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# Scientific Paper Presentation on Oppourtunities and Challenges for Digitalhealth and Artificial Intelligence to Support Nurses

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**ABSTRACT**

A Non experimental survey study was undertaken to identify and explain the main goal of a scientific paper presentation about how digital health and artificial intellegence (AI)can help nurses .The study was conducted by Mrs.S.Syamala.Lecturer at Govt college of nursing .Kurnool among M.SC(N)students through personal contact with the subjects

Objectives of the study ;

- To develop and apply questionnaire that highlights the oppournities and challenges of digital health to support nurses.
- To analyze the knowledge levels of M.SC(N)students about the oppournities and challenges of digital health to support nurses.

The study adopted the non experimental design of survey method in which self written responded data are collected from M.SC(N)students with the purpose of describing populations on Oppourtunities and challenges for digitalhealth and artificial intelligence to support nurses "through personal contact with the subjects.The study was conducted at Govt college of nursing .kurnool. The Population of the study was M.SC(N) Students at Govt college of nursing college .Kurnool .The sample size was 30 and selected by convenience sampling. Questionnaire was prepared with the help of journals,text books,AI websites and news papers. The questionnaire was given to experts in the field of nursing for content validity.The reliability of tool was tested by cronbach alpha method .The internal consistency obtained On liker scale,cronbach alpha formula applied .A value of $\alpha$=0.649 was obtained indicating that tool was reliable and testable . pilot study was conducted for 5 M.SC(N) Students at Govt nursing college nursing college .kurnool .The tool was feasible ,appropriate and practicable.the data was collected with the help of a structured questionnaire .The analysis and interpretation was done by using descriptive statistics. Out of 30 M.SC(N) Students 7 students got between 21-23 marks ,cumulative % is 23.30 and 23 students got 10-20 marks ,cumulative % is 76.66% ,percentile knowledge score of M.SC(N) students . 50% got 19 students ,75% got 20.75 students 95% got 21 students and 99% got 21.76 students.In the descriptive analysis findings were Standard Error was O.3455 shows some variability, Median was 19 ,Mode was 20,StandardDeviation was 1.892513988 shows some variability Sample variance was 3.581609195,Kurtosis was 2.352489602 shows positive value indicates peak distribution,skeness was -1.2143069 shows negative value -1 fairly skewed. Range was 9 it was substration of maximum – minimum values 22-13=9.Sum add up of all values it was 572,number of values was count of 30. Largest value was 22 ,Smallest value was 13.Confidence level of data was 95% it was 0.70 . **Distribution of M.SC(N) Students according to the level of knowledge** shows that 23(77.7%) and 7(23.3%) of M.SC(N) students obtained average and above average knowledge levels .

## CHAPTER-I

### Introduction

"The best way to predict the future is to create it."*

Peter Drucker (1970s)

In a busy hospital ward, Nurse Anika began her shift just before sunrise. The corridors were quiet, but her tablet was already alive with updates. Through the hospital's digital health system, she could see her patients' vital signs in real time—heart rates, oxygen levels, even alerts predicting who might need urgent care. One patient, Mr. Rao, had a subtle change in his breathing pattern. The AI-powered system flagged him as "high risk" before any visible symptoms appeared. Anika hurried to his bedside, assessed him, and quickly initiated oxygen therapy. Later, the doctor confirmed that early intervention prevented a serious complication. Anika smiled. *This is what technology should do,* she thought—support nurses, not replace them. But as the day progressed, the challenges began to surface. The system suddenly froze while she was documenting medications. With multiple patients waiting, Anika felt the pressure building. She had to switch back to manual recording temporarily, which increased her workload. Meanwhile, another alert kept beeping—this time a false alarm. The AI had misinterpreted normal variations in a patient's vitals. "It's helpful," Anika sighed, "but not always reliable."Later, a new nurse, Ravi, joined her. He struggled to navigate the digital system, unsure how to interpret AI-generated recommendations. "Should I follow this alert?" he asked anxiously.Anika guided him, "Use it as support, not as a final decision. Your clinical judgment matters most."This highlighted another

challenge—training. Not all nurses were equally comfortable with digital tools, and without proper education, technology could become confusing rather than helpful. In the afternoon, Anika used a mobile app to educate a diabetic patient about insulin management. The app showed interactive videos in the patient's language, improving understanding and confidence. "Now I understand how to take my insulin properly," the patient said gratefully. Moments like this reminded Anika of the **opportunities**:

- Better patient monitoring
- Early detection of complications
- Improved patient education
- Reduced workload through automation

But she also knew the **challenges**:

- Technical failures and system errors
- Overdependence on AI
- Need for continuous training
- Data privacy and confidentiality concerns

As her shift ended, Anika reflected on the day. Digital health and AI had helped her save time and even a life—but they had also tested her patience and skills.

