The integration of artificial intelligence in medical-surgical nursing: Transforming patient care and clinical decision-making

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https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.19689188

Abstract:
Artificial Intelligence (AI) is increasingly reshaping healthcare delivery, particularly in the field of medical-surgical nursing, by enhancing patient care, improving clinical efficiency, and supporting evidence-based decision-making. The integration of AI technologies such as machine learning, natural language processing, predictive analytics, and robotics has enabled nurses to perform more accurate assessments, monitor patients continuously, and respond proactively to clinical changes. AI-driven clinical decision support systems assist in reducing diagnostic errors and improving patient safety, while automation of routine tasks minimizes workload and enhances productivity. Additionally, AI facilitates personalized patient care by analyzing large volumes of health data to generate tailored treatment plans. Despite these advantages, the adoption of AI in nursing also presents challenges, including ethical concerns related to data privacy, algorithmic bias, and the need for adequate training and infrastructure. This article critically examines the applications, benefits, challenges, and future implications of AI in medical-surgical nursing based on recent literature from the past decade. It emphasizes the importance of integrating technological advancements with human-centred care to achieve optimal healthcare outcomes.

Keywords:
Artificial Intelligence, Medical-Surgical Nursing, Clinical Decision-Making, Patient Care, Machine Learning, Predictive Analytics, Nursing Informatics, Healthcare Technology, Robotics in Nursing, Personalized Medicine.

1. Introduction:
Artificial Intelligence has emerged as a powerful tool in modern healthcare, revolutionizing medical-surgical nursing practices by enabling data-driven, precise, and efficient patient care delivery, thereby enhancing clinical outcomes and decision-making capabilities across diverse healthcare settings (Alowais et al., 2023). It empowers nurses to integrate large volumes of patient data into meaningful insights, allowing for timely interventions and improved patient safety while reducing reliance on solely experience-based judgment (Topol, 2019). The rapid advancement of AI technologies has significantly contributed to improving the quality of nursing care, making healthcare systems more responsive, efficient, and patient-centered in nature (Pailaha et al., 2023). Furthermore, AI enables the transformation of traditional nursing roles into more analytical and technology-supported practices, where clinical decisions are backed by predictive and evidence-based systems (Reddy et al., 2020). AI systems consist of multiple interconnected components that function collaboratively to support clinical processes, ensuring that patient care is not only reactive but also proactive in nature (Jiang et al., 2017). Machine learning, as a core component of AI, plays a crucial role in analyzing complex healthcare datasets and identifying hidden patterns that assist nurses in making accurate and timely decisions (Shillan et al., 2019). Natural language processing further enhances AI capabilities by extracting meaningful clinical information from unstructured data such as electronic health records, thereby improving communication and documentation efficiency in nursing practice (Kalyan et al., 2021). Additionally, robotics has emerged as an important aspect of AI in healthcare, assisting nurses in performing routine and physically demanding tasks, which helps reduce workload and improve

operational efficiency in medical-surgical settings (Yang et al., 2018). Predictive analytics, another essential component, enables early detection of patient deterioration by continuously monitoring vital signs and clinical indicators, thus facilitating timely intervention and preventing complications (Esteva et al., 2019). Clinical decision support systems integrate these technologies to provide evidence-based recommendations, enhancing the accuracy and reliability of nursing decisions while minimizing errors in patient care (Sutton et al., 2020). As illustrated in Figure 1, the integration of machine learning, natural language processing, robotics, predictive analytics, and clinical decision support systems forms the foundation of AI in nursing, collectively contributing to smarter, safer, and more efficient healthcare delivery systems (Davenport & Kalakota, 2019). These components not only streamline clinical workflows but also enable personalized patient care by tailoring treatment plans according to individual patient needs and conditions (Obermeyer et al., 2019). Moreover, AI facilitates continuous monitoring and real-time data analysis, allowing nurses to respond promptly to changes in patient conditions and improving overall healthcare outcomes (Rajkomar et al., 2019). The integration of AI into nursing practice also enhances interdisciplinary collaboration by providing shared data platforms and insights that improve communication among healthcare professionals (Bates et al., 2018). Despite its numerous advantages, the implementation of AI in nursing requires careful consideration of ethical, technical, and professional challenges to ensure safe and effective use in clinical settings (Morley et al., 2020).

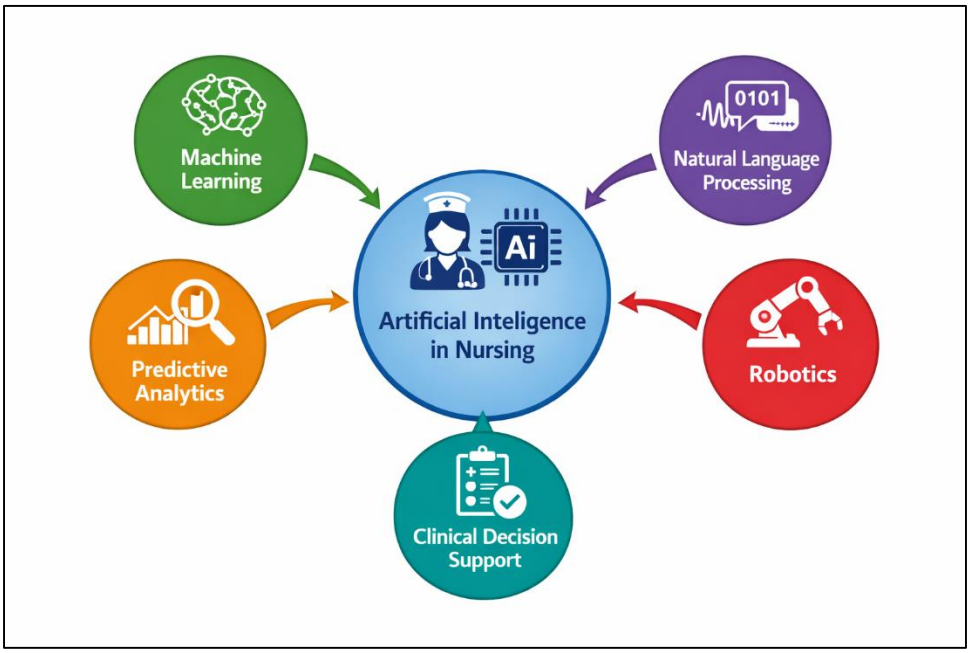

Figure. 1: Core components of artificial intelligence in nursing, including machine learning, natural language processing, robotics, predictive analytics, and clinical decision support systems

2. Evolution of ai in healthcare:

The evolution of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in healthcare has progressed significantly over the past decade, shifting from simple automation systems to highly sophisticated predictive and intelligent clinical solutions that are transforming modern healthcare delivery (Wang et al., 2025). In the earlier stages around 2016, AI applications in healthcare were primarily limited to basic administrative functions such as electronic health record (EHR) management, data storage, and simple rule-based decision systems, which laid the foundational infrastructure for future advancements (Jiang et al., 2017). As technological capabilities improved with the availability of big data and increased computational power, AI began to evolve into more advanced forms, incorporating machine learning algorithms that could analyze large datasets and identify clinical patterns, thus supporting diagnostic processes and treatment planning (Xie et al., 2024). This transformation accelerated between 2018 and 2020, when deep learning models and neural networks enabled more accurate medical imaging analysis, disease prediction, and early diagnosis, marking a shift from reactive to proactive healthcare systems (Hirani et al., 2023). Furthermore, the integration of AI with healthcare systems expanded into multiple domains, including genomics, drug discovery, and patient risk assessment, thereby enhancing the overall efficiency and effectiveness of clinical care (Esteva et

