American Journal of Artificial Intelligence and computing

ISSN : 3067-8293
Volume 1, Number 2, 2025
https://doi.org/10.70445/ajac.1.2.2025.41-61

Revolutionizing Healthcare with AI and ChatGPT: The Future of Intelligent Automation

Yasir Ghayor Malik[1*]

[1]Lecturer Computer Science Department

[1]yasir.ghayor@cs.uol.edu.pk

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Corresponding Author

Yasir Ghayor Malik

yasir.ghayor@cs.uol.edu.pk

Article History:
Submitted: 01-06-2025
Accepted: 08-07-2025
Published: 14-07-2025

Keywords:
AI, ChatGPT, Machine Learning, Precision Medicine, Healthcare Operations, Medical Education, Ethics, Diagnostics.

ABSTRACT

AI, ML, and tools to work with natural language processing, such as ChatGPT, are gaining a lot of popularity in the healthcare field, changing it in unexpected ways. These technologies are improving diagnostics, individualizing treatment, streamlining operations and transforming medical education. Predictive analytics and operational tools based on AI are enhancing resources distribution, patient flow, and administration efficiency, whereas precision medicine field is using the capacity of AI to personalize the treatment respectively on the patient genetic and lifestyle data. ChatGPT will improve the patient-provider communication and provide patients and medical trainees with real-time access to educational assistance. The concept of interdisciplinary uses, like application of the aerodynamics-based models to cancer studies, is evidence of a wide range that AI has to offer. Nevertheless, the innovations also bring up key ethical questions about the privacy and data security, bias of their algorithms, and responsibility. Increasingly incorporating AI into medical services, it is also necessary to make its implementation responsible by adhering to transparent practices and ethics. Finally, AI and ChatGPT will not replace human knowledge, but will supplement it and create a more personalized, efficient, and everyone in the field of medicine.

INTRODUCTION

Recently, AI and other innovative technologies like ChatGPT received remarkable improvements in relation to disrupting many industries. The utilization of the technology of AI and natural language processing (NLP) tools, such as ChatGPT may be of great help to the medical field in the ways that the medical sector never imagined [1]. The healthcare sector is going through revolution with these technologies; these can be understood to include provision of care to the patients as well as accurate

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diagnosis. The AI, machine learning, and automation used in the field of healthcare are adding up to the elimination of human error, decision rate, and ultimately, saving lives [2].

The AI is already making a game-changer in several sectors of healthcare, including in the field of diagnostics, planning and drug discovery. Some examples are of machine learning algorithms able to analyze large data sets like that of medical imaging, lab data, and a patient history to find patterns that can allow earlier and more accurate prediction of a disease condition (i.e. cancer, cardiovascular and neurological conditions). An AI mode can even predict the most efficient forms of therapy in a case of cancer treatment by taking into account the genetic data of a patient and leading to a more personalized treatment [3].

One more way of improving the healthcare sector with the help of improved communication with patients and management of administrative work is ChatGPT, an advanced NLP model of OpenAI. ChatGPT is deployed in a few places to pre-answer the question asked by the patients and assist in the procedure of triaging and the provision of an immediate medical advice. By so doing it saves the health experts the cumbersome functions which they may use to deal with other complex aspects of care. It also helps overcome the gap in communication between the medical workers and patients and features more easily accessible data in the informal manner of presentation [4].

AI and ChatGPT will revolutionize healthcare by improving patients experience, frustrating excursions or optimization of healthcare systems. It is also possible to predict the epidemics of diseases, to regulate the circulation of patients, and manage the allocation of resources to them more efficiently, and this can also be done using machine learning models that would allow healthcare facilities to feel in control of their daily operations as well as the management of such crisis situations like pandemics [5].

However, being potentially positive, the use of AI and ChatGPT in healthcare can be said to instill its own severe issues of data privacy, security, and ethical implications of allowing the diagnosis and treatment of the patients to be left in the hands of automated machinery. Along with the higher applications of AI technologies, it is paramount to ensure also that such technologies are implemented in the manner that would not infringe the rights of the patients and enhance their experience, in general, not compromising their safety [6]. We shall talk about the healthcare field and how artificial intelligence (AI) and ChatGPT are revolutionizing this particular field and in particular in the field of diagnostics, interacting with patients and the type of treatment, including the moral questions that go along with the new technological revolution [7].

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MACHINE LEARNING IN THE MEDICAL FIELD: TREATMENT AND DIAGNOSIS ENHANCEMENT

A short time later, ML is set to be one of the household names in the medical sector, redefining the entire process of diagnosing, treating, and treating instances of the condition. The essence of machine learning is that it is modified form of artificial intelligence (AI), which enables the computer to develop based on the data and furnishes them with a decision or guess, without actually instructing it on what to do. This ability to process very vast amount of medical data has made machine learning an ideal instrument in expanding health care provision, diagnostic accuracy, and their customized treatments [8].

