iJRASET
International Journal For Research in Applied Science and Engineering Technology



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Volume: 13 **Issue:** V **Month of publication:** May 2025

DOI: https://doi.org/10.22214/ijraset.2025.71642

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International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET)
ISSN: 2321-9653; IC Value: 45.98; SJ Impact Factor: 7.538
Volume 13 Issue V May 2025- Available at www.ijraset.com

User Friendly Drug Interaction Checker

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Abstract: ***The Drug Interaction Checker is made to enhance patient's safety by providing reliable and quick drug synergy information. Developed with Python's Tkinter library, the application features a use rfriendly interface, real time drug name suggestions, and clear result displays, making it efficient and accessible for both healthcare patients and professional. This tool aims to reduce medication problem and better patient outcomes by giving easy access to critical drug synergy data. A drug to drug interaction, it uses Graph Convolution Networks (GCN) and Deep Neural***
Networks (DNN) to predict potential drugs interactions. GCN captures the topological relationships of drugs within the system, while the DNN model uses these relationships to predict interactions. By integrating these advanced AI techniques with the user-friendly application, this tool promises to be an efficient resource in clinical settings, significantly enhancing patient's safety and reducing the risks associated with drug synergy.
Keywords: ***Drug Interaction Checker, Medication Safety, Healthcare Application, Graph Convolution Networks (GCN), Python Programming, Tkinter Library, etc.***

I. INTRODUCTION

Recognizing and predicting drugs interactions have become essential in healthcare, especially as the use of combinational medicine usage to address complex diseases increases. Utilizing the combined effects of various medicines allows healthcare professionals to enhance therapeutic results and manage complicated conditions more effectively. However, not all medicinal combinations lead to beneficial outcomes unexpected drug to drug synergy can cause adverse reactions, severe toxicity, or even life-threatening consequences, posing significant risks to patient safety and healthcare outcomes. The World Health Organization has identified adverse drug reactions as a leading cause of patient morbidity and mortality worldwide, underscoring the need for early and accurate detection of Drug-Drug synergy [2]. The increasing practice of polypharmacy, particularly among older adults, has intensified the need for identifying drug-drug synergy. However, experimentally verifying all possible drug to drug interactions through laboratory and clinical methods is both expensive and time-consuming. As a result, there is a heightened demand for computational methods that can effectively estimate potential drug to drug interactions. These approaches enable healthcare providers to anticipate and mitigate risks before initiating treatment plans.

Current computational techniques for predicting drug synergies fall into two main categories: text mining based methods and machine learning-based methods. Text mining approaches collect & examine annotated medicines interaction data from multiple sources, including electronic health records, scientific publications, Claim management systems, and Incident reporting System. These techniques are essential for compiling databases of known drug synergy. However, they are limited in their ability to identify unannotated medicine interactions, reducing their effectiveness in preventing adverse reactions in real time clinical environments. Consequently, machine learning-based methods have become increasingly popular. These methods use predictive models to foresee potential interactions before they happen, offering a more efficient solution.

The various ML models for predicting drugs interactions typically consist of two main parts: a feature extractor and a supervised predictor. The feature extractor converts drugs into feature vectors by analysing various properties such as chemical structure, biological targets, side effects, and Anatomical Therapeutic Chemical (ATC) classifications. These vectors are then used by supervised learning algorithms like k-nearest neighbours (KNN), support vector machines (SVM) to predict potential interactions based on known drugs properties. More innovative methods leverage graph based models, network propagation techniques, or matrix factorization to further enhance prediction accuracy. However, these models often rely on high quality, handcrafted features, which may not be always be readily available, especially for new or less characterized drugs. This limitation affects their scalability in real-world scenarios accessibility. To tackle these hurdles, recent advances in graph-based deep learning have brought forth the application of Graph Convolutional Networks (GCNs) for drug to drug interaction prediction. GCNs enhance traditional convolutional neural networks (CNNs) by working with non-Euclidean data structures, such as graphs, where drugs are represented as nodes and their interactions as edges. By utilizing the topological structure within a drug to drug interaction network, using GCNs they can automatically learn lowdimensional feature representations of drugs without manual feature engineering.

