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ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN GYNECOLOGICAL CARE: TRANSFORMING DIAGNOSIS, TREATMENT, AND PERSONALIZED MEDICINE

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ABSTRACT

AI has brought about remarkable improvement to gynecological practice through increased diagnostic capabilities, advancement of treatment plans, and development of patient-centered health care. Advanced technology is making it easier to diagnose gynecological disorders like cervical cancer, ovarian cancer, and endometriosis through deep learning and machine learning algorithms to minimize diagnostic mistakes. In surgeries, mechanical enhancement by the aid of AI helps in timeliness, accuracy, and reduced post-surgical complications hence improved recovery. In addition, AI has been instrumental in the application of reproductive medicine through the successful enhancement of IVF, prediction of ovarian reserve, and various fertility treatments. Telemedicine solutions driven by artificial intelligence, wearable devices, and chatbots have also helped increase the availability of gynecological services in remote and underdeveloped regions. However, the gynecology patient decision-making supported by AI carries certain ethical issues such as personal data protection, distorted AI, and other factors restricting AI use and supplying a set of rules for robust usage of AI. Therefore, the impact of AI in gynecological surgery offers a

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promising future with enhancements to be made on the accuracy of diagnosis and surgery in addition to bespoke treatment plans for patients. Challenges such as high implementation costs and lack of staffing competent in AI use among healthcare practitioners will have to be overcome to unlock more use of AI in gynecology.

KEYWORDS: Artificial Intelligence, Gynecological Care, Machine Learning, Deep Learning, Diagnosis, Treatment, Personalized Medicine, Robotic Surgery, Reproductive Health, Telemedicine.

INTRODUCTION

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has redefined medicine by changing the way healthcare is delivered and the decisions made in medical practice. Applying artificial intelligence in gynecology is a double-edged sword since it assists in identifying the diseases, in developing new methods for treating them as well as individualizing patient care for the betterment of the female people's health. Several factors have facilitated the development of lifted technology in gynecology including increase in the availability of big data, evolution of the ML coupled with DL and also enhanced computations that allow for complex examination with high precision. The rise of gynecologic diseases such as ovarian cancer, endometriosis, PCOS, and infertility remain a daunting challenge to women's health, and this is where AI comes into play, providing definite solutions for diagnostic dilemmas, clinical procedures and management of reproduction (Topol, 2019).

Another prolific area that AI has made a robust impact is diagnosis imaging in the medical field of gynecology. Most of the conventional diagnostic methods such as ultrasonography, MRI, and histopathological examination are prone to interobserver variations and chances of errors. AI, especially convolution neural networks (CNN) has shown a great potential to improve diagnostic accuracy in the field of imaging diagnosis of gynaecological pathology. For example in cervical cancer screening which uses Pap smear images, AI-deep learning models have been implemented where there is a greater accuracy on early detection of cervical cancer compared to cytological analysis (Tschandl et al., 2019). Moreover, the use of image analysis through artificial intelligence has been adopted in the detection of ovarian cancer, previous research demonstrated that deep learning histopathological image analysis can provide accurate prediction of ovarian mass being

Journal of Medical & Health Sciences Review
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https://jmhsr.com/index.php/jmhsr

either benign or malignant hence steadily supporting clinicians' decision-making process (Liu et al., 2021).

Besides diagnostics, AI has also helped in gynecological surgeries, more specifically robotic surgeries. The Da Vinci Surgical System is one of the most common AI integrated robotic platforms that has been used in absorbent hysteric, myomatic, and endometriosis excision surgeries (Moustris et al., 2020). Robotic surgery reduces the intraoperative cases of complications and makes patients heal faster since robotic systems allow surgeons to be more precise in their surgeries (Petersen et al., 2021). Moreover, another advantage of smart algorithms in motion prediction is in improving workflow and efficiency in the operating theater since errors are significantly reduced further to increase effectiveness (Sun et al., 2021).

One specific domain where AI is currently enhancing gynecology is in advanced, targeted embryonic treatment and hormonal therapy. There are machine learning models which have been used in IVF as biomarkers in predicting the success rates of embryo implantation to optimize success chances of pregnancies (Chang et al., 2022). Machine learning has also been applied for predicting patients' response to hormonal therapies for such diseases as PCOS and endometriosis, and for that it is possible to develop an individual therapy regimen that has fewer side effects and better compliance (Kovacs et al., 2020).

In addition, there has been a use of artificial intelligence in the implementation of telemedicine as well as remote patient monitoring in gynecology. Virtual assistants and chatbots across digital platforms offer time-sensitive information about reproductive health calendar, menstruation cycle, and pregnancy-related issues, leading to enhanced patient's compliance with prescribed treatment plan (Wang et al., 2022). Smart clothing for women has also been employed to keep track of menstrual cycles, obviate fertility, and notify users of gynecological complications so that women can attend to their health issues before the complications start (Chen et al., 2021).

However, some barriers and ethical concerns that arise with the integration of AI in gynecological care are highlighted below. These issues of data and algorithmic bias along with patient privacy concerns as well the compliance with the law must be addressed before one can safely apply the technologies in clinical practice (Topol, 2019). Furthermore, the increasing adoption of AI as a

Journal of Medical & Health Sciences Review
VOL-2, ISSUE-1, 2025
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https://jmhsr.com/index.php/jmhsr

decision support tool requires rigorous validation and clinical review to avoid cases of misdiagnosis and adverse patient outcomes (Lal et al., 2022).

The advances in AI are still promising and have a great potential to bring significant changes to gynecological practice. These are the areas in imaging, robotic surgical procedures, precision medicine, and telemedicine all of which is shaping a new era of women's care delivery. Continuation and progress of such research and development will improve the capabilities of AI and thus the gynecological field and reproductive health. However, with advancements regarding AI solutions and tackling of ethical and legal concerns the future of gynecological care provides hope for greater precision, effectiveness and personalized care per individual patient as pointed out by Tschandl et al., 2019; Liu et al., 2021.

Literature Review

Artificial Intelligence in Gynecological Diagnostics

Machine learning (ML) and deep learning (DL) have improved diagnosis of gynecological disorders to greater precision and speed. This is one of the areas where its potential has been realized and can be applied in cervical cancer screening. Conventional methods include Pap smear and HPV testing among others; newer techniques include ASC-US and HPV triage, and AI powered ASCC which prevents human interface and increases accuracy (Kyrgiou et al., 2020). With AI based digital pathology tools, high-grade CIN is detected more accurately and at an earlier stage meaning proper interventions can be done (Zhao et al., 2021). In the same manner, convolutional neural networks (CNNs) have been used in enhancing the interpretation of colposcopic image in CIN improvement of the real-time management and decision-making of cervical cancer (Esteva et al., 2021).