She realized that the future of nursing was not about choosing between humans and machines. It was about partnership."Technology can guide us," she said softly, "but caring comes from us."And as she walked out of the ward, she knew one thing for sure.the best care happens when **human compassion and intelligent technology work together**. .This story tells us about Digital health includes electronic health records (EHRs), telehealth, mobile health apps, remote monitoring devices, and health information exchanges. Artificial intelligence covers machine learning, natural language processing, clinical decision support algorithms, and predictive analytics. Together, these technologies can support nurses by improving access to patient data, identifying risks earlier, automating routine tasks, and offering decision support. However, they also introduce challenges, such as data privacy risks, potential bias in AI models, changes to nurses' roles, and the need for training and infrastructure.

**Key opportunities (Potential benefits)**

- Faster access to patient information: Electronic health records let nurses find medical history quickly.
- Better monitoring: Wearable devices and remote monitoring can alert nurses to changes in a patient's condition sooner.
- Decision support: AI can highlight possible problems (for example, risk of infection) so nurses can act earlier.
- Time savings: Automation of routine tasks (like charting) can give nurses more time to care directly for patients.
- Personalized care: AI can help tailor treatment plans to each patient's needs.

**Key challenges (Potential problems)**

- Data privacy and security: Patient information must be kept safe from theft or misuse.
- Reliability and bias: AI can be wrong or biased if trained on incomplete data, which can harm patients.
- Technical issues: Systems can fail, be hard to use, or slow down care if not well designed.
- Training and workload: Nurses need training to use new tools. Learning new systems can add to their workload.

- Ethical and legal questions: Who is responsible when an AI suggestion causes a mistake? How should patient consent work with AI tools?

## CHAPTER-II

Need for the study

Nurses are central to patient care. Understanding how digital health and AI affect nursing will help improve patient safety and care quality. New tools can make nursing work faster and more accurate, but they can also cause problems like errors, privacy risks, or extra stress for staff. Schools, hospitals, and technology designers need evidence about what works and what does not so they can train nurses and design better tools.

The global digital health market was valued at USD 288.55 billion in 2024 and is projected to reach USD 946.04 billion by 2030, growing at a CAGR of 22.2% from 2025 to 2030. North America dominated the market in 2024 with a revenue share of 37.7%, while the Asia Pacific region is the fastest-growing market. Additionally, digital health tools are crucial in managing chronic conditions, which cause 41 million deaths annually, with 74% of global fatalities attributed to noncommunicable diseases.

**Key Statistics on the Impact of Digital Health Globally**

**Market Growth**

| Year | Market Value (USD) | Projected Growth Rate (CAGR) |
|---|---|---|
| 2024 | 288.55 billion | - |
| 2030 | 946.04 billion | 22.2% |

- The global digital health market was valued at USD 288.55 billion in 2024.
- It is projected to reach USD 946.04 billion by 2030, indicating a significant growth rate of 22.2% from 2025 to 2030.

**Regional Insights**

- North America accounted for 37.7% of the global digital health market in 2024, making it the dominant region.
- The Asia Pacific region is identified as the fastest-growing market for digital health solutions.

**Health Impact**

- Noncommunicable diseases (NCDs) are responsible for 41 million deathsannually, which constitutes 74% of global fatalities.
- Chronic conditions, such as diabetes and heart disease, are significant contributors to this statistic, highlighting the urgent need for effective digital health tools to manage these diseases.

**Importance of Digital Health Tools**

- Digital health tools play a crucial role in managing chronic conditions, which are increasingly prevalent and pose a major public health challenge globally.

These statistics underscore the growing importance and impact of digital health in improving healthcare delivery and outcomes worldwide.

The Current Healthcare Landscape in India

1:1511 Doctor-Patient Ratio WHO recommends 1:1000. India falls short. 70% Rural Population With severely limited access to quality care 3.5 T Healthcare Market Projected to reach by 2025 500M+ Internet Users A growing base for digital health adoption Digital health is not a luxury — it is India's

most promising tool to bridge the gap between demand and delivery.Telemedicine eliminates geographic barriers, bringing specialist consultations to villages and small towns at a fraction of traditional costs.

Key Drivers

- Post-COVID surge in virtual consultations
- Government's eSanjeevani platform — 100M+ consultations
- Rising smartphone penetration in Tier 2 & 3 cities
- Lower out-of-pocket expenditure for patients

India's AI Healthcare Vision

The National AI Strategy and Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission are creating the infrastructure for AI-enabled nursing at scale

- National Health Stack

Unified digital records for seamless AI integration

- AI Literacy Programs
  Mandatory AI training modules in nursing curricula
- Tier-2 & Rural Rollout
  Cloud-based AI tools accessible on low-bandwidth devices

**Andhra Pradesh** has trialled AI healthcare solutions across public hospitals, where multiple startups have collectively delivered services to more than 12,000 patients in just over a month while improving diagnostic speed and clinical efficiency. Under the AP MedTech Innovation Challenge, 18 start-ups were selected from 297 applicants and deployed across government hospitals. Their solutions covered diagnostic tools, portable point-of-care devices, smart monitoring wearables, and remote telemedicine platforms.

