

Artificial Intelligence in Nursing: A Comprehensive Review of Current Applications and Future Prospects

Mirela Tushe*

Aldent University, University Hospital Center "Mother Teresa," Tirana, Albania. ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4648-5915>

Corresponding Author: Mirela Tushe, Aldent University, University Hospital Center "Mother Teresa," Tirana, Albania. ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4648-5915>.

Cite: Tushe M. Artificial Intelligence in Nursing: A Comprehensive Review of Current Applications and Future Prospects. Crystal J Med Res. 2025;1(1): 01-04.

Received: March 03, 2025; **Accepted:** April 10, 2025; **Published:** April 18, 2025

Abstract

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has become a transformative force in healthcare, particularly in nursing, where it offers innovative solutions for improving patient care, enhancing clinical decision-making, and advancing educational methodologies. This review explores the current applications of AI in nursing, highlighting its role in clinical practice, education, and ethics. By synthesizing recent literature, we aim to provide an overview of how AI can support the nursing profession in addressing contemporary challenges and shaping the future of patient care. Additionally, we examine the potential challenges, including data privacy concerns, ethical dilemmas, and the integration of AI into clinical workflows. This paper emphasizes the importance of integrating AI responsibly and ethically to ensure that its benefits are maximized while minimizing risks to patient care.

Keywords

Artificial Intelligence, Nursing, Medical Education, Healthcare Technology, Machine Learning, Clinical Decision Support, Surgical Robotics, Virtual Reality, Ethics.

Introduction

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is revolutionizing healthcare, offering diverse applications across medical disciplines, including nursing. AI technologies have shown substantial promise in improving clinical outcomes, enhancing medical education, and reducing the administrative burden on healthcare professionals (1). One of the key areas in nursing where AI is making an impact is in education. AI-powered tools like virtual reality (VR) and augmented reality (AR) are transforming how nursing students and professionals learn and practice critical skills (2). These technologies provide immersive learning experiences, which are increasingly being adopted in nursing education to help students gain hands-on experience in a controlled, virtual environment. Moreover, AI in clinical practice is providing nurses with decision support tools that can help diagnose conditions more accurately and predict patient outcomes more effectively (3). However, as AI becomes more prevalent, concerns around ethics, privacy, and bias in algorithms must be addressed to ensure that AI applications are deployed responsibly (4). Artificial

Intelligence (AI) is rapidly reshaping the healthcare industry, especially in nursing. It offers exciting opportunities to improve clinical outcomes, enhance learning, and reduce administrative tasks for healthcare workers. In nursing education, AI is providing tools like virtual and augmented reality, enabling students to practice clinical scenarios in immersive, risk-free environments. These innovations allow students to hone their skills and decision-making abilities, which are crucial in real-world settings. In clinical practice, AI supports nurses by offering advanced decision-making tools that help with accurate diagnoses and the prediction of patient outcomes. By analyzing vast amounts of patient data, AI can identify patterns that may not be immediately apparent to healthcare professionals, thereby supporting better and faster decision-making. However, with the rise of AI in healthcare, there are challenges that need to be addressed. Issues such as data privacy, the potential for algorithmic bias, and the ethical implications of AI decisions must be carefully considered. It's vital that healthcare providers and professionals ensure AI is integrated thoughtfully, with proper safeguards in place, to

ensure patient care is always prioritized. Moving forward, as AI continues to evolve, nurses and other healthcare providers will need to stay informed and properly trained on how to effectively use these technologies. The collaboration between human expertise and AI can lead to significant improvements in patient care and the overall healthcare experience. Yet, the adoption of AI must be done with caution to ensure it complements the human touch that remains essential in nursing practice.

Methodology

This review was conducted by analyzing a range of peer-reviewed articles published in reputable journals, focusing on the applications of AI in nursing education and clinical practice. A systematic search was conducted across databases including PubMed, Google Scholar, and ScienceDirect. Key articles were selected based on their relevance to AI's role in nursing, with a particular emphasis on studies from the last five years. In total, 12 articles were included in this review. These studies were analyzed for insights into the different ways AI is being integrated into nursing education, patient care, and the ethical considerations surrounding AI technologies in healthcare.

