# Recognizing Mentions of Adverse Drug Reaction in Social Media

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- 1. Problem: Identifying adverse drug reactions in social media
  - ► "I stopped taking **Ambien** after three weeks, it gave me a **terrible** headache"

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- + Signal from knowledge graph embeddings

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#### 3. Active learning

► Simulates a low resource scenario

#### Task Definition

Adverse Drug Reaction (ADR)

Unwanted reaction clearly associated with the intake of a drug

► We focus on automatic ADR identification on social media

#### Motivation - ADR on Social Media

- 1. Associate unknown side-effects with a given drug
- 2. Monitor drug reactions over time
- 3. Respond to patients' complaints

#### CADEC Corpus (Karimi et al., 2015)

#### ADR annotation in forum posts (Ask-A-Patient)

► Train: **5723 sentences** 

► Test: **1874 sentences** 

#### Drug Ratings for AMBIEN

Average Rating: 3.2 (1408 Ratings)

		•
RATING	REASON	SIDE EFFECTS FOR AMBIEN
₩.Α		
1	insomnia due to MS	Sleep was disturbed by waking and vivid dreams. Day after side effects are horrible- dizziness, nausea, diarrhea, headache, severe depression.
1	insomnia	Woke up off and on all night headaches vivid disturbing dreams, heightened senses too much so change in mood aggressiveness

#### ► Context dependent

"Ambien gave me a terrible headache"

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"Short term more loss"

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"hard time getting some Z's"

#### ► Non-grammatical

"Short term more loss"

#### ▶ Coordination

"abdominal gas, cramps and pain"

# Approach:

LSTM with knowledge graph embeddings

#### Task Formulation

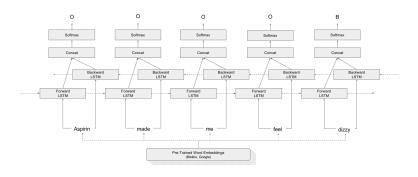
Assign a Beginning, Inside, or Outside label for each word

#### Example

" $[I]_O$  [stopped] $_O$  [taking] $_O$  [Ambien] $_O$  [after] $_O$  [three] $_O$  [weeks] $_O$  -  $[it]_O$  [gave] $_O$  [me] $_O$  [a] $_O$  [terrible] $_{ADR-B}$  [headache] $_{ADR-I}$ "

#### Model

- ▶ bi-RNN transducer model
  - ► Outputs a BIO tag for each word
  - ► Takes into account context from both past and future words



# Integrating External Knowledge

- ► DBPedia: Knowledge graph based on Wikipedia
  - ► (Ambien, type, Drug)
  - ► (Ambien, contains, hydroxypropyl)

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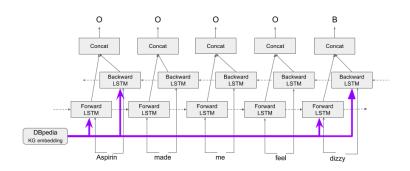
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- ► Knowledge graph embedding
  - ► Dense representation of entities
  - ► Desirably:

Related entities in DBPedia  $\iff$  Closer in KB-embedding

# Integrating External Knowledge

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  - ► (Ambien, type, Drug)
  - ► (Ambien, contains, hydroxypropyl)
- ► Knowledge graph embedding
  - ► Dense representation of entities
  - ▶ Desirably: Related entities in DBPedia ⇔ Closer in KB-embedding
- ▶ We experiment with a simple approach:
  - ► Add verbatim *concept* embeddings to word feats

# Prediction Example



#### **Evaluation**

	Р	R	F1
ADR Oracle	55.2	100	71.1

- ► ADR Orcale Marks gold ADR's regardless of context
  - $\blacktriangleright$  Context matters  $\rightarrow$  Oracle errs on 45% of cases

#### **Evaluation**

	Emb.	% OOV	Р	R	F1
ADR Oracle			55.2	100	71.1
LSTM	Random		69.6	74.6	71.9
LSTM	Google	12.5	85.3	86.2	85.7
LSTM	Blekko	7.0	90.5	90.1	90.3

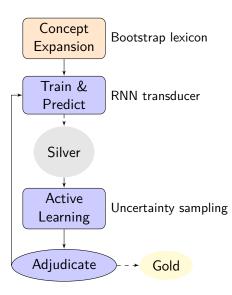
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- ► External knowledge improves performance:
  - ▶ Blekko > Google > Random Init.

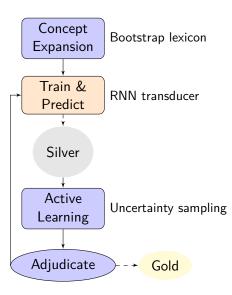
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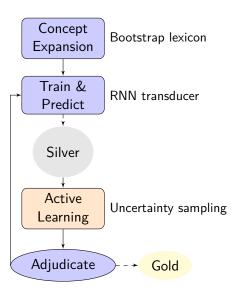
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LSTM + DBPedia	Blekko	7.0	92.2	94.5	93.4

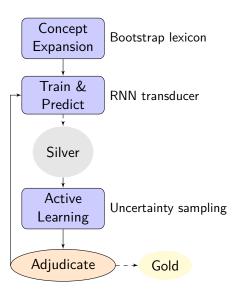
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  - ► DBPedia provides embeddings for 232 (4%) of the words

# Active Learning: Concept identification for low-resource tasks

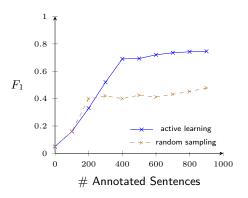








# Training from Rascal



- ► Performance after 1hr annotation: 74.2 F1 (88.8 P, 63.8 R)
- Uncertainty sampling boosts improvement rate



#### Future Work

- ► Use more annotations from CADEC
  - ► E.g., symptoms and drugs
- ► Use coreference / entity linking to find DBPedia concepts

#### Conclusions

- ► LSTMs can predict ADR on social media
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Thanks for listening! Questions?