Over 37 days, these technologies were used to serve 12,677 patients, enabling early detection of tuberculosis, identification of eye conditions, cancer risk assessment, neonatal complications, and cardiac irregularities.

Andhra Pradesh has achieved a national record by generating 4.84 Scrore ABHA IDs, integrating 7.50 crore electronic health records and registering 26,083 hospitals and 65,242 health professionals under ABDM. The state’s success, driven by door-to-door surveys, robust digital infrastructure, and high-level monitoring, earned a 22 crore incentive from the Centre since April 2023. This leadership highlights Andhra’s pivotal role in advancing India’s digital health ecosystem.

## CHAPTER -III

## OBJECTIVES

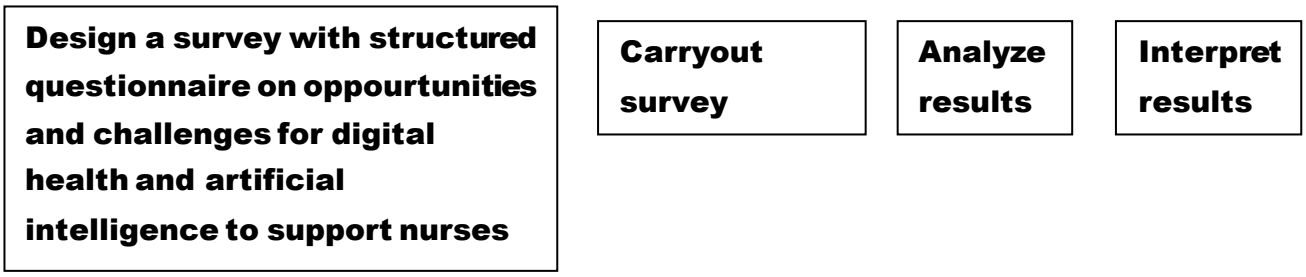
Objectives of the study ;

- To develop and apply questionnaire that highlights the oppournities and challenges of digital health to support nurses.
- To analyze the knowledge levels of M.SC(N)students about the oppournities and challenges of digital health to support nurses.

## CHAPTER-IV
## METHODOLOGY

**Study design :**

The research design adopted for the present study in non experimental design survey study .In this design in which self report data are collected from samples with the purpose of describing opportunities and challenges of digital health to support nurses .survey conducted by direct contact with subjects.The individual responses collected by structured questionnaire.




Setting of the study : The setting of present study was Govt college of nursing kurnool

Population : Nursing Students .They are prepared to take on various roles within the health care system ,contributing to patient care and health outcomes

Sample :Students of M.SC(N) They are typically start their program with a comprehensive introduction ,innovative knowledge ,identify and address various challenges in the field of futuristic nursing

Sample size : 30 M.SC(N) students was choosen due to the nature and feasibility of the study

Sampling method : convenient non probability sampling was used for choosing the sample.through this technique the researcher basing on the convenience decided to select the widest possible variety of respondent who are to be typical of population particularly knowledgeable about the issue under the study

Method of data collection : Data collection method will follow for the present study is structured self report by using self administered questionnaire .

The questionnaire was most appropriate for the study as respondents were responding by the knowledge possess

Devopement and description of the tool: The questionnaire was conducted with the help of related literature through various textbooks,journals newspapers and discussion with experts in the field of nursing. It includes 23 questions deals with oppourtunities and challenges for digital health and artificial intelligence to support nurses

Score interpretation : It was planned to categorize the knowledge based on the scores to classify M.SC(N) students with the help of descriptive statistics.

