



Identification of Side Effects Caused by the Drugs Used in COVID-19 Treatment

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DESCRIPTION

In Wuhan, China, as of December 2019, a coronavirus species that can transfer from person to person was discovered. The World Health Organization (WHO) had the potential to quickly declare the illness, later known as COVID-19, to be a pandemic. More than 6.4 million people had contracted this virus as of the study's publication date in early June 2020, and 373,334 people had died as a result [1]. It has been recognized that hundreds of clinical trial results and articles have been published by scientists and researchers during this process to offer disease therapy options. These studies focus on the usage of currently available medications for COVID-19 therapy and offer potential treatment options [2,3]. The drug's side effects are one of the things that should be looked at both before and after therapy when suggesting a medication to a patient. According to research, poly pharmacy the use of numerous drugs significantly raises the likelihood of adverse drug reactions. The likelihood of poly pharmacy typically rises for elderly people. However, studies unmistakably demonstrate that as the number of medications used rises, patients may have more adverse effects. Because of this, it is essential to anticipate Drug-Drug Interactions (DDI) and Adverse Drug Reactions (ADR) before using a medicine to treat an illness. Effectiveness of the COVID-19 treatment will be greatly impacted by your knowledge of the side effects and DDI of the prescribed medications [4].

The majority of COVID-19 patients are seen at ages 50 and up, according to statistical surveys. Studies on poly pharmacy show that this age group regularly uses numerous medicines at a rate of above 60%. When these two tests are taken into consideration, it becomes clear that COVID-19 patients frequently use numerous medicines. The significance of DDI research in the treatment of COVID-19 grows as a result. Knowing the medications, if the patient takes frequently can have a direct impact on the pharmaceuticals chosen for the course of treatment. Numerous studies have demonstrated that patient-focused medication combinations have greatly improved

treatment outcomes. Alternative approaches for clinical research in DDI detection have been created a new way to technological advancements. Today, computer-based techniques are mostly used in DDI research activities. In this study, graph convolutional networks will be utilized to investigate potential drug interactions that may occur during the treatment of COVID-19. The goal is to forecast how pharmaceuticals used to treat COVID-19 would interact with other medications. By lessening the side effects of the medications, it is hoped that this may increase the success of the treatment. For eight different medicines that are known to be utilized in COVID-19 therapy, DDI estimates were generated based on the tests that were done. Infrastructures from earlier studies and their findings have been applied to this approach. The systems and disorders on which each drug has the most side effects have been found within the study's purview in order to execute drug treatment according to the patient. The development of substitute medicines or strategies for the treatment of patients at risk for developing these diseases is projected. The likelihood of side effects for additional medications was assessed. This formula is intended to aid in the COVID-19 therapy of individuals who regularly use medications. The likelihood that the new drug would interact unfavorably with those being regularly used by the patient to treat his or her other ailments must be ascertained. Due to this, the study focused on five distinct medications that have the worst possible interactions with other medications and their potential side effects. According to the literature, harmful drug interactions between the medications known to be prescribed in conjunction with COVID-19 therapy were also reported [5].

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