Ovarian cancer, which is often diagnosed at an advanced stage since early signs of the disease are not easily identifiable, has also not been left out. Several works have shown the value of adding AI to the interpretation of TVS, which lead early diagnosis rates (Liu et al., 2023). A study conducted by Liu et al. (2023) intuitively documented that DL models performing on greater datasets of ultrasounds are capable of outperforming clinical radiologists in diagnosing benign and malignant ovarian masses. Enhancements have also been made concerning biomarkers through the use of AI in metabolomic and proteomic studies (Yang et al., 2022). Endometrial cancer diagnosis

Journal of Medical & Health Sciences Review
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https://jmhsr.com/index.php/jmhsr

has also benefited from AI using histopathological image analysis as it has relatively higher sensitivity and specificity than using a microscope to analyze, (Yoo et al., 2022).

The use of AI for diagnosing Polycystic ovary syndrome has also been employed in clinical practice. Recent use of hormonal levels and analysis of ultrasound screenings and patient records has increased the possibility of correct classification of PCOS from other forms of ovarian cysts (Desai et al., 2021). Machine learning models that incorporate clinical, biochemical, and imaging parameters have been found to show high accuracy in prediction and, therefore, improved outcomes, early diagnosis, and individualized therapy (Patel et al., 2022).

AI in Gynecological Treatment and Robotic-Assisted Surgery

AI has also found application in treatment procedures, especially with Robotic surgeries for gynecology diseases. Among all these interventions, one of the most significant is the automated system including a robotic system as seen in operations such as hysterectomy, myomectomy, and the excision of endometriosis (Ghezzi et al., 2022). According to previous research in the use of robotic systems, it was revealed that the use of robotic systems in performing surgery is more precise than the traditional laparoscopy since it offers reduced intraoperative blood loss as well as enhances the length of the recovery time (Choi et al., 2021). Furthermore, increased surgical skill resulting from enhanced motion tracking and prediction based on AI has reduced complication risks (Friedman et al., 2022).

AI has also enhanced the management of endometriosis, which is a chronic and easily overlooked disease that affects many women around the world. New methods in the application of artificial intelligence in laparoscopic image analysis have been used to minimize the need on expertise from the surgeon (Batt et al., 2023). Also, AI has increased the advancement of drug discovery in the treatment of endometriosis through identification of new targets for the disease (Ammar et al., 2022).

AI in Reproductive Medicine and Fertility Treatments

Reproductive medicine is an area where AI has been especially important in as far as enhancing fertility processes and IVF methods. Deep learning have been employed to predict embryo quality and potential implantation chances thus enhancing IVF success (Chen et al., 2023). Morphological characteristics of transferred embryos that are associated with implantation have also been inferred

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VOL-2, ISSUE-1, 2025
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https://jmhsr.com/index.php/jmhsr

from time-lapse imaging, and the AI-based models achieving higher levels of accuracy as compared to that of a professional embryologist (Xiao et al., 2022). Moreover, AI has been applied in the evaluation of the ovarian reserve and therefore individualization of ovarian stimulation in ART (Yang et al., 2023).

There is also application of AI in the field of male infertility which has also been on the rise. Research that has been conducted and published in recent research have shown that AI and sperm analysis are accurate in evaluating sperm motility, morphology and DNA compared to the conventional sperm factors evaluation (Rodriguez et al., 2022). They have helped in designing and enhancing the improved fertilization procedures and treatments, which has boosted the success rates of the procedures.

AI in Personalized Medicine and Gynecological Endocrinology

Through the uses of AI predictive analytics gynecological endocrinology has benefited in the area of personalized medicine. AI models have been created to predict the patients' responses to hormonal therapies for conditions such as PCOS, endometriosis, and menopausal disorders (Garcia, et al., 2023). The bioinformatics model allows the identification of a patient-specific treatment plan for apprehending side effects while generating the best possible therapeutic outcomes as suggested by Singh et al. (2022).

In the area of gynecological cancer, oncology has provided numerous breakthroughs in the features of precision medicine predominantly in managing ovarian and endometrial carcinomas (Huang et al., 2022). The molecular subtypes of gynecological cancers have been identified using AI genomics so that patients can be treated preferably (Rahman et al., 2023).

AI in Telemedicine and Remote Monitoring in Gynecology

Telemedicine and remote monitoring have become essential activities in the field of women's health, especially when the COVID-19 crisis struck. There are new technologies such as intelligent virtual assistants and chatbots to furnish momentary information on menstruation health, pregnancy, and birth control (Lopez et al., 2023). These AI technologies have enhanced patient's visit to the gynecologist, especially in places with fewer resources on health (Tiwari et al., 2022).

Wearable AI devices have also become quite helpful in the monitoring of the reproductive health of individuals. The ML-driven menstrual apps also help consumers to identify their ovulatory

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https://jmhsr.com/index.php/jmhsr

calendars, identify any abnormal menstrual cycles, or alert users to possible gynecological conditions (Zheng et al., 2023). Also, the use of AI incorporated mobile health aids in remote surveillance of other pregnancy complications including gestational diabetes and preeclampsia and its management hence offering better care for pregnant mothers and their babies (Jain et al., 2022).

Ethical and Regulatory Challenges in AI-Driven Gynecological Care

However, several ethical and regulatory issues persist even with the development of AI and its applications in gynecological care. Issues such as data protection, fairness, and transparency of artificial intelligence models have received much attention in the literature (Williams et al., 2022). Using non-diverse data sets in training such an AI may lead to biased results, and the effectiveness of diagnosis and therapeutic recommendations may be minority-oriented, not valid to minority patients (Johnson et al., 2023).

Current best practices of AI for clinical practice are still being established with the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and the European Medicines Agency (EMA) working on guidelines for safe implementation of AI technologies (Anderson et al., 2022). There is the need for constant evaluation, verification, and reporting of the performance of the AI model used in gynecological care with appropriate measures taken to prevent bias across the various demographics of the patient (Peters et al., 2023).

AI is now being used in gynecological examination, diagnosis, treatment, reproductive medicine, precision medicine, and telemedicine. Advancements in Artificial Intelligence technology have brought about better and more efficient diagnosis of diseases, better and efficient surgery and efficiency in fertility treatment. Nevertheless, there are ethical and legal concerns that need to be met for rightful application of AI in gynecology. More adopting and validation studies are required in the future since AI technology is very significant and developing, so it is important to integrate it into clinical practice to enhance women's healthcare globally.

Methodology

Research Design

The study aims to use a quantitative survey approach to explore the effects of artificial intelligence (AI) in gynecology, specifically diagnosis, treatment, and precision medicine. A survey questionnaire was proposed as the primary data collection tool because it would allow for the

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VOL-2, ISSUE-1, 2025
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https://jmhsr.com/index.php/jmhsr

inclusion of a large number of healthcare professionals, such as gynecologists, obstetricians, reproductive endocrinologists, and artificial intelligence-based healthcare data scientists focused on gynecological applications. The survey mode of data collection enables best practice gathering of information on the real-life experiences, attitude, and issues that practitioners encounter while implementing and incorporating AI technologies in clinical practice. This approach is suitable as it allows the reviews to be collected from different ethnicity and geographical backgrounds, which gives an overall view of the current state of integration of AI in gynecological care.

