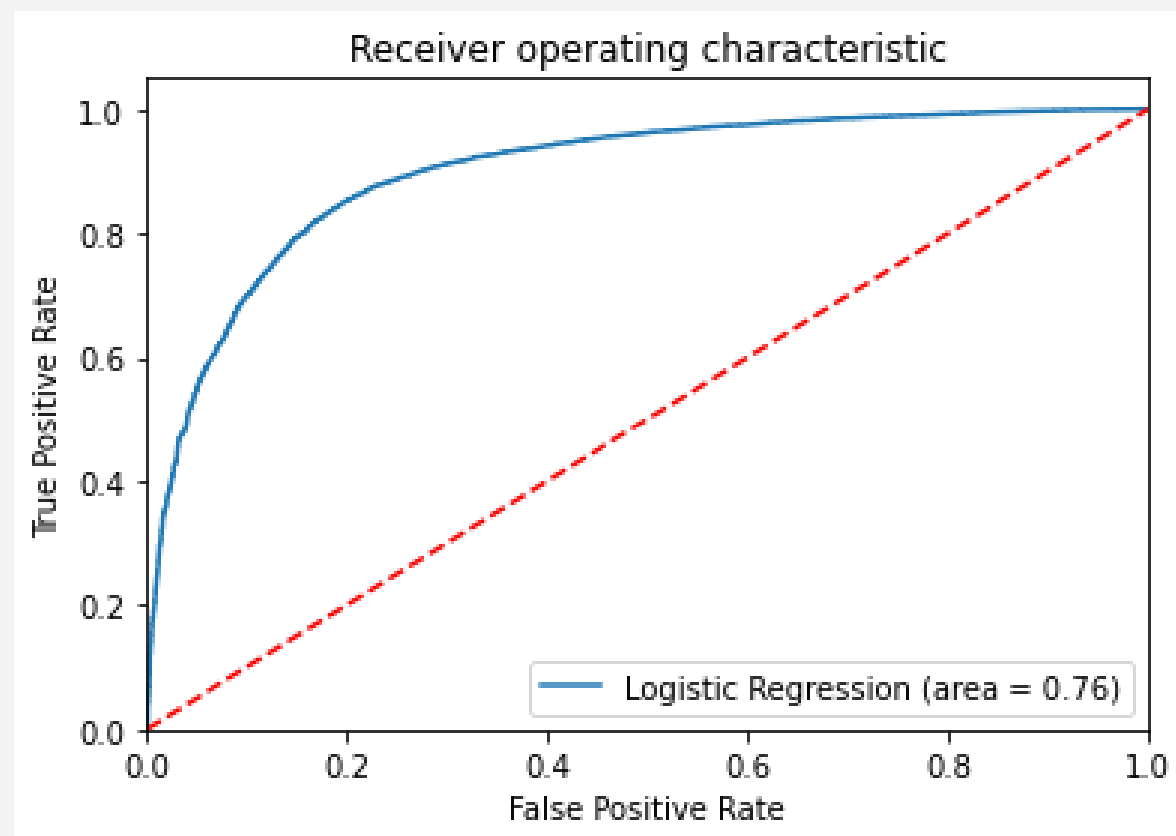
過擬合的解決

- ◆ L2正則化
- ◆ 早停 (max_iter:10000 -> 1000)

