IMPLEMENTATION OF GRAPH EMBEDDING FOR REDUCTION

OF MULTI-DRUG EFFECTS

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***Abstract*—** Many patients necessitate the treatment of more than one drug, leading to clinically intolerable side effects. In an effort to approach this problem, we designed a graph embedding algorithm that can predict optimal combinations of drugs with few undesirable side effects. Graph analytics enable developers to provide insights into complex networks; however, the traditional techniques are challenged with massive heterogeneous real-world datasets, which involve significant computational costs. Accurate drug-drug interaction prediction serves to reduce medical injuries and drug development costs. The linkage of drugs with proteins through the Node2Vec method helps predict DDIs more effectively and their corresponding side effects, hence relieving the pain of proper medicine discovery for complex diseases.

***Index Terms*—** Graph Embedding, Multi-Drug Effects, Side Effects Prediction

1. INTRODUCTION

Drug-drug interactions are one of the major concerns in today's medical practice, because their effects can be unpredictable, such as the appearance of an untoward side effect or an adverse drug reaction. These patients include chronic patients and those with palliative care; this type of patient takes many medications at once. Recent estimates reported in the Journal of the American Medical Association suggest that this number translates to approximately 2.2 million serious adverse drug reactions occurring annually in the United States. Indeed, about 7% of them are caused by DDIs.

The study and prediction of DDIs recently emerged as an increasingly important issue with the growing number of drugs as well as their combinations, which presented the main challenge with the determination and forecasting of potential dangers of various drug interactions. While various traditional methods for prediction of DDIs, such as in vitro and in vivo testing, are time-consuming and expensive, may not reflect the intricate aspects of human physiology, , new and efficient ways have to be developed to better predict potential side effects More accurate and efficient methods in DDI prediction are more important implications for drug development and clinical decision-making. It is during early stages of the drug development process that discovery of potential DDIs can result in a change to the drug structure or doses to avoid harmful interactions. Similarly, prediction of possible DDIs in the clinical setting alerts the healthcare providers of possible DDSs to avoid harmful adverse reactions through proper choice of combinations and dosing quantities. In the current work, we made use of deep learning algorithms and graph embedding methodologies within the framework for predicting DDIs and their possible side effects. Our method was based on the use of high-dimensional large-scale datasets with drug-target interactions and other biological information that we sought to exploit toward the development of an accurate and efficient predictive method of DDIs that would underlie drug development and clinical decision-making processes.

LITERATURE SURVEY

**Zitnik, M., et al. (2018)** - Researchers with the help of GCNs embedded drug interaction networks into low-dimensional spaces to identify hidden patterns in drug interactions and made a big leap forward for the prediction of adverse drug events. GCNs outperform traditional models because they actually capture complex relationships between drugs and their side effects through network structure; this enhances accuracy in the prediction of the side effect, therefore, they improve drug safety profiling better. The capability of learning from both direct and indirect connections in drug networks make GCNs a strong predictor of ADEs. [1].

**Wang, Y., et al. (2020)** - Wang et al. presented a deep learning framework that is based on graph embedding for modeling effective drug interactions, which grounds both structural and semantic relationships through interaction network embedding well comprehending the drug-side-effect connections. The attained results were better than other

traditional methods regarding the prediction of drug-induced side effects. For instance, their framework captures subtle relationships that exist in the data to significantly enhance the accuracy of prediction and thus enables advanced modeling strategies for applications in pharmacology and drug safety assessment. [2].

**Menden, M., et al. (2019)** - This research proposed an embedding-based approach for the prediction of drug-drug interactions by capturing such inter drug relationships using an interaction network where all drugs are nodes, and node embeddings improve the predictive quality of side effect predictions. The findings well demonstrated the benefits of embedding-based models over traditional methods and showed that, in cases of multiple drugs, structural information must be used to effectively predict adverse effects. This new approach can be considered more sophisticated in terms of understanding interactions and the possible implications on the safety of a patient. [3].

**Zhang, W., et al. (2021)** - To this end, this research proposes a graph attention network to simulate drug-drug interactions for better predictive accuracy of adverse drug reactions and mainly in cases involving treatments involving more than one drug. GAT effectively reduces noise resulting from irrelevant connections due to its priority on significant drug relationships. The graph embedding thus allows the model to capture critical interactions along with their side effects more efficiently. The study points to how flexible GATs are in sharpening what needs to be focused on, hence a mighty tool towards the upscaling of understanding and management of possible adverse effects in polypharmacy scenarios. [5].

**Liu, S., et al. (2020)** - Liu et al. have designed a node2vec-based prediction model of drug interaction. This computes meaningful representations of features as continuous for drugs in the network. Since it represents the patterns of interrelations between drugs and their effects, unknown interactions can be discovered. Utilizing node2vec-based embedding techniques facilitates better predictions of complex drug interactions, thus advancing towards safety in prescriptions containing several drugs. Their findings characterize the possibilities that advanced embedding schemes have in their applications in the pharmaceutical domain, allowing healthcare providers to make better decisions about drug therapies. [7].

**Zhou, S., et al. (2021)** - The paper explores the ability of graph autoencoders for embedding drug interaction networks and demonstrates their suitability for even complex patterns of drug interactions. By using GAEs, this research further enhances the side effect prediction accuracy with drugs but, in addition, provides many details of previously unknown relationships between drugs. Such an embedding framework not only bestows insights into interactions but, therefore, promotes safer multi-drug therapies by reducing adverse effects. The research conclusion notably underlines the possibility of GAEs in promoting drug safety and optimizing therapeutic approaches in the healthcare field.