al., 2019). The emergence of natural language processing and advanced analytics further contributed to this evolution by enabling the extraction of valuable insights from unstructured clinical data, improving communication, documentation, and decision-making processes in healthcare settings (Kalyan et al., 2021). Between 2020 and 2022, the COVID-19 pandemic acted as a catalyst for rapid AI adoption, highlighting the need for real-time data analysis, remote patient monitoring, and telehealth solutions, which significantly accelerated the integration of AI into mainstream healthcare practices (Whitelaw et al., 2020). During this period, AI systems were increasingly used for predictive analytics, enabling healthcare professionals to anticipate patient deterioration, optimize resource allocation, and improve clinical outcomes through early intervention strategies (Topol, 2019). As illustrated in Figure 2, the timeline of AI development from 2016 to 2025 reflects this gradual yet transformative shift, moving from basic automation and data management systems to advanced real-time monitoring, intelligent diagnostics, and personalized care models that are now integral to modern healthcare delivery (Davenport & Kalakota, 2019). In recent years, particularly from 2022 onwards, AI has become deeply embedded in clinical workflows, supporting not only decision-making but also enabling personalized medicine by analyzing patient-specific data such as genetic information, lifestyle factors, and medical history to create tailored treatment plans (Rajkomar et al., 2019). Additionally, AI-powered systems are now capable of continuous patient monitoring through wearable devices and smart sensors, providing real-time insights and alerts that allow healthcare professionals to respond promptly to any changes in patient conditions (Bates et al., 2018). The integration of AI with other emerging technologies such as the Internet of Things (IoT), cloud computing, and robotics has further enhanced its capabilities, leading to the development of smart healthcare systems that are more efficient, scalable, and patient-centered (Reddy et al., 2020). Moreover, AI is increasingly being utilized to improve operational efficiency within healthcare organizations by automating routine tasks, optimizing workflows, and reducing administrative burdens on healthcare professionals (Sutton et al., 2020). Despite these advancements, the evolution of AI in healthcare also presents challenges, including ethical concerns, data privacy issues, and the need for regulatory frameworks to ensure safe and equitable implementation (Morley et al., 2020). Nevertheless, the continuous development and integration of AI technologies are expected to further revolutionize healthcare systems, making them more predictive, preventive, and personalized in the coming years (Obermeyer et al., 2019).

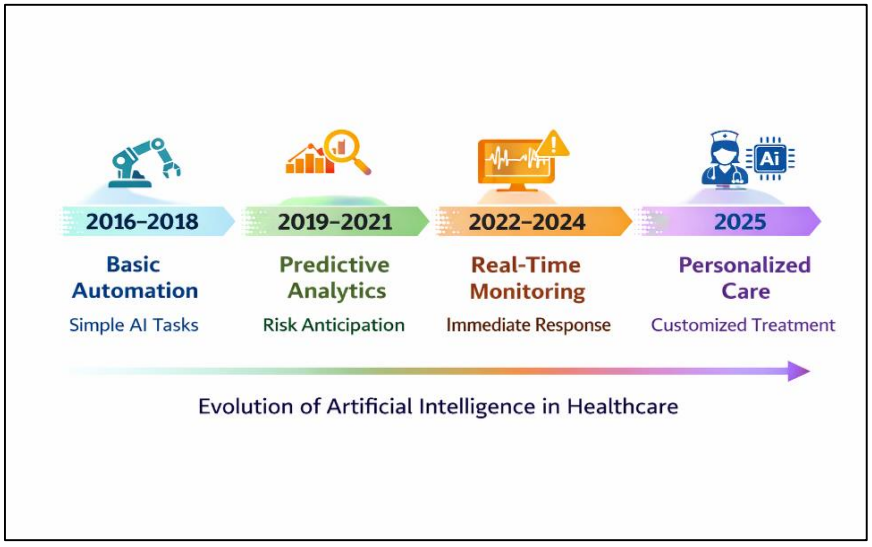

Figure. 2: Evolution of artificial intelligence in healthcare from 2016 to 2025, highlighting the transition from basic automation to advanced real-time and personalized care systems

3. Clinical decision support systems (cdss):

Clinical Decision Support Systems (CDSS) powered by Artificial Intelligence have become essential tools in medical-surgical nursing, significantly enhancing the quality, accuracy, and efficiency of patient care by supporting nurses in complex clinical environments (Chinn et al., 2026). These systems utilize advanced algorithms and data-processing techniques to analyse large volumes of patient information, enabling healthcare professionals to make informed, evidence-based decisions in real time (Ain et al., 2025). AI-driven CDSS have demonstrated the ability to improve diagnostic accuracy, reduce clinical errors, and enhance patient safety by

providing timely recommendations based on continuously updated clinical data (Alenazi et al., 2024). In modern healthcare settings, nurses are required to manage increasing workloads and complex patient conditions, and AI-based systems serve as critical support tools that streamline decision-making processes and improve workflow efficiency (Persson et al., 2026). These systems integrate multiple technologies such as machine learning, natural language processing, and predictive analytics to generate insights that assist nurses in clinical judgment and care planning (Hassanein et al., 2025). The workflow of such systems is clearly depicted in Figure 3, where patient data is initially collected from various sources including electronic health records, monitoring devices, and clinical observations, forming the foundation for analysis (Chinn et al., 2026). This data is then processed through AI algorithms that identify patterns, detect abnormalities, and predict potential health risks, thereby enabling proactive interventions (Ain et al., 2025). The processed information is subsequently translated into actionable clinical recommendations, which are presented to nurses in an understandable and user-friendly format, supporting timely and accurate decision-making (Persson et al., 2026). AI-powered CDSS also enhance clinical consistency by standardizing decision-making processes and reducing variability in care, ensuring that patients receive high-quality and evidence-based treatment regardless of the clinical setting (Alenazi et al., 2024). Moreover, these systems contribute to improved patient outcomes by facilitating early detection of clinical deterioration, reducing hospital readmissions, and optimizing treatment strategies through predictive modeling (Hassanein et al., 2025). Another significant advantage of AI-based CDSS is their ability to support interdisciplinary collaboration by providing shared insights and data that can be accessed by different healthcare professionals, thereby improving communication and coordination of care (Ain et al., 2025). In addition, these systems are designed to continuously learn and adapt based on new data inputs, allowing them to improve their accuracy and effectiveness over time (Chinn et al., 2026). Despite these benefits, the implementation of AI-driven CDSS in nursing practice also presents challenges, including issues related to user trust, system reliability, and ethical concerns such as data privacy and algorithmic bias (Persson et al., 2026). Healthcare professionals must be adequately trained to interpret AI-generated recommendations and integrate them into clinical practice without over-reliance on technology (Hassanein et al., 2025). Furthermore, ensuring transparency and explainability in AI systems is crucial to building trust among nurses and promoting effective adoption in clinical settings (Alenazi et al., 2024).

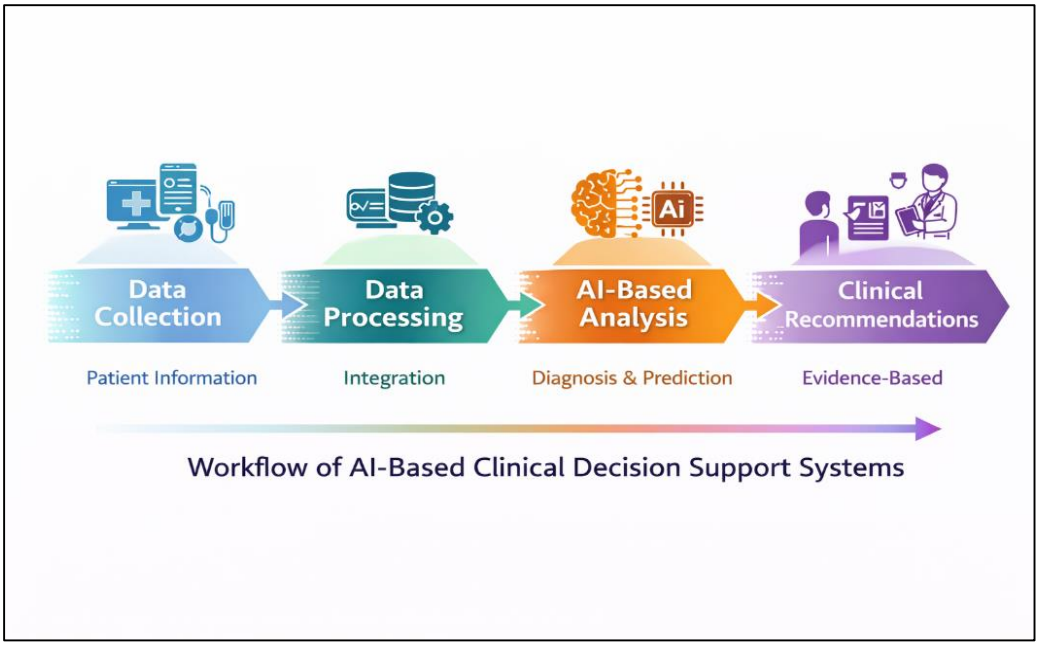

Figure. 3: Workflow of AI-based clinical decision support systems illustrating data collection, processing, analysis, and evidence-based clinical recommendations

