International Journal for Multidisciplinary Research (IJFMR)
E-ISSN: 2582-2160 • Website: www.ijfmr.com • Email: editor@ijfmr.com

Artificial Medical Intelligence (A.M.I)

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Abstract

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is steadily transforming modern healthcare by enabling machines to sense, interpret, and respond intelligently to human needs. The proposed project, A.M.I. (AI-Based Medical Intelligence), introduces an advanced medical companion that can communicate naturally with users through speech, facial expressions, and emotional feedback. Unlike conventional digital assistants, A.M.I. combines the power of computer vision, natural language processing, and machine learning to deliver a personalized and empathetic healthcare experience.The system uses Gemini Flash 2.0 to comprehend natural conversations, extract intent, and maintain contextual understanding throughout user interaction. Simultaneously, OpenCV and DeepFace frameworks analyze real-time facial data to recognize emotional states such as stress, sadness, or fatigue. When signs of distress are detected, the system automatically triggers emergency procedures using the Twilio API, which can notify healthcare professionals or family members. These responses are generated within seconds, ensuring timely medical intervention.A.M.I. also incorporates predictive intelligence that evaluates user-reported symptoms and medical data to provide potential diagnostic insights. By referencing medical databases and using trained ML models, it suggests precautionary measures and health recommendations tailored to individual users. All interactions and health records are stored securely in encrypted databases, maintaining strict confidentiality and user trust.The core objective of this project is to build an empathetic, context-aware, and proactive AI healthcare platform capable of supporting patients even in the absence of human supervision. Experimental evaluations indicate that the system achieves high accuracy in emotion recognition and response generation, demonstrating its potential as a reliable real-time medical support tool. Ultimately, A.M.I. represents a step toward integrating emotional intelligence with medical science — bridging the gap between technology and compassionate healthcare.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Medical Assistant, Emotion Recognition, Gemini Flash 2.0, DeepFace, Twilio API, Predictive Healthcare

1. Introduction

1.1 Context — The Rise of Artificial Intelligence in Healthcare

The global healthcare landscape is undergoing a massive digital transformation, driven by advancements in Artificial Intelligence (AI), data analytics, and automation. From predictive diagnostics to telemedicine and personalized treatment planning, AI has begun to reshape nearly every aspect of patient care. Modern hospitals and clinics are increasingly adopting intelligent systems capable of analyzing vast amounts of medical data in real time, improving decision-making accuracy and operational efficiency.Within this rapidly evolving ecosystem, there is a growing focus on human–AI interaction —

creating systems that not only compute and analyze but also communicate empathetically with patients. The ability to interpret human expressions, tone, and context has become central to next-generation healthcare systems. Despite remarkable progress, most existing digital healthcare tools remain transactional rather than interactive, focusing solely on data collection and symptom tracking rather than emotional engagement or personalized dialogue.This emerging gap has inspired the development of A.M.I. (AI-Based Medical Intelligence) — an intelligent, emotionally aware healthcare companion that integrates speech, vision, and medical data processing into one unified, human-like interface.

1.2 Problem Statement — The Limitations of Current Digital Healthcare Systems

While a variety of AI-driven health applications exist today, they often function as isolated tools with limited real-time adaptability. Symptom-checker chatbots provide generic responses based on predefined text inputs, wearable devices capture vital statistics without contextual understanding, and teleconsultation platforms lack emotional awareness. These systems, although functional, fail to offer the empathy, immediacy, and contextual intelligence needed for true patient support.A significant shortcoming of current solutions is their inability to interpret multimodal human signals — combining voice tone, facial expression, and conversational context. Consequently, users receive responses that feel mechanical and disconnected from their emotional or physical state. Moreover, emergency response automation remains underdeveloped in most systems, often requiring manual triggers even when users are in distress.This disconnect between intelligent computation and compassionate interaction represents a crucial technological and psychological gap in modern healthcare. It prevents AI from fully assuming the role of a supportive medical companion capable of understanding and acting upon human emotion, behavior, and need in real time.

