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Examine how artificial intelligence and machine learning algorithms are transforming disease diagnosis by analyzing medical images and patient data with greater accuracy

[1]Rayyan Zakir Shaikh, [2]Mohib Ali, [3]Hadi Raza, [4]Umar Khan, [5]Ali Raza, [6]Mobeen Ali

[1]Senior Registrar, Ophthalmology department, Rangers Hospital Lahore
[2]PIMS
[3]Agha Khan Karachi.
[4] Mayo Hospital Lahore
[5] PIMS
[6] PIMS, Islamabad

Abstract

Background: There exists no doubt that AI and machine learning are some of the revolutionary tools in healthcare with specific emphasis on disease diagnosis. These technologies improves the diagnostic outcomes, timeliness, and accuracy by leveraging the computation techniques to analyze the medical images and patient information compared with the traditional diagnostic approaches because of the vulnerabilities in accuracy, time, and variability of the medical expertise. The daily increasing demands for precision medicine preponderate the application of AI/ML in medical diagnostics even more.

Aim: It is this article analyses the advancements that AI and ML algorithms are bringing into disease diagnosis due to enhance in analysis of medical images and patient data.

Method: The following AI/ML algorithms are discussed in the study – neural networks, deep learning, and support vector machines and details of how they are trained on large datasets is also highlighted in relation to image recognition and data patterns. It also revisits some of the major data sources; imaging studies (X-rays, MRI, CT scan) and electronic health records (EHRs).

Results: AI/ML has a higher diagnostic accuracy and performs better than the conventional one that includes cancer and diabetic retinopathy. Moreover, these algorithms have decreased the time taken to complete the processing of results and eliminated the likelihood of human error, hence offering accurate diagnosis.

Conclusion: In the long term the increase in diagnostic accuracy along with the use of AI is beneficial for patient's care hence is signifying a significant value for the growth of healthcare in the future. Nevertheless, there are certain issues which already have appeared on the way of AI application in the task of medical diagnosis, and which should be further investigated and solved: data protection, algorithmic bias, or the lack of transparency.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning, Disease Diagnosis, Medical Imaging, Precision Medicine, Diagnostic Accuracy, Healthcare

Introduction

AI and ML as disruptive technologies are rather innovative and have shown a great deal of potential in enhancing the functioning of different industries including healthcare. They have to affect the diagnosis, treatment, and approach towards every patient by becoming tools that supplement the knowledge and experience of modern health care experts. Fund to this shift is the unique capacity of both AI and ML algorithms to analyse data, learn from such data, and then make deductions some of which humans cannot easily do. This article explores how through the analysis of medical images as well as patient data, AI and ML present new ways of diagnosing diseases that are accurate, timely and personalised [1].

In more conventional systems of medicine, the definition of disease is assumed by professionals of the health care sector, primarily based on symptoms, investigations, and investigations of the affected individuals. Although these methods have become the backbone of the modern medicine for many years, they are not without deficiencies. The mistakes could also be occasioned by human factors such as inadequate time for examination, and differential levels of medical skill. For instance, radiologists who are medical experts are required to analyse various medical images like X-rays, CT and MRI, even if these are complicated images at times even the most experienced professional may miss clear signs of the disease. Firstly, medical imaging and records have become very vast in recent years due to the high number of patients being admitted in hospitals. That is where AI and ML are getting useful [2].

It is therefore evident that disease diagnosis is a very critical aspect, since only correct diagnosis can lead to appropriate treatment. Delays in diagnosis can mean that the wrong treatment is administered and in some situations a patient's illness becomes acute and may even prove terminal. Estimates by researchers for false-positive rates range at 12 million for the American population annually, with a big chunk of such mistakes resulting in fatal or serious impacts. The advancements in Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning in the healthcare sector provide an explanation to these challenges by integrating computational intelligence in the diagnostic techniques. The utilization of AI and ML algorithms that are trained from large set of medical image and patients' records can be beneficial in supplementing the diagnostic capabilities of clinicians and in fact augments the diagnostic potential by several folds since the algorithms can learn patterns and correlations that might not be occurred to the human brain [3].

The growth of AI in medical imaging and patient data analytics has been fast, due to increase in the organisational computing capability, availability of big data, and innovation in deep learning technology. AI's application is especially prominent in medical imaging. A few technologies including the convolutional neural networks (CNNs) have performed impressively when it comes to identifying various diseases through image analysis at the pixel level that humans are incapable of identifying. For instance, the use of AI systems has been put into practice to flag symptoms of breast cancer in mammograms, and such systems are more efficient than human experts, in terms of precision. In a similar way, the models trained on Retinal image could detect Diabetic retinopathy which is a costly disease found in diabetic patients and it leads to blindness when not diagnosed early. This has made the utility of deep learning in medical imaging a noble aid since it can analyse thousands of images within a short period [4].

