

Artificial Intelligence for Healthcare Quality and Patient Safety: A Scoping Review of Diagnostic, Predictive, and Decision Support Applications

From understanding the literature to finding your own research direction

Presented by Yang Xu

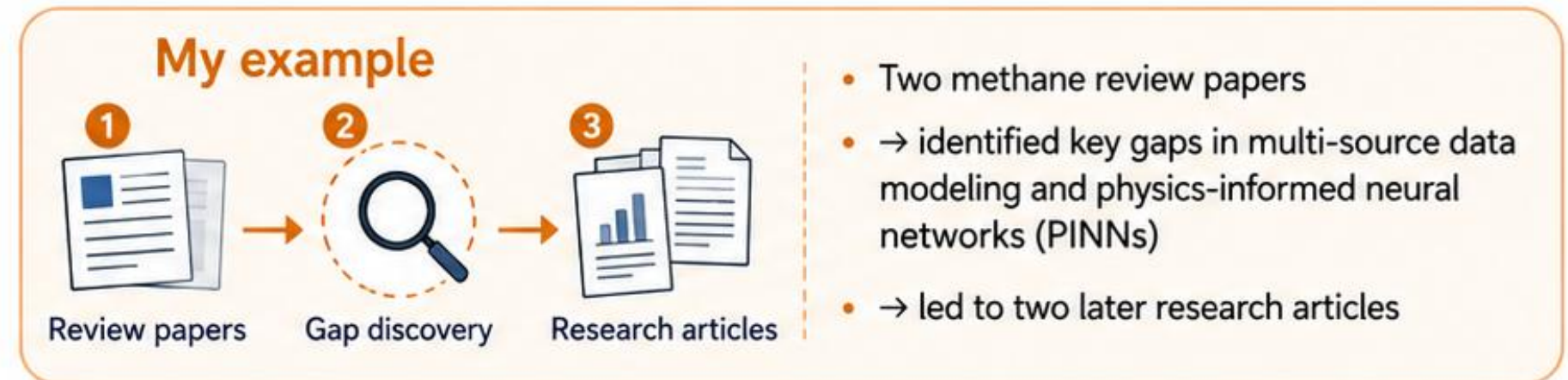
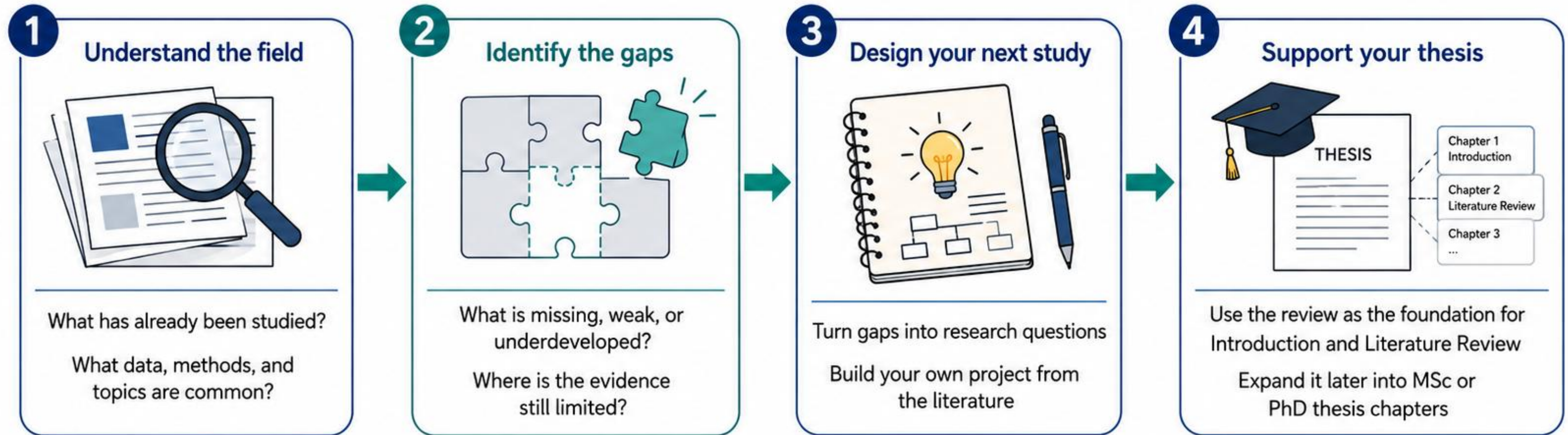
Supervised by Prof. Jude Kong

AIMM Lab Meeting

July 17, 2026

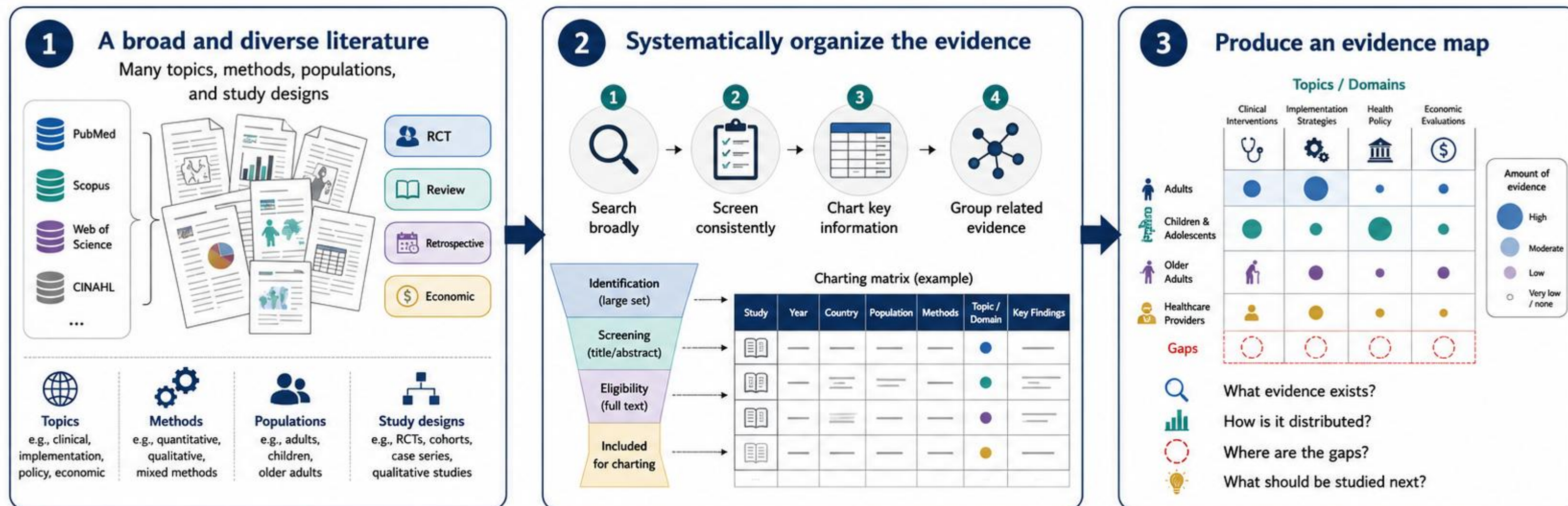


Why Start with a Review Paper



A review paper is not only a publication — it is also a tool to understand a field, find a gap, and prepare your next study.

What is a Scoping Review



Example from our review





Scoping Review or Systematic Review?

Choose the review type based on your research question

SCOPING REVIEW

Best for broad mapping questions

Use it when you want to:

- Explore a broad or emerging field
- Include different study designs
- Map concepts, methods, and evidence
- Identify gaps and future directions

Main question: How is AI used to predict or detect heart attacks, and what research gaps remain?

VS

SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

Best for focused evidence questions

Use it when you want to:

- Answer a focused research question
- Compare similar studies or interventions
- Assess study quality and risk of bias
- Estimate an effect or reach a focused conclusion

Main question: Does AI help doctors detect heart attacks more accurately than standard methods?

