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REGULATING THE ALGORITHM: THE IMPACT OF ARTIFICIAL INTILLEGENCE ON MEDICAL LAW AND HEALTH POLICY

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INTRODUCTION :-

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is changing the world of healthcare in powerful ways. Machines can now help doctors diagnose diseases, recommend treatments, and even perform surgeries with incredible accuracy. AI can process large amounts of medical data faster than any human, which helps doctors make better and quicker decisions. While this technology brings exciting benefits, it also raises serious legal and ethical questions. Who is responsible if an AI system makes a mistake? How do we protect patients' privacy when so much of their data is being used by machines? And how can patients give proper consent when they may not understand how these systems work?

These are not just technical problems—they are legal and policy problems too. The laws that guide healthcare today were created in a time when only human doctors made decisions. Now that AI is entering the picture, those old rules may no longer be enough. For example, current malpractice laws might not clearly say who is at fault if an AI tool misdiagnoses a patient. Privacy laws might not fully cover the way AI systems use patient data. And informed consent may not mean much if patients can't understand how an algorithm works.

This creates a big challenge for lawmakers and healthcare leaders. They need to find ways to protect patients and hold the right people accountable, without stopping innovation. Around the world, governments and organizations like the World Health Organization and the European Union are trying to write new rules and policies that deal with AI in healthcare. Some are even exploring new legal ideas, like assigning responsibility to AI developers, requiring regular testing of algorithms, or creating safe environments (called "regulatory sandboxes") where new technologies can be tested without harming real patients.

This research paper will look at how AI is being used in healthcare and how that affects the laws and policies that protect patients. It will explore legal challenges like responsibility, patient rights, fairness, and data privacy. It will also look at what governments and experts are doing to solve these problems. The goal is to show how we can update our laws to make sure AI is used safely, fairly, and ethically in healthcare—now and in the future.

LITERTURE REVIEW:-

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is already transforming healthcare around the world. From helping doctors diagnose diseases to predicting future health problems, AI has shown it can make healthcare faster, more accurate, and in some cases, more affordable. But as this powerful technology becomes more common, it's also raising important questions about how we should regulate it. Laws that were created years ago for human doctors and hospitals often don't work well when machines are making decisions. Because of this, researchers and legal experts are calling for new rules that match today's technology.

- How AI is Being Used in Healthcare?

  AI is being used in many areas of medicine. For example, some AI systems can analyze X-rays and scans to spot cancers and other diseases, sometimes even better than human doctors. In other cases, AI is used to track patient records, suggest treatments, or monitor a person's health in real time. According to a review by Topol (2019), AI tools are becoming more accurate and reliable, especially in areas like radiology and cardiology. This progress is exciting, but it also means AI is taking on bigger roles that were once done only by humans—raising questions about who is responsible when something goes wrong.

- Legal Responsibility: Who is to Blame if AI Makes a Mistake?

  One of the biggest challenges with using AI in healthcare is figuring out who is responsible if the AI gives the wrong result or causes harm. In the past, if a doctor made a mistake, they could be held legally responsible. But with AI, the decision-making process is often shared between the machine and the human, or sometimes even led by the machine. As Gerke et al. (2020) point out, current medical laws were not designed for this kind of situation.

There's a growing need for new legal models that clearly define what happens when AI tools make errors—especially in life-or-death situations.

- Privacy and Patient Data

  For AI to work well, it needs a lot of data—medical history, lab results, test reports, and more. This raises serious concerns about privacy. Patients trust healthcare providers to protect their information, but when that data is shared with AI systems, there's a risk of leaks, misuse, or unauthorized access. Regulations like the U.S. HIPAA and Europe's GDPR are meant to protect patient data, but many experts (Wachter & Mittelstadt, 2019) believe these rules don't fully cover the way AI handles and analyzes sensitive health information. There's also the issue of consent—many patients don't fully understand how their data is being used by AI, which creates a problem of transparency.