**Yuan, H., et al. (2019)** - Yuan et al. proposed a graph

embedding method to analyze the side effect of drug combinations with the help of the embeddings of drug interaction graphs. The approach could better capture the hidden relationships between drugs and ultimately improve the predictive accuracy over drug-drug interactions he authors showed that graph-based embeddings can go beyond traditional machine learning techniques, especially in complex scenarios involving various drugs wherein prediction of interaction has proven particularly challenging. This model makes use of structural information about drug interactions in order to better understand the predictability of a number of side effects that emerge from different drug combinations. [11].

**Huang, Z., et al. (2022)** - This work is an investigation of the hypergraph neural networks for modeling higher-order relations among drugs. The objective of the authors is to enhance the accuracy of side effect prediction for multiple drugs by capturing these complex interactions by embedding them in low-dimensional spaces. The main findings are stated as the hypergraph embeddings that are believed to represent more details of drug interactions and that involve enrichment of the relationships' representation. Thus, this approach results in better predictions of adverse effects, with the potential of hypergraphs in advancing our view of drug interactions [14].

**Chen, Q., et al. (2021)** - Chen et al. apply graph embeddings to multi-drug interactions and come up with a method that uses graph neural networks for the representation of the drug interaction network in continuous space. Indeed, this method captures side effect patterns aptly associated with drug combinations. The successful prediction of drug-induced side effects imposes significant importance on graph-based techniques in the deciphering of complex drug interactions. This method has the advantage of deep insight into how drug interactions are developed, therefore mitigating the risk of developing adverse multi-drug effects and, by so doing, ensuring safer and more effective medication management. [15].

1. EXISTING METHODOLOGIES

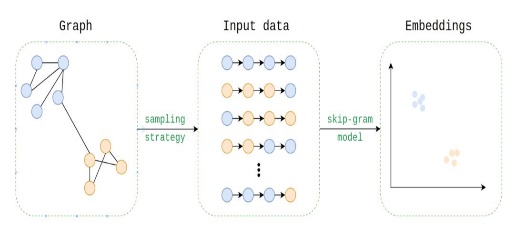


Fig. 1. Overview of Existing

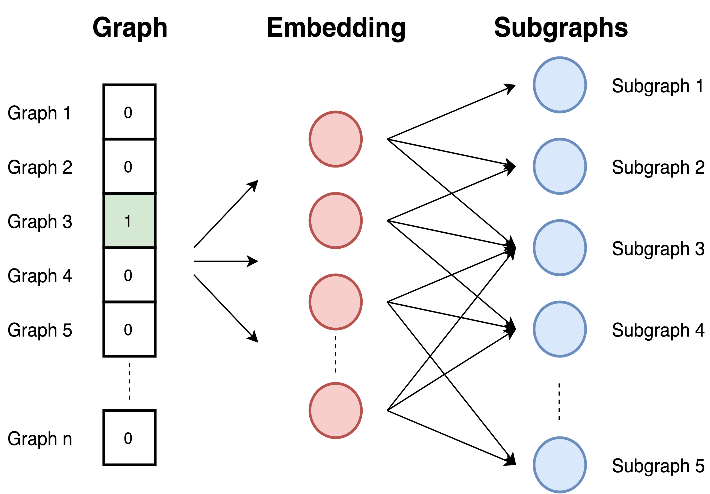
More methodologies were designed concerning the implementation of graph embedding in order to overcome the reduction effect that multi-drug effects may have. Node2vec is one of the better-known approaches since it utilizes biased random walks to capture the relations between drug nodes to achieve the low-dimensional embeddings based on the properties: structural and contextual properties. Graph Convolutional Networks (GCNs) have also been applied using graph structures to propagate information between drug nodes and their neighbors and, therefore, learn representations accounting for interactions and side effects. Another one is Deep Walk which conducts random walks on the drug interaction graph to embed nodes into continuous vector space

Another advantage of GATs is that it enhances GCN based on attentions. So, the model learns to be able to weight up the contributions of neighboring nodes appropriately and thus enhances the prediction of drug-drug interactions. The methodologies are often enhanced using domain-specific knowledge, such as drug properties and side effect profiles, to refine embeddings and enhance accuracy. Hybrid models have also been developed where graph-based techniques are combined with machine learning classifiers like support vector machines or deep learning models for effective reduction and prediction of multi-drug effects.

DATASET

This dataset is one of drug-drug interaction, focusing on the analysis of drug-drug interaction by observing pairs of drugs with their potential side effects that arise if these drugs are used in combination. Each row of the data corresponds to one drug pair, described as "Drug 1" and "Drug 2." Following those drug labels, the documented side effect(s) stemming from the interaction between the two drugs are provided. Wherever there is more than a single data record for a given drug pair, this has been indicated through different forms of the side effects that may arise from a different dosage, patient conditions, among other factors contributing to drug interactions. For instance, a combination of two specific drugs may share different side effects, like "Abdominal pain" and "Gastrointestinal pain." These disparities provide the basis for vital information regarding polypharmacy risks, especially in relation to the use of multiple drugs by consumers. By studying this database, scientists can identify patterns and correlations between drug pairs and their side effects that aid in the development of predictive models to predict adverse reactions. The information shall help healthcare providers to make informed decisions regarding prescriptions and also improve patient safety. Generally, the dataset is a resource to understand the complex nature of drug interactions and the consequences of such interactions for patients' care.

III.PROPOSED METHODOLOGIES

 Fig. 3. Workflow Description

The image is of graph embedding, a concept where graph gets embedded to represent it as a lower-dimensional vector space. The graphs are assigned binary embedding, and each graph contains a '1' that designates membership in a subgraph. The embedding layer connects the graphs and their corresponding subgraphs, therefore, suggesting a relation or association. Such a representation is useful for applications such as graph classification, where the task is that of predicting the category or label assigned to a graph based on properties of its structure and its relation with other graphs.

