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The Future of AI in the Healthcare Industry

Sadhana Maurya, Prerana Pawar, Karan Lahane, Ms.Varsha Patil

Department of Pharmaceutics, Indala Institute of Pharmacy Bapsai, Kalyan, India

ABSTRACT: Artificial intelligence (AI) is a branch of computer science that focuses on developing machines and software capable of thinking, learning, and making decisions similar to human intelligence. AI systems analyze large volumes of data, recognize patterns, and perform tasks that traditionally require human expertise. In recent years, AI has significantly transformed healthcare by improving diagnosis, treatment planning, and patient monitoring [1,2,9,12].

Applications of AI in healthcare include early detection of diseases such as cancer through medical imaging, prediction of heart disease risks, personalized treatment approaches, and accelerated drug discovery [3,4,7,14]. These advancements reduce diagnostic delays, minimize errors, decrease healthcare workload, and improve hospital efficiency, making healthcare services faster, more accurate, and cost-effective [9,18]. AI also enables early disease prediction, enhanced patient monitoring, and improved access to quality healthcare [6,12].

Despite its many advantages, the use of AI in healthcare presents several ethical challenges, including data privacy concerns, algorithmic bias, and accountability issues [11,17]. Addressing these challenges is essential to ensure the safe, fair, and equitable implementation of AI technologies. This review aims to highlight the current trends, applications, benefits, and challenges of artificial intelligence in healthcare and its potential to improve modern healthcare systems [12,17].

KEYWORDS: Artificial Intelligence , Personalized Medicine , Drug Discovery , Healthcare Automation.

I. INTRODUCTION

Healthcare systems worldwide are facing serious challenges due to rapidly increasing healthcare costs, aging populations, and the rising prevalence of chronic diseases [9,18]. These healthcare expenditures have increased faster than economic growth, threatening the sustainability of healthcare services. The situation became more critical during the COVID-19 pandemic, which placed enormous pressure on healthcare infrastructure, workforce, and supply chains [18]. Several countries, including India, Brazil, and Indonesia, experienced major strain on their healthcare systems, highlighting the limitations of traditional healthcare models and the urgent need for innovative, efficient, and cost-effective healthcare solutions.

Traditionally, healthcare systems have relied on structured disease management pathways and evidence-based care practices to meet patient needs. However, the increasing burden of chronic diseases and the sudden emergence of infectious diseases such as COVID-19 have made these systems inadequate. The pandemic accelerated the digital transformation of healthcare, forcing stakeholders to adopt digital technologies to maintain service accessibility and continuity of care. As a result, telemedicine, electronic health records (EHRs), mobile health applications, wearable devices, and virtual healthcare platforms have gained widespread acceptance [9,12,13]. In the post-pandemic era, patients are more actively involved in healthcare decision-making, leading to a shift toward patient-centric and digitally enabled healthcare delivery.

Artificial intelligence (AI) has emerged as a key technology supporting this transformation. AI is a branch of computer science that focuses on developing systems capable of learning, analyzing data, recognizing patterns, and making decisions similar to human intelligence. In healthcare, AI significantly improves diagnostic accuracy, speeds up clinical decision-making, and supports personalized treatment planning [1,2,12]. Applications of AI include disease detection through medical imaging, prediction of disease risks, continuous patient monitoring, and acceleration of drug discovery. [3,7,14] These advancements reduce diagnostic delays, minimize human errors, and lower healthcare costs, making healthcare faster, safer, and more efficient.

The integration of AI with machine learning (ML), digital health technologies, big data analytics, and the Internet of

Things (IoT) has further enhanced healthcare delivery. Digital health tools such as mobile health (mHealth), telehealth, wearable devices, and remote monitoring systems enable early disease detection, better management of chronic diseases, improved drug adherence, and continuous patient care. AI also supports the predictive, preventive, personalized, and participatory (4P) model of medicine, thereby improving patient engagement and health outcomes [6,12,13].