4. Ai in patient monitoring and early warning systems:

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has significantly improved patient monitoring in medical-surgical nursing by enabling continuous tracking of physiological parameters and early detection of clinical deterioration, thereby enhancing patient safety and care outcomes in both acute and chronic care settings (Alzghaibi et al., 2025). Unlike traditional

monitoring systems that rely on periodic assessments, AI-driven technologies allow real-time data collection and analysis, ensuring that even subtle changes in patient conditions are identified promptly and addressed effectively (Shaik et al., 2023). The integration of AI with Internet of Things (IoT)-based wearable sensors has further revolutionized patient monitoring by enabling seamless data transmission, predictive analytics, and continuous health assessment across healthcare environments (Kumar et al., 2025). AI-powered monitoring systems enhance nursing practice by reducing manual workload and enabling proactive interventions, thus shifting healthcare from a reactive to a preventive model (Ahmed et al., 2025). These systems utilize wearable devices such as smartwatches, biosensors, and smart beds to continuously track vital signs including heart rate, oxygen saturation, and movement patterns, allowing nurses to monitor patients remotely and efficiently (Shajari et al., 2023). The various applications of AI in patient monitoring are summarized in Table 1, which highlights how predictive analytics, wearable devices, and smart sensors contribute to improved patient safety, reduced ICU admissions, and enhanced clinical outcomes through early intervention strategies (Patel et al., 2022). Predictive analytics plays a critical role in identifying patterns and trends in patient data, enabling early detection of complications such as sepsis, cardiac abnormalities, and respiratory distress before they become life-threatening (Esteva et al., 2019). Wearable technologies further support continuous monitoring by providing real-time data streams that allow healthcare professionals to make timely and informed decisions, thereby improving patient outcomes and reducing hospital stays (Wong et al., 2025). Smart sensors integrated into hospital environments also contribute to enhanced monitoring by capturing data related to patient movement, posture, and environmental conditions, thereby providing a comprehensive view of patient health (Sena et al., 2023). Furthermore, the integration of these technologies is visually represented in Figure 4, which demonstrates how patient data is continuously collected from multiple sources, analyzed using AI algorithms, and converted into real-time alerts that enable healthcare professionals to respond promptly to clinical changes (Reddy et al., 2020). This real-time alert system is particularly beneficial in critical care settings, where early detection of deterioration can significantly reduce mortality rates and improve recovery outcomes (Topol, 2019).

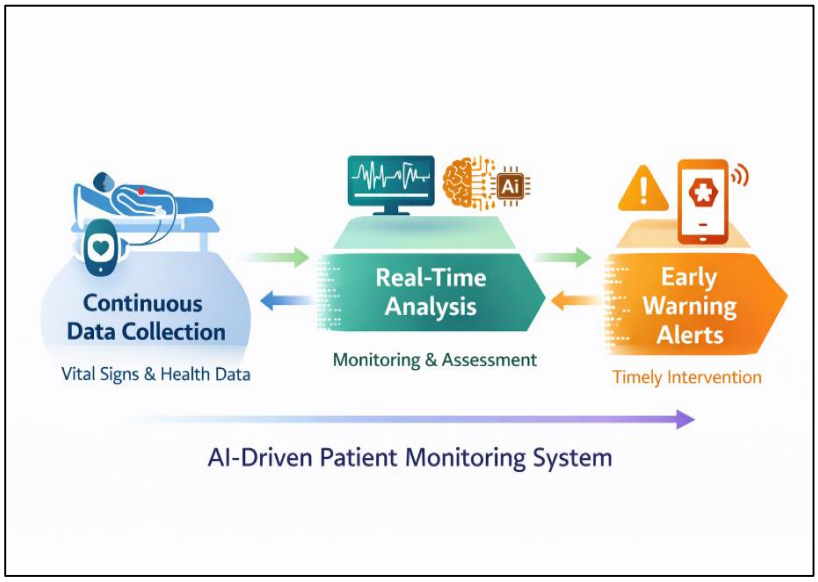

Figure. 4: AI-driven patient monitoring system demonstrating continuous data collection, real-time analysis, and early warning alerts for timely intervention

AI-driven monitoring systems have also been shown to reduce false alarms and alarm fatigue among nurses by using adaptive algorithms that filter unnecessary alerts and prioritize critical conditions (Bates et al., 2018). In intensive care units, wearable devices equipped with AI capabilities have improved response times to alarms and reduced adverse events, thereby enhancing both patient safety and nursing efficiency (Rajkomar et al., 2019). Additionally, AI-enabled monitoring systems support personalized patient care by analyzing individual health data and adjusting monitoring parameters based on patient-specific needs and conditions (Obermeyer et al., 2019). These systems also facilitate remote patient monitoring, allowing healthcare providers to extend care beyond hospital settings and manage chronic conditions more effectively through continuous observation and timely intervention (Morley et al., 2020). Despite these advancements, challenges such as data privacy concerns, technical

limitations, and the need for proper training must be addressed to ensure effective implementation of AI in patient monitoring systems (Kelly et al., 2019). Nevertheless, the integration of AI in patient monitoring represents a significant advancement in healthcare, enabling more accurate, efficient, and proactive nursing care while improving overall patient outcomes and reducing healthcare costs (Davenport & Kalakota, 2019).

Table. 1: Applications of artificial intelligence in patient monitoring and their impact on patient safety and clinical outcomes

AI Application	Description	Impact on Patient Safety	Impact on Clinical Outcomes
Predictive Analytics	Uses patient data to predict potential health risks such as sepsis or cardiac events	Early detection of deterioration, reduced emergency situations	Improved survival rates and reduced complications
Wearable Devices	Smartwatches and biosensors that continuously monitor vital signs	Continuous monitoring reduces unnoticed critical changes	Faster intervention and reduced hospital readmissions
Smart Sensors	Sensors in hospital beds and rooms tracking movement, posture, and vitals	Prevention of falls and pressure ulcers	Enhanced patient recovery and reduced hospital stay duration
Remote Patient Monitoring	AI systems that monitor patients outside hospital settings	Timely alerts for abnormal conditions	Better chronic disease management and reduced ICU admissions
AI-based Alert Systems	Real-time alerts generated through data analysis	Immediate response to critical conditions	Reduced mortality and improved treatment efficiency
Clinical Decision Support	AI tools assisting nurses with real-time patient data interpretation	Reduced human error in clinical decisions	More accurate diagnosis and treatment planning
Image & Signal Analysis	AI analyzing ECG, imaging, and other diagnostic signals	Early identification of abnormalities	Improved diagnostic accuracy and faster clinical decisions
Automated Monitoring Systems	Integrated systems combining multiple AI tools for continuous surveillance	Minimizes missed critical events	Improved overall healthcare quality and patient outcomes

5. Workflow automation in nursing:

One of the major advantages of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in nursing is the automation of administrative and repetitive tasks, which significantly reduces workload and allows nurses to focus more on direct patient care and clinical responsibilities (Almagharbeh et al., 2025). In traditional healthcare settings, nurses spend a considerable amount of time on non-clinical duties such as documentation, scheduling, billing, and record management, which can lead to inefficiencies and reduced time for patient interaction (Qaladi et al., 2025). AI-powered systems address this challenge by automating routine administrative processes through technologies such as natural language processing and machine learning, thereby streamlining workflows and improving operational efficiency (Némati et al., 2025). Studies indicate that AI can handle a significant proportion of administrative tasks, in some cases up to one-third, enabling nurses to dedicate more time to patient-centered care and improving overall healthcare quality (Lambrych et al., 2023). Furthermore, AI-driven automation reduces the cognitive and physical burden on nurses by minimizing repetitive documentation tasks and eliminating redundant processes, which contributes to enhanced productivity and job satisfaction (Al Khatib et al., 2025). The implementation of AI in administrative workflows also enhances accuracy by reducing human errors associated with manual data entry and documentation, thereby improving the reliability of clinical records and patient information systems (Reddy et al., 2020). In addition, AI-based scheduling systems analyze patient acuity levels, staffing patterns, and workload distribution to create optimized schedules that ensure efficient allocation of nursing resources and reduce staffing imbalances (Sutton et al., 2020). These intelligent scheduling systems can adapt in real time to changing clinical demands, further enhancing flexibility and responsiveness in healthcare environments (Rajkomar et al., 2019). The role of AI in streamlining nursing workflows is illustrated in Figure 5, which highlights automated documentation, intelligent scheduling, and medication management systems that collectively enhance efficiency and reduce burnout among healthcare professionals (Bates et al., 2018). Automated documentation tools, for example, use voice recognition and natural language processing to convert nurse-patient interactions into structured clinical notes, significantly reducing the time spent on paperwork (Kalyan et al., 2021). Similarly, AI-powered medication management systems assist in accurate dosage calculations, medication tracking, and error prevention, thereby improving patient safety and reducing medication-related risks (Esteva et al., 2019). Workflow automation also extends to inventory management and resource tracking, ensuring that essential medical supplies are available