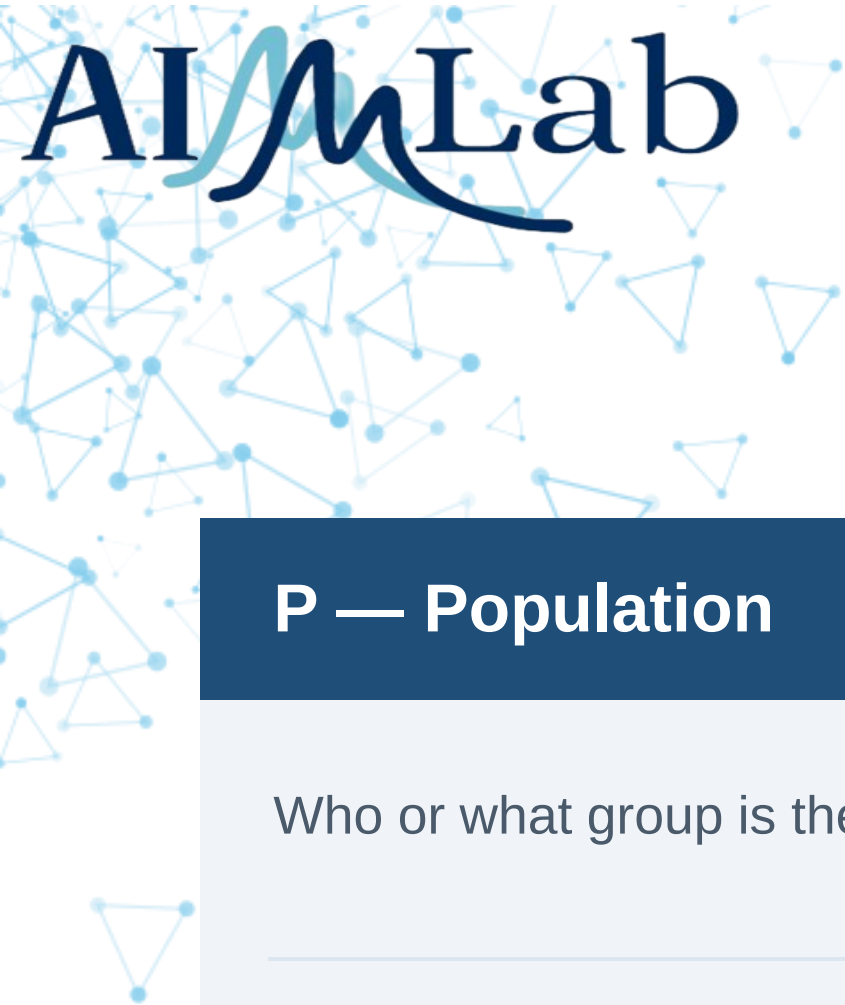
What is happening across the field? → Scoping review

Does one specific method work better? → Systematic review

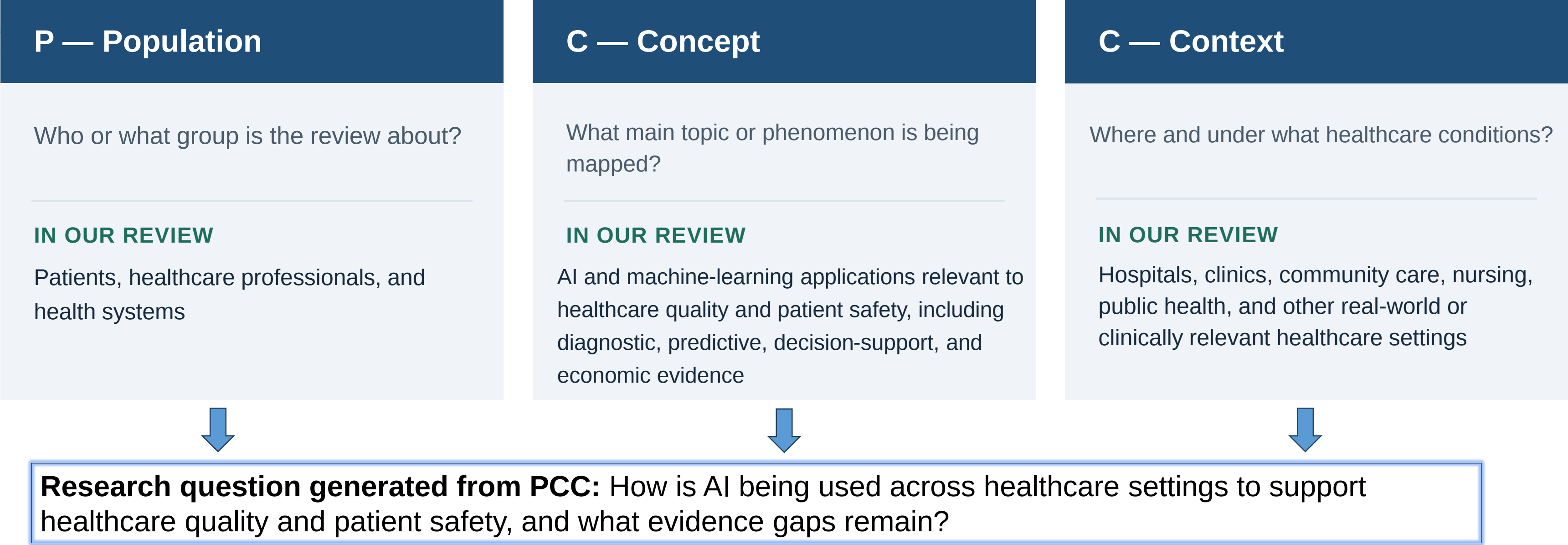


How to Write a Scoping Review

- 1 Frame the question** *PCC framework and eligibility criteria*
- 2 Build the search strategy** *Database plan and search strings*
- 3 Screen the literature** *Included records and PRISMA flow*
- 4 Extract and chart the data** *Structured charting matrix*
- 5 Map and synthesize the evidence** *Evidence maps, gaps, and themes*
- 6 Write, report, and submit** *Manuscript and appendices*



The PCC Framework



PCC → research question → eligibility criteria → Table 1



Build the Search Strategy

BLOCK 1 — AI and Machine Learning

"artificial intelligence" OR "machine learning" OR "deep learning" OR
"neural network*" OR "large language model*" OR...

OR = include similar terms

AND AND = connect different concepts

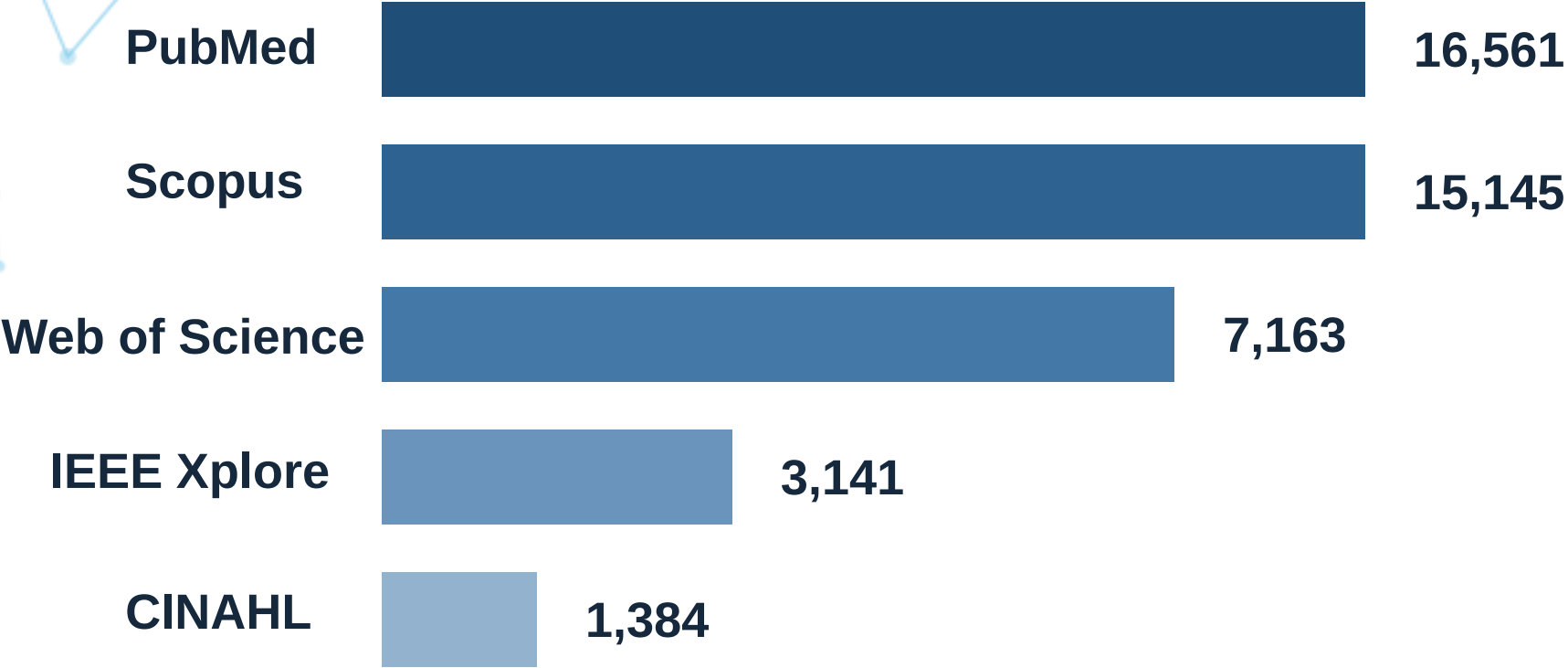
BLOCK 2 — Healthcare Quality and Patient Safety

"patient safety" OR "quality of care" OR "clinical decision support" OR
"medical error*" OR...

Full reproducible search strategies are provided in Appendix 2.



