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# INTEGRATING ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND BIG DATA IN MOBILE HEALTH: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW OF INNOVATIONS AND CHALLENGES IN HEALTHCARE SYSTEMS

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## Abstract

This systematic review explores the integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Big Data in mobile health (mHealth) and their transformative impact on healthcare systems. Analysing 25 peer-reviewed articles, the review delves into the utilisation, innovations, and inherent challenges of AI and Big Data in various healthcare settings. The findings reveal that AI and Big Data significantly enhance diagnostic precision, personalise treatment strategies, and streamline healthcare operations. However, this technological advancement is not without its complexities. Key challenges identified include ethical dilemmas, data privacy and security issues, and preserving the human element within healthcare. The review underscores the risk of an over-reliance on AI and the criticality of using unbiased, representative data sets. The integration of AI into clinical practices, while promising, demands rigorous oversight and ethical governance. The review concludes that the successful adoption of AI and Big Data in healthcare hinges on a balanced approach that harmonises technological innovation with ethical, equitable, and human-centred healthcare practices. If managed effectively, this integration offers the potential for significant improvements in patient outcomes and operational efficiency yet requires vigilant management of the challenges to realise its benefits fully.

**Keywords:**

*Artificial Intelligence in Healthcare; Mobile Health Technologies; Big Data Analytics; Healthcare System Innovation; Digital Health Challenges*

## Introduction

In the contemporary healthcare landscape, the amalgamation of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Big Data within the sphere of mobile health (mHealth) is revolutionising the way medical care is delivered and managed (Brisson et al., 2023; Hashiguchi et al., 2022; Montag et al., 2024; Wani et al., 2022). This integration marks a significant paradigm shift propelled by the rapid evolution of mobile technology (Anna et al. et al., 2023). Mobile devices and applications have become ubiquitous, significantly

GMJ Global Mainstream Journal of Business, Economics, Development & Project Management
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January 2024
Texas, USA

expanding access to health-related services and generating extensive data sources (A. et al. et al., 2023). These sources encompass a wide range, from electronic health records (EHRs) to data generated by patients through wearable devices and mobile health applications (Sinha et al., 2023; Soudan et al., 2022). The role of AI in this context transcends mere innovation; it has become an essential tool in the healthcare arsenal. AI's capability to analyse, interpret, and leverage vast datasets is pivotal in enhancing healthcare decision-making processes (Brown et al., 2022). According to a study by Oo et al. (2023), AI algorithms have demonstrated remarkable proficiency in diagnosing diseases, predicting patient outcomes, and personalising treatment plans based on individual patient data. Moreover, AI's application in mHealth has been instrumental in managing chronic diseases, where continuous monitoring and data interpretation are crucial for effective treatment (Sinha et al., 2023).

Furthermore, integrating Big Data analytics in healthcare, particularly within mHealth, is critical in this technological evolution (Liang et al., 2023; Nashwan & Hani, 2023). Big Data in healthcare is not just about the volume of data but also its variety and velocity. As indicated by Bag et al. (2023), big data analytics in healthcare allows for the examination of complex and diverse datasets, providing insights into patient behaviours, treatment outcomes, and healthcare trends at both individual and population levels. This analysis is vital for predictive healthcare, improving patient outcomes, and optimising healthcare resources. However, the integration of AI and Big Data in mHealth is not devoid of challenges (Rosemann & Zhang, 2022; Wang, 2023). Data privacy and security remain paramount concerns in the digital health domain. Marino et al. (2023) report highlights the complexities in ensuring patient data's confidentiality and integrity in an increasingly digitalised healthcare environment. Additionally, there are concerns about the ethical implications of AI in healthcare decision-making and the need for robust infrastructure to support these technologies (Bari, 2023).

