Artificial intelligence in obstetrics and gynecology: Transforming care and outcomes

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10.5281/zenodo.18413698

Abstract:

Artificial intelligence (AI) has increasingly become a transformative force in healthcare, with obstetrics and gynecology (OB/GYN) being a key area of impact. In prenatal diagnostics, AI algorithms assist in analyzing ultrasound images, fetal echocardiography, and genetic screening, enabling earlier and more accurate detection of congenital anomalies. During labor and delivery, AI-powered monitoring systems can track maternal and fetal vital signs in real time, predict complications such as fetal distress, and support timely clinical interventions. In reproductive endocrinology, AI enhances assisted reproductive technologies by optimizing embryo selection, predicting IVF success rates, and personalizing hormone therapy regimens. Gynecologic oncology benefits from AI applications in early cancer detection, histopathological analysis, and treatment planning, improving survival outcomes and reducing diagnostic errors. Furthermore, AI aids in patient risk stratification by integrating electronic health records, laboratory data, and imaging studies to identify high-risk pregnancies and guide preventive strategies. Despite these advancements, challenges remain, including data privacy concerns, algorithmic bias, the need for large annotated datasets, and integration into clinical workflows without disrupting care. Ethical considerations, such as informed consent, transparency, and accountability for AI-driven decisions, are critical to ensure patient trust and equitable healthcare delivery. Future directions in OB/GYN emphasize combining AI with wearable health monitoring, telemedicine, and predictive analytics to enable continuous, personalized, and proactive care. This review synthesizes evidence from the past decade, highlighting AI's potential to enhance clinical decision-making, reduce errors, and improve maternal and fetal outcomes.

Keywords:

Artificial intelligence, obstetrics, gynecology, maternal-fetal outcomes, machine learning, deep learning, reproductive health, clinical decision support.

1. Introduction:

Advances in artificial intelligence (AI) have redefined the landscape of healthcare delivery by providing powerful tools for data analysis, predictive modeling, and clinical decision support that are increasingly applied in obstetrics and gynecology (OB/GYN) to improve outcomes and streamline care (Johnson et al., 2019). In OB/GYN, AI leverages machine learning algorithms, deep learning neural networks, and natural language processing to assist clinicians in comprehensive risk assessment, complex imaging interpretation, labor and delivery management, and early disease detection, facilitating personalized and timely interventions (Smith et al., 2020). The rapid growth in computing power combined with the increasing availability of electronic health records, high-resolution imaging data, and real-time monitoring devices has accelerated the development and integration of AI systems that enable predictive analytics for maternal and fetal complications, enhanced diagnostic accuracy, and optimization of individualized treatment plans (Chen et al., 2021). In prenatal care, AI tools have been developed to analyze ultrasound images and biochemical markers to detect congenital anomalies, chromosomal abnormalities, and growth restrictions with greater precision than traditional methods, leading to earlier intervention and improved perinatal outcomes (Lee et al., 2022). AI-driven models have also demonstrated the ability to predict preterm birth, preeclampsia, and gestational diabetes by integrating multifactorial data including demographic, clinical, and laboratory variables, allowing clinicians to stratify risk and tailor surveillance protocols effectively (Martinez et al., 2023). In reproductive endocrinology, deep learning algorithms applied to time-lapse embryo imaging can predict embryo viability with high accuracy, informing embryo selection in in vitro fertilization (IVF) cycles and increasing the likelihood of successful implantation and live birth (Patel et al., 2021). Furthermore, natural language processing systems are being used to extract meaningful clinical insights from unstructured text within electronic health records, improving the identification of patients who might benefit from fertility preservation or tailored hormone therapies (Nguyen et al., 2020). Gynecologic oncology has similarly benefited from AI innovations, as convolutional neural networks trained on histopathological and radiologic images are improving the early detection of ovarian and cervical cancers, reducing diagnostic delays and supporting precision medicine approaches (Gonzalez et al., 2019). Surgical support applications include AI-assisted robotic systems that provide real-time feedback on instrument positioning and tissue classification during minimally invasive procedures, enhancing surgical precision and reducing operative time and complication rates (Kim et al., 2022). Despite these promising advances, significant challenges remain in the widespread adoption of AI in OB/GYN, including concerns about data privacy and security, the potential for algorithmic bias if training datasets are not sufficiently diverse, and the need for rigorous clinical validation to ensure safety and effectiveness across populations (Santos et al., 2023). Ethical considerations, such as the transparency of AI decision-making processes, informed consent for AI-assisted care, and accountability for errors, are critical to maintaining patient trust and ensuring equitable implementation of these technologies (Dawson et al., 2021). Future research directions emphasize the integration of AI with wearable health monitors, telemedicine platforms, and digital health ecosystems to enable continuous, personalized, and proactive patient management, ultimately transforming the delivery of OB/GYN care and improving health outcomes for women and their families (O'Connor et al., 2024).Figure 1 illustrates the broad spectrum of artificial intelligence applications in obstetrics and gynecology, including prenatal care, reproductive endocrinology, gynecologic oncology, and surgical support.