Database Selection and Search Results



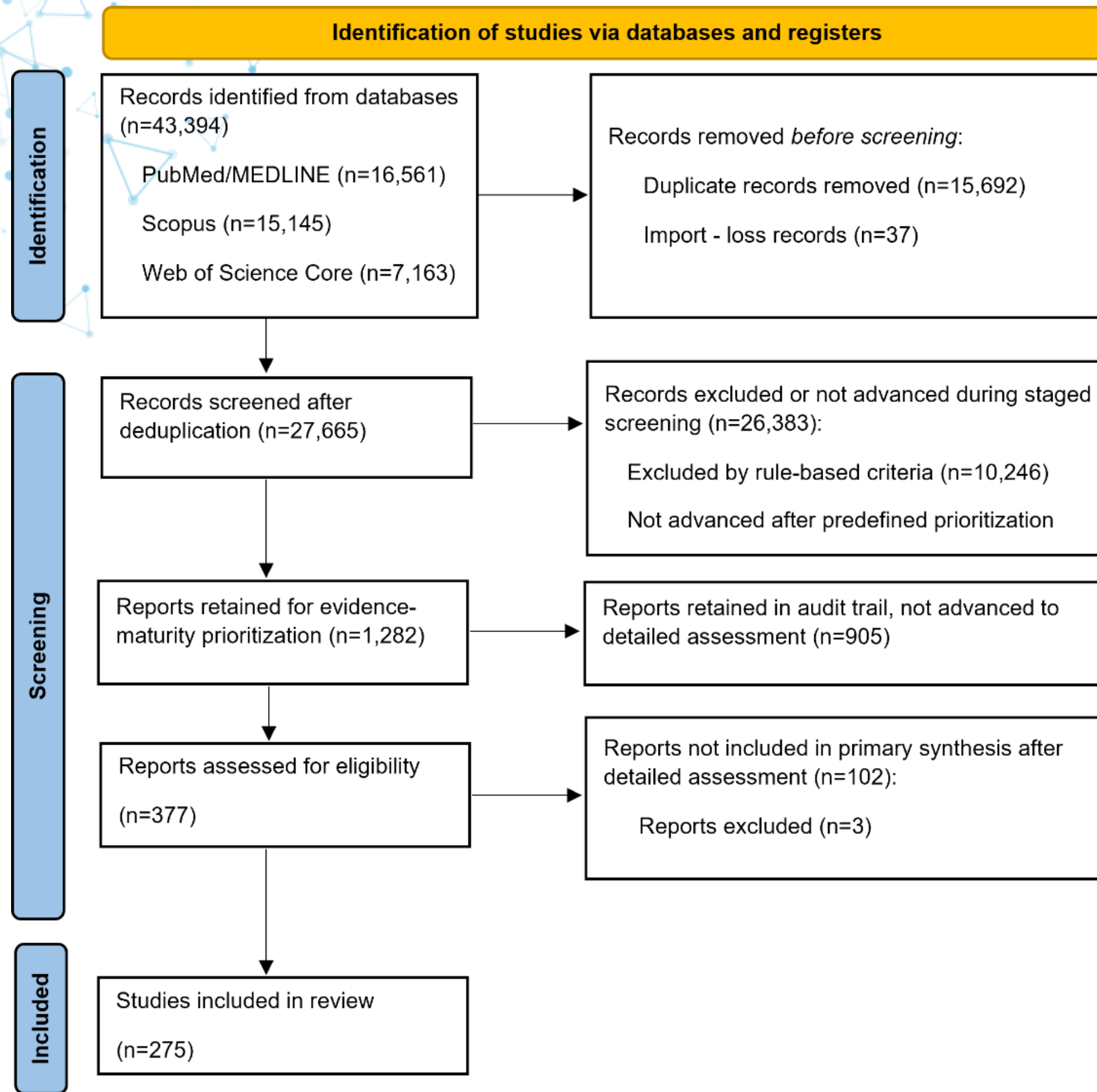
Total records identified **43,394**

Why these databases?

- PubMed : Biomedical and clinical research
- Scopus & WOS: Broad, multidisciplinary research
- IEEE Xplore: Engineering, computing, and AI
- CINAHL: Nursing

Select databases based on your review question and PCC framework.

Data Screening with the PRISMA-ScR Flow



- 1 Every record must be accounted for:**
Included, excluded, or not advanced
- 2 Record reasons at each stage:**
Keep counts and exclusion reasons during screening, not after writing.
- 3 All numbers must match:**
The PRISMA figure, manuscript, abstract, and appendices must be the same.

<https://www.prisma-statement.org/prisma-2020-flow-diagram>



Build the Charting Matrix

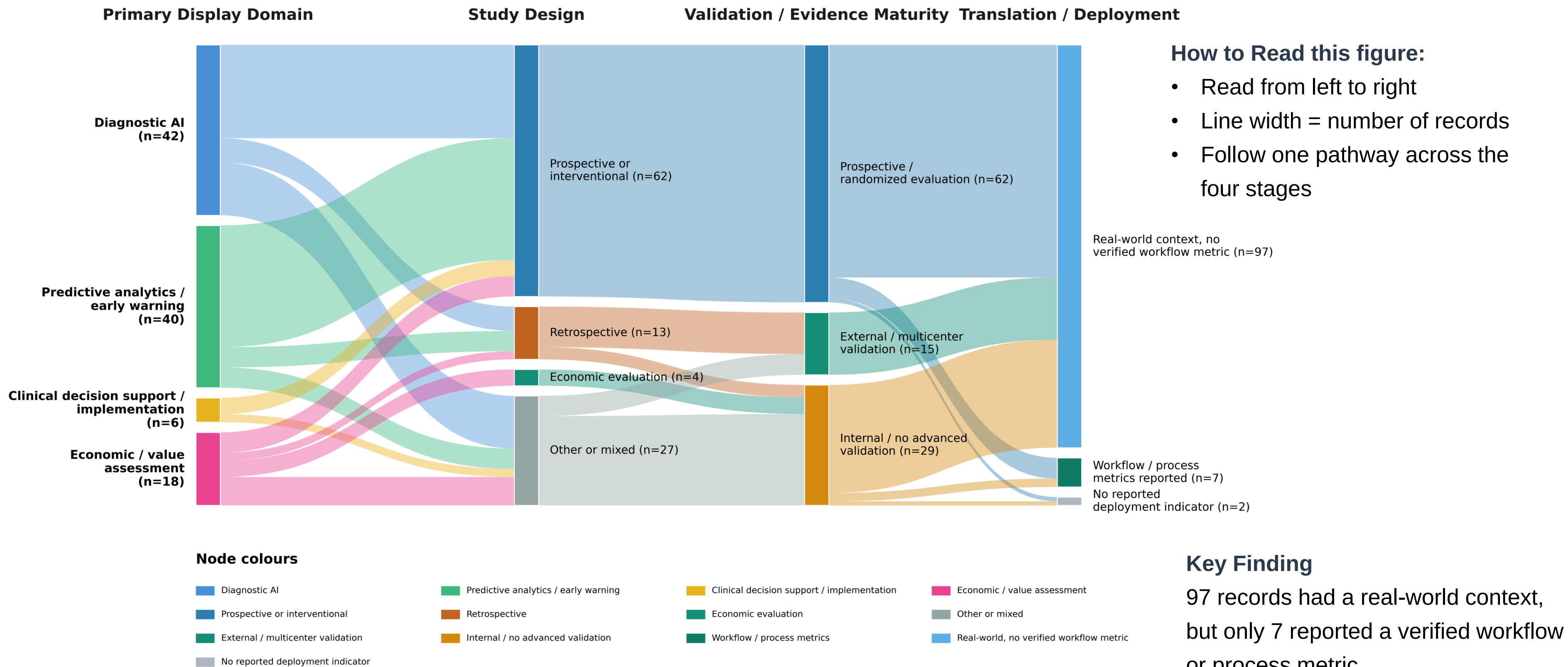
Bibliographic details	Study design / evidence type	Application domain(s)
Validation maturity	Deployment / real-world context	Workflow / process metrics
Equity / subgroup indicators	Governance / lifecycle indicators	Economic / value characteristics

Study	Design	AI domain	Validation	Real-world use	Key gap
Study A	Prospective	Predictive + CDS	External	Yes	No workflow metric
Study B	Review	Diagnostic AI	N/A	No	Limited equity reporting

One study = one row. One variable = one column.

