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Comprehensive Examination Of Artificial Intelligence and Application in Physiotherapy

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Commentary

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ABOUT THE STUDY

Artificial Intelligence (AI) refers to intelligence demonstrated by machines rather than natural intelligence displayed by animals such as humans. AI research is described as the study of intelligent agents, which refers to any system that understands its environment and acts to maximise its chances of attaining its objectives. Machines that mimic and demonstrate "human" cognitive skills associated with the human mind, such as "learning" and "problem-solving," were historically referred to as "artificial intelligence." Major AI researchers have now rejected this approach, instead describing AI in terms of rationality and acting rationally, which does not constrain how intelligence can be expressed. The characteristics of technology advancement are already influencing every element of society and providing the circumstances for disruption of human socioeconomic, educational, health, legal, and moral institutions, which could have a greater impact on human progress.

The many sub-fields of AI research are based on specific aims and the application of certain techniques. Reasoning, knowledge representation, planning, learning, natural language processing, sensing, and the ability to move and manipulate objects are all conventional AI research goals. One of the field's long-term goals is general intelligence (the capacity to solve any problem). AI researchers have adapted and integrated a wide range of problem-solving strategies to handle these issues, including search and mathematical optimization, formal logic, artificial neural networks, and statistics, probability, and economics methodologies. Computer science, psychology, linguistics, philosophy, and a variety of other disciplines are all used in AI. In the 1960s, the first attempts at AI and its

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application in public health and medicine specialisations were made, with a particular focus on diagnosis and treatment. Stanford University's Ted Shortliff and his groundbreaking MYCIN project are the most well-known early work in the field of medical AI. MYCIN is a rule-based expert system that uses "if-then" rules and values. Antibiotics were suggested for a variety of infectious disorders. MYCIN has been shown to be superior to human infectious disease experts, despite the fact that it has not been utilised in clinical trials. Scholowitz produced a handbook on medical artificial intelligence in 1982, which included a compilation of research articles on a variety of issues.

Indeed, artificial intelligence technologies are continually pushing for advances in the healthcare sector, which will have far-reaching consequences for how healthcare is given in the twenty-first century. All healthcare professionals must review their fitness in an intelligence era defined by clever computers, big data sets of immense sophistication, and profoundly altered relationships with patients and algorithms as a result of these rapid revolutionary changes.

To meet an individual's healthcare needs, physiotherapists frequently collaborate with other health experts. Unfortunately, demand for physiotherapists is higher than it has ever been, but supply is limited. Physiotherapy has a number of advantages, including the avoidance of surgery, greater mobility, development, management of age-related illnesses, and enhanced balance. Advanced web search engines (e.g., Google), recommendation systems (e.g., YouTube, Amazon, and Netflix), understanding human speech (e.g., Siri and Alexa), self-driving cars (e.g., Tesla), automated decision-making, and competing at the highest level in strategic game systems are just a few examples of AI applications. The AI impact occurs when actions formerly deemed to require "intelligence" are eliminated from the notion of AI as machines grow more capable. Optical character recognition, for example, is usually left out of AI discussions despite the fact that it has become a commonplace technique. With the rise in demand for physiotherapy, so does the demand for its reception. However, we cannot deny that there are certain benefits to physiotherapy reception. When a person is surrounded by others with whom they feel connected and welcomed, they have better health results. Furthermore, it has been discovered that receiving healing takes less time. In medical applications, advancements like augmented simulation, man-made awareness, and AI are among the most common.