



Impact of AI on Healthcare with Specific Reference to Nurses' Education

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Article History	Abstract
Received: 06 June 2023 Revised: 15 Sept 2023 Accepted: 14 Oct 2023	<i>Integrating Artificial Intelligence (AI) in healthcare has revolutionized the industry by enhancing patient care, optimizing clinical workflows, and improving healthcare professionals' education and training. This paper explores the multifaceted impact of AI on healthcare delivery, specifically focusing on its influence on nurse education. AI-driven technologies have ushered in a new era of personalized learning, enabling nurses to acquire essential skills, stay current with medical advancements, and adapt to dynamic healthcare environments. Additionally, AI-powered tools have streamlined administrative tasks, allowing nurses to allocate more time to patient care. However, this transformation has challenges, including concerns about job displacement, data privacy, and the need for effective AI curriculum integration. This abstract provides a glimpse into the broader discussion surrounding AI's role in healthcare delivery and its implications for nurse education, highlighting its promises and challenges in shaping the future of nursing practice.</i>
CC License CC-BY-NC-SA 4.0	Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Nurse Education, Training, Healthcare Delivery and Patient Care.

1. Introduction

The healthcare field is rapidly evolving, and the demand for highly skilled nurses is growing (Sethi et al., 2023). Integrating artificial intelligence (AI) into nursing education promises to enhance training methods and improve healthcare delivery (Verma & Domingo, 2023). Integrating artificial intelligence (AI) into nurses' education represents a transformative approach that can revolutionize the training of future healthcare professionals and the quality of healthcare services they provide (Nyberg & Morris, 2023). This fusion of cutting-edge technology with the nursing field enhances the educational experience and holds promise for significantly enhancing healthcare delivery (Quqandi et al., 2022). This discussion will explore how AI integration can reshape nurses' education and contribute to more efficient and effective patient care.

Based on the findings of Statista's IBM Education report in 2023, it is anticipated that artificial intelligence (AI) in the healthcare sector, which had a market value of \$11 billion in 2021, will experience significant growth and reach a valuation of \$187 billion by 2030. The substantial surge in numbers implies that significant transformations are expected to occur in the operational practises of health care doctors, healthcare facilities, pharmaceutical and biotechnology businesses, and other entities within the healthcare sector. The accelerated adoption of artificial intelligence (AI) in the healthcare sector may be attributed to several factors, including advancements in algorithms for machine learning (ML), enhanced data accessibility, cost-effective hardware, and the widespread implementation of 5G technology. These developments have collectively facilitated the rapid progress and widespread utilization of AI in healthcare. Artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning (ML) technologies provide the capability to efficiently process vast quantities of health data, including health

records, clinical studies, and genetic information, at a much-accelerated pace compared to human capabilities.

A long history of integrating AI technology into educational institutions can be traced back to the 1950s when it first arose as an area of academic inquiry characterized by limited public engagement (Doroudi, 2022). Regarding the progress of modern computing technology, AI became increasingly popular in the following decades (Janna et al., 2019). Researchers studied the utilization of automated individual experience in the field of training 1960s, and during the latter half of the 1960s, the giving out of natural languages had started (Bobrow et al., 1967). This system was one of the initial instances of an operational machine learning system, which was enhanced via self-play. (Silva et al., 2019). Computerized instruction increased in the 1970s, leading to the development of the first computer-based teaching resources, such as interactive simulations, the availability of multimedia learning tools and online tutorials has facilitated the demonstration of how artificial intelligence (AI) may augment the method of instruction and learning (Lameras, 2022). The 1990s saw the introduction of learning informatics and intelligent tutoring systems, which used AI-generated data to show increased student performance (Drigas et al., 2009). Through these early studies, active learning and personalized learning were made possible. ChatGPT, a recent use of AI in nursing education, may provide a range of mock simulation instances, such as patient evaluations or job interviews, and it offers interactive learning opportunities while saving educators' time (De Gagne, 2023). AI can help automate testing and grading, freeing nursing professors to concentrate on other facets of instruction (Ahmad et al., 2022).

Research Questions

- How does AI improve the quality of nursing education and enhance healthcare delivery?

Research Objective

Researchers developed the following objectives to determine how well AI performs in healthcare Delivery.