1.3 Proposed Solution — A.M.I. (AI-Based Medical Intelligence)

To address these shortcomings, this paper proposes A.M.I., an AI-powered healthcare companion designed to function as an empathetic and proactive medical support system. A.M.I. merges multiple domains of artificial intelligence — computer vision, speech processing, natural language understanding, and predictive machine learning — into a cohesive, interactive framework.The system captures user input through a webcam and microphone, allowing it to detect facial emotions, interpret speech, and assess stress levels. Using Gemini Flash 2.0, A.M.I. understands conversational context and responds naturally to user queries, offering health-related guidance and emotional reassurance. Simultaneously, OpenCV and DeepFace frameworks process real-time video feeds to analyze facial cues, while machine learning models trained on medical data predict potential diseases or risk factors.In emergency situations, A.M.I. utilizes the Twilio API and Google Maps API to automatically notify registered contacts or nearby hospitals, ensuring rapid response without manual intervention. All interactions are securely logged in encrypted databases to maintain privacy and data integrity.Through this integrated approach, A.M.I. functions not just as a chatbot or monitoring system but as a virtual health companion capable of perception, reasoning, and empathetic response — bridging the gap between technology and human-centered care.

1.4 Contribution and Paper Structure

The primary contribution of this work lies in presenting an emotionally intelligent and multimodal AI healthcare framework that unites communication, analysis, and emergency response within a single adaptive system. The proposed design advances beyond existing tools by embedding emotional recognition and predictive analytics directly into conversational AI, creating a more humanized interaction model for patients.Furthermore, the paper contributes a detailed system architecture that demonstrates how diverse technologies — Gemini Flash 2.0, OpenCV, DeepFace, TensorFlow, and Twilio — can be orchestrated to produce a cohesive, real-time medical intelligence platform. The modular implementation ensures scalability for integration with future IoT devices, genomic data pipelines, and cloud-based healthcare infrastructures.The remainder of this paper is structured as follows:

- Section 2 reviews the existing literature on AI-based healthcare systems, emotion detection, and predictive analytics.
- Section 3 outlines the design methodology, system architecture, and working principles of A.M.I.
- Section 4 presents results, performance evaluation, and discussion of experimental outcomes.
- Section 5 concludes the paper with insights into limitations, societal impact, and directions for future research.

2. Literature Review

2.1 The Evolution of Artificial Intelligence in Healthcare

The past decade has witnessed a dramatic expansion in the role of Artificial Intelligence (AI) across the healthcare industry. Early medical AI systems were primarily rule-based, focusing on automating repetitive administrative tasks or providing simple diagnostic suggestions. Over time, as computing power and data availability grew, AI began to penetrate deeper into clinical processes — from image analysis and disease prediction to drug discovery and patient engagement.Recent research emphasizes a paradigm shift from data-driven diagnosis toward human–AI collaboration, where machines are expected not only to process information but also to interact naturally with patients and caregivers. This shift aligns with the emergence of multimodal systems that integrate speech, vision, and contextual understanding to support personalized and preventive healthcare. The introduction of deep learning frameworks, cloud-based APIs, and conversational models has paved the way for intelligent assistants capable of providing real-time health insights, mental wellness support, and emergency assistance.Within this evolution, the demand for emotionally aware AI systems has grown significantly. Healthcare is not solely a data problem but also an empathy problem — and modern research increasingly recognizes that patient trust and emotional comfort are as essential as accuracy and efficiency. A.M.I. (AI-Based Medical Intelligence) builds upon this progression by fusing computational intelligence with emotional sensitivity, thus moving one step closer to humanized healthcare technology.