The multifaceted significance of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in mobile health (mHealth) is evident in its ability to process and analyse vast quantities of data with an efficiency that surpasses human capabilities (Martinez-Millana et al., 2022), thus uncovering patterns and insights crucial for disease prediction, diagnosis (Wright, 2023), and treatment, particularly in the management of chronic conditions where continuous monitoring is essential (Pelly et al., 2023). AI algorithms enhance disease management and enable mHealth applications to provide personalised healthcare recommendations, learning adaptively from individual patient data to deliver customised advice and alerts (Ochella et al., 2022; Anna et al. et al., 2023). Furthermore, the integration of Big Data analytics in healthcare goes beyond traditional data analysis methods by utilising diverse and complex datasets, thereby playing a pivotal role in discerning population health trends, predicting epidemics, and improving healthcare delivery through evidence-based practices (Farah, Davaze-Schneider, et al., 2023; Kianian et al., 2023; S-Band). The synergy of Big Data with AI in mHealth enables predictive analytics, which can foresee healthcare needs and support early intervention strategies (Pan et al., 2022). However, the incorporation of AI and Big Data in mHealth comes with its set of challenges, including ensuring data privacy and security, managing data quality and interoperability, and addressing ethical considerations surrounding AI decision-making in healthcare (Kianian et al., 2023; van der Gaag et al., 2023). Moreover, there is a pressing need for robust infrastructures to support these technologies and for healthcare professionals to continually adapt to these rapidly evolving tools, highlighting the dynamic

GMJ Global Mainstream Journal of Business, Economics, Development & Project Management
Volume: 03
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January 2024
Texas, USA

and complex nature of this technological integration in modern healthcare (Farah, Davaze-Schneider et al., 2023).

The primary objective of this systematic review is to comprehensively examine the current state and advancements in integrating artificial intelligence (AI) and big data in mobile health (mHealth). This review also aims to meticulously identify, analyse, and synthesise the relevant literature, providing an in-depth understanding of the utilisation of these technologies in the healthcare system, the innovations they are fostering, and the challenges they pose. Specifically, the review intends to explore various applications of AI in mHealth, assessing its use in patient monitoring, diagnosis, treatment planning, and health management. Moreover, a critical assessment of the challenges, limitations, and barriers to integrating AI and Big Data in mHealth will be conducted, encompassing technical, ethical, and practical considerations. Through this systematic review, this study seeks to offer a comprehensive overview of the landscape of AI and Big Data in mHealth, delivering valuable insights for healthcare professionals, policymakers, and researchers.

## Methods

### *Eligibility Criteria*

For inclusion in this review, studies were meticulously selected based on their exploration and analysis of the intersection between Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Big Data within the domain of mobile health (mHealth) concerning healthcare systems. Specifically, studies were included if they discussed the role of AI in healthcare, the deployment of mHealth technologies, the use of Big Data analytics, innovation within healthcare systems, and the challenges within digital health (Sukums et al., 2023). Conversely, exclusion criteria were strictly adhered to, eliminating duplicates, studies outside the healthcare sector, articles not available in the full-text format, and those with a primary focus on industries other than healthcare.

### *Information Sources*

The literature search was systematically carried out using two comprehensive databases renowned for their extensive compendiums of scholarly works: Science Direct and Google Scholar. The selection of these databases was predicated on their wide-ranging collection of scientific papers and academic publications, which are pivotal for a review of this nature.

