AI is considered as a branch of engineering which aims to provide the “novel” solutions to the complex challenges [1] by using less human intervention [3]. AI is said to have set the ground for the invention of robots [2], as it has been the major topic of discussion and efforts by scientists for the past 65 years [4].

The role of AI in the field of medicine has been improving, as it uses the concepts of deep learning [9]. As explained in [8], the growing challenges faced by medical fields need solutions and actions for ease, pertaining to its ability to provide solutions [1].

[6] presented the dichotomy of AI in medicine in two ways: Virtual and Physical, where virtual part revolves around the applications to monitor health systems and physical part involves the assistance provided by robots during the diagnosis in any patient. [7] further elaborated on the use of informatics approaches rooted in deep learning for virtual branch, as it includes electronic health records, and active guidance of physicians in their treatment decisions.

With every method and field, limitations are inevitable, as they cannot surpass all the challenges at once. [10] presented the list of four different reservations in the augmented medicines that were encountered by practitioners and experts in the field. This involves (i) the unpreparedness as to the potential of digital medicine, (ii) the increase of the administrative burden, (iii) the increasing fear as to the risk of AI replacing physicians, and (iv) the. current world-wide lack of a legal framework that defines the concept of liability in the case of adoption or rejection of algorithm.