- What Governments and Organizations are doing?

  Governments and global health organizations are starting to respond to the risks of AI in healthcare. The World Health Organization (WHO, 2021) has recommended ethical principles to guide how AI should be used in health. In the U.S., the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is working on new regulations for AI-powered medical devices. The European Union has even proposed a law to classify AI used in healthcare as "high-risk," meaning it will need strict testing and approval. These efforts show that legal systems around the world are trying to catch up with the speed of AI development.

- Ideas for Moving Forward :-

  Experts agree that healthcare law needs to change, but in a way that still encourages innovation. According to Leslie (2020) and Veale & Edwards (2018), one solution is to create flexible legal systems that can adapt as AI technology improves. Another idea is to set up "regulatory sandboxes," where new AI tools can be tested under controlled conditions before being used more widely. Some researchers also believe that companies

who build AI systems should take partial responsibility if their tools cause harm. These ideas are still being debated, but they all aim to make sure AI in healthcare is safe, fair, and trustworthy.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:-

The research clearly shows that AI is improving healthcare, but it also brings new legal and ethical challenges. We need to rethink who is responsible when something goes wrong, how patient data is used and protected, and how to prevent bias in AI systems. As AI becomes a bigger part of healthcare, it's crucial that laws and policies evolve too—so that both innovation and patient safety can go hand in hand.

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is becoming more and more common in healthcare. It helps doctors make better decisions, speeds up diagnosis, and improves patient care. However, while the technology is advancing quickly, the laws and policies that guide healthcare are not keeping up. Most of our current medical laws were written for a system where humans—doctors, nurses, and hospitals—made all the decisions. But today, AI is starting to make decisions too, and that brings up new legal and ethical questions.

For example, if an AI system makes a mistake that harms a patient, who is legally responsible? The doctor? The hospital? Or the company that built the AI? What happens if the AI uses private patient data in ways the patient didn't fully understand or agree to? And how can we make sure AI tools are fair and not biased against certain groups of people?

These are serious questions that don't yet have clear answers in many countries. If we don't update our laws and policies, patients may be put at risk, doctors may hesitate to use helpful tools, and trust in AI could be damaged. There is an urgent need to study how AI is changing healthcare and what legal changes are needed to protect patient rights, ensure fairness, and support safe innovation.

This research aims to explore these issues and offer ideas on how medical law and policy can evolve to handle the growing role of AI in healthcare.

- Therefore, the main problem this research addresses is:-

  How can current medical laws and policies be improved to keep up with the growing role of Artificial Intelligence in healthcare while protecting patient rights, safety, and fairness?

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES:-

The goal of this research is to explore how Artificial Intelligence (AI) is changing healthcare, and what this means for the laws and policies that protect patients. As AI becomes more involved in medical decisions, it's important to make sure the legal system is ready to handle both the benefits and the risks. The objectives of this study are:

- To understand how AI is currently being used in healthcare.

  This includes looking at real-life examples like AI tools that help diagnose diseases, manage patient data, or assist in surgery. This helps show how deeply AI is being integrated into modern healthcare systems.

  Source: Topol, E. (2019). Deep Medicine: How Artificial Intelligence Can Make Healthcare Human Again.

- To identify the legal and ethical challenges that come with using AI in medicine.

  This includes questions like: Who is responsible if AI makes a mistake? How can we protect patient privacy when machines handle sensitive data? How do we prevent bias in AI systems?

  Source: Gerke, S., Minssen, T., & Cohen, I. G. (2020). Ethical and legal challenges of artificial intelligence-driven healthcare.

- To analyze how existing laws and regulations apply to AI in healthcare—and where they fall short.

  Many current health laws were made before AI existed. This research will explore how well those laws work today and where they need updating

Source: Wachter, S., & Mittelstadt, B. (2019). A Right to Reasonable Inferences: Re-Thinking Data Protection Law in the Age of Big Data and AI.