2.2 Comparative Analysis of Existing AI-Driven Healthcare Systems

An analysis of prior studies reveals several noteworthy developments in AI-based healthcare applications, each contributing uniquely to the field while exhibiting certain limitations. Rajesh et al. (2021) developed a text-based chatbot using Natural Language Processing (NLP) for symptom diagnosis. While effective in interpreting textual data, it lacked the ability to assess emotional context or non-verbal cues. Nguyen and Lee (2020) demonstrated a deep convolutional neural network (CNN) model for medical image classification, achieving high diagnostic precision but restricting its scope to static visual data. Similarly, Thomas et al. (2019) explored facial emotion recognition in telemedicine, showing that integrating affective computing could enhance doctor–patient interaction. However, the system was not designed for autonomous decision-making or emergency response. Patel and Shah (2022) presented an IoT-based health monitoring system that used the Twilio API to send alerts during medical emergencies, marking an important step toward automation but lacking personalized conversational capabilities. Banerjee and Das (2020) introduced a speech-enabled counseling bot for mental health support using speech-to-text recognition; however, it could not maintain long-term contextual awareness. Kumar et al. (2023) proposed genomic data analysis using machine learning for disease prediction, while Li and Wang (2018) developed a human–robot interaction model for elderly care that focused mainly on gestures and voice commands. Sharma et al. (2021) emphasized cloud API integration to unify diverse medical databases, improving accessibility but not addressing emotion-driven interaction. A comparative synthesis of these works reveals a clear gap: existing systems are domain-specific — excelling in one area such as imaging, conversation, or data analysis — but lacking the integration needed for a complete, intelligent healthcare assistant.

Table 1: Literature Review Summary

Study/Author	**Primary Focus**	**Technology Used**	**Key Strength**	**Limitation**
Rajesh et al. (2021)	Symptom diagnosis chatbot	NLP (Bag-of-Words, TF-IDF)	Accurate text parsing	No emotional understanding
Nguyen & Lee (2020)	Medical image classification	CNN, LSTM	High precision	Limited to visual data
Patel & Shah (2022)	IoT-based emergency alerts	Twilio API	Automated messaging	No conversational intelligence
Banerjee & Das (2020)	Mental health chatbot	SpeechRecognition, gTTS	Voice-based counseling	Lacks contextual adaptation
Kumar et al. (2023)	Genomic disease prediction	Random Forest, XGBoost	Predictive accuracy	No interaction layer
Sharma et al. (2021)	Cloud data access	OpenFDA, WHO APIs	Unified information	No emotion modeling

It is evident that while these research efforts contribute valuable advancements, none of them integrate multimodal intelligence — combining voice, vision, prediction, and emergency automation — into one comprehensive framework. This identifies the precise research gap that A.M.I. aims to bridge.

2.3 Theoretical Framework: Human–AI Interaction and Emotional Intelligence

Beyond technical capability, the effectiveness of an AI healthcare assistant depends heavily on human–AI interaction (HAI) principles and emotional intelligence (EI) theory. Research in affective computing by Picard (MIT Media Lab, 2019) highlights that emotional feedback enables AI systems to adapt tone, response style, and timing, resulting in more natural and comforting user experiences. Emotional intelligence frameworks further assert that systems capable of recognizing and responding to emotional cues can enhance user trust and engagement — critical factors in healthcare adoption. Another important theoretical pillar is contextual awareness. According to studies in computational psychology and user-centered design, effective healthcare AI must account for context — understanding who the user is, their health history, and current state — to provide relevant and empathetic responses. When combined, these principles form the theoretical foundation for A.M.I.'s multimodal architecture, which prioritizes emotional adaptability alongside cognitive reasoning.

2.4 Identifying the Research Gap

Synthesizing the above studies and theories reveals a distinct and unaddressed research gap: while individual technologies such as NLP, facial recognition, and ML-based prediction have matured independently, no unified framework currently integrates all three into an emotionally intelligent, proactive healthcare companion. Existing systems focus on either data accuracy or interaction quality, but seldom both. The absence of emotional sensitivity and automated emergency response capabilities limits their real-world impact, especially for elderly, disabled, or isolated users who require continuous monitoring. A.M.I. (AI-Based Medical Intelligence) directly addresses this gap through its dual-layered design: Cognitive Layer: Implements machine learning models, NLP processing, and medical data analysis for accurate decision-making. Affective Layer: Employs computer vision and emotion recognition to understand user mood, adapt tone, and initiate emergency protocols when necessary. This integration represents a novel approach that transforms AI healthcare from a passive, query-based system into an interactive, human-like medical companion capable of empathy, reasoning, and real-time action.

