# Article information:

A governance model for the application of AI in health care - PMC  
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7647243/>

# Article summary:

1. The application of artificial intelligence (AI) in healthcare has the potential to improve healthcare outcomes, but there are ethical and regulatory concerns that need to be addressed.

2. Ethical concerns include potential biases in AI models, protection of patient privacy, and gaining the trust of clinicians and the general public in the use of AI in healthcare.

3. Regulatory concerns arise from the unique characteristics of AI software, such as its ability to autolearn and improve over time, which require special policies and guidelines to ensure safety and quality healthcare delivery.

# Article rating:

Appears moderately imbalanced: The article provides some useful information, but is missing several important points or pieces of evidence that would be required to present the discussed topics in a balanced and reliable way. You are encouraged to seek a more balanced perspective on the presented issues by exploring the provided research topics and looking at different information sources.

# Article analysis:

The article titled "A governance model for the application of AI in health care" discusses the ethical and regulatory concerns surrounding the use of artificial intelligence (AI) in healthcare. While the article provides valuable insights into these concerns, there are several areas where it could be improved.

One potential bias in the article is its focus on the positive aspects of AI in healthcare without adequately addressing potential risks and limitations. The article highlights the promise of AI in improving healthcare outcomes but fails to thoroughly discuss potential drawbacks or challenges. For example, while it briefly mentions biases in AI models, it does not delve into the extent of this issue or provide examples from healthcare settings. This lack of depth undermines the credibility of the article and suggests a biased perspective.

Additionally, the article presents unsupported claims without providing evidence or references to support them. For instance, it states that deep learning algorithms have already surpassed the performance of clinicians without providing any data or studies to back up this claim. Without supporting evidence, these claims appear unsubstantiated and weaken the overall argument.

Furthermore, there are missing points of consideration that should have been addressed in an article discussing governance models for AI in healthcare. For example, there is no mention of patient consent and involvement in decision-making processes related to AI applications. Patient autonomy and involvement are crucial ethical considerations that should be explored when discussing governance models for AI in healthcare.

The article also lacks exploration of counterarguments or alternative perspectives. It primarily focuses on one side of the debate surrounding AI in healthcare without acknowledging opposing viewpoints or potential criticisms. This one-sided reporting limits the depth and breadth of analysis presented.

Moreover, while the article proposes a governance model for addressing ethical and regulatory concerns, it does not provide sufficient evidence or examples to support its effectiveness. The proposed model is presented as a solution without adequate justification or empirical evidence to demonstrate its efficacy.

In terms of promotional content, there is no explicit promotion mentioned within this article. However, there is a potential bias towards the positive aspects of AI in healthcare, which could be seen as promoting its adoption without adequately addressing potential risks and limitations.

Overall, the article provides some valuable insights into the ethical and regulatory concerns surrounding AI in healthcare. However, it falls short in terms of providing a balanced analysis, supporting claims with evidence, addressing missing points of consideration, exploring counterarguments, and providing sufficient evidence for the proposed governance model.

# Topics for further research:

* Patient consent and involvement in AI healthcare decision-making processes
* Biases in AI models and their impact on healthcare outcomes
* Limitations and challenges of AI in healthcare
* Criticisms and opposing viewpoints on the use of AI in healthcare
* Empirical evidence on the performance of deep learning algorithms compared to clinicians
* Alternative governance models for AI in healthcare and their effectiveness

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/c3c651372fb0b0eb580fba87f0a92ac2>