

Interdisciplinary Applications of AI: Dermatology and Psychology

Abstract

The field of dermatology is undergoing a transformation as a result of the application of artificial intelligence (AI), which is boosting diagnosis accuracy, optimizing treatment regimens, and expanding access to skin care products. Dermatologists are able to diagnose disorders such as melanoma, psoriasis, and eczema with more precision and speed with the use of these instruments. This has the potential to detect diseases at an earlier stage and bring about better outcomes for patients. The application of artificial intelligence in these areas encourages a holistic approach to health care, which combines insights from both physical and mental health in order to provide care that is more thorough. The applications of artificial intelligence that span several disciplines are bringing about a transformation in a variety of professions by encouraging creativity and addressing complicated challenges that individual disciplines are unable to manage on their own. The landscape of skin disease diagnosis and management is poised to be transformed by artificial intelligence (AI) due to its ability to improve diagnostic accuracy, reduce human error, and increase accessibility to dermatological care.

Keywords: dermatology, artificial intelligence, machine learning algorithms, mental health

1. Introduction:

Both the discipline of dermatology and the field of psychology are undergoing a transformation as a result of the multidisciplinary applications of artificial intelligence as they improve diagnosis accuracy, therapeutic efficacy, and overall patient care[1]. Tools driven by artificial intelligence, such as machine learning algorithms and neural networks, are used in the field of dermatology to analyze enormous datasets of skin photographs in order to identify and categorize skin disorders with a high degree of accuracy[2]. Dermatologists are able to diagnose disorders such as melanoma, psoriasis, and eczema with more precision and speed with the use of these instruments. This has the potential to detect diseases at an earlier stage and bring about better outcomes for patients. A further application of artificial intelligence is the ability to personalize treatment plans by predicting how patients will react to various medications based on their individual characteristics[3]. Artificial intelligence has a wide range of applications in the field

of psychology, ranging from chatbots for mental health to complex platforms for monitoring and analyzing behavioral patterns[4]. Technologies that are powered by artificial intelligence have the ability to offer quick resources and coping strategies to those who are experiencing mental health crises[5]. These technologies can provide support and intervention in real time. The purpose of machine learning algorithms is to discover early indicators of mental health difficulties and prescribe preventative treatments by analyzing data from a variety of sources, such as social media, wearable devices, and electronic health records[6]. Artificial intelligence has the potential to improve therapy processes by offering insights into patient development and anticipating treatment results. This enables interventions that are more personalized to the individual and more effective[7-10].

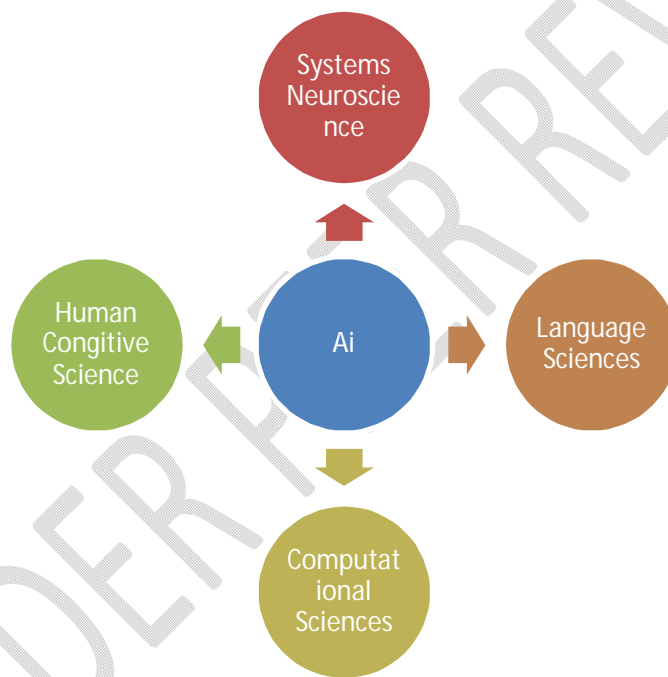


Figure 1 AI Multidisciplinary applications

The application of artificial intelligence in these areas encourages a holistic approach to health care, which combines insights from both physical and mental health in order to provide care that is more thorough. It is not only that the combination of artificial intelligence with dermatology and psychology enhances the capacities of medical practitioners, but it also gives patients the ability to receive medical attention that is more easily accessible, more individualized, and more timely[11]. There is a high probability that the multidisciplinary uses of artificial intelligence will continue to grow as the technology continues to advance. This will further blur the lines

between various fields of medicine and create a healthcare system that is more coordinated and effective[12, 13].