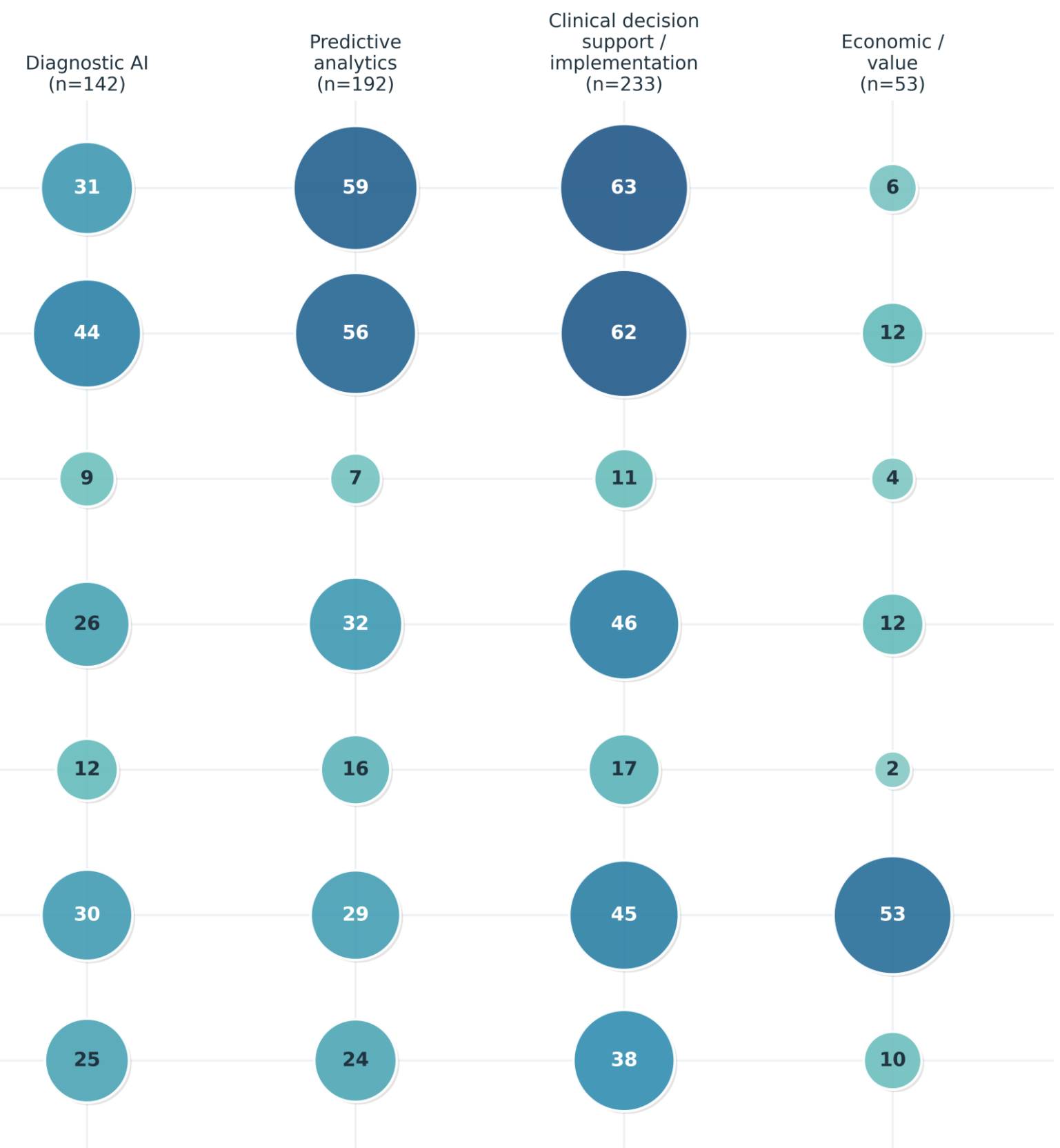
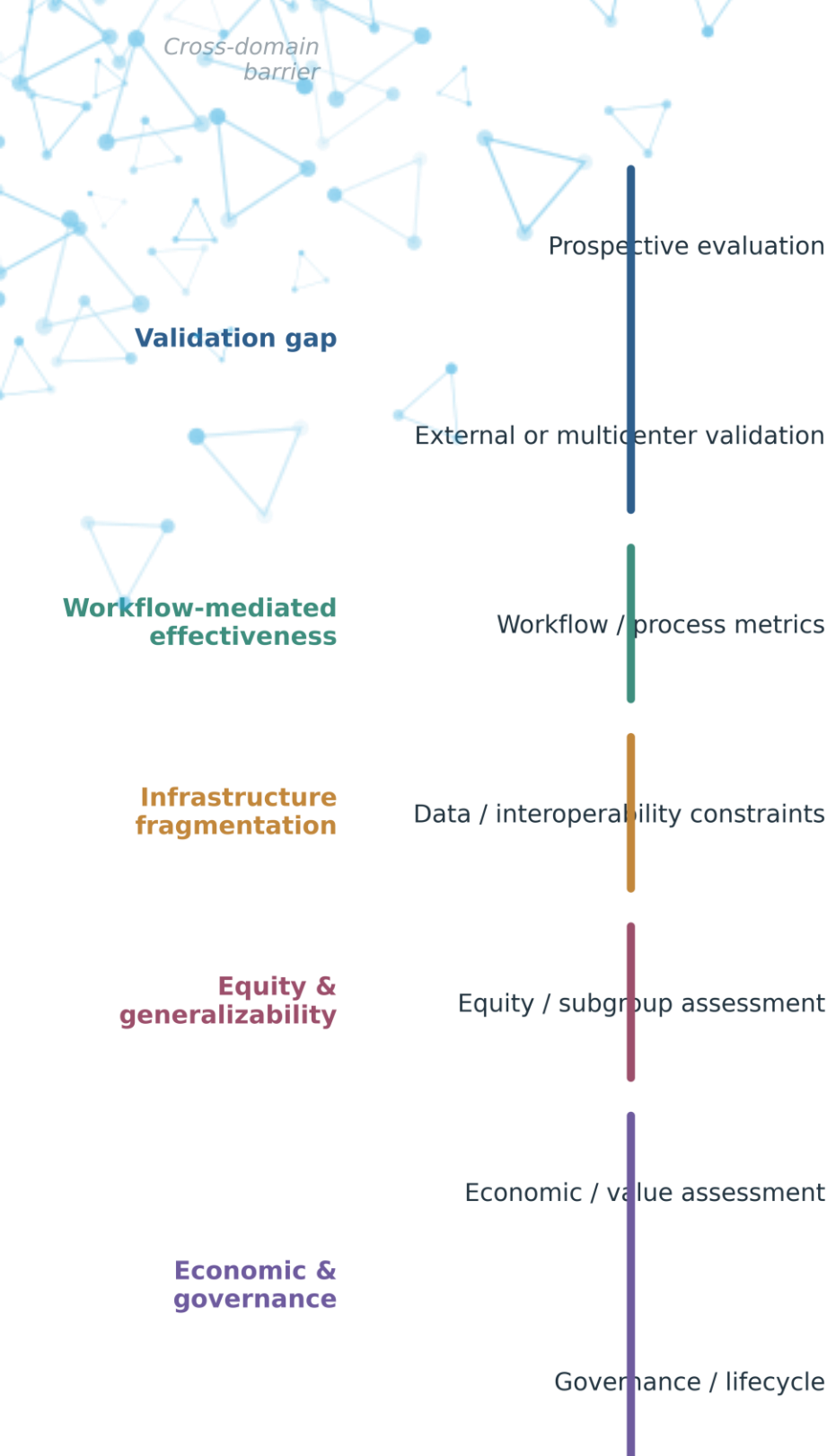


How Mature is the Evidence?





The Evidence Gap



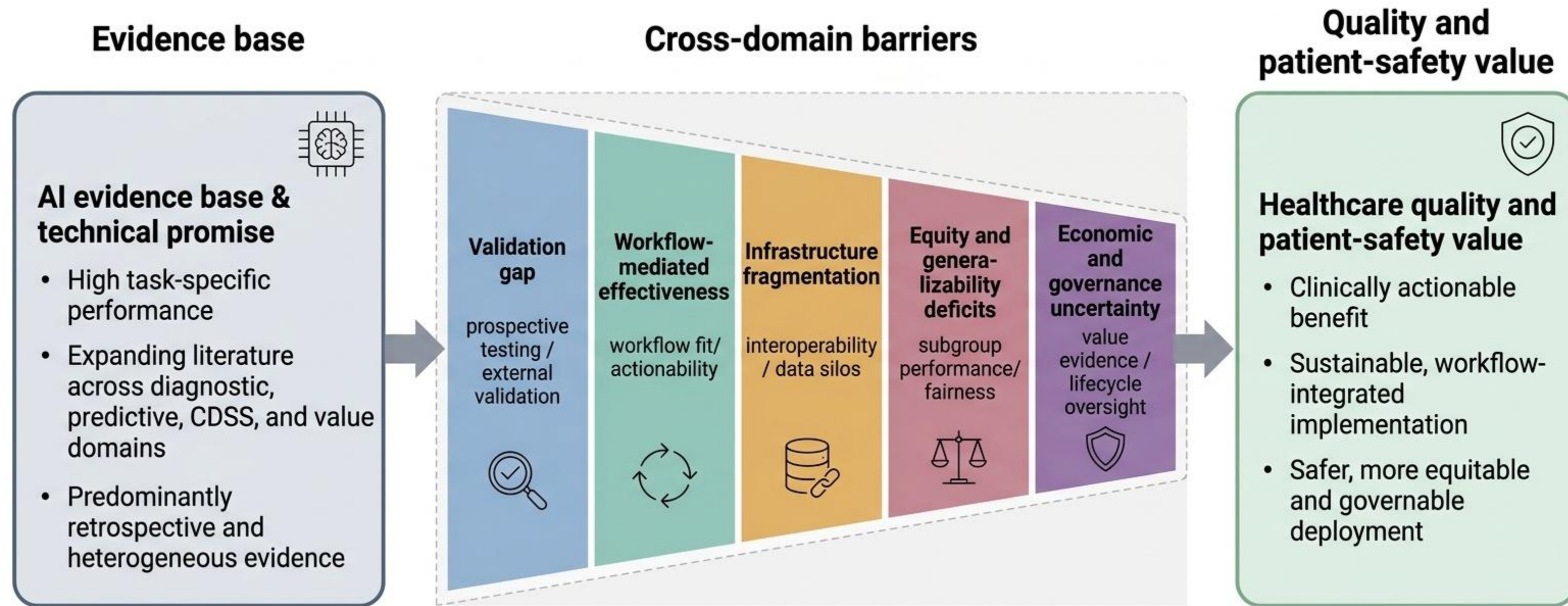
How to Read this figure:

- Columns = AI application domains
- Rows = evidence indicators
- Bubble size = number of records

Key Finding

Workflow and equity evidence was sparse across most application domains.