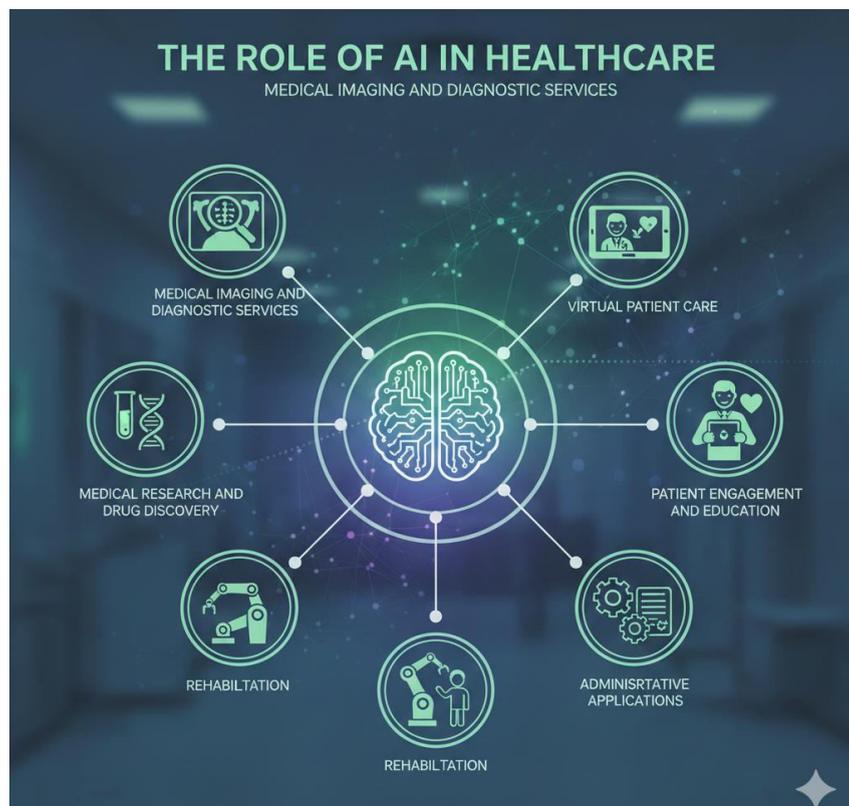
Despite its many advantages, the utilization of AI in healthcare faces several challenges. Major concerns include data privacy and security, ethical issues, algorithmic bias, lack of transparency, and accountability in AI-based decision-making [11,17]. Additionally, successful implementation of AI requires skilled professionals, high-quality data, and appropriate regulatory frameworks.

This project aims to review the role of artificial intelligence in healthcare, focusing on its applications, benefits, and challenges, and highlights the importance of ethical and responsible use of AI to improve healthcare quality, efficiency, and sustainability.

II. ROLE OF AI IN HEALTHCARE

2.1 Medical Imaging and Diagnostic Services

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is widely used in medical imaging and diagnostic services to support early disease detection and reduce diagnostic errors. AI-based image analysis helps radiologists and clinicians interpret medical images such as X-rays, CT scans, MRI, and ultrasound more accurately and quickly [3,4]. These technologies are especially useful in preventive healthcare, where early diagnosis plays a crucial role in improving patient outcomes.



AI is also helpful in analyzing electrocardiograms (ECG) and echocardiography data to assist cardiologists in decision making. For example, AI platforms can study heart movement patterns and identify conditions such as ischemic heart disease. Similarly, AI has shown promising results in detecting diseases like breast cancer, skin cancer, eye disorders, pneumonia, and neurological diseases such as Parkinson's disease. AI systems can also analyze speech patterns to predict certain mental health conditions [3,5,7,8].

Machine learning (ML) models are increasingly used to predict chronic diseases like diabetes by studying multiple patient variables [6]. During the COVID-19 pandemic, AI played an important role in diagnosing the disease using chest X-rays, CT scans, MRI, and ultrasound images. AI-based tools helped in the rapid identification of COVID-19 cases and supported healthcare systems during the crisis [5].

Advanced deep learning models, including transformer-based models, are now used in medical imaging for tasks such as image classification, detection, segmentation, and disease differentiation [4,15]. These models have shown better accuracy compared to traditional methods in identifying conditions like COVID-19 and breast cancer from medical images.