- To assess the rationality and dependability of PLS-SEM as a statistical method for studying How Nurse Education Mediates the association between AI and Healthcare Delivery in Private Healthcare Institutions.
- There exists a substantial association the present discourse aims to explore the relationship between Artificial Intelligence (AI) and healthcare delivery in Hospital Institutions. There is a strong correlation between
- To understand the nursing education's influence on Healthcare Delivery.
- To explore the effect of mediating nursing education on the relationship of Artificial Intelligence and Healthcare Delivery.

2. Literature Review

Academic literature has paid considerable attention to the effect of artificial intelligence on healthcare, emphasizing nurses' education in particular (Buchanan et al., 2021). Numerous studies and academic articles provide light on how AI is changing the training of nurses and the larger healthcare industry (Nursing Management, 2019). Here are a few sources that support this idea: Artificial Intelligence in Healthcare: Transforming the Practice of Medicine (Bajwa et al., 2021). This article discusses the possible impact of AI on healthcare education. It emphasizes the value of artificial intelligence simulators in nursing education by giving students access to true-to-life clinical settings for practical instruction. Artificial Intelligence's Integration into Nursing Curriculum (Nurse et al., 2020) The incorporation of artificial intelligence into nursing curricula is examined in this study, focusing on how it affects how well nursing students are prepared for clinical practice. It talks about how AI can improve one's critical thinking and decision-making capacity.

Review of Literature on the Use of Artificial Intelligence in Nurse Education (Computers, Informatics, Nursing, Velibor Bozic, 2023) The literature on AI's effects on nursing education is examined in this systematic review. It highlights numerous AI applications that enhance learning results, such as augmented reality and intelligent tutoring systems. A scoping review of AI-Powered Clinical Decision

Support in Nursing, Journal of Nursing Scholarship, (Wang et al., 2023). The usage of AI-driven systems for clinical decision-making in nursing education is examined in this scoping review. It discusses how these methods help students make decisions based on the best available data and enhance patient care. A Concept Analysis of Artificial Intelligence in Nursing Education (Shang, 2021) This concept study explores how AI is used in nursing education, outlining important ideas and analyzing their applications in real-world settings. It thoroughly reviews how AI might be used in nursing education.

Nursing Ethics, (Railton 2020), "Ethical Considerations of Using Artificial Intelligence in Nursing Education, "The ethical issues surrounding the incorporation of artificial intelligence in nursing education are covered in this article. It addresses concerns including data security, privacy, and the appropriate usage of artificial intelligence in educational contexts. The Journal of Nursing Education's 2020 article, "Future-Ready Nursing Graduates: Ensuring Competence in the Age of Artificial Intelligence, "The need to teach nursing graduates to use AI technology in healthcare is discussed in this paper. It focuses on how nursing education contributes to students' acquisition of AI skills. A Conceptual Framework for Leveraging Artificial Intelligence in Nursing Education (Nurse Education Today, 2019) The use of AI in nursing education is described in this conceptual framework. It offers a methodical method for incorporating AI technologies into the curriculum and shows the advantages. To properly use AI's benefits in healthcare education, they also stress the significance of legal issues and effective integration tactics (Gerke et al., 2020). In 2022, the impact of AI on healthcare and nurse education continued to be a topic of significant research and discussion (Seibert et al., 2020). Numerous studies emphasized the integration of AI technologies into nurse education programs to enhance learning outcomes (Buchanan et al., 2021). AI-driven simulations, virtual patient encounters, and personalized learning platforms were identified as key tools for improving nursing students' clinical competency (Iancu et al.,2023).

Furthermore, ethical considerations surrounding AI in nurse education were explored extensively (Akgun & Greenhow 2021). Researchers highlighted the importance of establishing ethical guidelines and practices to address concerns related to data privacy, bias in AI algorithms, and the responsible use of AI in healthcare education (Masters 2023). Studies also revealed that while there was enthusiasm for AI among educators and students, there were challenges related to adopting AI tools (Tahiru ,2021). Issues such as limited access to advanced technology and the need for faculty training were identified as barriers to effective integration (Bećirović,2023).

In 2023, the impact of AI on healthcare and nurse education continued to evolve (De Gagne,2023). Research indicated a growing trend in developing AI-powered virtual clinical environments that provide nursing students with realistic patient care experiences (Shorey and Ng,2021). These environments improved clinical decision-making skills and boosted students' confidence in real-world healthcare settings (Elcokany et al., 2021). AI-driven adaptive learning platforms gained prominence in nurse education in 2023(Hinkle et al., 2020). These platforms personalized education, allowing students to focus on areas where they needed improvement, ultimately leading to more efficient learning and better outcomes (Gupta, 2021).

