Opportunities and Difficulties of Artificial Intelligence in Medicine: Existing Applications, Emerging Issues, and Solutions

Sai Dikshit Pasham [1*]
[1] University of Illinois, Springfield, UNITED STATES

Keywords

Artificial Intelligence
Machine Learning
Loop Framework
Clinical Support
Medicine

ABSTRACT

Recent breakthroughs in artificial intelligence have achieved success in several therapeutic activities due to the development and application of big data, supercomputing, sensor networks, brain science, and other technologies. Nonetheless, no initiatives can currently be implemented on a wide scale in actual clinical practice due to the absence of standardised procedures, insufficient ethical and legal oversight, and several other concerns. We examined the current issues in artificial intelligence and provide some answers herein. We advocate for the creation of a procedural framework to guarantee the safety and systematic advancement of artificial intelligence within the medical sector. This will enhance the design and execution of artificial intelligence products, improve management through regulatory bodies, and guarantee the selection of dependable and safe artificial intelligence products for application.

Introduction

Artificial intelligence (AI) started in the United States in 1956, characterised by an algorithm developed through data analysis and self-learning. Following decades of advancement, AI has progressively been incorporated into routine medical practice, achieving significant advancements in medical image processing, medical process optimisation, medical education, and various other applications [1]. Nonetheless, numerous challenges have arisen alongside the swift evolution of AI technology; consequently, its application in clinical practice and public health remains limited. We conducted a search of the PubMed database to locate publications concerning AI medical uses, legislation, and ethics over the past five years [2-9]. This narrative review essay examines the current utilisation of AI in medicine and summarises the present challenges hindering its widespread acceptance.

Utilisation of Artificial Intelligence During the Covid-19 Pandemic

During the COVID-19 pandemic in early 2020, artificial intelligence algorithms, in conjunction with chest computed tomography results, clinical symptoms, exposure history, and laboratory testing, facilitated the rapid diagnosis of COVID-19-positive individuals. AI systems have enhanced the viral detection capabilities of reverse-transcriptase polymerase chain reaction [10-16].

Capability in COVID-19-positive individuals exhibiting normal computed tomography results. Through AI system screening, we could efficiently concentrate on pharmaceuticals with anti-COVID-19 properties and anticipate the potential emergence of next-generation viruses. Thermal scanners employing body and facial detection methodologies were utilised to screen individuals traversing crowded areas and identify elevated temperatures potentially associated with COVID-19. Utilising individuals' self-reported health status, travel history, contact history, and other parameters, "health quick response codes" were developed through AI analysis to differentiate diagnosed patients [17], suspected cases, close contacts, and healthy individuals, thereby informing anti-epidemic policies in various regions; this initiative has significantly mitigated the epidemic's spread. An AI strategy founded on an enhanced susceptible-infected model and self-organising feature map effectively encapsulated the propagation dynamics, closely aligning with actual conditions and forecasting the epidemic's trajectory [17-25]. The implementation of a cost-effective blockchain and AI-integrated self-detection and tracking system facilitated effective disease surveillance in resource-constrained areas.

Issues and Obstacles

The intrinsic limitations of machine learning, the inadequacies of ethics and legislation, and societal resistance have all impeded the advancement of AI [26].

Ethical Considerations

Ethics of data. Data ethics underpins artificial intelligence, encompassing critical domains such as informed consent, privacy and data protection, ownership, objectivity, and openness [27]. Can our personal health data be quantified in monetary terms? Regrettably, such data transactions are prevalent; one instance is the data exchange collaboration between DeepMind and the Royal Free London Foundation Trust. Who possesses ownership of such a substantial quantity of personal health data? Canadian regulations designate healthcare professionals as the "information custodians" of patients' private health data, which is owned by the patients. This "guardianship" signifies the existence of interests in patients' medical records, which are safeguarded by law. Consequently, as data proprietors, patients possess the right to be informed on the manner and scope of the recording and use of their personal health data [28-37].