Another important AI technique used in radiology is Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs). GANs can generate realistic medical images that closely resemble real patient scans. These synthetic images help in disease detection, image enhancement, and medical education. They are also useful in training students and developing simulations for difficult-to-identify conditions [15]. In clinical research, synthetic data generated by GANs can reduce the need for placebo groups, lowering research costs and improving trial efficiency.

AI-based tools, including large language models such as ChatGPT, are increasingly accessed by the public for health-related information. While these tools can provide general medical guidance, they raise concerns if used as substitutes for professional medical advice. Therefore, proper regulation and awareness are essential.

Recently, AI has been combined with metaverse technology in medical imaging, referred to as Medical Technology and AI (MeTAI). This approach allows virtual scanning, image sharing, remote robotic procedures, and rehabilitation in a virtual environment [11,17]. Although promising, MeTAI faces challenges related to data security, privacy, cost, and accessibility.

Overall, AI has significantly improved medical imaging and diagnostic services by reducing time, cost, and human error. It supports clinicians in clinical decision making and enhances diagnostic accuracy. However, careful evaluation is necessary to avoid issues such as false positives, overdiagnosis, and ethical concerns. Human supervision remains essential to ensure safe and effective use of AI in healthcare

2.2 Virtual Patient Care

Virtual patient care uses digital technologies to monitor and manage patients remotely, providing healthcare without the need for physical visits. AI and machine learning (ML) play a major role in making virtual care more accurate and effective. Wearable devices, sensors, and mobile health (mHealth) applications are increasingly used to track patients' health status and assist in managing chronic diseases such as diabetes, hypertension, sleep apnea, and asthma [6,9].

Smart wearable systems can monitor vital signs such as pulse rate, blood pressure, respiratory rate, ECG, and breathing patterns. These devices collect data that is stored in the cloud for analysis, enabling continuous health monitoring, especially for elderly patients. AI algorithms can process this information to detect early warning signs and support timely interventions [7]. For example, wearable ECG devices have helped detect atrial fibrillation as a cause of stroke, enabling early and precise diagnosis.

AI and ML are also applied to mental health care. Mobile sensors can collect data to predict emotional states, helping physicians monitor mood disorders and provide timely treatment. During the COVID-19 pandemic, wearable devices were crucial in monitoring physiological changes, detecting infections early, and supporting real-time patient management [18]. AI-based predictive models further aided in assessing disease progression, such as diabetic nephropathy, and diagnosing infections in vulnerable populations.

Metaverse and augmented reality (AR) technologies are emerging in virtual patient care. They allow virtual scanning, remote consultations, and interactive training, enhancing telemedicine experiences. AR glasses can provide live video and audio interactions with clinicians, enabling real-time remote interventions. Combined with AI, these technologies improve patient engagement, accessibility, and care efficiency while reducing costs.

Remote Patient Monitoring (RPM) is a key component of virtual care, using sensors, wearable devices, and telehealth platforms to monitor vital signs and patient activity. AI-powered RPM can predict early deterioration, personalize

monitoring, and analyze patient behavior using reinforcement and federated learning. Platforms like CareSimple and Telecare have been effective for monitoring COVID-19 patients and can continue to support post-pandemic care.

AI-powered virtual assistants, such as ChatGPT, are being used to provide medical guidance, remind patients to check vital signs, schedule appointments, and manage treatment plans. They act as virtual healthcare assistants, improving patient adherence and engagement [9,12]. However, challenges remain, including data privacy, ethical concerns, signal processing, user acceptance, and cost of continuous monitoring.

Overall, AI-enabled virtual patient care enhances healthcare accessibility, improves disease management, supports clinical decisions, and ensures continuous monitoring, making healthcare safer, more efficient, and patient-centered.

2.3 Medical Research and Drug Discovery

AI is highly effective for analyzing large and complex datasets in medical research. It can integrate various types of data, support literature review, and aid in drug discovery. Pharmaceutical companies are increasingly using AI to streamline drug development by predicting suitable candidates for clinical trials and modeling biological processes accurately [14,16].

Machine learning (ML) helps in clinical trials by selecting patient cohorts, organizing participants, and analyzing collected data. This improves trial efficiency, generalizability, and patient-focused outcomes. However, ML still faces functional and ethical challenges that need further attention [14].