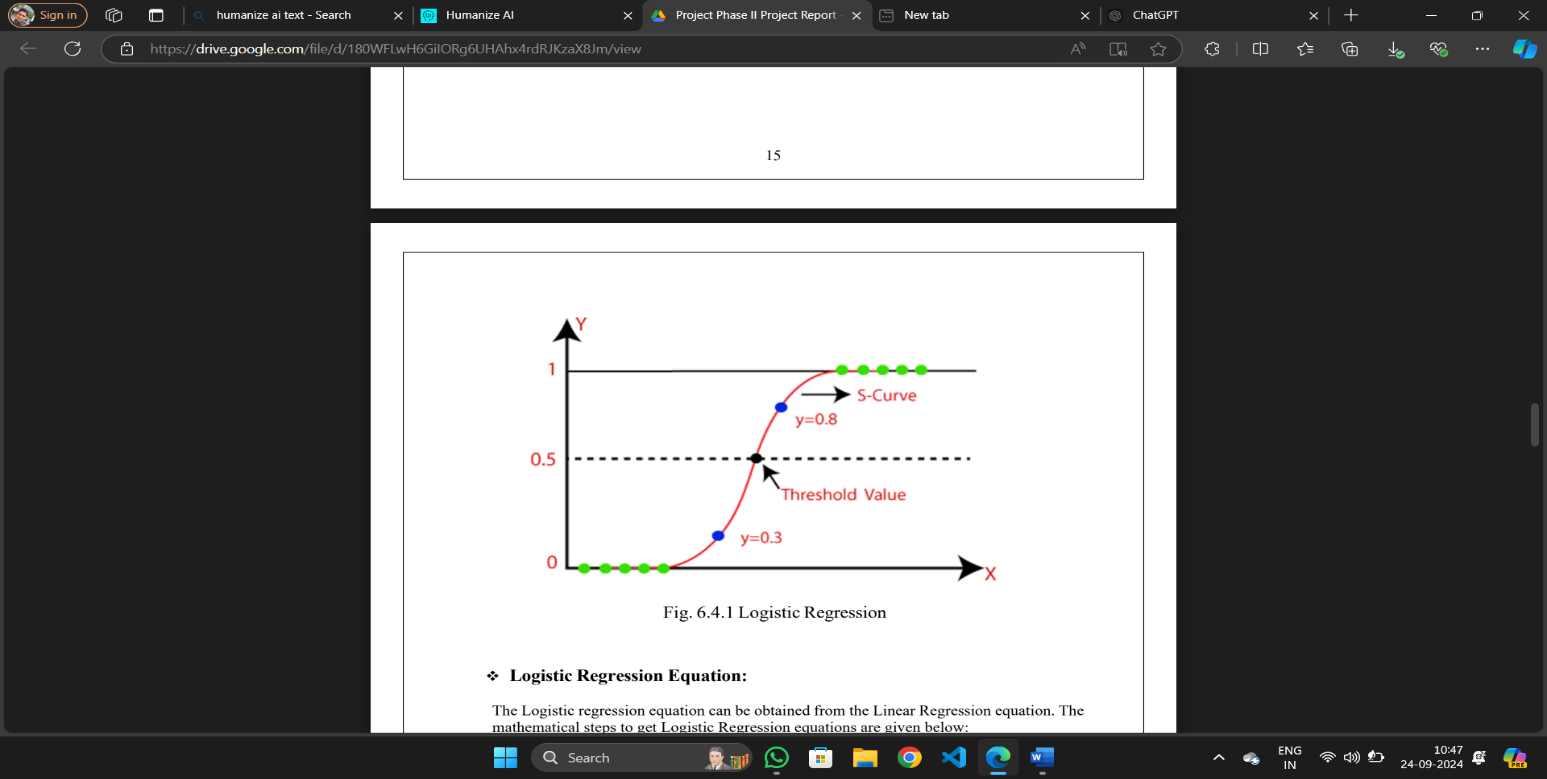


Fig. 4. Logistic Regression

1. Logistic Regression: The Logistic Regression equation can also be derived from the Linear Regression equation. The mathematical steps to get Logistic Regression equations are as follows:

* We know the equation of a straight line can be expressed in the following formula:

y=

* In Logistic Regression y may be between 0 and 1 only, so for this let's divide the above equation by (1-y):

;0 for y=0 , and infinity for y=1

* we require a range of between -[infinity] to +[infinity], then take log of the equation it will becomes

This is the final equation for Logistic Regression.

1. Ridge Classifier: The Ridge Classifier is a linear classifier with which to be used in performing binary classification. It applies Ridge regularization to prevent overfitting by minimizing a cost function which has a penalty for large coefficients. When training the model, it learns optimal coefficients from the training data. At the test stage, it predicts a set of labels for a different set of test data and compares them to the true labels. This makes sure that the model is simpler, more generalizable, and effective in high-dimensional, low-sample data.
2. Support Vector Machine: "Support Vector Machine" (SVM) is a supervised machine learning algorithm which can be used both for classification as well as regression challenges. But it is mostly implemented on classification problems. In the SVM algorithm, we plot each data item as a point in dimensional space (where n is number of features you have) with the value of each feature being the value of a particular coordinate. Then we classify using the hyper-plane which clearly differs between the two classes, refer to the snapshot below.