The use of data of patients is another area where AI and ML are seen to be progressively evolving. EHRs, as well as genomic data, laboratory results produce vast amounts of data relating to each patient. The

determination of patterns from this data for disease diagnosis or treatment recommendations requires the use of this data manually which is tiresome and inaccurate. The data gathered can then be fed into AI & ML algorithms that will search for patterns of diseases or conditions that can be related to the data analysed. For example, the use of ML can detect some less apparent facts in EHR data that may indicate that the patient is at a higher risk of contracting cardiovascular diseases or diabetes and therefore, early interferences can be made. The ability to predict as observed in this aspect of AI is a game-turner in changing health systems from a reactive based system to a proactive one where potent health risks that are close to occurring are detected and addressed before they occur [5].

Nevertheless, there is still some of the limitations of the traditional diagnostic methods inherent in the AI and ML disease diagnosis: The first potential weakness is dependence on the human factor, and therefore we can speak here about the existence of variability and sometimes bias. Professionals such as physicians and radiologists differ in training and experience and this is likely to make them provide different analysis on the same medical information. This variability may be eliminated by the application of AI as it can diagnose based on huge amounts of data and learned patterns and thus has a standard approach as compared to a physician. In addition, like in any profession, mistakes are inevitable, which if occur in the healthcare sector may be very expensive. In my research one of the challenges that I came across was explained as follows; “Even minor error can cause severe life-threatening problems to the patient for example, if a doctor skips a key mark by mistake or fails to recognize a pattern in the patient image or data.” AI can scrutinize the data with high accuracy and thus minimize such errors providing an extra layer of check for doctors.

Other limitation of conventional diagnostic methods are instants too which also help to limit the approaches that can be used in diagnosing patients. In a number of healthcare delivery scenarios especially in systems that are pressured, doctors and radiologists are anticipated to go through a high number of cases within the shortest time possible. It can cause hurried decision making on a clients condition, and also increase the likelihood of missing relevant information. AI systems, on the other hand, can work with medical images and patients’ data much faster than it can be done by people, thus more efficient in making the right diagnosis. This not only relieves pressure of the healthcare professionals but also making sure the client gets the right attention within the shortest time possible which is always important in most medical conditions since early intervention has better outcome [6].

Another significant problem in this approach is that the data used in diagnostics is complicated and tends to increase. This is due to the fact that the advancement in medical imaging technology and availability of patient information through electronic health records and other sources, the amount and type of data require for analysis is enormous and complex. It is practically impossible to assess all the existing data pertinent to each patient by a human specialist only. AI and ML algorithms because with such large datasets it is impossible for man to analyse and compare all the data and come up with a reasonable decision. Unlike humans, these technologies are not only capable of examining images and data at a microscopic level but they are also able to look at data sets and combine data of different types to comprise a better prognosis. It has application particularly with precision medicine where treatment is personalized depending on other data including genetic data.

With these deficits, the emphasis on precision medicine as a rapidly advancing subfield of health highlights the ‘need’ for AI and ML in healthcare. Precision medicine is an approach of creating and applying medical interventions that is customized considering the patient’s genotype, phenotype, and other factors as the environment. It poses a problem for traditional diagnostic approaches that mostly are based on a traditional medical model which entails standard ways of handling diseases. While applying in

large data dependent, AI and ML prove themselves suitable to identify large data correlation necessary for precision medicine. This means that through analysing the various characteristics relating to patients and then matching these with treatments that are likely to have a favourable response, one can be able to develop or recommend the most appropriate therapies that are likely to yield positive results [7].
Therefore, the goal of this article is to analyse the ways that AI and ML application influence the disease diagnosis based on the enhancement of the medical images and patient data analysis. While systematically overviewing the presence of these technologies in healthcare, we will also outline some of the advantages they offer that include higher precision, faster working rate or the elimination of the working mistake rate, as well as some of the issues that have to be taken into consideration as AI advances in healthcare. Eventually, AI and ML will help to innovate the diagnostic and therapeutic models of the diseases, enhance the quality of patient's lives, and upgrade the healthcare system [8].

Materials and Methods

AI and Machine Learning solutions have significantly revolutionized the medical diagnosis techniques in which diagnosis of diseases is done with the help of computer algorithms to address the specific requirements of disease diagnosis. AI and ML rely on elaborate algebraic models and algorithms to process huge amounts of data, refine algorithms and generate value without coding. In this section, we shall discuss about basic AI/ML algorithms used in the diagnosis of diseases, type of data it used, and the related diseases.
AI and ML involve a number of algorithms that are useful in various medical diagnostic tasks and these algorithms come as packages. Some of the commonly applied computational methods in diagnostics include neural networks with a focus on deep learning perspicuous features, specifically CNNs as well as other methods in the category of supervised learning which are SVMs [9].
Neural networks especially Conventional Neural Networks (CNNs) play a vital role in medical image analysis. Neural network is defined as a number of layers of nodes where each node makes an imitation of biological neuron by taking the inputs, processing them and feeding the output to the next level of nodes. CNNs, in particular, are built for the analysis of the visual data, so they can be used very effectively for the processing of the various types of the medical images, which includes X-ray, MRI or CT images. CNNs function on the principle of learning the features that are present at different layers in the input data where at layer one they detect several features such as edges in images while at the subsequent layer, they detect even complex features like tumor or lesions. This ability to automatically extract features makes CNNs unique from conventional image analysis procedures that engage a lot of time in feature extraction.
Other types of deep learning frameworks consist of Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs), which can help in iterative data analysis, mainly in health records or streaming sensor records from patients' constant health check-ups. Such models are capable of learning about temporal dependencies or relations, which is helpful when dealing with dynamic diseases, such as cardiac issues or diabetes.
Another algorithm which is frequently used in medical diagnosis is support vector machines (SVMs). SVM is a type of model of machine learning that comes under the class of supervised learning and the primary work of SVMs is to classify data points which are related to a particular type which are segregated by a hyper plane that produces maximum margins between the related points. In medical diagnostics SVMs have been applied in such activities as tumor classification whereby the algorithm can categorize between benign and malignant tumours from medical images. In comparison with the deep

