Plagiarism Scan Report

Summary	
Report Genrated Date	14 Mar, 2018
Plagiarism Status	**64% Unique**
Total Words	538
Total Characters	3496
Any Ignore Url Used	

Content Checked For Plagiarism:

---
work: shorten sentences

The Relevance o AI in medical research can be traced back to early 1970s, when MYCIN, one o the earliest backward chaining expert systems used arti icial intelligence to identi y bacteria causing severe in ections, such as bacteremia and meningitis, and recommend antibiotics, with the dosage adjusted according to patient's body weight. MYCIN system was also used or the diagnosis o blood clotting diseases.

And then in November 2017, a team o researchers rom Indian Institute o Science Education and Research (IISER), Kolkata and Indian Institute o Technology (IIT), Kanpur developed an AI-based algorithm called the
'MFDFA-HMM/SVM Integrated Algorithm'. The algorithm in addition to di ferentiating the normal and pre-cancerous tissues, also makes it possible to determine the di ferent stages o the disease within a ew minutes, with accuracy exceeding 95%. The algorithm has been tested on in vitro cancer samples. The team is now expanding the investigation to study in vivo samples or precancer detection.
From MYCIN to HMM, rom mere bacterial in ection diagnosis to cervical cancer detections, AI has helping medical science since the beginning.

Another application o AI in healthcare is data management.
Major steps include data collection, it's storage, normalization, and tracing its lineage.
The 'Google DeepMind Health Project' launched by the Google AI Research Branch is used to mine medical records to provide better and aster health services.
---
google deepming: how ? write more

AI promises to have a huge impact on Genetics & Genomics.
Craige Venter, one o the athers o Human Genome Project is working on an algorithm that could design patients' physical characteristics based on their DNA. Assisting repetitive jobs, online medical consultations, health assistance, medication management, drug creation are all near uture realities o AI.

--

What’s next?
Today, machines are capable o crunching vast amounts o data and identi ying patterns that humans cannot. AI systems hava helped us utilize this data to trans orm mere e- iling cabinets into ull- ledged assistant to doctors aides that can deliver relevant, high-quality data in real time.

The use o AI has presented healthcare organizations with an exciting opportunity to drastically improve in a short period o time, while saving upon the cost.

Nevertheless, at every step, they would need to care ully consider how AI deployment could a fect their work orce and ensure that the proper ethical checks or autonomous systems are in place.

While the AI systems are increasingly becoming common in the healthcare organizations, their existence should only be to support people in their jobs. For example, when developing drugs, scientists need to choose target molecules rom a set o possible candidates using which they usually do on instinct or guesswork. AI can work as a “helper” here to per orm the task much more e ficiently and e fectively. AI has enabled healthcare pro essionals to determine about diseases quicker and make better clinical decisions, and helped researchers innovate quickly by ailing ast en route. Still, the purpose o AI has been and will be only to augment natural intelligence, and its role to be a subordinate to the humans.

“ AI began with an ancient wish to orge the gods..” -Pamela McCorduck
To
“The development o ull arti icial intelligence could spell the end o the human race.” -Stephen Hawking