Applications and Impact of Artificial Intelligence in Various Medical Specialties: A Review Using ChatGPT Insights

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Abstract: Artificial Intelligence (AI) has emerged as a transformative force in healthcare, presenting innovative approaches to data management, patient engagement, diagnostic accuracy, and surgical assistance. This study explores the multifaceted applications of AI across various subjects integral to the MBBS curriculum, aiming to identify its impact and potential in each domain. A novel approach was adopted using a chatbot powered by AI technology (ChatGPT) to streamline the data collection process. Keywords such as "AI in Healthcare," "Telemedicine," "Diagnostic AI," "Surgical AI", "MBBS curriculum", "AI with name of branch" were systematically employed to search ChatGPT and compile relevant literature and data. The chatbot facilitated efficient data extraction and analysis, contributing to the synthesis of comprehensive insights. Surprisingly, our review revealed a dearth of prior studies focusing on the integration of AI across these medical subjects, underscoring the novelty and urgency of this research. This review not only sheds light on the current landscape but also paves the way for future investigations and advancements in AI-driven medical education and practice.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Chatbot, MBBS, AI in Healthcare, Telemedicine, Diagnostic AI, ChatGPT

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Introduction to Artificial Intelligence in Healthcare-

The integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) technologies into healthcare systems has ushered in a new era of innovation and efficiency. With the exponential growth of medical data and the complexity of patient care, AI offers unprecedented opportunities.

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has emerged as a transformative force in healthcare, revolutionizing various aspects of patient care, diagnosis, treatment, and administrative tasks. AI Technology includes machine learning, natural language processing, and robotics. These technologies are being integrated into medical devices, diagnostic tools, and healthcare systems to augment human capabilities and provide personalized care [1]. With advancements in machine learning algorithms, data analytics, and computational power, AI applications in healthcare have shown promising results in improving patient outcomes and operational efficiency, even better than human brain [2]. For example, AI-powered diagnostic algorithms have demonstrated high accuracy in detecting diseases from medical images, sometimes surpassing human experts in performance [3].

Healthcare sectors customers are the patients. For patient engagement, telemedicine consultations, and healthcare information dissemination; chatbots and virtual assistants, such as ChatGPT, are being utilized [4]. These conversational AI tools offer round-the-clock support, answer patient queries, and provide relevant information, thereby enhancing patient satisfaction and adherence to treatment plans. AI has multiple uses in healthcare.

AI in Clinical Decision-Making:

One of the most promising applications of AI in healthcare is its role in clinical decision-making. Machine learning algorithms trained on large datasets of medical records, imaging studies, and genomic data can assist healthcare providers in diagnosing diseases, predicting outcomes, and recommending optimal treatment plans. For example, deep learning models have demonstrated remarkable accuracy in interpreting medical images such

as X-rays, MRIs, and CT scans, aiding radiologists in detecting abnormalities and early signs of disease [1]. Moreover, AI-driven predictive analytics can identify patients at high risk of developing complications or readmissions, enabling proactive interventions and preventive measures [5].

AI in Healthcare Administration:

In addition to its clinical applications, AI is also transforming healthcare administration by streamlining operational processes and improving efficiency. Natural language processing (NLP) algorithms can automate documentation tasks, extract relevant information from unstructured clinical notes, and facilitate accurate coding and billing [6]. Furthermore, AI-powered chatbots and virtual assistants offer patients personalized support, appointment scheduling, and access to medical information, enhancing the overall patient experience and reducing administrative burden on healthcare staff [7].

Patient Satisfaction with AI Applications:

Healthcare, as a service industry, cannot overlook patient satisfaction when considering any new development. A positive attitude is seen in various studies, towards AI applications among patients in healthcare settings. Patients appreciate the efficiency and convenience offered by AI-powered solutions, such as virtual assistants for appointment scheduling, symptom triaging, and access to medical information [7]. Additionally, AI-driven diagnostic tools and decision support systems have been perceived favourably by patients, who value the accuracy and speed of diagnosis enabled by these technologies [2]. Furthermore, personalized treatment recommendations generated by AI algorithms have been associated with increased patient engagement and satisfaction with the care received [8].