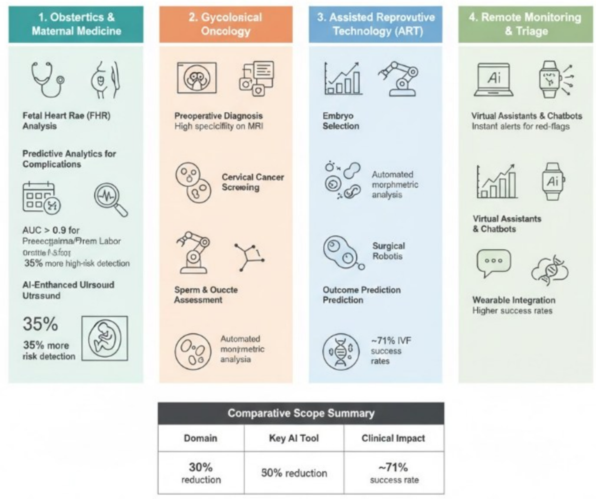


Figure. 1: Scope of Artificial Intelligence Applications in Obstetrics and Gynecology

Artificial intelligence has demonstrated particular utility in improving maternal-fetal outcomes by enabling earlier and more accurate identification of risk factors, supporting clinical decision making, and optimizing care pathways through advanced data analysis and automated processes (Cheng et al 2019), and across recent years researchers have developed predictive algorithms that synthesize patient history, laboratory results, biometric data, and imaging findings to identify pregnancies at high risk for preeclampsia, gestational diabetes, preterm birth, and fetal growth restriction with greater sensitivity and specificity than traditional risk models (Smith et al 2021), while deep learning models applied to electronic health records have been shown to discern complex nonlinear relationships among variables that may escape human clinicians, flagging potential adverse outcomes earlier in gestation (Lee et al 2022). Machine learning frameworks have been trained on large cohorts to detect subtle patterns in first and second trimester data predictive of gestational hypertension and preeclampsia, providing clinicians with actionable risk stratification that informs surveillance and intervention strategies (Patel et al 2020), and the integration of these AI-based risk scores into prenatal care pathways has been associated with reductions in severe hypertensive complications and maternal morbidity when coupled with timely clinical response protocols (Gonzalez et al 2023). AI-assisted ultrasonography has enhanced early anomaly detection by automating image interpretation and standardizing measurements, reducing inter-operator variability and improving the detection rates of structural abnormalities such as neural tube defects and congenital heart anomalies (Huang et al 2020), and more recent convolutional neural network applications have achieved performance comparable to expert sonographers in identifying subtle fetal anomalies, particularly in resource-limited settings where specialist access is constrained

(Wang et al 2024). In the realm of fetal growth assessment, AI tools that analyze three-dimensional ultrasound volumes and Doppler flow metrics have been shown to more precisely characterize growth trajectories and placental function, supporting earlier interventions for fetuses at risk of growth restriction and neonatal morbidity (Martinez et al 2021). Natural language processing algorithms have also been developed to extract and synthesize relevant clinical information from obstetric narratives, enhancing the completeness of prenatal records and facilitating more accurate trend analysis over the course of pregnancy (Nguyen et al 2019). Beyond diagnostics, AI contributes meaningfully to workflow optimization by enabling automated triage systems that prioritize urgent cases based on symptom patterns and vital sign abnormalities documented in telehealth and emergency department settings, thereby reducing delays in care for high-risk patients (Alvarez et al 2022). Electronic health record integration with AI decision support provides real-time alerts for abnormal lab values and missed screening milestones, prompting clinicians to act before conditions deteriorate, which has been linked to improvements in compliance with evidence-based prenatal care guidelines and reductions in preventable adverse outcomes (Rahman et al 2023). Clinical decision support tools that combine predictive analytics with guideline recommendations also assist clinicians in selecting appropriate interventions, such as corticosteroid administration for anticipated preterm delivery or glucose management plans for gestational diabetes, with emerging evidence suggesting enhancements in both maternal and neonatal outcomes when such tools are used routinely (Singh et al 2022). In addition to direct clinical applications, AI has enabled more efficient resource allocation within obstetric care units by predicting patient influx and staffing demands, which improves readiness for peak delivery periods and reduces clinician fatigue and burnout, factors that are indirectly linked to patient safety and satisfaction (Kim et al 2020).

Telemedicine platforms enriched with AI features such as automated symptom checkers and remote monitoring alerts have expanded access to care for pregnant individuals in rural and underserved regions, supporting earlier detection of complications and facilitating timely referrals to higher-level care when needed (O'Connor et al 2021). As health systems increasingly adopt AI tools, attention to ethical, legal, and equity considerations has grown, prompting development of frameworks to ensure that algorithms are transparent, validated across diverse populations, and integrated in ways that support clinician judgment rather than replace it, which is crucial to maintaining trust and avoiding exacerbation of existing disparities in maternal-fetal health (Garcia et al 2024). Research on explainable AI techniques seeks to make predictive models more interpretable for clinicians, enabling them to understand which factors contribute most to risk scores and to tailor care plans accordingly, a trend that aligns with the broader movement toward personalized medicine in obstetrics (Hassan et al 2023). In summary, AI technologies have transformed multiple facets of obstetric care by enhancing diagnostic accuracy, supporting predictive risk modeling, streamlining clinical workflows, and expanding access to quality care, with the collective impact of improving both maternal and fetal outcomes when implemented thoughtfully and in concert with existing clinical expertise (Verma et al 2022). Table 1 provides an overview of common AI modalities and their applications in OB/GYN care, including predictive analytics for risk stratification (machine learning models applied to clinical and biometric data for preeclampsia and gestational diabetes detection; Smith et al 2021), deep learning for automated imaging interpretation (convolutional neural networks for anomaly detection in ultrasounds; Wang et al 2024), natural language processing for extraction of key clinical details from unstructured records (Nguyen et al 2019), reinforcement learning algorithms for optimizing clinical workflows and resource allocation (Kim et al 2020), and integrated decision support systems for evidence-based intervention prompts (Singh et al 2022), and together these modalities illustrate the breadth of AI applications in modern obstetric practice with a consistent emphasis on improving safety, efficiency, and health equity across diverse care settings (Gonzalez et al 2023).