The application of machine learning in the healthcare field has very conspicuous use such as medical imaging. Traditionally, to help in the medical imaging (X-rays, MRI scans, CT scans, etc.), trained radiologists have been required to somehow provide interpretation; this interpretation has in the past been subject and has been even prone to error. Machine learning models Deep learning models are a high-power machine learning model, which gives phenomenal precision in processing medical imaging [9]. He or she is trained on large datasets of annotated images, thus these algorithms are able to detect the trends invisible to the eye of a human, so tumors, fractures, or neurological abnormalities might be detected much earlier. Some presence of human radiologists in certain diseases, such radiant algorithms have also known cases whereby they have performed better than human radiologists, among them being other kinds of cancer [10].

Those that have proved revolutionary with machine learning are those caused by cancer. The ML algorithms can operate complex datasets in genomic data identifying genetic mutations linked to different types of cancer. It can be employed to know the predisposition of a patient to cancer as well as to find out the most helpful kinds of therapy that can be made available to the patient. To illustrate, it is today possible to employ ML models to predict how an individual tumor will react to each of the available chemotherapy drugs to get more specific and personalized regimens of use [11]. This would be known as precision medicine and the use thereof would contribute to the transformation of patient outcomes as they would be treated according to the genetic makeup of the disease in that particular patient [12].

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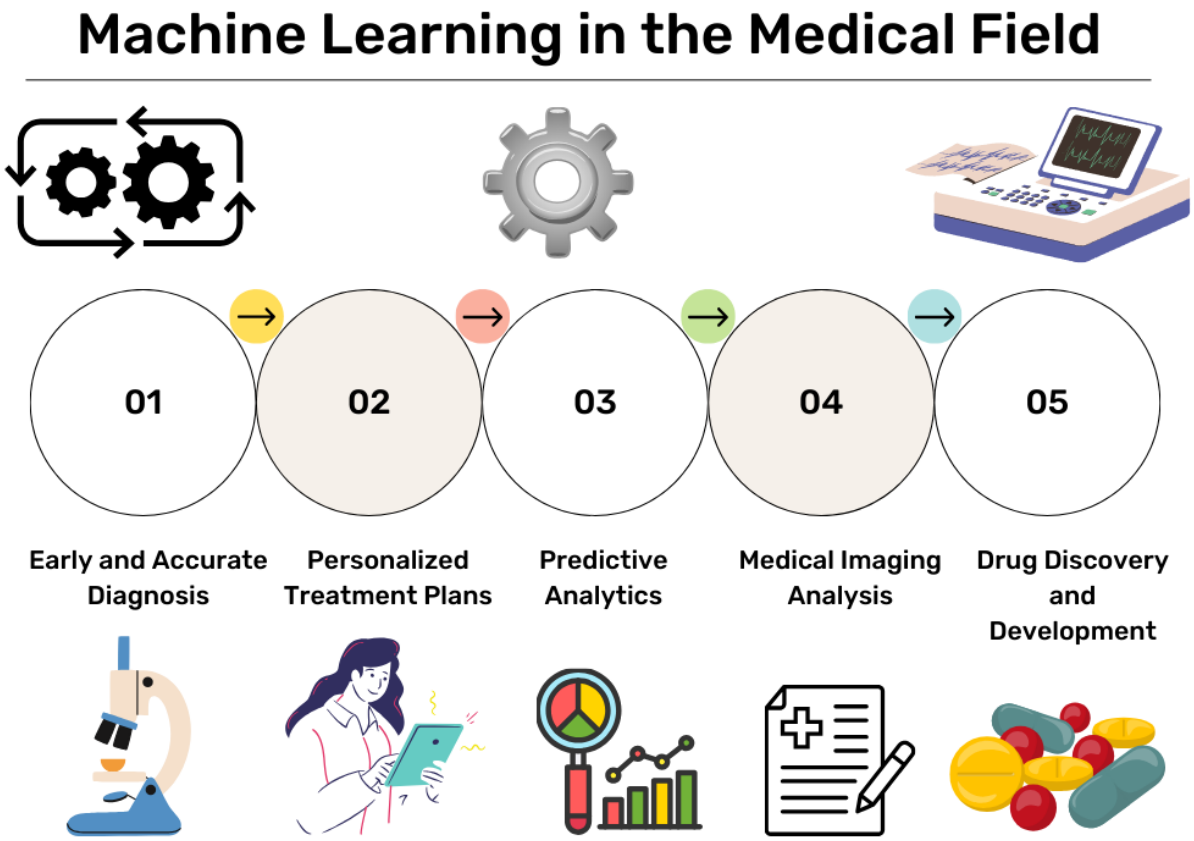

Figure: 1 showing machine learning in the medical field

Machine learning has also been driving predictive analytics. Developing the model on the basis of the patients' history and the laboratory tests results united with the real-time information, the models on the base of the ML can estimate possibilities or impossibilities of the development of the patient of some conditions or complications. As an example, machine learning would be used to predict the risk of developing a heart attack, a stroke or sepsis so that the appropriate precautionary measures could be implemented by the healthcare provider to avoid the catastrophic disorder once it occurs. Not only would such initiative to healthcare be life-saving but it would reduce occurrence of readmission to the hospital and the overall cost of the healthcare [13].