1.1. Brief overview of AI in healthcare:

The application of machine learning (ML) algorithms and other cognitive technologies in medical contexts is referred to as artificial intelligence (AI) in healthcare, which is an umbrella term of its own[14]. At its most fundamental level, artificial intelligence (AI) refers to the process by which computers and other machines imitate human cognition and are able to learn, think, and make decisions or take actions when necessary[15]. When it comes to healthcare, artificial intelligence (AI) refers to the utilization of computers to analyze and take action on medical data, typically with the intention of predicting a specific outcome[16, 17]. The application of machine learning and other cognitive sciences for the goal of medical diagnosis is a prominent use case of artificial intelligence in the healthcare industry[18]. Artificial intelligence can assist medical professionals in providing more accurate diagnosis and treatment plans by utilizing patient data and other information obtained from patients[19]. Artificial intelligence can also assist in making healthcare more proactive and predictive by analyzing large amounts of data in order to produce improved recommendations for patients regarding preventive care[20]. When it comes to the larger landscape of big data, the healthcare industry is among the most important industries because of the crucial role it plays in a society that is both productive and doing well[21]. When applied to healthcare data, artificial intelligence has the potential to actually be a matter of life and death[22]. AI can provide assistance to medical professionals, nurses, and other healthcare workers in their day-to-day work[23, 24]. The application of artificial intelligence in the medical field has the potential to improve preventive care and quality of life, bring about more precise diagnoses and treatment regimens, and ultimately result in better patient outcomes. AI is also capable of predicting and tracking the spread of infectious diseases by analyzing data from a variety of sources, including healthcare, the government, and other organizations[25]. As a consequence of this, artificial intelligence has the potential to play a significant part in the field of global public health by serving as a weapon against diseases and pandemics[26].

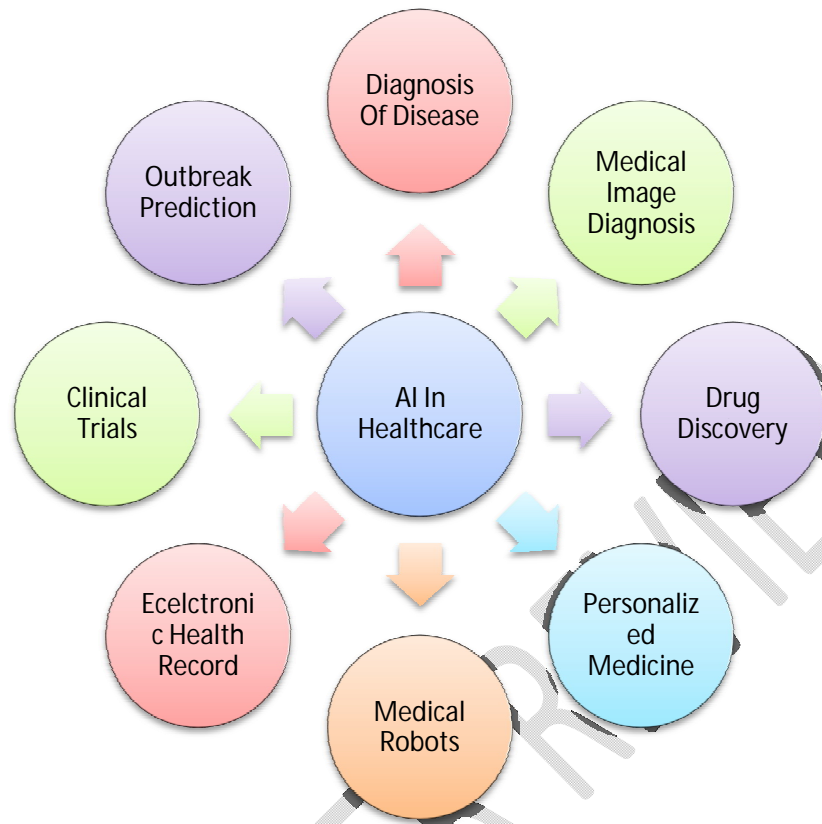


Figure 2 AI Applications In Healthcare

1.2.Importance of interdisciplinary applications of AI:

