THE METASCIENCE **Volume 1, Issue 1 (Oct-Dec)-2023**
(An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal)

Utilisation of Artificial Intelligence in Healthcare: Opportunities and Obstacles

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Keywords

Artificial Intelligence
Machine Learning
Deep Learning
Healthcare
Pharmacy
Patient Care

ABSTRACT

The utilization of Artificial Intelligence (AI) has proliferated across several industries within healthcare. Healthcare organizations of all sizes, kinds, and specialties are increasingly interested in the evolution of artificial intelligence and its role in addressing patient demands, enhancing treatment, decreasing costs, and improving efficiency. This study examines the ramifications of AI on healthcare management, the problems associated with its implementation, and reviews many research publications that employed AI models across diverse healthcare sectors such as dermatology, radiology, and drug creation.

Introduction

The current advancements in artificial intelligence technology within healthcare have prompted us to consider if AI tools may supplant human physicians in the future. AI tools are unlikely to supplant human physicians but can aid them in attaining improved outcomes and precision in the medical industry. A crucial factor facilitating the advancement of AI systems in the medical domain is the accessibility of healthcare data. Artificial intelligence is not only a technology; it constitutes a conglomeration of technologies. Certain technologies, such as machine learning, are extensively utilised in healthcare. Machine learning is a methodology that involves training models with existing data, enabling them to recognise test inputs based on prior learning when new data is provided for evaluation. Machine learning is a prevalent manifestation of Artificial Intelligence.

In healthcare, precision medicine is the most prevalent application of machine learning. Precision medicine forecasts the efficacy of treatment procedures for individual patients, based on historical data from previous patients [1]. This method of inference from prior knowledge necessitates training the model using datasets, a process known as supervised learning.

Diagnosis and Treatment Formulation

The utilisation of AI in formulating treatment strategies for patients has been increasing in healthcare. AI, by analysing data from prior patients, can offer enhanced techniques for patient therapy and monitoring of treatment programs [2]. Utilising medical imaging modalities such as CT scans, MRIs, X-rays, and ultrasounds, AI may identify illness indicators with enhanced accuracy and speed. It facilitates the rapid and accurate detection of diseases, leading to more precise treatment options for patients. IBM's Watson has lately garnered significant media attention for its proficiency in precision medicine, particularly in the detection and treatment of cancer. Various AI approaches, such as neural networks, support vector machines, and decision trees, are employed for detecting diverse diseases. Among them, artificial neural networks (ANN) shown superior accuracy in categorising diabetes and cardiovascular disease (CVD) [3].

Digital Health Records

Electronic health records are essential in healthcare, since they facilitate the analysis of historical and current data, hence enhancing various therapy modalities and medication utilisation for diseases. Artificial intelligence can analyse records and furnish information to clinicians. Algorithms can utilise electronic health records to forecast the likelihood of an illness based on historical data and familial background. Artificial intelligence algorithms are trained on extensive datasets, during which the algorithm formulates a specific set of rules that correlates its observations with the derived diagnoses. In the future, when fresh patient data is sent to the AI, it may assess the patient utilising its prior experience and forecast the likelihood of a condition or disease [4-13]. Over the past decade, substantial amounts of healthcare data, including patient information, research findings, and diagnostic details, have been created daily. Utilising analytical tools, organisations were able to collaborate and obtain the insights necessary for the efficient and successful treatment of patients.

Drug Interactions and Discovery

Drug interactions provide a danger to individuals concurrently using numerous drugs, with the level of risk escalating with the quantity of pharmaceuticals administered. Addressing all medication interactions and their bad consequences is challenging; nevertheless, AI has enabled computers to extract information regarding drug interactions and potential side effects from medical literature. The process of drug research and development is protracted, requiring many years and incurring expenses in the billions of dollars. Machine learning approaches significantly cut drug discovery times [4]. AI may not fully facilitate all stages of drug discovery; however, it can assist in identifying novel compounds that may constitute the desired drug and in uncovering new applications for previously tested compounds.

Dermatology

Dermatology in healthcare predominantly relies on imaging. Deep learning has significantly advanced image processing. In dermatology, there are three forms of imaging: contextual pictures, micro images, and macro images. Deep learning has demonstrated significant advancements for each category of these photos. Convolutional neural networks have attained a classification accuracy of 94% for skin cancer from skin lesions [15-21].