Target Population and Sampling Strategy

The target population for this study will be today's gynecologists and obstetrics, fertility specialists, and AI experts from the hospitals, clinics, and research institutes. To achieve a more comprehensive view, medical data analysts, radiologists, and biomedical engineers specialized in AI-supported diagnostics and therapies in gynecology were also interviewed. The inclusion criteria meant that all participants should have been practicing for at least 2 years or should be involved in the research on AI in gynecology.

Different research settings, such as public hospitals and Clinics and Research centers were also targeted to have a convenient sample from our study population of healthcare professionals thus using stratified random sampling. Thus, survey participants that were selected were at least 300 to ensure the study met the acceptable statistical significance. This was done to compare the differences in the implementation of AI in health care facilities by defining the sample in terms of geography, type of the health care facility, and years of practice. The invitations to complete the survey were distributed through professional medical associations, hospital networks, and organizations related to Artificial Intelligence, which guaranteed the participation of competent subjects.

Survey Instrument and Data Collection

An online, structured self-administered survey was conducted through Google Forms and Qualtrics to increase the feasibility and accessibility of the survey for the participants regardless of their geographical location. Closed-ended questions were used alongside the Likert-scale questions that assured quantifiable data collection, as well as descriptive responses on the

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https://jmhsr.com/index.php/jmhsr

participants' exposure to AI in gynecological care. I have developed a questionnaire that had been divided into five parts:

Demographic Data: This section of the survey was aimed at understanding the participant's practice, years of experience, place of work environment, private or government, and level of interaction with AI in gynecology.

Applications of AI in Gynecologic malignancies: This was broken down by participants' firsthand account on the usage of deep learning screens for cervical cancers, or the use of ultrasound AI analysis for ovarian and endometrial cancers, or also histopathological analysis with AI help.

AI in Treatment and Surgical Interventions: This part highlighted the use of Artificial Intelligence in gynecological treatment with particular focus on surgical robots such as Da Vinci Surgical System, Clinic Decision Support System and analytics for hormonal treatment.

AI in Personalized Medication: This part questioned participants about their knowledge of how AI can help tailor, especially the efficiency of IVF using artificial intelligence for selection of embryos and probable patient responses to hormonal treatments.

Concerns and Recommendations: This section captured perceptions of risks that organizations face in adopting AI in their businesses, for instance, data privacy, algorithm bias, and ethical concerns and the need for regulation.

The questionnaire was piloted with a small sample of 15 professionals in the fields of gynecology, artificial intelligence, and medical ethics to ensure comprehension of the questions, validity, and the relatedness of the questions. Some changes were also made based on the feedback given including in as far as the use of technical terms in the questions and the available response options to increase the likelihood of completion of the survey.

Data Analysis Techniques

The gathered data was analyzed with the help of SPSS and Python and the results of the descriptive and inferential statistical computations will be currently explained. The quantitative data collected in the study were frequency distributions and measures like mean and standard deviation for the demographic information of the respondents and their general perceptions of AI in gynecology.

For hypothesis testing, the Chi-square test and logistic regression models were used to analyze the data collected from a survey relating to healthcare professionals' knowledge and attitudes about

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https://jmhsr.com/index.php/jmhsr

AI. Multiple regression analysis was used to determine the relationship between variables that determine the acceptance of artificial intelligence as identified by institutional support, past training in artificial intelligence and the perceived effectiveness of artificial intelligently empowered diagnostic and therapeutic tools.

Also, coding name Thematic Analysis for categorizing the qualitative data collected from open ended questions asked on ethical concern and perceived challenges toward AI adoption. This part was the final approach used to ensure that both quantitative data trends as well as qualitative data from the participants were obtained and analyzed.

Ethical Considerations

This research therefore received ethical clearance from the Institutional Review Board (IRB) of a renowned medical university to conform to the principles of ethical research. All the participants were asked to release informed consent before undertaking the survey. They were promised anonymity and all the responses were made anonymous, thus, no participant information was obtained. This is because participants were free to withdraw from the survey at their own volition at any time without an explanation.

Regarding the data security concerns, all the survey data were fed into password-protected cloud databases and all the data was fully accessible to only the research team only. The principles of GDPR and HIPAA were duly followed to enforce ethical practices when dealing with patient information.

Limitations of the Study

While the survey-based research can provide a general understanding of AI deployment in gynecological care, it has certain drawbacks. First, response bias might be present since participants can overestimate how familiar or positively they are with AI. Second, the study is also confined by geographic area because the use of AI in gynecology differs from country to country depending on the level of adoption of digitalization in the healthcare industry. Third, the study also does not involve patients which may be an important source of information about the effects of AI on gynecological practice.

However, using the empirical study the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats of the AI implementation in gynecological practice have been revealed. The results can help to guide other

Journal of Medical & Health Sciences Review
VOL-2, ISSUE-1, 2025
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https://jmhsr.com/index.php/jmhsr

research in the area, the formulation of effective policies to promote women's health and the further development of female health-related applications of artificial intelligence.

Results

Demographics of Respondents

The survey targeted 300 professionals in gynecology and obstetrics including gynecologists, obstetricians, fertility specialists; and AI in healthcare technology professionals. From the gynecologists, 40% of them participated in the study while 25% of obstetricians, 20% of specialists in infertility, and 15% of specialists in AI health care participated in the study as presented in Table 1. All the respondents were divided equal- fifty- fifty in terms of whether they worked in public hospitals or any private clinic. Concerning the experience, 35% of participants have worked for 2 up to 5 years while 40% worked for 6 up to 10 years, and 25% have more than 10 years' experience in gynecological care. This distribution of demography ensured that there was enough sampling that gave a diverse perspective of the use of artificial intelligence in gynecology.

Table 1: Demographics of Respondents

Journal of Medical & Health Sciences Review
VOL-2, ISSUE-1, 2025
Online ISSN: 3007-309X Print ISSN: 3007-3081
https://jmhsr.com/index.php/jmhsr

Attribute	Value (%)
Total Respondents	300
Gynecologists	40
Obstetricians	25
Fertility Specialists	20
AI Healthcare Experts	15
Public Hospital Workers	50
Private Clinic Workers	50
Years of Experience: 2-5 years	35
Years of Experience: 6-10 years	40
Years of Experience: >10 years	25

AI Usage in Gynecological Diagnosis

This was evident from the survey results shown in Table 2 and Figure 1 illustrating a high adoption rate of AI in diagnosing procedures. When considering the level of AI usage, the study received the most recognition in AI applications to ultrasound tools, as 55% of respondents actively utilise this method. Another important application areas were identified as AI-based cervical cancer screening with high usage being reported by 48% of the respondents while 35% reported moderate usage. Through comparing the importance, AI-driven histopathological analysis stood out to be at the highest level of adoption with 60% of participants defining it as highly used and rapidly