Results

AI in Nursing Education

The application of AI in nursing education is evolving, with VR and AR standing out as powerful tools for simulating real-life clinical scenarios. Montoya-Rodríguez et al. (2023) explored the use of VR and AR to teach social skills to individuals with intellectual disabilities, a skill set that is essential for nurses when working with patients who have diverse needs. AI can also help tailor educational content to the learning pace and style of each student, as demonstrated by Civaner et al. (2022) (5), who showed how personalized learning environments can improve student engagement and knowledge retention. These tools are beneficial not only in clinical skills development but also in fostering better communication and empathy, key competencies for nursing professionals (6). As AI systems advance, it is expected that they will become integral in providing personalized feedback to nursing students, helping them improve their clinical reasoning and decision-making abilities (1). Additionally, AI-driven platforms are capable of continuously assessing student progress, allowing instructors to identify areas where students may need further support and intervention. This dynamic, real-time feedback loop enhances both the quality and efficiency of nursing education. Moreover, the integration of AI into educational platforms opens new avenues for collaboration between instructors and students, where AI can act as a mentor guiding learners through complex clinical cases. By integrating simulated patient interactions and dynamic learning environments, AI can help nursing students develop critical thinking and problem-solving skills that are essential for effective patient care. As AI technologies continue to improve, their potential to bridge gaps in nursing education, particularly in remote and underserved areas, becomes increasingly significant, ensuring that all nursing students have access to high-quality training opportunities.

AI in Clinical Decision Support

In clinical practice, AI is playing a critical role in enhancing decision-making processes. Machine learning algorithms are being employed to analyze patient data, which helps in diagnosing conditions, predicting outcomes, and suggesting personalized treat-

ment plans. For instance, Peiffer-Smadja et al. (2020) demonstrated how AI-powered decision support systems in infectious diseases can recommend optimal treatment strategies based on real-time patient data and medical history (7). Similarly, Siontis et al. (2021) reviewed AI applications in cardiovascular care, showing how AI tools enhance electrocardiogram interpretation, making it faster and more accurate (3). These AI-driven decision support systems help reduce cognitive load on nurses, enabling them to make more accurate decisions while also improving patient safety. Furthermore, AI can assist nurses in identifying potential risks and complications before they occur, offering timely alerts that prevent adverse events (8). The integration of AI into clinical decision-making not only enhances the efficiency of patient care but also facilitates evidence-based practices, allowing nurses to make informed decisions backed by data. AI can also assist in managing patient flow and resource allocation in healthcare settings, ensuring that care is delivered in the most efficient and timely manner. This can be particularly important in emergency or high-pressure situations, where quick, accurate decisions are critical. As AI continues to evolve, its role in augmenting clinical practice will likely expand, offering more sophisticated tools for risk assessment, personalized care, and decision support. Moreover, AI technologies are becoming increasingly adept at identifying patterns in large datasets, which can contribute to predictive modeling and preventive care strategies. By analyzing vast amounts of data, AI can help forecast disease outbreaks, anticipate patient deterioration, and suggest preventative measures before clinical symptoms appear, ultimately leading to better patient outcomes and more efficient healthcare delivery.

AI in Surgical Assistance

In surgical settings, AI has proven beneficial by assisting with precision and supporting decision-making during complex procedures. Kinoshita et al. (2024) developed an AI-based nerve recognition system for laparoscopic surgeries, helping surgeons and nurses avoid accidental injury to critical nerves during procedures (9). This technology offers real-time feedback, allowing surgical teams to adjust their actions promptly, ensuring better patient outcomes. Additionally, AI's integration into robotic surgery is transforming how surgeries are performed, with AI algorithms guiding surgical robots to increase accuracy and reduce human error (10). These advancements are improving the role of nurses in surgical teams by providing them with advanced tools to support surgical operations. AI-based systems help nurses monitor patients' vitals more effectively during surgery, allowing them to provide quicker interventions when necessary.

Furthermore, AI technologies in surgical environments are also enhancing training and education for nurses and other healthcare professionals. With the use of AI-driven simulations, nursing staff can practice and refine their skills in a controlled, virtual environment. This offers a safe space to hone techniques before engaging in real surgeries, which is crucial for minimizing risk and improving surgical outcomes.

AI's role in surgical settings extends beyond the operating room, assisting in postoperative care by analyzing recovery data and predicting potential complications. By identifying at-risk patients early, AI can help nurses provide more targeted care during the recovery process, preventing complications such as infec-

tions or organ failure. As AI continues to evolve, its potential to enhance patient safety and surgical efficiency will likely continue to grow, ultimately leading to better healthcare outcomes.

