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Review Article

Artificial Intelligent Empowering Healthcare: Smart Solution in Medicine

Tania Acharjee, Himashree Saikia and Dinesh Bhatia*

Department of Biomedical Engineering, North Eastern Hill University (NEHU), Shillong, Meghalaya, India

***Corresponding Author:** Professor Dinesh Bhatia, Department of Biomedical Engineering, North Eastern Hill University (NEHU), Shillong, Meghalaya, India.

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Abstract

It's readily apparent that international healthcare is changing as we work through the difficulties brought on by the COVID-19 epidemic. Beyond a simple tool, artificial intelligence has the ability to revolutionize healthcare by addressing significant staffing shortages and expanding patient needs. Generative AI is a significant breakthrough that goes beyond conventional data analysis to produce new data and stimulate previously unheard-of levels of invention in a variety of industries. Generative AI is redefining individualized care planning, disease prediction, and medication discovery in the healthcare industry, ultimately changing the way that care is provided. AI's incorporation into medical imaging, virtual patient care, medication research, and administrative activities has also accelerated. This has improved efficiency and early diagnosis while also increasing patient involvement and adherence. Due to the pandemic's highlighting of AI's potential, disease detection, diagnosis, and treatment planning now heavily rely on it. Beyond the borders of medicine, generative AI has a big impact on agriculture. It does this by increasing crop yields, maximizing resource efficiency, and cutting waste—all of which help ensure a sustainable food supply. Although AI has enormous promise to transform healthcare, it also brings up concerns about security, privacy, and equity. To utilize it responsibly and securely, strict regulations must be in force. Healthcare along with agriculture are at the vanguard of this technological transformation as this new era of AI-driven innovation delivers transformative solutions across multiple sectors, signifying a significant shift in how industries approach efficiency and problem-solving.

Keyword: Artificial Intelligence; Drug Delivery; Medical Imaging; COVID 19; Virtual Patient Care; Rehabilitation

Introduction

Artificial Intelligence (AI) alludes to computer systems that simulate human intelligence-related functions as learning, reasoning, adaptability, interaction, and sensory perception [1]. Because they are created to carry out particular activities or solve predetermined problems, the majority of AI applications today are regarded as restricted. AI uses a variety of techniques that are based on concepts and methods found in logic, biology, and mathematics [2]. A prominent achievement in AI historically is its ability to comprehend unstructured data, such as images and natural language. In recent times, machine learning has become the most efficient type of artificial intelligence and is the basis for numerous modern applications. By using data and experiences, machine learning allows AI systems to create its own rules and find patterns, in contrast to traditional AI systems that operate according to pre-programmed instructions [3]. The viability of healthcare systems around the world is under threat due to previously unheard-of increases in healthcare expenses that greatly outpace GDP growth rates. The COVID-19 epidemic and the crisis in Ukraine have made this problem worse. It has also been made worse by budgetary limitations, aging populations, an increase in chronic illnesses, and the pressure on healthcare systems, which were already finding it difficult to keep up with the growing demand for their services [4]. The COVID-19 pandemic sped up reforms in the healthcare system and brought about a digital revolution in the field [5]. The tremendous strain on the infrastructure, labor force, supply chains, and infrastructure of the world's healthcare systems has fueled this shift. Patients are now actively involved in healthcare decision-making and are adopting digital technologies and virtual healthcare systems [6].

Origin and evolution of AI in healthcare

The term "artificial intelligence," (AI) was first employed by John McCarthy, with the Dartmouth Conference in 1956 is believed to have been the field's founding event [7]. As a result, in 2006, AI celebrated its 50th anniversary. Numerous viewpoints have been used to examine the origins of artificial intelligence (AI), offering differing explanations for its emergence and demonstrating how many of the research topics and controversies that characterized AI's brief history were either well-established or already present in the year before Dartmouth. This set of action have its background in the creation of digital computers. A major part of this story was played by early computer applications in complicated decision-making and management, which are typically handled by operations research techniques [8]. A time of goals and disappointments, successes and difficulties, the time was ideal for AI's rapid progress. A draft document dated August 31, 1955, written by John McCarthy, Marvin Minsky, Nathaniel Rochester, and Claude Shannon, preceding the well-known 1956 Dartmouth Conference on AI. The paper put forth the theory that a machine could accurately explain and mimic every facet of intelligence or learning process. The Dartmouth Conference was attended by important figures in the field of computer programming, including Allen Newell, Arthur Samuel, Oliver Selfridge, and Herbert Simon. Subsequent to Dartmouth, notable AI research institutes were founded at MIT with Minsky, Stanford University with McCarthy, and Carnegie-Mellon University with Newell and Simon. Before AI research spread to other European nations and the world, Donald Michie at Edinburgh carried on Alan Turing's legacy in England [9].

Patient expectations and experiences are driving developments in healthcare across the globe, making it inescapable that valuing patients and engaging digital interactions are becoming imperative1 0]. The astounding gains in digital medicine, genomics, artificial intelligence, machine learning, and other the moment biological research are set to transform the medical sector [11]. The Development of AI-Based Medical Instruments (2004–2024) is tabulated in table 1. New worker competencies and standard procedures are required by these technologies. Advances in precision medicine, treatments, diagnosis, and care delivery are anticipated from genomics, biometrics, tissue engineering, and vaccines [12].Along with developments like artificial intelligence (AI), the metaverse, and data sciences, digital health technologies (DHTs) like wearables, telehealth, telemedicine, mobile health (mHealth), and health information technology (HIT) are greatly improving healthcare. By using techniques like wirelessly observed therapy (WOT) to track treatment adherence, these technologies enhance chronic condition management, early disease identification, and prevention [13]. Increasingly, it's clear that medicine is moving towards the least invasive and disruptive practices. Therefore, accessibility is becoming a top priority for healthcare services, enabling humanity to get care whenever and wherever they choose [14]. Professionals and the general public both benefit from mobile internet devices (MIDs), which offer access to essential resources and apps. In the post-COVID-19 age, the combination of AI, ML, and DHTs is fast growing and transforming the delivery of healthcare [15]. Consumer digital health technologies (DHTs) are seeing an increasing amount of AI integration with the Internet of Things (IoT). IoT is becoming an intelligence-driven system that uses collected data to produce value shifts as AI and machine learning (ML) become more common in the healthcare industry [16]. AI-powered medical technology enhances patient autonomy by supporting the 4Ps of medicine: participatory, personalized, preventative, and predictive [17]. Healthcare outcomes, efficiency, and cost-effectiveness have already significantly improved as a result of the incorporation of AI. Information from multiple sources, like wearable technology, telemedicine, mobile health (mHealth), telehealth, health information systems (HISs), and additional AI-driven technologies, is merged to produce big data. [18]. By using user feedback, extensive datasets, and research, this data expedites the deployment of ML and AI in health systems. Additionally, heterogeneous patient healthcare data is consolidated into electronic health records (EHRs), which cutting-edge AI technology may evaluate to obtain accurate insights about patient care [19]. For large data applications in healthcare, AI has consequently emerged as a favored technology.

AI tool	Purpose	Year launched	Working
Early Sense	Continuous monitoring for hospitals	2004	Real-time, contact-free vital sign monitoring for patients
Vivify Health Platform	Remote patient monitoring	2009	Remote participation enhances the management of chronic care
AiCure	Medication adherence	2010	Makes use of AI and a smartphone camera to monitor patient compliance.
Zephyr Anywhere Bio Patch	Vital signs monitoring	2011	Wearable patch that tracks activity, respiration rate, and heart rate
Care Predict Tempo	Senior care monitoring	2013	Wearable, detects subtle changes in behavior for early intervention
Philips e Care Coordinator	Chronic disease management	2013	Combines data for proactive chronic illness care coordination.
Sense.ly	Virtual nurse assistant	2013	Conversational AI facilitates continued patient consultations and guidance.
Sensely's Molly	Virtual health assistant for patient engagement	2013	AI avatar facilitating sympathetic communication and involvement with patients
Biofourmis Biovitals	Disease management	2015	Early intervention and predictive analytics using wearables and AI
IBM Watson Care Manager	Personalized care management	2016	AI-driven to use patient data to create customized care programs
Medtronic Guardian Connect	Glucose monitoring	2018	Predictive alarms provided by AI for the management of diabetes
Health at Scale	Personalized healthcare navigation and management	2022	forecasts specific results and suggests targeted solutions
Viz.ai Stroke AI	AI-based stroke detection and care coordination	2022	AI aids radiologists in diagnosing patients more quickly.
Butterfly Network's AI Ultrasound	Portable ultrasound device with AI interpretation	2023	AI-guided handheld ultrasound device for point-of-care examinations
Aidoc AI Chest X-ray Solution	AI-assisted interpretation of chest X-rays	2023	Improves X-ray analysis for quick decision-making regarding important discoveries
Google's AI Breast Cancer Screening	Early detection of breast cancer via AI	2024	AI-powered mammography detection of early-stage breast cancer
Philips Health Suite AI	AI-powered data analytics for personalized care	2024	AI-integrated cloud-based technology that optimizes the provision of care

Table 1: The Development of AI-Based Medical Instruments (2004-2024) is tabulated in Table.