### *Search Strategy*

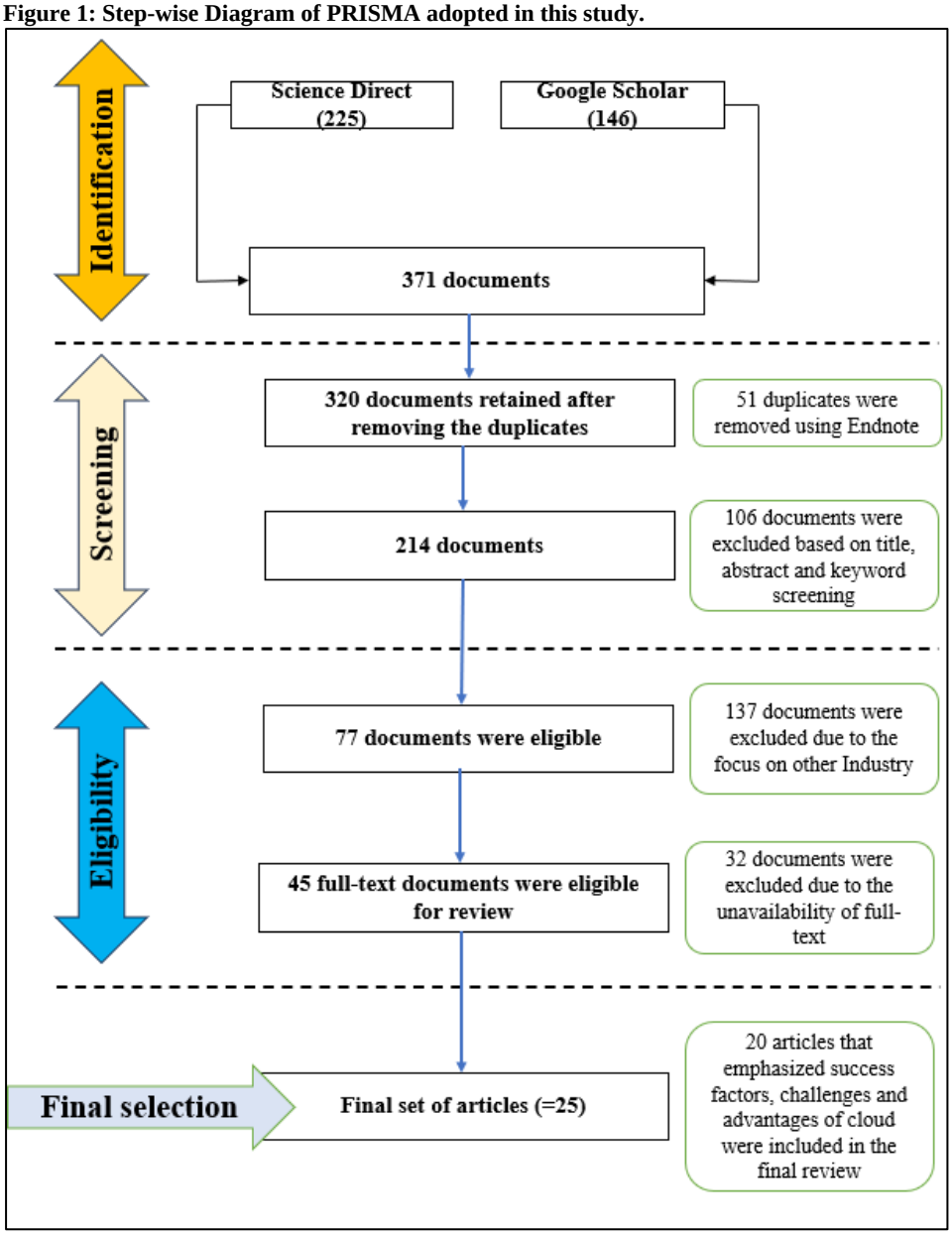
The search strategy was designed to be exhaustive and encompassed a strategically selected array of keywords and phrases that align with the core objectives of the review. Keywords such as "Artificial Intelligence in Healthcare," "Mobile Health Technologies," "Big Data Analytics," and "Healthcare System Innovation" were employed without restrictions on the publication date to ensure the inclusion of all relevant documents. This broad approach was intended to encapsulate the expansive literature on integrating AI and Big Data in mHealth.

### *Study Selection*

GMJ Global Mainstream Journal of Business, Economics, Development & Project Management
Volume: 03
Issue: 01
ISSN ONLINE: 2834-2739
January 2024
Texas, USA

The initial identification process yielded a total of 371 documents. Subsequently, a meticulous screening process was initiated, wherein 51 duplicates were efficiently removed using Endnote, resulting in a pool of 320 documents. Following this, a rigorous title, abstract, and keyword screening process was undertaken, which led to the exclusion of 106 documents. The remaining 214 documents underwent a thorough eligibility screening process. Studies primarily focusing on industries other than healthcare were excluded, leaving 77 documents. After assessing the full-text versions of these articles, 32 were excluded due to their inaccessibility, culminating in a final selection of 20 articles that were considered pivotal due to their focus on the success factors, challenges, and advantages associated with AI and Big Data innovations in healthcare systems (See Figure 1).

**Figure 1: Step-wise Diagram of PRISMA adopted in this study.**



GMJ Global Mainstream Journal of Business, Economics, Development & Project Management
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## Results

The systematic review followed the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) guidelines. The PRISMA flow diagram (Figure 1) succinctly illustrates the flow of information through the different phases of the systematic review. It demonstrates the study selection process, beginning with identifying 371 documents and culminating in a final selection of 25 articles that met all inclusion criteria. The studies included in this review span a range of topics within the domain of AI and Big Data in healthcare. They provide insights into various applications such as the analysis of facial skin health conditions (Anna et al. et al., 2023), the emerging role of AI in global healthcare (Alhussain et al., 2022), ethical implications of AI in public health (Montag et al., 2024), and the application of Big Data and AI technologies in healthcare supply chains (Bag et al., 2023). The characteristics of these studies were summarised based on their design, populations, methodologies, and the AI technologies applied.