3. Methodology

Define abbreviations and acronyms the first time they are used in the text, even after they have been defined in the abstract.

3.1 A Phased Modular Development Approach for Healthcare AI Systems

The development of A.M.I. (AI-Based Medical Intelligence) followed a structured, modular methodology grounded in the principles of agile software development and iterative refinement. This approach ensured flexibility, scalability, and adaptability throughout the system's design and implementation. The methodology was divided into three distinct but interdependent phases:

Phase 1: Research, Requirement Analysis, and System Design This foundational phase focused on extensive research into existing AI healthcare technologies and their limitations, as outlined in the literature review. The key outcome was the identification of the central gap — the lack of an integrated, emotionally intelligent healthcare system that combines voice, vision, and predictive analytics. Based on these findings, a modular architecture was designed, detailing components such as the vision module, NLP engine, and emergency alert system. This blueprint served as the foundation for development.

Phase 2: Iterative Prototype Development Using Agile Cycles During this stage, the project adopted an iterative development cycle inspired by Extreme Programming (XP). Each iteration focused on building and refining one core module — including the voice interface, facial recognition, or disease prediction model. Continuous feedback was incorporated after each release to enhance usability and performance. Emphasis was placed on modular independence, enabling each subsystem to operate as a standalone unit before integration.

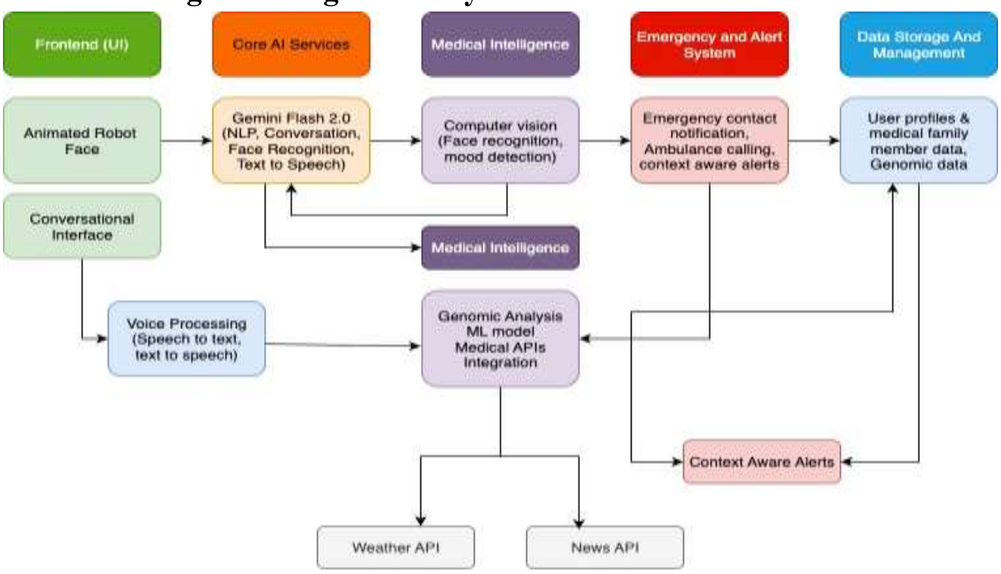
Phase 3: Integration, Testing, and Real-World Simulation In the final phase, all modules were integrated to form the complete A.M.I. system. Rigorous functional, performance, and user interaction testing was conducted to ensure synchronization among modules such as speech recognition, NLP, and emergency response. Real-time simulations were performed to assess emotion recognition accuracy, response latency, and system stability. This phase concluded with optimization for scalability and future cloud deployment.This phased approach allowed A.M.I. to evolve organically — from conceptual design to an interactive, AI-powered healthcare prototype capable of empathetic human–machine communication.