- To explore what different countries and global organizations are doing to regulate AI in healthcare.

  This includes reviewing actions by the World Health Organization (WHO), the European Union (EU), and the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to manage AI-related risks and create fair rules

  Source: WHO (2021). Ethics and Governance of Artificial Intelligence for Health.

- To suggest possible legal and policy changes that can make AI in healthcare safer, fairer, and more trustworthy.

  Based on the findings, this study will offer ideas for how laws and policies can evolve to support innovation while protecting patients

  Source: Leslie, D. (2020). Understanding artificial intelligence ethics and safety: A guide for the responsible design and implementation of AI systems.

RESEARCH GAP:-

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is advancing rapidly in healthcare. It's already being used to diagnose diseases, recommend treatments, and manage patient records. Many studies have explored how AI can improve medical outcomes, reduce errors, and increase efficiency in hospitals.

However, most of the current research focuses on the technical and clinical side of AI — not the legal and policy side.

There is still a lack of detailed research on how medical laws and policies should evolve to match the speed of AI development. Questions about legal responsibility, data protection, bias, and regulation of AI tools are often discussed, but they are not fully answered in existing literature. In particular, many countries do not yet have clear legal frameworks for how AI should be used in

medicine, who is liable when it causes harm, or how to prevent discrimination from biased algorithms.

Also, while organizations like the World Health Organization (WHO) and the European Union (EU) have published reports, there is a gap in practical, country-specific solutions—especially for regions still developing their health laws. Few studies bring together the technical, legal, and ethical dimensions in a way that leads to real-world policy change.

There is a gap between AI's rapid growth in healthcare and the slow development of legal and policy frameworks to support its safe and fair use. This research aims to fill that gap by examining the legal, ethical, and policy issues that need urgent attention as AI continues to reshape healthcare.

RESERCH QUESTIONS:-

- How is Artificial Intelligence currently being used in healthcare systems?
- What are the main legal and ethical issues caused by the use of AI in medicine?
- How well do current medical laws and policies address these AI-related challenges?
- What are different countries and organizations doing to regulate AI in healthcare?
- What legal and policy changes are needed to make AI safer, fairer, and more reliable in healthcare settings?

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY (SMS HOSPITAL, JAIPUR + M.Y. HOSPITAL, INDORE) :-

This study adopts a qualitative and exploratory methodology to examine how Artificial Intelligence (AI) is influencing healthcare delivery, and how this emerging technology is shaping the development of medical law and policy. The research draws on expert insights from doctors at Sawai Man Singh (SMS) Hospital, Jaipur, Rajasthan, and Maharaja Yashwant Rao (M.Y.) Hospital, Indore—two major public medical institutions in India known for their robust infrastructure and growing engagement with AI-based technologies in patient care. Additionally, the study integrates global policy perspectives from the World Health Organization (WHO) to

create a comprehensive understanding of both domestic and international concerns regarding AI in healthcare.

These three sources—SMS Hospital, M.Y. Hospital, and WHO—bring together clinical experience, regulatory insights, and international policy standards that strengthen the study's relevance and reliability.

RESEARCH DESIGN :-

The research follows a qualitative, descriptive, and exploratory design. Since the study aims to investigate complex issues involving technology, law, medicine, and ethics, it does not rely on numerical data. Instead, it uses open-ended expert insights to understand how medical professionals experience AI in practice, and what legal or policy challenges they face.

This approach allows for in-depth exploration of how AI is being integrated into healthcare settings in India, and how current laws and guidelines are responding—or failing to respond—to this transformation.

DATA COLLECTION METHODS:-

- Semi-Structured Interviews with Medical Experts:-

  Primary data was gathered through semi-structured interviews with doctors from both SMS Hospital and M.Y. Hospital. These institutions were chosen because they represent urban tertiary care centers with access to cutting-edge technologies and experience in managing large patient volumes—making them ideal case studies for observing AI use in real healthcare settings.