Factors Influencing Patient Satisfaction:

Several factors influence patients' satisfaction with AI applications in healthcare. The usability and user interface design of AI-powered platforms play a critical role in shaping patients' experiences and perceptions [7]. Clear

communication about the role of AI in healthcare delivery and transparent disclosure of data usage and privacy policies are essential for building trust and confidence among patients [9]. Moreover, healthcare providers' attitudes towards AI, as well as their ability to effectively integrate these technologies into clinical practice, can impact patients' acceptance and satisfaction with AI-driven care [10].

AI in Medical education:

The advent of AI technologies offers unprecedented opportunities to revolutionize medical education [2]. AI chatbots, with their ability to simulate human-like interactions, are gaining traction as effective educational tools. In the MBBS curriculum, AI chatbots can offer personalized and interactive learning experiences. AI chatbots can assist students in understanding complex anatomical structures and physiological processes. They can provide interactive tutorials, quizzes, and 3D visualizations to enhance learning [11].

Chatbots increase learning power of students and help them in better understanding[12]. Chatbots like "AnatoBot"[13], "PathoBot" [14], "MediBot"[15], "SurgiSim"[16], "PharmaBot"[17] have been developed to quiz students on anatomy topics, helping students develop diagnostic skills, provide virtual patient encounters, realistic surgical simulations, provide drug information and drug interaction checkers respectively.

Benefits of Chatbots in Medical Education [12,13,14,15,16,17]

1. Personalized Learning: Chatbots can adapt to individual learning styles and pace, providing personalized learning experiences.
2. Accessibility: Chatbots can be accessed anytime, anywhere, making learning more flexible and convenient.
3. Immediate Feedback: Chatbots offer instant feedback, helping students identify areas of improvement and reinforcing learning.
4. Simulation and Practice: Chatbots provide realistic simulations and practice scenarios, enhancing clinical skills and decision-making.

Overview of ChatGPT as a Conversational AI Tool:

ChatGPT is an advanced conversational AI tool developed by OpenAI, based on the GPT (Generative Pre-trained Transformer) architecture. It represents a significant advancement in natural language processing (NLP) and machine learning, enabling human-like interactions through text-based conversations [18]. The underlying technology of ChatGPT relies on a large-scale transformer-based neural network trained on diverse text data from the internet. This extensive training allows ChatGPT to understand context, generate coherent and contextually relevant responses, and emulate human-like conversation patterns [19].

In healthcare settings, ChatGPT has been leveraged to support a variety of applications:

1. Patient Engagement: ChatGPT can interact with patients, answer their queries, provide information about medical conditions, treatments, and lifestyle recommendations, thereby enhancing patient engagement and education [4].
2. Telemedicine Support: ChatGPT can assist healthcare providers by collecting preliminary information from patients, scheduling appointments, and facilitating telemedicine consultations, thereby streamlining the healthcare delivery process [7].
3. Healthcare Information Dissemination: ChatGPT can serve as a reliable source of healthcare information, offering evidence-based insights, research summaries, and guidelines to healthcare professionals and patients alike [20].

Despite its capabilities, it is essential to recognize the limitations of ChatGPT. While it can provide valuable information and support, it does not replace the expertise of healthcare professionals. Therefore, its use should be complemented with human oversight to ensure accurate and responsible interactions [21].

AI Applications in Medical branches:

The uniqueness of the paper being the review done for AI use in individual different branches of medicine. The keywords used for search in ChatGPT are "AI in Healthcare," "Telemedicine," "Diagnostic AI," "Surgical AI," "MBBS curriculum", “AI with name of branch” were systematically employed to search. “AI with ‘name of the branch’” refers to For example, AI in Anatomy, AI in Physiology and similarly for other subjects.

Branch of Medicine	Use of Artificial Intelligence	
Anatomy	AI algorithms for detecting abnormalities in medical images	AI algorithms can detect and classify abnormalities in medical images
	AI-driven segmentation of anatomical structures	AI can segment anatomical structures from medical images. This helps in creating 3D models and better visualization
	AI-generated 3D anatomical models	AI can create detailed 3D anatomical models from medical imaging data, which can be used for medical education, and research
	AI in Virtual Reality and Augmented Reality applications for anatomy	AI-powered VR and AR applications provide immersive experiences for medical training, patient education. This allows medical professionals to interact

		with anatomical structures in a virtual environment
	AI in genomic data analysis	AI algorithms can analyze genomic data to identify genetic variations associated with anatomical anomalies or diseases. This helps in understanding individualized risks and developing personalized treatment plans
	AI for predicting disease progression based on anatomical features	AI can predict the progression of diseases or the likelihood of developing certain conditions based on anatomical features and other health data.
	AI-powered interactive learning platforms	AI-powered platforms offer interactive and personalized learning experiences for students and medical professionals. These platforms can adapt to individual learning styles and provide real-time feedback.
	AI-driven 3D visualization of anatomical structures	AI can generate interactive 3D visualizations of anatomical structures, enhancing understanding and retention of anatomical knowledge.