Ethical Considerations

While AI holds great promise, it also introduces ethical dilemmas. Char et al. (2018) (4) discuss several challenges in the ethical implementation of AI in healthcare, including algorithmic bias, data privacy, and transparency in decision-making. In nursing, it is crucial that AI systems are used responsibly to avoid any negative impact on patient care, particularly among vulnerable populations. Cooper & Rodman (2023) emphasized that AI in medical education and clinical practice must be deployed ethically to maintain trust and prevent harm (11). Moreover, the use of AI raises concerns about the potential for job displacement. However, many experts argue that AI should not replace nurses but rather augment their capabilities, allowing them to focus on patient-centered care and decision-making (12). The integration of AI into nursing practice should be seen as a tool that enhances the professional role of nurses rather than diminishing their importance. AI can handle repetitive tasks such as data entry or basic monitoring, giving nurses more time to engage in direct patient care and critical decision-making processes. Additionally, ethical concerns extend to issues such as the lack of transparency in AI decision-making. Nurses and other healthcare professionals must have a clear understanding of how AI systems reach their conclusions to ensure they can trust and effectively integrate these tools into their practice. This can be addressed through transparent algorithms and ongoing training for healthcare workers to ensure AI is used in a way that aligns with ethical standards and clinical guidelines. As AI technologies continue to evolve, it is essential to establish strong ethical frameworks and regulations to guide their development and implementation in healthcare. This will ensure that AI can be used to enhance patient care without compromising patient safety, privacy, or the roles of healthcare professionals.

Discussion

The integration of AI into nursing presents a multifaceted transformation in both education and clinical practice. In nursing education, the advent of AI-driven tools, such as virtual and augmented reality, provides immersive, hands-on experiences that help nursing students develop clinical skills in a risk-free environment. These tools allow students to practice critical skills repeatedly, building their confidence and competence without the fear of harming patients. The personalized learning approaches powered by AI also enable students to learn at their own pace, adapting to individual learning styles. This is crucial in nursing education, where varied learning needs must be met for students to become proficient practitioners (2, 5). However, as AI becomes more embedded in educational settings, concerns regarding access to technology, especially in resource-limited areas, must be addressed to avoid widening inequalities in nursing education.

In clinical practice, AI plays a significant role in enhancing decision-making by assisting nurses in diagnosing conditions more accurately and predicting patient outcomes. AI-based decision support tools can process vast amounts of data and offer insights that support faster and more informed decisions, improving patient safety and overall care quality (8). Nevertheless, while

AI can reduce cognitive load, making healthcare professionals more efficient, it is essential to balance the reliance on AI with human expertise. AI tools, while valuable, must not replace critical human judgment, especially in cases involving ethical considerations or complex patient conditions.

AI's role in surgical settings is equally transformative. The development of AI-based nerve recognition systems and robotic surgeries has enhanced precision during procedures, reducing human error and improving patient outcomes (9, 10). However, the use of AI in surgery also raises questions about the potential erosion of skill acquisition among healthcare professionals. As AI tools take on more procedural tasks, there is a concern that healthcare providers, especially nurses, may lose vital hands-on experience that could affect their ability to make decisions in the absence of AI support. Additionally, ethical issues surrounding AI in surgery must be addressed, such as the implications of AI decisions on patient autonomy and informed consent.

Ethical dilemmas surrounding the use of AI in nursing and healthcare more broadly remain a significant concern. Issues like data privacy, algorithmic bias, and transparency in decision-making processes must be carefully managed. As Char et al. (2018) (4) argue, algorithmic bias can potentially reinforce healthcare inequalities, disproportionately affecting vulnerable populations. This makes it critical to ensure that AI systems are trained on diverse, representative datasets and that their decisions are transparent to both healthcare providers and patients. Furthermore, concerns regarding job displacement must be acknowledged. While AI can augment nursing practice, it should not replace the human touch that remains vital in-patient care (12).

Moreover, the increasing integration of AI into nursing practice and education raises questions about how nurses and healthcare providers are trained to use these technologies effectively. Training must be holistic, addressing both technical skills and the ethical, legal, and social implications of AI use. The involvement of healthcare professionals in the development of AI systems is crucial to ensure that these tools align with the ethical standards of nursing practice and meet the needs of patients.

Looking ahead, the future of nursing and AI is promising, but challenges remain. The evolution of AI in healthcare demands a shift in how nursing education is delivered, requiring nurses to become comfortable with emerging technologies. The integration of AI should be approached carefully and thoughtfully, with continuous evaluation and adjustment to ensure that it enhances, rather than detracts from, the core values of nursing practice: compassion, care, and human-centered decision-making. As AI continues to develop, collaboration between AI researchers, healthcare professionals, and ethical experts will be essential to maximize its benefits and mitigate potential harms.