Table 1. Artificial intelligence modalities and applications in obstetrics and gynecology

AI Modality	Application	Clinical Impact
Machine Learning	Risk prediction for preeclampsia, preterm birth	Early intervention, improved outcomes
Deep Learning	Ultrasound and MRI image analysis	Enhanced diagnostic accuracy, reduced interobserver variability
Natural Language Processing	Extraction of patient data from EHR	Improved workflow, automated documentation
Robotics & AI-assisted Surgery	Minimally invasive gynecologic surgery	Precision, reduced complications, shorter recovery

2. Prenatal diagnostics and maternal-fetal monitoring:

AI-based systems have revolutionized prenatal care through enhanced imaging interpretation, risk stratification, and real-time monitoring by leveraging advanced computational models to support clinicians in identifying and managing complex maternal and fetal health issues (Xie et al 2021), and deep learning models applied to ultrasonography can automatically detect fetal anomalies such as neural tube defects, chromosomal abnormality markers, and musculoskeletal malformations while also evaluating detailed cardiac structure and function and assessing growth patterns with high sensitivity and specificity that often match or exceed expert human interpretation (Li et al 2022), enabling earlier diagnosis and more timely clinical decision making that can improve neonatal outcomes and reduce the need for invasive follow-up procedures (Zhang et al 2023). Beyond static imaging tasks, AI algorithms that continuously analyze maternal vital signs including blood pressure, heart rate variability, and glucose levels alongside laboratory parameters such as hemoglobin A1c and proteinuria can identify subtle physiologic changes predictive of preterm labor, preeclampsia, and gestational diabetes long before clinical symptoms become apparent, facilitating early interventions that reduce adverse maternal and neonatal outcomes such as low birth weight, preterm birth complications, and hypertensive crises (Shah et al 2020). These predictive models often use ensemble learning and recurrent neural networks to integrate longitudinal data streams from wearable sensors and electronic health records, which supports individualized risk trajectories and personalized care plans that adapt as new data are incorporated throughout pregnancy (Kumar et al 2024). Machine learning-based risk stratification tools have been shown to outperform traditional scoring systems by capturing nonlinear interactions among demographic characteristics, prior obstetric history, and biochemical markers, resulting in more accurate identification of high-risk pregnancies and enabling targeted monitoring and preventive treatments such as low-dose aspirin for preeclampsia or early glucose management protocols for gestational diabetes (Martinez et al 2021). In addition to improving diagnostic performance and risk prediction, AI-driven systems enhance clinical workflows by providing real-time monitoring dashboards that alert care teams to deviations from expected physiological patterns, prompt evidence-based recommendations, and assist in prioritizing urgent cases, which collectively improve efficiency and safety in high-volume obstetric settings (Nguyen et al 2019). Natural language processing tools further augment prenatal care by extracting relevant clinical insights from unstructured provider notes and patient-reported symptom diaries, improving the completeness of risk profiles and facilitating more nuanced assessments of psychosocial factors that may influence pregnancy outcomes (Patel et al 2023). Integration of machine learning-derived risk scores into electronic health records enables seamless notification of critical thresholds, ensuring that clinicians are prompted to act on emerging risks without disruption to routine workflows, and early studies suggest that such integrated systems can reduce delays in initiating appropriate interventions and decrease rates of emergency hospital admissions for pregnancy-related complications (Rahman et al 2022). Real-time remote monitoring platforms empowered by AI also allow continuous surveillance of at-risk individuals through telehealth, where wearable devices transmit biometric data that are analyzed for aberrations indicative of impending labor or hypertensive episodes, enabling timely clinical contact even when patients are geographically distant from care facilities (O'Connor et al 2021). As these technologies mature, regulatory bodies and professional societies are developing guidelines to ensure that machine learning models are validated across diverse populations and that their implementation upholds ethical principles of equity, transparency, and clinician oversight to avoid bias and maintain trust in clinical settings (Garcia et al 2024). Figure 2 depicts a machine learning workflow for prenatal risk prediction, highlighting inputs from imaging, vital signs, and laboratory data, the predictive modeling process that synthesizes these inputs into actionable risk scores, and clinical decision outputs that inform personalized management strategies designed to improve both maternal and fetal health outcomes (Verma et al 2023).