Besides, the use of machine learning in drug discovery is accelerating and more efficient the process through which drug candidates with potential may be determined. The models of ML could predict biological activity of different compounds and, therefore, it is possible to determine those, which have most chances of being used in cure of some disorders [14]. This has assisted in accelerating the process whereby new therapeutic approaches are launched in the market which may assist in reducing the delays as well as result in lower expenses used in drug development. The seed-ground of the braving and highly touched healthcare system are being furrowed: with help of the machine learning,

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it is possible to define the improvement of the precision of diagnosis, individualization of the treatment, risk of the disease, it is possible to predict the risk of disease, with help of the machine learning, it is possible to create the more effective efficiency, specific, and the patient-centric healthcare system [16].

CHATGPT AND THE COMMUNICATION WITH PATIENTS AND ANALYSIS OF MEDICAL INFORMATION

ChatGPT is a modern natural language processing (NLP) model produced by the OpenAI Company that has become fast as one of the most useful tools in the healthcare sector. It will have enormous prospects of adapting its interaction with patients, the interaction between healthcare providers and patients, and the simplification of the challenging aspect of comprehending challenging medical records due to its human-like comprehension and the ability to author texts. Since the sphere of medical care is continuing to evolve, the implementation and integration of ChatGPT in the field of medical treatment can make the process of work more productive and reduce the number of administrative procedures and ultimately result in improved patient results [17].

Among the main benefits of the ChatGPT in the clinical sphere, we could outline the fact that it assists in accommodating a patient. The dissemination of the information between the Health care givers and the patients has always been time and accessibility bound with time and information overloading using the medium of communication. The patients either do not understand the medical terminologies that are applied or are often bogged down with information that is being given to them. The best way of eliminating such a gap is making patients aware of information via conversational AI system and chatGPT might assist in describing medical conditions, drugs, and treatment in the event they are expressed in a simple intelligible language. This helps them to become more treated, independent and enlightened [18].

ChatGPT could also help patients in the same way, make appointments, answer easy medical questions and even perform mental health services. To give an example, a patient may need to learn some information about the symptoms or medications or a treatment plan, and answers may be provided to them by ChatGPT with adequate evidence-based information, and they do not need to be explained by healthcare professionals because of similar answers. This saves the precious time of Doctors and nurses and other healthcare providers so that they could perform other more important activities and the healthcare system would become more effective [19].

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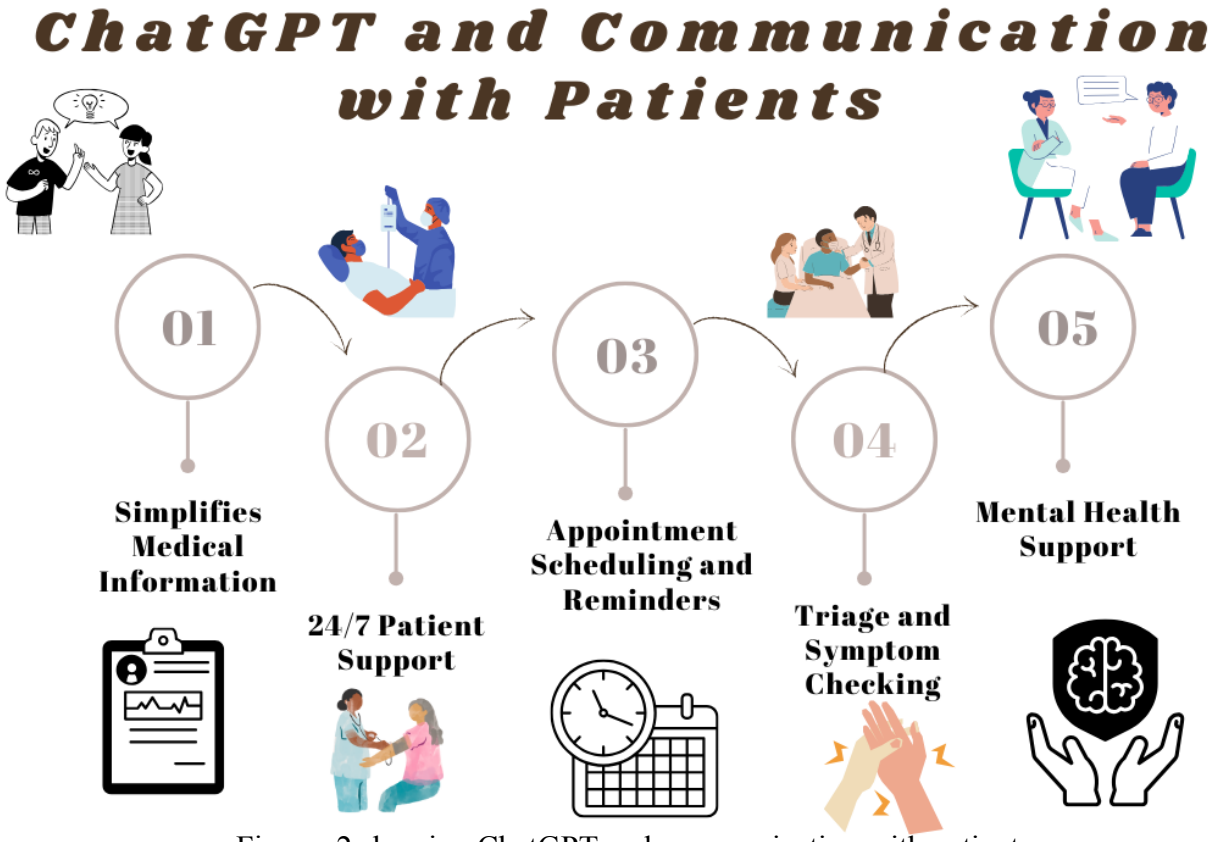