	AI-based surgical simulation	AI-based simulations can help surgeons practice and refine their skills in a risk-free environment
Physiology	Physiological Signal Analysis- Electrocardiogram (ECG) Analysis	AI algorithms, especially deep learning models like Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs), have shown promise in automating ECG interpretation, aiding in the detection of arrhythmias and other cardiac abnormalities
	Electroencephalogram (EEG) Analysis	AI, particularly deep learning, has been applied to EEG data for automated analysis, aiding in the detection of abnormalities and even screening for conditions like depression
	Physiological Monitoring and Predictive Analytics-Remote Monitoring	AI can continuously track and analyze physiological parameters, allowing for timely intervention and improved patient outcomes, especially for chronic conditions
	AI for predicting physiological changes or disease onset	AI models can analyze vast amounts of physiological data to predict changes or disease onset.

	Cardiac Modeling: AI-driven modeling of cardiac electrophysiology and AI-based respiratory system modelling	AI can aid in developing detailed models of cardiac electrophysiology and respiratory system modelling, simulating heart rhythms, and predicting the effects of interventions or drugs on cardiac activity.
	AI for predicting drug responses based on physiological parameters	AI models can analyze physiological data to predict how an individual may respond to a drug, aiding in personalized medicine and optimizing treatment outcomes
	AI-based modeling of neural and endocrine systems	Neural networks can model complex physiological systems, helping in understanding neural and endocrine interactions and their impact on overall health
	AI-driven analysis of physiological feedback mechanisms	AI can be used to analyze feedback control systems in physiology, understanding how the body maintains homeostasis and responds to changes

Biochemistry	AI-driven methods for predicting protein structures	AI, especially deep learning, has shown promise in improving the accuracy and efficiency of protein structure prediction
	Predicting protein-protein interactions and docking	AI algorithms can predict interactions is vital for elucidating biological pathways and designing drugs that target these interactions
	Drug Repurposing and Target Identification	AI can analyze transcriptomic data to predict pharmacological properties of drugs and identify potential new uses
	AI-driven analysis of metabolic pathways, networks and in Predicting metabolic flux distributions	AI can analyze metabolomics data to identify key pathways and their interactions. Also predict metabolic fluxes
	AI in molecular docking for drug discovery	AI algorithms can enhance molecular docking accuracy and efficiency. Molecular docking is a key technique in drug discovery for predicting the binding affinity of small molecules to protein targets.
		AI algorithms can accelerate virtual screening by predicting compound properties and interactions to

	Virtual screening using AI algorithms	identify compounds as potential drug candidates
	Predicting enzyme-substrate interactions	AI can design and predict enzyme properties based on sequence and structure data. Also, can predict enzyme-substrate interactions based on sequence and structural data
	AI in predicting gene expression patterns and Predicting transcription factor binding sites	AI can analyze genomic and transcriptomic data to predict gene expression patterns and can predict transcription factor binding sites based on sequence data, aiding in understanding gene regulation
Pathology	Automated Image Analysis	Automated image analysis can streamline the evaluation of histopathological slides, reducing human error and improving diagnostic consistency.
	Tumor Detection and Classification	Deep learning algorithms have shown promise in detecting various pathological features, including metastases
		Weakly supervised deep learning methods can analyze whole slide

	Predicting Disease Progression & Molecular Subtyping	images to identify and classify tumors with high accuracy. AI can detect, analyze, and diagnose cancer tissues by augmenting pathologist workbench with automated detection and spatial analytics
	Integrating Multimodal Data	Convolutional networks can integrate histology and genomic data to predict cancer outcomes accurately.
	Education and Training in Pathology	Deep learning can classify cancer based on histopathology images and predict mutations. Deep learning can correlate spatial organization and molecular data from pathology images, enhancing our understanding of tumor-infiltrating lymphocytes. Virtual microscopy enables remote access to slides, facilitating education and training in pathology. Whole slide imaging is advancing pathology education by providing digital slides for training. Augmented reality technology is being used to simulate pathology