Types of artificial intelligence

The following figure 1 depicts how machine learning (ML), artificial intelligence (AI), and natural language processing (NLP) are combined in healthcare to enhance clinical decision-making. A broad selection of data types, including genetic, imaging, and electrophysiological (EP) data, as well as data from electronic medical records (EMR), are extensively fed onto AI systems. After processing this data, AI produces results that assist with clinical tasks including diagnosis, treatment, and screening. NLP is essential in transforming human-language, unstructured clinical notes into an AI-readable format. By using this data to train machine learning models, artificial intelligence (AI) is able to make predictions and gain insights that are then used to improve clinical procedures and overall patient care through a continuous feedback loop.

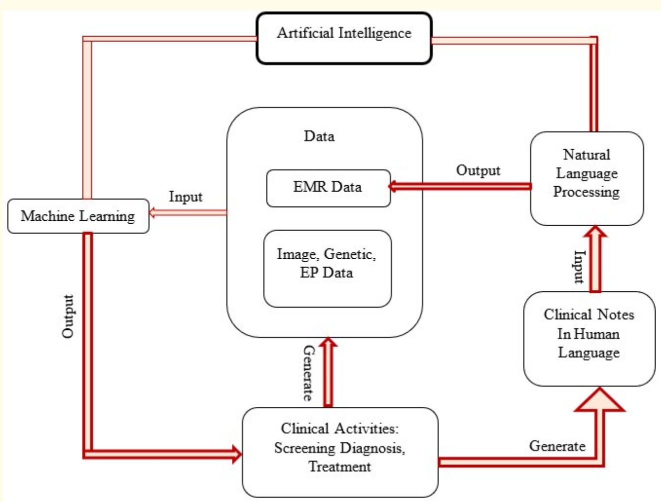

Figure 1: Machine learning and artificial intelligence in the healthcare industry

By intelligence level

Artificial intelligence (AI) encompasses a broad spectrum of technologies and applications with varying levels of intelligence. Systems that function at the most basic level on straightforward, rule-based tasks are referred to as narrow artificial intelligence (AI) systems. Despite their lack of general understanding, these systems are able to carry out specialized tasks like language translation and facial recognition. As time goes on, more sophisticated forms of AI are developing, such machine learning and deep learning, which enable systems to learn from data and improve over time. Artificial general intelligence (AGI), or a system's capacity to learn, comprehend, and use knowledge at an extent similar to that of a human in an assortment of tasks, is the pinnacle of AI research. The majority of current AI systems' applications are still limited to specialized, narrow sectors, and even with enormous improvements, achieving artificial general intelligence (AGI) remains problematic.

AI's intelligence can be assessed via a number of important standards, including

- **Learning Capability:** Deep learning and other advanced AI systems are able to learn from data and get better over time. Self-driving cars, for instance, learn from millions of kilometers of driving data to enhance their navigation.
- **Adaptability and Generalization:** AI, such as artificial general intelligence (AGI), is similar to humans in that it can apply information in a variety of circumstances. For example, unlike existing AI systems, AGI may solve novel issues without past exposure.
- **Autonomy:** Intelligent AI systems have the ability to function autonomously. Autonomous drones, for instance, are capable of making judgments in real time without human input.
- **Contextual Understanding:** Artificial intelligence (AI) uses higher intelligence to grasp context, the kind of speech in a conversation, the objects in complicated photographs, etc.
- Human language may be naturally understood and responded to by advanced artificial intelligence (AI) systems such as Siri and Alexa.

Weak AI (Narrow AI)

Artificial intelligence (AI) systems that are limited in scope and incapable of independent thought are referred to as narrow AI, or weak AI. AlphaGo, Sophia the humanoid robot, self-driving automobiles, voice recognition bots, and virtual assistants like Siri and Alexa are a few examples[20]. Narrow AI works well in specialized applications including speech recognition, image classification, language translation, and recommendation algorithms, in contrast to general AI, which seeks to mimic human cognitive capacities. Though they lack consciousness and the capacity to make generalizations outside the scope of their programmed activities, these systems are capable of processing normal language and carrying out commands. Narrow AI has come a long way, becoming indispensable in many sectors for task automation, productivity gains, and better user experiences—all while maintaining these restrictions. Though it is still separate from the more ambitious goals of creating universal AI, its success in specialized fields shows the usefulness of AI in today's technological scene. Weak AI is having a big impact on surgery, a field where accuracy is essential.[21] Every year, procedures save millions of lives, yet there is a chance that they could go very wrong. In order to properly prepare for surgery, narrow AI helps medical staff by automating administrative duties, reviewing medical records, and identifying risk factors. Artificial Intelligence (AI) can improve precision during operations by offering real-time advice. Additionally, post-surgery, AI provides vital insights that facilitate patient recovery and function as video-based learning aids for surgeons.

The characteristics that set limited, or weak, artificial intelligence apart from more sophisticated AI are as follows

- **Rule-Based or Data-Driven:** Rule-based algorithms or machine learning models trained on massive datasets are frequently used in narrow artificial intelligence systems. To help oncologists diagnose and treat cancer, for example, IBM Watson for Oncology examines clinical trials, patient information, and medical literature by looking for patterns in the data.
- **Dependency on Human Input:** A large amount of human input is needed for the development and operation of these AI systems. For instance, in order to improve their accuracy, radiology AI technologies that identify anomalies in medical images—such as malignancies in CT scans—require human-provided annotated datasets and expert supervision.

Strong AI

The goal of strong AI, sometimes referred to as general AI, is to mimic human intelligence and abilities in a variety of tasks:

- **Broad Task Capability:** A vast range of medical jobs could be carried out by general artificial intelligence. For example, by integrating and using a massive quantity of medical knowledge, it might help diagnose difficult illnesses across many specialties, including neurology and cardiology, smoothly.
- **Adaptability and Learning:** General AI would be able to continuously learn new medical problems and adjust, in contrast to narrow AI. For instance, by evaluating patient data in real-time and modifying its diagnostic and treatment methods in response to new information, it may swiftly adjust to handle emergent disorders like COVID-19.
- **Human-Like Interaction:** General AI's ability to communicate with patients and medical professionals is excellent. It could participate in sophisticated conversations with doctors, comprehend symptoms in context, and conduct in-depth interviews with patients, providing insights comparable to those of a highly competent medical practitioner.

Super AI

According to a theoretical idea known as "super artificial intelligence," AI is superior to human intelligence in all domains, including creativity, knowledge, and decision-making [22]. In contrast to task-specific Narrow AI and cognitively equivalent General AI, Super AI would perform better than even the most sophisticated human minds. Super AI has the potential to revolutionize the medical field by forecasting patient outcomes with unparalleled accuracy, detecting illnesses with almost flawless accuracy, and creating new medicines at a rate never seen before. It could significantly outperform present research skills by analyzing large medical datasets to find novel medications or the underlying causes of complicated diseases like cancer or Alzheimer's. Furthermore, Super AI has the ability to detect outbreaks, provide vaccines, and coordinate responses for global health emergencies like pandemics more efficiently than any person could.

Possible vendor examples that demonstrate each attribute are provided below, showing how Super AI might appear in the medical field:

- Super AI would be more creative and capable of solving problems than humans. For instance, a future iteration of Google's DeepMind, which produced AlphaFold for the prediction of protein folding, may devise completely novel medication treatments or surgical methods that are today unimaginable to humans. This could result in the development of medicines for illnesses like advanced-stage malignancies, which now lack a viable treatment.

- Super AI would handle enormous volumes of data and be able to learn and adapt quickly. This would be advanced learning and adaptation. Future iterations of IBM Watson Health, which now assists with cancer treatment decisions, might greatly surpass present human and AI capabilities by quickly analyzing global health data to predict developing pandemics and prescribe preventive actions.
- **Better Decision-Making:** A Siemens Healthineers AI-Rad Companion of the future, which currently helps radiologists with image analysis, could assess complex patient data from various sources (such as genetic profiles, lifestyle data, and environmental factors) to generate accurate, customized treatment plans. This level of customization and accuracy would surpass that of existing systems.
- In the future, GE Healthcare's Edison AI platform-which helps with clinical decision support now-has integrated knowledge from neuroscience, pharmacology, and genetics to create novel treatments for neurological disorders like Parkinson's disease and Alzheimer's disease, leading to previously unattainable ground-breaking breakthroughs.