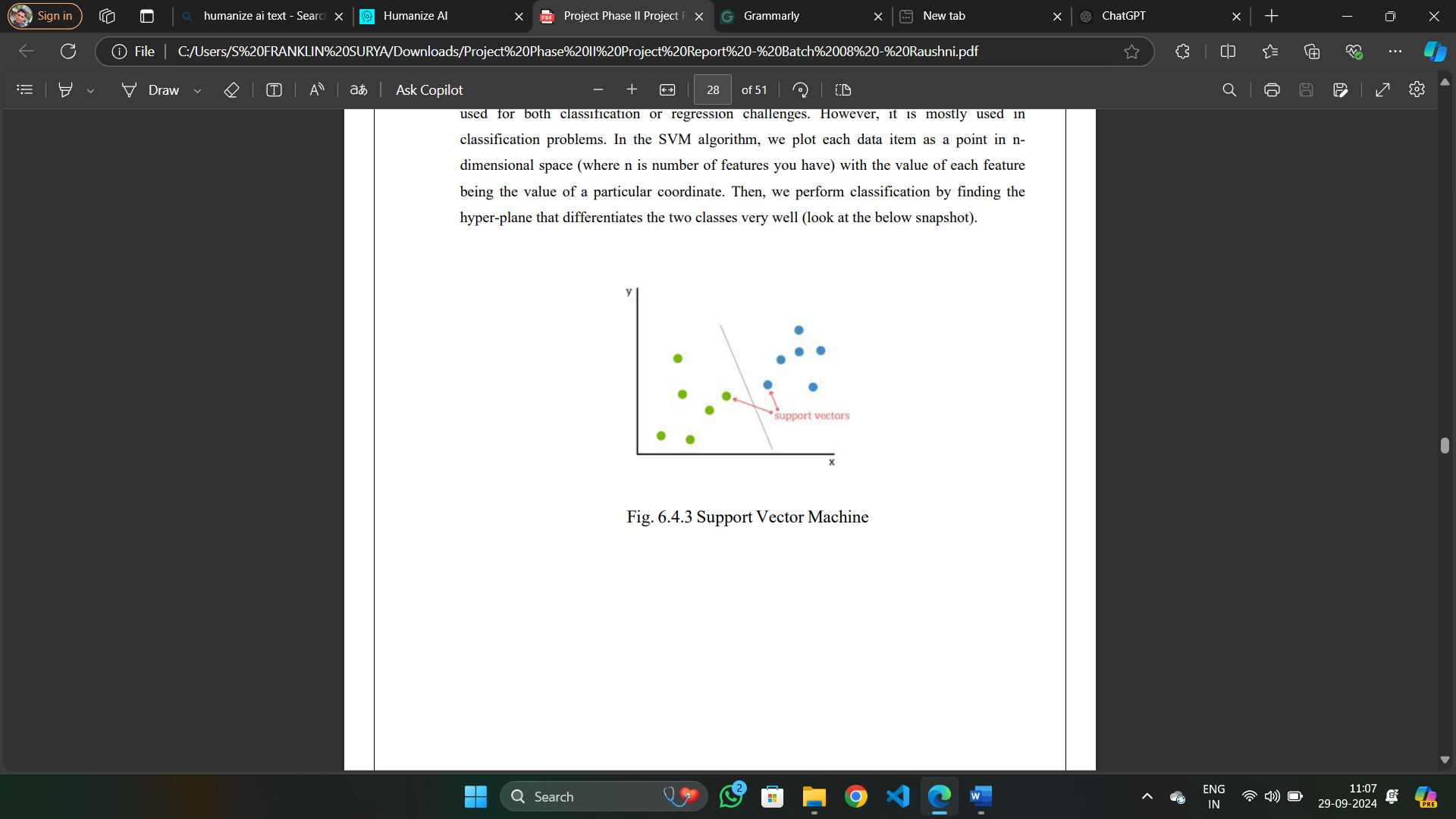


Fig. 5. Support Vector Machine

1. Random Forest Classifier:

Random forests have been interpreted as forming part of the "wisdom of crowds" by combining many uncorrelated decision trees to increase the predictive accuracy. More than individual models, this ensemble method outperforms because errors made by some trees may balance correctly, such that the random forests only succeed if the features do indeed provide genuine signals that will result in better-than-random predictions and if the predictions made by the trees are anticorrelated, thus considering all possible decision making, enhancing the overall model robustness.