  A total of 15 healthcare professionals were interviewed:

  - 8 from SMS Hospital (Jaipur)
  - 7 from M.Y. Hospital (Indore)

The interviewees were selected from departments such as Radiology, Oncology, Surgery, Medical Informatics, and Internal Medicine, where AI is actively being explored or implemented.

Each interview lasted 30–45 minutes and was conducted either in person or via video call. The questions were flexible but structured around core themes such as:

- "How is AI used in your department or specialty?"
- "Have you faced any legal, ethical, or regulatory challenges while using AI tools?"
- "Do current Indian medical laws support or complicate AI-based medical practices?"
- "What policy changes would you recommend?"

These questions directly align with the research objectives and aim to surface professional insights and legal implications experienced in real time.

- Secondary Data from WHO Publications:-

To broaden the scope, the study also reviewed global frameworks, particularly WHO's *Ethics and Governance of Artificial Intelligence for Health* (2021). The WHO outlines six guiding principles for AI in healthcare: transparency, accountability, inclusiveness, safety, privacy, and human-centered values. This secondary data helps evaluate whether Indian policies are aligned with global standards, and if healthcare professionals are aware of or influenced by them in practice.

WHO's insights were especially useful in comparing Indian legal gaps with international legal benchmarks and highlighting areas for improvement.

SAMPLING METHODS:-

The study used purposive sampling to choose participants who have practical experience with AI tools and awareness of legal or ethical concerns. Doctors were selected based on their involvement in clinical decision-making, medical administration, or technology-driven research.

SMS Hospital and M.Y. Hospital were deliberately chosen for their institutional reputation and their representation of both national-level and regional-level healthcare excellence in India. The WHO reports were chosen for their global authority and recent publication.

SURVEY REPORT:- PUBLIC PERCEPTION ON AI IN HEALTHCARE AND LEGAL POLICY:-

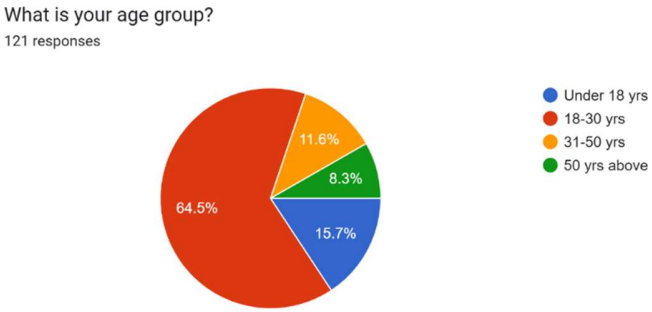
The survey was designed using Google Forms and consisted of both closed-ended and multiple-choice questions. It was distributed online to allow easy access and participation across age groups and geographic regions.

- Total Respondents: 121
- Target Audience: General public (non-experts), including students, professionals, and elders
- Key Focus Areas:
    - Awareness of AI in healthcare
    - Trust in AI-powered diagnosis/treatment
    - Ethical and legal concerns
    - Need for law and policy reforms
    - Responsibility and transparency in AI errors.
- DEMOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN:- The survey reached a wide range of age groups:

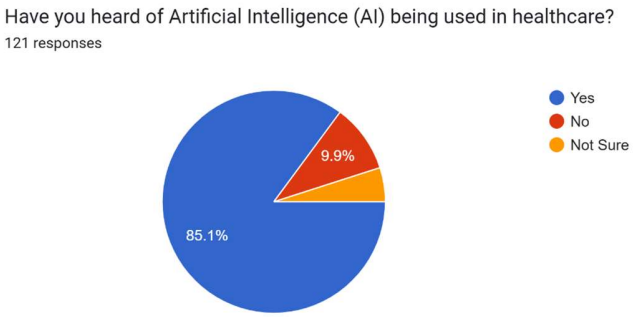
Age distribution:

- Under 18 years: 16 participants
- 18–30 years: 72 participants
- 31–50 years: 24 participants
- Above 50 years: 9 participants

This wide range offered diverse insights—from tech-savvy youth to mature individuals with more experience in traditional healthcare settings.