when needed and reducing delays in patient care delivery (Obermeyer et al., 2019). Moreover, AI-driven administrative systems enhance communication and coordination among healthcare teams by providing centralized data platforms and real-time updates, which improve collaboration and decision-making processes (Morley et al., 2020). Another important benefit of AI automation is its impact on reducing nurse burnout, as it alleviates the stress associated with excessive administrative workload and allows nurses to focus on meaningful patient interactions and clinical tasks (Kelly et al., 2019). Research has shown that reducing administrative burden through AI not only improves job satisfaction among nurses but also contributes to better patient outcomes by enabling more attentive and personalized care (Davenport & Kalakota, 2019). Additionally, AI supports continuous workflow optimization by analyzing operational data and identifying inefficiencies, thereby enabling healthcare organizations to implement targeted improvements and enhance overall system performance (Topol, 2019). Despite these advantages, the integration of AI in nursing workflows also presents challenges, including the need for adequate training, concerns about data privacy, and potential resistance to technological change among healthcare professionals (Shillan et al., 2019). Ensuring that nurses are equipped with the necessary skills to effectively use AI tools is essential for maximizing their benefits and minimizing risks (Jiang et al., 2017). Furthermore, maintaining a balance between technological efficiency and human-centered care is crucial to preserving the core values of nursing practice (Bates et al., 2018).

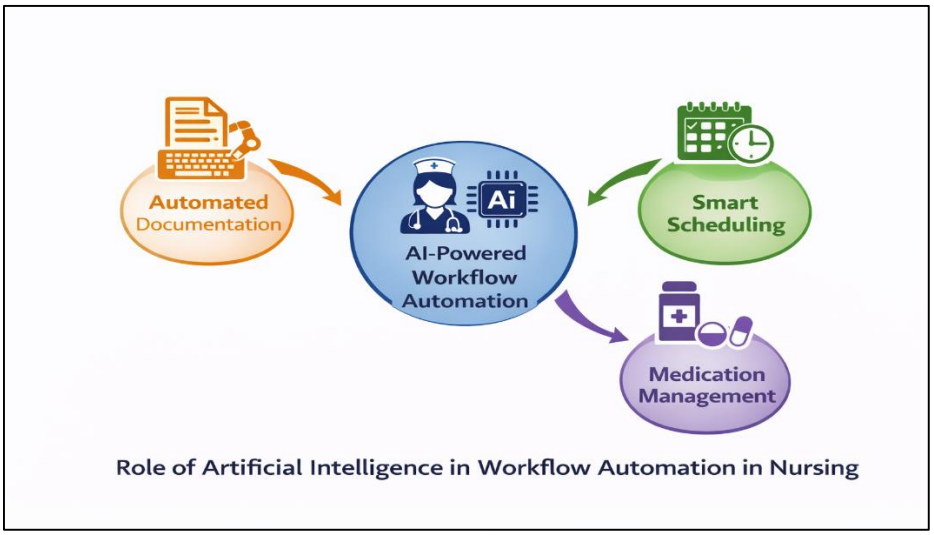

Figure. 5: Role of artificial intelligence in workflow automation in nursing, including automated documentation, smart scheduling, and medication management

6. Robotic assistance in medical-surgical nursing:

Robotic technologies are increasingly being used in healthcare to assist nurses with physically demanding and repetitive tasks, thereby transforming clinical workflows and enhancing the overall efficiency of healthcare delivery systems (Holland et al., 2021). The growing demand for healthcare services, combined with workforce shortages and increasing patient loads, has accelerated the adoption of AI-powered robotic systems in medical-surgical nursing environments (von Gerich et al., 2022). These robotic systems are designed to support nurses by handling labour-intensive activities such as lifting patients, transporting supplies, and performing routine logistical tasks, which significantly reduces physical strain and the risk of occupational injuries (Kim et al., 2023). In modern hospital settings, robots are increasingly utilized to automate time-consuming processes, enabling nurses to allocate more time to direct patient care and complex clinical responsibilities (Piaggio et al., 2023). As shown in Figure 6, robots are utilized for medication delivery, patient mobility support, and hospital disinfection, thereby improving safety, reducing physical strain on nurses, and increasing overall operational efficiency (Yasar et al., 2025). Autonomous mobile robots, for instance, are capable of navigating hospital environments independently to deliver medications, transport laboratory samples, and restock medical supplies, thereby streamlining hospital logistics and ensuring timely service delivery (Riek et al., 2017). These robots are equipped with advanced sensors, computer vision, and artificial intelligence algorithms that allow them to operate safely in dynamic clinical environments while avoiding obstacles and interacting effectively with healthcare professionals (Guerra et al., 2022). In addition to logistical support, robotic systems are increasingly used for patient mobility assistance,

helping nurses in repositioning patients, transferring them between beds and wheelchairs, and supporting rehabilitation exercises, which enhances patient comfort and reduces caregiver burden (González-González et al., 2021). The use of robots in patient handling is particularly beneficial in preventing musculoskeletal injuries among nurses, which are commonly associated with manual lifting and repetitive physical tasks (Lee et al., 2020). Furthermore, robotic technologies play a crucial role in infection control through automated disinfection processes, using ultraviolet light or chemical agents to sanitize hospital environments and reduce the spread of healthcare-associated infections (Whitelaw et al., 2020). This function became especially significant during global health crises such as the COVID-19 pandemic, where minimizing human exposure to infectious environments was critical for ensuring staff safety (Yang et al., 2021). Robotics also contributes to improved patient safety by ensuring accurate and timely delivery of medications, thereby reducing the risk of medication errors and enhancing treatment effectiveness (Davenport et al., 2019). In addition, some advanced robotic systems are integrated with AI-driven monitoring capabilities, enabling them to collect patient data, detect abnormalities, and alert healthcare professionals in real time, thus supporting early intervention and improved clinical outcomes (Kalaivanan et al., 2025). Another important advantage of robotic assistance in nursing is its impact on operational efficiency, as robots can perform tasks continuously without fatigue, ensuring consistency and reliability in healthcare services (Topol et al., 2019). This not only enhances productivity but also helps healthcare organizations manage resources more effectively in high-demand environments (Bates et al., 2018). Moreover, robotic technologies contribute to improved job satisfaction among nurses by reducing workload, minimizing physical exhaustion, and allowing them to focus on patient-centered care and professional responsibilities (Kelly et al., 2019). Despite these benefits, the integration of robotics in nursing practice also presents challenges, including high implementation costs, technical limitations, and concerns related to ethical considerations and patient acceptance (Morley et al., 2020). Additionally, the successful adoption of robotic technologies requires proper training and adaptation by healthcare professionals to ensure effective collaboration between humans and machines (Obermeyer et al., 2019). While robots are highly effective in performing structured and repetitive tasks, they cannot replace the human aspects of nursing such as empathy, emotional support, and critical thinking, which remain essential components of patient care (Shillan et al., 2019). Therefore, robotics should be viewed as a supportive tool rather than a replacement for nurses, complementing their roles and enhancing their capabilities in delivering high-quality healthcare services (Jiang et al., 2017).

