Impact of AI in Healthcare and Its Effects By 2030

EBELE PRECIOUS OKEMBA[1], ONWUEGBUCHULAM C.O[2]
[1]*University of Kent, School of Computing, Faculty of Science*
[2]*Teesside University Middleborough, School of Computing, Engineering and Digital Technology*

Abstract - Artificial Intelligence (AI) is rapidly transforming various sectors, with healthcare being one of the most promising areas of application. AI-driven technologies have demonstrated the potential to revolutionize healthcare by improving diagnostic accuracy, optimizing treatment plans, accelerating medical research, and enhancing overall healthcare efficiency. This paper explores the role of AI in healthcare, examining its impact on disease detection, predictive analytics, and drug development. By analysing advancements in machine learning, deep learning, natural language processing, and robotics, the study highlights how AI contributes to personalized medicine and faster, more effective patient care. Despite its significant benefits, AI implementation in healthcare faces challenges, including data availability, algorithmic bias, and ethical concerns. To fully harness AI's potential, increased investment in research, interdisciplinary collaboration, and regulatory frameworks are required. As AI continues to evolve, its integration into healthcare will become increasingly crucial in addressing global medical challenges and improving patient outcomes by 2030.

Indexed Terms-Artificial Intelligence, Healthcare, Machine Learning, Drug Discovery, Driven Diagnosis, Clinical Decision Making.

I. INTRODUCTION

Over the past few years, leaps in technology have been making a significant impact on various sectors worldwide, with healthcare being among the receptive industries. One of the most consequential advancements has been the evolution of artificial intelligence (AI) in the healthcare domain. Scholars and practitioners alike envision AI to have a transformative effect on healthcare delivery, improving the accuracy of diagnosis, refining treatments, enhancing medical research, and optimising healthcare systems. By 2030, AI is expected to play a more prominent role in revolutionising healthcare, raising the need to assess its prospective impact. This article examines the implications of AI in healthcare, delving into how AI innovations will profoundly reshape this vital sector in few from now.

Its important to discuss and evaluates the power of AI, AI which is an acronym of Artificial Intelligence is a combination of two renowned known field (Computer science and Statistical). AI can be define as aspect of Computer science that focuses on invigoration of human intelligence through the use of machines to provide solution through its own various mechanisms such as deep learning, neural network and machine learning. Its full implementation (AI) into the healthcare can aid the doctors, nurse, clinicians in their various duties. The goal of implementing it fully into healthcare sector is to learn the data of the most frequent challenge disease/diagnosis been faced and identify the common traits, in which a solution will be proposal. The proposal solution is to be experimented before it can be adapt fully this is because it might not work as proposed as its also based on the data classification and branch of AI used. AI classify into branch which are namely machine learning, deep learning, natural language processing, robotics, expert system and fuzzy logic.

With the evaluation of Artificial intelligence and its incorporation to our daily life. It's important to note that AI has a great impact now in the healthcare but is limited to the availability and capacity of the available and capacity of the available model. By 2030, the healthcare sector is likely to skyrocket in terms of availability and timeframe for diagnosis and their solution/care such as Cancer, Hepatitis B And HIVs etc. Cancer which has the highest rate of death can be under control through the implementation of AI . AI model can be designed to understand the traits that revolves around cancer, its mutation, how faster it spreads, the vicious stages and diagnosis and the ratio of survival rate. This model can be train using common features of the disease which can enable the model to predict the

likelihood of occurrence in the future. A model can speed up the timeframe for cure using the traits that used to develop a substantial care that can undergo the cycle of drug development cycle and if successful can them be tested with volunteers and obtain feedback through the reactions of the antigens. The feedback can be used to improve the model to develop a faster or more sustainable care that could be overcome the drawback that is currently faced. This is also applicable to other disease that the cure are yet to be discovered.

Nevertheless, AI has its impact already in healthcare sector but its impact is yet to be seen or widely notice as it stands, the various section in healthcare has implemented the use of AI has not maximize us use thereby limiting the result tendency. AI is majorly adopt for large processing, diagnostic code and breakout/likelihood of infectious disease as stated but its impacts are not widely visibly.

II. CURRENT APPLICATIONS OF AI IN HEALTHCARE

AI in Medical Imaging and Radiology

AI-powered imaging tools have already demonstrated their ability to detect diseases such as cancer, fractures, and neurological disorders with high accuracy. Machine learning algorithms help radiologists analyse medical images quickly and identify abnormalities that may be overlooked by human eyes (Esteva et al., 2021).

AI in Personalized Medicine

By analysing patient genetic profiles and medical histories, AI enables personalized treatment plans tailored to individual needs. This advancement enhances precision medicine, improving patient responses to treatments and reducing adverse effects (Topol, 2019).

AI in Telemedicine and Remote Healthcare

Telemedicine is expanding rapidly, and AI plays a crucial role in enabling remote patient monitoring, virtual consultations, and automated diagnoses. AI-driven chatbots and virtual health assistants enhance patient engagement and provide real-time support (Nguyen et al., 2020).