Ethical considerations remained at the forefront of discussions in 2023(Walker,2022). Researchers delved deeper into the ethical implications of AI in healthcare education, emphasizing the need for transparency in AI algorithms and the importance of informed consent when using AI-driven educational tools (Klimova et al., 2023).

Given the preceding explanation, this study comes out with the following objectives and hypotheses.

Research Hypotheses

1. Artificial Intelligence positively correlated to healthcare delivery in Private Hospital institutions.
2. Artificial Intelligence positively correlated to Nurse Education in Private Hospital Institutions.
3. Nurse Education positively correlated to healthcare delivery in Private Hospital institutions.

4. To analyze the mediating Nurse Education impact on Artificial Intelligence and Healthcare Delivery.

Conceptual Framework

The research framework consists of Artificial Intelligence (AI) as the independent variable, Nursing Education as the mediating variable, and Healthcare Delivery as the dependent variable.

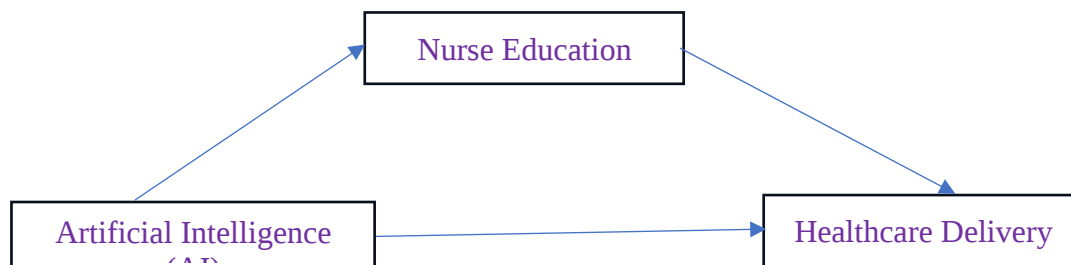


Figure 1: Conceptual Framework

3. Materials And Methods

This In the present study, information was gathered using a survey technique called convince sampling from the clinical nurses from five hospitals in the Vellore district. The study's sample size was 406. The latent variables questionnaire was adopted and modified from different studies. All the scale items were measured using a Likert scale of 1= strongly disagree, 2= disagree, 3=neutral, 4=agree, 5=strongly agree. Software packages Smart PLS 3.0 m3 as used.

Measurement of variables

The tools to measure Artificial Intelligence (AI) are adapted from Schepman, A., & Rodway, P. (2020). The nurse Education and Healthcare Delivery scale was adopted from Guglielmino's (1977) and Amukugo, H. J., & Nangombe, J. P. (2017).

3. Results and Discussion

Data Analysis and Interpretation

Latent variable descriptions are provided by descriptive analysis, while structural model evaluation is covered by inferential analysis. PLS-SEM 3 was used for the inferential analysis because it can examine the relationships between variables simultaneously. It is similar to the conventional regression technique and uses indicators and the variables that go with them (a measurement model) (Duarte & Raposo, 2010; Chin et al., 2003). According to Hair, Ringle, and Sarstedt (2011) and Henseler, Ringle, and Sinkovics (2009), The PLS method path model is also believed to be useful for studies that are expansions of established ideas and exploratory.

R-Square Value

Table 1: R-Square Value

Construct	R Square	R Square Adjusted
HCD	0.869	0.869
NE	0.655	0.655

R square measures the degree of linearity between an endogenous construct's observed and predicted values, which is described as "a measure of the model's predictive accuracy." Any R^2 value less than 0.49 is deemed weak, 0.50 to 0.75 is deemed moderate, and 0.75 or more has a good explanation power (Henseler et al., 2009).

The R-squared values for both HCD and NE are quite high, indicating that the regression models for both of them successfully explain a sizable proportion of the diversity in the other dependent variables. These models match the data well; thus, no more changes or independent variables are needed.

Construct Reliability and Validity

According to Nunnally's (1978) reliability paradigm, the value of Cronbach's alpha must be higher than an adjusted scale. Each model construct's dependability was examined in the study. The results were reported. Artificial Intelligence (AI) has a reliability of 0.917, Healthcare Delivery has a value of 0.914, and Nurse Education's reliability is 0.916. According to Nunnally's criterion, the reliability of each evaluated scale was above 0.7. It is considered safe to use the scale. Also required is a composite dependability value greater than 0.7 or greater, according to Nunnally and Bernstein (1994). The values are regarded as dependable since they meet the requirements.