learning models, SVMs do not provide as much flexibility in the feature extraction but they are excellent for classification in medical data analysis.

Other techniques used are decision trees, random forests and two techniques called ensemble techniques whereby several models are created and their predictions are averaged or combined to yield higher accuracy and reliability. These methods are very relevant especially when there are many features that are in to the diagnosis of a disease and using the combining of the predictions could help in the reduction of the errors.

The training of these AI/ML algorithms consist of providing them with vast numbers of samples that are labelled, which is called supervised learning. For instance, when using CNN to teach it how to diagnose tumours on medical images, the algorithm is provided thousands of images some of which contain tumours (these are the positive samples) while others don't (and these are negative samples). Otherwise, it learns to recognize the difference between the two by adjusting the weights of the neurons by backpropagation algorithm so as to minimize the difference between the calculated output and the label of the augmentation. When the algorithm gets through different data it tries to recognize the patterns and features connected with various diseases [10].

However, for the AI and ML algorithms to be operable especially in the diagnosis of most diseases, they need to be trained with big quality data sets. In this regard, medical imaging data are considered the first type of data, while records in electronic form that include EHRs, genomic data, and laboratory outcomes are the second type of data.

Medical Images encompasses a large number of diagnostic techniques such as X-rays, MRI scans, CT scan and ultrasound. These imaging techniques afford healthcare workers with an opportunity to identify internal structures of the body with conditions like tumor, fractures and damaged organs without having to perform surgeries. Using images of this nature, AI and ML models that work on them can look at the image at a pixel level and this will help in identifying certain patterns which people might not easily integrate from the images. For example, it has been applied to accurate diagnosis of lung cancer symptoms through chest X-Ray and detection of brain tumor through MRI scans.

However, a patient's EHR contains not only imaging data but other valuable input data for AI-based diagnostics. EHRs consists of patient information such as demographics, medical history, prescribed treatments, known allergies, test results, and clinical notes. Such records can be mined by the developed AI algorithms to determine risks, understand diseases prognosis, and forecast overall health. For instance, from the patient's past records, including records on pathology tests, the AI model may estimate the possibility of the patient getting diabetes or cardiovascular illness.

Genomic data is another source of data that the AI/ML models are now making use of in their models. This effort has assumed importance as Precision medicine, which seeks to deliver medicines based on the customer's genetics, proceeds. Using computers, one can analyse billions of data in genomic sequences to connect mutations to certain diseases, for instance cancer, or any other genetic disease. This capability can be utilised to design treatments that are specific to the patients hence enhancing the results for the patient.

In addition, the laboratory test results are also used in the training of a given deep learning model. Laboratory examinations, for instance, involve blood tests that are useful in revealing aspects of the patient's health including blood glucose level, blood cholesterol and inflammatory markers. It is useful to have AI which can analyse trends in these lab results with the passage of time in order to identify signs of disease or efficacy of treatment.