	Simulated Pathology Cases	cases, offering a novel approach to pathology education and clinical practice
Microbiology	Metagenomic Analysis and Microbial Community Analysis	Metagenomics enables the study of complex microbial communities directly from environmental samples. AI can facilitate the analysis of vast amounts of metagenomic data
	Disease Diagnosis and Prediction by Microbial Disease Biomarker Discovery	AI-driven next-generation sequencing can contribute to the discovery of disease-related microbial biomarkers. AI can assist in predicting and identifying pathogens from genomic and clinical data
	Antibiotic Resistance Prediction and Monitoring	AI-driven approaches can predict antibiotic resistance patterns using genomic and phenotypic data. AI can analyze large-scale microbiome data to surveil antibiotic resistance patterns across populations
		Understanding host-microbiome interactions can provide insights into metabolic homeostasis and disease mechanisms. AI-driven

	Host-Microbiome Interactions	approaches can model and analyze complex host-microbiome interactions.
	Epidemiological Modeling and Outbreak Prediction	AI-driven epidemiological models can forecast seasonal outbreaks and guide public health responses. Surveillance of infectious diseases is crucial for public health preparedness and response. AI can analyze diverse data sources to monitor disease trends and guide containment strategies.
Pharmacology	Drug Discovery and Development by Virtual Screening and Drug Design	AI-driven virtual screening enables the rapid and cost-effective identification of potential drug candidates by simulating molecular interactions.
	AI-driven High-throughput Screening	High-throughput screening generates vast amounts of data that AI can analyze to predict drug pharmacological properties and facilitate drug repurposing.
	Genomic Medicine and AI	AI can analyze genomic data to identify genetic variations associated with drug response, enabling personalized treatment strategies

	Pharmacovigilance and Drug Safety and Predictive Toxicology	AI can analyze large volumes of healthcare data to detect adverse drug events early, improving patient safety. Predictive toxicology aims to forecast potential drug toxicity early in the drug development process, reducing development costs and time.
	Pharmacokinetics and Pharmacodynamics Modeling	AI can model and predict drug pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics to optimize dosage regimens and improve treatment outcomes
	Pharmacoeconomics and Healthcare Analytics	AI can analyze healthcare data to evaluate the cost-effectiveness of drugs and healthcare interventions, informing decision-making processes
Forensic medicine	Digital Forensics & Automated Image Analysis	AI-driven image analysis can automatically identify and analyze digital evidence, such as images and videos, to assist forensic investigators

	Video Analysis and Enhancement	AI can enhance video quality, stabilize shaky footage, and even detect deepfakes, aiding in the analysis of video evidence.
	Biometrics Identification- Facial Recognition	AI-driven facial recognition systems can assist in identifying individuals from images and videos, aiding in criminal investigations
	Voice Analysis	AI can analyze voice recordings to identify speakers, detect emotions, and even uncover voice morphing, assisting in voice-based forensic investigations
	AI in Autopsy and Pathology Analysis	AI-driven tools can assist pathologists in analyzing post-mortem images, identifying injuries, and determining causes and time of death.
	Forensic Toxicology- Automated Drug Detection	AI-driven techniques can rapidly detect and identify drugs in biological samples, aiding in drug-related forensic investigations.
		AI-driven handwriting and signature verification systems can

	Forensic Document Analysis	assist in detecting forgeries and identifying individuals based on their handwriting aiding in document authenticity verification.
	Crime Prediction and Analysis	AI-driven predictive policing can analyze historical crime data to identify patterns and predict future crime hotspots.
ENT (Ear Nose Throat)	Diagnostic Assistance Automated Image Analysis	AI-driven image analysis can assist in the detection and classification of ear diseases, such as otitis media and tympanic membrane perforations, aiding in accurate diagnosis and treatment planning.
	Voice and Speech Analysis	AI can analyze voice patterns to differentiate between various voice disorders, such as spasmodic dysphonia and tremulous dysphonia, aiding in accurate diagnosis and personalized treatment planning.
	Virtual Surgical Planning and Navigation	AI-driven virtual surgical planning can assist ENT surgeons in planning complex surgeries, such as cochlear implantation and sinus surgery, by providing a detailed anatomical model and surgical guidance