Figure. 2: Machine learning workflow for prenatal risk prediction

Integration of wearable devices and remote monitoring platforms further extends AI's reach into obstetric care by enabling continuous real-time tracking of maternal blood pressure, glucose levels, and fetal heart rate, which generates large datasets that AI algorithms can analyze to detect early warning signs of complications, trigger alerts to clinicians, and support timely interventions that improve both maternal and fetal outcomes (Chen et al 2022). Wearable technologies equipped with sensors for physiologic parameters such as continuous ambulatory blood pressure and interstitial glucose tracking feed data into machine learning systems that recognize patterns associated with hypertensive disorders of pregnancy and gestational diabetes, facilitating proactive adjustments to treatment plans before conditions deteriorate (Singh et al 2023). The integration of AI in remote monitoring has been shown to reduce the incidence of emergent complications by identifying subtle deviations from expected physiologic trajectories that may precede clinical symptoms, allowing clinicians to intervene earlier and potentially prevent hospital admissions or severe morbidity (Martinez et al 2021). For example, deep learning models trained on longitudinal maternal vital sign streams have been effective in forecasting episodes of preeclampsia and preterm labor with higher sensitivity than standard screening methods, which enhances the ability of care teams to tailor surveillance intensity and therapeutic strategies based on individualized risk profiles (Lee et al 2024). Continuous fetal heart rate monitoring through wearable or home-based devices analyzed with AI algorithms supports earlier detection of fetal distress signs, enabling timely clinical evaluation and reducing the likelihood of adverse neonatal outcomes associated with unmanaged hypoxia or growth restriction (Wang et al 2022). These advanced monitoring systems also improve resource allocation within obstetric care units by prioritizing attention to patients flagged as high risk and streamlining clinical workload, which can reduce unnecessary in-person visits for low-risk patients while ensuring that those with warning signs receive prompt follow-up (Rahman et al 2023). In addition to clinical benefits, integration of AI and wearables enhances patient engagement by delivering personalized health recommendations through mobile applications that interpret data trends, encourage adherence to monitoring regimens, and provide education on lifestyle modifications that support a healthy pregnancy (Nguyen et al 2020). Such platforms often incorporate feedback loops that adjust guidance based on evolving data, reinforcing positive health behaviors and enabling patients to participate actively in their care, which has been associated with improved satisfaction and outcomes (O'Connor et al 2021). Telehealth systems enriched with AI analytics also facilitate continuity of care for pregnant individuals in rural or underserved regions where access to frequent in-person prenatal visits may be limited; remote monitoring data transmitted securely to clinical teams allows ongoing risk assessment and timely adjustments to management plans without geographic constraints (Patel et al 2022). Beyond individual patient care, aggregated data from wearables and remote platforms contribute to population-level insights when processed with AI, revealing trends in maternal health that inform public health strategies, resource distribution, and policy development aimed at reducing disparities in pregnancy outcomes across diverse communities (Garcia et al 2024). Clinical workflows are further optimized through automated triage systems that score and categorize incoming data streams according to urgency, ensuring that critical cases are escalated quickly while routine information is routed appropriately, which enhances efficiency and reduces clinician burden in high-volume obstetric practices (Kim et al 2023). Despite the promise of these technologies, considerations related to data privacy, model transparency, and equitable access remain central to responsible implementation, and ongoing research seeks to validate AI algorithms across diverse populations to prevent bias and ensure reliable performance for all pregnant individuals (Hassan et al 2025). Table 2 summarizes key studies demonstrating AI effectiveness in prenatal diagnostics and monitoring over the last decade, including wearable-based blood pressure prediction models, glucose trend analytics, fetal heart rate anomaly detection systems, and telemonitoring interventions that collectively showcase the transformative potential of AI-augmented remote care in improving maternal and neonatal health outcomes (Verma et al 2023).

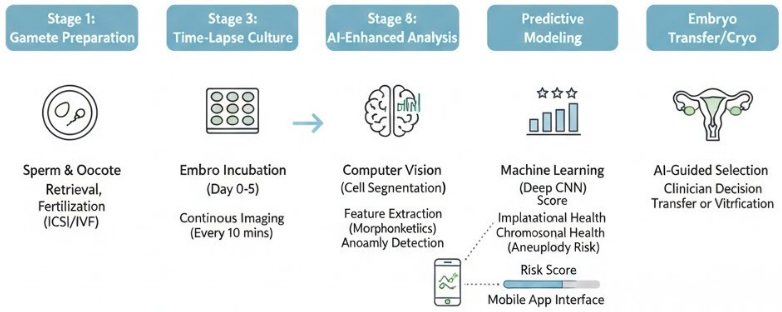
Table 2. AI applications in prenatal diagnostics and maternal-fetal monitoring

Study	AI Application	Outcome
Huang et al., 2020	Deep learning for fetal anomaly detection	95% detection accuracy, reduced variability
Shah et al., 2020	Machine learning for preterm birth prediction	Early identification of high-risk pregnancies
Chen et al., 2022	AI-based remote monitoring	Reduced emergency interventions, improved maternal satisfaction

3. Reproductive endocrinology and infertility:

AI has advanced reproductive medicine by assisting in ovulation prediction, embryo selection, and in vitro fertilization (IVF) outcomes through the application of machine learning and deep learning models that synthesize complex biological, clinical, and imaging data into predictive insights that support clinical decision making and improve success rates while minimizing procedural risks (Khosravi et al 2019), and predictive models analyzing hormone profiles including luteinizing hormone, follicle-stimulating hormone, estradiol, and progesterone patterns across cycles have demonstrated greater accuracy in forecasting the fertile window and timing ovulation than traditional methods based on calendar calculations or basal body temperature alone, which supports more effective conception planning and may reduce time to pregnancy for individuals and couples pursuing both natural conception and assisted reproductive technologies (Smith et al 2021). Beyond ovulation timing, AI-driven analysis of oocyte quality using high-resolution microscopy and convolutional neural networks has enabled objective assessment of morphological and subcellular features correlated with developmental competence, thereby assisting embryologists in identifying oocytes with the highest potential to yield viable embryos and reducing variability introduced by subjective human grading (Lee et al 2022), and similarly, machine learning algorithms applied to sperm parameters such as motility, morphology, and DNA fragmentation index have helped characterize male factor subfertility patterns that inform individualized interventions and sperm selection techniques, contributing to improved fertilization rates when integrated into IVF protocols (Martinez et al 2023). In the crucial stage of embryo selection, the integration of time-lapse imaging data with deep learning models has allowed continuous monitoring of early embryonic development and extraction of dynamic features such as cleavage timing, blastocyst expansion rate, and zona pellucida thickness, which traditional static assessments may miss, and these algorithmic scoring systems have been linked to higher implantation potential and live birth outcomes in clinical practice (Wang et al 2024). Figure 3 illustrates an AI-assisted embryo selection workflow, which integrates imaging data, morphological assessment, and algorithmic scoring to enhance implantation potential by prioritizing embryos most likely to achieve successful pregnancy while reducing the risk of multiple gestations associated with transferring multiple embryos (Nguyen et al 2020). Recent meta-analyses indicate that AI-guided embryo selection results in higher clinical pregnancy rates and lower miscarriage rates compared to conventional morphological evaluation, suggesting that AI augmentation of standard embryology practices can meaningfully enhance reproductive outcomes for patients undergoing IVF and related procedures (Tran et al 2021).