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These embeds to drug interactions maintain the structural relationships between drugs and their neighbours in the network, allowing for more accurate and robust predictions. Building on this foundation, we introduced the method that employs GCNs to learn the latent feature vectors of drugs from the drug to drug interaction network and utilizes a deep neural network (DNN) for prediction. The GCN captures the complex topological relationships among drugs, while the DNN combines the feature vectors of drug pairs to forecast potential interactions. By merging these models, Drug synergy Checker can predict new and unannotated drug to drug interactions with higher precision, outperforming current methods that depend on chemical, biological, or anatomical drug properties. This model leverages the strengths of graph convolutional networks(GCNs) and deep neural networks(DNNs) to predict drugs interactions with greater accuracy and efficiency, paving the way for safer and more effective multi-drug therapies. By connecting the gap between theoretical predictions and practical healthcare applications, this work contributes to the broader effort of improving patient safety and optimizing treatment results through computational innovations.

II. RELEATED WORK

This literature survey offer us a clear review of already existing research and solutions, positioning the proposed system as an answer to current gaps and challenges identified in this literature. It provide us a foundation for the proposed Drug synergy Checker application, guiding its development to address gaps in existing systems and leveraging the best practices in healthcare software design. This literature survey reveals several key insights for developing the application. There is a pressing need for user-friendly and accessible drug synergy checking tools, as existing systems are often complex, expensive, or difficult for the average patient to use. Real-time suggestions and error handling can significantly improve user experience and reduce the risk of input errors. Adopting a well-organized architecture using recent development in Machine learning facilitates maintainability and scalability for future, the drug synergy checking tools lies in incorporating advanced technologies like AI/ML to enhance predictive capabilities and improve patient safety. In Drug synergy Risks and Healthcare Impact Johnson & Smith (2022)[1] address the increasing concern regarding drug synergy in modern healthcare. They estimate that a significant proportion of adverse drug reactions arise from improper medication combinations, underscoring the need for better tools for both healthcare professionals and patients. Similarly, the World Health Organization[2] identified drug synergy as a primary cause of patient morbidity and mortality, particularly as polypharmacy (the simultaneous use of multiple drugs) becomes more common among aging populations. [1], [2] These studies highlight the urgent need for dependable, accessible tools to reduce the risks associated with drug synergy, especially as medication regimes become more intricate. According to Checkers Lee & Brown in Existing Drug synergy (2023)[3] they review various existing drug synergy checker tools, noting that while many are available, most are overly complex for the average patient or hidden behind subscription paywalls, limiting their accessibility. As per Taylor & Harris (2021)[4], they conducted a metaanalysis revealing that many of these systems, despite their sophistication, are underutilized due to poor user experience or high cost. A drug to drug interaction, the integration of these systems into electronic health records (EHR) platforms often renders them cumbersome for daily use. [3], [4]These limitations highlight the necessity for a more user-friendly and accessible solution, particularly for patients and smaller healthcare providers who may not have access to expensive or complex systems.

It was cited by Chen & Wang (2022)[5] the use of real time suggestion systems in improving user experience in medical software. Their findings suggest that autocomplete features, such as dynamic drug name suggestions, improve both the speed and accuracy of user input in databases, which is crucial for minimizing errors in medical applications. This is particularly relevant for preventing input mistakes in drug names, which can have serious consequences.

[5]Incorporating a real time suggestion system for drug names in the application can boost usability and help users avoid input errors, addressing the concerns raised in existing research.

Impact of Technology on Reducing Medication Errors, Thompson & Wilson (2021)[6] examined how technology, particularly drug synergy checkers and decision support systems, can reduce medication errors. They found that integrating these technologies into healthcare workflows has a direct positive impact on patient outcomes, particularly in avoiding adverse drug reactions. Miller & Brown (2023)[7] further suggested that the future of these tools lies in incorporating artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning (ML) to predict and prevent drug synergy, even in more complex cases. [6], [7]While the current version of the proposed system focuses on static drug synergy checking, future versions could integrate AI/ML approaches to provide more advanced and predictive capabilities.

The survey identifies several significant issues and shortcomings in current drug synergy checkers. It points out that many of these tools are too complicated, costly, and out of reach for the average user. Despite their importance in preventing harmful drug reactions, especially with the increasing use of multiple medications, existing systems are plagued by poor user experience and lack of seamless integration into everyday healthcare practices.