Table 2 shows the values of Cronbach's alpha, the average variance extracted, and the composite reliability for each construct

	Cronbach's Alpha	rho_A	Composite Reliability	Average Variance Extracted (AVE)
AI	0.899	0.899	0.917	0.525
HCD	0.894	0.895	0.914	0.543
NE	0.898	0.899	0.916	0.522

In conclusion, the measuring tools are valid (high Mean Variance Extracted) and reliable (high Cronbach's Alpha) for all three factors (AI, HCD, and NE). These results indicate that the scales accurately capture the targeted constructs, proving their worth and applicability for research or evaluation.

Validity testing

Convergent Validity: According to Hair et al. (2013), the AVE value (average variance extracted) should be greater than 0.5, and all constructs reported values over 0.5. There is an AVE for Artificial Intelligence (AI) of 0.525, a Healthcare Delivery (HCD) AVE of 0.543, and a Nurse Education (NE) AVE of 0.522.

Discriminant Validity - "Average Variance Square Rooted Values from the model's extracted values that need to be bigger than the variance shared by both latent constructs are:" (Fornell & Larcker, 1981). The AVE complies with the standards and fulfills the requirements.

Table 3 Discriminant Validity

	AI	HCD	NE
AI	0.724		
HCD	0.829	0.737	
NE	0.810	0.922	0.723

The table displays a correlation matrix encompassing three variables: AI, HCD, and NE. Correlation coefficients quantify the magnitude and orientation of the linear association between two variables.

The correlation matrix provides an overview of the magnitude and sign of the associations among the three variables under consideration. A positive correlation exists among AI, HCD, and NE, albeit with varied degrees. The data reveals a robust positive association between HCD and NE, with AI displaying modest beneficial relationships among HCD and NE. The findings above offer valuable insights into the interrelationships among the variables within the examined dataset.

Total Effect

Table 5 Direct Effect

	Original Sample (O)	Sample Mean (M)	Standard Deviation (STDEV)	T Statistics (O/STDEV)	P Values
AI -> HCD	0.829	0.830	0.019	42.790	0.000
AI -> NE	0.810	0.811	0.021	39.059	0.000

NE -> HCD	0.729	0.726	0.037	19.785	0.000
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The table presents statistical data about three distinct sequences or associations involving variables: AI leading to HCD, AI leading to NE, and NE leading to HCD. The statistics above provide valuable insights into the attributes and importance of the relationships present within the information. The following analysis presents a description of the values depicted in the table.

H1: Artificial Intelligence positively correlated to healthcare delivery in Private Hospital institutions.

The initial AI to HCD conversion yielded a score of 0.829. The sample mean for this conversion was calculated to be 0.830, with a standard deviation of 0.019. The absolute value of the T statistic, calculated as the ratio of the observed value to the standard deviation, is 42.790. The p-value obtained from the statistical analysis was found to be 0.000. The obtained p-value of 0.000 suggests that the distinction seen is statistically significant and improbable to have occurred by random chance. The evidence indicates a significant and substantial correlation between artificial intelligence (AI) and Healthcare Delivery (HCD).

Hence, H1 is accepted

H2: Artificial Intelligence positively correlated to Nurse Education in Private Hospital institutions

The AI to NE conversion was evaluated using the following statistical measures: the original sample scored 0.810, the sample mean was 0.811, and the standard deviation was 0.021. The T statistics, calculated as the absolute value of the original score divided by the standard deviation, yielded a value of 39.059. The p-value associated with this conversion was found to be 0.000. The obtained p-value of 0.000 signifies a statistically significant and substantial association between artificial intelligence (AI) and natural language processing (NE) within the dataset.

Hence, H2 is accepted

H3: Nurse Education positively correlated to healthcare delivery in Private Hospital institutions

The relationship between the NE (Nurse Education) and HCD (Healthcare Delivery) can be explored. The given value is 0.729. The sample mean, denoted as M, is equal to 0.726. The standard deviation (STDEV) is 0.037. The calculated T statistic, obtained by taking the absolute value of the observed value divided by the standard deviation, is 19.785. The obtained p-value was found to be statistically significant at a level of 0.000. T ratio (19.785) exhibits a moderate significance level, suggesting that the initial sample value significantly deviates from the median, and this deviation holds statistical significance. The obtained p-value of 0.000 indicates a statistically significant association among NE HCD in the information at hand.