Figure: 2 showing ChatGPT and communication with patients

Along with enhancing communication with patients, ChatGPT is a crucial component of the interpretation of complex medical information. The field of medicine is becoming a data-rich environment in which large amounts of information are generated each time a patient goes through a medical imaging scan, tests performed in a lab, genetics, and electronic medical records (EMRs). Such information may go a long way to make the treatment of patients a very easy thing but on the other hand, it may be very cumbersome and unmanageable [20]. ChatGPT will also enable the practitioners in the medical field to process a significant portion of medical data and present it in a much understandable manner. Reading to have an understanding of the medical terminology and the element of extracting appropriate data and condensing this data in a summary form enables clinicians to take more informed decisions in a lesser time with the help of Chat GPT [21].

Suppose that one is checking the patient records or medically related pictures and ChatGPT can provide the summary or indicate any probable issues that needs special attention. This will help save the time spent in manual analysis of data by healthcare providers and facilitate them to offer care. Moreover, ChatGPT can potentially assist with the medical research by helping to identify a pattern in the vast amounts of information and lead to new discoveries or existing advancements to the therapy protocol [22].

The second importance of application to ChatGPT as it applies to the medical field is use as the

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support tool in psychology. With the ever-increasing emergence of issue of mental health in this era of the enhancement of mental health, the increased requirement of an easy to reach, non-judgmental, and all-time available support. It is possible to provide patients with mental health content or deliver coping tips or simply listen through applications based on ChatGPT. Even though the ChatGPT cannot substitutes licensed therapists and psychiatrists, it can be seen as a supplemental tool which can assist people handle their stress, anxiety, or depression between the sessions [23].

More than that, the ethical aspects of using such AI like ChatGPT in the healthcare industry can be significant. Certain dilemmas concerning privacy and confidentiality have to be applied to the fact that medical data are quite sensitive. To protect information about patients, healthcare facilities should follow federal legislation controlling their functioning, such as HIPAA (Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act) in the U.S. and other states [24].

In a nutshell, ChatGPT is transforming the method of communication between patients and healthcare systems and the method of medical information interpretation by healthcare professionals. ChatGPT is also helping to bring health to be more accessible, effective, and individual, which is achieved through communication facilitation, data analysis, and assistance in various areas. As the technologies are going to be developed further, the potential of the technology to promote the improvement of the patient care and the outcomes of the medical procedures is going to rise [25].

AERODYNAMICS AND AI: THE IMPROBABLE TEAM-UP IN CANCER RESEARCH

Upon first impression, the science of aerodynamics and the study of cancer can hardly be more unrelated but they have one thing in common, which is the use of sophisticated models of computation and data processing to assist in bringing some complex issues to closure. However, recent years became the unlikely time when aspects of aerodynamics-inspired modeling and AI technologies were applied to cancer research and related to its optimization of treatment strategies and even to some aspects of cancer cell physical behaviors. With the help of knowledge in aerodynamics, scientists can now enhance the sophistication and helpfulness of cancer treatment techniques in a manner previously unfathomable [26].

The major preoccupation of aerodynamics is the study of the air and other gases behavior when in contact with solid bodies. Although this may not sound like it has anything to do with cancer, the mathematical models that are used in aerodynamics to model the flow of air, fluid dynamics and turbulences can also be applied to examples of the processes that occur in the human body, particularly the processes involved in modelling the movement of molecules, blood flows and even the movement of tumor cells. The rationale behind this is that most of the principals involved in fluid dynamics applied in aerodynamics can be directly applied in the processes involving the flow of fluids

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and particles in biological systems [27].

An example is that cancer cells have been known to move within the bloodstream and thus this is referred to as metastasizing of cancer cells. The analysis of fluid and particle dynamics under aerodynamics enabled scientists to establish the model that gives simulations on the motion of cancer cells in the body. These models assist researchers in the realm of discovering the routes through which the cancerous cells move, which variables affect their prowess to attack other tissues and how to attack them in treatment. Simulations informed by aerodynamic principles can also enable scientists to explore the possible impact of the dynamic of blood flow or tumor microenvironment on the cancer dissemination and the effectiveness of treatment [28].