The research underlines the necessity for more user-friendly and accessible solutions, which offer real-time advice to minimize input errors. It suggests that the future lies in integrating AI and ML technologies to boost predictive accuracy and enhance patient safety, making the proposed Drug synergy Checker a promising answer to these challenges.

III. DATASETS

In this section, we investigate the performance of our Drug synergy Checker in predicting previously unobserved drug synergy. To validate the success of Drug synergy Checker, we employed 2 datasets. The database1 includes about 2,400 drugs and more than 180,000 annotated medicine synergy, while database 2 is self-fed datasets comprises of commonly used 27 drugs and about 400 drug to drug synergy to train the model in small scale purpose. As visible in Table1, the size of dataset influences the performance. The model still generates reliable forecasts even with smaller datasets which shows it robustness and functionality efficiency in doing predictions.

Dataset	Type	Sparsity	AUC	AUPR	Recall	Precision
DB2	Small	32.40%	0.95	0.97	0.91	0.8
DB1	Medium	14.80%	0.983	0.925	0.844	0.836

Table1 Result of different datasets in 5CV test

The primary dataset, referred to as DB1, comprises 180,000 approximately annotated drug synergy pairs involving 2400 distinct drugs using the data provided by drug to drug interactions on Drug Bank (version 5.0) database(Drugs.com). We found that in terms of AUC, AUPR, Precision, Recall, Accuracy and sparsity, DB1 performs better. Table 2 presents the top 20 predicted drug to drug interactions identified by Drug synergy Checker. To validate this newly predicted dug interaction, we cross-checked them with information from the Drug Bank database (version 5.0) and the Drug synergy Checker website(Drugs.com). For example, the interaction between Aspirin and Warfarin is described as: "Aspirin increases the effects of Warfarin and may increase the risk of bleeding or bruising."

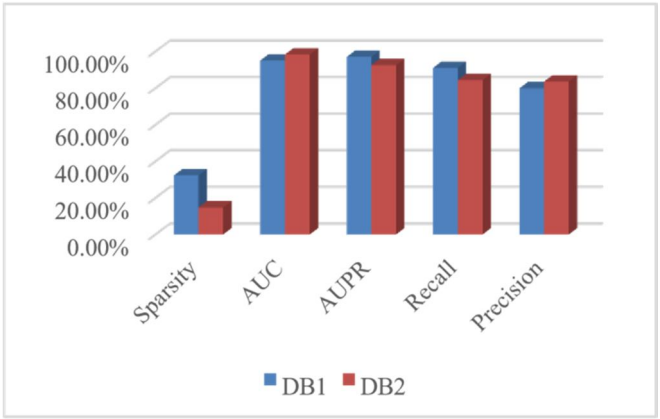


Fig. 1 Graphical Comparison of DB1 and DB2

demonstrates the efficacy of the model in detecting potential drug-drug synergy. It is possible that the remaining predicted drug synergy from this provided sets may also be confirmed through future experiments.

IV. METHODOLOGY

A. *Problem Formulation*

Our aim is to find potential drug synergy candidates from unannotated drug pairs by using the annotated medicine interactions depicted in a network. Supposedly, let G(A,B) be a drug to drug interaction network,

Table2 7 predicted drug-drug synergy and their effects

Drug A	Drug B	Interaction
Aspirin	Warfarin	Increases Warfarin effects, increases bleeding risk
Aspirin	Ibuprofen	Increases stomach bleeding risk
Warfarin	Aspirin	Increases Warfarin effects, increases bleeding risk
Lorazepam	Alcohol	Increases drowsiness and dizziness
Ibuprofen	Aspirin	Increases stomach bleeding risk
Ibuprofen	Lisinopril	Reduces Lisinopril effectiveness