In brief, the table presents empirical support for robust and statistically significant associations among the variables AI, HCD, and NE. The first observed values for these associations closely approximate their corresponding means, and the statistically significant p-values suggest that these associations are highly improbable to have occurred by chance alone, thereby offering robust evidence for their significance within the dataset.

Hence, H3 is accepted

Specific Indirect Effect

Table 4 Mediating Effect

	Original Sample (O)	Sample Mean (M)	Standard Deviation (STDEV)	T Statistics (O/STDEV)	P Values
AI -> NE - > HCD	0.590	0.589	0.031	18.849	0.000

The table gives statistical information about a dataset or sample comprising three factors: AI, NE, and HCD. It displays a range of values for these variables. The following is an analysis of the values

presented in the table: The Artificial Intelligence (AI) system was trained using Nurse education (NE) techniques and achieved a Healthcare Delivery (HCD) score of 0.590.

H4: To analyze the mediating effect of Nurse Education on the relationship between Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Healthcare Delivery

The numerical value of 0.590 denotes a measurement, potentially indicating a particular outcome or score, within the order of parameters AI -> NE -> HCD. This sequence implies a discernible correlation or trend within the dataset, wherein the presence of AI precedes the occurrence of NE, subsequently leading to HCD. The sample mean, M, is a statistical measure representing the average value of a set of observations or data points in a sample. The relationship between artificial intelligence (AI), nurse education (NE), and healthcare delivery (HCD) has a correlation coefficient of 0.589.

The sample mean (M) denotes the arithmetic average of the measurement value for the order of AI -> NE -> HCD over all data points within the sample. The calculated mean value for the given sequence is 0.589. The standard deviation (STDEV) is a statistical measure that quantifies the variation or dispersion in a dataset.

The relationship between artificial intelligence (AI), nurse education (NE), and healthcare delivery (HCD) is quantified as having a correlation coefficient of 0.031. The standard deviation, denoted as STDEV, quantifies the extent to which the data points deviate from the mean, indicating the level of dispersion or spread within the dataset. The order of AI -> NE -> HCD exhibits a standard deviation of 0.031, implying that the values within this sequence are near the mean, hence showing a low level of variability. The T statistic is also known as the absolute value of the ratio of the observed value to the standard deviation.

In brief, the table provides statistical data about a certain set of parameters (AI -> NE -> HCD) inside a given dataset. The sequence exhibits an average value (0.590) that displays a considerable divergence from the mean (0.589), accompanied by a low level of variation (standard deviation of 0.031). This deviation is statistically significant (T statistical of 18.849) with a significance level of 0.000. This observation implies a significant correlation or impact among the variables in the dataset.