From Map to Synthesis — Five Cross-Domain Barriers



Good AI performance does not automatically become good healthcare.



Manuscript Structure and Reporting

Manuscript Structure

Introduction

Methods — eligibility (Table 1), sources & search, selection, charting, synthesis

Results — PRISMA flow, characteristics, domain patterns, gaps

Discussion — interpretation, implications, strengths & limitations

Conclusion — what the map means for the field

PRISMA-ScR checklist

Fill it while writing; submit it as Appendix 1

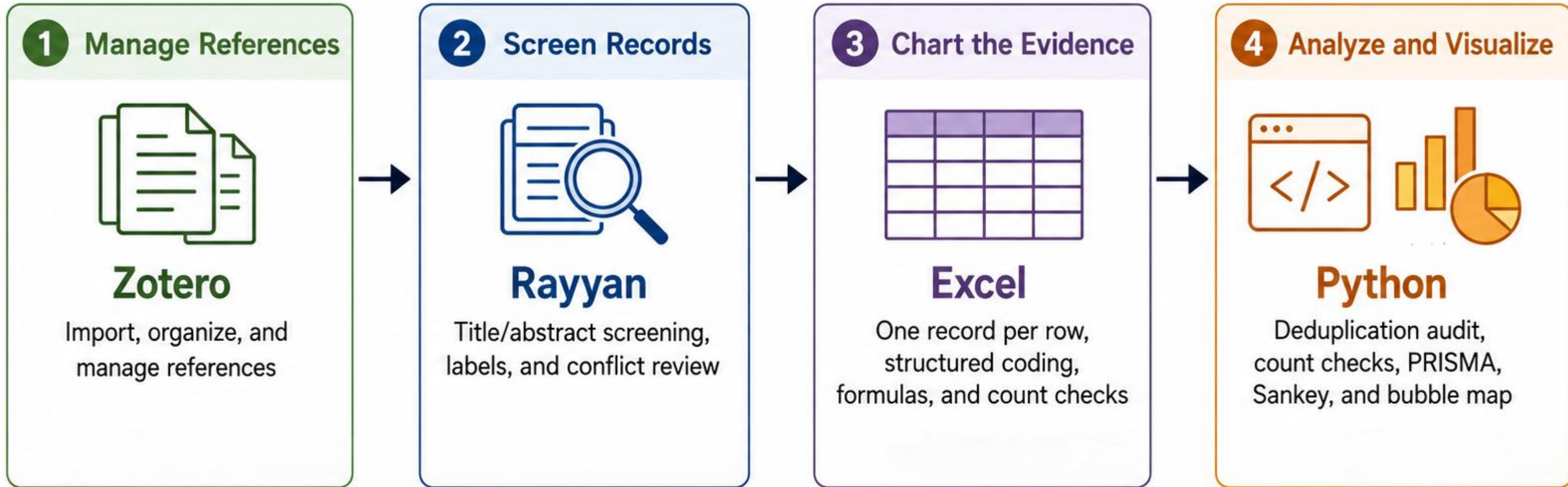
PRISMA-S search documentation

Full strings, dates, limits, exports — Appendix 2

Complete charted corpus

Row-level matrix with links for all 275 records — Appendix 3

The Toolbox



Other options

EndNote for reference management • Covidence for end-to-end review management • R for analysis and visualization



The tool matters less than a clear workflow, consistent coding, and a complete audit trail.



Multimedia Appendix 1. PRISMA-ScR Checklist			
Artificial Intelligence for Healthcare Quality and Patient Safety: A Scoping Review of Diagnostic, Predictive, and Decision Support Applications			
Section	Item	PRISMA-ScR Checklist Item	Location in Manuscript
TITLE			
Title	1	Identify the report as a scoping review.	Title page, p. 1. The full title explicitly <u>states</u> "A Scoping Review".
ABSTRACT			
Structured summary	2	Provide a structured summary that includes (as applicable) background, objectives, eligibility criteria, sources of evidence, charting methods, results, and conclusions.	Abstract, p 1-2, structured with Background, Objective, Methods, Results, and Conclusions sections.
INTRODUCTION			
Rationale	3	Describe the rationale for the review in the context of what is already known. Explain why the review questions/objectives lend themselves to a scoping review approach.	Introduction p. 2-3, which describes the translational gap in healthcare AI and the need for a cross-domain synthesis, justifying a scoping review approach.
Objectives	4	Provide an explicit statement of the questions and objectives being addressed with reference to their key elements (e.g., population or participants, concepts, and context).	Review Question under Introduction, p. 3. Explicit questions map AI evidence across diagnostic, predictive, decision-support, and economic or value-assessment domains and identify cross-domain barriers.
METHODS			
Protocol and registration	5	Indicate whether a review protocol exists; state if and where it can be accessed; and if available, provide registration information including the registration number.	Methods, Protocol, Registration, and Reporting, p. 3. Conducted following JBI methodology and reported per PRISMA-ScR; no protocol was registered.
Eligibility criteria	6	Specify characteristics of the sources of evidence used as eligibility criteria (e.g., years considered, language, and publication status) and provide a rationale.	Methods, Eligibility Criteria, P. 3-5; Table 1, p. 4-5. Criteria are specified using the Population, Concept, Context framework, including the 2017–2026 time frame, English language, and publication status.

Section	Item	PRISMA-ScR Checklist Item	Location in Manuscript
			WHO Quality of Care dimensions were used as a deductive scaffold, cross-domain barriers were developed through inductive synthesis, and figure counts were derived from row-level charting fields and count-check procedures.
RESULTS			
Selection of sources of evidence	14	Give numbers of sources of evidence screened, assessed for eligibility, and included in the review, with reasons for exclusions at each stage, ideally using a flow diagram.	Results, Study Selection and Overview, p. 8; Figure 1, p. 8-9. In total, 43,394 records identified, 27,665 records screened, 377 reports selected for detailed assessment, 275 records retained in the core charting corpus, 99 retained in the reserve corpus, and 3 excluded.
Characteristics of sources of evidence	15	For each source of evidence, present characteristics for which data were charted and provide the citations.	Results, Study Characteristics and Evidence Landscape, p. 9-10; Table 2, p. 9; Figure 2, p. 10; Multimedia Appendix 3. Characteristics of the 275-record core charting corpus are summarized in the text and visualizations, with the complete row-level charting matrix provided in Multimedia Appendix 3.
Critical appraisal within sources of evidence	16	If done, present data on critical appraisal of included sources of evidence (see item 12).	Not applicable; no formal risk-of-bias appraisal or critical-appraisal scoring was conducted, consistent with scoping review methodology. Validation maturity was charted descriptively in Methods, Methodological Characterization, p. 7 and Results, Study Characteristics and Evidence Landscape, p. 9-10.
Results of individual sources of evidence	17	For each included source of evidence, present the relevant data that <u>were</u> charted that <u>relate</u> to the review questions and objectives.	Results, Application-Domain Evidence Patterns, p. 10-11; Table 2, p. 9; Multimedia Appendix 4; Multimedia Appendix 3. Illustrative records are summarized in Multimedia Appendix 4, and the complete row-level charting matrix for the 275-record core corpus is provided in Multimedia Appendix 3.
Synthesis of results	18	Summarize and/or present the charting results as they relate to the review questions and objectives.	Results, Cross-Domain Translation Barriers, p. 12-15; Table 3, p. 12-13; Figure 3, p. 14; Discussion, Principal Findings; Figure 4, p. 15. Charting results are summarized across

