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Editorial

Artificial Intelligence in Medical Education: Balancing Emerging Opportunities with Real-World Limitations

Ali Kubba[1], Aethele Khunda[2], Laith Thamer Al-Ameri[3*], Ekhlas Khalid Hameed[3]

[1] Guy's and St Thomas' Hospitals, London, UK

[2] South Tees Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust, UK

[3] Al-Kindy College of Medicine, University of Baghdad, Baghdad, Iraq

* Corresponding author's email: laiththamer@kmc.uobaghdad.edu.iq

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ABSTRACT

The integration of Artificial Intelligence into medical education is a newly emerging and promising strategy that transforms the outlook of the learning process. This continuously evolving technology influences various aspects of medical education, including curriculum design, learning, and assessment. This editorial will discuss how AI is reshaping all aspects of medical education, highlighting challenges and issues, including bias, data governance, and excessive dependence on technology that may be encountered.

Introduction

Artificial intelligence (AI) is being increasingly integrated across different disciplines. Medical education, research and innovation, and healthcare practice are among the disciplines that are greatly influenced and rapidly transformed. Medical Education is a lifelong learning process that aims to prepare undergraduate medical students to be safe, competent future doctors while ensuring continuous postgraduate learning and development [1].

In the era of AI, the transition from conventional to AI-integrated learning, it is crucial for both Students and educators to be familiar with various AI tools and use them effectively and responsibly [2].

Curriculum Design and Mapping: AI as a Strategic Architect

AI platforms operate as the main force that continuously transforms curriculum design. The new method of gap identification and issue detection uses natural language processing (NLP) tools to analyze resources and programs which link learning targets to accreditation requirements. The tools generate basic visual results which show how different subjects and semesters perform in the curriculum. Machine learning models apply Bloom's taxonomy to create learning objectives through their analytical processing. The system will help identify specific skills, such as analysis, which require additional focus. This kind of insight aids medical institutes in better understanding their

curricula and in being more prepared for accreditation with confidence. Long-term coherence is a desirable outcome [3,4].

Intelligent Tutoring Systems and Adaptive Learning

AI-powered tutoring systems will act in individualizing learning and feedback. It increases learning efficiency through Instructions, and analyzing individual performance.

For example, a tutoring AI tool may observe a student who has difficulty comprehending a specific topic and as an action, will suggest attempting targeted simulations to facilitate learning. These systems will minimize cognitive overload and allow for different learning styles [5].

Simulation, Virtual Patients, and Augmented Reality

Integration of AI into medical education brought more reality to training, Virtual patients (VP) are now increasingly used to augment medical learning. More enhanced clinical scenarios with appropriate decision-making are best applied through VP. A good example is a VP with rare cardiac arrythmias adjusting vital signs with various tests needed for proper management like electrocardiograms**,** longer-term monitoring and advanced imaging like echocardiograms as a learner intervenes.

This will impact the diagnostic reasoning and aid to improve decision-making in addition to encouraging teamworking and promote multidisciplinary approach in management [6,7]. Also, the interactive dynamic evolution of the case scenario powered by AI has the potential for a more in-depth tailored learning experience and a more thorough assessment process.

Assessment and Competency Tracking

Through AI tools, learning could be assessed with higher precision than previous traditional methods of learning, this is observed by analyzing different data including written, spoken, and behavioral ones. Through AI integration, meaningful feedback will be available, highlighting academic struggle as early as possible. As an example, Subjective, Objective, Assessment, and Plan notes (a method of documentation for healthcare providers) could be evaluated using NLP [neuro-linguistic programming] algorithms for more clarity and professionalism. This impacts early prompt correction, personalized learning methods, and better integration with trusted Professional Activities [8].

Faculty Development and Institutional Efficiency

AI will free medical instructors to focus on monitoring with pedagogy creation, minimizing administrative burden that limits innovative thinking. This will act through generating initial insights and task automation.

Ethical, Legal, and Pedagogical Considerations

When applying AI to medical education, instructors should adhere to ethical standards. A careful oversight is needed to avoid possible enforcing of inequities by AI, respecting learner privacy and ensuring transparency of data usage are crucial in maintaining ethical and legal aspects of education. Training AI models on various datasets can aid in reducing bias and improving assessment fairness. Instructors need to be careful not to neglect the human aspect of medical education and training like empathy and emotional intelligence. Ethical assessments that are at the center of good medical care [9].

AI Literacy and Interdisciplinary Integration

As it is crucial for medical students to understand machine learning and eventually deep learning, data ethics, and algorithmic bias principles, AI literacy should be integrated into new medical curricula so future physicians can understand limitations and potential biases. Understanding AI principles will allow them to critically evaluate its output rather than accepting it readily. Applying this could be achieved through performing elective modules administered and taught by both clinicians and data scientists to critically evaluate AI tools while understanding their main limitations and possible ethical issues. Such learning modules will aid students to use AI tools more reasonably in future healthcare and academic practice. AI should be a tool used to raise the ceiling of achievement rather than an aid to reach the same level with less effort.

Global Equity and Multilingual Access

Equity and broader global community can be addressed by AI, with language being a major obstacle. As most scientific knowledge is written in English, AI can act to be a powerful translational tool where complex medical concepts could be translated to adapt to different cultures including Arabic and any local language across regions. Students who were previously limited by language will get an equal chance to get knowledge and to take part in medical progress. These powerful tools will help democratize education and ensure global equity [10].

Limitations and Challenges

Although the integration of AI in medical education and healthcare practice is promising, it is not without limitations and challenges. AI adoption requires time, expertise, and continuous funding, which are often limited. Additionally, ethical issues related to data use, algorithmic bias, and academic integrity persist, along with concerns about the increasing demand for these technologies rather than innovative thinking, which remains challenging.

Moreover, unequal access to technology across low- and middle-income regions and countries remains a major barrier. Finally, curricula in medical institutes are already busy with educational modules; implementing AI modules as electives and core modules requires upgrading institutional resources and developing funding strategies.

Addressing these challenges requires strong institutional governance and the development of new, well-designed policies and procedures to enable responsible AI adoption [10,11].

Conclusion: AI as a Catalyst for Transformative Learning

The AI landscape in medical education is continuing to grow. AI-driven tools will profoundly integrate the future of medical education. Educators and students need to strengthen their skills to teach and inspire. However, AI should be used cautiously, not to replace the human educator. It should enrich classroom experiences. Medical institutions should continuously evolve their infrastructure and strategies and move forward by incorporating these rapid transformations into medical education.

ORCID

Aethele Khunda 0000-0003-4574-9675
Ekhlas Hameed 0000-0002-0068-3329
Laith Al-Ameri 0000-0002-5863-1564

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Authors Contributions

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