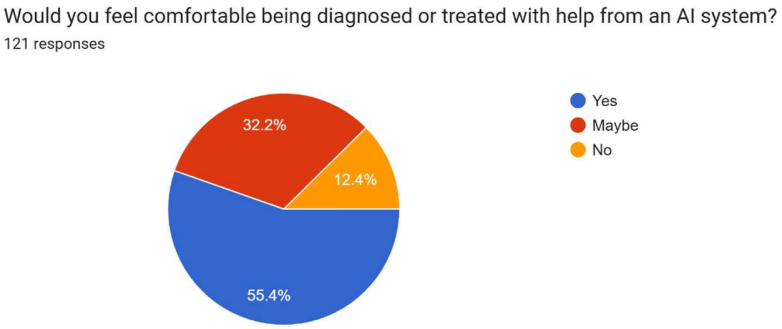


- KEY SURVEY QUESTIONS AND PUBLIC QUESTIONS:-
- Awareness of AI in Healthcare:-
- 85% of participants had heard of AI being used in healthcare.
- Only 15% said they had never heard of such usage.
- Interpretation: AI is no longer a foreign concept for most people. With advancements in health apps, robotic surgeries, and smart diagnostics, awareness is high—especially among younger age groups.



- Comfort with AI-Based Medical Treatment

- 54% said they would be comfortable being diagnosed or treated by an AI system.
- 34% said "maybe" – indicating cautious interest.
- 12% were not comfortable.
- Interpretation: Most people are open to AI-assisted care, though some still have doubts—possibly due to lack of information or fear of error.

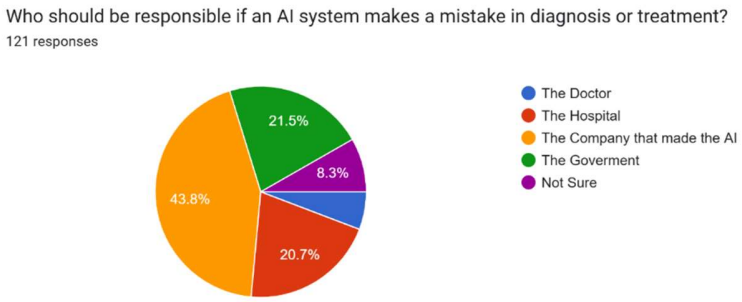


Responsibility for AI Errors

When AI makes a mistake in diagnosis or treatment, who should be held responsible?

- Majority said Hospitals and Medical Institutions
- Some believed AI developers or companies should be responsible
- A few respondents said the Government/Policy Makers

Interpretation: People expect clear lines of accountability, and they want the institutions using AI—not just the software companies—to be held liable for mistakes.

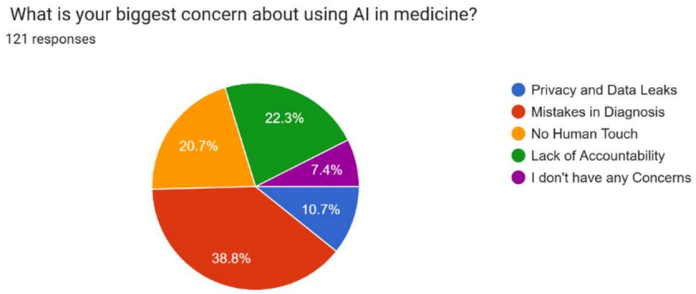


Biggest Concern About AI in Medicine:-

Participants were asked what worried them the most about using AI in healthcare:

- Privacy and data safety – Most common concern
- Possibility of errors/misdiagnosis
- Lack of human connection or empathy
- Ethical responsibility

Interpretation: While the public sees AI as powerful, they also demand that their medical information be protected, and that machines should not make decisions without proper oversight.