Radiology

Artificial intelligence is utilised in radiology through the application of CT scans, MR imaging, and X-rays. Diseases are detected in patients, and the volume of research publications has been growing over the past few years. Areas of AI algorithms. Various AI technologies are being developed to deliver fundamental primary care to patients, whereas practitioners' perceptions of AI, as shown by Stanford, are confined to its application in administrative and routine activities. Pneumonia in patients had an average F1 measure superior to that of the radiologists included in the experiment [5]. Robots built using AI technology can do X-rays and CT scans more rapidly and precisely. IBM created another

algorithm known as Medical Sieve, which aims to create a "cognitive assistant" endowed with thinking, analytical ability, and clinical expertise [22-31].

Psychological Disorders and Primary Healthcare

AI-powered chatbots are being evaluated for depression and anxiety by emulating human behaviour. Psychological disorders in youngsters can Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning, neural networks, and deep learning are subdivisions of artificial intelligence. Machine learning is the use of artificial intelligence that enables a system to learn and improve based on experience, without being preprogrammed.

• Supervised learning • Unsupervised learning • Semi-supervised learning • Reinforcement learning be recognised utilising the latest advancements in AI technologies. Technology pioneer Right Eye LLC has developed AI-powered solutions for autism [32].

Supervised Learning

This type of machine learning utilises what it investigation to identify Autism Spectrum Disorder in its early phases by the utilisation of eye-tracking technologies [7]. Primary care is a fundamental aspect of development utilises previously acquired knowledge and applies it to the new dataset, employing labelled instances. This necessitates prior knowledge of the algorithm's results. The data utilised for training the algorithm is annotated with accurate responses. Subsequently, the algorithm evaluates its actual output against the right outputs, and if discrepancies are identified, it learns from them to enhance its efficiency [33-42].

Unsupervised Learning

Unsupervised learning is employed with data devoid of any past labelling. The model will not get any correlations between inputs and outputs, nor a definitive result. The algorithm must autonomously acquire knowledge in real-time. This learning modality is intricate and hence employed less frequently than supervised learning. Unsupervised learning enables the user to execute more complex processing tasks than supervised learning. They exhibit greater unpredictability relative to alternative learning approaches. Unsupervised learning methods encompass clustering, anomaly detection, neural networks, among others. Cluster analysis is the predominant unsupervised learning technique employed for exploratory data analysis to uncover concealed patterns or groupings within data [8].

Semi-supervised Learning

This form of learning occupies a position between supervised and unsupervised learning. This is utilised for situations when the issues necessitate a combination of supervised and unsupervised learning. Supervised learning employs labelled data, unsupervised learning utilises unlabelled data, and semi-supervised learning incorporates both labelled and unlabelled data. The model will acquire knowledge from the labelled data and apply this understanding to the unlabeled data [8].

Reinforcement Learning

This form of learning employs a system of rewards and punishments to train its algorithm. The model will get rewards for successful actions and punishments for poor actions, therefore learning to maximise rewards while minimising penalties.

Artificial intelligence, in contrast to human intelligence, refers to the intelligence exhibited by robots [9,10]. Artificial Intelligence is defined as a scenario in which robots emulate human cognition in analysis and learning. This form of intelligence is termed machine learning [11]. Artificial intelligence is a synthesis of software and hardware. Software AI consists of algorithms. An artificial neural network is a conceptual framework that implements AI algorithms [12]. It functions similarly to the human brain, which operates as a linked network of neurones, with weighted communication between the channels. The primary objective of health-related AI applications is to analyse the correlations between treatment or preventative methods and patient outcomes [14]. Artificial intelligence is predominantly utilised in areas such as diagnostic procedures, treatment protocol formulation, pharmaceutical research, personalised medicine, and patient monitoring and care.

Despite the ongoing increase in AI use within healthcare, its application remains predominantly focused on a limited number of ailments, including cancer categorisation [15], neurological disorders [16], and cardiovascular diseases [17]. Support vector machine is employed for categorising any given subject into two classifications. The result Yi is a classifier where $Yi = -1$ indicates the ith patient belongs to group 1, and $Yi = 1$ indicates group 2. The fundamental premise is that the subjects may be categorised into two groups by a decision boundary delineated by the qualities Xij, which can be expressed as: input layer. The output layer generates results based on the input provided. Deep learning has garnered far more interest in medicine than any other machine learning technology. Convolutional networks, a kind of artificial neural networks, are widely utilised for image-based applications and have demonstrated superior performance compared to humans in object recognition and classification [43-54].