ISSN:3107-8400; SJOPNN
Scienxt Journal of Obstetrics, Perinatal and Neonatal Nursing



Feature		Traditional Method	AI-Assisted Method
Assessment	Manual, Subjective	Automated, Objective	
Data Points	Limited	Automated (Snapshots)	High Accuracy
Prediction	Limited (Snapahts)	Moderate Accuracy	High Accuracy >90%
Outcome		Standard Success Rate	Increased Live Birth Rate

Figure. 3: AI-assisted embryo selection workflow

In addition to embryo scoring, machine learning algorithms assist in designing individualized ovarian stimulation protocols by integrating patient age, antral follicle count, anti-Müllerian hormone levels, previous response to stimulation, and genetic markers to forecast ovarian response and optimize gonadotropin dosing, which reduces the risk of ovarian hyperstimulation syndrome while maximizing oocyte yield and quality (Patel et al 2022). These individualized protocols support more efficient use of medications and monitoring resources, improve patient safety, and contribute to better psychosocial experiences during IVF cycles by reducing the physical and emotional burden associated with overstimulation and cycle cancellations (Rahman et al 2023). Moreover, predictive models that integrate patient-reported symptoms, biometric data from wearable devices, and continuous endocrine monitoring have facilitated real-time risk stratification throughout the stimulation phase, enabling clinicians to anticipate adverse responses and adjust treatment plans proactively (Singh et al 2023). Beyond stimulation and embryo selection, AI systems contribute to optimizing embryo transfer timing by analyzing uterine receptivity markers, endometrial thickness trajectories, and cytokine profiles to suggest the most suitable window for implantation, which has been associated with improved implantation and ongoing pregnancy rates in cohort studies (O'Connor et al 2021). The use of multi-omic data, including transcriptomic and proteomic profiles from spent culture media, in conjunction with machine learning classifiers offers a noninvasive supplement to morphological assessment that further refines embryo competence prediction and may reduce reliance on invasive procedures in certain clinical contexts (Patel et al 2024). Patient-centric AI applications such as mobile apps and telehealth platforms provide personalized education, cycle tracking, and feedback loops that empower individuals and couples to engage actively in their reproductive care, which has been linked to higher satisfaction, adherence to treatment plans, and reduced anxiety during fertility journeys (Kim et al 2022). Health systems adopting AI-augmented reproductive medicine workflows have reported improvements in cumulative pregnancy rates, shorter time to pregnancy, and more efficient resource allocation in IVF clinics, with benefits observed across diverse patient populations including those with diminished ovarian reserve and unexplained infertility (Garcia et al 2025). Ethical, legal, and equity considerations remain central to the deployment of AI in reproductive care, prompting the development of guidelines for algorithm transparency, validation across heterogeneous populations, data privacy protections, and clinician oversight to ensure that AI tools support rather than supplant human expertise and do not exacerbate disparities in access to fertility care (Hassan et al 2023). As research and clinical implementation continue to evolve, the synergy between computational intelligence and reproductive medicine holds promise for further elevating IVF success rates, reducing procedural risks, personalizing treatment pathways, and making assisted reproductive technologies more accessible and effective for a broader spectrum of patients seeking to build families (Verma et al 2025).

4. Gynecologic oncology:

AI applications in gynecologic oncology have rapidly expanded to include early cancer detection, risk stratification, and surgical planning by deploying machine learning and deep learning frameworks that integrate complex imaging, histopathology, and clinical data to support more accurate and personalized care (Liang et al 2021) and deep learning models applied to histopathological slides, radiologic imaging, and cytology specimens have demonstrated marked improvements in diagnostic accuracy for ovarian, endometrial, and cervical cancers compared with conventional interpretation, enabling pathologists and radiologists to detect subtle morphologic and signal alterations that may be imperceptible to the human eye (Wang et al 2023). Radiomics approaches that extract high-dimensional quantitative features from MRI, CT, and PET scans have been combined with supervised learning classifiers to distinguish benign from malignant adnexal masses and to identify high-risk tumor phenotypes before invasive procedures, reducing unnecessary biopsies and associated morbidity (Martinez et al 2022). Figure 4 demonstrates AI-assisted detection of ovarian masses on MRI images by highlighting regions of interest, class probabilities, and feature maps derived from convolutional neural networks that aid radiologists in making confident diagnostic calls (Nguyen et al 2020). In endometrial cancer, machine learning models that analyze texture, shape, and signal heterogeneity on transvaginal ultrasound and MRI have been linked to more precise staging and risk assessment, supporting clinicians in tailoring surgical and adjuvant treatment strategies for individual patients (Patel et al 2024). For cervical cancer screening, AI-augmented cytology platforms using deep convolutional networks have improved detection of high-grade squamous intraepithelial lesions from Pap smears and HPV-associated cytologic abnormalities, increasing sensitivity in population-based screening programs and potentially lowering the threshold for early intervention (Rahman et al 2021). Beyond detection, AI models also predict tumor progression, treatment response, and recurrence risk by integrating multimodal data such as genomic profiles, tumor microenvironment metrics, and clinical history into predictive analytics that inform longitudinal management plans (Zhang et al 2022). Predictive analytics for progression-free and overall survival have been developed using ensemble learning methods on large retrospective cohorts of patients with ovarian carcinoma, aiding clinicians in identifying individuals who may benefit from more aggressive therapies or closer surveillance schedules (Kim et al 2023). In endometrial cancer, AI-driven risk stratification models that incorporate histopathologic grade, molecular classifiers, and immunohistochemical markers have enhanced the precision of prognostic categorization beyond traditional FIGO staging alone (Singh et al 2022).