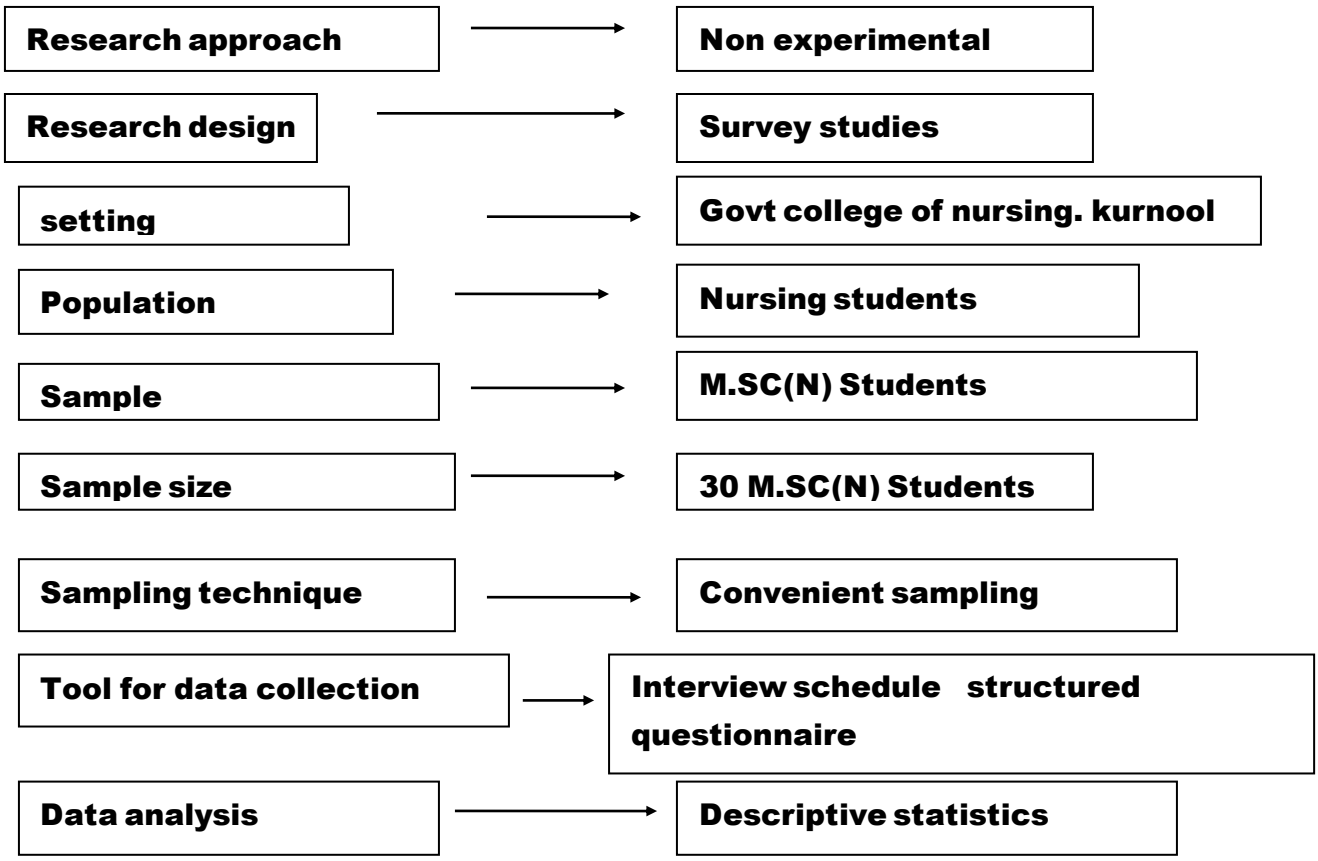
Validity : In order to determine the content validity the investigator submitted the prepared tool to experts in nursing.

Reliability ; It was tested by cronbach alpha method .The internal consistency obtained by formula .A value of $\alpha$=2.1 was obtained indicating that tool was reliable

Pilot study :pilot study was conducted at govt college of nursing.kurnool on another 5 students of M.sc( N) students .Statistical analysis was done with the help of descriptive statistics..Pilot study revealed that the tool is practicable and feasible for the final study.

Data collection procedure: the subjects for the study were selected according to the criteria of convenient sampling.Imposed knowledge about oppourtunities and challenges for digital health and artificial intelligence to support nurses by lecture method . Then structured questionnaire was administered .

Schematic Representation of Methodology:




## CHAPTER –V

### Analysis and Interpretation

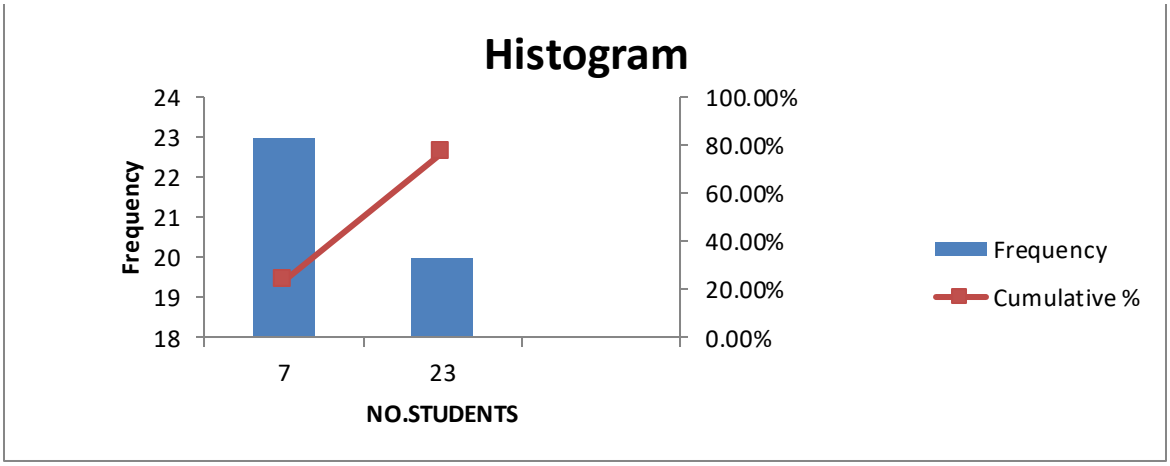
This deals with analysis and interpretation of the data collected for the main study .Data was collected from 30 MSC(N) Students .Analysis and interpretation was done with the help of descriptive statistics.