By Functionality

Reactive Machine AI

This type of AI only takes current circumstances into account and uses data from the present [23]. It can only perform a small number of preset functions and cannot infer or forecast what will happen in the future. Two examples are Google's AlphaGo and IBM's Deep Blue system. Reactive machine intelligence (REMA) is the most basic type of artificial intelligence. It is characterized by its instantaneous recognition and response to specific inputs without requiring memory or the ability to infer information from past experiences. These systems merely adhere to a pre-programmed set of rules; they do not retain any historical data to inform decisions in the future.

IBM's Deep Blue, the chess-playing computer that defeated world champion Garry Kasparov, is the best example of reactive artificial intelligence. It could evaluate millions of possible movements and their outcomes, selecting the optimal ones, but its understanding was limited to the specifics of the game. Reactive AI is very specialized; while it can complete some jobs efficiently and rapidly, it is incapable of evolving or changing over time. Because reactive AI isn't flexible enough to handle tasks outside of its limited programming, its applicability is limited to specific situations where dependable, rule-based performance suffices. In the late 1990s, IBM's Deep Blue, a revolutionary artificial intelligence chess player, made headlines when it beat world chess champion Garry Kasparov. Deep Blue demonstrated the potential of reactive machine intelligence by being the first computer system to defeat the current world champion in a chess match using regular time restrictions. Reactive apparatus shows some essential characteristics of AI are as follows:

- **Real-Time Response:** When prompt replies are needed, reactive AI performs exceptionally well. Deep Blue was able to make tactical decisions in real time during chess matches because of its rapid calculation and evaluation of possible moves.
- **Speed and Efficiency:** Reactive apparatus Because AI systems are simple, they are often quick and effective. Deep Blue was designed to process a large number of alternative moves with a small amount of computational resources, handle complicated calculations, and make judgments quickly.
- **Quick Reaction:** Applications that necessitate immediate decision-making are well-suited for reactive AI. In hospitals, for example, reactive AI is used by real-time monitoring systems to notify medical staff of any abnormalities in a patient's vital signs, such as abrupt variations in blood pressure or heart rate, so they may take quick action.
- **Speed and Efficiency:** Reactive AI systems' simplicity makes them quick and effective. Healthcare examples of this include AI-driven image analysis tools that swiftly discover anomalies in X-rays or MRIs while requiring little computer power, or automated triage systems that speedily categorize patients depending on the severity of their diseases.

Limited memory AI

Restricted memory Artificial intelligence (AI) in healthcare refers to systems that use past data to improve forecasting and decision-making [24]. Limited memory AI has the ability to store and evaluate historical patient data to enhance accuracy and personalization, in contrast to reactive AI, which only reacts to current inputs. By comparing recent and old pathology data, vendors such as PathAI can improve illness identification by refining diagnostic systems. Predictive analytics is used by Health Mine to forecast chronic illnesses from past medical records, enabling individualized and preventive therapy. By examining prior patient reactions to different treatments, Tempus uses limited memory AI to customize treatment regimens. Additionally, by fusing up-to-date patient data with historical data, IBM Watson Health leverages AI to assist clinical decision-making and deliver suggestions in a timely manner. With the use of robotics, computer vision, and artificial intelligence (AI) with limited memory, autonomous surgical robots are sophisticated devices that can carry out difficult procedures with little help from humans. This improves accuracy and surgical results. These robots make decisions in real time and refine approaches by analyzing historical surgical data. Over time, they adjust their performance depending on learned lessons. Compared to more sophisticated AI systems, they have a less memory capacity, even though they still use some historical data to guide their decisions. They are excellent in their specialist field of surgery in spotting trends and forecasting problems. Even though these robots lack the wider cognitive capacities of general or superintelligent AI, they are nonetheless capable of performing specific tasks and exhibiting predictable, adaptive behavior. They also continuously improve their skills through ongoing data collection.

Theory of mind AI

Cognitive Theory of Artificial intelligence (AI) is an evolving discipline of study that seeks to give machines the capacity to comprehend and interpret human emotions, intentions, beliefs, and mental states [25]. Since this type of AI enables devices to identify and respond to emotional and psychological cues, it has the potential to completely transform patient interactions in the healthcare industry. According to the patient's emotional state and psychological needs, a Theory of Mind AI, for example, may converse with patients in a more sympathetic and context-aware manner and modify its responses accordingly. In addition to verbal communication, this could enhance patient care by offering support that takes underlying emotions and motivations into account. While mainly theoretical at this point, developments in Theory of Mind AI could improve human-AI interactions and make medical technology more intuitive and emotionally intelligent. Woebot Health is a digital mental health platform that uses sophisticated artificial intelligence to imitate sympathetic human communication with users. It is a noteworthy contemporary example of Theory of Mind AI in healthcare. To comprehend and react to users' emotional states, Woebot uses sentiment analysis and natural language processing. It then provides support and therapeutic interventions based on the users' individual psychological requirements. By identifying emotional indicators and offering context-aware responses that treat mental health issues, this AI system seeks to engage people in meaningful dialogues. Woebot, while still in its infancy, is a big step in applying Theory of Mind AI to healthcare. Through a number of sophisticated features, Theory of Mind AI seeks to mimic human comprehension of mental processes and social interactions. In order to help the system understand not only verbal information but also underlying reasons, it focuses on identifying mental states such as emotions, thoughts, and intentions. By deciphering facial expressions and verbal tones, an AI can exhibit empathy and emotional recognition, adapting replies to indicate support and understanding. Theory of Mind AI may interact with users in a context-aware manner by taking into account the behavioral subtleties and social context of the exchange. With its understanding of psychological states, it is made to manage intricate social interactions like negotiating or comforting. It can gradually increase its comprehension and replies by picking up on encounters. ensuring morality and security.

Self-Aware AI

Though it is yet speculative, self-aware AI has the potential to drastically change the healthcare industry with its sophisticated skills. With reflection, such AI may assess its own diagnosis choices and recommended courses of action in order to continuously hone and enhance its accuracy. By using self-grasp, it might potentially improve patient care by establishing individualized health goals and customizing interventions based on a thorough understanding of its own strengths and weaknesses. Its ability to recognize and react to the emotional states of both patients and healthcare professionals may be made possible by its emotional awareness feature, which would improve patient support and engagement. Enhancing results, autonomous adaptation would enable the AI to dynamically modify treatment plans in response to self-evaluation and real-time data [26]. Because it would be addressing its users' privacy and well-being, the AI would also be able to make morally and ethically sound decisions. Though these advancements are yet theoretical, they have the power to drastically alter patient care by making it more customized, ethically sound, and flexible.

By Techniques

Machine learning

Artificial intelligence (AI) relies heavily on machine learning (ML), which lets computers carry out tasks using statistical models and algorithms without direct human guidance. In contrast to traditional programming, which depends on intricate code, machine learning models use massive datasets to find patterns and provide predictions or judgments. Among the essential traits of ML are:

- **Big Data Utilization:** Machine learning algorithms make use of large datasets to improve prediction accuracy and pattern identification, which is important for applications like healthcare predictive diagnostics.
- **Pattern Recognition:** Machine learning is particularly good at seeing intricate patterns in data that are hard for humans to understand. This makes it useful for tasks like diagnosing diseases and analyzing medical images.
- **Adaptability:** Machine learning models are useful in dynamic situations, such changing patient health circumstances, since they can adapt to new data.
- **Automation:** Machine learning (ML) automates processes that need human intelligence, such as treatment recommendations and automated diagnostic tools.
- **Predictive Capability:** Machine learning models that examine past data can predict future trends, which is helpful in anticipating patient outcomes and possible disease outbreaks.
- **Feature extraction:** By automatically locating and removing pertinent features from unprocessed data, they improve the precision of individualized treatment regimens and medical diagnostics.

Supervised learning

In artificial intelligence (AI), supervised learning is a basic method where a model is trained with labeled data, which means that each training example has a known output or target value [27The algorithm continuously adjusts the variables it uses to reduce the error between its projections and the actual labels in order to learn how to map inputs to outputs. Once trained, the model uses these patterns as generalizations to predict or classify previously unseen data. Applications such as picture and speech recognition, email filtering, and predictive analytics all make extensive use of this technique. Supervised learning is useful in the healthcare industry. One such application is IDx-DR, an AI-based diagnostic tool that can identify diabetic retinopathy, a dangerous eye ailment caused by diabetes that, if left untreated, can result in blindness. The FDA-approved IDx-DR uses deep learning algorithms to evaluate retinal pictures and spot disease indicators without requiring a doctor to interpret the findings. Among the essential features of supervised learning are:

- **Labeled Data:** To help the model grasp the relationship between inputs and outputs, training uses datasets where each input has a known output label.
- **Phases of training and testing:** Data is divided into training and testing sets. The model gains knowledge from the training set and is subsequently tested on the testing set to gauge its capacity for generalization.
- **Error Minimization:** To minimize errors between expected and actual labels, the model employs a loss function. Iterative optimization is then used to improve accuracy.
- **Performance Metrics:** For classification tasks, metrics like accuracy, precision, recall, and F1 score are used to assess effectiveness; for regression tasks, mean squared error and R-squared are used.
- **Big Dataset Requirement:** To prevent overfitting and enable the model to understand intricate patterns, training requires large, well-labeled datasets.