Various Deep Learning Architectures Utilised in Healthcare

Artificial Neural Network

where wj is the weight assigned to the jth trait, influencing the manifestation and impact on the other traits. A crucial characteristic of SVM is the determination of model parameters. The decision rule stipulates that if $si > 0$, the ith patient is assigned to group 1, denoted as $Yi = -1$; conversely, if $si < 0$, the patient is assigned to group 2, denoted as $Yi = 1$. The class memberships are ambiguous at the places when $si=0$.

Deep Learning

A collection of machine learning techniques, inspired by the processing of information and dispersed communication inside networks of biological neurones, is referred to as Deep Learning. Artificial Neural Networks must undergo training in deep learning. Artificial Neural Networks (ANNs) consist of interconnected artificial neurones. Each artificial neural network (ANN) has a minimum of three layers, namely an input layer that receives

the input. A hidden layer in a neural network processes the provided dataset using algorithms that identify underlying relationships, emulating human cognitive functions. Neural networks, commonly referred to as artificial neural networks, constitute a subset of machine learning and are fundamental to deep learning algorithms. The layers of neural networks consist of nodes. A location where computing occurs, roughly modelled like a neurone in the human brain, which activates upon receiving adequate inputs, is referred to as a node. A node integrates incoming data with weights that can either enhance or attenuate the input, hence assigning relevance to the inputs in relation to the method it aims to learn. The following is a diagram depicting the appearance of a node. A node layer resembles a row of neuron-like switches that activate or deactivate as input is sent across the network. The output of each layer serves as the input for the subsequent layer [18].

A deep neural network is an artificial neural network characterised by several hidden layers situated between the input and output layers. Deep neural networks use components of artificial neural networks, enhancing the model's performance and accuracy.

The current advancements in artificial intelligence technology within healthcare have prompted us to consider if AI tools may supplant human physicians in the future. AI technologies are unlikely to supplant human physicians; rather, they can aid physicians in attaining improved outcomes and precision in the medical industry. A crucial factor facilitating the advancement of AI systems in the medical domain is the accessibility of healthcare data. Artificial intelligence constitutes not only a single technology, but rather an assemblage of several technologies. Certain technologies, such as machine learning, are extensively utilised in healthcare. Machine learning is a methodology in which models are trained using existing data, enabling them to detect test inputs based on prior learning when new data is provided for evaluation. Machine learning is a prevalent kind of Artificial Intelligence [55-67].

In healthcare, precision medicine is the most prevalent application of machine learning. Precision medicine forecasts the efficacy of treatment methods for individual patients, based on historical patient data. This kind of inference from prior knowledge necessitates training the model with datasets, referred to as supervised learning.

Constraints and Disadvantages

Numerous obstacles and drawbacks are involved with deep learning, despite significant advancements in healthcare. A crucial component for the efficacy of deep learning is the volume of data. A multitude of network parameters is required for a neural network, necessitating substantial data acquisition. Typically, a neural network requires the number of parameters to be tenfold the number of data [68-74]. In the healthcare sector, we frequently encounter a lack of patient cooperation in data provision, mostly owing to privacy apprehensions. Moreover, comprehending the diversity of sickness in each individual is far more complex than in other domains of AI [41]. Other domains in AI, such as vision, voice, and language, provide clear and organised data; nevertheless, healthcare data is characterised by ambiguity, noise, and incompleteness [75-87]. Applying

AI in healthcare is somewhat more challenging than in other sectors; yet, we have made significant progress in recent years.

Another problem is that clinicians are sluggish in adapting to technology advancements and their usefulness in healthcare, necessitating improvement. Healthcare apps must be user-friendly to facilitate adoption by healthcare professionals [88-90].

Conclusion

The potential of AI in the healthcare sector is demonstrated in this literature. Artificial intelligence is progressing towards enhanced utility across several dimensions, resulting in improved and expedited patient results. Artificial intelligence, machine learning, and deep learning can enhance surgical assistance and facilitate early diagnosis of illnesses such as cancer. This study also addresses certain aspects to consider when conducting research on AI. Recent breakthroughs in AI research, bolstered by governmental backing and funding, suggest a significant expansion of artificial intelligence applications in healthcare, presenting substantial potential for cost reduction and enhancement of service quality.

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