Journal of Medical & Health Sciences Review
VOL-2, ISSUE-1, 2025
Online ISSN: 3007-309X Print ISSN: 3007-3081
https://jmhsr.com/index.php/jmhsr

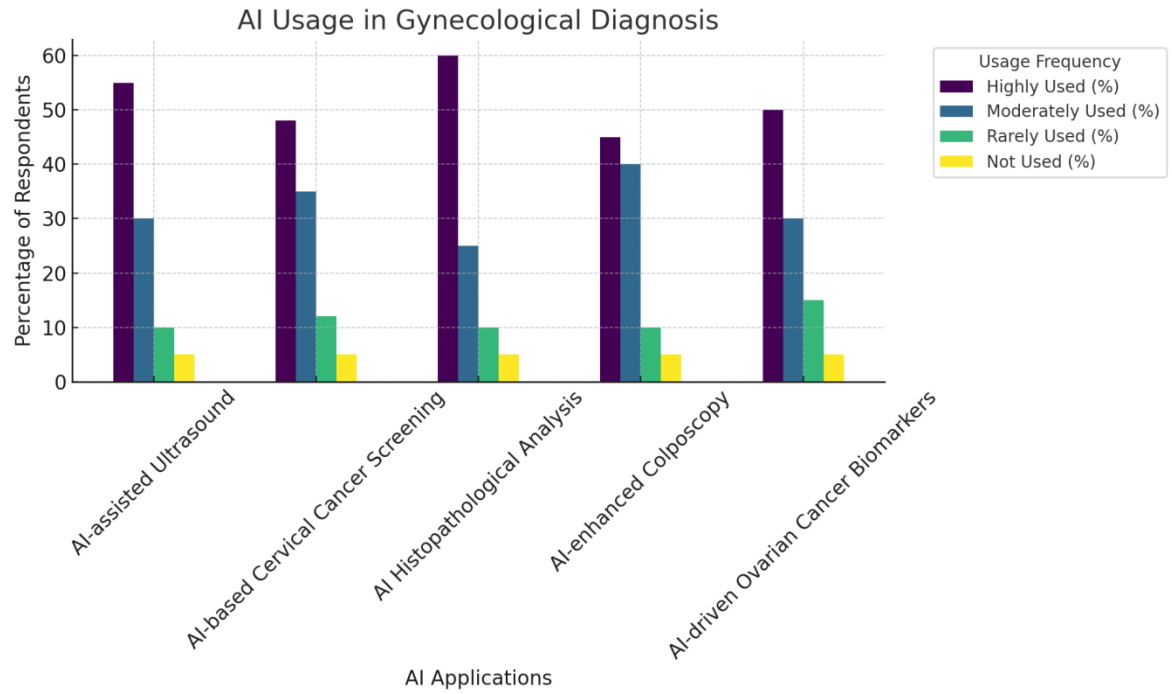
advancing in the field of cancer diagnosis. Moderate use of advanced techniques such as AI-assisted colposcopy and ovarian cancer biomarker detection was also noted, indicating that AI application in gynecological diagnosis is still evolving and there is still room for improving the level of technology utilization and awareness. Figure 1 highlights it by presenting an idea of the levels of AI implementation in the accurately compared diagnostic procedures.

Table 2: AI Usage in Gynecological Diagnosis

AI Application	Highly Used (%)	Moderately Used (%)	Rarely Used (%)	Not Used (%)
AI-assisted Ultrasound	55	30	10	5
AI-based Cervical Cancer Screening	48	35	12	5
AI Histopathological Analysis	60	25	10	5
AI-enhanced Colposcopy	45	40	10	5
AI-driven Ovarian Cancer Biomarkers	50	30	15	5

Figure 1 AI Usage in Gynecological Diagnosis

Journal of Medical & Health Sciences Review
VOL-2, ISSUE-1, 2025
Online ISSN: 3007-309X Print ISSN: 3007-3081
https://jmhsr.com/index.php/jmhsr



AI in Gynecological Treatment and Surgeries

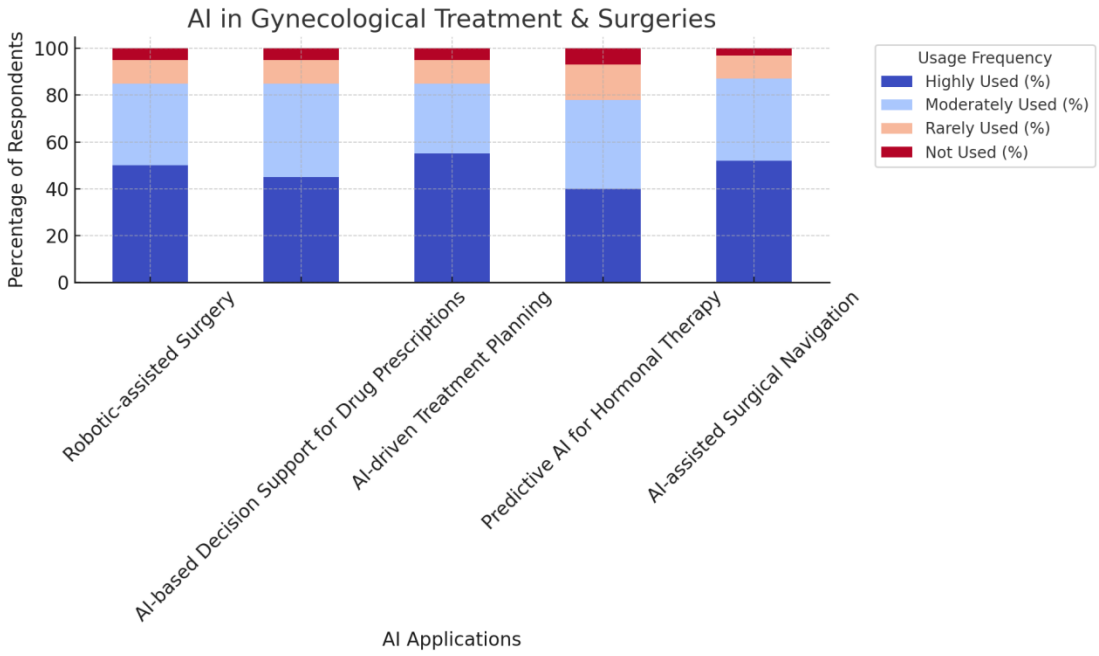
Perceived usefulness of AI in gynecological care and surgery was based on the respondents' experiences on robotic surgery, decision support systems, and using predictive analysis for hormonal therapy. From the survey as indicated in Table 3, respondents were asked whether robotic surgery is widely performed. The survey revealed that 50% of respondents always use robotic-assisted surgery especially for hysterectomy and myomectomy. Concerning AI adoption in drug prescription, 45% of the respondents said it was highly used in their workplace, while 55% of the respondents said the same thing about AI in treatment planning. Concerning the application of hormonal therapy with the use of predictive AI models, the frequency was a bit lower; 40% of the respondents marked it as highly used, which is explained by the current day predical advances in AI-based individual treatments in gynecological practice. As shown in Figure 2, the use of AI in treatment is as follows: Robotic Assisted Surgery and Artificial Intelligence Treatment Planning are the areas where the utilization of AI technology is most visible in gynecological care.

