

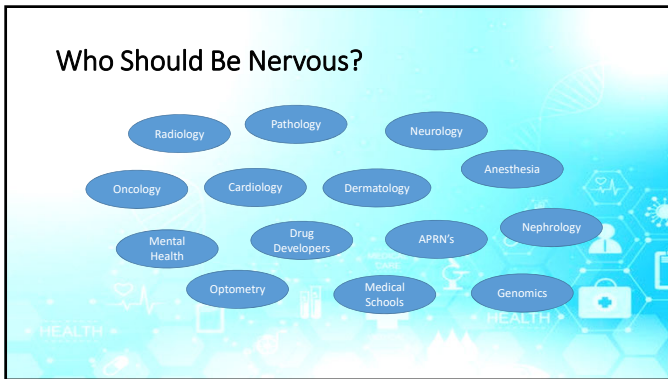
Artificial Intelligence Myths

- "I can use pre-built, 'off the shelf' algorithms to create AI"
- "Artificial Intelligence is likely to introduce hidden biases into the data outputs"
- "AI creates 'black-box answers' that are beyond human understanding"
- "If AI is more accurate than human diagnoses, it should be able to drive clinical decisions"

Can Artificial Intelligence "Practice Medicine"?

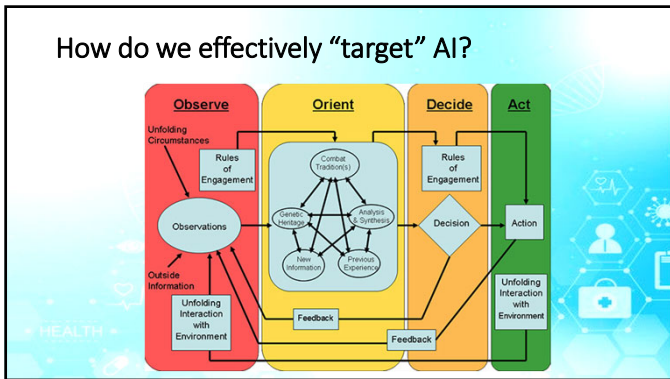
While the official definition of the "Practice of Medicine" is determined by individual licensure boards, the definition generally comes down to the line between "giving advice" and "diagnosis and treatment." This is typically based on 4 factors:

- Generalized versus personalized application of information?
- Is there a direct relationship?
- Are specific medications or treatments recommended?
- Does the jurisdiction require a license for the actions?





- ### Why Not Family Medicine?
- Broad scope of knowledge
 - Multi-cultural competency of care
 - Office based procedures
 - Comprehensive care based on integration of data
 - Relationship based application of technical information with patient priorities
 - Motivational techniques to enhance compliance
 - Continuity of relationship



AI as a Digital Teammate

- Observations
 - IoT Data Summary
 - Skin Lesions
- Orientations
 - Prior Auth / Formulary
 - Genomic Responses
- Decisions
 - Tailored Regimens
 - Intervention Impact Rankings
- Actions
 - Documentation / Follow-Up
 - Lab/Imaging tracking / Interp
 - Predictive Text Messaging

Questions / Discussion

Legal Implications of AI Errors in Healthcare

- **Medical Malpractice:** If a physician follows incorrect information and it results in patient harm, the patient or their family may file a medical malpractice lawsuit against the physician. To succeed in a medical malpractice case, the patient typically needs to prove that the physician breached the standard of care expected of a reasonable and competent medical professional and that this breach caused the harm.
- **Product Liability:** In some cases, the developer of the AI might face product liability claims if the outputs are considered a defective or dangerous product. Product liability laws vary by jurisdiction, but they generally address injuries caused by defective products, including informational products like books.
- **Negligence:** If a developer is found to have been negligent in verifying or fact-checking the accuracy of AI outputs, they may be held liable for any harm caused to patients or other users of the AI.
- **False Representation:** If the information delivered by the AI is intentionally false or misleading, the developer could potentially face claims of false representation or fraud.
- **Regulatory Consequences:** Depending on the jurisdiction and the specific circumstances, the developer may face regulatory consequences from medical boards, government agencies, or other professional organizations responsible for overseeing medical practice and publishing standards.
- **Class Action Lawsuits:** In cases where multiple patients are harmed due to the same incorrect information in an AI, a class action lawsuit might be brought against the developer.
- **Defamation:** If the incorrect information in the medical AI harms the reputation of the physician who relied on it, the physician may bring a defamation claim against the developer.