In conclusion, while AI offers immense potential to improve nursing education, clinical decision-making, and patient outcomes, its ethical integration into nursing practice requires ongoing vigilance. By addressing the challenges surrounding AI, including bias, privacy, and job displacement concerns, healthcare professionals can ensure that AI is used responsibly and in a manner that promotes both the well-being of patients and the integrity of the nursing profession.

Conclusion

Artificial Intelligence is rapidly changing the landscape of nursing practice, providing opportunities for enhanced education, improved clinical decision-making, and better patient outcomes. While AI is expected to play a significant role in transforming the profession, careful attention must be paid to the ethical implications, data privacy concerns, and the need for proper training to ensure that AI technologies are used responsibly. As AI continues to evolve, its integration into nursing must be done thoughtfully and with consideration of both the benefits and potential risks. The future of nursing education and practice will undoubtedly be shaped by AI, making it essential for nursing professionals to stay informed and prepared for the technological advancements that lie ahead.

References

1. Gordon M, Daniel M, Ajiboye A, Uraiby H, Xu NY, Bartlett R. A scoping review of artificial intelligence in medical education: BEME Guide No. 84. *Med Teach*. 2024;46(4):446-70. <https://doi.org/10.1080/0142159X.2024.2314198>
2. Montoya-Rodríguez MM, de Souza Franco V, Llerena CT, Cobos FJM, Pizzarossa S, García AC, et al. Virtual reality and augmented reality as strategies for teaching social skills to individuals with intellectual disability: A systematic review. *J Intellect Disabil*. 2023;27(4):1062-84. <https://doi.org/10.1177/17446295211062568>
3. Siontis KC, Noseworthy PA, Attia ZI, Friedman PA. Artificial intelligence-enhanced electrocardiography in cardiovascular disease management. *Nat Rev Cardiol*. 2021;18(7):465-78. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41569-021-00495-0>
4. Char DS, Shah NH, Magnus D. Implementing machine learning in healthcare—addressing ethical challenges. *N Engl J Med*. 2018;378(11):981-3. <https://doi.org/10.1056/NEJMp1714229>
5. Civaner MM, Uncu Y, Bulut F, Giounous Chalil E, Tatli A. Artificial intelligence in medical education: A cross-sectional needs assessment. *BMC Med Educ*. 2022;22:772. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12909-022-03974-2>
6. James C, Wheelock KM, Woolliscroft JO. Machine learning: The next paradigm shift in medical education. *Acad Med*. 2021;96(7):954-7. <https://doi.org/10.1097/ACM.0000000000003916>
7. Peiffer-Smadja N, Rawson T, Ahmad R, Buchard A, Georgiou P, Lescure FX, et al. Machine learning for clinical decision support in infectious diseases: A narrative review of current applications. *Clin Microbiol Infect*. 2020;26(5):584-95. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cmi.2020.01.019>
8. Borchert RJ, Hickman CR, Pepys J, Sadler TJ. Performance of ChatGPT on the situational judgement test—a professional dilemmas-based examination for doctors in the United Kingdom. *JMIR Med Educ*. 2023;9: e48978. <https://doi.org/10.2196/48978>
9. Kinoshita K, Maruyama T, Kobayashi N, Imanishi S, Maruyama M, Ohira G, et al. An artificial intelligence-based nerve recognition model is useful as surgical support technology and as an educational tool in laparoscopic and robot-assisted rectal cancer surgery. *Surg Endosc*. 2024;38(9):5394-404. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00464-024-09530-3>
10. Bamba Y, Ogawa S, Itabashi M, Shindo H, Kameoka S, Okamoto T, et al. Object and anatomical feature recognition in surgical video images based on a convolutional neural network. *Int J Comput Assist Radiol Surg*. 2021;16(11):2045-54. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11548-021-02559-9>
11. Cooper A, Rodman A. AI and medical education—a 21st-century Pandora's box. *N Engl J Med*. 2023;389(5):385-7. <https://doi.org/10.1056/NEJMp2304385>
12. Stokel-Walker C, Van Noorden R. What ChatGPT and generative AI mean for science. *Nature*. 2023;614(7947):214-6. <https://doi.org/10.1038/d41586-023-01617-1>