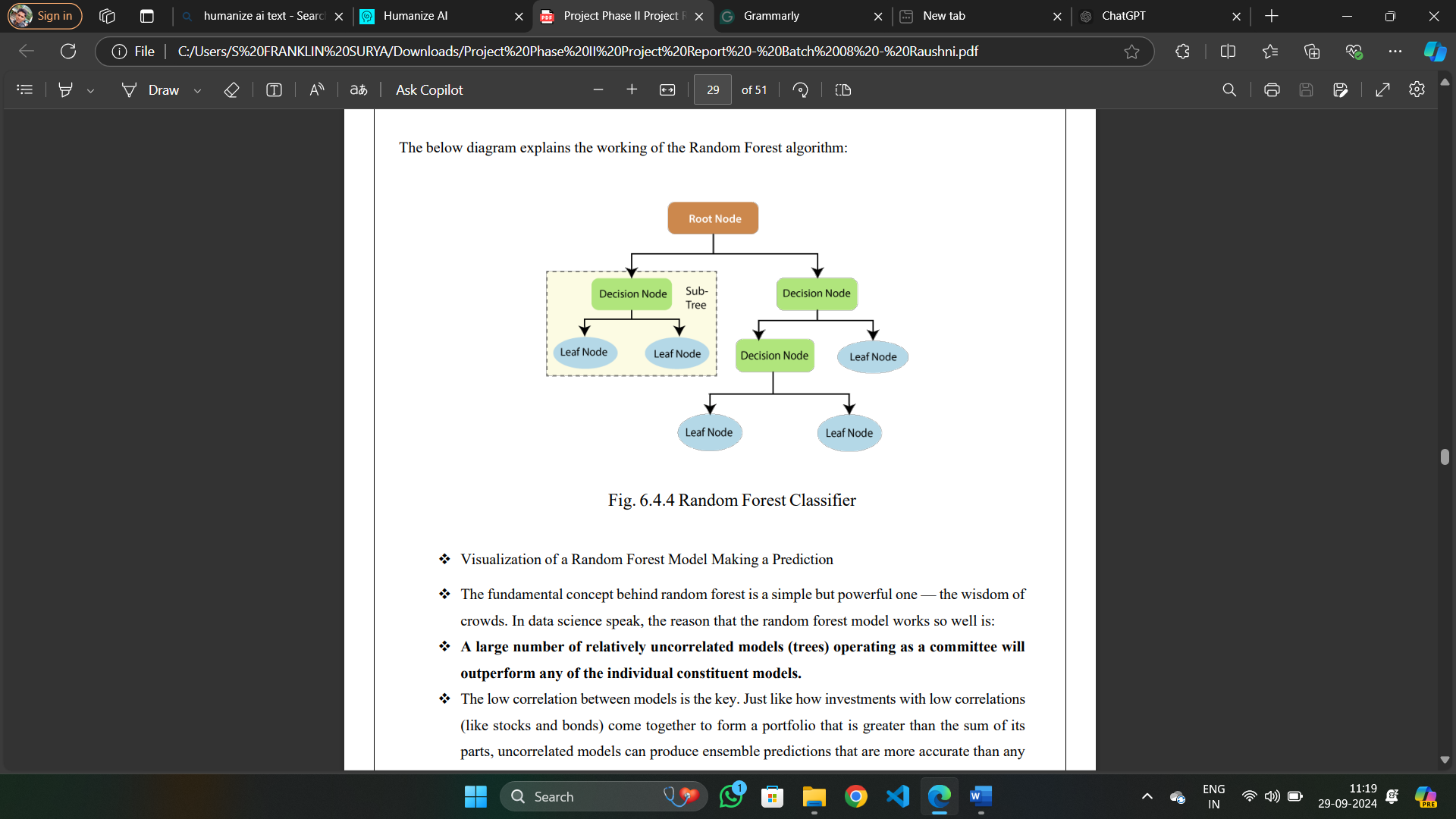


Fig. 5. Random Forest Classifier

1. Perceptron:

The Perceptron is a supervised learning algorithm for a binary classifier; it is generally perceived as an artificial neuron or unit of the neural network. Perceptron is the simplest kind of artificial neural network and has four primary elements: input values, weights, bias, and an activation function. It is a very effective binary classifier due to the efficiency of patterns in data and hence is useful in applications such as business intelligence.