Natural language processing (NLP) is another AI tool that assists in managing participants, analyzing clinical trial documents, and extracting key insights. Generative AI can create synthetic datasets to enhance diversity and improve research quality [12,15]. Metaverse applications allow researchers to collaborate virtually in an immersive environment, supporting joint experiments even when physically apart.

AI-powered tools like ChatGPT can support data collection, summarize relevant research, and help medical researchers navigate vast online information. Chatbots can also simplify complex medical language for researchers. However, ethical concerns such as data privacy, consent, and bias must be considered when using AI in research [11,17].

Overall, AI accelerates drug discovery, improves clinical trial management, and enhances medical research efficiency, paving the way for safer and faster healthcare innovations.

2.4 Patient Engagement and Compliance

Patient engagement and compliance represent healthcare's "last stretch" issue, often acting as the final barrier between optimal and poor health outcomes. Non-compliance occurs when patients fail to follow a prescribed treatment regimen or take recommended medications. Evidence suggests that highly engaged patients tend to achieve better health outcomes, including improved healthcare utilization, lower costs, and enhanced patient experiences [20]. However, a survey of healthcare leaders and executives reported that less than 50% of patients are highly involved in their treatment plans [21].

Healthcare providers design clinical strategies to improve patient health, yet these strategies are ineffective if patients fail to implement required behavioral changes, such as managing weight, attending follow-up visits, or adhering to treatment plans [20]. This gap has driven the adoption of AI to enhance patient engagement. Machine learning (ML) and workflow engines are increasingly used to implement comprehensive interventions across the care spectrum, providing timely reminders and personalized content to encourage adherence [22]. Messaging alerts and customized educational material delivered at appropriate moments represent a promising approach to patient engagement [20].

Digital health apps and online portals further support engagement by enabling direct communication between patients and healthcare providers. Studies show that using AI-driven applications can increase patient engagement rates by 60% or more. These apps collect, store, and share patient data securely via cloud platforms, providing patients with continuous access to their health information and personalized health insights [23]. AI-based apps facilitate non-emergency medical consultation, medication reminders, and follow-up notifications, thereby supporting patient compliance and self-management [9,12].

Additionally, ChatGPT is increasingly integrated into healthcare applications to automate tasks such as summarizing medical information, generating notes, and producing reports. It can assist patients in checking symptoms, scheduling

appointments, managing medications, and gaining educational guidance, thus enhancing patient adherence, self-care, and management of chronic diseases [19].

Overall, AI-powered tools and platforms are transforming patient engagement and compliance by providing personalized, timely, and actionable health insights, ultimately improving treatment outcomes, reducing hospital readmissions, and promoting efficient healthcare delivery.

2.5 Rehabilitation

Rehabilitation is a key part of healthcare, helping patients recover after illness, injury, or surgery. AI has introduced innovative solutions in rehabilitation, combining physical approaches (robotics) and virtual approaches (informatics). Machine learning (ML), a subset of AI, is widely used for building algorithms that improve with practice, supporting areas such as perioperative medicine, brain-computer interface technology, myoelectric control, symbiotic neuroprosthetics, and musculoskeletal evaluation [28].

AI and robotics are transforming rehabilitation practice. Smart homes, wearable devices, and mobile apps can monitor patient health, track exercise adherence, and provide personalized rehabilitation plans [16,25,26]. Wearable sensors, such as inertial measurement units, help assess exercise accuracy, with neural networks achieving detection accuracies above 99% in studies [27]. Physically and socially supportive robots assist patients with cognitive, motor, or sensory deficits, enhancing functional ability, independence, and quality of life [25,28].

AI-based tools like ChatGPT can complement conventional therapy by providing personalized exercise recommendations, progress feedback, speech practice for stroke or head injury patients, and virtual guidance for therapy adherence [29,30]. Metaverse-based neurorehabilitation integrates AI, deep learning, and virtual environments to make therapy engaging, provide rewards, and reduce COVID-19 risks while improving motor and cognitive outcomes [31,33]. AI also supports gait analysis, home physiotherapy, and remote neurorehabilitation, enhancing accessibility, therapy intensity, and long-term recovery outcomes [34,36].

