



IDENTIFYING DISEASE-RELATED EXPRESSIONS IN REVIEWS USING CONDITIONAL RANDOM FIELDS

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- The explosive growth of social media
- Valuable information can be found in social media
- Including for drug repurposing

Drug repurposing is the application of known drugs and compounds to treat new indications (i.e., new diseases).

Examples:

Yaz – first approved for pregnancy prevention, now also used for moderate acne vulgaris

Trazadone – Originally trialed as antidepressant unsuccessfully, now used as sleep aid



Solution stages:

- Extracting disease-related expressions
- Normalization to the medical concepts
- Sentiment analysis
- Relationship extraction
- Set up a repurposing hypothesis

Drug repurposing



The image shows a social media post with several annotations. At the top left is a profile picture of a person and a blacked-out name. To the right is a 'Follow' button. The main text of the post is 'Albuterol has me feeling all sorts of dizzy and weak this morning', with 'Albuterol', 'dizzy', and 'weak' highlighted in blue boxes. A green pill icon points to 'Albuterol'. A sad face emoji and a red arrow with a smiley face point to 'dizzy'. A blue bandage icon points to 'weak'. Below the text is a timestamp '6:21 AM - 17...' and a blue bandage icon. Two purple boxes are connected to the text by arrows: one points to 'weak' and is labeled 'Asthenia MedDRA: 10003549', and another points to 'dizzy' and is labeled 'Dizziness MedDRA: 10013573'. A grey calendar icon is on the left, and a blue bandage icon is on the right.

CADEC corpus

- contains 1250 posts
- 1799 Drug entities
- 6752 Disease entites



- Dictionary based
- Conditional Random Fields
- Bidirectional Gated Recurrent Unit
- Bidirectional Long Short Term Memory



- w – Word
- pos – Part-of-speech tag
- sp – Suffix and Prefix
- context – Context
- wtype – Word Type
- dict – Dictionary Look-up
- b – Cluster-based representation
- emb – Word embeddings

- PubMed word2vec embeddings
- word2vec trained on domain specific reviews

| Data Source | reviews count | tokens count |
|--------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| webmd.com | 284 055 | 20 794 273 |
| askapatient.com | 113 836 | 13 649 150 |
| patient.info | 1 472 273 | 160 750 980 |
| dailystrength.org | 214 489 | 13 880 025 |
| drugs.com | 93 845 | 9 191 434 |
| amazon | 428 777 | 36 499 681 |

<https://github.com/dartrevan/ChemTextMining>

- UMLS dictionary
- Manually validated terms from UMLS
- ADR lexicon
- Multi-word expressions dictionary
- Drug names dictionary

| Method | Exact matching | | | Partial matching | | |
|------------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | P | R | F1 | P | R | F1 |
| Dictionary-based | .503 | .502 | .494 | .836 | .546 | .625 |
| 3-layer LSTM | .718 | .629 | .670 | .801 | .872 | .812 |
| 3-layer GRU | .735 | .629 | .678 | .793 | .876 | .811 |
| CRF | .702 | .680 | .691 | .852 | .790 | .794 |



Vyvance (Lisdexamfetamine Dimesylate)

Approval history: 2007 – Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder. 2015 – Moderate to Severe Binge Eating Disorder (BED)

Extracted from social media: decrease in appetite (2007).
appetite decreased , appetite suppression, no appetite (2008).

In science: The first clinical study of Lisdexamfetamine in Binge Eating Disorder was started in January 2010.



- The idea is applicable
- CRF is better in exact matching
- Embeddings and Dictionaries can be found at <https://github.com/dartrevan/ChemTextMining>