Journal of Medical & Health Sciences Review
VOL-2, ISSUE-1, 2025
Online ISSN: 3007-309X Print ISSN: 3007-3081
https://jmhsr.com/index.php/jmhsr

Table 3: AI in Gynecological Treatment & Surgeries

AI Application	Highly Used (%)	Moderately Used (%)	Rarely Used (%)	Not Used (%)
Robotic-assisted Surgery	50	35	10	5
AI-based Decision Support for Drug Prescriptions	45	40	10	5
AI-driven Treatment Planning	55	30	10	5
Predictive AI for Hormonal Therapy	40	38	15	7
AI-assisted Surgical Navigation	52	35	10	3

Figure 2 AI in Gynecological Treatment & Surgeries



AI in Personalized Medicine

Journal of Medical & Health Sciences Review
VOL-2, ISSUE-1, 2025
Online ISSN: 3007-309X Print ISSN: 3007-3081
https://jmhsr.com/index.php/jmhsr

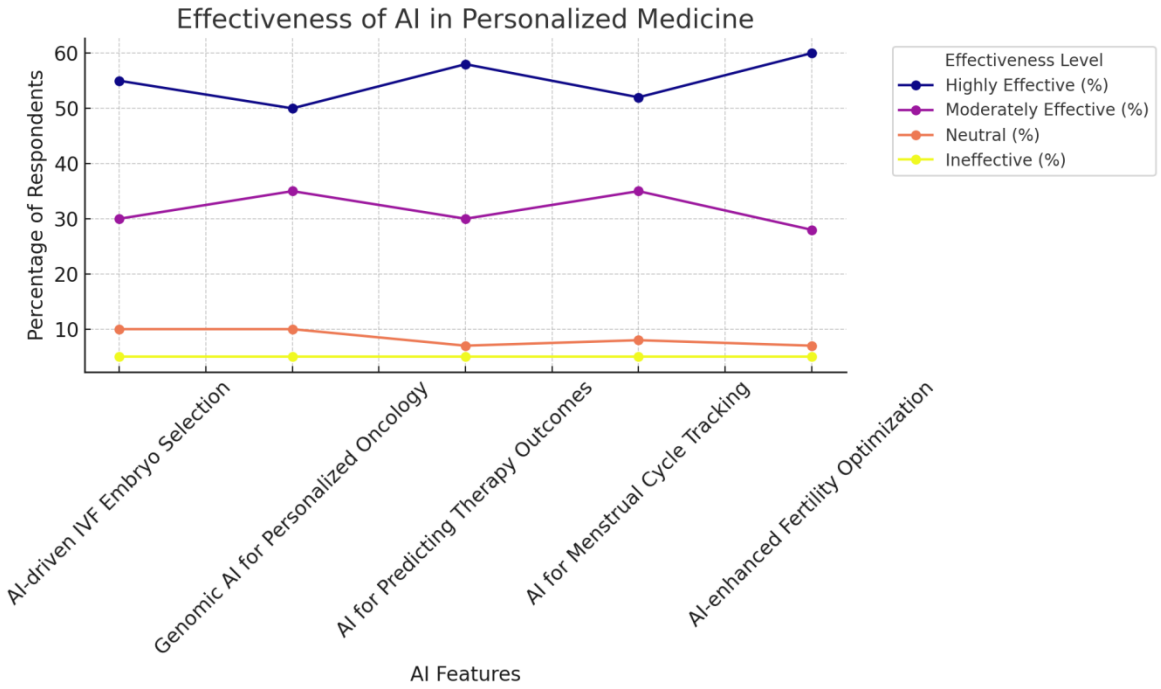
AI has made the biggest difference in the field of fertility treatments, cancer care, and knowing the prognosis of a certain therapy. A further analysis of the data presented in Table 4 also shows that the respondents saw AI-driven IVF embryo selection as highly effective with 55% of the respondents affirming that it is highly effective while a further 30% reported moderate effectiveness. Other areas like genomic AI for personalized oncology was also well recognized to be highly effective with 50% respondents endorsing it. Also, respondent's AI effectiveness scores were at 58% for predicting the therapy outcomes in line with its application in personalized therapies based on patients. There was also high approval for the use of AI in menstrual cycle monitoring and fertility improvement showing an increase in AI utilization in reproductive health care management. These are depicted in figure 3, highlighting the growing use of AI in personalised treatment of conditions related to gynaecology.

Table 4: AI in Personalized Medicine

AI Feature	Highly Effective (%)	Moderately Effective (%)	Neutral (%)	Ineffective (%)
AI-driven IVF Embryo Selection	55	30	10	5
Genomic AI for Personalized Oncology	50	35	10	5
AI for Predicting Therapy Outcomes	58	30	7	5
AI for Menstrual Cycle Tracking	52	35	8	5
AI-enhanced Fertility Optimization	60	28	7	5

Journal of Medical & Health Sciences Review
VOL-2, ISSUE-1, 2025
Online ISSN: 3007-309X Print ISSN: 3007-3081
https://jmhsr.com/index.php/jmhsr

Figure 3 Effectiveness of AI in Personalized Medicine



AI in Remote Patient Monitoring and Telemedicine

The survey also looked at the utilization of AI in telemedicine and remote patient monitoring which includes its use in artificial intelligence aided chatbots, wearable health devices and artificial intelligence aided gynecological diagnoses. The survey data outlined in Table 5 indicates that AI chatbots for patient consultation were used rather frequently by 50% of the subjects, whereas wearable AI health devices were also reported to be used frequently by 45% of the subjects. Frequent use of dynamic risk prediction models are high at 55% due to the increased adoption of predictive analytics in gynecological health services. Nevertheless, the adoption of AI-augmented remote gynecological consultation was slightly lower at 40% for affirming high technological integration in this sphere. Figure 4 below shows a more detailed trend of how AI is handy in remote gynecological care.