**Table :1**

**Frequency distribution of M.SC(N) students knowledge level**

| *NO.STUDENTS* | *Frequency* | *Cumulative %* |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | 23 | 23.30% |
| 23 | 20 | 76.66% |

Graphical representation of Frequency distribution of M.SC(N) students knowledge level



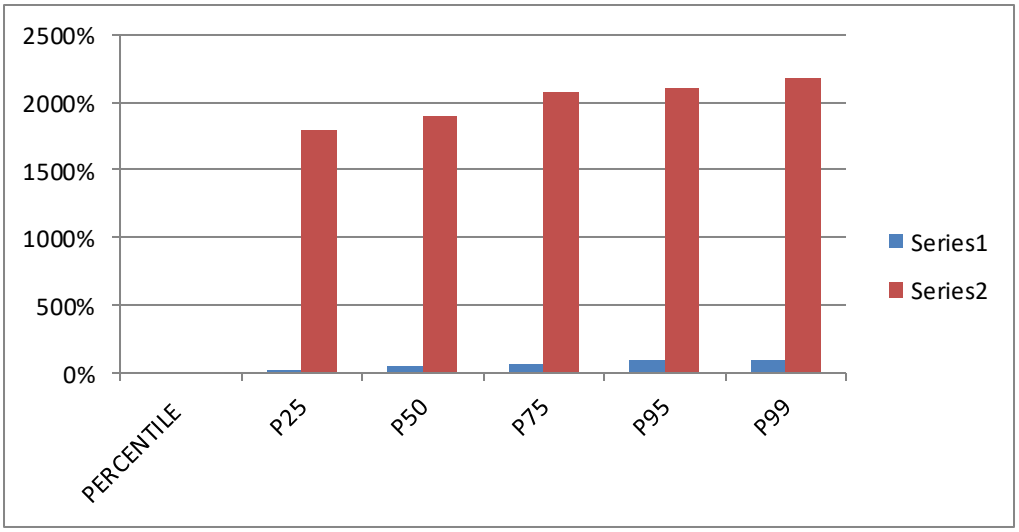

Above table and graph shows frequency and cumulative %of knowledge scores of students about oppourtunities and challenges for digital health and artificial intelligence to support nurses.Out of 30 M.SC(N) Students 7 students got between 21-23 marks ,cumulative % is 23.30 and 23 students got 10-20 marks ,cumulative % is 76.66%.

**Table-II**

**Percentile distribution of M.SC(N) Students knowledge level**

| PERCENTILE | | |
|---|---|---|
| P25 | 25% | 18 |
| P50 | 50% | 19 |
| P75 | 75% | 20.75 |
| P95 | 95% | 21 |
| P99 | 99% | 21.76 |

Graphical representation of Percentile distribution of M.SC(N) Students knowledge level