For example, supervised learning in the context of spam email screening entails:

- Emails are collected and classified as “spam” or “not spam.”
- Feature extraction is the process of extracting pertinent information from emails, such as subject lines and keyword frequency.
- **Testing and Validation:** Metrics like recall and accuracy are used to assess the model’s performance on a different labeled dataset.

- **Deployment:** The model may be used to automatically classify incoming emails in real-time after training and validation, which efficiently filters out spam and keeps users' inboxes orderly.

Unsupervised learning

This can be defined as the process of examining unlabelled data to discover underlying patterns or structures that do not have predetermined results. In contrast to supervised learning, which depends on labeled data, unsupervised learning investigates the correlations and properties that are already present in the data. Important methods include dimensionality reduction techniques like Principal Component Analysis (PCA), which simplify complex datasets by highlighting the most important aspects, and clustering, such as K-means or hierarchical clustering, which groups data points based on similarity. These techniques are especially useful for gaining insights into data structure, trends, and patterns in situations when labeled data is hard to come by. Unsupervised learning can be applied to genetic clustering, which finds patterns in genetic data to ascertain genetic links and similarities between individuals. Population genetics, evolutionary biology, and tailored medicine can all benefit from this method.

Among the traits of unsupervised learning are

- **Unlabeled Data:** Makes use of datasets that don't have labels assigned to them in an effort to uncover underlying structures or patterns.
- Finding underlying patterns, relationships, or groupings in the data is the main goal of pattern discovery.
- Finding odd or outlier data items are known as anomaly detections, and it is helpful for activities like network security and fraud detection.

Reinforcement learning

Reinforcement learning (RL) is a fluid model in artificial intelligence that trains an agent to make decisions by interacting with its surroundings. In reinforcement learning (RL), an agent acts in the environment to maximize cumulative rewards over time, in contrast to supervised learning, which depends on labeled data. The agent experiments with various tactics through trial and error, getting feedback in the form of incentives or penalties depending on how its actions turn out. By improving its decision-making process, the agent is able to accomplish long-term objectives with the assistance of this feedback. The agent, environment, actions, states, and rewards are important components in reinforcement learning. Finding an optimal policy, or a plan of conduct that maximizes prospective benefits, is the agent's objective.

Important Reinforcement Learning Notions

- **Sequential Decision-Making:** Reinforcement Learning (RL) problems generally require a sequence of decisions, where each choice affects rewards and states that follow. Developing a policy that prioritizes cumulative incentives over a series of actions—as opposed to just instant results—is the difficult part.
- **Value Functions:** A key task in reinforcement learning (RL) is estimating value functions, which evaluate the expected return or reward of states or state-action pairings. The agent follows these functions to select the most promising course of action.
- **Temporal Difference Learning:** By updating value functions based on the discrepancy between expected and actual rewards, methods like Q-learning and SARSA allow the agent to iteratively improve its policy.

To maximize treatment plans, reinforcement learning is used in customized medicine. RL algorithms, for instance, can learn from patient data and treatment outcomes to optimize health improvements and recommend the optimal treatment sequence for chronic illnesses like diabetes. Moreover, AI systems that optimize the order of surgical procedures to reduce risks and improve patient recovery employ reinforcement learning (RL) in surgical planning. Illustrations of Learning by Reinforcement:

- **AlphaGo:** DeepMind's AlphaGo, a machine designed to play the board game Go, is a well-known illustration of reinforcement learning in artificial intelligence. Because of the intricacy of Go and its enormous number of possible plays, AlphaGo's victory was a major advancement in AI. Within the following structure, AlphaGo functions:
    - **Setting:** The game's rules and the Go board.
    - **State:** The Go board's present setup.Putting a stone on the board is the action.

  - **Reward:** Winning, losing, or a draw in the game, as well as interim awards to promote learning. A neural network called a "Policy Network" calculates the likelihood of choosing each potential step.
  - **Value Network:** A neural network that, given a state, forecasts the game's anticipated conclusion.

- **Robotics-Assisted Surgery:** Surgical robots can be trained to carry out procedures autonomously or with little help from humans by using reinforcement learning (RL). To enhance patient outcomes, shorten surgery times, and minimize problems, RL algorithms can be applied to optimize the da Vinci surgery System, which is frequently employed in minimally invasive surgeries.

Deep learning

The term "deep" refers to a branch of artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning that uses multiple-layered artificial neural networks to model and comprehend complicated patterns and representations in data. Deep learning models can now learn from vast amounts of data by using methods like gradient descent and backpropagation, thanks to neural networks that are inspired by the structure and operations of the human brain [28]. Deep learning automatically pulls complex features and representations from raw data, in contrast to typical machine learning techniques that frequently call for manual feature extraction. It powers applications like voice and picture identification, self-driving cars, language translation, and tailored suggestions. Modern AI advances rely heavily on deep learning because of its remarkable ability to handle large-scale, high-dimensional datasets and unstructured data. Particular Qualities of Deep Learning:

- **Feature Learning in Hierarchy:** At different levels of abstraction, deep learning models naturally pick up new features. Higher layers recognize more complicated patterns, such as objects or people, whereas lower levels may capture simple features in photos, such as edges.
- **Handling Large-Scale Data:** Deep learning algorithms do remarkably well when handling enormous datasets. The more data they are trained on, the more proficient they get at identifying intricate patterns and enhancing their overall performance.
- **High Requirement for computer Power:** Because deep learning models have many parameters and complex operations, training them frequently calls for a significant amount of computer power. This frequently calls for the usage of robust TPUs or GPUs.
- **Gradient Descent and Backpropagation:** These methods are essential to deep learning since they compute gradients and modify weights to improve model performance, hence minimizing the loss function.
- **Non-Linearity:** With the speculation of non-linear activation functions, deep learning models may handle an extensive number of tasks by capturing complex, non-linear connections within data.
- **Generative Capabilities:** For applications such as picture synthesis and data augmentation, deep learning models, in particular generative adversarial networks (GANs) and variational autoencoders (VAEs), may produce new, synthetic data that closely mimics the training set.
- **Regularization Techniques:** Deep learning uses regularization techniques like batch normalization, dropout, and data augmentation to guarantee models generalize well to new, unseen data and prevent overfitting.

Neural networks

Artificial intelligence (AI) relies heavily on neural networks, which are computational models derived from the neural architecture of the brain. These networks, which are made up of layers of connected nodes, or "neurons," analyze incoming data to recognize intricate traits. Neural networks are composed of a data input layer, one or more hidden layers, and a layer for output. Neural networks adapt the connections between neurons using training techniques like gradient descent and backpropagation, which helps them identify patterns and complete tasks. They prove successful in disciplines including natural language processing, predictive analytics, image and audio identification, and medical because of their adaptability. Neural networks are known for their layered structure, which facilitates the hierarchical feature extraction of features, ranging from basic edges to intricate shapes. These features are essential for computer vision and natural language processing applications. Additionally flexible, neural networks can be adjusted for different tasks and datasets. Their capacity to handle big datasets and processing resources effectively is made possible by their scalability, which also improves their ability to simulate intricate functions.

Organizations like as Cerner and Epic Systems leverage neural networks in natural language processing (NLP) within electronic health records (EHRs) to extract insights from unstructured data, improving clinical decision-making and automating administrative duties. Neural networks are utilized by robotic surgery firms such as Intuitive Surgical in systems like the da Vinci Surgical System to enhance precision and safety, hence reducing procedural risks. Companies like Tempus and Flatiron Health use neural networks to examine genetic data and patient histories, which enables the development of more individualized treatments, especially in oncology. Neural networks are also essential to personalized medicine. Neural networks are used by pharmaceutical corporations such as Novartis and Pfizer in drug discovery to find promising ideas for drugs, speeding up the development process. Neural networks are used in medical imaging by GE Healthcare and Siemens Healthineers to enhance the identification of neurological problems, cancer, and heart disease. Neural networks are used in predictive analytics by IBM Watson Health and Optum to detect at-risk patients early and customize treatment approaches, improving chronic illness management.