The applications of artificial intelligence that span several disciplines are bringing about a transformation in a variety of professions by encouraging creativity and addressing complicated challenges that individual disciplines are unable to manage on their own[27, 28]. In the field of medicine, the use of artificial intelligence to disciplines such as psychology and dermatology shows its potential. We see breakthroughs in early detection of skin malignancies, personalized treatment regimens, and increased diagnostic accuracy as a result of merging the analytical capabilities of artificial intelligence with dermatology[29]. All of these things collectively contribute to a major improvement in patient outcomes. The field of psychology makes use of artificial intelligence to assist in the identification of patterns in mental health data, the prediction of treatment responses, and the development of personalized therapy interventions[30]. This ultimately results in an improvement in the accuracy and efficiency of mental health care. Beyond the realm of healthcare, interdisciplinary applications of artificial intelligence extend to fields such as environmental science, where AI models forecast climate patterns and assist in

conservation efforts, and education, where AI-driven systems give personalized learning experiences and detect students who are at risk[31]. It is not only the combination of artificial intelligence with a wide range of fields that propels technological advancement, but it also results in comprehensive solutions that are more resilient and efficient. By fostering collaboration, encouraging original thinking, and eventually leading to breakthroughs that have far-reaching benefits on society, this strategy that draws from multiple disciplines is particularly effective[32-34].

2. AI in Dermatology

The field of dermatology is undergoing a transformation as a result of the application of artificial intelligence (AI), which is boosting diagnosis accuracy, optimizing treatment regimens, and expanding access to skin care products[35]. A degree of precision that is comparable to or even surpasses that of expert dermatologists is achieved through the utilization of machine learning algorithms, particularly deep learning, in the process of analyzing medical images[36]. This allows for the identification of disorders such as melanoma. Tools that are powered by artificial intelligence are able to quickly analyze enormous volumes of data from dermoscopic images, identifying subtle patterns and abnormalities that the human eye could miss. Personalized treatment plans are also made possible with the use of artificial intelligence (AI) through the incorporation of patient data, which includes genetic information and lifestyle characteristics, in order to forecast treatment outcomes and recommend individualized actions[37]. This results in fewer unneeded biopsies and procedures, in addition to improving the quality of treatment provided to patients. Increasing access to dermatological treatment, particularly in places that are underserved or distant, is made possible by teledermatology, which is powered by artificial intelligence. This technology enables patients to obtain professional evaluations and guidance through their smartphones or other digital devices[38].

AI And Dermatology

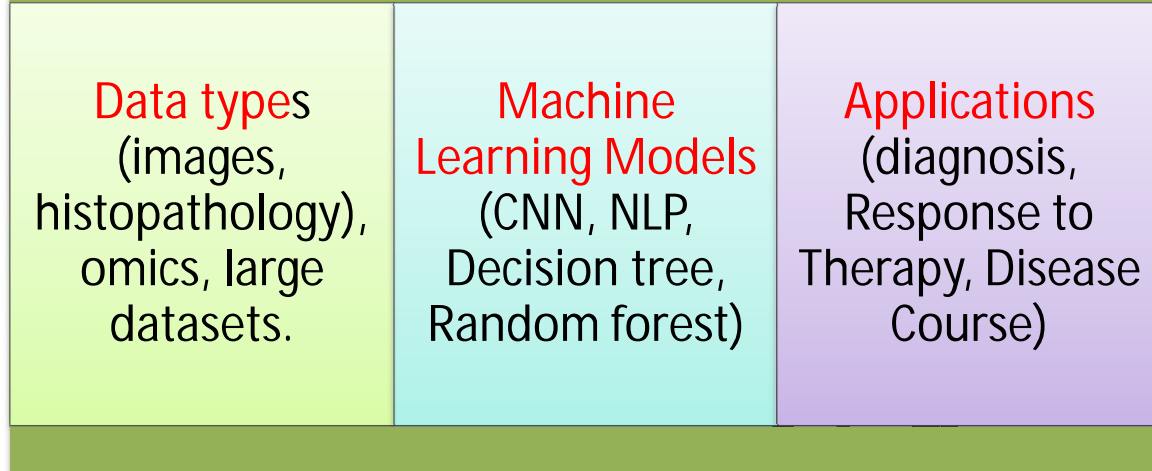


Figure 3 AI In Dermatology

Although significant breakthroughs have been made, there are still difficulties that need to be addressed, such as maintaining data privacy, correcting algorithmic biases, and securing regulatory permissions. The ongoing development of artificial intelligence technologies and their incorporation into clinical practice, on the other hand, shows a great deal of promise for the future of dermatology. This has the potential to revolutionize the way skin disorders are identified and treated all over the world[39-41].