Section	Item	PRISMA-ScR Checklist Item	Location in Manuscript
Information sources	7	Describe all information sources in the search (e.g., databases with dates of coverage and contact with authors to identify additional sources), as well as the date the most recent search was executed.	Methods, Information Sources and Search Strategy, p. 5-6. Five databases (PubMed/MEDLINE, Scopus, Web of Science Core Collection, IEEE Xplore, CINAHL Plus with Full-Text); searches were executed on May 18, 2026 and covered records published from January 1, 2017, to April 30, 2026.
Search	8	Present the full electronic search strategy for at least 1 database, including any limits used, such that it could be repeated.	Methods, Information Sources and Search Strategy, p. 5-6; Multimedia Appendix 2. Full search strategies for all five databases are provided in Multimedia Appendix 2.
Selection of sources of evidence	9	State the process for selecting sources of evidence (i.e., screening and eligibility) included in the scoping review.	Methods, Selection of Sources of Evidence, p. 6; Results, Study Selection and Overview, p. 8; Figure 1 and caption, pp. 8-9. Staged rule-based filtering, manual screening, evidence-maturity prioritization, detailed assessment, core corpus, reserve corpus, and exclusions are described.
Data charting process	10	Describe the methods of charting data from the included sources of evidence (e.g., calibrated forms or forms that have been tested by the team) and any processes for obtaining and confirming data from investigators.	Methods, Data Charting Process and Data Items, p. 6-7; Multimedia Appendix 3. Structured charting fields, primary charting by one reviewer with subset verification, row-level fields, and count-check procedures are reported.
Data items	11	List and define all variables for which data were sought and any assumptions and simplifications made.	Methods, Data Charting Process and Data Items, p. 6-7; Multimedia Appendix 3. Variables include application domain, study design or evidence type, validation maturity, deployment or real-world context, workflow metrics, equity or subgroup indicators, infrastructure indicators, governance or lifecycle indicators, and economic or value-assessment characteristics.
Critical appraisal of individual sources of evidence	12	If done, provide a rationale for conducting a critical appraisal of included sources of evidence; describe the methods used and how this information was used in any data synthesis.	Methods, Methodological Characterization, p. 7. No formal risk-of-bias appraisal or critical-appraisal scoring was conducted; validation maturity and reporting features were charted descriptively, with TRIPOD+AI and PROBAST used only as descriptive lenses.
Synthesis of results	13	Describe the methods of handling and summarizing the data that were charted.	Methods, Data Charting Process and Data Items, p. 6-7; Methods, Synthesis of Results, p. 7; Multimedia Appendix 3.

Section	Item	PRISMA-ScR Checklist Item	Location in Manuscript
			barriers, with Table 3 defining the barriers, Figure 3 showing indicator visibility, and Figure 4 presenting the conceptual synthesis.
DISCUSSION			
Summary of evidence	19	Summarize the main results (including an overview of concepts, themes, and types of evidence available), link to the review questions and objectives, and consider the relevance to key groups.	Discussion, Principal Findings and Interpreting the Five Barriers, p. 15-18. Summarizes evidence across domains and links to objectives.
Limitations	20	Discuss the limitations of the scoping review process.	Discussion, Strengths and Limitations, p. 19-20. Limitations include lack of prospective registration; no formal medical librarian or information-specialist consultation; single-primary-reviewer screening and charting with subset verification and no fully independent duplicate screening or duplicate data extraction; prioritization-based screening with eligible studies possibly retained in the reserve corpus; rapid charting based partly on titles, abstracts, and metadata with targeted manual verification; English-language restriction; absence of supplementary search methods; and no formal risk-of-bias appraisal or meta-analysis, consistent with scoping review methodology.
Conclusions	21	Provide a general interpretation of the results with respect to the review questions and objectives, as well as potential implications and/or next steps.	Discussion, Conclusions, p. 20. Five structural barriers; the constraint on clinical value is structural rather than technical; prerequisites for responsible adoption.
FUNDING			
Funding	22	Describe sources of funding for the included sources of evidence, as well as sources of funding for the scoping review. Describe the role of the funders of the scoping review.	Funding section, p. 21. The scoping review was supported by Canada's IDRC (Grant No. 109981-001), IDRC and FCDO (Grant No. 110554-001), and additional named grants, and the funders' roles are described. Funding sources of the individual included studies were not charted.



Appendix 2

Multimedia Appendix 2. Five-Database Search Strategy, Export Audit, Deduplication, and Screening Flow

1. Purpose and scope

This appendix documents the five-database search, the export and import audit trail, the local deduplication workflow, the staged screening workflow, and the traceability of the final core charting corpus. It is provided to support transparent reporting of the search strategy in line with the PRISMA-S extension and to allow each search component to be reproduced. Searches were executed on 2026-05-18 and covered records published from January 1, 2017, to April 30, 2026.

2. Databases searched and record counts before deduplication

Database	Platform	Search field/mode	Date range	Language	Document/content type	Hits
PubMed/MEDLINE	PubMed	MeSH Major Topic + title/abstract	2017-01-01 to 2026-04-30	English	Editorials, comments, letters, news, and animal-only records are excluded by the filter	16,561
Scopus	Scopus	TITLE-ABS-KEY	2017-01-01 to 2026-04-30	English	Article + Review (main) and Conference Paper (supplementary)	15,145
Web of Science Core Collection	Web of Science	Topic Search (TS)	2017-01-01 to 2026-04-30	English	Article + Review	7,163
IEEE Xplore	IEEE Xplore	Document Title + Abstract	2017-01-01 to 2026-04-30	English	Conferences, Journals, Early Access; books/magazines/standards/courses excluded	3,141
CINAHL Plus with Full Text	EBSCOhost	Title + Abstract	2017-01-01 to 2026-04-30	English	No source-type restriction at the search stage	1,384
Total						43,394

3. Publication-type filtering across databases

Publication-type exclusions were implemented differently across databases because publication-type indexing and export fields are not equivalent across platforms. PubMed/MEDLINE provides controlled publication-type tags, so editorials, comments, letters, and news records were excluded directly in the PubMed query. In Scopus, Web of Science, IEEE Xplore, and CINAHL, equivalent publication-type exclusions were not applied at the search-string stage because field definitions and indexing were less consistent across platforms. Instead, noneligible publication types were handled uniformly during the staged screening workflow, which excluded editorials, commentaries, letters, news items, books, errata, retracted publications, and short conference abstracts without sufficient methods or results.

4. Supplementary search sources

Forward-citation chasing and the International HTA Database were considered as supplementary search sources but were not implemented as logged formal search sources for this review. They are therefore not described as part of the formal five-database search corpus. Background and consensus references identified outside the formal search were used only for contextual discussion and are distinguished from the charted evidence corpus throughout the manuscript.

5. Export and import audit

Identified-record counts for the PRISMA flow use database hit counts. Local deduplication used parsed and imported records. The only retained discrepancy between identified and parsed records was a documented 37-record difference in the Scopus main-search export and import.

Database/source	Hits	Parsed/imported	Difference	Notes
PubMed/MEDLINE	16,561	16,561	0	Exported in three non-overlapping segments due to export size limits.
Scopus	15,145	15,108	-37	Main article/review search imported 37 fewer records than database hits; discrepancy retained in audit log.
Web of Science	7,163	7,163	0	Database hit count used for PRISMA identification.
IEEE Xplore	3,141	3,141	0	RIS citation export with citation and abstract fields when available.
CINAHL Plus with Full Text	1,384	1,384	0	EBSCOhost full-result RIS export.
Total	43,394	43,357	-37	The 37-record difference corresponds to the Scopus export/import discrepancy.

6. Database-specific export segmentation

6.1 PubMed/MEDLINE export segments

Segment	History query	Hits	Export file
1	#1 AND (2017/01/01 : 2021/12/31)	4,964	PubMed_MEDLINE_2017_2021.nbib
2	#3 NOT #2	5,334	PubMed_MEDLINE_2022_2024_nooverlap.nbib
3	#4 NOT (#2 OR #5)	6,263	PubMed_MEDLINE_2025_2026_JanApr_nooverlap.nbib
Total		16,561	Segment total equals full-range hit count

6.2 Scopus export batches

Batch	Document type	Year(s)	Hits
Main 2017	Article; Review	2017	196
Main 2018	Article; Review	2018	307
Main 2019	Article; Review	2019	446
Main 2020	Article; Review	2020	626
Main 2021	Article; Review	2021	791
Main 2022	Article; Review	2022	970
Main 2023	Article; Review	2023	1,212
Main 2024	Article; Review	2024	1,781
Main 2025	Article; Review	2025	3,202
Main 2026	Article; Review	2026	2,025
Main total	Article; Review	2017-2026	11,556
CP supplementary	Conference paper	2017-2026	3,589
Scopus total	Article; Review; Conference paper	2017-2026	15,145

6.3 Web of Science export batches

Year	Hits	Year	Hits
2017	81	2022	613
2018	131	2023	759
2019	200	2024	1,019
2020	325	2025	2,288
2021	492	2026	1,255
Total			7,163

6.4 IEEE Xplore and CINAHL export notes

IEEE Xplore was exported as RIS citation files with citation and abstract fields when available. The final post-filter result count and the imported count were both 3,141. CINAHL Plus with Full Text was exported as a single RIS file using the EBSCOhost full-result export; the database hit count and imported count were both 1,384.