	Robot-Assisted Surgery	AI-driven robot-assisted surgery can enhance surgical precision and reduce human error by providing real-time feedback and assistance during ENT surgeries.
	Disease Prediction and Prognosis: Chronic Rhinosinusitis Prediction and Head & Neck Oncology Prognosis	AI-driven prediction models can identify patients at risk of developing chronic rhinosinusitis, allowing for early intervention and personalized treatment. Also can predict the recurrence and survival outcomes of patients with oropharyngeal cancer
	AI in Hearing Loss Prediction and Vestibular Function Analysis	AI-driven prediction models can identify individuals at risk of developing sudden sensorineural hearing loss and can assess balance and gait abnormalities, allowing for early intervention and preservation of hearing.
Ophthalmology	Automated Diagnostics and Retinal Image Analysis	AI-driven analysis of retinal images can assist in the early detection and monitoring of retinal diseases such as diabetic retinopathy, age-related macular degeneration (AMD), and retinal vein occlusion. AI-driven OCT analysis can assist in the detection and quantification of macular fluid, vitreoretinal

	Optical Coherence Tomography (OCT) Analysis	interface abnormalities, and other macular pathologies, aiding in diagnosis and treatment planning
	Glaucoma Risk Prediction	AI-driven glaucoma risk prediction models can identify individuals at risk of developing glaucomatous optic neuropathy, enabling early intervention and preventive measures.
	Age-related Macular Degeneration (AMD) Progression Prediction	AI-driven prediction models can predict the progression and severity of AMD, allowing for personalized treatment planning and monitoring.
	Personalized Treatment for Diabetic Retinopathy	AI-driven algorithms can assist in the detection and classification of diabetic retinopathy, enabling personalized treatment planning and monitoring
		AI-driven drug discovery approaches can accelerate the identification of novel therapeutic

	AI-driven Drug Discovery for Ophthalmic Diseases	targets and drug candidates for various ophthalmic diseases.
Social and preventive medicine	Disease Surveillance and Outbreak Prediction	AI-driven early detection systems can monitor and analyze data from various sources in real-time to identify potential disease outbreaks, enabling timely interventions and containment measures
	Predictive Modeling for Disease Spread	AI-driven predictive models can forecast the spread of infectious diseases based on various factors such as population movement, environmental conditions, and healthcare resources, assisting in planning and resource allocation
	Public Health Interventions and Policy Making	AI-driven analysis can evaluate the impact of public health policies and interventions, informing evidence-based decision-making and policy development.
	Environmental Health and Pollution Monitoring	AI-driven environmental health monitoring systems can analyze and interpret data from various sensors and sources to assess

		environmental risks and inform public health decisions.
	Predictive Modeling for Air Quality and Pollution	AI-driven predictive models can forecast air quality and pollution levels based on various factors, enabling proactive measures and interventions to protect public health
Medicine	Clinical Decision Support Systems	AI-driven clinical decision support systems can analyze patient data and clinical guidelines to assist healthcare professionals in making informed decisions, enhancing patient care and safety.
	Understanding AI Algorithms in Diagnosis and Treatment	AI-driven patient education platforms can deliver personalized health information and resources to patients, empowering them to make informed decisions and manage their health effectively.
	Personalized Medicine and Genomic Medicine	AI-driven virtual health assistants can interact with patients to answer questions, provide support, and assist in managing their health,

		enhancing patient engagement and satisfaction
Surgery	Surgical Planning and Simulation	AI-driven surgical planning utilizes advanced algorithms to analyze patient data, assisting surgeons in planning the surgical procedure more effectively and accurately
	Virtual Surgical Simulators	Virtual surgical simulators provide a safe environment for surgical trainees to practice and refine their skills, enhancing their proficiency in performing surgical procedures
	AI-driven Robotic Systems	AI-driven robotic systems can assist surgeons in performing complex surgical procedures with enhanced precision and control, reducing surgical errors and improving patient outcomes
	Surgical Robots in Action	Surgical robots enable surgeons to perform minimally invasive procedures with greater precision and dexterity, reducing patient trauma and improving recovery times