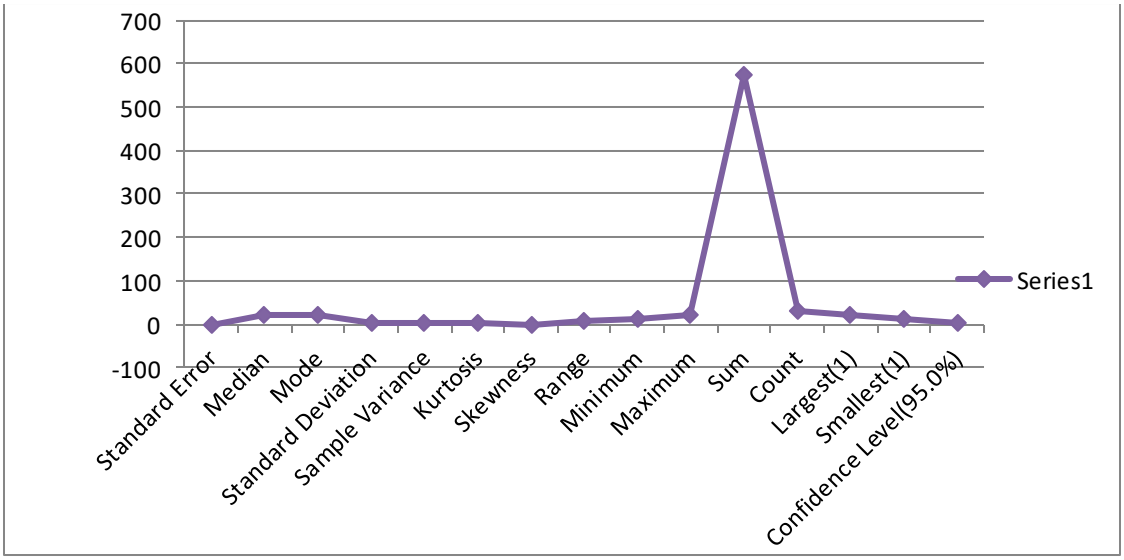

Above table and graph shows that percentile knowledge score of M.SC(N) students . 50% got 19 students ,75% got 20.75 students 95% got 21 students and 99% got 21.76 students

**Table -III**

| *SUMMARY OF THE DATA BY DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS* | |
|---|---|
| Standard Error | 0.345524201 |
| Median | 19 |
| Mode | 20 |
| Standard Deviation | 1.892513988 |
| Sample Variance | 3.581609195 |
| Kurtosis | 2.352489602 |
| Skewness | -1.2143069 |
| Range | 9 |
| Minimum | 13 |
| Maximum | 22 |
| Sum | 572 |
| Count | 30 |
| Largest(1) | 22 |
| Smallest(1) | 13 |
| Confidence Level(95.0%) | 0.706676326 |

Above table shows SE O.3455 had some variability, Median was 19 ,Mode was 20,SD was 1.892513988 shows some variability SV was 3.581609195,Kurtosis was 2.352489602 shows possive value indicates peak distribution,skeness was -1.2143069 shows negative value -1 fairly skewed. Range was 9 it was substration of maximum –minimum values22-13=9.Sum add up of all values it was 572,number of values was count of 30.Lrgest value was 22 ,Smallest value was 13.Confidence level of data was 95% 0.70 .

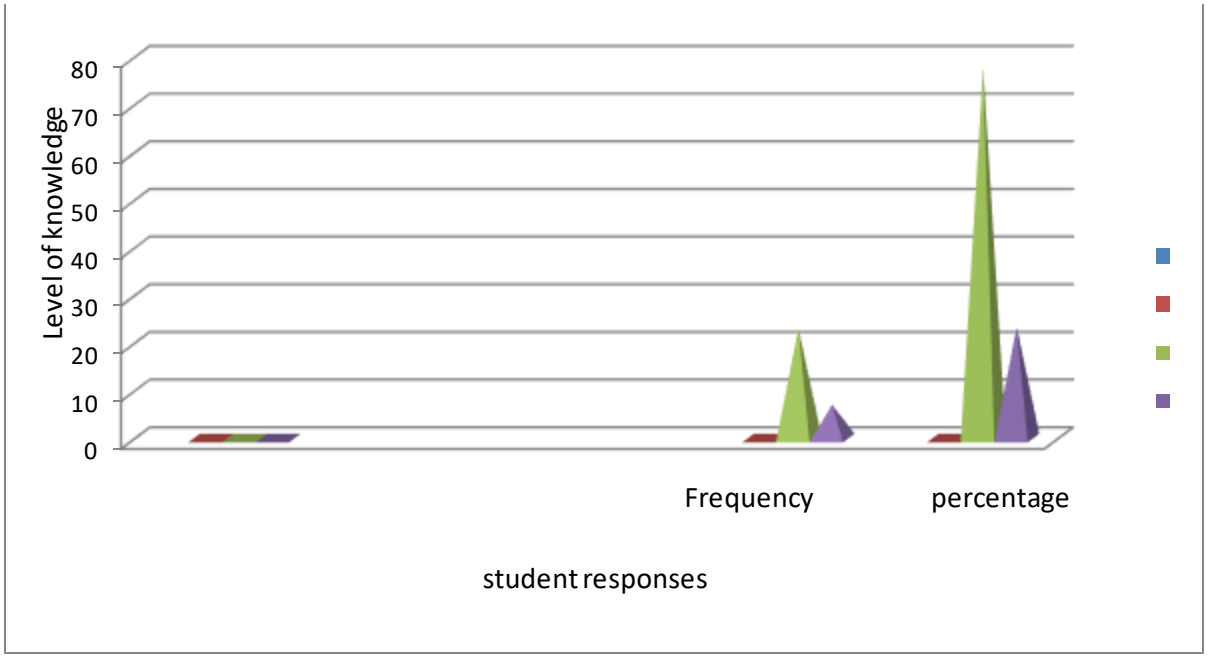
Graphical representation of summary of the data by descriptive statistics