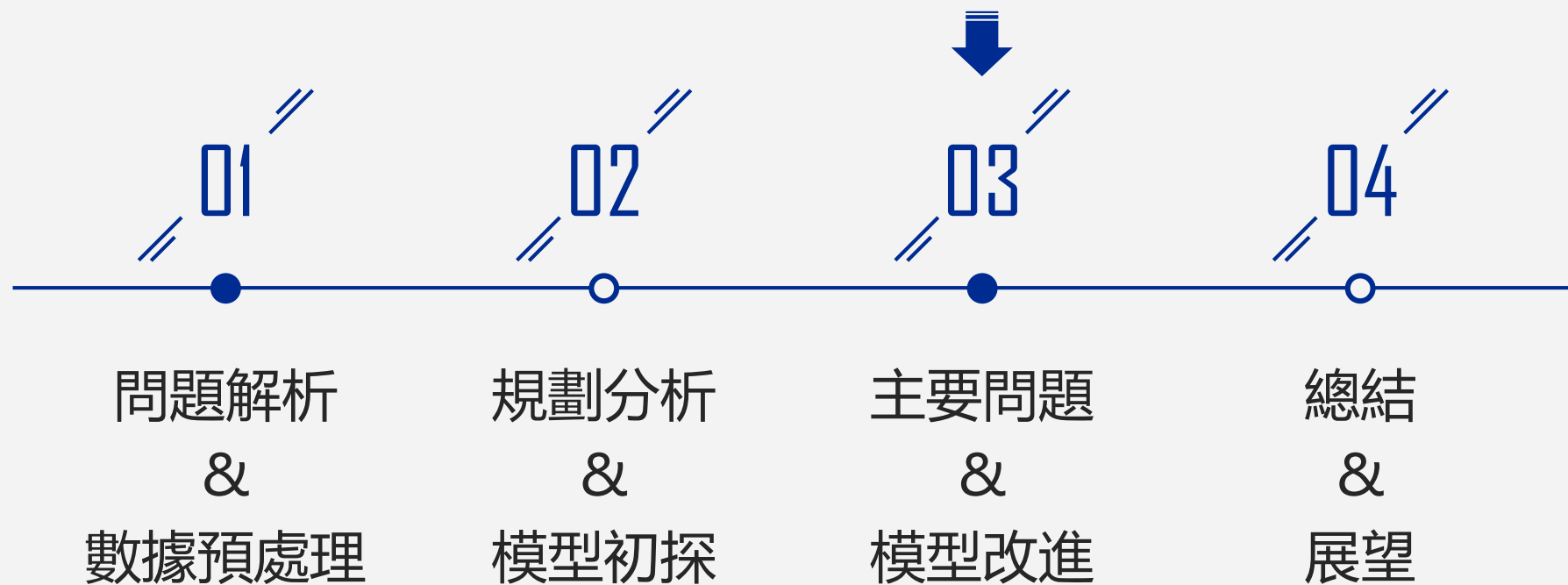
	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.55	0.72	0.62	3464
1	0.95	0.90	0.93	20509
accuracy			0.88	23973
macro avg	0.75	0.81	0.78	23973
weighted avg	0.89	0.88	0.88	23973