AI in Mental Health and Psychological Well-being

AI applications in mental health include AI-driven chatbots, mood tracking apps, and predictive analytics to assess psychological conditions. While these innovations provide accessibility to mental health resources, challenges remain in ensuring AI systems offer empathetic and human-like responses to complex emotional needs (Torous et al., 2021).

AI and Preventive Healthcare

AI is increasingly being used for early disease detection and preventive healthcare strategies. Wearable health devices powered by AI track real-time biometric data, allowing early detection of potential health issues such as cardiovascular diseases, diabetes, and neurological disorders. Predictive analytics also help in identifying at-risk populations and providing timely interventions (Rahmani et al., 2022).

AI and Healthcare Workforce Transformation

AI is reshaping roles within the healthcare industry by automating administrative tasks, enhancing clinical decision-making, and assisting healthcare professionals in diagnostics and treatment planning. While AI reduces human workload, concerns about job displacement emphasize the need for training healthcare workers in AI literacy to adapt to evolving roles (Mesko, 2020).

III. IMPACT OF AI

AI-Assisted Diagnostics & Precision Medicine

A crucial aspect of efficacious healthcare lies in accurate and timely diagnosis, a process likely to be significantly transformed by AI. Leveraging vast quantities of data from medical records, AI algorithms can analyse and identify patterns that the human brain might miss. According to Xiang, et al. (2020), AI will advance diagnosis by integrating data from diverse sources such as electronic medical records, genomic data, and wearable devices to provide comprehensive and adequate information. Consequently, AI-based algorithms will be instrumental in reducing misdiagnosis, subsequently improving patient outcomes and overall quality of care.

Moreover, AI's role in diagnostics will undoubtedly bridge the gap in clinical expertise, particularly in under-resourced regions. By 2030, AI-powered diagnostic tools are expected to mitigate challenges of inadequate specialist knowledge in these areas, reducing delays in obtaining accurate diagnoses and enhancing resource allocation (Van Doremalen et

al., 2021). Furthermore, the combination of AI diagnostic capabilities and genomic information will bolster the advent of precision medicine, including tailored treatments and personalised care that minimises potential side effects (Jiang et al., 2017).

Optimising Treatment Planning & Decision-Making
AI is set to unlock game-changing opportunities in treatment selection and care management. Through the analysis of health data, AI tools will guide healthcare professionals in determining optimal treatment regimens based on individual patient characteristics, medical history, and genetic makeup (Shaban-Nejad et al., 2018). By 2030, these capabilities will facilitate more effective care, improve patient compliance to treatment plans, and increase the prospects of achieving better health outcomes.

Furthermore, AI's progress into healthcare will impact decision-making in clinical and surgical settings. Robotic-assisted surgery is already becoming an integral part of surgical procedures, increasing the efficiency and accuracy of these operations (Tiulpin et al., 2021). The integration of AI technology in surgical robotics is expected to greatly enhance surgeon's capabilities by 2030, providing improved real-time imaging, augmented reality overlays, and haptic feedback. This will result in superior surgical outcomes, reduced recovery times, and the potential to perform remote surgeries in regions with limited access to care (Nundy et al., 2019).

Medical Research & Drug Development
Expediting medical research and drug development is another potential area that AI stands to significantly impact by 2030. Currently, the process of drug discovery is time-consuming and expensive, taking an average of 12 years and billions of pounds to bring a new drug to market (Mathaiyan, 2020). Even thou some pharmaceutical company have started the integration of AI but with full utilization, AI provides the opportunity to dramatically reduce these timelines by scanning and analysing copious amounts of data, identifying targets for pharmaceutical interventions, and predicting drug efficacy (Schuhmacher et al., 2020). With the AI involved the combination of different chemical reactions of some drugs can be identify before production stage in development stage of medication and it will also help to improve the time consume in drug development stages.

AI-driven techniques, such as deep learning and natural language processing, are expected to enhance the analysis of existing scientific literature and identification of gaps in knowledge, paving the way for new research directions (DiMasi et al., 2020). AI-accelerated drug discovery will be vital in proactively responding to emerging diseases, reducing healthcare costs, and facilitating innovation in healthcare approaches by 2030.

Enhancing the Efficiency of Healthcare Systems
AI-based applications will be essential in streamlining healthcare delivery and optimising healthcare systems by 2030, through addressing infrastructure, workforce management, and administrative tasks (Nundy et al., 2019). Automated scheduling, patient follow-ups and the use of AI in virtual health assistants will reduce the burden on healthcare staff, allowing them to focus more on direct patient care. Additionally, AI-driven predictive analytics can be employed in resource allocation, forecasting patient volume, and anticipating staffing needs, providing cost-effective solutions for healthcare systems under constant pressure due to limited funding and resources (Shaban-Nejad et al., 2018).

IV. ONCOLOGY AS A CASE STUDY

For the past decades, cancer has proven to be the most formidable challenges been faced in the healthcare sector. Its process complexity combined with the vast generated datasets that is usually obtained from the diagnosis to survivor and palliative care has proven that there’s need to enhanced the approach to improve the diagnosis, care plan and treatment. The healthcare process mining, through utilizing the cutting edge of machine learning algorithm to unlock the streamline, workflow and steady improve patient outcome. Machine learning has proven to have the resource techniques to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of the healthcare processes within the field of oncology.