CNNs (convolutional neural networks)

Convolutional neural networks (CNNs) are a particular type of artificial neural network designed to handle and evaluate visual input, such as images and videos, quicker and more effectively. CNNs are excellent at collecting spatial hierarchies and patterns thanks to their convolutional layers, which are modeled after the human visual system. Convolutional filters are applied to the input data by these layers, which allows for the automatic and adaptive extraction of features at different levels of abstraction, such as edges, textures, and forms. CNNs are made up of various essential parts

- **Convolutional Layers:** To identify features like edges and textures, use tiny filters (3x3 or 5x5). The padding modifies the output's spatial dimensions, while the stride value controls how the filter passes across the image.
- **Activation Function:** The Rectified Linear Unit (ReLU) allows the network to learn intricate patterns by introducing non-linearity by keeping positive values constant and setting negative values to zero.
- **Pooling Layers:** Average pooling determines the average value, whereas max pooling chooses the greatest value within a specified frame (for example, 2 x 2). This decreases spatial dimensions. Both methods aid in the control of computational complexity and overfitting.
- **Fully Connected Layers:** Dense layers with intricate reasoning and categorization based on retrieved features, where every neuron is connected to every other neuron in the layer above.
- The Softmax Layer is the last layer in the classification process, where it transforms raw output values into probability distributions across several classes.

A basic CNN Architecture consists of

- **Layer of Input:** 3-channel, 32x32 RGB picture
- **First Convolutional Layer:** ReLU activation, 3x3 kernel, 32 filters
- Max pooling, 2 x 2 second pooling in the first layer 64 filters, 3 x 3 kernel, ReLU activation in the convolutional layer
- Max pooling, 2 x 2 is the second pooling layer.
- **Fully Connected Layer:** 128 units, ReLU activation, 0.5 dropout rate; Output Layer: Number of units with a Softmax activation function that is equal to the number of classes (for example, 10 for CIFAR-10).

RNNs (Recurrent Neural Networks)

In order to process sequential data, Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs) incorporate temporal dynamism through directed cycle connections, which enables them to remember previous inputs. RNNs are different from standard feedforward networks in that they update their hidden states with every data step, which allows them to gradually identify dependencies and patterns. For problems involving sequences and context, such speech recognition, time-series forecasting, and natural language processing, RNNs are therefore a good fit. However, because of problems like vanishing and exploding gradients, ordinary RNNs may have trouble with long-term dependencies. More Complex RNN Variants in healthcare

- **Hidden States:** RNNs are helpful for assessing patient data over time in the management of chronic diseases since they save and update information from prior time steps.
- **Weight Sharing:** RNNs can process and comprehend long patient records and medical histories since they can handle sequences of different lengths.
- **Data Sequence Processing:** Tracking and evaluating consecutive medical events and symptoms requires RNNs to handle individual data components one at a time.
- **Output Sequence:** RNNs are useful for jobs like predicting patient outcomes and recommending treatments because they can produce single outputs or sequences of outputs.
- **Backpropagation Through Time (BPTT):** This method of training aids in the management of temporal dependencies, which is essential for precise forecasts and insights in research involving long-term health.
- **Vanishing/Expploding Gradient Problem:** By addressing problems with long-term dependencies, advanced RNN variations like LSTM and GRU enhance performance when evaluating intricate medical data.
- **Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM):** LSTM networks enhance activities like illness progression modeling and individualized therapy planning by improving memory management for long-term medical data trends.
- **Gated Recurrent Unit (GRU):** Good for real-time tracking and predictive analytics in the medical field, GRUs provide a more straightforward yet efficient way to manage medical data sequences.
- **Many-to-One:** RNNs examine input sequences, such as patient reviews or medical records, to produce a single output, such a risk score. This process is known as sentiment analysis or risk assessment.
- **Many-to-Many:** Effective in sequence classification jobs when diagnostic codes are appended to patient information input sequences, like in medical coding.
- **Many-to-Many (Asynchronous):** RNNs are used in machine translation to help translate patient information or medical records between languages, improving communication in a variety of healthcare contexts.
- **Handwritten Text Recognition:** RNNs facilitate the digitization and analysis of paper-based information by understanding handwritten prescriptions or medical notes.

Natural language processing (NLP)

Machines can now comprehend, interpret, and produce medical language thanks to NLP in the healthcare industry. To improve communication between healthcare practitioners and AI systems, natural language processing (NLP) processes medical data by combining computational linguistics, computer science, and data analytics.[29] Clinical text analysis, medical record summarization, and voice-based patient interactions are important responsibilities. Neural networks and machine learning aid in producing correct material, comprehending patient inquiries, and assisting in the making of healthcare judgments. NLP is used in automated transcription of medical notes, sentiment analysis systems to enhance care based on patient input, and virtual health assistants to handle patient inquiries. The accuracy and fluency of medical language processing are improved by methods like named entity recognition, tokenization, and part-of-speech tagging, which are supported by models like BERT and GPT. Listed are the main domains of NLPs

Healthcare text analysis

AI is used in text analysis in healthcare to glean insightful information from medical literature. It processes and analyzes data from a variety of sources, including clinical notes, patient feedback, and electronic health records (EHRs), using natural language processing (NLP) techniques to find patterns and useful information. Important techniques for healthcare text analysis consist of:

- **Tokenization:** Breaking down medical materials into individual words or phrases for in-depth analysis.
- Sentiment analysis is the process of analyzing clinical notes or patient comments to ascertain the emotional tone of the patient.
- Text classification is the process of grouping medical literature according to predetermined criteria, including symptoms or diagnoses.
- **Text summarization:** Using extractive or abstractive techniques, condensing long clinical notes while keeping important details.

- **Semantic analysis:** Interpreting medical phrases and sentences in light of their context.
- **Named Entity Recognition (NER):** Obtaining particular data, including patient names, health problems, and proposed courses of therapy.
- **Dependency Parsing:** Interpreting the structure of clinical material by examining linguistic relationships.
- Language modeling is the process of using statistical models to predict and produce text that is relevant to medicine.

Information extraction

In healthcare, information extraction (IE) is the process of taking unstructured clinical material and turning it into structured data. Detailed medical records are transformed into useful insights through this method. Important IE features in healthcare include:

- **Named Entity Recognition (NER):** Recognition and classification of medical terms, diseases, and medications in text.
- **Integration with NLP**: Improving the precision and effectiveness of data extraction from clinical texts through the application of NLP techniques.
- **Automation:** Reducing manual labor and enhancing data reliability by automating the extraction process.

Automation of EHR documentation

By using technology like speech recognition and natural language processing, automated EHR documentation makes patient data entry and administration more efficient. This comprises:

- **Voice-to-Text Conversion:** Creating text from spoken medical notes so that transcription can be done automatically.
- **Support for Medical Terminology:** Ensuring precise transcription of technical medical terminology.
- **Understanding Context:** Deciphering clinical text's context to precisely record and classify data.
- Using popular medical phrases and procedures, predictive text and smart suggestions provide auto-completion and clinical recommendations.
- Integration with Clinical Decision Support Systems (CDSS): Enhancing patient care and decision-making by offering in-the-moment support and alerts for possible clinical concerns.

Automation and robotics

Automation is the process of using technology to carry out operations with as little involvement from humans as possible, increasing productivity, accuracy, and consistency. In order to complete complicated or repeated tasks, it uses machines and systems that adhere to pre-established guidelines or algorithms. [30] Technology that deals with the creation, maintenance, use, and application of robots is known as robotics. Robots are programmed devices that may operate either partially or fully independently. They frequently imitate human behavior or carry out activities that are beyond the scope of human capacity.

Artificial intelligence (AI)-driven automation and robotics include the following essential components:

- **Automatic Function:** Robots carry out activities on their own, depending on AI to make choices with little assistance from humans.
- **Sensors integration:** In order to direct robot operations, artificial intelligence (AI) integrates data from sensors such as cameras, LIDAR, and ultrasonic sensors.
- **Natural language processing:** NLP is the process by which robots understand human language and react in order to communicate.
- **Adaptive learning:** Robots that use AI algorithms to learn from fresh data and experiences are said to be engaging in adaptive learning.
- **Cooperation between humans and robots:** Cobots are equipped with built-in safety precautions so they can operate alongside humans.

Segregated explanation

Surgical robotics

Artificial intelligence (AI) in surgery refers to the incorporation of technology into surgical processes to facilitate and improve performance. In order to maximize results and enhance patient safety, this comprises instruments and systems designed to support surgeons with preoperative planning, intraoperative guidance, and postoperative care. Following are the features of it:

- **Advanced Imaging Analysis:** Artificial Intelligence interprets medical data, such as CT and MRI scans, to provide accurate 3D reconstructions and exact visualizations for surgery planning.

- **Anomaly Detection:** AI recognizes probable surgical plan deviations and notifies surgeons to ensure precision and safety.
- **Minimally Invasive Surgery: A**I improves these processes, minimizing patient trauma, recuperation time, and incision size.