2.1. Diagnostic tools:

Through the enormous improvement of diagnostic tools, Artificial Intelligence (AI) is bringing about a revolution in the field of dermatology. Artificial intelligence-driven systems, in particular those that make use of deep learning algorithms, have demonstrated exceptional accuracy in recognizing and diagnosing a wide variety of skin disorders, such as melanoma, psoriasis, and acne[42]. The training of these systems takes place on enormous datasets that contain hundreds of photos. This training enables the algorithms to recognize tiny patterns and abnormalities that the human eye could miss. For example, convolutional neural networks (CNNs) are utilised in the process of analysing dermoscopic images[43]. This allows dermatologists to obtain trustworthy second views and contributes to the early diagnosis of skin cancer. Tools powered by

artificial intelligence can also be used to optimise processes by prioritising cases according to their level of urgency and even recommending probable diagnoses during patient meetings. In addition, mobile applications that are coupled with artificial intelligence can give patients the ability to conduct preliminary self-assessments, which can subsequently improve early detection and prompt urgent medical consultations[44]. The landscape of skin disease diagnosis and management is poised to be transformed by artificial intelligence (AI) due to its ability to improve diagnostic accuracy, reduce human error, and increase accessibility to dermatological care[45].

References

1. *Lim, C.P., et al. (eds.): Handbook of Artificial Intelligence in Healthcare, vol. 2. Springer, Heidelberg (2022).*
2. *Lim, C.P., et al. (eds.): Handbook of Artificial Intelligence in Healthcare, vol. 1, Springer, Heidelberg (2021).*
3. *Brooks, A., et al. (eds.): Recent Advances in Technologies for Inclusive Well-Being: Virtual Patients, Gamification and Simulation. Springer, Heidelberg (2021).*
4. *Belciug, S., Gorunescu, F.: Intelligent Decision Support System—A Journey to Smarter Healthcare. Springer, Heidelberg (2020).*
5. *I. Maglogiannis, et al. (eds.): Advanced Computational Intelligence Paradigms in Healthcare 7: Biomedical Informatics. Springer, Heidelberg (2020).*
6. *Bichindaritz, I.S., et al. (eds.): Advanced Computational Intelligence Paradigms in Healthcare 4: Advanced Methodologies. Springer, Heidelberg (2010).*
7. *Brahnam, S., Jain, L.C. (eds.): Advanced Computational Intelligence Paradigms in Healthcare 5: Intelligent Decision Support Systems. Springer, Heidelberg (2010).*
8. *Vaidya, S., et al. (eds.): Advanced Computational Intelligence Paradigms in Healthcare 2. Springer, Heidelberg (2008).*
9. *Sardo, M., et al. (eds.): Advanced Computational Intelligence Paradigms in Healthcare 3. Springer, Heidelberg (2008).*
10. *Yoshida, H., et al. (eds.): Advanced Computational Intelligence Paradigms in Healthcare 1. Springer, Heidelberg (2007).*
11. *Ichalkaranje, N., et al. (eds.): Intelligent Paradigms for Assistive and Preventive Healthcare. Springer, Heidelberg (2006).*
12. *Silverman, B., et al. (eds.): Intelligent Paradigms in Healthcare Enterprises. Springer, Heidelberg (2005).*
13. *Jain, A., et al. (eds.): Artificial Intelligence Techniques in Breast Cancer Diagnosis and Prognosis. World Scientific (2000).*
14. *Chen, Y., et al. (eds.): Innovation in medicine and healthcare 2021. In: Proceedings of the KES-InMed 2021 Conference. Springer, Germany (2021).*
15. *Chen, Y., et al. (eds.): Innovation in medicine and healthcare 2022. In: Proceedings of the KES-InMed 2022 Conference. Springer, Germany (2022).*