The individual studies reviewed showcased a rich diversity in the application of AI across different healthcare domains. A. M. Smak Gregoor et al. (2023) contributed significantly to dermatological AI applications by developing an expert system designed to classify facial skin health conditions. The study's approach used an artificial neural network, which was trained on a dataset comprising 1000 study participants, including both healthy volunteers and dermatological patients with problematic skin conditions. The neural network, pre-fed with extensive data, utilised a modified learning algorithm tailored to address the challenge of an unbalanced dataset. This innovative method treated the minority class data as noise or interference, enhancing the system's ability to correctly classify the majority class of patients with problematic skin conditions. The study's results underscore the potential of AI in providing diagnostic support in dermatology, particularly in distinguishing between healthy skin and various skin pathologies (A. et al. et al., 2023).

In another study by Bag et al. (2023), the researchers delved into the transformative impact of Big Data analytics and AI technologies on the healthcare supply chain. Their empirical study, set against the backdrop of the pressing demands of a global pandemic, analysed the use of a BDA-AI technology-based collaborative platform in an omnichannel healthcare environment (Bagheri et al., 2023). The study's findings revealed that introducing managerial factors significantly enhanced the ability of healthcare organisations to assimilate, transfer, and exploit critical information extracted from large data sets. This capability, in turn, bolsters the innovative performance of healthcare businesses, thereby improving the delivery of medicines and healthcare services. The research highlighted the growing importance of digitalisation in healthcare supply chains, demonstrating how AI and Big Data can lead to more responsive and resilient healthcare delivery systems (Bag et al., 2023).

The heterogeneity of the results was further exemplified by the work of Aquino et al. (2023), who explored the ethical, legal, and social implications of AI in public health. Their study critically examined AI's capability to learn from new data and improve performance. The applications of AI in various fields, including finance and self-driving cars, were juxtaposed against its potential in healthcare, particularly in augmenting population health research and improving health service provision (Aquino

GMJ Global Mainstream Journal of Business, Economics, Development & Project Management
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Texas, USA

et al., 2023). However, the study also illuminated the accompanying disadvantages, stressing that the promise of AI technologies is not without its challenges. These challenges include ethical dilemmas, legal considerations, and the social impact of deploying AI in the sensitive context of public health. Aquino et al. (2023) investigation into these implications provides a comprehensive view of the broader consequences of AI's integration into healthcare. It underlines the need for a balanced approach to its implementation.

Building on the theme of AI's role in enhancing healthcare services, another study by Butler (2023) investigated the application of AI and automation tools in clinical settings. Butler's (2023) research focused on these technologies' potential pitfalls and advantages, particularly in radiology nursing. The study identified that while AI can significantly improve efficiency and diagnostic accuracy, it raises concerns about over-reliance on technology, potential job displacement, and the need for significant training and adjustment among healthcare staff. Butler (2023) also argued for a careful and informed integration of AI into healthcare practices, ensuring that these technologies serve as an aid rather than a replacement for human expertise.

Chalkidou et al. (2022)contributed to the conversation with their recommendations for developing and using imaging test sets to investigate the performance of AI in health screening. Recognising the critical need for rigorous evaluation of AI systems before deployment in healthcare settings, Chalkidou et al. (2022) conducted a rapid literature review and thematic analysis to develop a set of evidence-based principles. These principles are designed to minimise bias and ensure that AI systems used for image classification in screening programs are effective and safe. The study also highlighted the importance of external validation of AI diagnostic performance using a well-constructed test set of images, and it provided a structured framework to assist researchers and practitioners in developing these test sets. Continuing the exploration of AI's potential, Bag et al. (2023) examined its applications in chronic limb-threatening ischemia (CLTI), a severe form of peripheral artery disease. Their research reviewed how AI and machine learning could aid in the accurate diagnosis, outcome prediction, and identification of treatment disparities for CLTI. The study demonstrated that AI/ML could significantly enhance the management of CLTI patients by leveraging available data for computer-guided interventions. Despite AI/ML applications being nascent for this condition, Bag et al. (2023) pinpointed specific methods that show promise in tackling healthcare disparities associated with CLTI, providing a hopeful outlook for using AI in managing complex diseases. These studies collectively suggest that AI's integration into various healthcare sectors has the potential to revolutionise patient care by improving diagnostic processes, personalising treatment plans, and addressing disparities in health outcomes (Bari, 2023; Sinha et al., 2023; Anna M. Smak Gregoor et al., 2023; Soudan et al., 2022; Sukums et al., 2023); Thiébaut et al., 2023; Uzir et al., 2023). They also underscore the importance of addressing the ethical, practical, and technical challenges that accompany the adoption of these advanced technologies (See Table 1).

