

Many argue that the benefits such as “being able to use health data to study diseases and find cures” outweighs the cost.

1. What do you believe and why?

Privacy and the rights behind the idea of privacy have been a long-standing foundation of what makes our society what it is. The idea of relinquishing those rights to privacy leads to feelings of trespass and infringement. The dangerous premise to giving up freedoms is the fact that it is a very slippery slope. Where exactly does the line get drawn at that point. I believe that there are very good intentions behind this new exploration into artificial intelligence and its role in the health care field. However, I do believe that privacy should be respected and to gain information there should be a blanket disclosure and agreement that releases. The bottom line is there should be no breach of privacy, no matter the good that can come from it. If it starts with a small breach and it is viewed as acceptable, it forms a foundation for an argument that further invasion of privacy is then viewed as warranted and thus acceptable.

2. How can your personal identifiable data be used maliciously?

My personal identifiable data can be collected and sold to companies to sell merchandise or services such as mortgage refinance, debt consolidation, credit card offers and more. This can be dangerous due to the third-party nature of the data collection and the companies responsible for the collection and sale of the information. They store the information and may or may not have proper security measures in place, leading to security issues with hacking and stealing of private information. Additionally, the collection of personal information such as social network picture galleries could also lead to job discrimination and unfair prejudice with concerns to applications for school among other things. Another concern is cctv and its role in the justice system. If artificial intelligence were to scan a surveillance camera that was in the vicinity of a crime scene, theoretically if someone were to be walking by that camera in the time frame, AI could flag you as a potential person of interest unbeknownst to you. This could be cause for concern as the investigation of crimes is conducted by investigators who can follow their own rules and draw their own conclusions to guilt or innocence. If there were wrongfully charged cases that had convictions using AI it could potentially free actual criminals that were convicted in the same manner.

3. What is the cost to society when we add more regulation?

When more regulation is added one could argue: How can science progress without access to the plethora of information hidden away? The cost could be lifesaving procedures never being discovered or devices never being created. While records are confidential and sealed from the public, there are actions that can be safely taken to gather this information in an appropriate manner. Consent forms are always acceptable; however, on a grand scale, there could be a blanket program put in place that could remove personal information from data on the public that would allow research to continue without adding a name to the record. This program could be presented to patients when visiting the doctor's office and they could be given all relevant information of the impact it could have and how their privacy remains intact.

4. What happens when we deregulate?

While arguments against regulation have been made, on the converse arguments for regulation can also be made. Rigby has collected and summarized in a journal “Ethical Dimensions of Using Artificial Intelligence in Health Care”. “Hannah R. Sullivan and Scott J. Schweikart unveil legal issues such as medical malpractice and product liability that arise with the use of “black-box” algorithms because users cannot provide a logical explanation of how the algorithm arrived at its given output.” (Rigby, 2019) This was something much deeper than the obvious considerations that relate to deregulating artificial intelligence. This is a substantial risk that comes with little to no oversight or understanding of artificial intelligence. Slight miscalculations have brought buildings, airplanes, bridges and much more toppling

down. What impact could a slight miscalculation on health care have? How many lives could be damaged or even taken if the wrong dosage is administered or prescribed by artificial intelligence.

References

Rigby, M. J. (2019). Ethical Dimensions of Using Artificial Intelligence in Health Care. *AMA Journal of Ethics*, 21(2). <https://doi.org/10.1001/amajethics.2019.121>