3.2 System Architecture

A.M.I. employs a five-layer modular architecture designed for performance efficiency, modular scalability, and secure data handling. The architecture decouples major functional areas to ensure parallel development and easy maintenance.The five primary layers include:

1. User Interaction Layer – Manages user input and output through voice, text, and visual inter- faces. This includes the animated robotic avatar, which reacts dynamically to emotional cues.
2. AI Processing Layer – Handles natural language understanding, context retention, and conversational flow using Gemini Flash 2.0.
3. Computer Vision Layer – Processes live video input from the webcam using OpenCV and DeepFace to perform face recognition and emotion analysis.
4. Medical Intelligence Layer – Implements predictive disease modeling using Scikit-learn and TensorFlow.
5. Emergency and Data Layer – Manages automated alerts through Twilio and stores encrypted user data in MySQL/SQLite databases.

Figure 1: High Level System Architecture of A.M.I



3.3 Technology Stack Selection

The technology stack for A.M.I. was selected to balance performance, reliability, and development speed while ensuring cross-platform compatibility and security — essential criteria for healthcare applications.

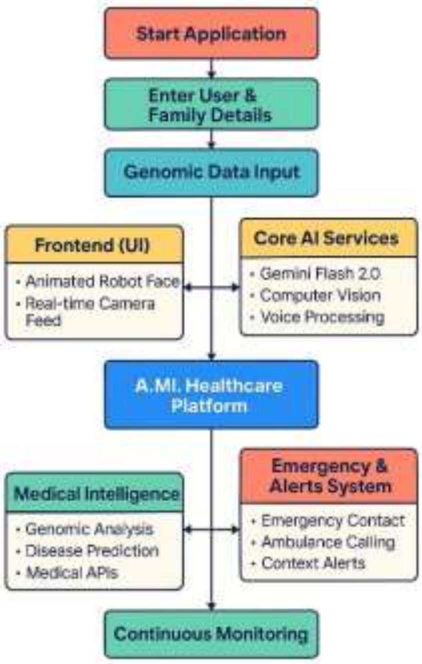
- Programming Language: Python 3.10+ — chosen for its versatility and rich ecosystem of AI and data science libraries.
- User Interface: Tkinter and Pygame — used to design an interactive and animated front-end in- terface.
- Computer Vision: OpenCV and DeepFace — for face detection, recognition, and emotion analy- sis.
- NLP and AI Framework: Google Gemini Flash 2.0 — for advanced conversational understanding and context retention.
- Machine Learning Libraries: TensorFlow and Scikit-learn — for disease prediction and data analysis.
- Speech Processing: SpeechRecognition and pyttsx3 — for bidirectional voice interaction.
- API Integration: OpenFDA, PubMed, WHO, Twilio, and OpenWeatherMap — to gather live data and support emergency functionality.
- Database: MySQL / SQLite — for storing user profiles, medical records, and logs.
- Security Framework: AES Encryption — to ensure compliance with data privacy standards.

The chosen stack ensures smooth integration across diverse AI functionalities, providing a strong techni- cal foundation for an intelligent and adaptive healthcare platform.

3.4 Core Module Implementation

The development of A.M.I. (AI-Based Medical Intelligence) is structured around six core modules that work in coordination to achieve intelligent interaction, emotional understanding, predictive analysis, and emergency management. The following flowchart (Figure 4.4) illustrates the overall operational se- quence of the system.

Figure 2: Flowchart of A.M.I



Flowchart Explanation

The flowchart visually represents the functional workflow of the A.M.I. healthcare platform, outlining how user data flows through different processing stages, from initial input to continuous monitoring.The process begins with the "Start Application" step, where the A.M.I. interface initializes all subsystems and activates the necessary APIs, including the speech recognition engine, camera feed, and AI services.In the "Enter User and Family Details" phase, users provide their basic health information, emergency contact details, and family medical history. This foundational data forms the basis for personalized analysis and context-aware predictions.Next, the "Genomic Data Input" stage allows users to optionally input or upload genetic and diagnostic information. This enables A.M.I. to perform in-depth disease prediction through the Medical Intelligence Module using pre-trained machine learning models.The process then diverges into two parallel paths:

- The Frontend (UI) layer manages the animated robot face and real-time camera feed. It visually repre- sents A.M.I.'s expressions and interactions, creating a human-like experience for the user.
- The Core AI Services layer handles Gemini Flash 2.0 (NLP engine), computer vision, and voice processing. These AI subsystems interpret user speech, facial emotions, and contextual cues to generate intelligent, empathetic responses.