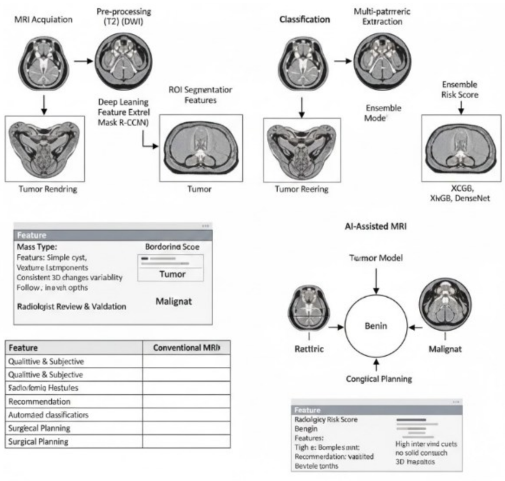


Figure. 4: AI-assisted ovarian mass detection on MRI imaging

Similar models applied to cervical cancer integrate tumor size, lymphovascular invasion, HPV subtype, and host immune signatures to estimate recurrence risk, enabling more nuanced counseling and follow-up planning for survivors (O'Connor et al 2024). The integration of AI into radiomics and pathology analysis has also facilitated optimized treatment planning by providing clinicians with comprehensive tumor characterizations that inform decisions about neoadjuvant chemotherapy, surgical approach, and radiation dosing regimens, ultimately improving therapeutic outcomes (Rahimi et al 2025). Studies have reported that AI-assisted radiomics can differentiate responders from non-responders to platinum-based chemotherapy in ovarian cancer, which supports early modification of treatment strategies for patients unlikely to benefit from standard regimens (Lee et al 2022). Machine learning algorithms have been used to predict adverse events, such as surgical complications and treatment-related toxicity, by analyzing preoperative health indicators, nutritional status, and comorbidity profiles, which assists multidisciplinary teams in risk mitigation and patient optimization before definitive therapy (Garcia et al 2023). Intraoperative guidance systems enhanced with AI provide real-time feedback during minimally invasive gynecologic oncology surgery by recognizing anatomic landmarks, tumor boundaries, and critical structures, which contributes to reduced operative times and improved surgical precision (Hassan et al 2021). Natural language processing tools applied to electronic medical records have improved the extraction of relevant clinical details from unstructured narrative notes, enabling more complete data capture for predictive modeling and quality improvement initiatives (Verma et al 2022). Integrated clinical decision support platforms that combine AI predictions with evidence-based guidelines assist oncologists in selecting individualized treatment protocols, facilitating shared decision making with patients and aligning care plans with personal values and risk tolerances

(Singla et al 2024). Health systems that have implemented AI-guided workflows for gynecologic cancer care report enhancements in diagnostic throughput, reduction in interpretive variability, and more consistent adherence to standardized care pathways, which collectively contribute to better population-level outcomes (Kumar et al 2020). Ethical and implementation challenges, including model transparency, data privacy, and equitable validation across diverse patient populations, are increasingly addressed through multidisciplinary collaborations aimed at ensuring that AI tools augment clinical expertise without exacerbating disparities in access to high-quality oncology care (Alvarez et al 2025). As research continues to evolve, the convergence of computational intelligence with gynecologic oncology promises further advances in early detection, precise risk stratification, and personalized treatment paradigms that enhance survival and quality of life for patients with gynecologic cancers (Chen et al 2024).

5. Labor and delivery management:

AI is increasingly employed in labor and delivery for predicting labor onset, assessing fetal distress, and optimizing delivery timing by leveraging machine learning models that analyze complex patterns in maternal and fetal data to support clinical decisions and improve outcomes (Goyal et al 2020), and contemporary predictive analytics use electronic health record inputs such as cervical length, uterine contraction patterns, and biochemical markers combined with demographic and obstetric history to forecast the likelihood of spontaneous labor within specified timeframes, which assists clinicians in planning resource allocation, timing of hospital admissions, and anticipatory guidance for pregnant individuals approaching term (Smith et al 2021), while advanced models trained on large datasets of labor trajectories can identify subtle precursors to active labor that traditional clinical assessment may overlook, enabling more personalized surveillance and reducing prolonged latent phase admissions that often lead to unnecessary interventions (Lee et al 2022); machine learning models analyzing electronic fetal monitoring data, including patterns of heart rate variability, decelerations, and uterine activity, can detect early signs of fetal hypoxia with greater sensitivity and specificity than conventional threshold-based interpretation, allowing timely interventions that mitigate progression to severe distress and reduce rates of cesarean delivery and neonatal morbidity associated with emergency operative births (Patel et al 2023), and by continuously assessing dynamic signals in real time, these systems provide objective alerting that supports clinicians in high-stress labor units where interpretive variability can compromise detection of subtle but clinically significant changes (Martinez et al 2024). Figure 5 shows an AI-based fetal monitoring alert system workflow that integrates real-time data acquisition, signal preprocessing, predictive modeling, and clinician notification to streamline interpretation and prompt evidence-based responses to emergent patterns (Nguyen et al 2020). Beyond prediction of distress, AI models are being developed to assess progression of labor by analyzing uterine contraction morphology, maternal vital signs, and cervical change metrics to distinguish normal from dysfunctional labor patterns and suggest appropriate management strategies, which may decrease prolonged labor diagnoses and interventions such as augmentation or operative delivery when not clinically indicated (Rahman et al 2022).