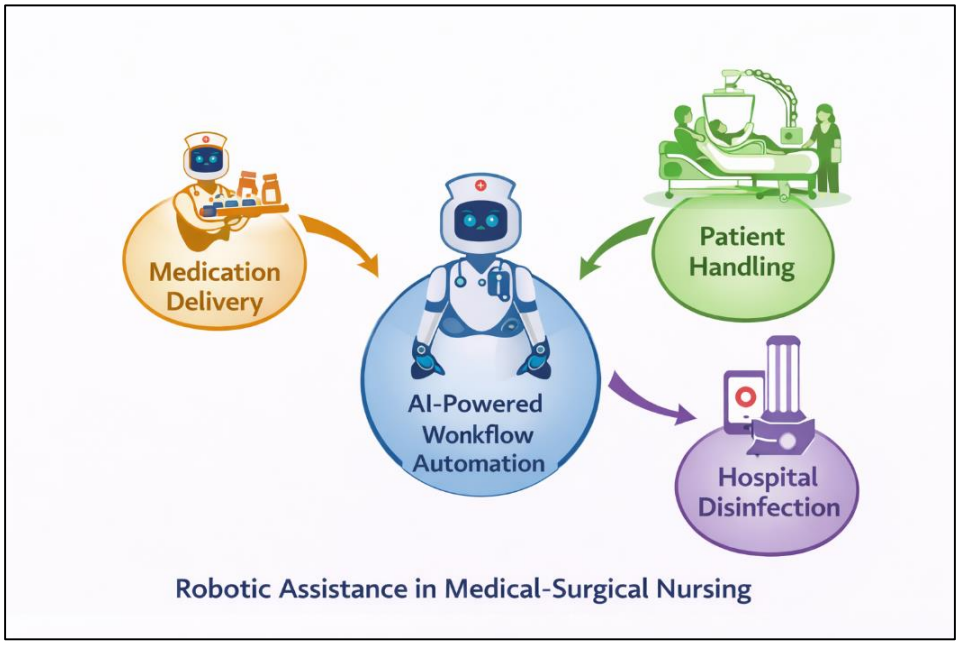

Figure. 6: Applications of robotic assistance in medical-surgical nursing, including medication delivery, patient handling, and hospital disinfection

7. Personalized patient care through Ai:

Artificial Intelligence (AI) enables the delivery of personalized patient care by analyzing individual health data and predicting potential risks, thereby transforming traditional healthcare approaches into more precise and

patient-centered models of care (Ghebrehiwet et al., 2024). AI systems process vast and complex datasets, including genetic information, medical history, lifestyle factors, and clinical indicators, allowing healthcare professionals to tailor treatment plans according to the unique characteristics of each patient (Parekh et al., 2023). This shift from a generalized "one-size-fits-all" approach to individualized care has significantly improved treatment effectiveness and patient satisfaction (Meltzer et al., 2024). AI-driven personalized care leverages advanced machine learning and deep learning algorithms to identify patterns and correlations within patient data, enabling early diagnosis and targeted interventions that enhance clinical outcomes (Singh et al., 2025). The ability of AI to integrate multimodal data sources, such as imaging, laboratory results, and wearable device inputs, further strengthens its role in delivering comprehensive and personalized healthcare solutions (Soenksen et al., 2022). The key features and benefits of AI-driven personalized care are presented in Table 2, which demonstrates how data analysis, risk prediction, and patient profiling contribute to improved treatment outcomes and reduced healthcare costs (Garg et al., 2025). Data analysis plays a fundamental role in understanding patient-specific conditions by extracting meaningful insights from complex datasets, thereby supporting accurate diagnosis and clinical decision-making (Ivanovic et al., 2022). Risk prediction is another critical component, as AI models can assess the likelihood of disease occurrence and progression, enabling preventive measures and early intervention strategies that improve patient prognosis (Bahou et al., 2026). Patient profiling further enhances personalized care by categorizing individuals based on their health status, genetic predispositions, and behavioral patterns, allowing for the development of customized treatment plans that address specific needs (Ghebrehiwet et al., 2024). This personalized approach is further explained through Figure 7, which illustrates how AI processes patient-specific data to generate customized treatment plans tailored to individual needs, ensuring more effective and efficient healthcare delivery (Frontiers Research Collective et al., 2026). AI-driven systems continuously learn and adapt based on new data inputs, allowing them to refine treatment recommendations over time and improve their predictive accuracy (Li et al., 2023).

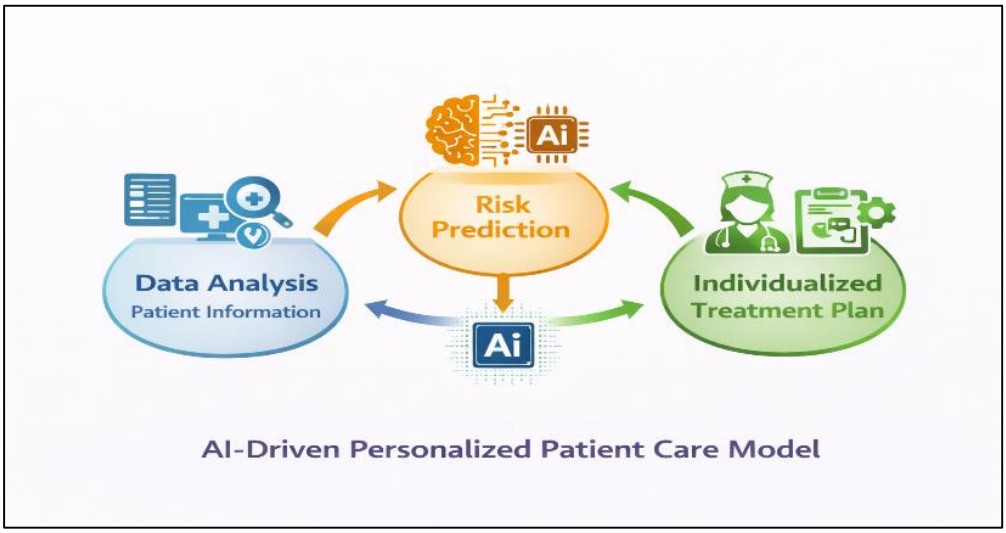

Figure. 7: AI-driven personalized patient care model showing data analysis, risk prediction, and development of individualized treatment plans

Additionally, AI enhances patient engagement by providing personalized health recommendations, reminders, and feedback, which encourage adherence to treatment plans and promote better health outcomes (Garg et al., 2025). The integration of AI in personalized care also facilitates remote patient monitoring, enabling healthcare providers to track patient conditions in real time and make timely adjustments to treatment strategies (Singh et al., 2025). Furthermore, AI contributes to improved resource allocation in healthcare systems by identifying high-risk patients and prioritizing interventions, thereby optimizing the use of medical resources and reducing unnecessary hospitalizations (Bahou et al., 2026). The use of advanced AI models has further expanded the scope of personalized medicine by enabling the simulation of treatment outcomes, which supports clinical research and innovation (Ivanovic et al., 2022). Despite these advantages, challenges such as data privacy concerns, algorithmic bias, and the need for transparency in AI systems must be addressed to ensure ethical and effective implementation (Meltzer et al., 2024). Healthcare professionals must also be trained to interpret AI-generated insights and integrate them into clinical practice while maintaining the human element of care (Soenksen et al., 2022). Moreover,

regulatory frameworks and guidelines are essential to ensure the safe and standardized use of AI technologies in personalized healthcare (Frontiers Research Collective et al., 2026).