Example: Intuitive Surgical's da Vinci Surgical System is a state-of-the-art platform for robotic-assisted surgery that greatly enhances surgeon control and accuracy in minimally invasive operations. It has multiple joint robotic arms that can replicate human hand movements more accurately and supplely. These arms are outfitted with surgical equipment. A high-definition, three-dimensional endoscopic camera on one arm allows for a more detailed, magnified image of the surgery site. A clear, high-definition view of complex anatomical features is provided by the system's 3D imaging and magnification, which is essential for accuracy in delicate treatments. The device's tremor reduction technology guarantees smooth, controlled movements by getting rid of hand tremors, and by scaling the surgeon's movements, it allows for precision control and micro modifications to instrument actions.

Automated AI system

Patient care is being revolutionized by Artificial Intelligence (AI) Automated Systems, which increase accuracy and streamline procedures. Key attributes of these systems are listed below, accompanied by real-world examples

- **Self-Governance:** As an illustration, AI systems in hospitals, such as automated insulin administration systems, monitor diabetic patients' blood glucose levels and autonomously modify insulin dosages without the need for human interaction. By continuously managing patient care, these systems enhance results.
- **Pattern Recognition:** To identify patterns that indicate early warning indicators of diseases like cancer or cardiovascular disorders, AI-powered diagnostic tools, like Zebra Medical Vision, analyze radiological pictures (such as CT scans). Early detection and more efficient treatment are made possible by this.
- **Robotic Dispensing:** To cut down on human error in drug handling, hospitals utilize Omnicell's robotic dispensing systems to automate the retrieval, sorting, and dispensing of pharmaceuticals from centralized inventory systems.

Computer vision

Artificial Intelligence (AI) through Computer Vision enables machines to learn from and comprehend visual inputs, including photos and movies. Applications like object recognition, image classification, and scene understanding are made possible by computer vision, which makes use of neural networks, machine learning models, and algorithms.

Features

- **Feature extraction:** This technique extracts pertinent information, such as forms and textures, from medical images to identify important structures, such as tumors and blood veins. This helps radiologists make more accurate diagnoses.
- **Noise reduction:** Uses methods to reduce noise in medical pictures (such as CT and MRI scans) in order to enhance image quality and make sure that minute details are not missed when analyzing the data.
- **Semantic Segmentation:** This technique divides medical pictures into distinct areas (such as identifying healthy and unhealthy tissues), enabling in-depth analysis and focused treatment regimens.

Image analysis

Image analysis in artificial intelligence is the process of applying computational techniques to understand and extract meaningful information from photographs. To do this, algorithms are used to identify, categorize, and evaluate visual characteristics, allowing systems to make defensible conclusions based on visual information. Features include

- **Bounding Boxes and Masks:** To locate and identify items inside an image, bounding boxes or segmentation masks are used, which makes object detection tasks easier.
- **Multi-Label/Multi-Class Classification:** This method addresses situations in which an image can be assigned to more than one category or label at the same time, enabling a more intricate examination.

- **Synergy with Robotics and Natural Language Processing (NLP):** Combines image analysis with other AI technologies, such as NLP and robotics, to create all-encompassing solutions for a range of applications, including intelligent medical diagnostics and autonomous systems.

Pattern recognition

Using algorithms and machine learning models, pattern recognition is the act of finding and categorizing patterns in data. It entails examining data to find trends, recurrent patterns, or regularities that enable classification into preset groups or classes.

Features

- **Label Assignment:** This feature identifies particular tumor types in mammograms and automatically applies diagnostic labels to medical images.
- **Unsupervised Learning:** Groups individuals with comparable genetic profiles or symptoms, for example, by identifying underlying patterns in huge medical datasets. To group related data points based on patterns and qualities, like patient demographics or medical problems, clustering algorithms are employed in the healthcare industry. Healthcare workers can find hidden structures, like patient subgroups with comparable risk factors or illness development, thanks to these algorithms that find naturally occurring groupings within the data without depending on predefined labels.
- **Outlier Detection:** This technique finds irregularities in medical records that may indicate uncommon illnesses or unusual presentations, allowing for early intervention.
- **Template Matching:** This technique matches imaging or biopsy data to pre-existing medical templates, such as identifying particular histological patterns in the diagnosis of cancer.

Post Hoc explanation

Giving precise justifications for choices made by artificial intelligence (AI) models—like neural networks—after their predictions are generated is known as post hoc explanation. To examine how the model arrived at a particular diagnosis or treatment prescription, methods such as class activation mapping and layer-wise relevance propagation are employed. This enhances the transparency of AI-assisted healthcare applications by assisting clinicians in comprehending and having faith in the AI's judgment.

Features

- **Medical Care:** By indicating which image attributes influenced the diagnosis, post hoc explanations aid medical professionals in understanding AI-driven diagnostics. When AI systems are used to identify diabetic retinopathy from retinal pictures, for instance, explanations can help with clinical validation and increase confidence in the AI's recommendations by highlighting the precise locations that influenced the choice.
- **Financial Credit Scoring:** Financial institutions evaluate a person's creditworthiness using AI. Post hoc explanations, which disclose the variables influencing an applicant's credit score, such as the influence of income, credit history, or other pertinent criteria, promote fairness and transparency. This makes the reasoning behind loan decisions understandable to both applicants and lenders.
- **Regulatory Compliance:** The healthcare sector is required to require openness concerning powered by AI decision-making by laws such as HIPAA, particularly when it comes to patient data and treatment choices.

The many use cases and applications of AI in healthcare are shown in table 2, which includes managers of public health programs, clinician care teams, patients and families, and business administrators. It illustrates how artificial intelligence (AI) technologies are incorporated into fields like precision medicine, early detection, illness management, robotics, and natural language processing (NLP). Wearable health tracking devices, AI-assisted surgery, social media-based suicide risk assessment, and automated medical record coding are a few examples of specific uses. The chart shows how artificial intelligence (AI) improves patient outcomes, safety, and operational effectiveness in healthcare delivery.

Applications of AI in healthcare

Diagnostic tools

Radiology and imaging

AI imaging and radiology processes, analyzes, and interprets medical imaging data using sophisticated models and algorithms. Deep learning and machine learning are two methods that help radiologists find anomalies, diagnose illnesses, and enhance

Use Case or User Group	Category	Applications	Technology
	Health monitoring Benefit/risk assessment	Devices and wearables Smartphone and tablet apps, websites	Machine learning, natural language processing (NLP), speech recognition, chatbots
	Disease prevention and management	Obesity reduction Diabetes prevention and management Emotional and mental health support	Conversational AI, NLP, speech recognition, chatbots
	Medication management	Medication adherence	Robotic home telehealth
	Rehabilitation	Stroke rehabilitation using apps and robots	Robotics
Clinician Care Teams	Early detection, prediction, and diagnostic tools	Imaging for cardiac arrhythmia detection, retinopathy Early cancer detection (e.g., melanoma)	Machine learning
	Surgical procedure	Remote-controlled robotic surgery AI-supported surgical road- maps	Robotics, machine learning
	Precision medicine	Personalized chemotherapy treatment	Supervised machine learning. reinforcement learning
	Patient safety	Early detection of sepsis	Machine learning
Public health program managers Business administrators	Identification of individuals at risk	Suicide risk identification using social media	Deep learning (convolutional and recurrent neural net- works)
	Population health	Eldercare monitoring	Ambient AI sensors
	Population health	Air pollution epidemiology Water microbe detection	Deep learning, geospatial pattern mining, machine learning
	International Classification of Diseases, 10th Rev. (ICD-10) coding	Automatic coding of medical records for reimbursement	Machine learning, NLP
	Fraud detection	Health care billing fraud Detection of unlicensed providers	Supervised, unsupervised, and hybrid machine learning
	Cybersecurity	Protection of personal health information	Machine learning, NLP
	Physician management	Assessment of physician competence	Machine learning, NLP
	Genomics	Analysis of tumour genomics	Integrated cognitive computing
	Disease prediction	Prediction of ovarian cancer	Neural networks
	Discovery	Drug discovery and design	Machine learning, computer- assisted synthesis

Table 2: AI Synergy in Healthcare: Custom Applications for Every Stakeholder.

imaging workflows in general. Radiologists can spend less time manually identifying and classifying anomalies in medical pictures, such as cancers, fractures, or lesions, thanks to AI algorithms. An example is illustrated in figure 2. Through the analysis of intricate picture patterns connected to certain medical disorders, pattern recognition further improves detection accuracy. Large image datasets are a great fit for Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs), which are excellent at identifying complex patterns. Workflows are streamlined by seamless integration with radiology systems and electronic health records (EHR), while clinical decision support systems (CDSS) offer AI-driven alerts and recommendations to help radiologists make well-informed decisions about patient care.