where $A = \{a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_m\}$represents the group of m certified drugs, and B signifies the interactions among these drugs. This network can be depicted by an m x m balanced binary adjacency matrix $X=\{x_{ij}\}$ where $x_{ij} = 1$ shows an annotated interaction among drug synergy between a_i and a_j while $x_{ij}=0$ indicates the lack of such an interaction. Drug synergy prediction involves three steps. Initially, the function $f_1 (P)$ extracts the compressed feature vector Z_i for each drug in P , where $Z_i \in R^{1 \times k}$ (with k being much smaller than m). Then, the compressed vectors Z_i and Z_j for a pair of drugs are combined into a single feature vector. Finally, the function $f_2 (Z_i , Z_j)$ is used to rebuild the network . In this framework, f_1 acts as the attribute extractor, while f_2 functions as the predictor within our model. In this research, we present a deep learning solution named USER FRIENDLY DRUG SYNERGY CHECKER . It operates through three primary phases: firstly, it extracts low-dimensional latent features of drugs from the drug to drug interaction network using a Graph Convolution Network (GCN); secondly, it combines the compressed feature vectors ($Z_{_i}$ and $Z_{_j}$) of drugs $d_{_i}$ and $d_{_j}$ to form representations of drug pairs; and thirdly, it inputs the combined feature vectors into a Deep Neural Network (DNN) to predict potential. The entire framework is demonstrated in Fig. 2.

In reference to [8]fig.2

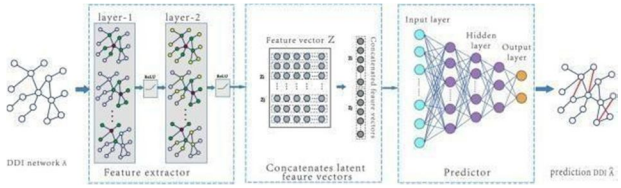


Fig. 2 Overall Framework of the model

ISSN: 2321-9653; IC Value: 45.98; SJ Impact Factor: 7.538
Volume 13 Issue V May 2025- Available at www.ijraset.com

The loss function of comprises two components as follows:

Loss=$L_f(x,y)+L_p(x,y)$; where L_f denotes the loss associated with the data extractor, and L_p indicates the loss related to the predictor.

The first component defined as:

$$L_f(p,q) = -\sum_{i,j} p(a_{ij}) \log q(a_{ij}) W_{pos} + (1 - p(a_{ij}))(1 - \log q(a_{ij}));$$

here, $p(a_{ij})$ represents the true label for the training interaction a_{ij}, $q(a_{ij}) = \sigma(Z_i \cdot Z_j^T)$ denotes the predicted probability calculated using the inner product of the latent vectors generated by the GCN, and W_{pos} is the weight determined by the ratio of negative samples to positive samples. The second component is characterized by a binary cross-entropy loss expressed as:

$$L_p(p,q) = -\sum_{i,j} p(a_{ij}) \log s(a_{ij}),$$

where $s(a_{ij})$ is the predicted probability produced by the DNN.

B. Feature Extractor and aggregation

We use a two layered auto-encoder based on a graph convolutional network (GCN) [10][11]to get drug to drug interaction encoded drug represent. Each medication is depicted as a hidden feature vector, capturing the complex data representation about its neighbourhood in the drug automated features learning network. This node drug to drug interaction effectively represents the relationships among nodes in a intricate network. The GCN uses the connectivity matrix A as input and generates drug to drug interaction vectors $Z_i \in R^{1 \times H_p}$ for each drug in the drug to drug interaction network, where H p is the dimension of the last hidden layer. Similar to the suggestion by[9], our GCN uses two layers. Let's assume $H^{(0)}$ is the feature matrix where each line represents the input feature vector of each elements in the network. If there are no input attributes, $H^{(0)}$ is simply an identity matrix. The output $H^{(1)}$ of the first intermediate layer is given by[9]

$$H^{(1)} = f\left(H^{(0)}, A\right) = \mathrm{ReLU}\left(\hat{A} H^{(0)} W^{(0)}\right),$$

where $\hat{A} = \tilde{D}^{-\frac{1}{2}} \tilde{A} \tilde{D}^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ is the symmetrically normalized adjacency matrix, $\tilde{D}_{ii} = \sum_j \tilde{A}_{ij}$ and $\tilde{A} = A + I_N$, $W^{(0)} \in R^{m \times H_1}$ is the weight matrix to be learned, and ReLU is the activation function. Similarly, the output $H^{(2)}$ of the second hidden layer is recursively defined as:

$$H^{(2)} = f\left(H^{(1)}, A\right) = \mathrm{ReLU}\left(\hat{A} H^{(1)} W^{(1)}\right),$$

where $W^{(1)} \in R^{H_1 \times H_2}$. Because our GCN contains only two layers, $H^{(2)}$ is just the embedding matrix $Z \in R^{m \times H_2}$.