The primary ethical concern is the unfairness stemming from bias in data sources. All data sets exhibit inherent bias influenced by gender, sexual orientation, race, or sociocultural, environmental, or economic factors. AI systems are designed to analyse existing data to derive relevant conclusions. Historical data also reveal patterns of healthcare inequality, and machine learning models developed from this data may reinforce these disparities. For instance, a study in the United States indicated that clinicians may have overlooked positive results for African Americans due to the assumption that the model's positive predictive value for this group was low. The low positive rate was attributable to the limited participation of African Americans in the initial experiment, resulting in a higher likelihood of false-positive outcomes. Furthermore, inequities may arise in the design, implementation, and assessment of models. Clinicians routinely discontinue treatment for patients exhibiting specific conditions, such as extreme preterm birth or brain injury. The disparities in individual tendencies are assimilated by AI, potentially resulting in significant ethical dilemmas that might jeopardise patient safety. Furthermore, regarding resource distribution, people in impoverished areas, who have prolonged hospitalisations owing to financial constraints or geographical remoteness, may be neglected by the model. The methodology may inequitably distribute case management resources to patients from affluent, predominantly white neighbourhoods. Additionally, the incidence of automation discrepancies would impede the effective use of AI [38-48]. This predicament is intensified by choices made by AI based on nuanced traits that are imperceptible to humans. In under-resourced populations, the danger of automation bias may be exacerbated due to the absence of a local expert to challenge these conclusions. Nonetheless, it may be challenging for humans to ascertain beforehand whether an AI system or enhancement strategy would adversely affect or advantage a certain population [49-53].

Ethics in Clinical Practice

The integration of AI into healthcare presents new challenges for physicians. While a strictly rule-based robot may appear more dependable at first, an ethical individual is more trustworthy in complex clinical decision-making scenarios. AI often exacerbates biassed outcomes, irrespective of the particular clinical interactions involved. In a practical instance, AI identified patients with pneumonia alone as high-risk, however mistakenly categorised individuals with both pneumonia and asthma as low-risk, despite the presence of comorbid asthma exacerbating pneumonia [54-57].

Certain scholars argue that when algorithm participants lose the capacity to anticipate the machine's future actions, they cannot be deemed morally responsible. This will exacerbate the conflict between doctors and patients, which is untenable in the healthcare sector. In collaborative pronouncements on AI ethics in Canada, Europe, and North America, physicians assumed the position of the "guardian of the machine," functioning as active operators rather than passive users. Consequently, physicians bore responsibility for the results of the patient's diagnostic approach, irrespective of the extent to which the AI system assisted, either partially or fully. Furthermore, physicians now encounter novel ethical dilemmas due to the opaque nature of AI-generated models, coupled with a widespread lack of comprehension regarding the underlying mechanisms of algorithms [58-63].

Legal Challenges Associated with Artificial Intelligence

Healthcare professionals undertake rigorous evaluations before to employment and must adhere to a set of behaviour guidelines in their everyday practise. There are currently no universally standardised laws or regulations governing the application of AI in medicine to regulate practitioner conduct. If utilised by criminals, AI could facilitate a new and detrimental form of crime, termed AI-crime. Consequently, the urgent development of comprehensive and detailed AI legislation is imperative. Nonetheless, certain aspects require consideration. Legal specialists alone will not enough to design such legislation. We require the involvement of stakeholders engaged in the building or development of AI-based medical solutions. Furthermore, in cases of AI-related infringement, it is essential to delineate whether the accountability is with the AI manufacturer, user, or maintainer. What are the delineations of responsibility for each stakeholder? In the event of a complex situation, what percentage of responsibility should be allocated rather than just imposing all risks of AI medical therapy on physicians? Ultimately, we must perpetually enhance the established laws. Research indicates that health-related data have significantly surpassed the initial expectations of privacy protection legislation, such as the HIPAA Act enacted by the US Congress in 1996 [64-76]. Fortunately, numerous new laws have been established to govern AI data protection, accountability, and oversight. Despite the establishment of a legal foundation, there is yet no definitive regulatory body or accountability framework to effectively govern AI. The NHS 111 application, powered by Babylon and designed for children's enquiries, was acknowledged as a medical device by the Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency, although lacking thorough clinical validation and enough evidence.

Safety

Security is the paramount concern in the use of AI within the medical sector, necessitating the most stringent evaluation [75].