Table. 2: Key features and benefits of artificial intelligence in delivering personalized patient care

Key Features of AI	Description	Benefits in Patient Care
Data Analysis and Pattern Recognition	AI analyzes large volumes of clinical and patient data to identify patterns and trends	Improves accuracy in diagnosis and treatment planning
Predictive Analytics	Uses historical and real-time data to predict disease progression and patient outcomes	Enables early intervention and prevention of complications
Clinical Decision Support Systems	Provides evidence-based recommendations to healthcare professionals	Enhances clinical decision-making and reduces errors
Personalized Treatment Planning	Tailors interventions based on individual patient characteristics and responses	Improves treatment effectiveness and patient satisfaction
Remote Monitoring and Telehealth Integration	Tracks patient health data through wearable devices and digital platforms	Facilitates continuous monitoring and timely interventions
Natural Language Processing	Interprets clinical notes and patient communication efficiently	Improves documentation and communication accuracy
Automation of Routine Tasks	Automates administrative and repetitive clinical processes	Increases efficiency and allows more time for patient care
Image and Signal Processing	Analyzes medical images and physiological signals	Enhances diagnostic precision and early detection
Adaptive Learning Systems	Continuously learns from new data and improves performance over time	Provides up-to-date and evolving care strategies
Risk Stratification	Identifies high-risk patients based on predictive models	Supports targeted care and resource allocation

8. Impact of ai on clinical decision-making:

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has a profound impact on clinical decision-making in medical-surgical nursing by enhancing diagnostic accuracy, improving efficiency, and significantly reducing human error in complex healthcare environments (Topol et al., 2019). Traditionally, clinical decision-making relied heavily on the experience and judgment of healthcare professionals. however, AI introduces a data-driven approach that integrates vast amounts of patient information to support more precise and evidence-based decisions (Davenport et al., 2019). AI systems are capable of processing structured and unstructured data from multiple sources, including electronic health records, laboratory reports, imaging data, and real-time monitoring devices, thereby providing a comprehensive view of the patient's condition (Rajkomar et al., 2019). This ability to synthesize large datasets enables early detection of clinical abnormalities and supports timely interventions, ultimately improving patient outcomes (Esteva et al., 2019). AI algorithms, particularly machine learning models, identify patterns and correlations that may not be easily recognized by human clinicians, thus enhancing diagnostic capabilities and reducing the likelihood of errors (Shillan et al., 2019). Moreover, AI-driven clinical decision support systems provide real-time recommendations based on current clinical guidelines and patient-specific data, ensuring consistency and reliability in healthcare delivery (Sutton et al., 2020). The process of AI-assisted decision-making is clearly depicted in Figure 8, where patient data is collected, analyzed using advanced algorithms, and transformed into predictive insights that guide nurses in making informed clinical decisions (Jiang et al., 2017). These predictive insights enable healthcare professionals to anticipate potential complications, assess risk levels, and implement preventive measures before adverse events occur (Obermeyer et al., 2019). Additionally, AI enhances clinical efficiency by reducing the time required for data analysis and decision-making, allowing nurses to focus more on patient care and critical clinical tasks (Bates et al., 2018). The integration of AI in decision-making also improves interdisciplinary collaboration by providing a shared platform for data analysis and

communication among healthcare teams, leading to more coordinated and effective care (Kelly et al., 2019). Furthermore, AI systems continuously learn from new data inputs, enabling them to refine their predictive models and improve decision accuracy over time (Reddy et al., 2020). This adaptive learning capability ensures that AI remains relevant and effective in dynamic clinical environments where patient conditions and treatment protocols may change rapidly (Morley et al., 2020). AI also plays a crucial role in reducing cognitive burden on nurses by filtering large volumes of information and highlighting critical insights, thereby supporting faster and more confident decision-making (Kalyan et al., 2021). In high-pressure clinical settings such as intensive care units, AI-assisted decision-making has been shown to reduce mortality rates by enabling early detection of patient deterioration and timely intervention (Rajkomar et al., 2019). Moreover, AI contributes to standardizing clinical practices by minimizing variability in decision-making and ensuring adherence to evidence-based guidelines (Davenport et al., 2019). Despite these advantages, the integration of AI into clinical decision-making also presents challenges, including concerns related to data privacy, algorithmic bias, and the need for transparency in AI-generated recommendations (Morley et al., 2020). Healthcare professionals must be adequately trained to interpret and validate AI outputs to ensure that clinical decisions remain patient-centered and ethically sound (Topol et al., 2019). Additionally, maintaining a balance between technological support and human judgment is essential to preserve the holistic and empathetic aspects of nursing care (Kelly et al., 2019).

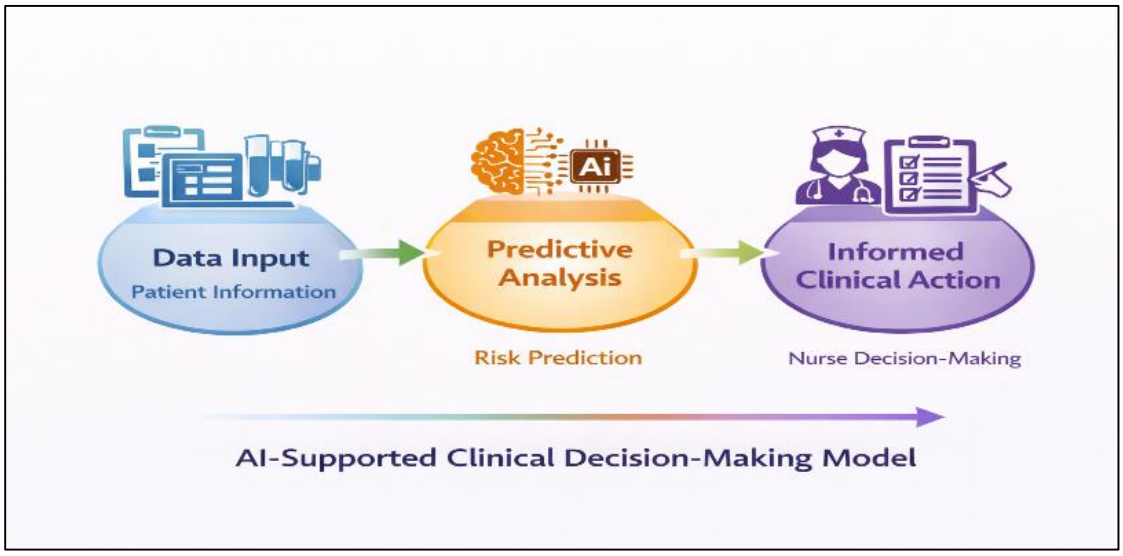

Figure. 8: AI-supported clinical decision-making model illustrating data input, predictive analysis, and informed clinical action by nurses.

9. Benefits of AI Integration in Nursing:

The integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in nursing offers numerous benefits, including improved patient outcomes, increased efficiency, and enhanced safety, thereby transforming the quality and delivery of healthcare services in medical-surgical settings (Topol et al., 2019). AI enables healthcare professionals to make more accurate and timely decisions by analyzing large volumes of patient data, which leads to early diagnosis, effective treatment planning, and better overall patient outcomes (Rajkomar et al., 2019). By reducing reliance on manual processes and human judgment alone, AI minimizes the risk of clinical errors and enhances the precision of healthcare interventions (Esteva et al., 2019). The use of AI-powered tools such as clinical decision support systems and predictive analytics allows nurses to identify potential health risks and intervene proactively, thereby preventing complications and improving recovery rates (Sutton et al., 2020). Additionally, AI contributes to increased efficiency in healthcare systems by automating routine tasks such as documentation, scheduling, and data management, which reduces administrative burden and allows nurses to focus more on direct patient care (Davenport et al., 2019). This improved efficiency not only enhances workflow management but also leads to faster delivery of healthcare services, reducing waiting times and improving patient satisfaction (Bates et al., 2018). The integration of AI also enhances patient safety by continuously monitoring patient conditions and generating real-time alerts for any abnormalities, enabling prompt intervention and reducing the likelihood of adverse events (Shillan et al., 2019). These benefits are summarized in Table 3, which highlights how AI contributes to reduced medical errors, faster care delivery, and improved overall healthcare quality (Jiang et al.,

2017). Furthermore, AI supports personalized patient care by analyzing individual health data and tailoring treatment plans to meet specific patient needs, thereby improving treatment effectiveness and patient engagement (Obermeyer et al., 2019). The ability of AI systems to process and integrate data from multiple sources also enhances coordination among healthcare professionals, leading to more collaborative and comprehensive care delivery (Kelly et al., 2019). AI-driven technologies also help in optimizing resource utilization within healthcare organizations by identifying inefficiencies and recommending improvements, which contributes to cost reduction and better management of healthcare resources (Reddy et al., 2020). In addition, AI enhances the quality of care by standardizing clinical practices and ensuring adherence to evidence-based guidelines, thereby reducing variability in treatment and improving consistency in patient care (Morley et al., 2020). The continuous learning capability of AI systems allows them to adapt and improve over time, ensuring that healthcare practices remain up to date with the latest medical knowledge and advancements (Kalyan et al., 2021). Moreover, AI contributes to reducing nurse burnout by minimizing repetitive tasks and workload, which improves job satisfaction and overall workforce well-being (Kelly et al., 2019). Despite these advantages, the successful integration of AI in nursing requires addressing challenges such as data privacy concerns, ethical considerations, and the need for adequate training and infrastructure (Morley et al., 2020). Healthcare professionals must be equipped with the necessary skills to effectively use AI technologies and interpret their outputs to ensure safe and effective patient care (Topol et al., 2019). Additionally, maintaining a balance between technological efficiency and human-centered care is essential to preserve the compassionate aspect of nursing practice (Bates et al., 2018).