16. Chen, et al. (eds.): *Innovation in medicine and healthcare 2017*. In: *Proceedings of the KES-InMed 2017 Conference*. Springer, Germany (2017).
17. Chen, Y., et al. (eds.): *Innovation in medicine and healthcare 2016*. In: *Proceedings of the KES-InMed 2016 Conference*. Springer, Germany (2016).
18. Chen, Y., et al. (eds.): *Innovation in medicine and healthcare 2015*. In *Proceedings of the KES-InMed 2015 Conference*. Springer, Germany (2015).
19. Grana, M., et al. (eds.): *Innovation in Medicine and Healthcare*. IOS Press (2014).
20. Holsapple, C., Whinston, A., Whinston, A.: *Business Expert Systems*. McGraw-Hill (1987).
21. Leondes, C.T.: *Expert Systems: The Technology of Knowledge Management and Decision Making for the 21st Century*, pp. 1–22 (2002).
22. Xu, L., Jiang, L., Qin, C., Wang, Z., Du, D.: *How images inspire poems: generating classical Chinese poetry from images with memory networks*. In: *Proceedings of the Thirty-Second AAAI Conference on Artificial Intelligence and Thirtieth Innovative Applications of Artificial Intelligence Conference and Eight AAAI Symposium on Educational Advances in Artificial Intelligence*, vol. 689, pp. 5618–5625 (2018).
23. Shortliffe, E.: *Computer-Based Medical Consultations: MYCIN*. Elsevier (1976).
24. Belciug, S., Gorunescu, F.: *Era of intelligent systems in healthcare*. In: Belciug, S., Gorunescu, F. (eds.) *Intelligent Decision Support Systems: A Journey to Smarter Healthcare*. Springer, Heidelberg (2020).
25. Sim, I., Gorman, P., Greenes, R.A., et al.: *Clinical decision support systems for the practice of evidence-based medicine*. *J. Am. Med. Inform. Assoc.* 8(6), 527–534 (2001).
26. Shortliffe, E.H., Scott, A.C., Bischoff, M.B., Campbell, A.B., Van Melle, W., Jacobs, C.D.: *ONCOCIN: an expert system for oncology protocol management*. In: *IJCAI'81: Proceedings of the 7th International Joint Conference on Artificial Intelligence*, vol. 2, pp. 876–881 (1981).
27. Townsedn, A.: *Smart Cities: Big Data, Civic Hackers, and the Quest for a New Utopia*. W.W. Norton & Company (2013).
28. Haykin, S.: *Neural Networks, A Comprehensive Foundation*, 2nd edn. Prentice Hall (1999).
29. Belciug, S.: *Artificial Intelligence in Cancer: Diagnostic to Tailored Treatment*. Elsevier (2020).
30. Belciug, S.: *Logistic regression paradigm for training a single-hidden layer feedforward neural network. Application to gene expression datasets for cancer research*. *J. Biomed. Inf.* 102. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbi.2019.103373> (2020).
31. Belciug, S., Gorunescu, F.: *Learning a single-hidden layer feedforward neural network using rank correlation based strategy with application to high dimensional gene expression and proteomic spectra datasets in cancer detection*. *J. Biomed. Inf.* 83, 159–166. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbi.2018.06.003> (2018).
32. Bayes, T.: *An essay towards solving a problem in the doctrine of chance*. *Phil. Trans.* 53, 370–418. <https://doi.org/10.1098/rstl.17963.0053> (1763).
33. Jiang, F., Jiang, Y., Zhi, H., Dong, Y., Li, H., Wang, Y., Dong, Q., Shen H., Wang, Y.: *Artificial intelligence in healthcare: past, present and future*. *BMJ Stroke Vasc. Neurol.* 1–14. <https://doi.org/10.1136/svn-2017-000101> (2017).
34. Yang, Z.R.: *Machine Learning Approaches to Bioinformatics*. World Scientific (2010).
35. Abhishek, K., J. Kawahara, and G. Hamarneh, *Predicting the clinical management of skin lesions using deep learning*. *Sci Rep*, 2021. **11**.
36. Adler, N.R., et al., *Methods of melanoma detection and of skin monitoring for individuals at high risk of melanoma: new Australian clinical practice*. *Med J Aust*, 2019. **210**.
37. Agarwala, S., D.A. Mata, and F. Hafeez, *Accuracy of a convolutional neural network for dermatological diagnosis of tumours and skin lesions in a clinical setting*. *Clin Exp Dermatol*, 2021. **46**.

38. Aijaz, S.F., et al., *Deep learning application for effective classification of different types of psoriasis*. J Healthc Eng, 2022. **2022**.
39. Amor, R., et al., *An attention-based weakly supervised framework for spitzoid melanocytic lesion diagnosis in whole slide images*. Artif Intell Med, 2021. **121**.
40. Ba, W., et al., *Diagnostic assessment of deep learning for melanocytic lesions using whole-slide pathological images*. Transl Oncol, 2021. **14**.
41. Ba, W., et al., *Convolutional neural network assistance significantly improves dermatologists' diagnosis of cutaneous tumours using clinical images*. Eur J Cancer, 2022. **169**.
42. Bakshi, A., et al., *Genomic risk score for melanoma in a prospective study of older individuals*. J Natl Cancer Inst, 2021. **113**.
43. Barak-Levitt, J., et al., *Hidradenitis suppurativa international online community: patient characteristics and a novel model of treatment effectiveness*. Acta Derm Venereol, 2022. **102**.
44. Benjamins, S., P. Dhunoo, and B. Mesko, *The state of artificial intelligence-based FDA-approved medical devices and algorithms: an online database*. NPJ Digit Med., 2020. **3**.
45. Bernardis, E. and L. Castelo-Soccio, *Quantifying alopecia areata via texture analysis to automate the SALT score computation*. J Investig Dermatol Symp Proc, 2018. **19**.