Hardware Security

All AI products presently need a range of electrical devices to operate, including PCs, mobile phones, and wearables. Three critical concerns pertaining to the security of such hardware must be acknowledged. Initially, even the most superior physically unclonable functions will be influenced by variables such as cost, temperature fluctuations, and electromagnetic interference. Furthermore, the intricacy and expertise required in medical knowledge and information technology complicate the utilisation of AI that amalgamates various technologies for physicians or engineers. Engineers require retraining to access and process medical system data, potentially disrupting medical workflows and leading to data leakage. Conversely, physicians may lack a comprehensive understanding of the principles and application of AI products in practice, resulting in diminished efficiency and heightened errors. Third, the matter of AI network security requires attention. A worldwide cascade reaction may ensue if critical nodes are compromised or fail throughout the intricate network transmission process [76-83].

Software Security

Algorithmic systems, although possessing robust functionalities, remain very susceptible to design attacks. The efficacy of the AI system frequently proves inadequate in a targeted design confrontation, even though it may shine during early design evaluations. All phases of the AI algorithm development process will be targeted, presuming the assailant possesses comprehensive knowledge of the trained neural network model, including training data, model architecture, hyperparameters, layer count, activation function, and model weights. A false-positive attack may be employed to produce a negative sample, while a false-negative attack can generate a positive sample, leading to confusion in system classification. Assaults may be executed without knowledge of the target model's architecture and parameters or the training dataset. Errors may also arise within the system independently of external intervention. The initial algorithm will progressively diverge from the accurate trajectory due to alterations in illness patterns, absent data, and autonomous update inaccuracies [84].

Human Factors

Contemporary AI is manifested through software code. When managing thousands of codes, engineers will eventually commit errors. An AI system can be enhanced by later patches and upgrades. Nonetheless, in the AI applications utilised within the medical sector, such blunders may directly jeopardise patient health. Developers frequently prioritise the efficacy of the AI system over its security. Physicians can also contribute [85].

Errors occur, and when the often reliable AI system aligns with their diagnosis, preoccupied practitioners often disregard alternate options.

Safeguarding of human genetic resources. All DNA sequences of human chromosomes have been fully sequenced to complete the mapping of the human genome, and a collaborative information system has been built. This information system emphasises the correlation between functions and genes, particularly the association between genes and diseases. Over the past thirty years, scientists have successfully mapped the complete human genome, enabling more comprehensive research on clinical diseases at genetic and cellular levels. Human genetic resources significantly aid in medical diagnosis and treatment; conversely, their illegal application poses catastrophic risks to humanity [86]. The Ministry of National Defence of the People's Republic of China has announced the existence of a biological weapon termed the "gene weapon," which comprises bacteria, insects, or microorganisms that have been genetically engineered to harbour pathogenic genes, resulting in catastrophic consequences in battle. Genetic mutations within certain ethnic groups may be engineered via the analysis of genetic traits; hence, safeguarding human genomic resources is very important. Moreover, the advancement of the Internet and genetic testing technology has led to a growing number of individuals undergoing genetic testing to facilitate diagnosis and treatment, with the results being documented in hospitals or testing organisations. This poses a danger of data exposure to unauthorised individuals and may potentially lead to discrimination in insurance or job contexts. Consequently, the legal regulations safeguarding patient privacy in DNA collection, transmission, and storage require enhancement [87].

Social Acceptance

While the majority of patients exhibit a propensity to accept an AI-based diagnosis, they are more inclined to trust physicians when the AI diagnosis diverges from the doctor's assessment. A survey indicated that resident physicians and medical students sought AI-related training, yet only a limited number had access to individualised data science or machine learning courses. Furthermore, healthcare professionals in underdeveloped regions expressed significant apprehension regarding potential AI replacement in the future.

Potential Remedies

Artificial Intelligence-Driven Ecological Network

The transition from the initial collecting of intricate clinical data or clinical phenomena to the development of AI systems for clinical application is intricate. We propose an AI-driven ecological network and integrate the complete network via a public big data sample database. The framework meticulously outlines the diverse connections established by AI and the difficulties requiring consideration. It may be categorised into three distinct phases.

Phase One. Preclinical (Figure 1). The initial step is to identify significant issues within the therapeutic context employment or the extensive public big data repository. A preliminary algorithm is subsequently developed through data collecting and technological advancement, followed by the use of a specifically constructed attack program to evaluate the algorithm. Algorithms that pass the evaluation will be simulated and implemented in the public big data sample repository to identify really safe and reliable AI applications.