We've determined the latent feature vector[9] for each drug within the drug to drug interaction space. The next step is to derive the feature vectors for drug combinations. For two drugs, a1 and a2, with their latent vectors b1 and b2 from the Graph Convolution Network (GCN), we utilize three feature aggregation methods; inner product, summation, and concatenation.

Specifically, for the drug pair(a1, a2), we calculate

-Inner Product: G(a1, a2)=b1.b2

-Summation: G(a1, a2)=b1+b2 -

Concatenation: G(a1,a2)=[b1,b2]

C. Evaluation Metrices

The following performance metrics of accuracy, Recall, Precision and F1-score are used to evaluate the performance

$$\mathrm{Accuracy} = \frac{TP + TN}{TP + FP + TN + FN},$$

$$\mathrm{Precision} = \frac{TP}{TP + FP},$$

$$\mathrm{Recall} = \frac{TP}{TP + FN},$$

$$F_1 = \frac{2 \times Precision \times Recall}{Precision + Recall},$$

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Where TP and TN represent the correctly predicted and the correctly predicted unlabelled drug pairs, respectively, and FP and FN denote the incorrect forecast and unlabelled drug pairs. A drug to drug interaction , we assessed the performance of model using the AUC and AUPR metrics. AUC measures the area under the ROC Analysis curve, illustrating the true positive rate (TP/(TP + FN)) against the false positive rate (FP/(FP + TN)) at various cutoffs. AUPR measures the area beneath the precision-recall score, [9]depicting true positives rate (TPR) to all positive forecasts for each given recall rate.

V. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In this study, we showed a new method for predicting drug to drug synergy. By using Graph Convolution Networks (GCNs) to get network structure features and Deep Neural Networks (DNNs) for prediction, our approach effectively learns compact feature representations of drugs and captures the structural relationships within the drug to drug interaction network. The experimental results show that applying deep learning to drug interaction checker significantly out performs four current High – Performances Strategies, demonstrating the effectiveness of GCN derived latent features in incorporating extensive information that surpasses features based solely on the chemical, biological, or anatomical characteristics of drugs. The case studies confirm the practical effectiveness of this model, resulting strong performance in predicting new predicting model. Despite these encouraging results, there are still several directions for future research. Expanding the dataset to cover a wider variety of drug pairs could better the model's generalizability and precision. Moreover, including a drug to drug interaction data types, such as patient demographics and clinical results, might improve drug synergy predictive capability by accounting for real-world factors that affect drug synergy. Also delving into sophisticated deep learning frameworks, like attention mechanisms or recurrent neural networks, could enhance the prediction process by identifying intricate patterns within the data. A drug to drug interaction, extensive validation studies in clinical environments are imperative for evaluating the dependability and practical utility of Drug to drug interaction. This comprehensive assessment could significantly support healthcare professionals in making well-informed decisions about drug therapies.

VI. CONCLUSION

The Drug synergy Checker provides as a valuable tool for both health cares patients and providers, offering quick and dependable access to vital drug synergy details. This application streamlines the identification of potential drug synergy, thereby boosting patient safety by lowering the risk of medication problems. With its user friendly design, it allows users to input drug names and get results effortlessly. The real-time recommendation feature is especially notable as it helps users enter medication names accurately by providing instant suggestions from a comprehensive database. This feature not only speeds up the process but also reduces the likelihood of input errors, ensuring the accuracy of the information. A drug to drug interaction, the clear presentation of results makes it easier for both healthcare patients and professionals to perceive potential interactions. In essence, the Drug synergy Checker is prepared to be a foundation in healthcare technology. Its current features already offer significant benefits, and with future advancements, it has the potential to become an essential tool in the healthcare community. By continuously evolving to meet the needs of its users, the application can significantly shares to improving patient outcomes and advancing overall healthcare safety.