In sports medicine, AI-driven wearable technologies monitor physiological, positional, and kinematic data to improve performance, predict injuries, and optimize patient care [37]. However, challenges such as missing data, sensor noise, data privacy, and patient acceptance remain critical to the successful adoption of AI in rehabilitation [37,41]. Educating patients on AI's role, benefits, and limitations can improve engagement and acceptance of technology-assisted rehabilitation.

2.6 Administrative Applications

AI plays a vital role in reducing administrative burdens in healthcare by automating routine tasks, extracting meaningful data from medical records, and organising patient information efficiently. Nurses and physicians spend a significant portion of their working hours on paperwork and regulatory duties, which can be minimized with AI-based solutions such as voice-to-text documentation and automated data population from therapeutic notes and past medical records.

While traditional rule-based systems in Electronic Health Records (EHRs) are commonly used, they often lack the predictive accuracy offered by machine learning (ML)-based systems. Advanced AI models like BEHRT (Bidirectional Encoder Representations from Transformers for EHR) and its hierarchical version (Hi-BEHRT) can integrate heterogeneous patient data, such as age, diagnosis, medications, and visit history, to predict the risk of multiple conditions simultaneously [9,12]. These models have shown superior performance in forecasting risks for chronic diseases like diabetes, heart failure, stroke, and kidney disease.

Robotic Process Automation (RPA) has emerged as another AI solution for streamlining healthcare administration, including clinical records management, revenue cycle operations, claim processing, and patient record handling. Additionally, AI-powered chatbots and natural language processing (NLP) tools assist patients with appointment scheduling, prescription refills, and telehealth queries, improving patient communication and service efficiency [9].

In pharmacy and clinical settings, AI supports tasks like prescription error detection, clinical decision-making, and optimising workflow. Hybrid ML-based decision support systems have demonstrated higher accuracy in identifying prescribing errors, while AI tools are increasingly being explored for enhancing clinical pharmacy services. Collaboration between pharmacists and data scientists is essential to ensure these tools are effectively used, while maintaining patient

trust and professional relationships.

Overall, AI in administrative applications reduces workload, improves operational efficiency, and allows healthcare professionals to focus more on patient care while ensuring safer and more precise healthcare management.

III. CHALLENGES OF AI UTILISATION IN HEALTHCARE

3.1 Ethical and Social Challenges

While AI has the potential to greatly enhance healthcare, its implementation raises several ethical and social concerns that must be addressed. A key issue is data privacy and confidentiality. AI systems rely on access to large volumes of patient data to function effectively, which can expose sensitive health information to misuse, unauthorised access, or cyberattacks. Patients may feel hesitant to share personal health details, making it essential for healthcare organisations to maintain strict security measures and transparent practices for handling data to build and sustain trust [11,17].

Another critical challenge is bias and fairness in AI algorithms. AI models trained on datasets that do not reflect the diversity of the population may produce biased outcomes, resulting in unequal diagnosis, treatment, or healthcare access. This is particularly concerning for vulnerable groups such as the elderly, minorities, and low-income communities, who may be disproportionately affected by algorithmic bias.

Accountability and responsibility also present ethical complexities. When AI systems make errors—such as misdiagnoses, incorrect treatment recommendations, or failure to detect health issues—assigning liability can be difficult. Clear regulatory frameworks and guidelines are needed to define responsibility, ensuring safe and reliable AI integration in clinical practice.

Social factors further influence AI adoption. Trust and acceptance among healthcare professionals and patients are vital. Clinicians may resist AI due to fears of being replaced or limited familiarity with the technology, while patients may hesitate to rely on AI-driven healthcare decisions. Addressing these barriers requires ongoing education, transparency, and collaboration between AI developers, healthcare providers, and patients.

Thus, ethical and social challenges highlight the need for responsible AI deployment in healthcare. By addressing privacy concerns, ensuring fairness, clarifying accountability, and fostering trust, AI can be implemented in a manner that benefits all stakeholders while maintaining safety, equity, and confidence in medical care [11,17].