LR' accuracy on training set:0.920

LR' classifier' accuracy on test set:0.875



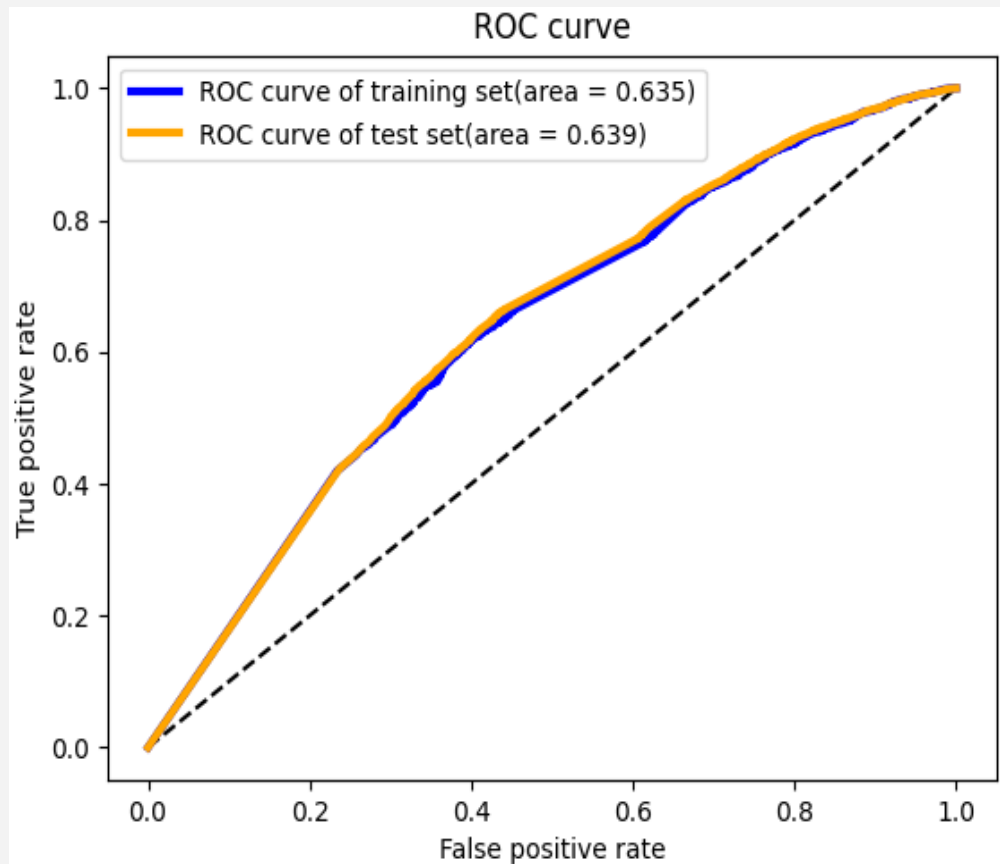
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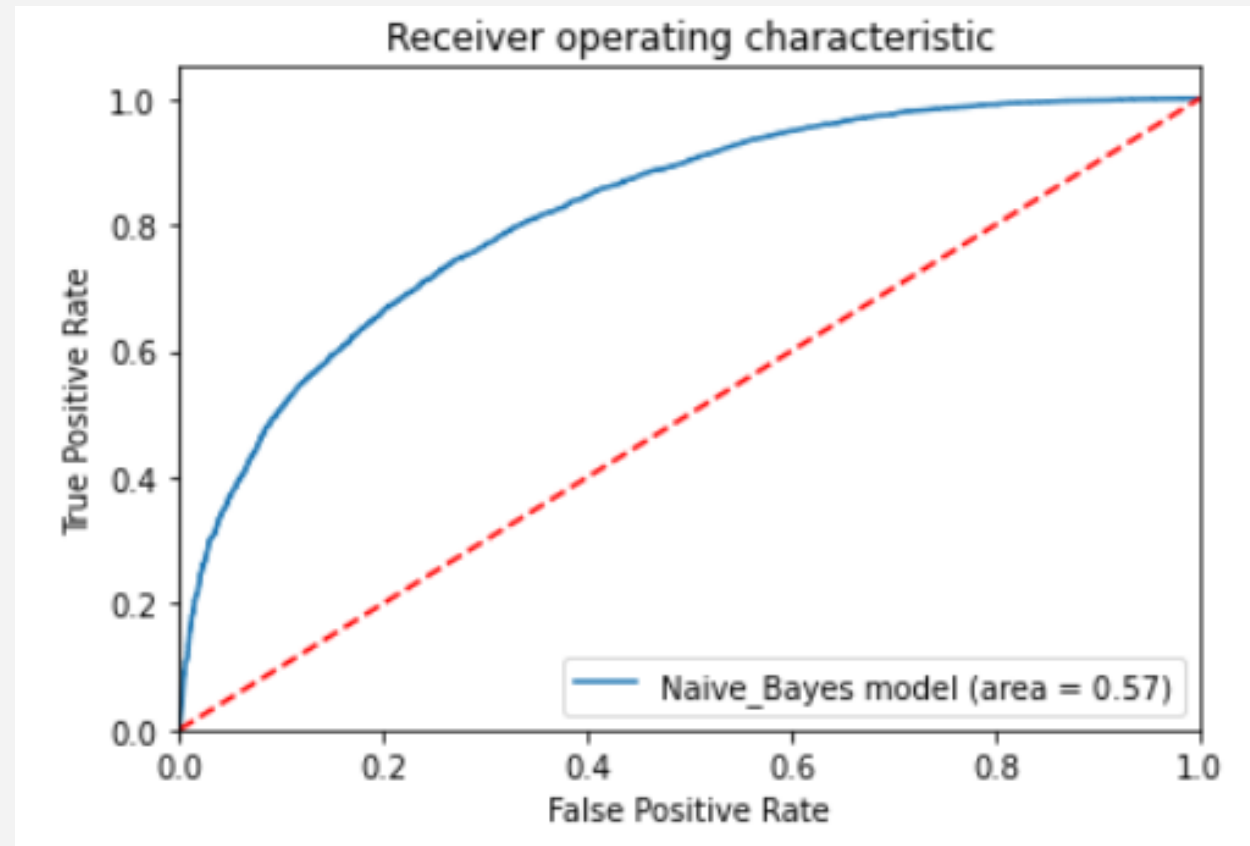
01 初步訓練的模型中，有 **過擬合的問題**