The use of AI and machine learning methods have added to this approach as it can process large volumes of data making it possible to detect patterns and correlations that the researcher would have otherwise missed. As an example, AI should be able to examine the information of medical imaging, e.g. CT-scans and MRIs to monitor tumor development and expansion [29]. Along with the simulations based on the study of the aerodynamics, these AI models are able to foresee how a tumor could respond to some treatment or how alterations in the blood flow could impact its progression, allowing the oncologists to devise more personalized and specific treatment solutions to the patients [30].

Also, data available on clinical trials may be analyzed via machine learning algorithms to determine which patients have the greatest chance of receiving the particular course of therapy. Researchers are working to build predictive models combining aerodynamics-based models with data analysis by AI to inform clinical decision-making, and have given hope to a future of more effective treatments, made more specific due to AI [31].

Moreover, the cancer treatment of new drug delivery systems are manufactured through the involvement of aerodynamics and AI. Cancer treatment poses one of the problems of targeting the cancerous tumor with little or no harm to the healthy body. Aerodynamics principles have been used in designing a drug delivery system that may enhance the effectiveness and specificity of the chemotherapy drugs. The researchers can also create better carriers of cancer drugs by modeling how nanoparticles behave in the bloodstream, as that will see them reach a tumor more effectively and exert the most therapeutic effect [32].

To summarize, the relation of the aerodynamics to the cancer research might not be a common one, but the convergence between the scientific disciplines has led to the advent of new exhilarating capabilities in the war against the disease. Using models inspired by aerodynamics to understand the manner in which tumor cells behave and in conjunction with AI-assisted data processing, the

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researchers are beginning to understand cancer dynamics better and enhance the accuracy of treatments [33]. With AI and aerodynamics being increasingly involved in the study of cancer, we shall see further leadings that are bound to give more effective, personalized and less invasive cancer treatments.

OPTIMIZING HEALTHCARE OPERATIONS: EFFICIENCY THROUGH AI AND MACHINE LEARNING

In the current healthcare environment, efficiency in operations is key to delivering quality services to the patients at a reduced cost. Machine learning (ML) and AI are reinventing operations in the healthcare system through automated processes, anticipating the patient demand as well as working on simplifying work processes. Such technologies are making the healthcare systems more efficient and release administrative burdens to give rise to the final contribution of better patient outcomes. Using AIs and ML, healthcare providers and hospitals will be able to better distribute their available resources, regulate patients flow, and enhance the quality of care overall [34].

Predictive analytics is among the main manners according to which AI improves healthcare operations. Based on extensive data on historical patients, such as hospital admissions, treatment plans discharges, etc., machine learning models can be used to analyze historical data and forecast on future trends and patient needs. As an example, predictive models can predict how many patients will need emergency treatment or they can determine which patients face the risk of readmission [35]. This assists the hospitals to coordinate the number of staff, distribute the resources effectively and avoid overviewing emergencies or intensive care. In foreseeing patient needs, healthcare providers can also be in a better position to manage any upsurge in demands and this will also be to the overall benefit of the patients and their management [36].

AI is also having a tremendous effect in the realm of the administrative procedures which usually take much of the time of the health professionals. Examples of duties that can be automated via processes powered by AI and the inclusion of AI with billing, claims processing, and appointment scheduling can be performed so as to eliminate human error and administrative costs. Say, by using AI tools, one might analyze the insurances claims and identify the discrepancies or fraud in the claims at the stage of claim submission, accelerate reimbursements and the administrative personnel workload. In the same manner, AI can help in scheduling because it can forecast any appointment no-show or cancellation and optimize the work of healthcare providers and their resources [37].

The other role which is making the operation of healthcare more efficient through AI and ML is in the area of patient flow management. Machine learning techniques may be used to arrive at predictions of patient demand based on current and future statistics such as seasonal trends, or even

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the time of day, which allows healthcare providers to make better use of bed space and shorten wait times [38]. To give an example, with the help of AI, hospitals are able to estimate the time of releasing their patients, letting the beds of their institutions to newcomers and sufficient numbers of staff members to work in different departments. This effective flow of patients results in minimized traffic in hospital systems hence, enabling quick diagnosis, treatment, and post-recovery periods [39].

Healthcare is another example of how supply chain management is being simplified using AI-powered systems. Medical institutions use so many supplies, medications, and equipment that the process of managing inventory may be a complicated endeavor. AI has the ability to streamline the supply chains by making projections of the products required in the hospitals and check the hospitals to ensure it does not overstock and understock products. This reduces recreation and makes sure there are supplies at times when they are required, not only practical in cost but also in patient care [40].