3.2 Governance Challenges

The rapid adoption of AI in healthcare highlights the need for strong governance frameworks to address regulatory, ethical, and trust-related concerns. Effective governance at both hospital and healthcare system levels ensures AI technologies are implemented safely, responsibly, and transparently. It also helps build clinician confidence, promotes acceptance of AI tools, and enables better patient outcomes [44,47]. Governance structures should encompass clinical, operational, and leadership aspects to guide the deployment, monitoring, and evaluation of AI-powered applications.



AI applications often operate in highly sensitive domains, including patient care, medical research, and data privacy. The fast pace of AI development can outstrip existing regulations, creating potential risks if governance is inadequate [42]. Consequently, national and international regulatory measures are essential to ensure AI aligns with ethical and legal standards in healthcare. For example, the European Union’s General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), implemented in 2018, establishes protections for personal health data managed by controllers and processors and has influenced reforms in countries such as the United States and Canada [48].

Additionally, the Artificial Intelligence Act (AIA), proposed by the European Commission, is designed to manage the social and ethical risks of AI technologies. The act requires that high-risk AI systems undergo pre-deployment assessments and post-market surveillance to confirm compliance with safety, reliability, and ethical requirements. These measures aim to encourage responsible AI adoption while minimizing harm to patients and healthcare systems [49].

In conclusion, well-structured governance is essential for ensuring the safe and ethical integration of AI in healthcare. By providing clear standards, continuous monitoring, and regulatory oversight, governance frameworks can foster trust, accountability, and equitable use of AI technologies.

3.3 Technical Challenges

Implementing AI in healthcare involves several technical obstacles that must be carefully managed. AI models should be designed to be simple, transparent, and interpretable so that healthcare professionals (HCPs) can efficiently operate them [50]. One major challenge is the lack of sufficient infrastructure and IT capacity to develop, maintain, and support AI systems. This includes costs related to storing, backing up, and validating large datasets, as well as ensuring data quality for research purposes [51].

AI algorithms themselves also present challenges. They may be biased, brittle, or unable to generalize beyond the training dataset. Potential issues include dataset shifts, spurious correlations, unintended biases in clinical practice, lack of interpretability, and difficulties in assessing model confidence across diverse populations [52,53]. These factors can limit AI’s accuracy and reliability, emphasizing the need for strategic planning and effective implementation in healthcare settings.

Trust and adoption by HCPs are additional hurdles. Many clinicians are hesitant to rely on AI-driven decision support due to unidentified risks and limited understanding of how AI arrives at conclusions, often referred to as the “black-box problem” [55]. Explainable AI (XAI) solutions can improve trust and usability by providing clearer insights into AI outputs [43]. Studies show that perceived risks, trustworthiness, workload, and willingness to receive AI training significantly influence clinicians’ acceptance of AI technologies [54]. Incorporating AI education into medical and nursing curricula is recommended to enhance safe and informed usage in the future.

To ensure successful integration, AI systems should have clinically relevant interfaces and provide outputs that are understandable and actionable. Engaging all stakeholders—including providers, payers, and patients—during development can help tailor AI applications to real-world clinical needs, ensuring safer, effective, and user-friendly implementation. Policies should also protect healthcare professionals from liability due to AI errors while supporting adoption in routine practice.

IV. DISADVANTAGES OF AI IN HEALTHCARE

Although AI presents significant opportunities in healthcare, it also has several limitations that can affect its practical implementation. A major challenge is the requirement for large datasets. Machine learning and deep learning models rely on vast amounts of accurate data to make reliable predictions [6,12]. However, patient records are highly sensitive, and healthcare organisations often hesitate to share them, restricting AI’s ability to learn effectively [11,42]. Moreover, updating models with new data is not always straightforward, limiting continuous improvement [53].

Privacy and data security concerns remain critical. Health records are frequent targets for cyberattacks due to their sensitivity and value [42]. AI systems can also experience technical issues, including overfitting—where models learn irrelevant patterns from training data—and data leakage, where predictions unintentionally rely on information beyond the intended dataset, resulting in inflated accuracy [15,53].

Another key limitation is the black-box nature of AI, where algorithms provide outputs without explaining how decisions are reached [55]. This lack of transparency can reduce trust among healthcare professionals and patients and complicate accountability in cases of errors [43,45].