**Distribution of M.SC(N) Students according to the level of knowledge on opportunities and challenges for digital health and artificial intelligence to support nurse**

**Table-IV**

| | level of knowledge | | | student responses F | P |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | |
| | Belowaverage(≤33.3%) | | | 0 | 0 |
| | Average (≥33.4-66.6%) | | | 23 | 77.7 |
| | Aboveaverage(≥66.7%) | | | 7 | 23.3 |




Graphical representation of **Distribution of M.SC(N) Students according to the level of knowledge on opportunities and challenges for digital health and artificial intelligence to support nurse**

The above table and graphifical representation shows that 23(77.7%) and 7(23.3%) of M.SC(N) students obtained average and above average knowledge levels Finding of the study:

The findings of the study revealed that Out of 30 M.SC(N) Students 7 students got between 21-23 marks ,cumulative % is 23.30 and 23 students got 10-20 marks ,cumulative % is 76.66% ,percentile knowledge score of M.SC(N) students . 50% got 19 students ,75% got 20.75 students 95% got 21 students and 99% got 21.76 students.In the descriptive analysis findings were Standard Error was O.3455 shows some variability, Median was 19 ,Mode was 20,StandardDeviation was 1.892513988 shows some variability Sample variance was 3.581609195,Kurtosis was 2.352489602 shows positive value indicates peak distribution,skeness was -1.2143069 shows negative value -1 fairly skewed. Range was 9 it was substration of maximum –minimum values 22-13=9.Sum add up of all values it was 572,number of values was count of 30. Largest value was 22 ,Smallest value was 13.Confidence level of data was 95% it was 0.70 . **Distribution of M.SC(N) Students according to the level of knowledge** shows that 23(77.7%) and 7(23.3%) of M.SC(N) students obtained average and above average knowledge levels .

## CHAPTER -VI

**Discussion:**

A Non experimental survey study was undertaken to identify and explain the main goal of a scientific paper presentation about how digital health and artificial intellegence (AI)can help nurses Among M.SC(N) students of Govt college of nursing .Kurnool

- The first objective was to To develop and apply questionnaire that highlights the oppournities and challenges of digital health to support nurses.
  Structured questionnaire was prepared by the investigator.The total sample was 30 according to the criteria of convenient sampling and questionnaire was given to subjects.The cotent in the questionnaire includes questions related to **"Oppourtunities and challenges for digitalhealth and artificial intelligence to support nurses**
- **The second objective was** To analyze the knowledge levels of M.SC(N)students about the oppournities and challenges of digital health to support nurses.
- Conducted survey studies to analyze the knowledge levels of M.SC(N)students about the oppournities and challenges of digital health to support nurses by descriptive statis stics Confidence level of data was 95% it was 0.70 . **Distribution of M.SC(N) Students according to the level of knowledge** shows that 23(77.7%) and 7(23.3%) of M.SC(N) students obtained average and above average knowledge levels . **The study has certain limitations .The findings were based on self reported responses**

**Another online cross sectional survey was done in** Germany (2024) **published in BMC Nursing journal on to assess nurses knowledge ,perceptions,and experiences regarding AI , results showed that**

- Nurses had moderate awareness of AI
- Many participants believed AI could support nursing care but needed proper education and guidelines.
- Concerns existed regarding ethical and practical issues.

## CHAPTER-VII

**Nursing implications:**

- Nurses must develop skills in digital documentation ,remote monitoring and technology assisted patient assessment
- Nurses should learn to interpret AI generated data and combine it with clinical judgment for safe decision making.
- Nurses need continuous education and digital literacy training to remain competent in technology based health care
- Nurses must follow data protection policies ,maintain confidentiality and practice cybersecurity awareness
- Nurses must apply ethical principles and professional judgement while using AI recommendations
- Nurse leaders should encourage supportive environments,training programs and positive attitude towards innovation

## CHAPTER-VIII

### Conclusion:

Digital health and AI offer significant oppourtunities to improve nursing practice ,patient safety and health care efficiency.However challenges such has ethical concerns ,privacy risks ,and lack of technical competence must be addressed.

