**Intro to EMR data and AI applications**

The global community is embracing AI technology to take advantage of electronic medical record (EMR) data and expand the use of big data in medicine.

AI can predict the onset of sickness or offer individualised care by categorising patient traits.

AI research is enhanced by standardising and improving EMR data. AI is required to compile EMR data in order to safeguard patient privacy and enhance EMR quality.

Medical data needs to be organised and standardised for clinical use, according to Korean researchers.

To optimise clinical use-value, it is important to monitor the quality and collection of EMR data. Data preprocessing technologies, organised, high-quality EMR data, and medical and analysis knowledge are all required for the development of AI algorithms. EMR data can be structured, semi-structured, or unstructured.

Structured data are predetermined, whereas semi-structured data can be changed. Unstructured data have erratic shapes and are challenging to define. Since there is no need for data quality management, image data can be gathered quickly.

Hospital operations, patient administration, and care are all enhanced by AI. Korea plans to invest in big data platforms and biohealth R&D.

An ECG-validated deep-learning-based artificial intelligence algorithm (DLA) predicted cardiac arrest in one research.

Medical data research should be ethical and legal. Data standardisation, domain knowledge enhancements, and privacy are crucial.

Linking and integrating big data from other institutions is doable, but hospitals should discussbeforehand.

Read the "Guideline for Pseudonymization" or "Guideline for Utilisation of Healthcare Data" beforehand.