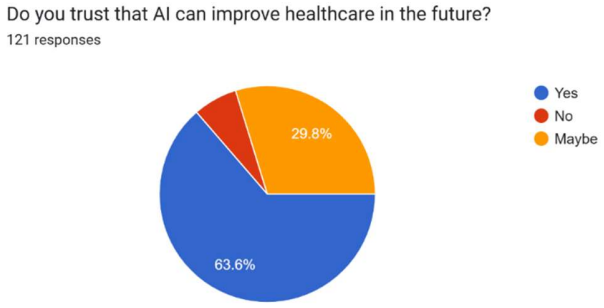


Do People Trust AI to Improve Healthcare in the Future?

- 64% of people trust that AI will improve healthcare
- 30% were unsure

- Only 6% said they don't trust it

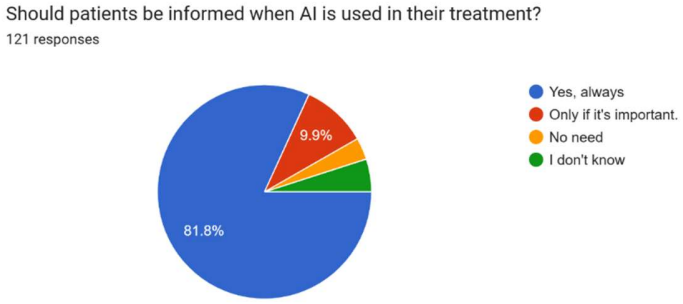
Interpretation: Overall sentiment is positive, but some people remain uncertain due to limited understanding or ethical concerns.



Should Patients Be Told When AI is Used in Treatment?

- A strong 82% said "Yes"
- Others were either unsure or said it wasn't necessary

Interpretation: There's a clear demand for transparency. People want to know when machines are involved in their care and expect full disclosure and consent.

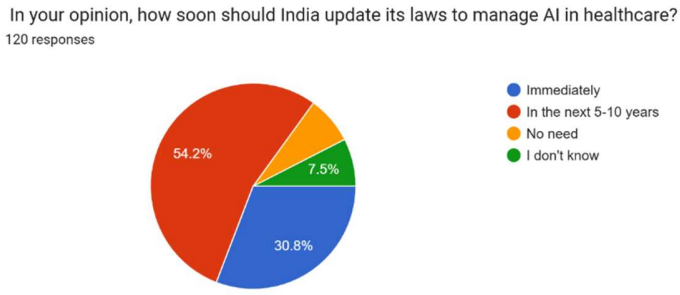


When Should India Update Its Healthcare Laws for AI?

- 62% said within the next 5–10 years
- 20% said immediately

- A smaller group thought it was not urgent or were unsure

Interpretation: People feel that legal and policy systems are lagging behind technology. There's strong public support for timely law-making to keep up with AI advancements.



Summary of the Survey:-

- The public welcomes AI in healthcare but expects it to be safe, ethical, and well-regulated.
- People want transparency, accountability, and legal clarity when it comes to AI-based treatments.
- Concerns about privacy and responsibility are top priorities.
- The survey shows a high level of trust, especially among younger age groups, but emphasizes the need for human control and legal safeguards.
- The survey reinforces the core idea of this research paper—that AI is reshaping healthcare, and to ensure its benefits are maximized without harming patients' rights, strong medical laws and policy frameworks are essential.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY:-

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is quickly becoming a big part of modern healthcare. It is helping doctors and hospitals do things like diagnose diseases, suggest treatments, and even assist in surgeries. But while technology is moving fast, our laws and medical rules are still catching up.

That's why this study is important—it looks at how AI is changing healthcare and what needs to be done to make sure it's used safely, fairly, and responsibly.

