# Article information:

Artificial Intelligence in Precision Cardiovascular Medicine - ScienceDirect  
<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0735109717368456?via%3Dihub>

# Article summary:

1. Artificial intelligence (AI) is a field of computer science that can be used to explore novel genotypes and phenotypes in existing diseases, improve the quality of patient care, enable cost-effectiveness, and reduce readmission and mortality rates.

2. AI has the potential to exploit big data and be used in advanced patient care for complex and heterogeneous diseases such as CVDs.

3. AI techniques have the potential to facilitate precision cardiovascular medicine by automatically generating new hypotheses instead of physicians having to initiate them.

# Article rating:

Appears moderately imbalanced: The article provides some useful information, but is missing several important points or pieces of evidence that would be required to present the discussed topics in a balanced and reliable way. You are encouraged to seek a more balanced perspective on the presented issues by exploring the provided research topics and looking at different information sources.

# Article analysis:

The article provides an overview of the potential applications of artificial intelligence (AI) in precision cardiovascular medicine. The article is written from a scientific perspective, providing evidence-based information on the use of AI in CV clinical care. The article does not appear to contain any promotional content or partiality towards any particular technology or company. It also does not present any unsupported claims or missing points of consideration, as it provides a comprehensive overview of the current state of AI in CV medicine and its potential future applications.

However, there are some areas where the article could be improved upon. For example, while it mentions some challenges associated with AI in CV medicine, it does not provide an exhaustive list or discuss possible solutions for these challenges. Additionally, while it discusses some potential benefits of using AI in CV medicine, it does not provide an equal amount of discussion on possible risks associated with its use. Furthermore, while it mentions some examples of how AI can be used in CV imaging, it does not provide any detailed information on how these techniques work or their accuracy levels compared to traditional methods. Finally, while the article mentions that productive interactions between physicians and data scientists are needed to enable clinically meaningful automated and predictive data analysis, it does not provide any details on how this could be achieved or what kind of training would be required for physicians to effectively interact with data scientists.

# Topics for further research:

* Challenges associated with AI in cardiovascular medicine
* Risks of using AI in cardiovascular medicine
* Accuracy of AI in cardiovascular imaging
* Interactions between physicians and data scientists
* Training for physicians to interact with data scientists
* Solutions for challenges associated with AI in cardiovascular medicine

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/17978c56daf19447b0d02072cc114719>