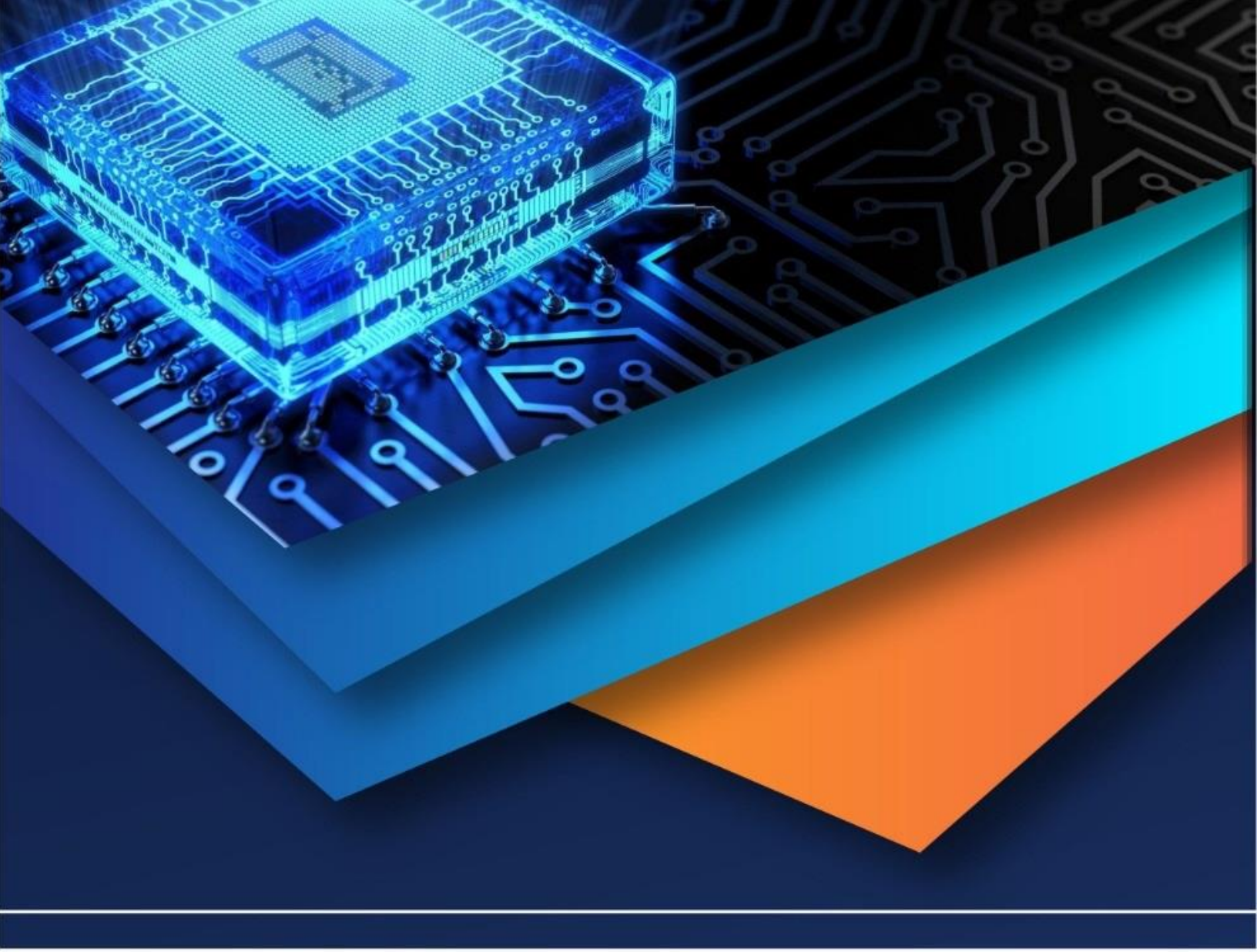
We introduced the model which is an efficient and reliable method for predicting potential drug to drug synergy using drug to drug interaction network information without relying on drug properties, such as their chemical or biological characteristics. This method proves valuable not only in predicting drug to drug interactions but also in identifying unpredicted side effects and guiding drug combinations. The robustness of Drug to drug interaction is highlighted by its ability to accurately predict interactions using only network derived information. This approach wipes out the need for detailed drug-specific data, making it more easier and versatile to introduce in various scenarios. Future work could involve expanding the dataset to combine a wide range of drug pairs, thereby enhancing the model's generalizability. Comprehensive validation studies in clinical settings will be vital to examine the dependability and practical utility of it. Such analysis will guarantee that the model can be effectively employed in real-world healthcare settings, helping professionals in making informed decisions about drug therapy. With its current capabilities and potential for further refinement, Drug to drug interaction stands as a promising tool in the field of drug synergy prediction.

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