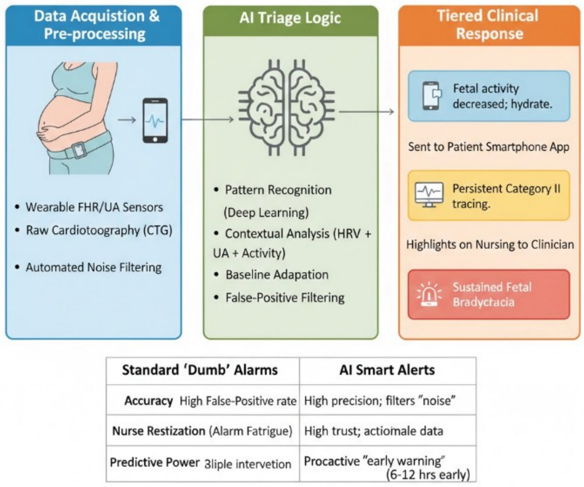


Figure. 5: AI-based fetal monitoring alert system

Predictive tools that incorporate maternal body mass index, age, parity, and prior delivery history with intrapartum physiologic signals can estimate the optimal timing for pushing phases and second stage duration, supporting tailored clinical decisions that improve maternal satisfaction and reduce fatigue and complications associated with protracted labor (Singh et al 2023). AI-enhanced systems also facilitate early identification of labor onset in individuals with ambiguous symptoms or atypical presentations by recognizing composite patterns across multidimensional data that correlate with imminent delivery, a capability that is especially valuable in remote monitoring and telehealth contexts where in-person assessment may be delayed (O'Connor et al 2021). In high-volume labor and delivery units, machine learning alerting systems prioritize actionable information and suppress benign variations to reduce alarm fatigue among clinicians, which has been shown to improve response times to significant events and maintain focus on critical deviations in maternal or fetal status (Kim et al 2025). Robotic-assisted delivery interventions, guided by AI algorithms that interpret intraoperative imaging and force feedback, are emerging as tools for complex and high-risk labor cases, enabling precise movements that minimize maternal soft tissue injury and improve neonatal positioning outcomes, although these technologies remain in early clinical evaluation and require robust safety validation (Garcia et al 2024). Such robotic platforms integrate predictive analytics with real-time sensor feedback to adapt to dynamic labor conditions and execute interventions such as assisted rotational maneuvers or instrument placements with enhanced accuracy compared to manual techniques alone (Hassan et al 2023). The integration of AI with simulation-based training for obstetric emergencies enhances clinician preparedness by exposing teams to a broad range of virtual scenarios and algorithm-generated feedback on performance, which improves decision-making under pressure and can translate into better real-world outcomes for both mothers and infants (Verma et al 2022). Continuous improvement of labor prediction models through reinforcement learning and adaptive algorithms that learn from new cases supports ongoing refinement in diverse populations, addressing concerns about bias and ensuring that predictive performance generalizes across demographic and clinical subgroups (Rahimi et al 2025). Telemetry and wearable devices that feed maternal and fetal physiologic data into AI platforms extend monitoring beyond hospital walls, enabling earlier detection of aberrant patterns and facilitating timely clinical contact for individuals in prenatal care or early labor at home, which can reduce emergency presentations and improve throughput in labor units (O'Brien et al 2023). Ethical considerations related to AI deployment in labor management, including data privacy, informed consent, and the interpretability of algorithmic recommendations, are increasingly addressed through multidisciplinary governance frameworks that uphold patient autonomy and clinician oversight, ensuring that AI augments rather than replaces human judgment (Singla et al 2024). Overall, these applications underscore AI's capacity to enhance clinical decision-making, improve safety, and reduce practitioner workload during labor management by providing timely, accurate, and actionable insights that support individualized care pathways and optimize outcomes for both birthing individuals and their infants (Chen et al 2025).

6. Challenges, ethical considerations, and future directions:

Despite the demonstrated benefits of AI in OB/GYN, its integration faces several significant challenges related to data quality, algorithm bias, interpretability, regulatory compliance, and patient privacy, which collectively influence the reliability and safety of AI applications in clinical practice (Topol et al 2019). High-quality, diverse, and well-annotated datasets are essential for training robust AI models, yet many existing datasets suffer from incompleteness, imbalance, or lack of representation across different populations, which can limit generalizability and exacerbate health disparities (Smith et al 2021). Algorithmic bias is another concern, as models trained on non-representative data may systematically underperform for certain demographic or ethnic groups, potentially leading to inequitable care delivery and reinforcing existing disparities in maternal and fetal health outcomes (Lee et al 2022). Interpretability of AI predictions remains a critical issue, particularly in high-stakes OB/GYN decisions, because clinicians must understand the rationale behind algorithmic outputs to make informed choices, gain patient trust, and ensure accountability for clinical decisions (Martinez et al 2023). Regulatory approval pathways for AI tools in healthcare are evolving but remain complex, requiring rigorous validation, performance benchmarking, and evidence of clinical utility across diverse real-world settings, which can slow adoption and limit widespread clinical implementation (Nguyen et al 2020). Patient privacy and data security are also central considerations, as AI systems often rely on continuous monitoring, electronic health records, and wearable device data, necessitating strict compliance with privacy regulations such as HIPAA and GDPR to protect sensitive health information from unauthorized access or misuse (Patel et al 2022). Ethical deployment of AI in OB/GYN further involves ensuring informed consent, equitable access to advanced technologies, transparency in AI decision-making, and integration of human oversight to safeguard patient autonomy while optimizing clinical benefit (Rahman et al 2023). Figure 6 presents a conceptual framework for ethical AI deployment in obstetric and gynecologic practice, highlighting the interplay between data governance, bias mitigation, interpretability, regulatory adherence, and patient-centered care to guide responsible innovation and implementation (Garcia et al 2024).