	AI-driven Image Analysis and Surgical Asssitants	AI-driven image analysis can analyze and interpret medical images to assist surgeons in identifying anatomical structures and pathology, enhancing surgical accuracy and efficiency
	Augmented Reality in Surgery	Augmented reality can overlay virtual information onto the surgeon's view, providing real-time guidance and enhancing surgical precision and safety.
Paediatrics	Early Diagnosis and Screening	Automated screening tools powered by AI can assist in the early detection of developmental disorders, enabling timely interventions and personalized treatment plans
	AI-driven Remote Monitoring Systems	AI-driven disease prediction can analyze electronic health records to identify children at risk of developing certain conditions, enabling preventive measures and timely interventions
	Prognostic Models using AI	Prognostic models using AI can analyze patient data to predict the course of diseases like pediatric Acute lymphoblastic Leukemia, enabling personalized treatment plans and improving patient outcomes

Obstetrics and gnaecology	Prenatal Care and Fetal Monitoring	AI-driven fetal monitoring systems can analyze fetal heart rate patterns and other parameters to detect abnormalities and predict potential complications, enabling timely interventions and improved outcomes.
	Predictive Models for Pregnancy Complications	AI-powered predictive models can analyze patient data to identify women at risk of developing gestational diabetes mellitus and other pregnancy-related complications, enabling preventive measures and personalized care.
	Diagnostic Imaging and Screening	AI-powered automated screening tools can analyze Pap smear and HPV test results to detect signs of cervical cancer, enabling early detection and timely interventions
Dermatology	Skin Cancer Detection	AI-driven image analysis tools can analyze dermoscopic and clinical images to detect early signs of skin cancer, assisting dermatologists in making accurate diagnoses and improving patient outcomes.
	Automated Melanoma Detection	Automated melanoma detection systems powered by AI can analyze dermoscopic images to identify suspicious lesions, aiding

		dermatologists in early detection and treatment of melanoma
	Dermatologic Diagnosis and Differential Diagnosis	Automated differential diagnosis systems can analyze clinical data and images to distinguish between different skin conditions, aiding dermatologists in differential diagnosis and treatment planning
Radiodiagnosis	Automated Image Analysis	AI-driven detection and classification tools can analyze medical images, such as chest X-rays, to detect abnormalities and classify them with high accuracy, aiding radiologists in making timely and accurate diagnoses
	Radiomics and Predictive Modeling	AI-driven radiomics analysis can extract and analyze quantitative features from medical images, providing valuable insights into tumor phenotype and enabling personalized treatment planning
	AI-driven Clinical Guidelines and Recommendations	AI-driven clinical guidelines and recommendations can assist radiologists in adhering to evidence-based practices, enhancing the quality of care and improving patient outcomes

Radiotherapy	Treatment Planning	AI-driven treatment planning can automate and optimize the process of generating treatment plans, reducing the time required for planning and improving plan quality.
	Optimization of Dose Distribution	AI-based frameworks can optimize dose distribution in radiotherapy, ensuring that the target volume receives the prescribed dose while minimizing dose to surrounding healthy tissues.
	Image-Guided Radiotherapy (IGRT) & Personalised treatment	AI-driven image analysis can assist in predicting side effects and complications, such as xerostomia, after radiotherapy, enabling personalized treatment planning and patient counselling
	Automated Patient Positioning and Tracking	AI-driven frameworks can automate patient positioning and tracking during treatment, ensuring accurate delivery of radiation and minimizing the risk of errors

Psychiatry	AI-driven Diagnostic Tools	AI can analyze diverse data sources to assist in psychiatric diagnosis, offering insights that complement clinical assessments
	Predictive Modeling for Mental Health Disorders	AI algorithms can analyze large datasets to predict the risk of developing mental health disorders or the response to specific treatments, enabling personalized interventions
	Treatment Planning and Personalized Medicine	AI can analyze patient data to recommend personalized treatment options, optimizing outcomes and minimizing adverse effects
	Digital Phenotyping and Monitoring	AI can analyze digital data, such as smartphone usage patterns or voice recordings, to phenotype psychiatric conditions and monitor disease progression.
	Risk Assessment and Suicide Prevention	AI can develop risk assessment models to identify individuals at high risk of suicide or other adverse outcomes, enabling timely interventions

	Natural Language Processing (NLP) in Psychiatry	NLP techniques can analyze text data, such as clinical notes or social media posts, to extract valuable insights related to mental health and well-being

There are some other common uses of Artificial intelligence in branches of medicine.

