# Article information:

Deep Learning in Healthcare System for Quality of Service
<https://www.hindawi.com/journals/jhe/2022/8169203/>

# Article summary:

1. Deep learning and machine learning have been successfully implemented in the healthcare system to improve the quality of service and health outcomes for patients, doctors, and healthcare professionals.

2. These technologies have been effective in disease diagnosis, acute disease detection, image analysis, drug discovery, drug delivery, and smart health monitoring.

3. The use of deep learning and machine learning in healthcare data management has the potential to prevent pandemic outbreaks, identify acute diseases, and improve treatment outcomes.

# Article rating:

Appears strongly imbalanced: The article is written in a biased or one-sided way, and the information it provides is not trustworthy enough to be considered a reliable source. You should consult other sources to find reliable information on the presented issues.

# Article analysis:

The article titled "Deep Learning in Healthcare System for Quality of Service" provides an overview of the role of deep learning (DL) and machine learning (ML) in the healthcare industry. While the article highlights the potential benefits of DL and ML in various aspects of healthcare, it lacks critical analysis and fails to provide a balanced view.

One potential bias in the article is its focus on the positive aspects of DL and ML in healthcare without adequately addressing potential risks or limitations. The article mentions that DL and ML have proven records in logistic supply chain management and smart manufacturing, but it does not discuss any potential drawbacks or challenges specific to their implementation in healthcare.

Additionally, the article makes unsupported claims about the effectiveness of DL and ML in disease diagnosis, acute disease detection, image analysis, drug discovery, drug delivery, and smart health monitoring. While there have been advancements in these areas, it is important to acknowledge that DL and ML are not infallible and may have limitations or inaccuracies.

The article also lacks evidence for some of its claims. For example, it states that deep learning is more beneficial for elders, coma patients, and cardiac disease diagnosis, especially in children. However, no supporting evidence or references are provided to substantiate these claims.

Furthermore, the article does not explore counterarguments or alternative perspectives on the use of DL and ML in healthcare. It presents a one-sided view that focuses solely on the benefits without considering any potential drawbacks or ethical concerns associated with these technologies.

The promotional nature of the article is evident through its emphasis on the positive impact of DL and ML without providing a comprehensive analysis of their limitations or potential risks. This lack of critical analysis raises questions about the objectivity and impartiality of the information presented.

In conclusion, while the article provides an overview of DL and ML in healthcare systems, it lacks critical analysis, presents unsupported claims, ignores potential risks or limitations, and fails to provide a balanced view. A more comprehensive and unbiased analysis would require addressing potential drawbacks, considering alternative perspectives, and providing evidence to support the claims made.

# Topics for further research:

* Limitations of deep learning and machine learning in healthcare
* Ethical concerns of using deep learning and machine learning in healthcare
* Challenges in implementing deep learning and machine learning in healthcare
* Accuracy and reliability of deep learning and machine learning in disease diagnosis
* Criticisms of deep learning and machine learning in healthcare
* Potential risks and drawbacks of using deep learning and machine learning in healthcare

# Report location:

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