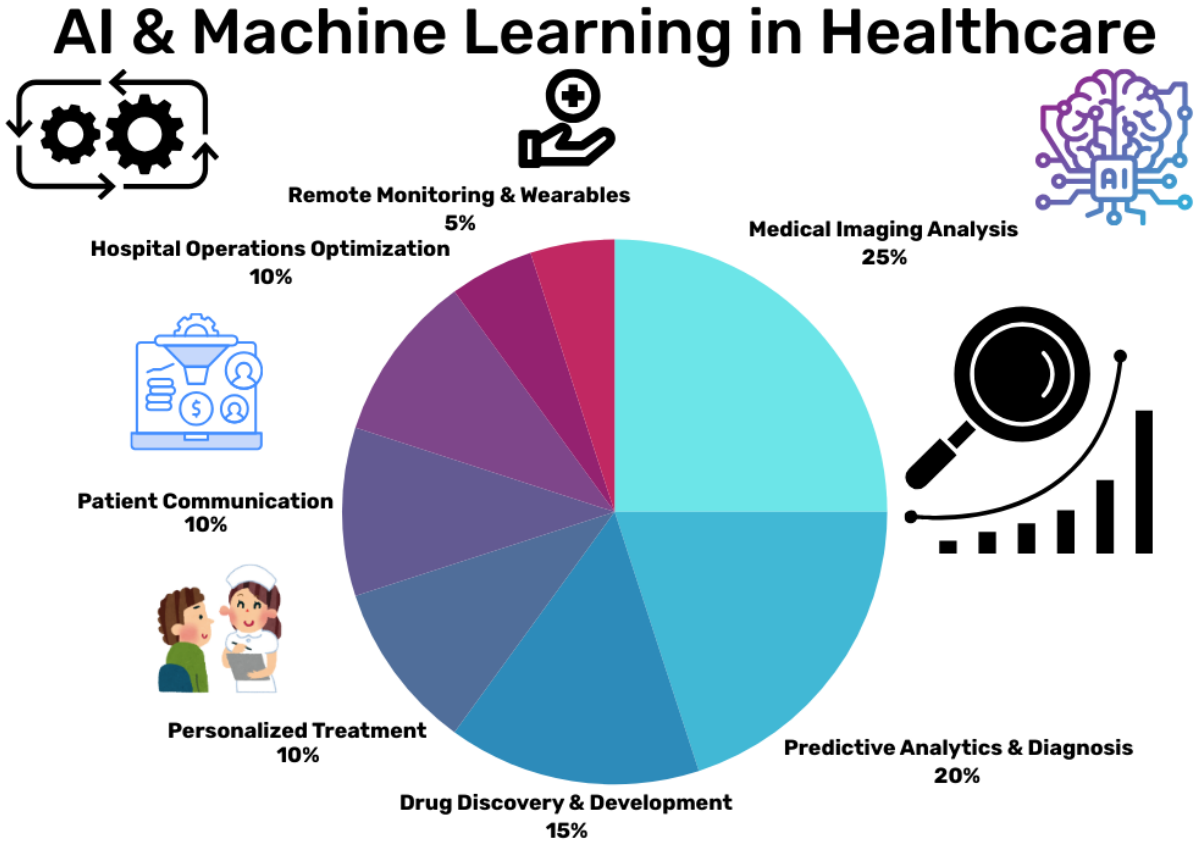

Figure: 3 showing AI and machine learning in healthcare

Besides, AI and ML may enhance clinical decision-making. Considering the data on patients, their medical history and even real-time monitoring data, AI models can help clinicians diagnose conditions more precisely and suggest individualized treatment methods. This not only increases the quality but also decreases the possibility of medical errors that happen normally due to human carelessness or misjudgment [41].

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Artificial intelligence and machine learning are emerging to be instrumental in streamlining healthcare work. The use of these technologies is assisting healthcare providers to offer more cost-effective care that is also more efficient by enhancing predictive capabilities, automating administrative tasks, streamlining patient flow, as well as enhancing clinical decision-making. With further development of the AI, its ability to enhance the efficiency of healthcare procedures and results will continue to grow, and it is one of the pillars of healthcare systems around the globe [42].

WHAT FUTURE OF THE HEALTHCARE: AI, CHATGPT AND THEIR CONTRIBUTION TO PRECISION MEDICINE

The united efforts of artificial intelligence (AI), machine learning (ML), and natural language processing (NLP) technologies, such as ChatGPT, are already defining the future of healthcare. These technologies are changing the diagnosis, treatment, and management of diseases more so with precision medicine. AI and ChatGPT are contributing significantly to precision medicine, personalizing, efficient and effective healthcare that targets medical treatment according to specific aspects of a particular patient [43].

The use of AI on precision medicine has also been significant given its capability to analyze massive collections of data to find patterns that can be used to deliver the right diagnosis and treatment plan. The history of medical treatment has always been based on a one fits all concept where the different therapies used were standardized using the general population. Nevertheless, AI is helping healthcare providers to personalize the treatment according to the specific genetic profile of a patient, his/her lifestyle choices, and the environment. Considering the cancer treatment as an example, AI algorithms are able to study genetic sequence of a patient with cancer in order to find out certain mutations and predict their reaction to certain treatment. It enables less broad treatment, which is less inclined to cause side effects and has a greater possibility of a positive outcome [44].

