https://www.sworldjournal.com/index.php/swj/article/view/swj20-02-018
DOI: 10.30888/2663-5712.2023-20-02-018

UDC 004.853

PERSPECTIVES OF USING ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN POSTGRADUATE MEDICAL EDUCATION

Pashkovskyy V.M.
MD, prof.
ORCID: 0000-0001-6066-371X
Pashkovska N.V.
MD, prof.
ORCID: 0000-0002-9896-1744
Tsaryk I.O.
PhD
ORCID: 0000-0002-5781-2558
Bukovinian State Medical University,
Chernivtsi, Teatralna Sq., 2, 58002

Abstract. *The field of postgraduate medical education is continuously evolving, with advancements in technology playing a significant role in shaping its future. One such advancement is the integration of artificial intelligence (AI) or piece intelligence (PI) into medical education. AI has the potential to revolutionize how medical knowledge is imparted, accessed, and applied by postgraduate medical students. In this article, we explore the various perspectives surrounding the implementation of AI in postgraduate medical education and the potential benefits it brings to medical professionals and patients alike.*

Key words: *Medical education, postgraduate, Artificial Intelligence*

Introduction.

Artificial intelligence or AI refers to the simulation of human intelligence in machines that are programmed to think and act like humans. It has gained recent public prominence with the release of deep-learning models that can generate anything from art to term papers with minimal human intervention. This development has reinvigorated discussion of the existing and potential roles of AI in all aspects of life. Among the wide range of fields with possible applications of AI, however, medicine stands out as one in which there is tremendous potential along with equally substantial challenges (1).

The integration of AI into various industries has been revolutionary, and the field of medicine is no exception. AI has shown tremendous potential in transforming healthcare delivery, diagnosis, treatment, and research. One of the fascinating applications of AI in medicine is "piece intelligence" – a term that encompasses various AI techniques used in analyzing individual components of medical data. In this article, we will explore the perspectives of using piece intelligence in medicine and how it is shaping the future of healthcare.

The main text.

Machine Learning for Diagnosis: One of the primary applications of AI in medicine is using machine learning algorithms for diagnosis. These algorithms can analyze medical imaging data, such as X-rays, MRI scans, and CT scans, to detect abnormalities and identify potential diseases. For instance, a study conducted by Esteva et al. demonstrated the efficacy of a deep learning algorithm in classifying skin cancer as accurately as dermatologists, showcasing the potential of piece intelligence in aiding

early diagnosis (2).

Predictive Analytics and Personalized Medicine: AI-powered predictive analytics can help identify patients who are at a higher risk of developing certain diseases based on their medical history and genetic information. This approach enables healthcare professionals to provide personalized treatment plans and preventive measures. A study by Chen et al. highlighted how machine learning algorithms can predict cardiovascular disease risk with higher accuracy compared to traditional risk assessment methods (3).

Drug Discovery and Development: Piece intelligence is also transforming the pharmaceutical industry by expediting drug discovery and development processes. AI algorithms can analyze vast amounts of genomic and molecular data to identify potential drug candidates and predict their effectiveness in treating specific diseases. The work of Stokes et al. on using AI in predicting drug-target interactions exemplifies the potential of this approach (4).

Natural Language Processing for Electronic Health Records (EHRs): Extracting relevant information from unstructured medical records is a challenging task. Natural Language Processing (NLP) techniques, a subset of piece intelligence, can efficiently extract valuable insights from EHRs, enabling healthcare providers to make more informed decisions. A study by Liao et al. demonstrated the utility of NLP in extracting clinical information from EHRs for research purposes (5).

AI-assisted Surgery: In recent years, piece intelligence has been instrumental in advancing surgical practices. AI-powered robotic systems can assist surgeons during procedures, enhancing precision and minimizing risks. For example, the da Vinci Surgical System has been successfully used in various surgical fields, such as urology and gynecology (6).

Medical Image Analysis: AI algorithms can analyze medical images to identify patterns and anomalies that may not be apparent to the human eye. This ability can aid radiologists and pathologists in making more accurate diagnoses. A study by Litjens et al. demonstrated the potential of AI in segmenting and classifying prostate tumors from MRI scans, improving cancer detection rates (7).

The field of postgraduate medical education is continuously evolving, with advancements in technology playing a significant role in shaping its future. One such advancement is the integration of AIor piece intelligence (PI) into medical education. AI has the potential to revolutionize how medical knowledge is imparted, accessed, and applied by postgraduate medical students.

We explore the various perspectives surrounding the implementation of AI in postgraduate medical education and the potential benefits it brings to medical professionals and patients alike.

Augmented Learning and Personalized Curriculum. Integrating AI into postgraduate medical education enables a more personalized and adaptive learning experience for students. AI-powered platforms can analyze individual learning patterns and recommend personalized study plans based on strengths and weaknesses. This approach ensures that learners focus on areas that need improvement, leading to more efficient and effective learning (8).

Real-time Feedback and Assessment. AI can offer real-time feedback on medical

case simulations, diagnostic decisions, and treatment plans. By using AI-driven virtual patients, postgraduate medical students can practice clinical scenarios, receive immediate feedback, and learn from their mistakes without putting real patients at risk. This interactive approach enhances critical thinking, clinical reasoning, and decision-making skills (9,10).

AI-powered Mentorship and Guidance. AI chatbots can act as virtual mentors, providing continuous support to postgraduate medical students throughout their learning journey. These chatbots can answer questions, clarify doubts, and offer guidance on complex medical topics, thus supplementing traditional mentorship. Moreover, the AI mentorship model can bridge the gap between students and faculty, ensuring access to expert knowledge round the clock (11,12).

AI for Medical Research and Evidence-based Practices. AI can assist postgraduate medical students in researching and analyzing vast amounts of medical literature and clinical data. By employing natural language processing (NLP) algorithms, AI can extract relevant information, summarize research articles, and provide evidence-based recommendations. This AI-powered approach streamlines the process of staying updated with the latest medical advancements and incorporating evidence-based practices into patient care (13,14).

Summary and conclusions.

The integration of artificial intelligence, or piece intelligence, in postgraduate medical education holds immense potential for transforming the way medical knowledge is disseminated and acquired. Augmented learning, personalized curricula, real-time feedback, AI mentorship, and evidence-based practices are some of the key benefits that AI brings to medical education.

By embracing this technology responsibly and ethically, medical institutions can empower the next generation of medical professionals to deliver improved patient care, diagnostic accuracy, and treatment outcomes. However, it is essential to recognize that AI can never replace the value of human expertise and empathy in medicine but can significantly enhance the learning experience and healthcare practices.

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Article sent: 20.07.2023