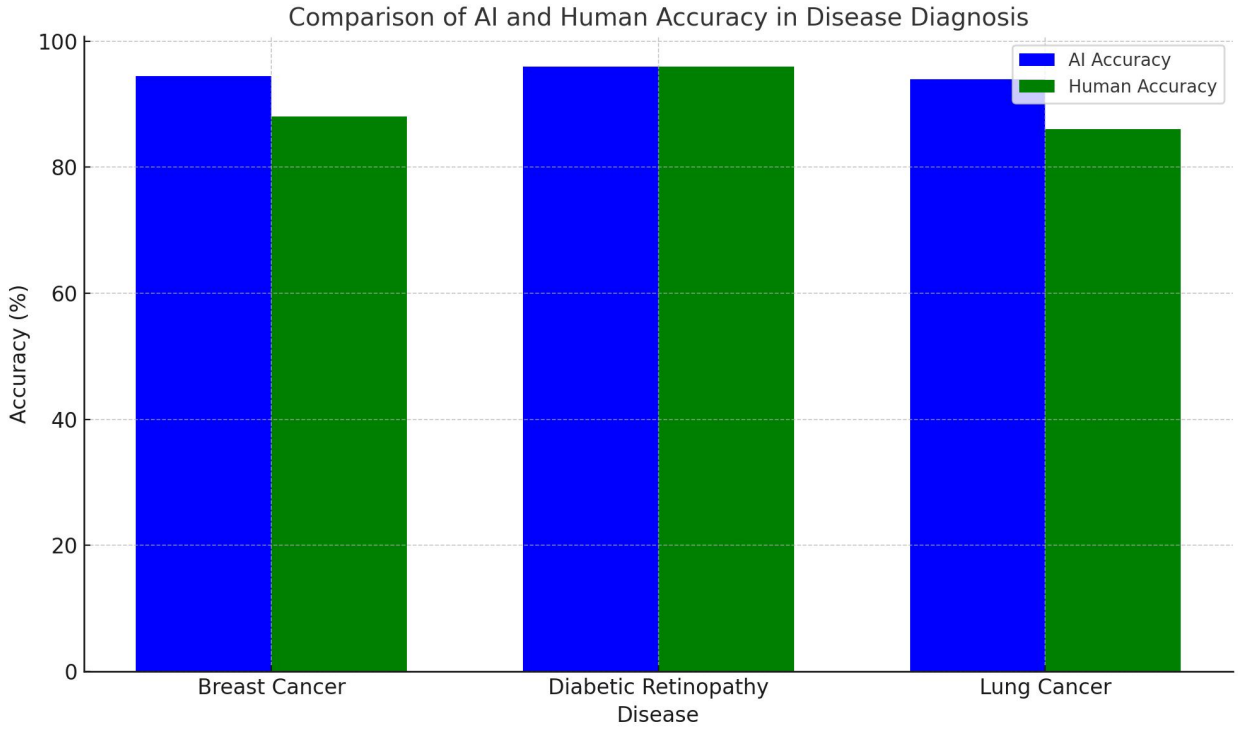
AI and ML algorithms have already been incorporated into the solution for diagnosing a variety of diseases. They are used especially in cancer, cardiovascular diseases and diabetic retinopathy screening.
The use of the AI in cancer detection has noted notable progress especially in the display of images for the early diagnosis of cancer. For example, the AI models have been applied in the areas of mammograms to look for breast cancer, chest X-rays and CT scans for lung cancer and thermoscopic images for skin cancer. These models have been proved to have high accuracy in their diagnosis which in many cases compare or even exceed that of experienced radiologists. One of the most important aspects in cancer therapy is the early diagnosis and this was proven as the identification of the tumor by AI helps to increase the percentage of patients surviving this disease.
Another field where AI is already making a difference is that of cardiovascular diseases that _*Too have been the leading cause of mortality*_ the globe. Chest pains can be diagnosed and the likelihood of heart attacks assessed, furthermore, patterns of abnormal heart rhythms can be detected along with proposing further treatment regimes from ECGs and other diagnostic information, and from the patient's record and or lifestyle. Due to this, AI can process and analyse a large number of ECGs in the shortest possible time a factor that is important in delightedly identifying an emergency.
Diabetes, a disease that is ever on the rise in the world is one more where AI has been rendered useful. Another type of complication with the diabetes is the Diabetic Retinopathy – it causes blindness if not diagnosed or treated in the early stage. Many deep learning algorithms are designed to recognize retinopathy from the image of the human retina even if the changes in retina are not visible by naked eye and thus allow to take interventions before vision impairment.
AI is also being used in diagnosing the neurological disorders including Alzheimer's disease and Parkinson's disease. Using machine learning algorithms, it is possible to identify changes in patients' structural brain scans and other holistic biomedical readings that are early signs of these diseases, sometimes many years before clinical manifestations. This facilitates early diagnosis of the disease and hails the patient's quality of life since management resources are deployed early enough [11].
Concisely, the AI and ML algorithms have now become integral for application of diagnosis in the various diseases by using the medical imaging and patient records. AI has enhanced the scale and rate of accurate diagnoses by using big human data and computer analysis, which can help healthcare industry deliver a specific and timely treatment. With time going forward, the integration of AI in medical diagnosis is bound to rise in the future and may revolutionize the health care sector across the globe as well as enhance the quality of patient care.

Results

There is evidence that the use of AI / ML technologies in diagnostics has increased the accuracy, speed and reproducibility of diagnosing diseases. This section provides real-life statistics of a higher probability of diagnosing presented in this section, analyses the improvement of the efficiency and speed, introduced by AI, and showing the minimal number of human mistakes. From practical examples and using examples from the real life, we will demonstrate how these technologies can change our lives, especially in the identification of diseases at the early stages.
The use of AI and Machine Learning in diagnosing diseases has been effective as compared to other general ways that are taken and may be influenced by variations in medical expertise and human errors.