ChatGPT, a sophisticated AI-based chat bot, is currently speeding up this procedure by optimizing patient-doctor interaction. Among the barriers to precision medicine, one can distinguish the difficulty of a large amount of information that patients should be informed about, including the consequences of genetic testing, the possibilities of treatment, and side effects [45]. The fact that ChatGPT can explain complicated medical practices in a light-hearted conversational way makes it easier for a patient to comprehend his or her plan of treatment and has more freedom to make sound decisions concerning their condition. It can be a virtual assistant to answer the questions of the patients, clear the results and give personal health advices on the basis of the data of the patients. This simplifies the process of patient experience and makes them a part of their care process [46].

In addition, AI and ChatGPT are assisting doctors in the world of medical information where it is

ISSN : 3067-8293
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becoming more and more difficult to get answers. As the volume of medical discoveries and statistics constantly increases, healthcare professionals might simply not be able to stay on top of new discoveries or individualistic care approaches towards patients [47]. The real-time insights and suggestions supporting personalized medical plans can be offered to healthcare professionals with the help of AI-powered systems to review the information about the newest research, clinical guidelines, and patient records much faster than it can be done by humans. It makes sure that doctors use the latest and evidence-based knowledge, and this eventually enhances the quality of care [48].

AI and ChatGPT enhance the role of treatment, patient monitoring, and follow-up care as well. When implemented using wearable devices and other monitoring technologies, AI models have the potential to monitor patient progress in real-time and give an alert on any signs of a substantial change that may demand quick action. This active practice of healthcare allows facilitating intervention at an early stage, which eliminates complications and the need of treating an individual in an emergency [49].

With the further development of precision medicine, the use of artificial intelligence and ChatGPT in healthcare organizations will also be an additional step toward individualizing treatment by making it more attentive to personal patient needs. This capability of AI tools to process extensive, complicated data as well as the possibility of ChatGPT to improve the process of communication and the ability to give individual recommendations will benefit patient care and the healthcare experience on the whole [50].

Nonetheless, the popularization of precision medicine through AI and ChatGPT also brings about relevant ethical and regulatory concerns. The privacy of data, the risk of eliciting bias through algorithms, the issue of transparent decision-making should be addressed to guarantee a responsible usage of such technologies [51]. Regulatory bodies, clinical care facilities, and technology developers will be required to cooperate as integration of AI into healthcare develops further so as to create guidelines that are not only protective to the rights of patients but also encourage innovation. The application and use of AI, ChatGPT, and precision medicine auger well with the future of healthcare [52]. The technologies are transforming the health care delivery wherein the care will be more personal, efficient and accessible. The potential of AI and ChatGPT is only going to increase with it, in terms of not only being able to positively influence patient care but also better clinical outcomes and development of more effective treatment options, which will lead to a more responsive and patient-centred healthcare system [53].

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ETHICAL CHALLENGES AND FUTURE CONSIDERATIONS IN AI-DRIVEN HEALTHCARE

Artificial intelligence (AI) and tools, such as ChatGPT, when more deeply infiltrated into the healthcare system, present a ensuing mass of ethical, legal, and societal issues. Although they can bring immense opportunities to optimize diagnostics and streamline working processes as well as patient care, these technologies also arouse the issues regarding data privacy, bias, accountability, and, overall, the importance of machines in taking decisions about human lives [54].

Data privacy and security comprise one of the key ethical issues. To work in such areas as precision medicine, disease prediction, and treatment planning, AI models need large volumes of patient data. This comprises sensitive personal data, like genetic profile, health records and behavioral data [55]. Such data without proper protection may be misused and confidentiality or discrimination may ensue. To have confidence, it is essential that AI systems be governed by such laws and regulations as HIPAA (Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act) in the U.S. or GDPR (General Data Protection Regulation) in Europe to ensure that public trusts them [56].

Algorithmic bias is another big problem. AI models are trained using past data, which is potentially biased towards the society. Otherwise, it may result in the uneven treatment recommendations or the incorrect diagnosis of some groups of people due to racial, gender, or social status. As an example, the biased model may either underdiagnose heart disease in women or not provide equally favorable treatment solutions to the minority groups. Designers and medical practitioners should conduct frequent audits to improve and fine-tune AI tools to capture inclusiveness and fairness [57].

They should also be transparent and explainable. Some of the AI models especially models using deep learning scripts are said to be black boxes since it is hard to explain how they come up with these decisions. In healthcare where lives are involved it is good that the clinicians do know how and why an A1 system came to a particular conclusion. This is to be able to hold people accountable and to enable the doctors to make informed decisions instead of trusting the blind version of the automated output [58].

Finally, it is impossible to miss out on the human factor. Even though AI may assist medical workers, it must not substitute feelings, judgment, and ethical decision-making that carenivers deliver to people. The future implications on designing the AI must have an emphasis on creation of a system that enhances the human capacity in the fields of increasing the proportion of trust and having collaborative decision-making between the AI and the healthcare professionals. Since the current trends in the development of AI and ChatGPT technologies will be more developed in healthcare, their ethical consequences must be considered as early as possible. Through integration of innovation

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and involvement of accountability, the healthcare industry can take advantage of AI and still protect the rights of patients and offer quality services to every patient equally [59].