02 情感的傾向是一個更複雜的分類問題，故應該改以 **多分類處理**



✓ Neural Networks

- ◆ The accuracy of training set: 0.813
- ◆ The accuracy of test set: 0.816



✓ Naïve Bayes

- ◆ The accuracy of training set: 0.827
- ◆ The accuracy of test set: 0.825

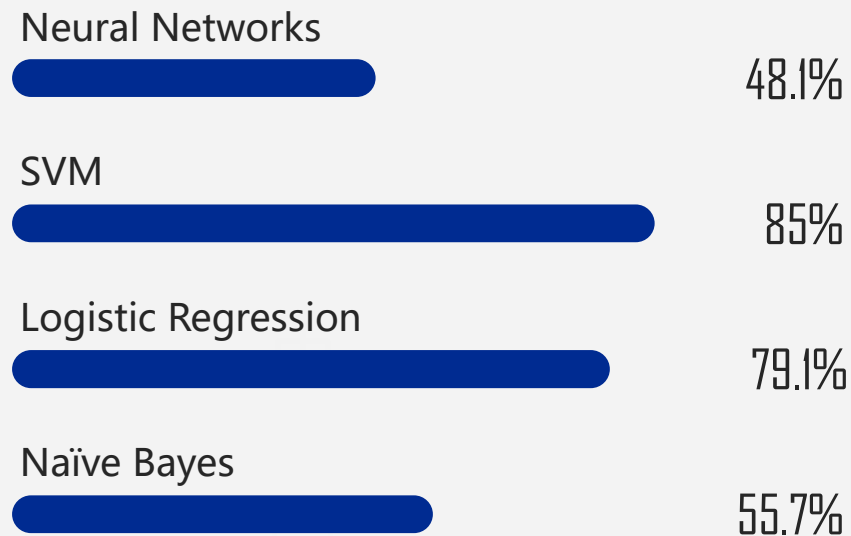


將二分類轉化為五分類

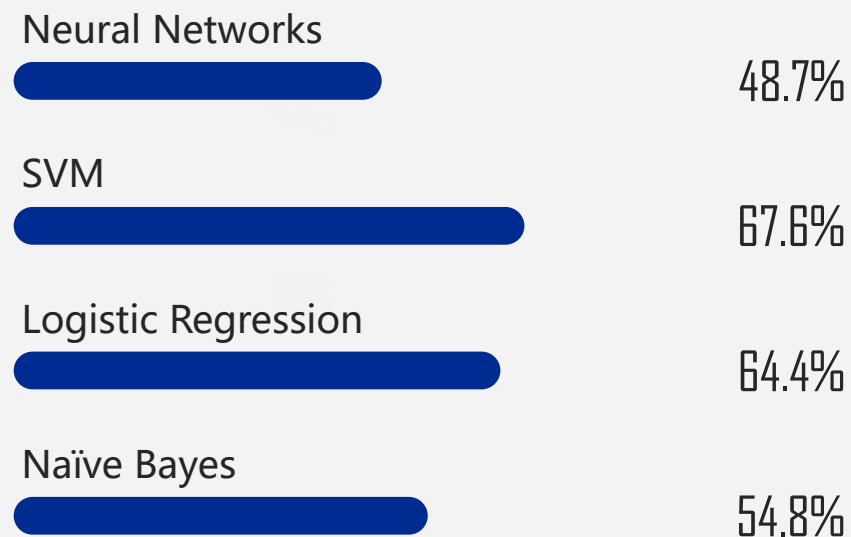
- ◆ 重新定義評級規則，進行五星級評分。
- ◆ 將原來的1-2分記為1星，3-4分記為2星，5-6分記為3星，7-8分記為4星，9-10分記為5星。

```
data['Rating grade'] = ''
def function(x):
    if x <= 2:
        y = 1
    elif x <= 4:
        y=2
    elif x <= 6:
        y=3
    elif x <= 8:
        y=4
    else:
        y=5
    return y
data['Rating grade'] = data['rating'].apply(lambda x:function(x))
```