Nurses should develop digital literacy ,critical thinking and ethical awareness to effectively integrate these technologies into patient care while maintaining compassionate nursing practice

## CHAPTER-IX

### Recommendations:

Nursing practice:

- **Enhance Digital Literacy**
  Nurses should receive regular training in digital health technologies, electronic health records, telehealth, and AI applications.
- **Promote Continuous Professional Education**
  - Nursing institutions should organize workshops, seminars, and continuing education programs on emerging healthcare technologies.
- **Maintain Patient Privacy and Confidentiality**
  - Nurses must strictly follow cybersecurity policies and ethical guidelines to protect patient information.
- **Integrate AI with Clinical Judgment**
  - AI should support, not replace, nurses' critical thinking and decision-making abilities.
- **Encourage Patient-Centered Care**
  - Nurses should balance technology use with empathy, communication, and compassionate care.
- **Strengthen Telehealth Services**
  - Nurses should be trained in remote patient monitoring and virtual consultations to improve healthcare accessibility.
- **Develop Standard Policies and Guidelines**
  - Healthcare organizations should establish protocols for safe and ethical use of AI and digital health systems.
- **Promote Interdisciplinary Collaboration**
  - Nurses should collaborate with IT professionals, physicians, and administrators for effective implementation of digital technologies.
- **Support Research and Innovation**
  - Nurses should participate in research on digital health and AI to improve evidence-based nursing practice.
- **Provide Technical Support in Healthcare Settings**
- Hospitals should ensure availability of technical assistance to help nurses adapt to new technologies efficiently.
- **Reduce Technology-Related Stress**
- Nurse managers should create supportive environments and provide adequate orientation during technological changes.

- **Improve Accessibility of Digital Tools**
- Healthcare systems should ensure that digital technologies are user-friendly and accessible to both nurses and patients.

**Nursing education :**

- **Integrate Digital Health and AI into Curriculum**
  - Nursing curricula should include topics such as artificial intelligence, telehealth, electronic health records, mobile health applications, and data management.
- **Promote Digital Literacy Skills**
  - Nursing students should be trained in the effective use of computers, digital devices, and healthcare technologies.
- **Strengthen Simulation-Based Learning**
  - Institutions should use virtual simulation, AI-based learning platforms, and smart laboratories to improve clinical competencies.
- **Provide Training on Ethical and Legal Issues**
  - Nursing education should emphasize patient privacy, confidentiality, cybersecurity, and ethical use of AI in healthcare.
- **Encourage Critical Thinking and Clinical Judgment**
  - Students should learn to evaluate AI-generated information critically rather than depending completely on technology.
- **Enhance Faculty Development Programs**
  - Nursing educators should receive regular training in digital teaching methods and emerging healthcare technologies.
- **Promote Research in Digital Health**
  - Students should be encouraged to participate in research projects related to digital health and artificial intelligence.
- **Use E-Learning and Online Education Platforms**
  - Nursing colleges should adopt online learning systems, webinars, and digital educational resources to support flexible learning.
- **Encourage Interdisciplinary Learning**
  - Collaboration with information technology and healthcare professionals should be promoted to improve understanding of healthcare technologies.
- **Develop Competency-Based Education**
- Educational programs should focus on developing technological competencies required in modern healthcare settings.
- **Improve Access to Technological Resources**
- Institutions should provide adequate internet access, computer laboratories, and digital learning tools for students.
- **Prepare Students for Future Healthcare Systems**
- Nursing education should prepare future nurses to adapt to technological advancements and innovation in healthcare delivery

**Policy:**

- **Develop National Digital Health Policies**

- Governments and healthcare organizations should establish clear policies for the implementation and regulation of digital health and AI in nursing practice.

- **Ensure Data Privacy and Security**
- Policies should protect patient confidentiality, secure electronic health records, and prevent cyber threats and unauthorized access.
- **Establish Ethical Guidelines for AI Use**
- Regulatory bodies should develop ethical standards for the safe, fair, and responsible use of AI in healthcare.
- **Standardize AI and Digital Health Systems**
- Policies should ensure that healthcare technologies follow standardized procedures for accuracy, safety, and quality care.
- **Promote Training and Capacity Building**
- Healthcare institutions should implement mandatory digital literacy and AI training programs for nurses and nursing students.
- **Support Equal Access to Technology**
- Policies should reduce the digital divide by ensuring access to digital health services in rural and underserved areas.
- **Strengthen Telehealth Regulations**
- Governments should establish legal frameworks for telemedicine practices, remote consultations, and digital prescriptions.
- **Encourage Research and Innovation**
- Funding and policy support should be provided for research in digital health, AI applications, and nursing informatics.
- **Monitor Quality and Safety**
- Regular evaluation and monitoring systems should be implemented to assess the effectiveness and safety of AI technologies in healthcare settings.
- **Promote Interdisciplinary Collaboration**
- Policies should encourage collaboration among nurses, healthcare professionals, IT experts, and policymakers in technology development and implementation.
- **Provide Technical Infrastructure**
- Healthcare organizations should ensure adequate internet connectivity, software systems, and technical support for effective digital healthcare delivery.
- **Protect Nurses' Professional Roles**
- Policies should clarify that AI is intended to support nursing care and not replace nurses' professional judgment and compassionate care.

## CHAPTER-X

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