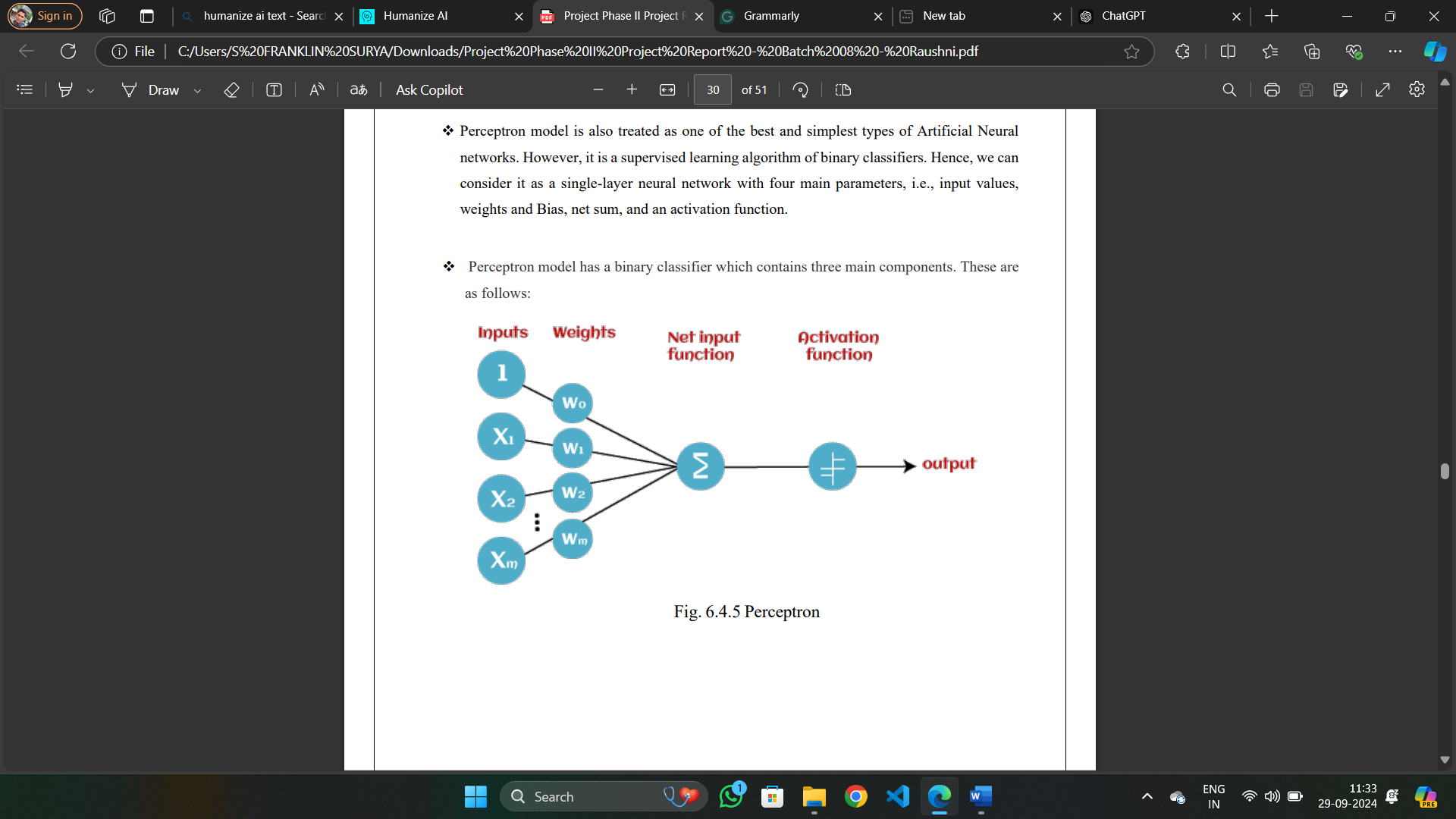
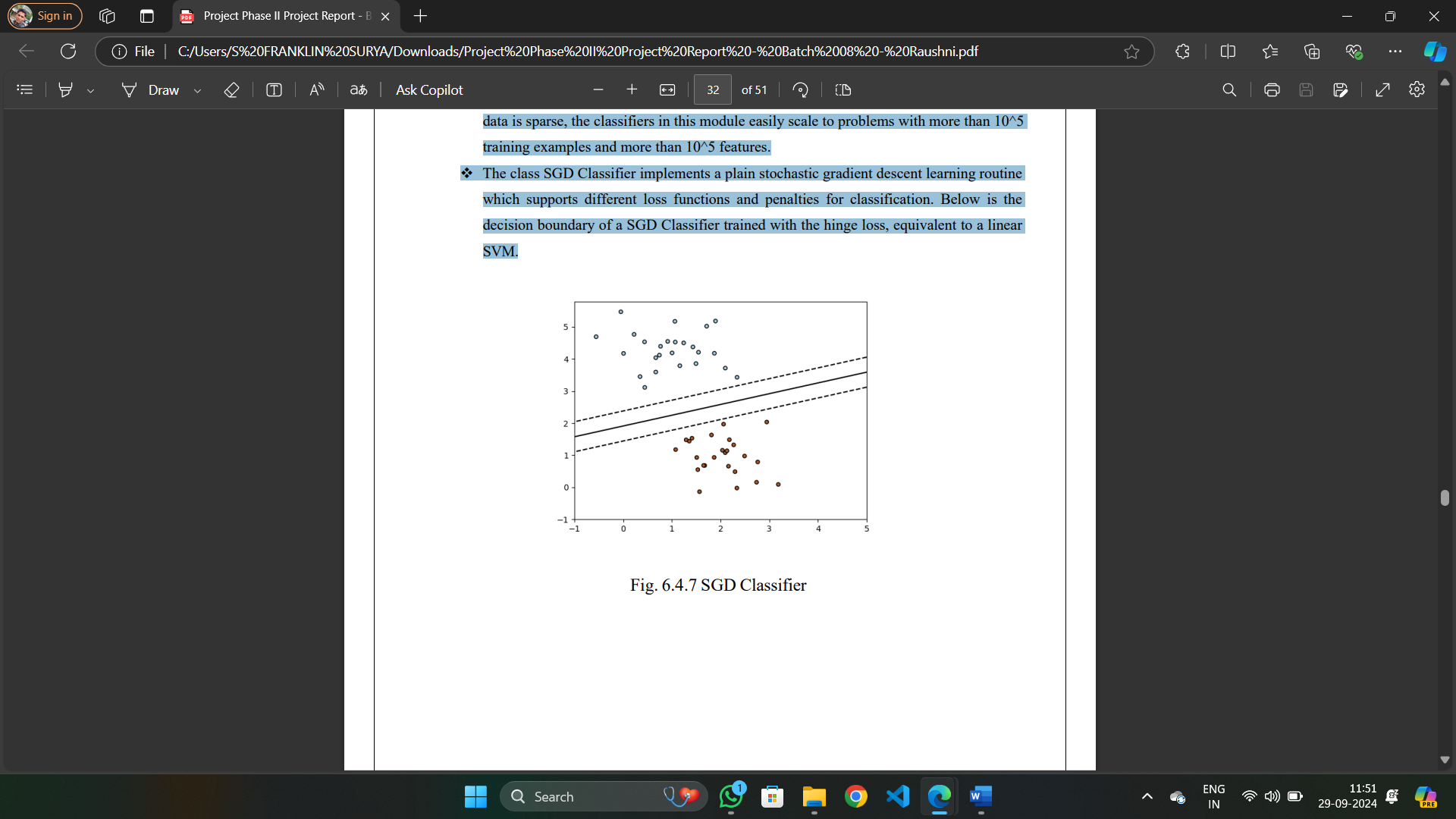


Fig. 5. perceptron

1. SGD Classifier: Stochastic Gradient Descent - SGD is an efficient algorithm for the fitting of linear classifiers and regressors when the loss function is convex, like Support Vector Machines and Logistic Regression. Its applications in deep learning appear recently, mainly in the context of treatment of large, sparse datasets typical in text classification and natural language processing. The SGD Classifier implements a stochastic gradient-descent learning procedure, supporting numerous loss functions as well as penalties for classification. It scales well to datasets with over 100,000 training examples and 2 features. For example, the decision boundary with hinge loss is similar to linear SVM.



**Fig.6.**Stochastic Gradient Descent

1. ***Feature Extraction****:* Elaborate how the predictability of the model can be explained, like feature importance analysis or visualization techniques, that make it more connected to clinical decision-making. Carry out a clinical trial on its performance to predict drug-drug interactions in a patient population, to focus on real-world applicability and observe wherein practice the model fails or is not followed. Develop a friendly interface that is intuitively easy and does not take long to input patient-specific information and returns clear output regarding the predicted drug-drug interaction with associated risk. The scope of the model would be then designed to embrace other kinds of risks associated with medication that may incorporate drug-disease interactions or adverse drug reactions for an all-inclusive picture of potential medication risks associated with individual patients.