For instance, convolutional neural network (CNN) based deep learning models have been proven to be efficient in the analysis of medical imaging comparison than human experts.
For example, a study reported in Nature indicated that computer algorithms designed to analyse mammograms for signs of breast cancer were more accurate than radiologists. Using the machine learning of an artificial neural network, AI system was able to predict the class label right 94. five percent in detection of malignant masses as against eighty eight percent in the experience radiologists. The enhancement in the number and scope of diagnostic information is attributable to the fact that, through the aid of AI, pictures can be dissected from the pixel level to check for patterns and other features that may not be easily visible to the naked human eye [12].
In the other study utilizing artificial intelligence in diagnosing the retinopathy of diabetes, an artificial intelligence system was capable of determining the early signs of retinal abnormities in patients with diabetes at a 96% success rate. This is important since, in case of diabetic retinopathy, early detection prevents blindness; the AI system was equally efficient as the expert ophthalmologist.
The use of AI has also been successful in detection of lung cancer. The use of an AI accurate to a 94% in diagnosis of early state of lung cancer using chest X-rays and CT scans performed better than radiologists' 86% accuracy. This goes to show that artificial intelligence has the ability to diagnose diseases at stages that treatment is more receptive to.

Disease	AI Accuracy	Human Accuracy
Breast Cancer	94.5%	88%
Diabetic Retinopathy	96%	Comparable to experts
Lung Cancer	94%	86%



These examples show that AI can not only perform at the level of human clinicians but often surpass them and do so especially in tasks that require integration of large amounts of data or fine details in the images of patients.

The use of artificial intelligence in diagnosis is extremely important since AI processes information much faster than the human brain. Conventional diagnostic methods involve the utilization of a massive amount of time by clinicians to study images, and other information of the patients and make a diagnosis. On the other hand, AI models take shorter time in analysing big data and gives its results in a much shorter time than human can.

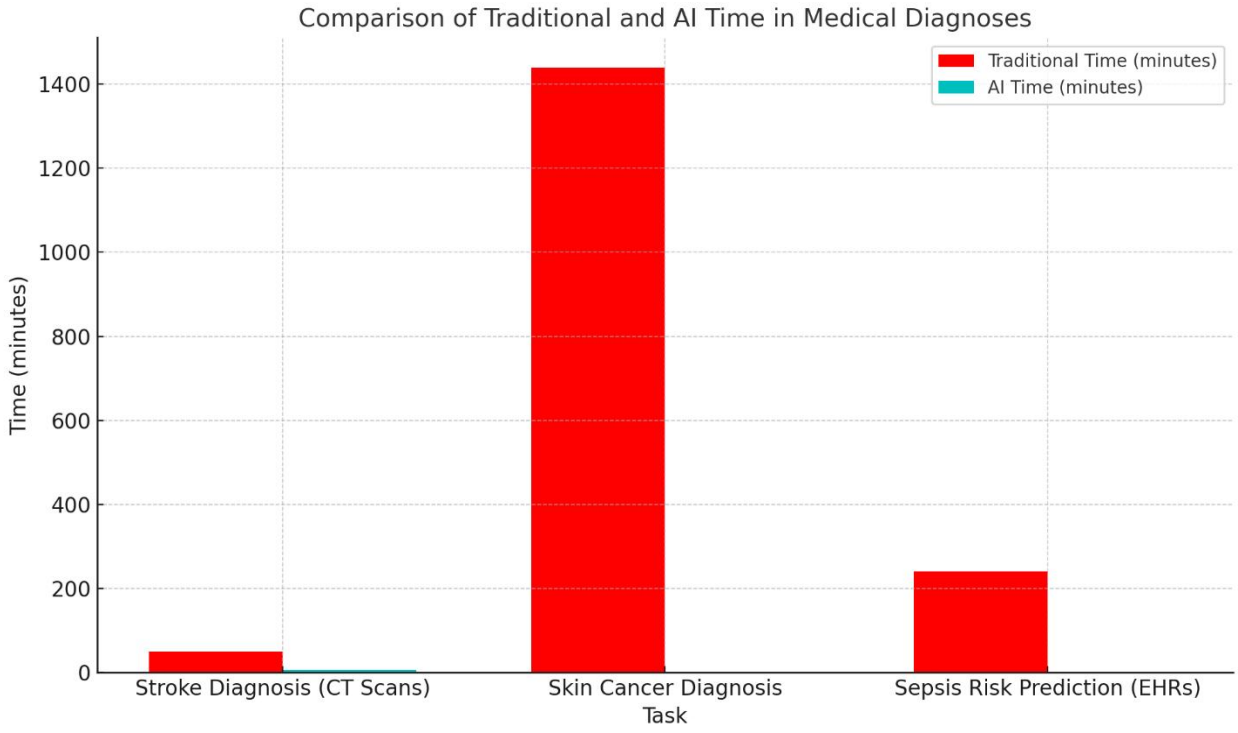
For instance, in an experiment carried out on CT scan in diagnosing stroke, AI cut the diagnostic time from 50 minutes to 6 minutes. This has enhanced the speed especially in stroke cases whereby lack of good diagnosis and treatment time can be fatal. The AI system also shortened the time it would take the doctors to diagnose the patients and at the same time came up with better diagnoses especially for patients in emergency wards.