Impact on healthcare personnel is another consideration. AI may generate fears of job displacement or changes in responsibilities, requiring retraining and adaptation [47]. Additionally, implementation costs—including infrastructure, software, and training—can be substantial [18]. Many AI applications have been tested primarily in research or controlled settings, making their real-world applicability uncertain [44]. Organisations often hesitate to adopt AI due to inconsistent evidence and limited clinical validation [54].

Other notable drawbacks include high development expenses [18], overdependence on automation reducing human critical thinking [13], potential workforce reductions from replacing repetitive tasks [47], and the inability of AI to replicate human creativity, empathy, and ethical reasoning [11,45].

In summary, while AI has transformative potential for healthcare, careful attention is needed to address challenges related to data accessibility, transparency, workforce readiness, costs, and ethical concerns to ensure safe, effective, and equitable integration [11,17,45].

V. CONCLUSION

Artificial intelligence (AI) is rapidly transforming healthcare by providing innovative solutions across multiple domains. In medical imaging and diagnostics, AI improves accuracy, reduces errors, and enables early detection of diseases such as cancer, cardiovascular disorders, and COVID-19 through advanced tools like deep learning and neural networks [3-5,7,8]. Virtual patient care and wearable technologies enhance monitoring, management of chronic conditions, and telemedicine, allowing personalized and remote healthcare delivery [9,23,35,41]. AI also plays a crucial role in medical research and drug discovery, streamlining the identification of drug targets, accelerating clinical trials, supporting synthetic data generation, and facilitating collaborative research in virtual environments [14,17,18].

Furthermore, AI contributes to patient engagement and compliance by supporting adherence to treatment plans through reminders, virtual assistants, and interactive applications, ultimately improving health outcomes [19-23]. In rehabilitation, AI-driven robotics, wearable devices, and metaverse-based interventions help monitor progress, guide exercises, and provide remote neurorehabilitation, enhancing functional recovery and patient independence [24-36]. On the administrative front, AI reduces workload, automates routine tasks, improves data management, and supports decision-making, thereby increasing efficiency in healthcare delivery [6,9,50].

Despite these advancements, several challenges hinder the full-scale adoption of AI. Ethical and social concerns, such as data privacy, algorithmic bias, accountability, and acceptance among healthcare professionals and patients, must be addressed [11,45,52]. Governance challenges require robust frameworks, regulations, and monitoring to ensure safe, transparent, and responsible AI implementation [46-49]. Technical and financial challenges, including high costs, infrastructure limitations, and the complexity of AI systems, can restrict adoption and usability [18,51]. Moreover, disadvantages of AI, such as data accessibility issues, black-box decision-making, potential workforce displacement, and limited human-like reasoning, highlight the need for cautious and thoughtful integration into healthcare systems [13,43,47,55]. In conclusion, AI offers immense potential to enhance diagnostic precision, optimize treatments, streamline research, and improve patient care. However, successful implementation requires addressing ethical, technical, regulatory, and social challenges while maintaining patient trust, clinical oversight, and equitable access [1,11,17]. With careful planning and responsible deployment, AI can serve as a powerful tool to transform healthcare into a more efficient, accurate, and patient-centered system [1,13].

VI. FUTURE DIRECTIONS

AI is revolutionizing healthcare by enhancing diagnosis, treatment, patient monitoring, and administrative efficiency. In medical imaging and diagnostics, AI improves accuracy and early disease detection [3,4,8]. Virtual patient care through wearables, telemedicine, and AI assistants supports chronic disease management and personalized care [9,23,35]. In medical research and drug discovery, AI accelerates drug development, predicts drug-target interactions, and aids clinical trials [14,17,18]. AI also boosts patient engagement and compliance via reminders, apps, and virtual assistants [19-23].

In rehabilitation, AI-powered robotics and wearable devices assist therapy, neurorehabilitation, and exercise tracking [24–36]. Administrative applications reduce paperwork, streamline workflows, and support clinical pharmacy services [6,50]. However, AI faces challenges including ethical concerns, governance, technical limitations, and high costs [11,18,45–49]. Despite these, AI holds great promise to improve healthcare delivery, research, and patient outcomes when implemented responsibly and ethically [1,17].

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