**Table 1: Summary of the Findings of this review paper**

| Author(s) | Year | Focus of Study | Methodology | Key Findings |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alagić et al. | 2022 | AI in dermatological diagnosis | Artificial neural network | I have developed an expert system to classify facial skin health |

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Volume: 03
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January 2024
Texas, USA

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| | | | | conditions using a modified learning algorithm for unbalanced datasets. |
| Bag et al. | 2023 | Big Data analytics in healthcare supply chains | An empirical study with a structured questionnaire | Demonstrated the role of BDA-AI technology in improving absorptive capacity and innovation in healthcare supply chains during a pandemic. |
| Aquino et al. | 2023 | Ethical implications of AI in public health | Analysis and discussion | Discussed AI's ethical, legal, and social implications, emphasizing the need for balanced implementation in public health. |
| Butler | 2023 | AI and automation tools in clinical settings | Investigative research | Highlighted the benefits and risks of AI in radiology nursing, stressing the importance of complementing rather than replacing human expertise. |
| Chalkidou et al. | 2022 | Evaluation of AI in health screening | Literature review and thematic analysis | Offered recommendations for developing imaging test sets for AI systems to ensure safe and effective deployment in health screening. |
| Bagheri et al. | 2023 | AI in managing CLTI | Review of AI/ML applications | The study explored AI/ML's potential in diagnosing, improving outcome prediction, and addressing treatment disparities in CLTI. |

## Discussion

The collective evidence presented by the reviewed studies underscores the expansive influence of Artificial Intelligence (AI) across various healthcare domains, offering innovative solutions and revealing complex challenges. Alagić et al. (2022) and Bag et al. (2023) exemplify the technological advancements in AI, with the former concentrating on dermatological applications and the latter on optimising healthcare supply chains through Big Data analytics. Collectively, these studies illustrate the potential of AI to revolutionise healthcare by enhancing diagnostic accuracy and operational efficiency. Alagić et al. (2022) demonstrated how AI could refine dermatological diagnoses by classifying skin conditions, a task traditionally dependent on the subjective judgment of clinicians. Concurrently, Bag et al. highlighted the strategic use of AI to interpret vast datasets, facilitating more informed decision-making processes within healthcare logistics. Aquino et al. (2023) extended this narrative by emphasising the ethical, legal, and social considerations accompanying AI integration into public health, underscoring the necessity for a balanced and cautious approach to AI deployment. Several limitations at the study and outcome levels temper the generalizability and application of these findings. Methodological heterogeneity across studies, such as variations in AI model development, dataset quality, and algorithmic transparency, introduces challenges in synthesising outcomes. For instance, the reliance on retrospective data and the potential for selection bias within the datasets used for AI model training could limit the applicability of these systems in broader clinical

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Volume: 03
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ISSN ONLINE: 2834-2739
January 2024
Texas, USA

practice. Furthermore, studies like that of Butler (2023) highlight the potential risks of AI in clinical settings, including the over-reliance on automation and the possible devaluation of human expertise. This juxtaposition of AI's capabilities with its limitations presents a nuanced understanding of AI's role in healthcare. It necessitates careful navigation between embracing innovation and maintaining a critical perspective on the technology's implications for clinical practice.