The primary objective of this case study is to analysed how the application of Machine Learning techniques an aspect of AI in oncology will aid in analysing the intricacies of the healthcare processes.

This to showcase how the development of a novel algorithms model through the utilization of AI will help the healthcare professional to optimize the treatment strategies based on the data-driven insight and optimized the cost of treatment through the adequate usage of machine learning to allocate resources as needed and required.

The implementation of machine learning an aspect of AI for healthcare processes in oncology lies at the intersection of healthcare, oncology and machine learning. Healthcare processes in oncology are characterized by their complexity and variability which encompassed a wide array of patient care activities which ranges from the early detection/diagnosis to the treatment plan of various stages to follow-up which is a long term goal. These processes play a crucial role in determining the data allocation, treatment plan and cost of healthcare of the patients. The processes also involves the usage of the amount the stakeholders and intricate dependencies.

Currently, there's a significant gap in leveraging the machine learning techniques to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of these process and machine learning has demonstrated that there's a promising avenue to transform these completely in oncology. This can be achieved through the extraction of meaningful insight from the large accumulated dataset which will then support in improving the decision making clinical and provide personalizes treatment.

The outcome of the AI in oncology within a cohesive research framework prove to has the potential of impacting the field of oncology. The implementation of AI will aid in identifying the critical healthcare process that requires the machine learning techniques research as it has the potential to revolutionize our understanding of machine learning's potential in healthcare which will aid in developing an intelligent healthcare system that will optimize the oncology processes, the quality of cancer care, enhancing patient outcomes, and optimizing resource allocation in healthcare systems while addressing the ethical and practical challenges associated with its implementation. It will also elaborate more insight and recommendation on implementation of data-driven improvement in oncology.

It's my fervent goal to bridge the gap between machine learning and oncology to create transformative solutions that benefit both patients and healthcare providers.

V. DEMERIT OF AI IMPLEMENTATION

While the application of AI in the healthcare sector offers numerous advantages, it also comes with several potential demerit and challenges. Some of the likely demerit and challenges include:

1. Data Privacy and Security: AI in healthcare relies heavily on data which are sensitive as the data are patient medical records. Ensuring the privacy and security of this data is a significant challenge as there is need to prevent unauthorized access, data breaches, and cyberattacks which tends to compromise patient confidentiality and trust in healthcare systems and will result in breaking the GDPR and Data Protection Act.
2. Bias and Fairness: there is a high friction that the AI systems can inherit biases present in the data used for training the model. The implementation of the biased model algorithms will lead to disparities in patient care, diagnosis, and treatment, especially for underrepresented or minority groups. Ensuring fairness and addressing bias in AI healthcare applications is crucial.
3. Lack of Transparency: Some of the AI algorithms, such as deep learning models, are often considered "black boxes" because they are challenging to interpret. Lack of transparency in AI decision-making can be a barrier to acceptance and understanding by healthcare professionals and patients.
4. Liability and Accountability: Determining liability when AI systems are involved in medical decisions or errors can be complex. It may not always be clear who is responsible when something goes wrong, whether it's a malfunction in the AI system, an incorrect input, or a human error.
5. Regulatory Challenges: Developing and implementing regulations for AI in healthcare can be a slow and complex process. Striking the right balance between innovation and safety is a challenge that healthcare authorities face.
6. Cost and Implementation Challenges: Integrating AI systems into existing healthcare infrastructure can be expensive and time-

consuming. Hospitals and healthcare facilities may need to invest in new technology, retrain staff, and adapt workflows.

7. Ethical Concerns: The use of AI in healthcare raises ethical questions, such as the potential for AI to depersonalize patient care, the need for informed consent, and the ethical use of patient data for research.
8. Job Displacement: While AI can enhance healthcare services, there are concerns about job displacement, particularly for tasks that AI can automate. Healthcare workers may need to adapt to new roles and responsibilities.

To fully realize the benefits of AI in healthcare while addressing these demerit and challenges, it's essential to have robust regulations, ethical guidelines, transparency, ongoing monitoring, and collaboration between healthcare professionals, technology developers, and policymakers.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the burgeoning field of artificial intelligence holds the key to profoundly transforming healthcare in the next decade. As developments continue, its impact will be felt across diagnostics, precision medicine, medical imaging, mental health support, treatment planning, medical research, drug development, and healthcare system optimization. While technological advancements and AI integration present their own caveats, the potential benefits of AI in healthcare cannot be overlooked or underate. By embracing AI responsibly, the healthcare sector can achieve improved efficiency, accuracy and patient centric care the integration of AI into healthcare systems will likely generate a more patient-focused approach, with enhanced accuracy and efficiency, ultimately leading to improved patient outcomes and overall public health. However, addressing ethical concerns , ensuring regulatory compliance and preparing the healthcare workforce for AI integration remains crucial for suitable progress.

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