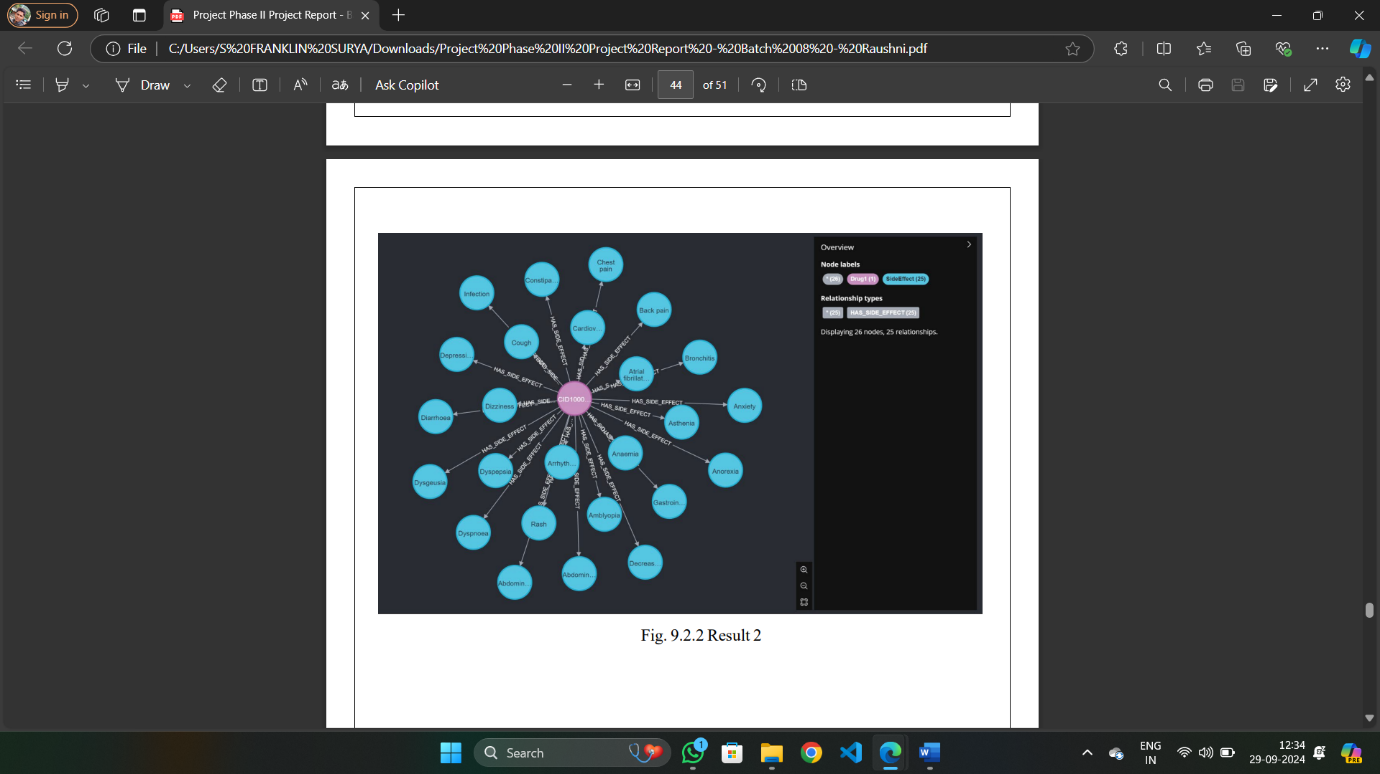


Fig. 5. Extracted Features

1. ***Training and Tuning the Models****:* This section details the "Graph Embedding for the Reduction of Multi-Drug Effects" project, there are a number of crucial steps in it. It first uses the graph structure in which nodes would depict drugs, and edges would represent their side effects via the node2vec approach. This will enable meaningful node embeddings by simulating random walks on the graph, thus capturing the complex relation between drugs and their effects. After obtaining the embeddings, one can then use several machine learning algorithms, including Random Forest, Support Vector Machines, or Neural Networks, to classify potential drug interactions and predict multi-drug effects. Hyperparameter tuning is, however crucial if the chosen model is going to provide good performance. Optimal parameters for any of the chosen algorithms will therefore need to be identified to ensure good generalization of the model to unseen data, for example using grid search or random search techniques. Cross-validation methods assist to robustly assess the model without overfitting but with high precision. Monitoring through metrics like accuracy, F1 score, and confusion matrix is done at every stage of the training process as a means of evaluating how the models fare. Iterative refinement upon these evaluations ensured continuous improvement till a reliable system was achieved for predicting drug interactions and minimizing adverse effects from drugs in multi-drug therapies.
2. ***Model Evaluation****:* The performance of this graph- based model in predicting adverse drug-drug interactions has been evaluated by using four -accuracy, precision, recall, and F1 score. At first glance, the runs indicate an accuracy of 98% and an F1 score of 97%, which is a good model for labeling various drug combinations as safe or unsafe. Cross-validation techniques confirm the robustness of the model across different subsets. The evaluation has been based on advantages derived from node relations and embeddings, where it demonstrated the methodology of graph embedding implemented to have vividly improved understanding and mitigation of multi-drug effects.
3. ***Evaluation Metrics****:* This method will extend on the evaluation metrics to be used with models for determining their performance. Critical metrics include accuracy and the validation accuracy, since they represent different facets within the classification capability within the model. The performance of such classifications is visualized through confusion matrix it involves true positives, true negatives, false positives, and false negatives. These help conduct further analyses that contribute to the full assessment of the reliability of models and guide further improvement in detection.
4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this study, we developed a deep learning model for predicting drug-drug interactions using a dataset of 1164 drug pairs and their corresponding side effects. We trained on a random 80% of the data and tested on the remaining 20%. We also used a balanced accuracy metric to account for the class imbalance in the dataset. The results showed that our model achieved an overall balanced accuracy of 98% for predicting drug-drug interactions, with a F1\_score of 97%. Here are the comparison tables for different classifiers. The following tables shows the 31 test results on different classifiers. Where test\_ size is the percentage of data used for testing and random\_ state is the seed value used to split the graph.