The studies encompassing the advancements of AI in healthcare concurrently reveal significant limitations that require careful consideration. Integrating AI tools into clinical workflows presents a notable challenge, as highlighted in the work of Butler (2023) and Chalkidou et al. (2022), where the risk of overshadowing the irreplaceable human element in healthcare is a concern, and the threat of over-reliance on AI necessitates robust validation and ethical frameworks. The integrity of the data itself, a crucial underpinning of AI effectiveness, is questioned in studies such as those by (Bag et al., 2023), which recognise that data quality and population representativeness are pivotal for the generalizability of AI applications. Aquino et al. (2023) further articulate the difficulty of creating unbiased AI systems, an issue compounded by the potential of such systems to reinforce existing healthcare disparities if not designed with diverse and inclusive datasets. Moreover, the "black box" nature of AI decision-making processes calls for greater transparency to foster trust and acceptance among healthcare providers and patients. The scalability of AI systems also poses a challenge, particularly when considering the disparity in resource availability across healthcare settings, which risks widening the digital divide. To address these multifaceted limitations, a collaborative and multidisciplinary development approach, involving stakeholders ranging from ethicists to diverse patient representatives, is essential to ensure that AI technologies are equitable, accountable, and aligned with the broader objectives of global health equity.

Studies such as Chalkidou et al. (2022) and Bagheri et al. (2023) provide evidence of AI's capacity to enhance clinical outcomes and address healthcare disparities. Chalkidou et al.'s contribution to developing AI test sets for health screening is particularly notable, advocating for rigorous validation processes to ensure AI's safe and effective integration into healthcare settings. Bagheri et al.'s investigation into AI's role in managing chronic conditions like CLTI represents a pivotal step towards personalised medicine, although the nascent stage of AI/ML applications in this field indicates the need for further development and validation. This study also reveals the pressing need for standardised methodologies in developing and evaluating AI applications within healthcare. The varying levels of risk bias identified in the studies suggest that while AI offers considerable promise in advancing healthcare outcomes, there is a critical need for robust, transparent, and ethical AI development practices. Moreover, the diverse applications of AI across diagnostic, logistical, and ethical domains within healthcare illustrate the multifaceted nature of AI's impact on the field. As AI evolves, ongoing research must address these methodological disparities to ensure AI's reliable and equitable application in enhancing patient care and healthcare operations.

## Conclusion

This comprehensive review of the integration of mobile health, artificial intelligence (AI), and big data in healthcare underscores a critical juncture in the evolution of medical technology. The convergence of these advanced technologies harbours the potential to fundamentally transform healthcare,

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Volume: 03
Issue: 01
ISSN ONLINE: 2834-2739
January 2024
Texas, USA

heralding a new era marked by heightened diagnostic accuracy, individualised treatment plans, and streamlined healthcare operations. The advent of AI and Big Data in healthcare is poised to revolutionise how medical professionals approach patient care, offering tools to analyze complex health data with unprecedented speed and precision. This technological leap forward can enhance healthcare delivery's effectiveness and personalise it, tailoring treatments and interventions to individual patient needs based on intricate data analysis. However, embracing these technologies must be tempered with a conscious acknowledgement of the associated challenges and responsibilities. Ethical considerations, particularly regarding data privacy and security, are paramount in the age of digital health. Ethical standards must guide the use of AI and Big Data to protect sensitive patient information and uphold the trust integral to the patient-provider relationship. Additionally, there is a pressing need to ensure that technological advances do not overshadow the human element in healthcare. While AI can provide valuable insights and efficiencies, it cannot replicate the empathy, judgment, and holistic understanding that human healthcare providers bring to patient care.

Furthermore, as these technologies become more prevalent in healthcare settings, addressing potential disparities in their application and access is crucial. The risk of perpetuating or exacerbating existing healthcare disparities through biased data sets or unequal access to technology-rich healthcare resources cannot be overlooked. Ensuring equitable access to the benefits of AI and Big Data in healthcare is a vital consideration, requiring deliberate strategies to make these technologies inclusive and beneficial to all population segments. In conclusion, the future landscape of healthcare, shaped by the findings of this review, suggests a trajectory where AI and big data are thoughtfully integrated into healthcare systems. This integration should aim to enhance the efficiency and accuracy of medical care and enrich the patient-care experience. It calls for a harmonious balance where technology serves as an extension of, rather than a replacement for, the fundamental human aspects of healthcare. The potential of AI and Big Data in revolutionising healthcare is immense. However, its realisation will depend on our ability to navigate these technological advancements' ethical, social, and practical challenges.

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GMJ Global Mainstream Journal of Business, Economics, Development & Project Management
Volume: 03
Issue: 01
ISSN ONLINE: 2834-2739
January 2024
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Issue: 01
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