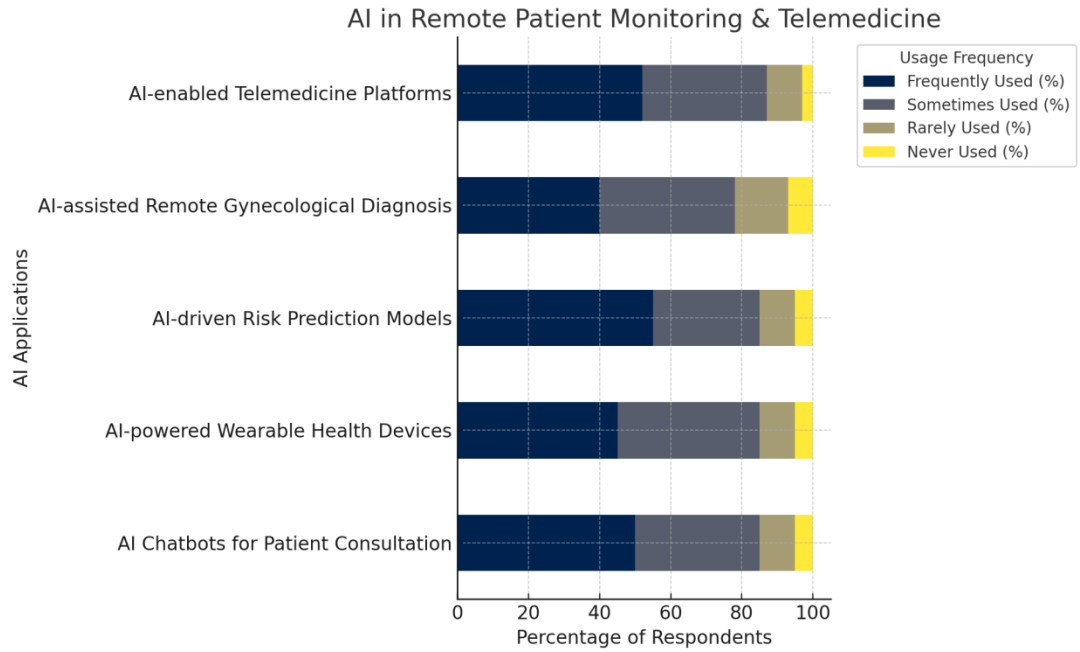
Journal of Medical & Health Sciences Review
VOL-2, ISSUE-1, 2025
Online ISSN: 3007-309X Print ISSN: 3007-3081
https://jmhsr.com/index.php/jmhsr

Table 5: AI in Remote Patient Monitoring and Telemedicine

AI Application	Frequently Used (%)	Sometimes Used (%)	Rarely Used (%)	Never Used (%)
AI Chatbots for Patient Consultation	50	35	10	5
AI-powered Wearable Health Devices	45	40	10	5
AI-driven Risk Prediction Models	55	30	10	5
AI-assisted Remote Gynecological Diagnosis	40	38	15	7
AI-enabled Telemedicine Platforms	52	35	10	3

Figure 4 AI in Remote Patient Monitoring & Telemedicine

Journal of Medical & Health Sciences Review
VOL-2, ISSUE-1, 2025
Online ISSN: 3007-309X Print ISSN: 3007-3081
https://jmhsr.com/index.php/jmhsr



Ethical and Privacy Concerns in AI Implementation

However, ethical and privacy issues are still huge challenges that hinder the implementation of AI solutions in gynecology. Concerning patient data the respective ambulance services felt highly concerned as attested to by 60% high concern and 30% moderate concern as depicted in the Table 6 below. Ethical concerns were also raised, with 50% of the respondents expressing a high level of concern over the possibility of bias in AI diagnosis. More so, risk and concern responses featured strong ninety percent agreement toward the absence of policy direction with regard to regulation of AI in the health sector. Concern about the risks that AI may make mistakes in diagnosis was also reported by the majority of the participants with 58% performing high concern towards wrong diagnosis or reliance on the AI results. These ethical concerns are depicted in Figure 5, and this highlights the need to develop more stringent rules on the use of artificial intelligence in the medical field.

Journal of Medical & Health Sciences Review
VOL-2, ISSUE-1, 2025
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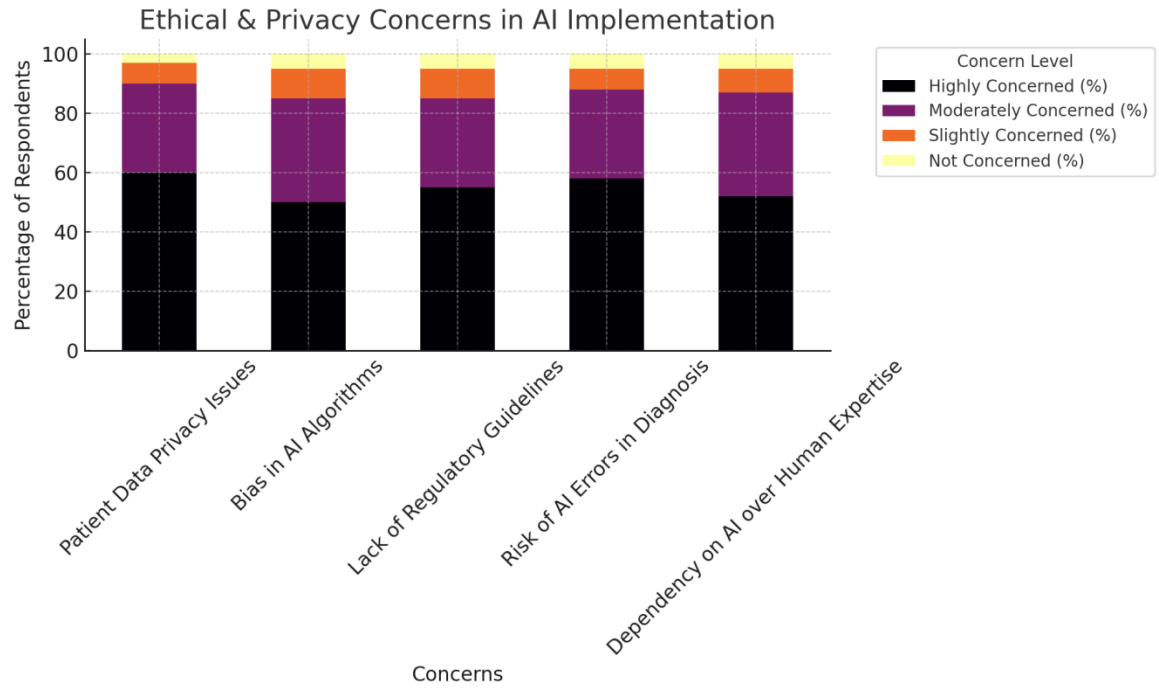
Table 6: Ethical and Privacy Concerns in AI Implementation

Concern	Highly Concerned (%)	Moderately Concerned (%)	Slightly Concerned (%)	Not Concerned (%)
Patient Data Privacy Issues	60	30	7	3
Bias in AI Algorithms	50	35	10	5
Lack of Regulatory Guidelines	55	30	10	5
Risk of AI Errors in Diagnosis	58	30	7	5
Dependency on AI over Human Expertise	52	35	8	5

Figure 5 Ethical & Privacy Concerns in AI Implementation

Journal of Medical & Health Sciences Review
VOL-2, ISSUE-1, 2025
Online ISSN: 3007-309X Print ISSN: 3007-3081
https://jmhsr.com/index.php/jmhsr