Phase Two. Clinical application (refer to Figure 2). Small-scale clinical applications may be implemented via a number of evaluation processes. The challenges and experiences encountered throughout the utilisation and optimisation of the algorithm are summarised, followed by extensive clinical application. An AI software appropriate for clinical use in real-world settings has been developed.

Phase 3. Establishment of a public big data sample database (Figure 3). We utilise blockchains, big data, and additional technologies to amalgamate high-quality data sets and securely store them in data storage software. The extensive data sample database necessitates daily maintenance, encompassing the management of its data storage condition, data security, and other functionalities, along with periodic upgrades. The AI software is revalidated using the revised database. If the software does not conform to the relevant standards or exhibits issues, it must be re-debugged.

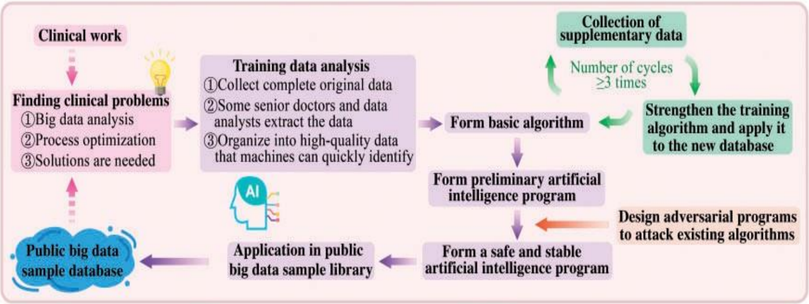
Clinical work
Finding clinical problems
①Big data analysis
②Process optimization
③Solutions are needed
Training data analysis
①Collect complete original data
②Some senior doctors and data analysts extract the data
③Organize into high-quality data that machines can quickly identify
Collection of supplementary data
Number of cycles ≥3 times
Strengthen the training algorithm and apply it to the new database
Form basic algorithm
Form preliminary artificial intelligence program
Design adversarial programs to attack existing algorithms
Form a safe and stable artificial intelligence program
Application in public big data sample library
Public big data sample database
AI

Figure 1. Artificial intelligence before clinical application

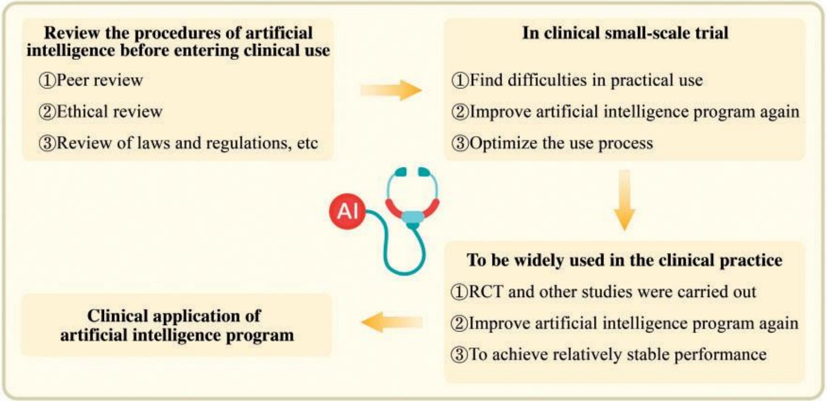
Review the procedures of artificial intelligence before entering clinical use
①Peer review
②Ethical review
③Review of laws and regulations, etc
In clinical small-scale trial
①Find difficulties in practical use
②Improve artificial intelligence program again
③Optimize the use process
AI
To be widely used in the clinical practice
①RCT and other studies were carried out
②Improve artificial intelligence program again
③To achieve relatively stable performance
Clinical application of artificial intelligence program