訓練集



測試集



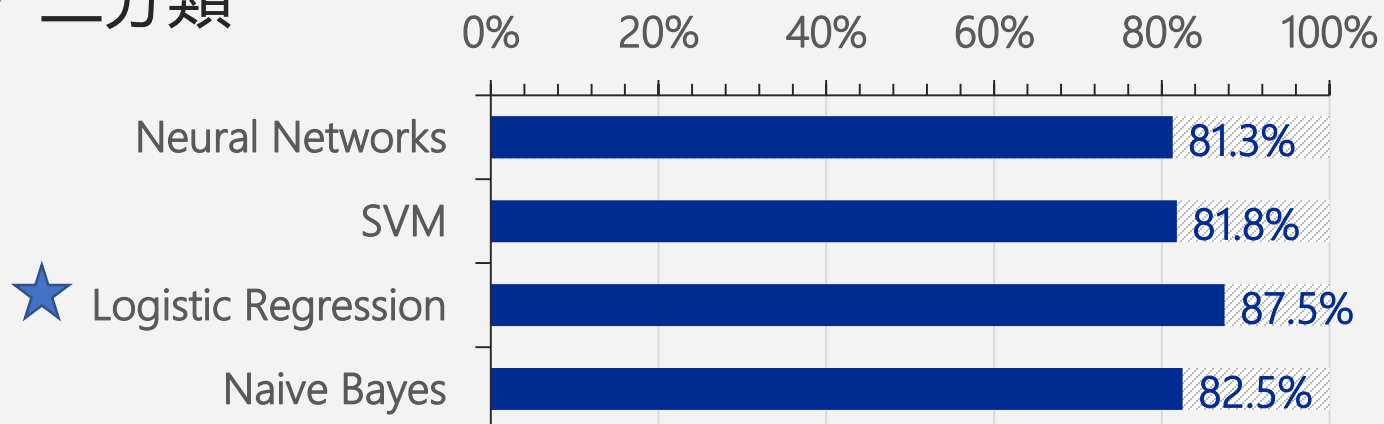
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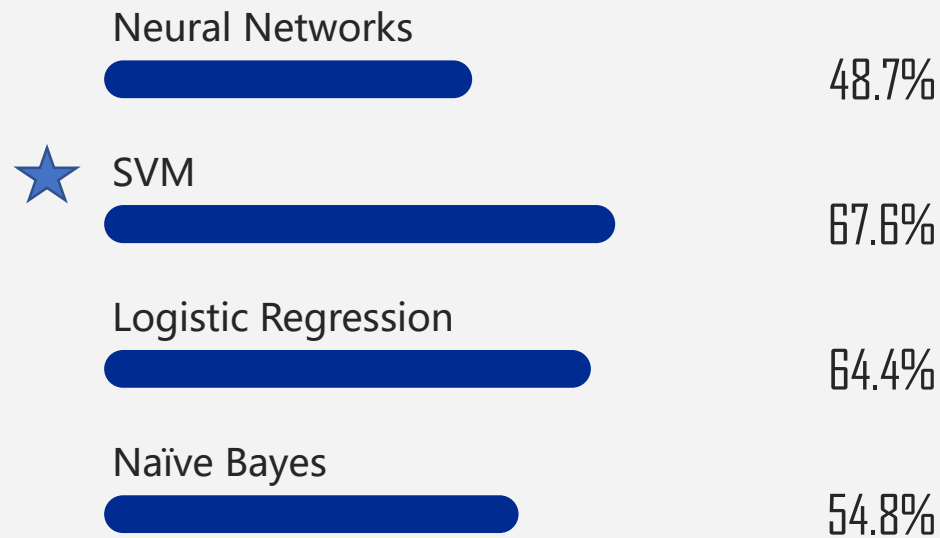
- ✓ 原始數據的特徵分析
- ✓ 數據預處理
- ✓ 實現四個模型的二分類
- ✓ 繪製ROC曲線
- ✓ 實現四個模型的多分類
- ✓ 不同模型的比較分析



二分類



五分類





對數據中的其他特徵進行訓練，例如建立起患者評價與“點贊數”之間的聯繫，研究通過使用者的主觀評價對網友“點贊數”分類的結果；或者在模型中加入多個特徵進行訓練，探究增加預測準確率的可能性。



進一步優化現有模型，增加其準確率和穩定性，並以此為基礎建立一個完善的藥品預測系統，以實現通過使用者的主觀評價對藥品進行評估，同時也能向醫師提供一個臨床決策的支持工具，進而針對藥物的有效性、安全性等進行研究。另外這也能讓保險公司與藥廠在製造上有所幫助。