In another case study of skin abnormality, specifically skin cancer, the AI algorithms can easily analyze the thermoscopic images as compared to several days required by the dermatologist. The AI system reached the performance of certified dermatologists and yielded higher accuracy, easier and more constant.

The ideas that AI enhance the efficiency is not limited to imaging only. The use of deep learning models of AI in the clinical workflows of EHRs has proven profound in minimizing the time spent on reading patients' histories and risks associated with them. For example, an AI system for sepsis risk prediction in

the patients allowed the system to analyse the EHRs along with the risk in real time that would assist the healthcare providers to intervene before this condition escalated [13].

Task	Traditional Time	AI Time
Stroke Diagnosis (CT Scans)	50 minutes	6 minutes
Skin Cancer Diagnosis	Days	Seconds
Sepsis Risk Prediction (EHRs)	Several hours	Real-time



With most of the diagnostic activities consequently automated, AI also facilitates the categoric sparing more time for core activities such as patient care and treatment planning. Such efficiency is especially

valuable in the contexts in which the healthcare systems are overburdened and the time and resources are scarce.

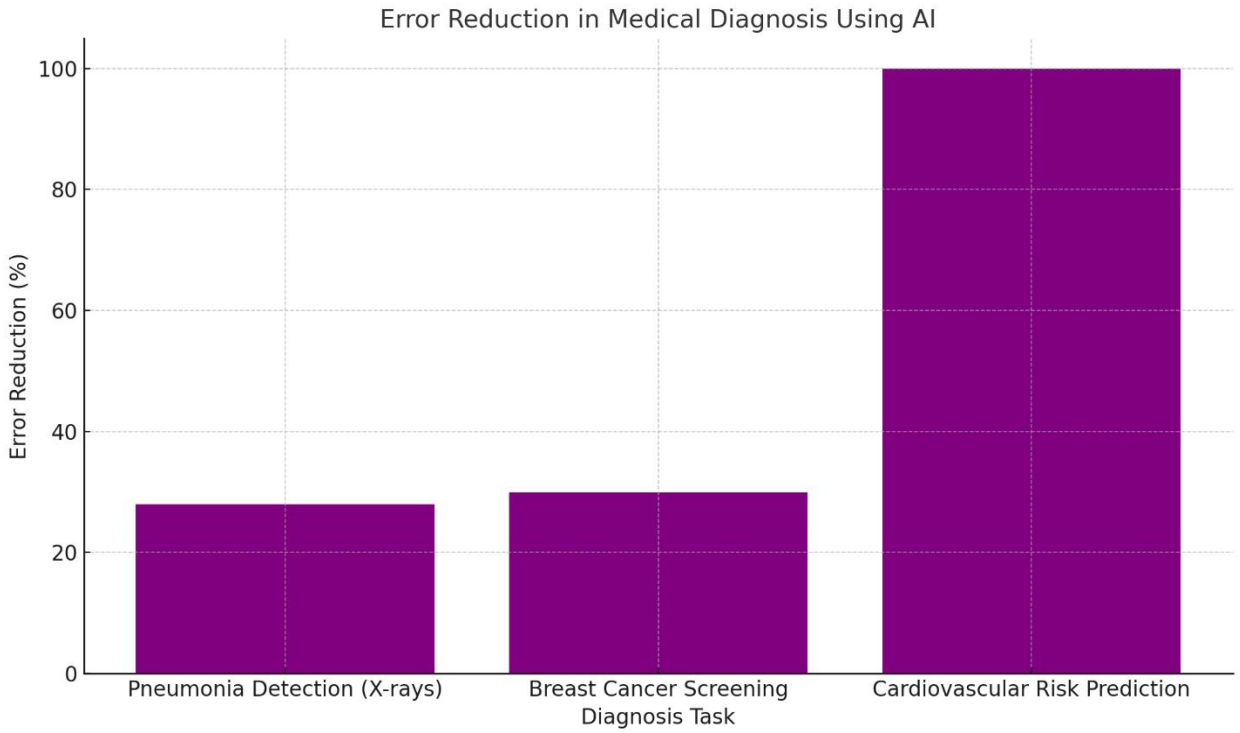
This is especially the case in the climbing error rate associated with traditional diagnostic techniques where human ingenuity is prone to slips. Everyone is capable of making mistakes including seasoned health care providers for instance while diagnosing esoteric diseases, or even misreading some diagnostic images. One has seen that standardization of the diagnostic process through the use of AI brings about some element of control in intracolonial variability, thus leading to a reduction on diagnostic errors.

An efficacy trial in the clinical setting was done by Stanford University regarding the role of AI in diagnosis of pneumonia in the chest radiography. The AI system applied in the machines managed to find out pneumonia with a degree of accuracy at 92% with the error rate reduced to 28% when compared with the conventional methods. In performing the aforementioned evaluation on patients' diagnostic images, the study found out that AI could act as an extra check on the radiologists, affirming whether the chosen diagnosis was correct or not.