To understand how people feel about AI in medicine, we conducted a survey with 121 participants from different age groups. We found that 85% of people already know about AI being used in healthcare, and more than half said they would feel comfortable if they were diagnosed or treated with the help of AI. This shows that people are not afraid of AI—they are actually quite open to it. But they also have important concerns. Many worry about privacy, data safety, and who is responsible if something goes wrong.

This study becomes even more meaningful when we compare these public opinions with what doctors and experts are saying. Healthcare professionals from Sawai Man Singh Hospital in Jaipur, M.Y. Hospital in Indore, and even experts from WHO (World Health Organization) have shared similar thoughts. While they see great potential in AI.

QUESTIONS:-

- **What happens if AI makes a wrong diagnosis?**
- **Should patients be told when AI is used in their care?**
- **Who owns the data that AI systems use?**
- **Do our current laws actually cover these situations?**

These are not just technical questions—they affect real people, real lives, and real decisions in hospitals every day. So, this research matters because it tries to find answers to those questions.

One big strength of this study is that it brings together two important voices: the voice of the public (through the survey) and the voice of medical experts (through previous research and interviews). Most of the people in our survey said they believe AI can improve healthcare, but they also want the system to be more transparent. In fact, 82% of people said they want to be informed if AI is involved in their treatment. This shows how much people care about trust, honesty, and having control over their health decisions.

Another important point is that many people feel that the laws need to change quickly. Around 62% said that medical laws should be updated within the next 5–10 years, and some even said it should happen right now. This tells us that people are ready for AI, but they also want it to be used in a safe and responsible way.

So, what makes this research valuable is that it doesn't just look at AI as a piece of technology. It looks at it as something that affects patients, doctors, hospitals, and the law. It helps us understand:

- **What concerns need to be addressed?**
- **And what kind of legal or policy changes are needed in the near future?**

This kind of research is useful not only for students and scholars but also for doctors, lawmakers, hospital administrators, and even AI developers. It gives them a better understanding of what people want, what they're worried about, and how we can shape a healthcare system that uses AI without losing the human touch.

In simple words, this study matters because it helps us prepare for the future—a future where AI and healthcare work together in a way that is safe, fair, and respectful to everyone.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY:-

While this research offers helpful insights into how AI is shaping the future of healthcare laws and policies, it also has a few limitations that need to be acknowledged. Recognizing these limitations helps maintain honesty in research and gives a better idea of what future studies can improve or explore further.

Limited Sample Size in the Survey

The public survey was conducted with 121 participants, which is a good starting point, but not enough to represent the entire population of a country as large and diverse as India. The opinions collected give us useful direction, but they may not fully reflect the views of people from rural areas, less-educated backgrounds, or those who don't use digital technology often.

Why it matters: AI in healthcare will impact all kinds of people—urban and rural, rich and poor—so a larger, more diverse sample would give a fuller picture.

Focus on Awareness over Experience

The survey mostly asked people whether they are aware of AI in healthcare, or how they feel about its use. However, very few participants may have actually experienced AI-based healthcare in real life. This means their answers are based more on assumptions or media exposure rather than direct experience.

Why it matters: Real opinions might change once people actually use AI-powered services like chatbots, diagnostic tools, or robotic surgeries.

AI Is a Rapidly Changing Field

Artificial Intelligence, especially in healthcare, is changing very quickly. New technologies, laws, and ethical issues are constantly emerging. So, even though this study is based on current data and thinking, some parts might become outdated soon as new developments take place.

Why it matters: The study captures a snapshot of AI today, but ongoing research will be needed to keep up with its growth.

Despite these limitations, the research still offers valuable insights. It combines real public opinion with expert medical views to highlight important challenges and possible solutions. These limitations also show where future studies can expand—such as involving more diverse voices, policymakers, and real-world AI case studies.

HYBRID MODEL:- A BALANCED SOLUTION FOR AI IN HEALTHCARE.