Both these paths converge into the A.M.I. Healthcare Platform, the central processing unit that synchronizes data between modules. At this stage, emotion detection results, user queries, and health data are analyzed together to produce meaningful insights.

Following this, two key functional branches operate simultaneously:

1. Medical Intelligence Module — performs genomic analysis, disease prediction, and API-based medical validation using OpenFDA, PubMed, and WHO databases.
2. Emergency & Alerts System — continuously monitors for critical indicators such as distress or abnormal health parameters. It uses Twilio to contact emergency services and the Google Maps API to identify nearby hospitals, supported by environmental data from OpenWeatherMap.

Finally, all outcomes and responses feed into the "Continuous Monitoring" phase. Here, the system operates in a closed-loop cycle of perception → analysis → response → feedback, ensuring that A.M.I. remains contextually aware and responsive at all times.This flow ensures real-time adaptability, emotional engagement, and timely emergency action — the three defining features of the A.M.I. platform. (Refer to Fig. 4.4: A.M.I. System Flowchart)

a. User Interaction Module: This module acts as the bridge between the user and the system. It uses SpeechRecognition for audio input and pyttsx3 for speech synthesis. The interface features an animated robot avatar, built with Tkinter Canvas or Pygame, that dynamically changes facial expressions such as happiness, sadness, or curiosity to reflect empathy and enhance user comfort during interaction.
b. Computer Vision Module: The Computer Vision Module, developed using OpenCV and DeepFace, captures and processes real-time video streams to detect user faces and interpret emotional states. Emo- tional data such as "neutral," "fearful," or "distressed" are continuously analyzed to adjust conversation- al tone and initiate emergency protocols if necessary.
c. Conversation and NLP Module: At the core of A.M.I. lies Gemini Flash 2.0, the primary engine responsible for language understanding, context awareness, and conversational generation. It enables the system to interpret user intent, maintain contextual dialogue history, and respond empathetically based on emotional and linguistic cues.

d. Medical Intelligence Module: This module performs predictive disease modeling and evidence-based medical reasoning. Machine learning models developed with Scikit-learn and TensorFlow analyze user health inputs and genomic data to estimate disease risk levels. APIs like OpenFDA, PubMed, and WHO supplement predictions with verified medical references, ensuring reliability and trust in A.M.I.'s rec- ommendations.
e. Emergency and Alert Module: The Emergency and Alert Module ensures immediate action during health crises. Using the Twilio API, the system can send SMS alerts or initiate voice calls to registered emergency contacts. Additionally, Google Maps API locates the nearest hospitals, while OpenWeather- Map provides environmental health alerts such as heatwaves or pollution levels that may affect user health.
f. Data Storage and Security Module: All user and system data are stored securely within MySQL or SQLite databases. Sensitive information such as personal identity, health history, and genomic data are encrypted using AES-256 algorithms. This guarantees confidentiality, prevents unauthorized access, and ensures compliance with healthcare data protection standards like HIPAA and GDPR.

3.5 Continuous Perception–Analysis–Response Loop

The entire A.M.I. system operates in a continuous closed-loop mechanism, inspired by the human sensory and cognitive process:

1. Perception: Captures multimodal input — voice, facial expressions, and contextual data.
2. Analysis: Processes information using NLP, emotion recognition, and medical intelligence modules.
3. Response: Generates appropriate verbal output, facial animation, or emergency actions based on analysis.
4. Feedback: Stores results, learns from user interaction, and adjusts future responses accordingly.

This loop allows A.M.I. to function as a self-adaptive, context-aware AI entity capable of engaging with users empathetically and reliably.

3.6 Summary

The methodology applied in the development of A.M.I. ensures that each functional module contributes independently to the overall system's intelligence. The combination of agile development, modular architecture, and continuous learning enables scalability and practical applicability in real-world healthcare environments.Through its structured methodology, A.M.I. evolves beyond a static chatbot to a dynamic, intelligent medical companion that blends emotion, context, and predictive reasoning into one cohesive AI ecosystem.