Likewise, in cancer detection AI has also significantly decreased the rates of false negatives and false positives. Breast cancer screening trial showed that false-positive rates were lowered by one third while false-negative rates remained low. This does not only increase the patients' quality of life by decreasing the rate of diagnostic error but also saves time, energy, money and the discomfort of carrying out unnecessary further investigations and treatment.

As shown above, AI does not only reduce human error when it comes to imaging but in other areas as well. It has been seen that through the analysis of patients' records and lab results, AI systems are capable to investigate relations and risks that may not be easily noticeable by the human healthcare professionals. For example, in the case of Cardiovascular risk factors an AI model was developed for using cardiac images for predicting the risk factors that are associated with heart disease and it found to have a better accuracy measure of 85% compared to other traditional models for risk assessment. With the capability of analysing several parameters at once the system minimized chances of excluding some of the risks [14].

Diagnosis	**Error Reduction (%)**
Pneumonia Detection (X-rays)	28%
Breast Cancer Screening	30%
Cardiovascular Risk Prediction	Outperformed traditional models



In general, the incorporation of artificial intelligence in diagnosing diseases has significantly improved in accuracy and this has reduced errors in diagnosing patients. These improvements in terms of diagnostic accuracy means, that diseases are identified, and therefore also treated more effectively, which in turn would lead to better patient outcomes.

Therefore, it can be concluded that the application of AI and ML has shown remarkable strides in disease diagnostic area especially in a way that minimizes the errors of human beings and enhance the level of accuracy and efficiency. Sophisticated big data analysis, fine line identification as well as on-demand diagnostic reports produced by Artificial Intelligence are changing the face of the health care system. With the advancements in AI, the diagnosis of diseases using the technology will advance and witness more improvement in the diagnosis of diseases more so at early stages and personalized treatment that will greatly benefit the patients.

Discussion

The application of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning (ML) in medical diagnosis has dramatically progressed the field beyond the conventional approaches of diagnoses and more importantly in terms of precision and swiftness in data analysis. Nevertheless, it is tough to state that these aspects do not pose certain difficulties, some of which are inherent issues of algorithms, ethical dilemmas, and the negative effects of excessive use of technologies. They explain here that how AI and ML outperforms others, consideration of the ethical issues, and finally highlights the future of AI in healthcare especially in personalized medicine and predictive analysis [15].

Given the AI and ML's efficacy in producing constantly higher results than conventional diagnostic techniques, numerous specializations in medicine are already adopting these two methods. The convention use of diagnosing entails a lot of variance and dependency on the doctors' experience level and training, something that makes clinical diagnostics very vulnerable. Further, factors such as human mistakes, time limitations and psychological factors that may affect the doctor's perception may also affect the diagnosis especially with complicated and rare diseases [16].

While on the other hand, AI and ML algorithms work in a more standardized and mathematical way where diagnosis of the disease is made based on data and the algorithms in use are very accurate and consistent. It is, for example, worth stating that the artificial intelligence outperforms human capabilities when it comes to the evaluation of certain medical images. Some of the deep learning algorithms include CNNs used in diagnose diseases like cancer, pneumonia, and diabetic retinopathy more accurately as compared to humans. For instance, while using AI models, it has been proven that it could diagnose early-stage of breast cancer with an accuracy of more than 94% compared to the 88% obtained by seasoned radiologists. Since AI can look at pictures at the pixel level, it can identify the patterns that are otherwise imperceptible to human eyes especially at the early stages of the diseases when symptoms are not apparent [17].

Moreover, AI process on the electronic health records of patients, lab results, and genomic data, which makes it more superior to the conventional technique used for data analysis, which involve going through the data. It is this capability of big data analysis that makes AI capable of detecting relations and trends that may not be discernible by the doctors. For instance, using genetics and health records data, AI can generate models of predicting the risk factors of certain diseases or prognosis of treatment and, therefore, makes for more accurate diagnosis.

Still, AI/ML tipped to perform better most of the time, these types of technologies are not without their drawbacks. Data quality for training the AI models presents a significant difficulty in implementation of big data analytics. In particular, if the training datasets are incomplete, or if they contain a biased sample, the AI algorithm's predictions will be erroneous. For instance, if an AI model is trained mainly with data from a particular sex or ethnicity, the AI model will not work well in other demographics. Also, the AI systems rely on data, and thus if they are trained on previous unseen cases or previous diseases, they may fail to perform the same for the new diseases or cases.

Another potential issue is what might be referred to as 'over-reliance' on the part of an organization on AI. That is why is AI is a very good tool that can and should be used in clinical decision making processes but one has to remember that it is not perfect. This is because there is were likely to be a possibility the healthcare professionals may rely so much into the information that is displayed by the AI systems and end up missing out on any other contradicting information that can be available in other sources or even from their own experiences. One has to bear in mind that AI should complement human decision-making and not be the other way round.

The application of AI and ML to medical diagnostics presents several ethical questions, including the protection of patients' data and problems with the algorithms' bias. AI systems also use vast amounts of other medical patient data including patient records, laboratory test results as well as imaging data. Protecting this information is important as healthcare delivery turns to digital platforms and becomes vulnerable to hacking. Healthcare organizations must have effective means of protecting the data to retain the patient's information and guarantee that AI algorithms conform to laws like the HIPAA as well as the GDPR [18].