Hence, H4 is accepted

Structural and Measurement model assessment

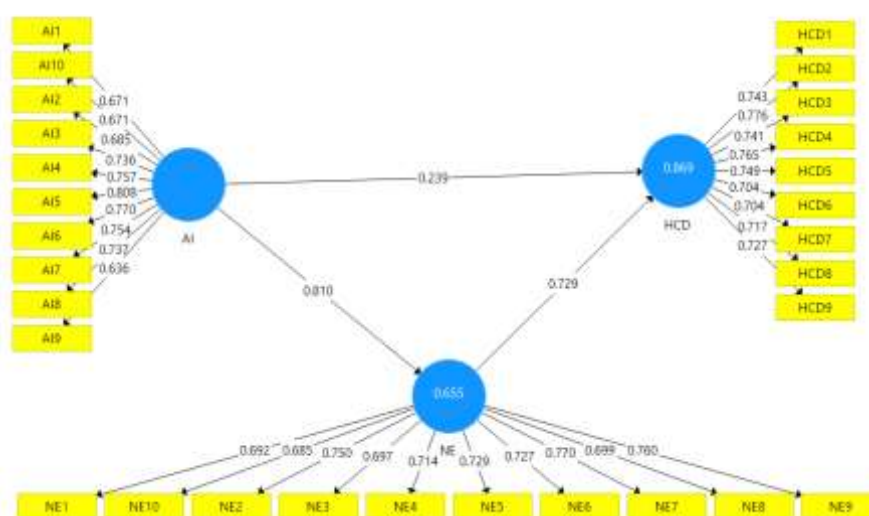


Figure 2: Structural Model

Measurement Model

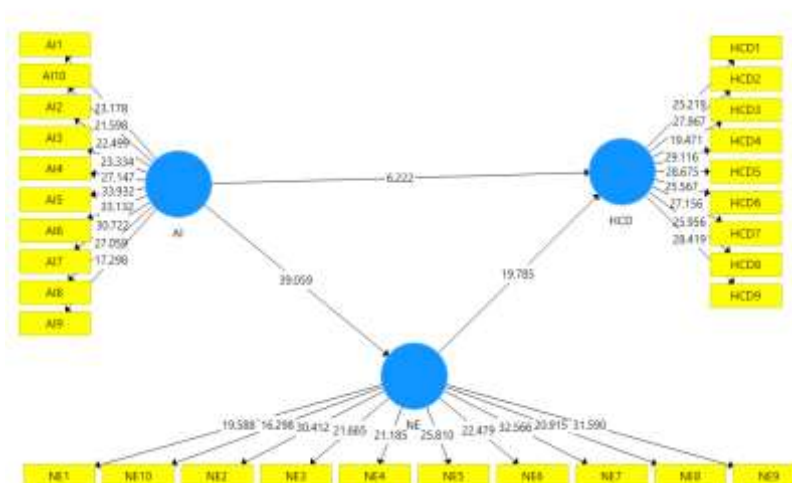


Figure 3: Measurement Model

Healthcare delivery and nursing education could both be revolutionized by AI. However, to successfully integrate it, one must take a careful, thorough strategy that considers both its advantages and disadvantages. While keeping the personal touch and ethical standards fundamental to nursing care, nurse instructors and medical centers must equip nurses to use AI. The use of AI in the healthcare industry has brought up several ethical issues, such as data privacy and algorithmic prejudice, including the potential for dehumanizing care. To ensure moral and caring AI-driven healthcare, certain ethical topics must be covered in nurse education.

Managerial Implications

Healthcare facilities and nursing education programs should prioritize the allocation of resources toward the training of educators and personnel in the field of AI technology. This entails offering opportunities for professional growth to ensure that educators comprehensively understand teaching tools and practices driven by artificial intelligence. Curriculum integration is imperative for nursing education managers to collaborate with artificial intelligence (AI) experts and educational technologists. This collaboration aims to integrate AI-driven modules and simulations into the existing curriculum seamlessly. Strategic planning and adherence to certification requirements are necessary for this endeavor. Healthcare administrators should implement comprehensive data management and privacy procedures to protect patient information and student data in AI-driven educational settings. Ensuring adherence to rules, such as the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA), is paramount. Establish and integrate feedback systems that provide insights from educators and students regarding the efficacy and user-friendliness of artificial intelligence tools. Managers should utilize this feedback to upgrade and optimize the AI-enhanced learning environment. It is advisable to regard investments in AI as long-term strategic decisions. It is imperative to allocate resources towards establishing and sustaining AI infrastructure while acknowledging that the advantages may take time to discernible but will yield significant long-term consequences. Establishing and disseminating explicit ethical guidelines are crucial for ensuring the correct utilization of artificial intelligence (AI) within nursing education. It is imperative to ensure that all relevant parties, encompassing students and educators, have knowledge of these standards and strictly comply with them.

The practical implications of the subject matter are worth considering

The acquisition of AI proficiency among nursing educators necessitates their participation in training programs to enhance their competence in using AI tools. Integrating artificial intelligence (AI) into teaching methods can be facilitated by using practical courses and workshops for educators. Integration of Artificial Intelligence in the Nursing Curriculum: Design and execute courses infused with Artificial Intelligence to enrich the nursing curriculum. The modules offered in this program can concentrate on many subjects, including client simulation, analysis of data, and clinical decision assistance, offering

practical exposure to artificial intelligence technologies. It is crucial to ensure that artificial intelligence tools employed in nursing education are readily available to all students, irrespective of any limitations they may possess. To optimize the usefulness of AI applications, their user interfaces must be intuitive and user-friendly. Implementing continuous evaluation is crucial to consistently gauge the influence of artificial intelligence on nursing education, employing both quantitative and qualitative assessment methods.