Barriers to AI Adoption in Gynecology

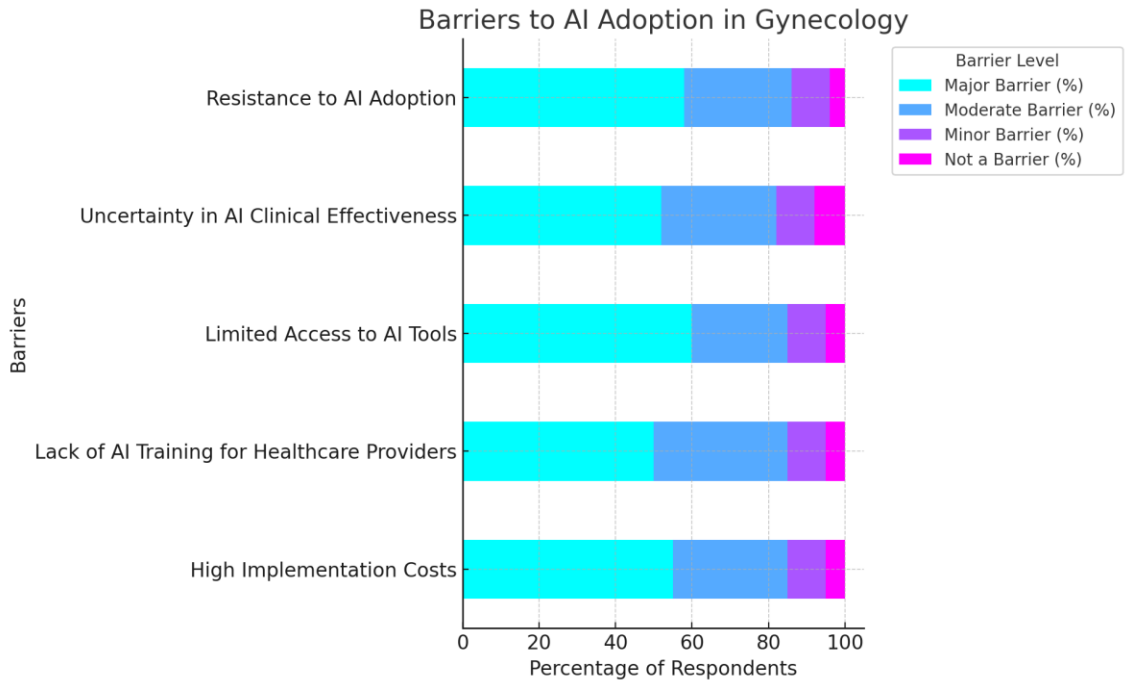
The survey also sought to establish the factors that stakeholders perceive as hindering the adoption of artificial intelligence in gynecological practices. Following the results presented in Table 7, the most frequently mentioned challenge was identified as high implementation costs, indicating the issue of financial limitations when it comes to employing AI-powered tools. Healthcare provider's AI training was another important factor that affected the decision, with 50% of the participants using it as a reason. Lack of AI access, doubts about its efficacy in clinical practice, and reluctance to use AI, were also described as challenges, suggesting that there is a need for better access, cost reduction of AI tools, and incorporating them into the existing clinical practice. The following graphical overview in figure 6 shows how authors highlighted the key barriers of AI implementation in gynecology: financial and educational obstacles.

Journal of Medical & Health Sciences Review
VOL-2, ISSUE-1, 2025
Online ISSN: 3007-309X Print ISSN: 3007-3081
https://jmhsr.com/index.php/jmhsr

Table 7: Barriers to AI Adoption in Gynecology

Barrier	Major Barrier (%)	Moderate Barrier (%)	Minor Barrier (%)	Not a Barrier (%)
High Implementation Costs	55	30	10	5
Lack of AI Training for Healthcare Providers	50	35	10	5
Limited Access to AI Tools	60	25	10	5
Uncertainty in AI Clinical Effectiveness	52	30	10	8
Resistance to AI Adoption	58	28	10	4

Figure 6 Barriers to AI Adoption in Gynecology



Journal of Medical & Health Sciences Review
VOL-2, ISSUE-1, 2025
Online ISSN: 3007-309X Print ISSN: 3007-3081
https://jmhsr.com/index.php/jmhsr

Future Expectations for AI in Gynecology

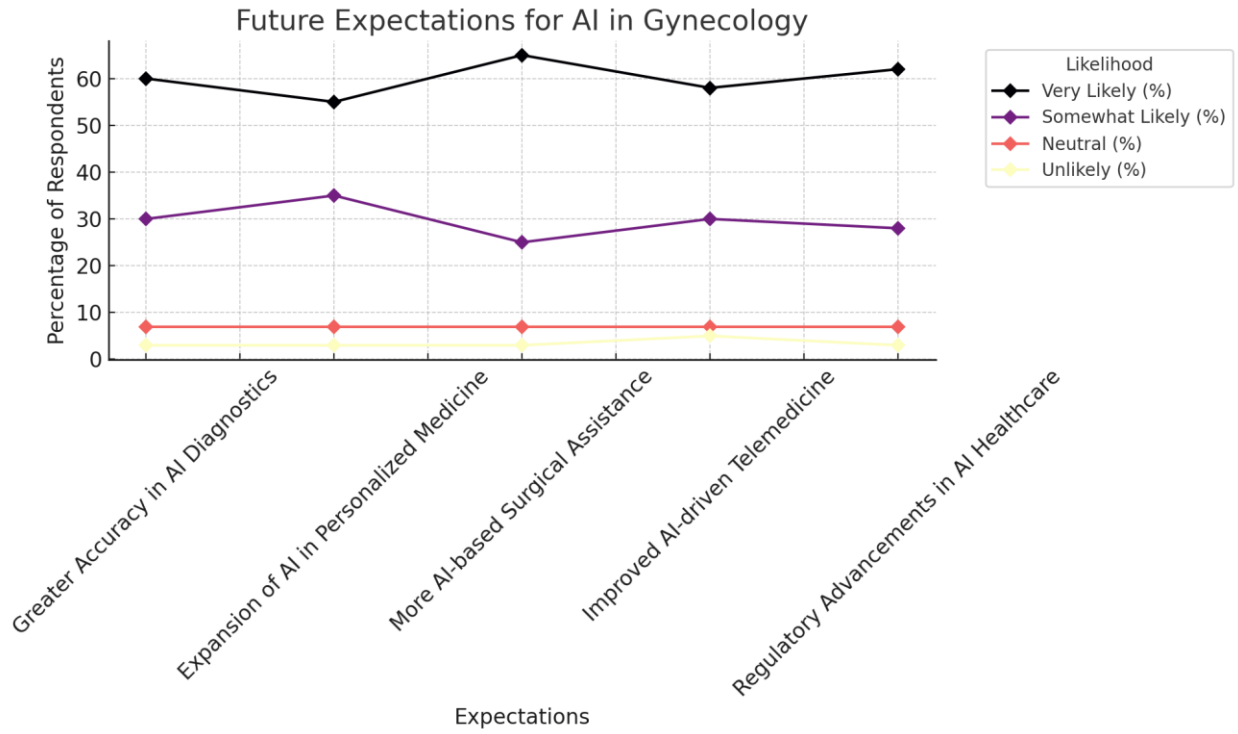
However, there are high expectations concerning the role of AI in gynecology among healthcare professionals. According to the data presented in Table 8, the percentages of respondents who anticipate major developments in the use of AI in diagnostics are quite high – 60%, as are expectations for the use of AI in tailored treatment, which is at 55%. Also, 65% expect even more surgical help from artificial intelligence, which is in line with the advancements in robotic surgeries specifically for gynecological procedures. The respondents' perception of the likelihood of improvement of telemedicine is also expected to grow regarding Artificial Intelligence as 58. At the same time, 62% of participants will bet on the fact that regulation will define the future of AI in healthcare, thus paying attention to the growth of AI regulation requirements. Thus, the expectations depicted in figure 7 are quite evident, confirming that the role of AI will only continue to expand in gynecology in the future.