Table 3: Major benefits of artificial intelligence integration in nursing, including improved accuracy, efficiency, and patient safety

Benefit Category	Description	Impact on Nursing Practice
Improved Accuracy	AI analyzes clinical data with high precision, reducing human error in assessment and diagnosis	Enhances clinical judgment and supports evidence-based decisions
Increased Efficiency	Automation of routine tasks such as documentation and data entry	Saves time and allows nurses to focus more on direct patient care
Enhanced Patient Safety	Early detection of clinical deterioration through predictive analytics	Reduces adverse events and improves patient outcomes
Better Decision Support	AI-driven systems provide real-time clinical recommendations	Assists nurses in making timely and informed decisions
Personalized Patient Care	Tailors care plans based on individual patient data and responses	Improves treatment effectiveness and patient satisfaction
Continuous Monitoring	Integration with wearable devices enables real-time health tracking	Allows early intervention and proactive care
Reduced Workload	Minimizes repetitive and administrative tasks	Decreases burnout and improves job satisfaction among nurses
Improved Documentation	Natural language processing enhances accuracy of clinical records	Ensures better communication and continuity of care
Faster Diagnosis	AI-assisted tools analyze imaging and clinical signals quickly	Supports early identification of health issues
Resource Optimization	Efficient allocation of healthcare resources based on patient needs	Improves healthcare delivery and system performance

10. Challenges in ai integration:

Despite its numerous advantages, the integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in healthcare presents several significant challenges that must be carefully addressed to ensure safe, ethical, and effective implementation in medical-surgical nursing (Ratti et al., 2025). One of the most critical concerns is related to data privacy, as AI systems rely heavily on large volumes of sensitive patient information, raising risks of data breaches, unauthorized access, and misuse of personal health data (Hähnel et al., 2025). Ensuring the confidentiality and security of patient data is essential, especially when AI systems are integrated with cloud computing and external platforms that may increase vulnerability to cyber threats (Mirishli et al., 2025). In addition to privacy concerns, algorithmic bias represents a major ethical issue, as AI models trained on non-representative datasets may produce biased outcomes that disproportionately affect certain patient populations, leading to disparities in healthcare delivery (Hou et al., 2026). Such biases can result in misdiagnosis, unequal treatment recommendations, and reduced trust in AI

systems among both patients and healthcare professionals (Tung et al., 2025). Another critical challenge is the lack of transparency in AI decision-making processes, often referred to as the "black box" problem, where healthcare providers may find it difficult to understand how AI systems generate specific recommendations (Radanliev et al., 2025). This lack of explainability can hinder trust and limit the adoption of AI technologies in clinical practice, as nurses and clinicians require clear and interpretable insights to make informed decisions (Bouderhem et al., 2024). Ethical concerns also extend to issues of accountability and responsibility, as it may be unclear who is liable in cases where AI systems contribute to clinical errors or adverse patient outcomes (Weiner et al., 2024). Furthermore, maintaining patient autonomy and informed consent becomes more complex when AI systems are involved in decision-making processes, as patients may not fully understand how their data is being used or how decisions are generated (Witkowski et al., 2024). In addition to ethical challenges, several technical barriers can hinder the successful implementation of AI in healthcare settings, including inadequate infrastructure, lack of interoperability between systems, and limited access to high-quality data required for training accurate AI models (Ratti et al., 2025). Many healthcare organizations, particularly in resource-limited settings, may lack the necessary technological infrastructure, financial resources, and skilled personnel to effectively implement and maintain AI systems (Tung et al., 2025). Resistance to change among healthcare professionals is another significant barrier, as nurses and clinicians may be hesitant to adopt new technologies due to concerns about job displacement, increased complexity, or lack of training (Hou et al., 2026). This resistance can slow down the adoption process and reduce the effectiveness of AI integration in clinical workflows (Bouderhem et al., 2024). Additionally, the reliability and accuracy of AI systems remain a concern, particularly when dealing with complex or rare medical conditions that may not be adequately represented in training datasets (Radanliev et al., 2025). Ensuring the quality and standardization of healthcare data is also a major challenge, as inconsistent or incomplete data can negatively impact the performance and reliability of AI models (Hähnel et al., 2025). Regulatory and legal challenges further complicate the integration of AI in healthcare, as existing frameworks may not be fully equipped to address the unique risks and requirements associated with AI technologies (Weiner et al., 2024). The rapid pace of AI development often outpaces regulatory processes, creating gaps in oversight and governance that can pose risks to patient safety and system reliability (Tung et al., 2025). Addressing these challenges requires a multidisciplinary approach involving healthcare professionals, policymakers, technologists, and ethicists to develop robust guidelines, ethical frameworks, and regulatory standards for AI implementation (Ratti et al., 2025). Training and education of healthcare professionals are also essential to ensure that nurses can effectively use AI tools and interpret their outputs while maintaining clinical judgment and patient-centered care (Witkowski et al., 2024). Furthermore, the development of explainable AI models and the use of diverse and representative datasets can help mitigate issues related to bias and transparency, thereby improving trust and acceptance among users (Hou et al., 2026). Ultimately, addressing these ethical and technical challenges is essential for the successful adoption of AI in nursing, ensuring that these technologies are used responsibly and effectively to enhance patient care and healthcare outcomes (Bouderhem et al., 2024).

11. Ethical and legal considerations:

AI systems must be implemented responsibly in healthcare to ensure patient safety, confidentiality, and ethical integrity, as the increasing reliance on data-driven technologies raises critical concerns about how patient information is collected, processed, and utilized in clinical settings (Radanliev et al., 2025). One of the foundational ethical principles in AI implementation is transparency, which requires that healthcare professionals and patients clearly understand how AI systems function and how decisions are generated, thereby fostering trust and accountability in clinical practice (Gorelik et al., 2025). Transparency is particularly important in high-stakes environments such as medical-surgical nursing, where unclear or opaque AI outputs may lead to hesitation or misuse of recommendations, ultimately affecting patient outcomes (Khan et al., 2024). Accountability is another crucial ethical consideration, as it ensures that healthcare organizations and professionals remain responsible for decisions made with the support of AI systems, preventing over-reliance on automated processes and maintaining human oversight in patient care (Weiner et al., 2024). Establishing clear accountability frameworks is essential to determine responsibility in cases of clinical errors or system failures involving AI technologies (Radanliev et al., 2025). Fairness in AI decision-making is equally important, as biased algorithms can lead to unequal treatment of patients, particularly those from underrepresented or vulnerable populations, thereby exacerbating existing healthcare disparities (Mehrabi et al., 2021). Ensuring fairness requires the use of diverse and representative datasets, as well as continuous monitoring and evaluation of AI systems to identify and mitigate bias (Gorelik et al., 2025). In addition to these principles, maintaining patient confidentiality is a fundamental ethical requirement,

as AI systems often rely on large-scale data collection that may include sensitive personal health information (Varadarajan et al., 2025). Robust data protection measures, including encryption, anonymization, and secure storage systems, are necessary to safeguard patient information and prevent unauthorized access or misuse (Hähnel et al., 2025). Healthcare organizations must also ensure that patients provide informed consent for the use of their data in AI systems, thereby respecting patient autonomy and promoting ethical data practices (Khan et al., 2024). The integration of ethical principles into AI development and deployment is further supported by the concept of Responsible AI, which emphasizes the need for fairness, transparency, accountability, and privacy throughout the lifecycle of AI systems (Gorelik et al., 2025). Healthcare organizations must establish clear guidelines and governance frameworks to ensure that AI technologies are used ethically and effectively, including policies for data management, algorithm validation, and system monitoring (Radanliev et al., 2025). These guidelines should also include mechanisms for auditing AI systems, tracking performance, and addressing any ethical concerns that arise during implementation (Varadarajan et al., 2025). Training and education of healthcare professionals are equally important, as nurses and clinicians must be equipped with the knowledge and skills to interpret AI outputs, understand their limitations, and apply them appropriately in clinical decision-making (Weiner et al., 2024). Furthermore, fostering a culture of ethical awareness within healthcare organizations can help ensure that AI technologies are used responsibly and aligned with patient-centered values (Mehrabi et al., 2021). Regulatory frameworks and international guidelines also play a significant role in promoting ethical AI use by providing standardized principles and legal requirements that guide the development and deployment of AI systems in healthcare (Hähnel et al., 2025). Continuous evaluation and improvement of these frameworks are necessary to keep pace with rapid technological advancements and emerging ethical challenges (Varadarajan et al., 2025). Ultimately, ensuring ethical AI implementation requires collaboration among healthcare professionals, policymakers, technologists, and researchers to create systems that prioritize patient safety, fairness, and trust (Radanliev et al., 2025). By addressing ethical considerations such as transparency, accountability, and fairness, healthcare organizations can harness the benefits of AI while minimizing risks and maintaining the integrity of patient care (Gorelik et al., 2025).