4. Conclusion

4.1 Summary of Contributions

This paper presented A.M.I. (AI-Based Medical Intelligence) as a comprehensive and empathetic healthcare assistant that merges multiple artificial intelligence technologies into a unified, human-centric system. The project demonstrates that integrating natural language processing, computer vision, emotion recognition, and medical data intelligence can transform traditional healthcare support into an interactive and responsive experience.Unlike conventional medical chatbots or single-function diagnostic systems, A.M.I. operates as a continuous perception–analysis–response loop, allowing it to perceive user emotions, interpret verbal and visual cues, analyze potential medical risks, and take immediate action in emergencies. The inclusion of an empathy-driven interaction layer distinguishes it from existing AI systems by enabling context-aware communication that mirrors human understanding.The principal contribution of A.M.I. lies in its multimodal design approach, which seamlessly combines:

- Conversational intelligence (Gemini Flash 2.0) for understanding and generating natural human dialogue.
- Vision intelligence (OpenCV and DeepFace) for emotion and identity recognition.
- Predictive analytics (Scikit-learn and TensorFlow) for disease risk assessment.
- Emergency automation (Twilio and Google Maps APIs) for real-time crisis management.

Collectively, these modules create a prototype that demonstrates the feasibility of an emotionally intelligent medical assistant capable of providing timely support, fostering patient comfort, and improving accessibility to preventive healthcare services.

4.2 Limitations

While the implemented prototype achieves its intended objectives, several limitations remain that highlight opportunities for future enhancement.

1. Prototype Stage:

A.M.I. currently functions as a proof-of-concept model tested under controlled environments. Its real-world performance in unpredictable or high-noise conditions, such as busy hospital settings or multi-user interactions, is yet to be fully validated.

2. Limited Dataset and Personalization:

The emotion recognition and disease prediction models were trained using publicly available datasets. Although effective for demonstration, they require fine-tuning with region-specific and demographically diverse medical data for improved accuracy and fairness.

3. Lack of IoT Integration:

The system does not yet incorporate wearable or sensor-based inputs, limiting its ability to perform continuous physiological monitoring.

4. Deployment Constraints:

The current desktop-based implementation restricts portability and scalability. Real-time cloud synchronization, large-scale data handling, and HIPAA-compliant security mechanisms require further development before clinical deployment.

4.3 Future Work

Building upon the current prototype, several promising directions for future research and development are proposed:

- **Integration with Wearable IoT Devices:**
- Incorporating smartwatches and biosensors can enable continuous monitoring of vital parameters such as heart rate, oxygen saturation, and blood pressure. This would allow A.M.I. to proactively detect anomalies and trigger real-time alerts.
- **Mobile Application Deployment:**
- Developing native mobile applications for Android and iOS will make A.M.I. more accessible to end users, ensuring 24/7 health assistance through smartphones and tablets.
- **Multilingual and Cultural Adaptation:**
- Expanding support for multiple languages and regional dialects will improve accessibility for diverse populations and enhance global applicability.
- **Enhanced Predictive Analytics and Deep Learning Models:**
- Future iterations could integrate deep reinforcement learning for adaptive learning from user

interactions and transformer-based medical models for improved diagnostic precision.

- **Cloud-Based Data Security and Federated Learning:**
- To address privacy and data ownership concerns, A.M.I. can adopt federated learning frameworks where model training occurs locally on user devices, keeping sensitive data private.
- **Clinical Validation and Ethical Framework:**
- Collaborating with medical professionals for clinical testing will help refine the diagnostic and ethical reliability of A.M.I. as a legitimate healthcare companion system.

4.4 Closing Remarks

In conclusion, A.M.I. (AI-Based Medical Intelligence) exemplifies the potential of merging artificial intelligence with empathy-driven design to redefine digital healthcare. By understanding human emotions, predicting medical conditions, and initiating timely emergency responses, the system bridges the gap between technological efficiency and compassionate care.The future of healthcare lies not only in smarter algorithms but in systems that can understand, empathize, and act — and A.M.I. represents a meaningful step toward that vision.

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