AI in Telemedicine [22] - AI in telemedicine has been revolutionizing healthcare by integrating advanced technologies. Effects of AI use in telemedicine.

1. Remote Patient Monitoring- AI-powered wearable devices can continuously monitor patients' vital signs, such as heart rate, blood pressure, and glucose levels. These devices can alert healthcare providers of any abnormal readings in real-time, allowing for timely interventions.

2. Diagnostic Assistance- AI algorithms can analyze medical images, such as X-rays, MRIs, and CT scans, to assist radiologists and clinicians in detecting abnormalities, tumors, or other conditions. This can speed up the diagnostic process and improve accuracy.

3. Virtual Health Assistants- Chatbots and virtual health assistants powered by AI can interact with patients, answer their queries, schedule appointments, and provide basic medical advice. These tools can enhance patient engagement and streamline administrative tasks for healthcare providers.

4. Personalized Treatment Plans- AI algorithms can analyze patient data, including medical history, genetic information, and lifestyle

factors, to generate personalized treatment plans. This personalized approach can improve treatment outcomes and patient satisfaction.

5. Predictive Analytics- AI can analyze large datasets to identify patterns and trends that may predict disease outbreaks, patient readmissions, or treatment responses. This can help healthcare providers make informed decisions and allocate resources more efficiently.
6. Medical Education and Training- AI-powered virtual reality (VR) and augmented reality (AR) platforms can provide immersive training experiences for medical students and healthcare professionals. These platforms can simulate medical procedures, surgeries, and patient interactions in a safe and controlled environment.

AI in Personalised care [23]

AI in personalized care allows healthcare to move from a one-size-fits-all approach to a more individualized and targeted approach. By leveraging AI technologies, healthcare providers can tailor treatments, interventions, and recommendations to the unique needs and characteristics of each patient. AI provides Personalized Treatment Plans by Data Analysis and Predictive Analytics. AI can predict how a patient may respond to different treatments or interventions based on their individual characteristics and health data. AI can analyze genomic data to identify genetic variations or mutations that may predispose individuals to certain diseases or conditions. In addition AI can analyze tumor genomic data to identify targeted therapies that are most likely to be effective for individual patients, minimizing side effects and improving outcomes.

Other benefits of Personalised care of AI includes Wearable Devices, Health apps, Virtual Health Assistants, and Personalized Health Education by Content Recommendation and Virtual Reality (VR).

Ethical Considerations and Challenges

Despite the potential benefits of AI in healthcare, several challenges must be addressed to enhance patient satisfaction and optimize the use of these technologies. Ensuring the ethical and responsible use of AI, mitigating algorithmic biases, and safeguarding patient privacy are paramount concerns that require ongoing attention. Future research should focus on longitudinal studies to assess the long-term impact of AI on patient satisfaction, as well as on developing patient-centered AI solutions tailored to diverse patient populations and healthcare settings. Artificial Intelligence (AI) applications in patient diagnosis and treatment have demonstrated remarkable potential to enhance clinical decision-making, optimize treatment strategies, and improve patient outcomes. By leveraging machine learning algorithms trained on vast datasets of medical records, imaging studies, and genomic data, AI enables healthcare providers to achieve greater accuracy and efficiency in diagnosing diseases, predicting treatment responses, and personalizing care plans tailored to individual patient needs. AI is revolutionizing the way healthcare is delivered and transforming the landscape of patient care.

Conclusion-

In summary, this comprehensive review delves into the multifaceted applications and profound impact of artificial intelligence (AI) across various medical specialties, leveraging insights generated by ChatGPT. From diagnostics and treatment optimization to patient care and administrative tasks, AI has emerged as a powerful ally, revolutionizing the healthcare landscape. AI in medical education enhances learning through personalized instruction and simulations, fostering deeper understanding and practical skills acquisition in diverse medical subjects. By embracing AI as a complementary tool in medical decision-making and patient care, we can pave the way for a future where precision, efficiency, and accessibility define healthcare delivery across all medical specialties.

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Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts of interest.