12. Role of nurses in ai-driven healthcare:

Artificial Intelligence (AI) does not replace nurses but rather enhances their roles in healthcare delivery by transforming traditional responsibilities into more advanced, analytical, and patient-centered functions that combine clinical expertise with technological support (Al Khatib et al., 2025). In modern medical-surgical settings, nurses continue to act as primary decision-makers, but AI strengthens their ability to make accurate and timely clinical judgments by providing data-driven insights and predictive analytics (Secinaro et al., 2021). Instead of diminishing the importance of nurses, AI elevates their role by enabling them to interpret complex datasets, identify patient risks, and implement evidence-based interventions more effectively (Gennatas et al., 2021). Nurses also serve as patient advocates, ensuring that AI-generated recommendations align with individual patient needs, preferences, and ethical considerations, thereby maintaining a human-centered approach to care (Almagharbeh et al., 2025). This advocacy role is critical because AI systems lack the emotional intelligence, empathy, and contextual understanding that are essential components of nursing practice (von Gerich et al., 2022). Furthermore, nurses act as interpreters of AI-generated data, translating complex outputs into meaningful clinical actions and communicating these insights to patients and other healthcare professionals (Sutton et al., 2020). The integration of AI into nursing practice shifts the focus from routine and repetitive tasks to higher-level cognitive functions such as critical thinking, problem-solving, and clinical reasoning (Topol et al., 2019). As a result, nurses are increasingly required to develop technological competencies alongside their clinical skills, creating a hybrid role that blends healthcare expertise with digital literacy (Bates et al., 2018). This transformation allows nurses to participate more actively in multidisciplinary decision-making processes, contributing valuable insights derived from both clinical experience and AI-supported analysis (Kelly et al., 2019). AI also enhances nurses' ability to provide holistic care by enabling continuous monitoring, personalized treatment planning, and early detection of patient deterioration, all of which support comprehensive and patient-centered care delivery (Rajkomar et al., 2019). Despite the growing presence of AI, the core values of nursing compassion, empathy, and patient interaction remain irreplaceable, as patients often rely on human connection for emotional support and reassurance during treatment (Morley et al., 2020). Additionally, nurses play a key role in ensuring the ethical use of AI by monitoring its application, identifying potential biases, and safeguarding patient rights and confidentiality (Mehrabi et al., 2021). The collaboration between nurses and AI systems creates a synergistic relationship in which technology

enhances human capabilities without replacing them, leading to improved patient outcomes and more efficient healthcare delivery (Davenport et al., 2019). Moreover, AI supports nurses in managing complex workloads by reducing administrative burdens and providing real-time clinical insights, allowing them to focus on critical aspects of patient care (Shillan et al., 2019). This shift not only improves the quality of care but also enhances job satisfaction among nurses by enabling them to engage more meaningfully in their professional roles (Buchanan et al., 2021). As healthcare continues to evolve, the role of nurses is becoming more strategic, involving leadership, decision-making, and technological integration, which positions them as key contributors to innovation in healthcare systems (Jiang et al., 2017). Ultimately, AI serves as a supportive tool that augments nursing practice, empowering nurses to deliver safer, more efficient, and patient-centered care while maintaining the essential human elements that define the nursing profession (Secinaro et al., 2021).

13. Future directions:

The future of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in medical-surgical nursing is poised to bring transformative advancements through the development of smart hospitals, seamless integration with wearable devices, and the expansion of advanced predictive analytics, all of which will redefine healthcare delivery and nursing practices (Reddy et al., 2020). Smart hospitals represent a significant evolution in healthcare infrastructure, where interconnected systems powered by AI, Internet of Things (IoT), and automation technologies enable real-time data exchange, efficient resource management, and enhanced patient monitoring, thereby improving overall care quality and operational efficiency (Aceto et al., 2020). In such environments, nurses will work alongside intelligent systems that automate routine tasks, provide clinical insights, and support decision-making, allowing them to focus more on patient-centered care and complex clinical responsibilities (Topol et al., 2019). The integration of wearable devices is another key aspect of the future of AI in nursing, as these technologies enable continuous monitoring of vital signs, physical activity, and other health parameters, providing real-time data that can be analyzed to detect early signs of deterioration and support preventive care (Patel et al., 2022). Wearable technologies, combined with AI algorithms, facilitate remote patient monitoring and telehealth services, enabling nurses to extend care beyond hospital settings and manage chronic conditions more effectively (Piwek et al., 2016). Advanced predictive analytics further enhances the capabilities of AI by enabling the identification of patterns and trends in patient data, allowing healthcare professionals to anticipate potential health risks and implement timely interventions that improve patient outcomes (Rajkomar et al., 2019). As AI continues to evolve, its applications in healthcare are expected to become more sophisticated, incorporating technologies such as deep learning, natural language processing, and robotics to provide more accurate and personalized care solutions (Esteva et al., 2019). This rapid technological advancement requires nurses to acquire new skills and competencies, including digital literacy, data interpretation, and the ability to work effectively with AI systems, to remain relevant and effective in their roles (Buchanan et al., 2021). Education and training programs must therefore be updated to include AI-related knowledge and practical skills, ensuring that future nurses are well-prepared to navigate technologically advanced healthcare environments (Jiang et al., 2017). Moreover, interdisciplinary collaboration will become increasingly important, as nurses will need to work closely with data scientists, engineers, and other healthcare professionals to optimize the use of AI technologies in clinical practice (Kelly et al., 2019). The future of AI in nursing also emphasizes personalized and precision medicine, where treatment plans are tailored to individual patient characteristics, improving effectiveness and patient satisfaction (Obermeyer et al., 2019). However, the continued advancement of AI also brings challenges, including ethical considerations, data privacy concerns, and the need for robust regulatory frameworks to ensure safe and responsible implementation (Morley et al., 2020). Nurses will play a critical role in addressing these challenges by advocating for ethical practices, ensuring patient-centered care, and maintaining the human touch in an increasingly digital healthcare environment (Mehrabi et al., 2021). Additionally, the adoption of AI technologies may lead to changes in job roles and responsibilities, requiring nurses to adapt to new workflows and embrace lifelong learning to keep pace with technological advancements (Secinaro et al., 2021). Despite these challenges, the future of AI in medical-surgical nursing holds immense potential to improve healthcare delivery, enhance patient outcomes, and create more efficient and sustainable healthcare systems (Aceto et al., 2020). Ultimately, the successful integration of AI in the future will depend on the ability of nurses to adapt, innovate, and collaborate, ensuring that technology is used to complement and enhance their roles rather than replace them (Topol et al., 2019).

14. Conclusion:

Artificial Intelligence is reshaping medical-surgical nursing by enhancing patient care, strengthening clinical decision-making, and improving overall efficiency in healthcare systems. It supports nurses with accurate data insights, reduces workload, and enables more personalized and proactive care delivery. Although challenges such as ethical concerns and technological barriers exist, they can be managed through proper guidelines, training, and responsible implementation. AI does not replace nurses but empowers them to perform their roles more effectively. With continuous advancements and careful integration, AI holds the potential to revolutionize nursing practice and create a more efficient, safe, and patient-centered healthcare system.

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Cite as

Manmeet Kaur, Anitha KC, & Anshu. (2026). The integration of artificial intelligence in medical-surgical nursing: Transforming patient care and clinical decision-making. In The integration of artificial intelligence in medical-surgical nursing: Transforming patient care and clinical decision-making (Vol. 4, Number 1). Scienxt Center of Excellence (P) Ltd.

https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.19689188