It is imperative to consistently assess and enhance student achievement, engagement, and satisfaction to enhance educational outcomes. Implementing pragmatic data security measures, including cryptography and access controls, is essential in safeguarding sensitive information through using artificial intelligence for educational objectives. Promoting collaborative learning environments is advocated, wherein students engage in cooperative efforts to complete tasks augmented by artificial intelligence. This pragmatic methodology promotes collaboration and the development of problem-solving abilities. Provide comprehensive technical support and help to instructors and students utilizing artificial intelligence tools. Establishing a specialized support system guarantees the timely resolution of practical obstacles. In light of the shown efficacy of AI in nursing education, it is worth contemplating the expansion of its implementation across diverse programs and institutions. The process can be facilitated by sharing best practices and lessons learned.

In brief, the effective management of the influence of artificial intelligence (AI) on the healthcare sector, with a specific focus on the education of nurses, necessitates the implementation of strategic planning, allocation of resources, and commitment to ethical principles. From a pragmatic standpoint, optimizing AI's advantages in the context of nursing education necessitates providing training, enhanced accessibility, ongoing assessment, and comprehensive support. These measures are crucial for tackling practical obstacles and ensuring exceptional education for aspiring nurses.

4. Conclusion

The burgeoning significance and intricacy of the impact of artificial intelligence (AI) on healthcare, particularly in the education of nurses, is a subject that warrants attention. In summary, several significant factors come to light: Artificial intelligence (AI) integration can significantly transform healthcare education, particularly in nursing. This technology can revolutionize nurses' education by providing them with unique and personalized learning experiences. Adaptive learning platforms, which leverage AI algorithms, can deliver customized instruction tailored to individual students' unique requirements, enhancing the efficiency and efficacy of education. The utilization of artificial intelligence has the potential to enhance nurses' clinical skills using simulators and augmented training. These technological advancements allow nurses to engage in intricate operations and make vital decisions within a secure and regulated setting, thus enhancing their proficiency and self-assurance. Using AI-driven analytics in education enables educators to discover areas of student difficulty and subsequently modify curriculum and teaching approaches. By examining extensive datasets, artificial intelligence (AI) can offer valuable observations regarding patterns in student performance. This, in turn, facilitates a process of ongoing enhancement within nursing education programs. Resource optimization is a significant benefit of utilizing AI-powered solutions in educational settings. These systems can automate administrative duties and routine assessments, allowing educators to allocate their time more effectively toward mentoring and instructing students. The implementation of resource optimization strategies has the potential to result in financial savings and enhance the effectiveness of educational delivery.

Continuous learning is essential in the healthcare field due to the perpetual evolution of the healthcare scene. Artificial intelligence (AI) has the potential to facilitate and enhance the ongoing educational endeavors of nurses by granting them convenient access to up-to-date research findings, recommendations, and exemplary approaches within their field. AI-driven systems can provide nurses with pertinent content and timely updates, facilitating their ability to remain up-to-date within their professional domain. Ethical considerations are of utmost importance in AI, notwithstanding its numerous advantages. It is imperative for nurses and educators to actively engage with matters about patient privacy, security of information, and the conscientious utilization of artificial intelligence (AI) within the realm of healthcare education. The collaboration between humans and AI in the healthcare field should be perceived as a means to augment the capabilities of nurses rather than to support their

responsibilities. Nurses are expected to persist in delivering compassionate care, employing critical thinking abilities, and demonstrating interpersonal skills, all of which remain irreplaceable by technological advancements. Artificial intelligence (AI) ought to serve as a supplementary tool that enhances and reinforces the efforts of individuals in their professional endeavors. The need to conduct continuous research and evaluation must be balanced to comprehensively evaluate the influence of artificial intelligence on the education of nurses and the outcomes of patients. Implementing rigorous assessment and feedback loops is crucial in refining AI applications in education, ensuring that these applications effectively achieve their intended objectives.

In summary, the incorporation of artificial intelligence (AI) into the educational curriculum for nurses holds promise in enhancing the educational experience, equipping nurses with the necessary skills and knowledge for their professional responsibilities, and eventually elevating the standard of patient care. To fully leverage the capabilities of artificial intelligence (AI) in healthcare education, it is imperative to engage in meticulous planning, uphold ethical principles, and continuously assess its impact. These measures are crucial for ensuring that the nursing profession's fundamental values and specialized knowledge are safeguarded.

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