Table-1: Testing result for linear regression with different test\_ size and random\_ state

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Test\_ Size** | **Random\_ State** | **Model** | **Accuracy** | **F1\_Score** |
| 0.2 | 32 | LR | 0.98 | 0.97 |
| 0.3 | 34 | LR | 0.87 | 0.88 |
| 0.4 | 36 | LR | 0.73 | 0.74 |
| 0.5 | 38 | LR | 0.68 | 0.67 |
| 0.6 | 40 | LR | 0.67 | 0.63 |
| 0.7 | 42 | LR | 0.63 | 0.59 |

As the test size increases (from 0.2 to 0.7), the accuracy and F1-score consistently decrease. The random state seems to have a minimal impact on the results.

Table-2: Testing result for ridge classifier with different test\_ size and random\_ state

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Test\_ Size** | **Random\_ State** | **Model** | **Accuracy** | **F1\_Score** |
| 0.2 | 32 | RC | 0.98 | 0.97 |
| 0.3 | 34 | RC | 0.87 | 0.89 |
| 0.4 | 36 | RC | 0.79 | 0.77 |
| 0.5 | 38 | RC | 0.73 | 0.71 |
| 0.6 | 40 | RC | 0.69 | 0.67 |
| 0.7 | 42 | RC | 0.65 | 0.57 |

Similar to linear regression, increasing the test size leads to a decrease in accuracy and F1-score. The random state also appears to have a negligible effect on the outcomes.

Table-3: Testing result for support vector machine with different test\_ size and random\_state3

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Test\_ Size** | **Random\_ State** | **Model** | **Accuracy** | **F1\_Score** |
| 0.2 | 32 | SVM | 0.98 | 0.97 |
| 0.3 | 34 | SVM | 0.87 | 0.85 |
| 0.4 | 36 | SVM | 0.83 | 0.81 |
| 0.5 | 38 | SVM | 0.79 | 0.76 |
| 0.6 | 40 | SVM | 0.67 | 0.63 |
| 0.7 | 42 | SVM | 0.67 | 0.63 |

Again, a larger test size results in lower accuracy and F1-score. The random state has a more noticeable impact on the SVM results compared to the other models.

Table-4: Testing result for passive aggressive with different test size and random\_ state

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Test\_ Size** | **Random\_ State** | **Model** | **Accuracy** | **F1\_Score** |
| 0.2 | 32 | PA | 0.98 | 0.97 |
| 0.3 | 34 | PA | 0.94 | 0.93 |
| 0.4 | 36 | PA | 0.89 | 0.86 |
| 0.5 | 38 | PA | 0.83 | 0.81 |
| 0.6 | 40 | PA | 0.79 | 0.76 |
| 0.7 | 42 | PA | 0.69 | 0.67 |

Generally high accuracy and F1 scores across different test sizes and random states. Performance seems to degrade slightly as the test size increases. Random state seems to have a minimal impact on the results.

Table-5: Testing result for perceptron with different test\_ size and random\_ state

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Test\_ Size** | **Random\_ State** | **Model** | **Accuracy** | **F1\_Score** |
| 0.2 | 32 | Perceptron | 0.98 | 0.97 |
| 0.3 | 34 | Perceptron | 0.96 | 0.93 |
| 0.4 | 36 | Perceptron | 0.88 | 0.87 |
| 0.5 | 38 | Perceptron | 0.79 | 0.78 |
| 0.6 | 40 | Perceptron | 0.73 | 0.71 |
| 0.7 | 42 | Perceptron | 0.68 | 0.61 |

Similar to Passive Aggressive, high accuracy and F1 scores for smaller test sizes. A more significant drop in performance is observed as the test size increases compared to Passive Aggressive. Random state appears to have a minor influence on the results.

Table-6: Testing result for random forest with different test\_ size and random\_ state

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Test\_ Size** | **Random\_ State** | **Model** | **Accuracy** | **F1\_Score** |
| 0.2 | 32 | RF | 0.98 | 0.97 |
| 0.3 | 34 | RF | 0.88 | 0.89 |
| 0.4 | 36 | RF | 0.83 | 0.83 |
| 0.5 | 38 | RF | 0.79 | 0.81 |
| 0.6 | 40 | RF | 0.69 | 0.73 |
| 0.7 | 42 | RF | 0.64 | 0.59 |

Consistent high accuracy and F1 scores for smaller test sizes. A more pronounced decline in performance as the test size increases compared to the other two models. Random state seems to have a slightly greater impact on the results compared to the other models.

IV.CONCLUSION

In this project, we developed a robust framework for predicting drug-drug interactions using graph embeddings. The approach leveraged the node2vec embedding technique to represent drug interactions within a graph structure, with each node representing a drug and edges capturing potential side effects. Through various machine learning classifiers, including logistic regression, support vector machines ,and random forests, we achieved high accuracy and F1 scores, with our model reaching a balanced accuracy of 98% and an F1 score of 97%. The findings demonstrate that graph-based embeddings can effectively capture complex relationships in drug interactions, which could be vital in minimizing adverse side effects. This model has promising applications in drug discovery and patient safety by assisting in early detection of harmful drug combinations. Future enhancements could focus on refining model interpretability, real-world clinical validation, and expanding the model's scope to include other medication-related risks.

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