Figure 2. Application of artificial intelligence in clinical practice

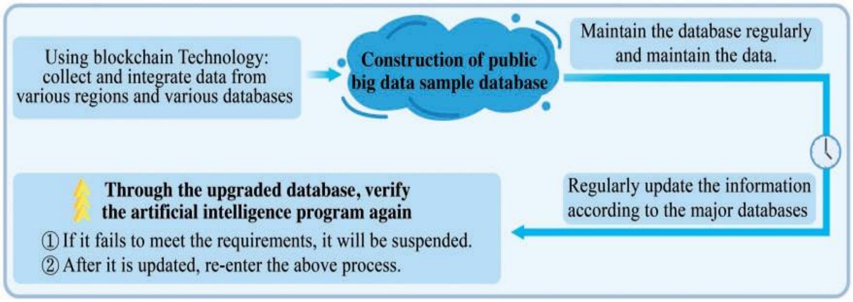
Using blockchain Technology:
collect and integrate data from
various regions and various databases
Construction of public
big data sample database
Maintain the database regularly
and maintain the data.
Regularly update the information
according to the major databases
Through the upgraded database, verify
the artificial intelligence program again
① If it fails to meet the requirements, it will be suspended.
② After it is updated, re-enter the above process.

Figure 3. Maintenance and application of database

Additionally, a special supervisory department is needed to supervise the whole process and provide corresponding complaint channels to solve problems in a timely manner.

Ethical Implementation of Artificial Intelligence in Healthcare

The advancement of AI necessitates the involvement of ethicists in overseeing the entire process to address ethical concerns related to data, resource distribution, and implementation. Firstly, we must guarantee the autonomy of the ethics committee. Sixty-two Subsequently, on the matter of data ethics, we may reference the "land" policy, which asserts that patients own ownership of their medical data analogous to the surface rights of landowners. Nevertheless, the entitlement to access data for the enhancement of healthcare may be attributed to other entities, such healthcare providers or governmental bodies. To guarantee equity, we must thoroughly evaluate marginalised groups and the equity of distribution within particular clinical and organisational contexts. We must guarantee the "three equities": equitable results, equitable performance, and equitable distribution.Twenty-five We assert that ethics committees must establish consistent regulations, standards, and codes of behaviour that require consensus and regular updates to guarantee that the advancement of AI in healthcare adheres to ethical principles.

Formation and Refinement of the Legal System

A comprehensive legal framework must be established. In accordance with the "no harm" philosophy, stringent and cautious regulations are established at each phase of AI development, from the laboratory to clinical implementation. The legal system must be adaptable; it should not impede the advancement of AI. The advancement of AI must be directed by defined restrictions. Legislation must evolve with the times and cannot remain immutable. Legislation and regulations predicated on previous phases of AI technology are destined to inadequately address supervisory requirements as technology progresses. Therefore, it is imperative to reassess the existing rules, promptly rectify any new legal ambiguities or deficiencies, and enhance the legal terminology.

It is, however, the physicians who have the responsibility for medical judgements. Medical practitioners should not uncritically accept information provided by AI; rather, they should maintain scepticism and devise the optimal treatment strategy for patients based on the specific circumstances.

Enhancement of the Practicality of AI in Real-World Applications

Individuals and communities must be equipped with increasingly robust AI solutions that offer user-friendly interfaces, dependable outcomes, and consistent performance. Production can thereafter be enhanced based on the deficiencies indicated by the users. Consequently, individuals' exposure to AI should be augmented through offline experience centres in conjunction with social media, live streaming platforms, and other approaches. Primarily, consumers and healthcare personnel can significantly gain from AI goods regarding minimising expenditures, conserving time, and diminishing mistakes and disputes. We anticipate that during a period of diligent effort, an increasing number of individuals will embrace AI solutions within the medical sector [76-90].

Conclusion

Artificial intelligence will not supplant physicians. Similar to how biochemical analysers do not supplant laboratory professionals, the use of AI does not pose a threat to physicians. Conversely, it will facilitate the redefinition of the physician's function. AI research ought to extend beyond the accuracy and sensitivity of reports to encompass the nature of illnesses, including their aetiology and pathophysiology, therefore enhancing our comprehension and knowledge of biology.Sixty-three Interpretable algorithms will get wider recognition and will integrate AI-based medical care into individuals' lives. It is imperative to enhance study on pertinent ethics, legislation, and oversight of AI without delay. Furthermore, it is imperative to establish a comprehensive public database encompassing human genomic data, accompanied by stringent security protocols, routine updates, and maintenance. The era of artificial intelligence has started, and several sectors are advancing to include it; the field of medical care is no exception. In the imminent future, AI-assisted medicine will undergo a significant advancement, and public comprehension and acceptance of medical AI will rise.

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