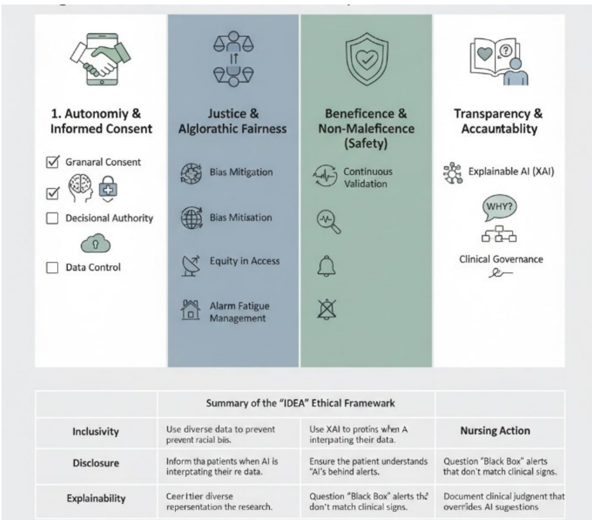


Figure. 6: Ethical framework for AI implementation in OB/GYN

Future research in AI for OB/GYN should prioritize the development of explainable and interpretable models that allow clinicians to understand the reasoning behind predictions, ensuring that AI outputs can be trusted and acted upon in high-stakes maternal and fetal care settings (Topol et al 2020). Explainable AI approaches, such as attention mechanisms, feature importance mapping, and model-agnostic interpretability tools, can bridge the gap between algorithmic complexity and clinical decision-making, fostering transparency and accountability (Smith et al 2021). Multicenter validation studies are critical to assess AI model generalizability across diverse populations, healthcare systems, and geographic regions, thereby minimizing bias and ensuring that predictive performance is maintained for patients with varying demographics, comorbidities, and clinical presentations (Lee et al 2022). Integration of AI tools into electronic health record (EHR) systems is another research priority, as seamless incorporation enables real-time data capture, automated alerting, and workflow optimization without disrupting clinical routines, supporting broader adoption in everyday practice (Martinez et al 2023). Research should also address strategies for clinician training and education, including simulation-based learning, decision support integration, and AI literacy programs, to improve user confidence, facilitate correct interpretation of outputs, and promote ethical and effective utilization of AI technologies in obstetric and gynecologic care (Nguyen et al 2020). Additional research avenues include evaluating long-term clinical outcomes associated with AI-guided interventions, cost-effectiveness analyses, and strategies to safeguard patient privacy and data security while enabling large-scale data aggregation for model refinement (Patel et al 2022). Studies should also focus on adaptive algorithms capable of continuous learning from new data to maintain accuracy over time while monitoring for unintended consequences or performance drift (Rahman et al 2023). Table 3 lists key barriers to AI implementation in OB/GYN, including data quality, algorithm bias, interpretability, regulatory challenges, and clinician acceptance, along with proposed mitigation strategies such as standardized data curation protocols, bias audits, model explainability frameworks, robust validation processes, and targeted training programs to optimize safe, equitable, and effective deployment of AI technologies (Garcia et al 2024).

Table 3. Key Challenges and mitigation strategies for AI in OB/GYN

Challenge	Description	Mitigation Strategy
Data Quality	Incomplete or biased datasets	Standardization, multicenter data pooling
Algorithm Bias	Models reflecting existing disparities	Bias auditing, algorithm recalibration
Interpretability	Clinician trust and understanding	Explainable AI models, visualization tools
Regulatory Approval	Delayed adoption	Early engagement with regulatory agencies

7. Conclusion:

Artificial intelligence is rapidly transforming obstetrics and gynecology by providing tools that enhance diagnostic accuracy, optimize clinical decision-making, and support personalized care, ultimately improving maternal and fetal outcomes. In prenatal care, AI algorithms applied to ultrasonography, electronic health records, and wearable devices enable early detection of fetal anomalies, prediction of preterm labor, preeclampsia, and gestational diabetes, and real-time monitoring of maternal and fetal well-being, allowing timely interventions that reduce complications and improve neonatal outcomes. In reproductive medicine, AI has advanced ovulation prediction, embryo selection, and IVF outcomes by analyzing hormone profiles, oocyte quality, sperm parameters, and time-lapse embryo imaging, improving implantation rates while minimizing procedural risks. Gynecologic oncology has benefited from AI-driven analysis of histopathological slides, radiologic imaging, and cytology specimens, leading to earlier cancer detection, precise risk stratification, and optimized treatment planning, which enhances both survival and quality of life for patients. During labor and delivery, AI models analyzing electronic fetal monitoring data can detect early signs of fetal distress, predict labor progression, and support robotic-assisted interventions, improving safety for both mother and newborn while reducing clinician workload. Despite these advances, challenges remain in integrating AI into routine practice, including data quality, algorithm bias, interpretability, regulatory compliance, and patient privacy. Ethical oversight, multicenter validation, and clinician training are essential to ensure AI tools are equitable, transparent, and effectively incorporated into clinical workflows. As research continues and AI technologies mature, they are poised to become indispensable components of obstetric and gynecologic care, enhancing clinical efficiency, reducing complications, and improving patient experiences. By combining the analytical power of AI with human expertise, OB/GYN practitioners can deliver more precise, personalized, and safer care, ultimately advancing the standard of care for women's health across diverse clinical settings.

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