MEDICAL EDUCATION AND CHATGPT AND AI INTEGRATION

The incorporation of the artificial intelligence (AI) and natural language processing system solutions such as ChatGPT in medical education are reshaping the practice of training healthcare professionals in the future. Since the sphere of medicine has been turning more and more dependent on the data-driven technologies and artificially intelligent-enhanced diagnostics, the sphere of medical education has been evolving to fit the sphere of medicine, as well. Such integration not only increases learning success but also allows the students to prepare to efficiently work with AI tools in clinical practice [60].

Customized learning is one of the most important advantages of AI in medical education. With the help of AI-assisted systems, it is feasible to determine the learning dynamics of a student, his/her strengths, and weaknesses and develop a personal learning plan. These systems are real-time responsive, providing selected exercises, quizzes, and explanation to support personal knowledge deficit. This will raise retention as well as is likely to have the students learning not just more quickly but better learning even the tricky medical concepts [61].

ChatGPT is a complementary tool in the sense that it provides personal tutoring as well as explaining challenging concepts, on demand. As an example, the student who has issues with the multidisciplinary scope of the research covers engineering and applied sciences, which is an indication of profound involvement with theoretical concepts as well as beautiful execution [62]. She offers a firm grasp of fundamental physical knowledge, not only in the research of heat transport in pipes based on dimensionless numbers, which offers insight into how to optimize heat performance of fluid structures, but also in the reduction of high BOD levels in sewage treatment works, which is a key project in environmental engineering [63].

The analysis of the elementary vibrations demonstrates the knowledge of mechanical behavior in terms of derivation and its comparison with experiment, whereas, the modeling of a two-link anthropomorphic planar manipulator is worth adding to the study of robotics and control systems. Also, the design and regulation of a ball and beam balancing machine represents the use of the control theory to stabilize dynamic systems with MATLAB/Simulink [64]. In addition to these works, the process of the key parameters and mesh refinement in computational fluid dynamics (CFD) OpenFOAM stresses the accuracy of numerical modelling, an important element in the improved confidence of the fluid flow in all aero-thermal problems. What is highlighted in aggregate by these works is an integrative research paradigm forming a multidisciplinary mix of mechanical systems,

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environmental sustainability, robotics, and computational engineering [65].

But the training of the faculty and updating the curricula are also necessary to involve AI and ChatGPT in the framework of medical education. Teachers should have the tools to educate on AI literacy such as the knowledge of bias in algorithms, ethics of data, and the limitations of AI models. The use of AI-generated recommendations needs to be learned to be critically evaluated and determine when to abandon the AI-recommended decision in favor of a human one, whereby the implementation of the latter is of paramount importance in medical education and can foster the development of more flexible, efficient, and effective learning [66]. With their further development, these technologies would greatly contribute to the creation of a new generation of healthcare professionals who will be more than just medically competent; they will know how to use technologies and navigate in the changing environment of the modern medicine field and will be ethically mindful as well.

CONCLUSION

AI, machine learning (ML), and more powerful language models such as ChatGPT integrate with the industry to transform healthcare to a magnitude never seen before. Whether it is improving communication between patients and improving medical education, these technologies are revolutionizing care, becoming more efficient and personal. ChatGPT, specially, is coming to be useful, especially in reduction of the disparity between patients and providers, shortening difficult medical data, and taking care of psychological medication requirements.

In many fields, including cancer research, clinical decision-making, operational management and precision medicine, AI is facilitating the achievement of greater levels of understanding, speed of diagnoses, and targeted treatment outcomes. Even interdisciplinary research, like the use of aerodynamics principles to explain cancer metastasis, demonstrates AI as a solution to bridge between disciplines to find out new solutions. In the meantime, AI-based tools facilitate the simplification of administrative tasks and help optimize the utilization of resources, which will make it possible to cut down expenses without compromising the quality of care delivery.

Introducing AI to healthcare goes to the classroom, too. Now medical students start using AI-based simulations and even tutors such as ChatGPT, so they can be more effectively prepared to make critical decisions in a digital world. Nevertheless, such innovations mean accountability. The ethical issues, such as the privacy of the data, algorithm fairness and transparency should be managed in the well-regulated way through constant assessment.

Essentially, AI and ChatGPT are not merely tools, but they can provide the impetus to a dawn of a new age of medicine. The efficacy of their implementation is linked to the human control, ethical

ISSN : 3067-8293
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https://doi.org/10.70445/ajac.1.2.2025.41-61

management, and the faithfulness to inclusivity and patient-centered concepts. These technologies are set to be in the center stage as changes in healthcare advance to create smarter, safer, and more responsible systems that are of benefit to patients and practitioners alike. What healthcare needs is not intelligent machines that obsolete people but smarter people assisted and enhanced by machinery, the emergence of dynamic synergy in which people remain the primary factors and the machines are the helpers.

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