Examples

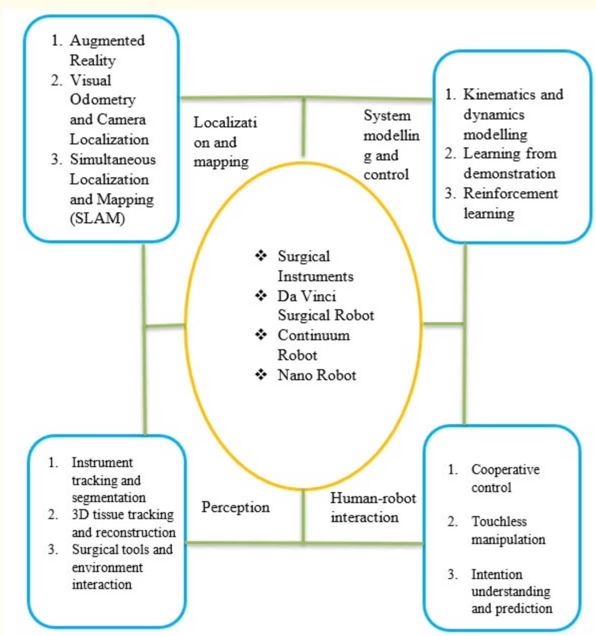

Figure 2: Creating Effective Medical Devices and Radiology Tools.

Automated Image Analysis

Medical image analysis and interpretation are made easier with the help of Automated Image Analysis (AIIA), which uses AI models and algorithms to perform tasks including feature extraction, object detection, pattern recognition, and classification. Bounding boxes and labels are used to automatically detect and classify abnormalities, such as tumors or lesions. Using convolutional neural networks (CNNs), in particular, AIIA uses machine learning techniques to learn from enormous datasets of tagged medical pictures and gradually increase accuracy. It makes real-time analysis possible for quick feedback, lowers errors by cutting down on false positives and negatives, and improves image quality by applying methods like noise reduction and contrast correction, all of which contribute to improved diagnostic interpretation.

Computer-aided diagnosis (CAD)

Through the study of medical data and images, computer-aided diagnosis (CAD) in artificial intelligence improves the diagnostic process by offering extra insights and highlighting potential problems. Two important advantages are picture segmentation for in-depth examination of particular regions and automatic detection and highlighting of anomalies, such as tumors or lesions. CAD systems learn from huge datasets using convolutional neural networks (CNNs) and other algorithms, providing predictive recommendations to help medical practitioners make decisions. They use statistical analysis to find trends, combine visualization tools for easy to understand data, and connect smoothly with current medical imaging systems and electronic health records (EHRs). Additionally, bias is addressed by CAD to guarantee fair analysis across a range of patient populations. Applications include identifying neurological abnormalities in MRIs or CT scans, assessing cardiovascular problems, diagnosing musculoskeletal ailments using MRI or X-ray analysis, and detecting cancer in CT scans and mammograms.

Predictive analysis

Health care decision-making and patient care are improved by the use of artificial intelligence in predictive analytics, which analyzes past patient data to predict future health outcomes. For example, hospitals analyze demographic data, treatment plans, and patterns in prior admissions to identify patients at high risk of readmission using predictive models. Some important elements are risk prediction to evaluate possible health risks, enabling early intervention techniques; dynamic forecasting to provide real-time forecasts that inform timely treatments; and adaptive models that get more accurate over time as new data is gathered. Predictive analytics also employs visualization tools to efficiently convey information to physicians and connects with electronic health records (EHR) to streamline procedures.

Case study

Radiology professionals are increasingly utilizing artificial intelligence (AI) as a powerful image processing tool to reduce diagnostic errors in preventative healthcare and to identify a range of disorders at an early stage. Similar to this, AI shows a lot of potential for evaluating electrocardiogram (ECG) and echocardiography (ECG) charts, assisting cardiologists in making decisions [31]. Ultromics, for example, is used by one Oxford hospital to analyze echocardiography data using artificial intelligence (AI) to detect ischemic heart disease and identify heartbeat patterns. AI has demonstrated encouraging results in the early diagnosis of conditions like skin and breast cancer, eye ailments, and pneumonia through a range of body imaging modalities [32]. AI systems are also capable of identifying signs of neurological disorders such as Parkinson's disease and predicting psychotic episodes by analyzing speech patterns [33]. A recent study using machine learning (ML) models to predict the onset of diabetes found that a two-class augmented decision tree was the best effective model for predicting a range of diabetes-related characteristics. Gudigar., *et al*. claim that early COVID-19 identification has been considerably aided by the employment of AI techniques in a variety of medical imaging tools, including computed tomography (CT), ultrasonography (US), and X-rays [34]. They found that deep neural networks (DNN), hybrid approaches, and handcrafted feature learning (HCFL) were effective in predicting COVID-19 scenarios. A recent investigation that looked at the use of CT scans, X-rays, MRIs, and ultrasound in diagnosing COVID-19 emphasized AI's critical role in fighting the virus [35]. Wang., *et al*. proposed a novel hybrid chest CT-based method that combines wavelet Renyi entropy (WRE) with the three-segment biogeography-grounded optimization (3SBBO) algorithm in order to automatically detect COVID-19[36]. This technique makes use of 3SBBO for network bias and weight optimization, WRE for feature extraction, and a feedforward neural network (FNN) for picture categorization. In terms of COVID-19 detection, this approach fared better than existing neural network models and kernel-based extreme learning machines [37]. Moreover, Gheflati., *et al*. discovered that the vision transformer (ViT) accurately classifies normal, malignant, and benign breast tissues based on ultrasound pictures, outperforming convolutional neural networks (CNNs) in this regard [38]. A distorted view of AI outputs may result from outcome evaluations in AI imaging research that typically focus only on lesion identification, neglecting the biological severity and the type or shape of the lesion [39].

Pathology

Using computer vision and machine learning to help pathologists make precise diagnoses, pathology in artificial intelligence (AI) improves illness identification and understanding through the study of pathological data [40]. Automated image interpretation of digitalized tissue samples for anomaly identification and object detection for tumor and inflammatory cell classification are two of the key aspects. With the ability to provide quantitative measurements such as tumor size and cell counts to evaluate treatment efficacy and disease progression, artificial intelligence (AI) systems can be smoothly integrated with current pathology procedures and electronic health records (EHRs).

Example

Digital Pathology

AI-powered digital pathology improves the interpretation of digitalized tissue samples and other pathological data by utilizing artificial intelligence technologies. Pathologists can make better decisions by using this method, which automates image processing and increases diagnosis accuracy. Their features include:

- **Slide Scanning:** Traditional glass slides are transformed into Whole Slide Images (WSIs), which are high-resolution digital pictures that show tissue samples in detail.
- **Object Detection and Classification:** Digital pathology images contain components that AI algorithms can recognize and classify, such as tumors, cells, or lesions.
- **Image Segmentation:** This method separates regions of interest from digital images, such as tumor borders and areas exhibiting aberrant cell activity.
- **Measurement and Metrics:** Enables the evaluation of disease progression and treatment effectiveness by providing quantitative data, such as tumor size, cell count, and tissue density.
- **Telepathology:** Allows pathologists to diagnose and consult from a distance by remotely reviewing

Genomics

Utilizing AI methods and algorithms to process, decipher, and evaluate huge genomic datasets will improve personalized medicine and our knowledge of disease. This is known as genomics in artificial intelligence. Two important elements are data integration, which integrates different genomic types, like DNA sequences and RNA expression, and data management, which efficiently handles massive amounts of genetic information from next-generation sequencing (NGS). Artificial intelligence (AI) algorithms enable variant calling, which identifies genetic variants such as single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs), and functional annotation, which evaluates the effects of these changes on gene regulation and susceptibility to disease. Moreover, the system predicts gene functions based on genomic context, identifies disease subtypes for targeted therapeutics, helps anticipate diseases using genetic markers, and does pathway analysis to investigate how genetic differences affect biological processes.

Broad categories include

- **Genome Sequencing:** "Genome sequencing in AI" is the term used to describe the analysis and interpretation of genomic sequences acquired through sequencing technologies using artificial intelligence techniques. The massive volumes of DNA sequence data produced by high-throughput sequencing methods, such next-generation sequencing (NGS), are efficiently managed by this method. Recurrent neural networks (RNNs) and convolutional neural networks (CNNs) are two examples of deep learning models that improve the interpretation of complex genetic data. AI recognizes and classifies genetic variants, such as single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs), insertions/deletions (indels), and structural variants, to help with variant discovery. Heatmaps and genome browsers are examples of visualization tools that make it easier to understand sequencing results.
- **Predictive Genomics:** Predictive genomics, a branch of artificial intelligence, use algorithms to assess genetic data and forecast health outcomes, including the chance of developing conditions like breast cancer. For example, the detection of BRCA1 and BRCA2 gene mutations, which dramatically increase the risk of breast and ovarian cancer, is made possible by the integration of genetic data with clinical information. Predictive genomics can offer individualized suggestions for preventive measures, such more frequent screenings or prophylactic operations, by assessing these genetic variants. This allows for customized interventions for each individual based on their own genetic risk profiles.