7. Complete search strategies

7.1 PubMed/MEDLINE (search date 2026-05-18)

((("Artificial Intelligence"[Majr] OR "Machine Learning"[Majr] OR "Deep Learning"[Majr] OR "Neural Networks, Computer"[Majr] OR "artificial intelligence"[tiab] OR "machine learning"[tiab] OR "deep learning"[tiab] OR neural network*[tiab] OR "large language model"[tiab] OR "large language models"[tiab] OR "foundation model"[tiab] OR "foundation models"[tiab]) AND ("Quality of Health Care"[Majr] OR "Patient Safety"[Majr] OR "Decision Support Systems, Clinical"[Majr] OR "patient safety"[tiab] OR "quality of care"[tiab] OR "healthcare quality"[tiab] OR "health care quality"[tiab] OR "clinical decision support"[tiab] OR "medical error"[tiab] OR "medical errors"[tiab])) AND ("2017/01/01"[dp] : "2026/04/30"[dp]) AND english[la] NOT (animals[mh] NOT humans[mh]) NOT (editorial[pt] OR comment[pt] OR letter[pt] OR news[pt]))

7.2 Scopus main search (Article + Review)

TITLE-ABS-KEY ((("artificial intelligence" OR "machine learning" OR "deep learning" OR "neural network" OR "neural networks" OR "large language model" OR "large language models" OR "foundation model" OR "foundation models") AND ("patient safety" OR "quality of care" OR "healthcare quality" OR "health care quality" OR "clinical decision support" OR "medical error" OR "medical errors" OR "medication error" OR "medication errors")) AND PUBYEAR > 2016 AND PUBYEAR < 2027 AND (LIMIT-TO (DOCTYPE , "ar") OR LIMIT-TO (DOCTYPE , "re")) AND LIMIT-TO (LANGUAGE , "English"))

7.3 Scopus supplementary search (Conference Paper)

TITLE-ABS-KEY ((("artificial intelligence" OR "machine learning" OR "deep learning" OR "neural network" OR "neural networks" OR "large language model" OR "large language models" OR "foundation model" OR "foundation models") AND ("patient safety" OR "quality of care" OR "healthcare quality" OR "health care quality" OR "clinical decision support" OR "medical error" OR "medical errors" OR "medication error" OR "medication errors"))

Appendix 3 Charting Matrix

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
Record_No	Screening_id	DB	Title	Authors	Year	Journal Name	Publication Type	DOI_URL	PMID	Primary_source URL fo
1	JMIR-0006	CINAHL	Integrating Artificial Intelligence into Breast Cancer Histopathology: Toward Improved Diagnosis and Prognosis	Proj Faa, Gavino; Lai, Eleonora; Cau, Flaviana; Coghe, Ferdinando; Rugge, M	2026	Cancers	JOUR	https://doi.org/10.3390/cancers18071184		https://doi.org/10.3390/cancers18071184
2	JMIR-00045	CINAHL	Artificial Intelligence Algorithms for Insulin Management and Hypoglycemia Prevention in Hospitalized Patients	Faulds, Eileen R.; Rayan, Melanie Natasha; Mlachak, Matthew; Dungu, J	2026	Diabetology	JOUR	https://doi.org/10.3390/diabetology7010019		https://doi.org/10.3390/diabetology7010019
3	JMIR-00056	CINAHL	AI-driven clinical decision support systems: Revolutionizing medication selection and personalized drug therapy	Khude, Hrishikesh; Shende, Pravin	2025	Advances in Integrative Medicine	JOUR	https://doi.org/10.1016/j.aimed.2025.100529		https://doi.org/10.1016/j.aimed.2025.100529
4	JMIR-00082	CINAHL	The role of artificial intelligence in wound care: applications, evidence and future directions.	Chadwick, Paul	2025	Wounds International	JOUR			https://woundsinternational.com/journal-articles/tl
5	JMIR-00093	CINAHL	Artificial intelligence in emergency department triage: a scoping review on workload reduction and patient satisfaction	Kim, Seoyoung; Nam, Soo-Hyun; Lee, Jungmin	2025	Journal of Korean Biological Nursing Science	JOUR	https://doi.org/10.7586/jkbns.25.045		https://doi.org/10.7586/jkbns.25.045
6	JMIR-00095	CINAHL	Integrating Artificial Intelligence into Perinatal Care Pathways: A Scoping Review of Reviews of Applications	El Arab, Rabie Adel; Al Moosa, Omayma Abdulaziz; Albahrani, Zahra	2025	Nursing Reports	JOUR	https://doi.org/10.3390/nursrep15080281		https://doi.org/10.3390/nursrep15080281
7	JMIR-00125	CINAHL	Investigating the Role of Artificial Intelligence in Pediatric Emergencies: A Narrative Review.	Sadeghinasab, Javad; Atarodi, Zeynong	2025	Journal of Pediatrics Review	JOUR	https://doi.org/10.32598/jpr.13.2.1244.1		https://doi.org/10.32598/jpr.13.2.1244.1
8	JMIR-00737	IEEE Xplore	A Novel Interpretable Deep-Learning-Based System for Triage Prediction in the Emergency Department: A Case Study	-C. Leung, Y. -T. Lin; D. -Y. Hong, C. -L. Tsai; C. -H. Huang; L. -C	2021	2021 IEEE International Conference on Systems, Man, & Cybernetics	CONF	https://doi.org/10.1109/smcs52423.2021.9658729		https://doi.org/10.1109/smcs52423.2021.9658729
9	JMIR-01404	IEEE Xplore	A Framework for Automated Diagnosis and Management of Autoimmune Disorders with Neural Networks	L. Natrayan; S. Socrates; G. B. Bharathi; S. Aluvula	2024	2024 International Conference on Advancements in Computing	CONF	https://doi.org/10.1109/assic60049.2024.10507903		https://doi.org/10.1109/assic60049.2024.10507903
10	JMIR-01704	IEEE Xplore	Systematic Literature Review on Knowledge Graph for Clinical Decision Support Systems	E. Hazmi; G. Besbes; S. B. A. B. Lamine; N. B. B. Saoud; H. Baazaoui	2025	2025 IEEE International Conference on Big Data (BigData)	CONF	https://doi.org/10.1109/bigdata66926.2025.11401112		https://doi.org/10.1109/bigdata66926.2025.11401112
11	JMIR-01715	IEEE Xplore	AI Powered Decision Support Systems for Healthcare Enhancing Diagnosis and Treatment with Deep Learning	Lea M. R. Kale; A. H. Mutlag; S. P. N. H. Al-Muraad; H. S. Mahdi; S. Mu	2025	2025 International Conference on Intelligent Communication	CONF	https://doi.org/10.1109/icicke65317.2025.11136681		https://doi.org/10.1109/icicke65317.2025.11136681
12	JMIR-01918	IEEE Xplore	Lightweight Seizure Prediction via Cross-Modal Knowledge Distillation from Multi-Channel to Single-Channel Models	X. Zhang; J. Chen; K. Ye; Y. She; X. Xu; L. Zhong	2025	2025 17th International Conference on Signal Processing	CONF	https://doi.org/10.1109/icsps66615.2025.11347741		https://doi.org/10.1109/icsps66615.2025.11347741
13	JMIR-02047	IEEE Xplore	The Role of AI-Driven Support Systems in Reducing Nurse Turnover: A Systematic Review of Effectiveness	S. Y. Lee; E. X. Tan	2025	2025 14th International Conference on Information Technology	CONF	https://doi.org/10.1109/cita64455.2025.11198744		https://doi.org/10.1109/cita64455.2025.11198744
14	JMIR-02066	IEEE Xplore	Advanced Breast Cancer Diagnosis Using MoEffNet: Integrating EfficientNet Features and Expert Network	N. Jashwanth; N. Thanuja	2025	2025 2nd International Conference on Software, Systems, and Services	CONF	https://doi.org/10.1109/ssitcom66133.2025.11342017		https://doi.org/10.1109/ssitcom66133.2025.11342017
15	JMIR-02193	IEEE Xplore	Uncertainty-Aware Ensemble Learning for Cardiovascular Risk Assessment: A Comparative Study with Traditional Models	C. A. A. Akilandeswari	2025	2025 9th International Conference on Electronics, Communications, and Informatics	CONF	https://doi.org/10.1109/iceca6444.2025.11383284		https://doi.org/10.1109/iceca6444.2025.11383284
16	JMIR-02265	IEEE Xplore	Heart Failure in the Obese Population: Overcoming Diagnostic Barriers with Artificial Intelligence-Driven Models	D. R. Kumar; M. A. Shamsudeen	2025	2025 International Conference on Recent Innovations in Engineering	CONF	https://doi.org/10.1109/icriset64803.2025.11252431		https://doi.org/10.1109/icriset64803.2025.11252431
17	JMIR-02767	IEEE Xplore	RBXRT++: A New Data-Driven Approach for Detecting Alzheimer's and Cognitive Decline	M. M. T. G. Manik; R. Rahman; A. F. Tasnim; S. I. Nilima; S. Yeasmin	2025	2025 5th International Conference on Electrical, Computer, and Systems Engineering	CONF	https://doi.org/10.1109/icecet63943.2025.11472184		https://doi.org/10.1109/icecet63943.2025.11472184
18	JMIR-03049	IEEE Xplore	A Deep AI-Orchestrated Ensemble Architecture for End-to-End Pharmacy Automation with Error-Aware Feedback	M. Stephen; T. Mary Mathew	2026	2026 5th International Conference on Sentiment Analysis	CONF	https://doi.org/10.1109/icsadid67539.2026.11451897		https://doi.org/10.1109/icsadid67539.2026.11451897
19	JMIR-03218	IEEE Xplore	Prediction of Anesthesia Depth and Early Detection of State Transitions Using EEG-Derived Features	T. Schmierer; T. Li; D. Wu; Y. Li	2026	IEEE Transactions on Instrumentation and Measurement	JOUR	https://doi.org/10.1109/tim.2026.3659621		https://doi.org/10.1109/tim.2026.3659621
20	JMIR-03413	PubMed/MEDLINE	Radiomics for precision medicine: Current challenges, future prospects, and the proposal of a new framework	Ibrahim, A.; Primakov, S.; Beuque, M.; Woodruff, H C; Halilaj, I; Wu, G	2021	Methods (San Diego, Calif.)	Journal Article; Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't; Review	https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ymeth.2020.05.022	32504782	https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ymeth.2020.05.022
21	JMIR-03582	PubMed/MEDLINE	Improved patient satisfaction and diagnostic accuracy in skin diseases with a Visual Clinical Decision Support System	Breitbar, Eckhard W.; Choudhury, Kohelia; Andersen, Anders Daniel; G	2020	PloS one	Journal Article; Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't	https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0235410	32726308	https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0235410
22	JMIR-03802	PubMed/MEDLINE	A Real-Time Early Warning System for Monitoring Inpatient Mortality Risk: Prospective Study Using Electronic Health Records	Ye, Chengyin; Wang, Oliver; Liu, Modi; Zheng, Le; Xia, Minjie; Hao, S	2019	Journal of medical Internet research	Journal Article; Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't</			