Another fairly obvious ethical issues is algorithm bias. ai models are only as good as the data they are trained on and if that data contains bias – such as sexual, racial or economic then bias will be reflected in the ai's predictions. For example, it has been established that accuracy at diagnosing diseases in people of color reduces once AI models are trained on data selected from mainly white populations. This makes it possible for some minority groups to receive inaccurate diagnoses or receive inadequate treatments thus worsening health inequalities. In order to avoid above mentioned risk, it became crucial for AI developers and healthcare organizations where the AI system will be implemented, to ensure that the data where AI shall be trained are as diverse and inclusive as possible.

The use of AI in the healthcare system also poses a question on the replacement of human beings by AI in the various sectors. Despite the fact that using AI enables to identify a large number of facts and make accurate conclusions much faster than a human, the essence of the work and the ability to feel and assess the situation from the patient's point of view is still human. For this reason, clinicians should not look to AI as a way to replace them, instead, AI ought to be seen as an adjunct. The preferred approach is one where the expert system supports the decisions of the health care professional but does not mandate the results.

Ethical issues also touch on the explainability of the various AI techniques used in an organization. The decision-making of often AI models, especially the deep learning models, are sometimes perceived to be 'black boxed' in that their working cannot be easily defined. It is particularly 冷 ent in medical diagnosis since clinicians and patients may wish to know how a decision for a particular diagnosis was arrived at. Therefore, the interpretability and transparency of AI systems becomes important while implementing them in healthcare.

AI and ML already began to leave their imprint in the discussions of the outlook for the healthcare industry and several trends that entered the scene are expected to set the tone for the next phase of development. One of the most inspiring directions is the development of the individualized medicine where AI is used to select the treatment course for the patient based on the patient's genotype, lifestyle and medical history.

When further developing AI algorithms, they will be able to adapt better to the ever-increasing variety of actual data, including genomic data and patients' vital signs collected through wearable devices. Such capacity will make it possible for AI not only identify who is most likely to develop one disease or the other but also, which treatment path is possible best for each patient. For example, AI can look into a patient's DNA to predict their reaction to a specific drug, therefore personalizing medicine. This approach has the potential to transform such fields like oncology where customization of treatment has the potential to enhance patients' prognosis.

Another domain which AI is expected to make most progress is that of prognosis and predictive analysis. AI can actually look at data from previous patient records and estimate the chances of the next health episode based on their medical records alone, including risk of heart attack, stroke or advancement of certain diseases. Using AI systems in healthcare; sophisticated warning that can assist the physicians to take early action that may lead to the prevention of severe health problems. For instance, there exist AI-based systems for predicting sepsis, which is a dangerous condition that may lead to a patient's death, if diagnosed early it can be treated.

AI is also expected to expand its contribution in the next few years towards remote healthcare as well as telemedicine. Much as portable devices and distant control gear are being adopted, AI can process information gathered from such devices for constant health check and potential health difficulties detection. This can be specifically useful in patient with chronic diseases Commend: This may be

especially the case with patients with chronic diseases or conditions that have to be managed over time, for example diabetes or hypertension.

Last but not least, the enhancements of AI explanation and interpretability are expected to be highlighted as an emergent field in the future evolution of AI solutions. We shall emphasis on interpretability of the AI algorithms employed as well as the transparency will be important in enhancing credibility between the clinicians, the patients, and the AI systems. This will include finding ways of increasing transparency of the AI models, for instance, through using fewer complex models or coming up with pictures that portray how the AI arrived at the particular diagnosis.

In conclusion, it can be stated that uses of both AI and ML have started to play a significant role in the healthcare industry, especially in the diagnosis of diseases. These technologies have a lot of advantages like increased accuracy and speed, as well as the opportunity to individualize the approach to patients, also they create ethical and pragmatical problems. These are issues that need to be tackled by healthcare workers, policy makers and developers as AI continues to advance so as to ensure that AI is used fairly in health care services. So, the further development of AI in healthcare can be expected in the perspective of the growth of the methods of personalized medicine, the use of analytical forecasts and remote diagnostics of diseases.

Conclusion

Therefore, it can be concluded that AI and ML are effective solutions in enhancing the process of medical diagnosing by increasing the accuracy, speed and efficiency of disease detection solutions with the help of the image and data analysis. Through improving early disease diagnostic methods, AI can increase possible diagnostic accuracy, reduce human intervention, and decrease clinical procedures thus enabling patients' beneficial results. The main trend that has happened to the healthcare industry due to the use of AI is the long-term effect of using AI in supporting and helping to provide efficient and personalized treatments which also make the best and effective use of related healthcare resources. Nonetheless, there are some issues, including data privacy, algorithmic consequences, and development of more transparent systems and future research on how to make AI systems safe for healthcare. This is why further research is required in order to solve these issues and to maximize the usage of artificial intelligence in medical diagnosis for the greatest number of patients.

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