Drug discovery

Artificial intelligence (AI) is essential to the drug discovery process because it makes it easier to create novel molecules with targeted properties and activities. Conventional techniques usually entail the alteration of pre-existing molecules, a process that can be labor- and time-intensive. On the other hand, AI-driven methods make it possible to quickly and effectively create new therapeutic compounds [41]. This enables the system to propose novel compounds with desired characteristics like solubility and bioactivity. DeepMind's AlphaFold, which uses AI and protein sequence data to predict the three-dimensional structures of proteins, is a noteworthy advancement in AI research [42]. By giving previously unreachable insights into protein structures, this breakthrough advances our understanding of biology and holds the potential to revolutionize personalized medicine and medication discovery [43]. Additionally, to increase the efficacy and accuracy of de novo drug creation, machine learning (ML) methods and molecular dynamics (MD) simulations are being combined [44].AI plays a key role in fast therapeutic target evaluation and improved drug design by discovering novel pharmacological targets for first-in-class clinical drugs (45). Clinical trials are facilitated and polypharmacology is reduced by its prediction of drug-target interactions. Deep neural networks and other algorithms are utilized in drug screening to simulate screening and forecast toxicity, and AI models are also employed to examine large amounts of scientific data to develop ideas (46). Because artificial intelligence (AI) has the potential to speed up and replace the labor-intensive, traditional drug development process, machine learning and natural language processing have attracted increasing interest in the field of medicinal chemistry (47). Study figure 3.

Case study

Numerous case studies have demonstrated the value of AI in the process of finding new drugs. For example, Gupta., *et al*. effectively employed AI to identify novel compounds for cancer treatment by training a DL algorithm on a dataset of known cancer-related compounds and their biological activity [48]. This approach led to the discovery of innovative therapeutic options with enormous potential. Similarly, when machine learning (ML) was utilized to find small-molecule blocking agents of the MEK amino acids, a target for cancer treatment, new inhibitors were found [49]. Discovering

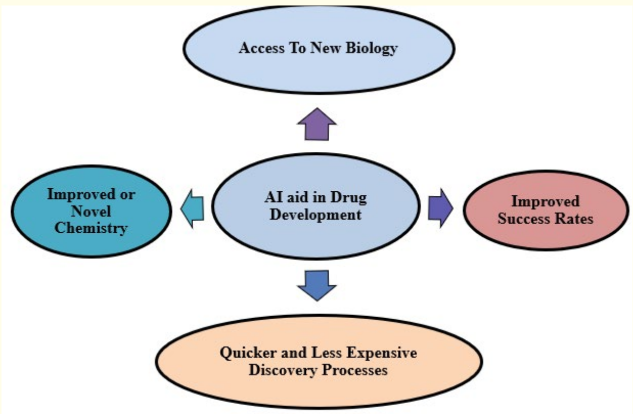

Figure 3: Four ways AI helps in the creation of new drugs.

new inhibitors of beta-secretase (BACE1) was a notable use of machine learning. A protein called BACE1 has been connected to Alzheimer's. AI has also shown promise in the discovery of novel antibiotics. A groundbreaking machine learning method combed through more than 100 million compounds to locate powerful antibiotics, one of which was effective against a variety of bacteria, including resistant forms of bacteria and tuberculosis.

Furthermore, the application of AI in the COVID-19 battle has yielded positive results. Machine learning algorithms have assumed the lead in the search for successful therapies for the virus by looking through huge amounts of possible drugs. These intricate algorithms often find promising candidates far faster than with traditional techniques.

Virtual patient care

Unobtrusive biomedical wearable sensors are used in a proposed integrated sensor network-based smart sensor system to track physiological parameters and upload data to the cloud for analysis [50]. The system is intended to collect behavioral and health data in people's homes, particularly for elder care [51]. In a case study by Patel and Tarakji, a wearable device properly detected a patient's atrial fibrillation, highlighting the usefulness of consumer wearables in healthcare [52]. Despite difficulties with limited data, Sukei., *et al*. demonstrated how machine learning models could predict emotional states using mobile sensor data. Researchers have highlighted the possibility of wearable technology for tracking outbreaks, which was accelerated by the COVID-19 pandemic [53]. Furthermore, telemedicine increased 38-fold as a result of the pandemic, thanks to cutting-edge metaverse technologies that enable remote healthcare, such as augmented reality real-time communication [54].

Administrative applications

By automatically creating organized data from therapy notes, extracting important information from past medical records, and compiling patient interactions, artificial intelligence (AI) has the potential to drastically cut administrative expenses in the healthcare industry. Voice-to-text technology could reduce the amount of time that American nurses spend on administrative duties, which account for around 25% of their workday. Conventional rule-based systems are outperformed by sophisticated machine learning systems, such as Amazon's effort to glean insights from unstructured EHR data [55]. To improve prediction accuracy, the BEHRT model, for example, forecasts many conditions by using different embeddings to reflect a patient's clinical history. Furthermore, chatbots enhance patient contacts by booking appointments and refilling prescriptions automatically, while robotic process automation (RPA) is utilized in jobs like revenue cycle management and claims processing [56]. Hybrid ML-based decision support systems, which combine ML with rule-based expert systems, have shown excellent accuracy in detecting prescribing errors in clinical contexts [57].

Challenges faced by AI utilization in healthcare

- **Ethical and social challenges:** Accountability in AI-driven decision-making brings up important ethical issues, such as data security, dependability, and inaccurate judgments. Public trust is impacted by inherent biases in training data, and there are further obstacles due to the changing responsibilities of healthcare professionals (HCPs). Safety concerns are also raised by the application of AI in therapy and equipment control [58]. AI mistakes can be hard to find and have catastrophic repercussions, which emphasizes the importance of accountability and openness. Understanding and trust are made more difficult by the opaque nature of AI outputs, especially with regard to adaptive machine learning technologies. Explainable Artificial Intelligence (XAI) helps to solve these challenges by fostering trust and enhancing accountability in the areas where decisions are made [59]. XAI in medicine can aid medical professionals and patients in understanding diagnoses generated by AI [60]. According to recent research, visual feedback can increase trust in AI predictions.

- **Governance Challenges:** As artificial intelligence (AI) finds its way into the healthcare industry, robust governance is necessary to tackle ethical, trust, and regulatory issues. Actively governed hospitals can handle these problems well, improving physician confidence and acceptance while maintaining patient safety. A thorough governance framework ought to address the clinical, operational, and leadership aspects of integrating AI.For AI applications in healthcare, regulation is essential, yet the technology may advance faster than the current legal systems. For ethical AI integration to be ensured, national and international regulations are required. The 2018 General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) of the European Union regulates AI and safeguards personal data, and it has impacted changes in the United States and Canada. Furthermore, the Artificial Intelligence Act (AIA) of the European Commission seeks to mitigate the dangers related to social acceptance of AI [61].
- **Technical Challenges:** For healthcare professionals (HCPs) to use AI models effectively, they must have basic features and capabilities [62]. But a number of obstacles stand in the way of AI's broad adoption, including a lackluster IT infrastructure, expensive data storage and validation expenses, and potential algorithmic flaws like bias, brittleness, and restricted applicability outside of training domains. Unintentional biases in clinical practice, dataset changes, and guaranteeing algorithm interpretability and generalization across heterogeneous populations are important considerations. Healthcare providers need to come up with plans to deal with these challenges of costs, technology, and HCP use of AI systems [63]. Because of their perceived hazards, HCPs frequently have mistrust for AI-based clinical decision support systems; therefore, explainable AI (XAI) solutions are used to boost acceptance and confidence[65]. Doctors' opinions on AI's value vary depending on their workload, level of trust, willingness to learn, and the hazards involved. AI accountability issues are another problem. To guarantee safe utilization, it is advised that medical and nursing courses incorporate AI training [64]. Furthermore, the "black-box problem" makes AI adoption more difficult because HCPs usually only see the results and are unaware of the underlying processes. It is challenging to hold professionals responsible for AI mistakes because of its obscurity.

Conclusion

The usages of computational intelligence for healthcare purposes are becoming more prevalent in number and encompass medical imaging, pandemic response, virtual patient care, and rehabilitation compliance monitoring. Still, there are issues to be resolved, such as privacy and data security issues, the caliber of health data, and AI's incapacity to reproduce fundamental human qualities like empathy. Although AI increases output, it cannot take the place of the interpersonal connections that are essential to teamwork. Future government will prioritize tackling ethical and social issues as well as coordinating AI progress with human interests. This study looks at the uses of AI in healthcare and the difficulties that practitioners have when putting AI to use.

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