File

Edit

View

Tools

Help

00_Raw_PubMed

My Library

Recently Read

JMIR_AI_Scoping_Review_Sear...

00_Raw_CINAHL

00_Raw_IEEE

00_Raw_PubMed

00_Raw_Scopus

00_Raw_Web_of_Science

01_All_Imported

02_Duplicates_Checked

03_Title_Abstract_Screening

04_Full_Text_Assessment

05_Final_Included

06_Excluded_Records

07_Background_References

SLR AI healthcare

My Publications

Duplicate Items

Unfiled Items

Retracted Items

Trash

Group Libraries

GHG Emission Modelling with...

Title

Creator

'Bad manners'-refocusing on 'bedside manner' as a core professional behaviour for doctors

Patel and Wyse

$\mathtt{Deepri}$: A Convolutional Net for Medical Records.

Nguyen et al.

($\cdot$)This paper has been handled by associate editor Tony Sze.The application of novel connected vehicles emulated data on real-time crash potential prediction for arterials.

Li et al.

2-Dimensional Echocardiographic Global Longitudinal Strain With Artificial Intelligence Using Open Data From a UK-Wide Collaborative.

Stowell et al.

3-D Neural denoising for low-dose Coronary CT Angiography (CCTA).

Green et al.

3D fluorescence microscopy data synthesis for segmentation and benchmarking.

Eschweiler et al.

3D matting: A benchmark study on soft segmentation method for pulmonary nodules applied in computed tomography.

Wang et al.

3D-MICE: integration of cross-sectional and longitudinal imputation for multi-analyte longitudinal clinical data.

Luo et al.

3DBench: A scalable benchmark for object and scene-level instruction-tuning of 3D large language models.

Hu et al.

4. Knowledge-Based IT Support.

12-Lead ECG Reconstruction Based on Data From the First Limb Lead.

Savostin et al.

(18)F-FDG PET/CT Radiomics-Based Multimodality Fusion Model for Preoperative Individualized Noninvasive Prediction of Peritoneal Metastasis in Advanced Gastric Cancer.

Chen et al.

(18)F-FDG PET/CT-based deep learning models and a clinical-metabolic nomogram for predicting high-grade patterns in lung adenocarcinoma.

Guo et al.

21st century critical care medicine: An overview.

Padte et al.

30-Day Risk Score for Mortality and Stroke in Patients with Carotid Artery Stenosis Using Artificial Intelligence Based Carotid Plaque Morphology.

Patel et al.

[177Lu]Lu-PSMA extravasation: from quantitative imaging to clinical guidelines.

Salvadori et al.

2018 n2c2 shared task on adverse drug events and medication extraction in electronic health records.

Henry et al.

2019 John M. Eisenberg Patient Safety and Quality Awards: A Model Cell for Transformational Redesign of Sepsis Identification and Treatment: Aligning Digital Tools with Innovative Workflows.

Delaveris et al.

2020 ACR Presidential Address: Quality, Ownership, and Our Role as Physicians.

Monticciolo

2020 Frank Stinchfield Award: Identifying who will fail following irrigation and debridement for prosthetic joint infection.

Shohat et al.

2024 transplant AI symposium: key AI models shaping the future of transplant care.

Koivu et al.

A 10-item Fugl-Meyer Motor Scale Based on Machine Learning.

Lin et al.

A 12-hospital prospective evaluation of a clinical decision support prognostic algorithm based on logistic regression as a form of machine learning to facilitate decision making for patients with suspected CO...

Lupei et al.

A bag-of-paths framework for network data analysis.

Françoisse et al.

A Bayesian Active Learning Experimental Design for Inferring Signaling Networks.

Ness et al.

A Bayesian active learning platform for scalable combination drug screens.

Tosh et al.

A Bayesian Approach to the G-Formula via Iterative Conditional Regression.

Liu et al.

A Bayesian assessment of occupational health surveillance in workers exposed to silica in the energy and construction industry.

Abad et al.

A Bayesian classification model for discriminating common infectious diseases in Zhejiang province, China.

Li et al.

A Bayesian convolutional neural network-based generalized linear model.

Jeon et al.

A Bayesian hidden Potts mixture model for analyzing lung cancer pathology images.

Li et al.

A Bayesian machine learning approach for drug target identification using diverse data types.

Madhukar et al.

A Bayesian mathematical model of motor and cognitive outcomes in Parkinson's disease.

Hayete et al.

A Bayesian Network Approach for Friedreich Ataxia Severity Classification using Probability Modelling.

Dissanayake et al.

A Bayesian Network model of pregnancy outcomes for England and Wales.

McLachlan et al.

A Bayesian network-based predictive model for postoperative delirium following coronary artery bypass grafting.

Xu et al.

A Bayesian neural network approach to compare the spectral information from nasal pressure and thermistor airflow in the automatic sleep apnea severity estimation.

Gutierrez-Tobal et al.

A Belief Rule Based Expert System to Assess Tuberculosis under Uncertainty.

Hossain et al.

A benchmark bone marrow aspirate smear dataset and a multi-scale cell detection model for the diagnosis of hematological disorders.

Su et al.

A benchmark dataset and case study for Chinese medical question intent classification.

Chen et al.

A benchmark for automatic medical consultation system: frameworks, tasks and datasets.

Chen et al.

A benchmark for neural network robustness in skin cancer classification.

Maron et al.

A benchmark for prediction of psychiatric multimorbidity from resting EEG data in a large pediatric sample.

Langer et al.

A benchmark of expert-level academic questions to assess AI capabilities.

Info

Citation Key

luo3DMICEIntegrationCrossectional2018

Item Type

Journal Article

Title

3D-MICE: integration of cross-sectional and longitudinal imputation for multi-analyte longitudinal clinical data.

Author

Luo, Yuan

Author

Szolovits, Peter

Author

Dighe, Anand S.

Author

Baron, Jason M.

Publication

Journal of the American Medical Informatics Association : JAMIA

Publisher

Place

England

Date

2018 Jun 1

Volume

25

Issue

6

Section

Part Number

Part Title

Pages

645-653

Series

Series Title

Series Text

Journal Abbr

J Am Med Inform Assoc

DOI

10.1093/jamia/ocx133

URL

Accessed

PMID

29202205

PMCID

PMC7646951

ISSN

1527-974X 1067-5027

Archive

Loc. in Archive

Short Title

Language

eng

Library Catalog

Call Number

License

Extra

Date Added

2026-05-18, 7:03:44 p.m.

Modified

2026-05-20, 2:24:32 p.m.

Abstract

OBJECTIVE: A key challenge in clinical data mining is that most clinical datasets contain missing data. Since many commonly used machine learning algorithms require complete datasets (no missing data), clinical analytic approaches often entail an imputation

-GAN -omics :privacy

*Abbreviated Injury Scale

*Abbreviations as Topic

*Abdomen/diagnostic imaging

*Abdominal Injuries/diagnosis/epidemi...

*Abdominal Neoplasms/diagnostic ima...

*Abdominal Pain/etiology

Filter Tags



Thank you!

Q & A



UNIVERSITY OF
TORONTO



GLOBAL SOUTH
AI4PEP NETWORK

SUD GLOBAL
RÉSEAU AI4PEP



AFRICA
CANADA
ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE
& DATA INNOVATION
CONSORTIUM

Dalla Lana

School of Public Health

munk school
OF GLOBAL AFFAIRS & PUBLIC POLICY