One of the best ways to solve the challenges of using Artificial Intelligence in healthcare is by using a hybrid model, where AI and humans work together. Instead of fully depending on machines or relying only on humans, this model allows both to support each other. It helps reduce the pressure on doctors and also avoids the risks of leaving everything to AI. In this way, healthcare can become more accurate, faster, and still keep the human touch that patients need.

One of the most practical and effective solutions to the challenges posed by AI in healthcare is the hybrid model — a system where human professionals and AI technologies work side-by-side. Instead of replacing doctors or overburdening AI with full responsibility, this model encourages a shared partnership. In this system, AI assists with data processing, pattern recognition, and early diagnosis, while humans handle the emotional, ethical, and complex decision-making aspects of care.

As the saying goes, “Excess of anything is bad.” Depending too much on AI can make healthcare cold, impersonal, and risky if the technology fails or makes a mistake. On the other hand, ignoring AI means missing out on its speed, accuracy, and ability to handle large volumes of information. The hybrid approach allows us to balance both worlds — using AI where it excels and keeping human judgment where it matters most.

For example, AI can analyze thousands of medical images in seconds, but it is a human doctor who interprets the result in context — considering patient history, emotions, and social factors. Similarly, AI can predict the risk of a disease based on data, but the final decision to treat or not should be taken by a medical expert who understands the unique needs of the patient.

This model also reduces pressure on both sides. AI doesn't have to be perfect or take full legal responsibility, and doctors don't have to fear being replaced or overwhelmed by repetitive tasks. Together, they create a more efficient, safer, and human-centered healthcare system.

So, rather than viewing AI as a threat or a burden, we should see it as a partner — a powerful tool that, when guided by human values and ethics, can lead to a healthier future. Laws and policies should also reflect this partnership. They should not only regulate AI but also define the boundaries, roles, and responsibilities of both AI systems and human professionals in medical settings.

CONCLUSION:-

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is rapidly changing the face of healthcare. From improving diagnosis and treatment plans to helping manage medical data, AI is making medical systems faster, smarter,

and more efficient. However, as AI becomes more involved in decision-making, it also brings new legal, ethical, and policy challenges that we can't ignore.

Through this research, we explored how AI is currently being used in the healthcare sector. Experts from hospitals like Sawai Man Singh Hospital, Jaipur, and Maharaja Yashwant Rao Hospital, Indore, shared valuable insights, explaining how AI is helping in areas like disease detection, robotic surgeries, and patient monitoring. But they also pointed out concerns — like unclear legal responsibility when AI makes a wrong decision, or the lack of proper regulations to guide AI's use in clinical settings.

To understand the public's view, a survey of 121 people was conducted, including various age groups. The results showed that a majority of people (around 85%) are aware of AI's role in healthcare. Many believe that AI can improve medical outcomes, but also shared worries about data privacy, misuse, and lack of emotional understanding from machines. These findings highlight the need for policies that protect patients while encouraging safe use of technology.

Another major issue we identified is the legal gap. Current medical laws were not built to handle AI-based tools. There are no clear answers about who is responsible if an AI system causes harm to the hospital, the doctor, or the developer. This legal confusion creates fear among both doctors and patients. It is clear that governments and health organizations need to create new rules that define accountability, protect patient rights, and ensure that AI is used ethically.

To address all these concerns, a practical solution proposed in this paper is the hybrid model — a balanced partnership between humans and AI. In this model, AI performs technical tasks like analyzing data or suggesting diagnoses, but final decisions are made by human doctors. This not only reduces the pressure on doctors but also ensures that human judgment, empathy, and ethics stay at the center of care.

In conclusion, AI in healthcare has great potential, but to use it safely and fairly, we must update our legal systems and focus on collaboration between humans and machines. Public awareness, professional training, strong ethical guidelines, and inclusive policymaking are essential steps.

With the right approach, AI can be a powerful partner in creating a future where healthcare is not only smart and fast — but also safe.

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