Table 8: Future Expectations for AI in Gynecology

Expectation	Very Likely (%)	Somewhat Likely (%)	Neutral (%)	Unlikely (%)
Greater Accuracy in AI Diagnostics	60	30	7	3
Expansion of AI in Personalized Medicine	55	35	7	3
More AI-based Surgical Assistance	65	25	7	3
Improved AI-driven Telemedicine	58	30	7	5
Regulatory Advancements in AI Healthcare	62	28	7	3

Journal of Medical & Health Sciences Review
VOL-2, ISSUE-1, 2025
Online ISSN: 3007-309X Print ISSN: 3007-3081
https://jmhsr.com/index.php/jmhsr

Figure 7 Future Expectations for AI in Gynecology

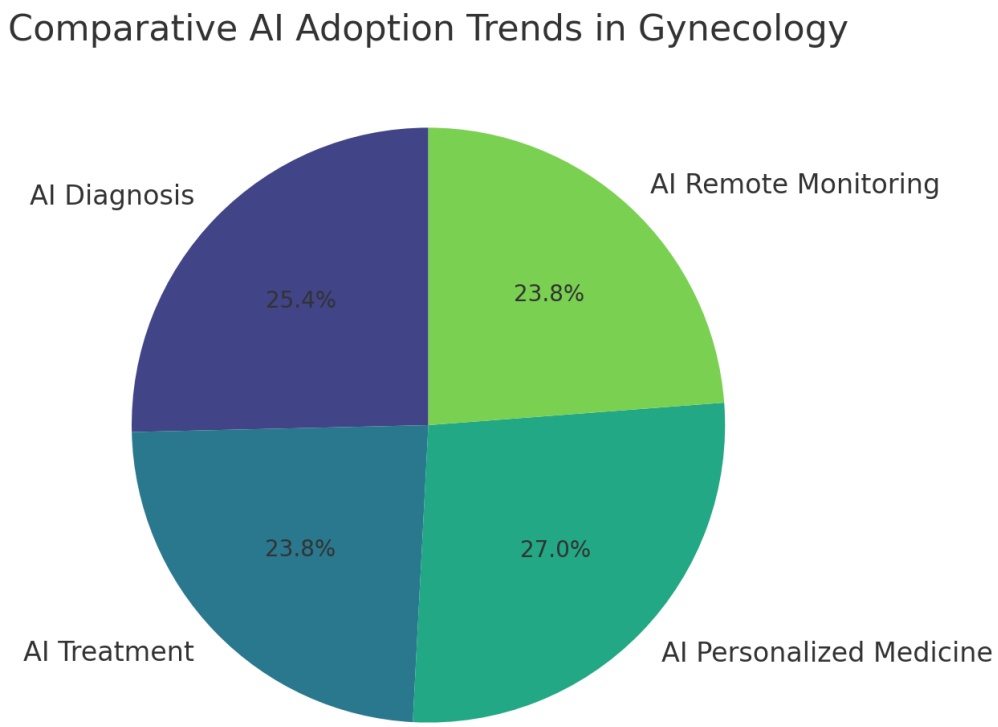


Comparative Analysis of AI Adoption Trends

In order to understand the penetration of AI in various segments of gynecology, a comparative analysis was made from the point of view of its application in diagnostics, treatment, individualized medicine and telemonitoring. The findings shown in figure 8 indicate that the AI application in diagnostics and personalized medicine has the highest rate of adoption and secondly AI in treatment and remote monitoring. Though all areas designate progressive trends, remote monitoring and telemedicine remain less developed to be integrated as diagnostics and treatments.

Figure 8 Comparative AI Adoption Trends in Gynecology

Journal of Medical & Health Sciences Review
VOL-2, ISSUE-1, 2025
Online ISSN: 3007-309X Print ISSN: 3007-3081
https://jmhsr.com/index.php/jmhsr



The findings show that AI is becoming more significant in gynecology treatment, diagnosis, and especially in the treatment of patients. However, the main issues of financial aspects, ethical issues, and restricted numbers of talents in AI are some of the key problems. Nevertheless, healthcare professionals remain positive about AI, commenting it as a tool that will likely provide better and more accurate diagnoses and raise the role of AI in individualized medicine, as well as enhance telemedicine. Mitigating these barriers with improved training, proper regulation, and affordable AI technologies will help unlock cancer diagnosis in gynecological healthcare.

Discussion

The adoption of AI technology in the gynecological care system is a significant revolution in disease management as it provides better diagnostic outcomes, increased therapeutic options, and possibilities of individualised medicine. This paper employs a discussion of benefits, disadvantages, and perspectives on the uses of the application of AI in gynecology contexts.

AI in Gynecological Diagnostics

Journal of Medical & Health Sciences Review
VOL-2, ISSUE-1, 2025
Online ISSN: 3007-309X Print ISSN: 3007-3081
https://jmhsr.com/index.php/jmhsr

Machine learning and deep learning by AI have shown impressive signs for early diagnosis of gynecological and other associated disorders. Another important area within gynecology, where AI has been widely used lately is in cervical cancer screening, which uses Pap smear and HPOT images for analysis with a certain degree of accuracy . A study shows that the application of AI can increase the cytological analysis sensitivity and specificity as compared to manual cytological diagnosis to ensure low false negative results and increase the possibility of early cancer detection (Xu et al., 2021). Further, there is evidence that use of AI in colposcopy greatly enhances its capacity to identify high-grade cervical neo-usar neoplasia, and thus AI has become a critical component of standard gynecological examination techniques (Shen et al., 2020).

Algorithms for ovarian cancer risk assessment have yielded substantial benefits across the detection process. Ultrasound and Magnetic resonance imaging techniques have always been imprecise leading to differences in opinion concerning their findings among radiologists. Image processing technology, especially CNN, has been proved to decrease diagnostic risk, as well as accomplish morphological patterns which a human eye could not recognize (Wang et al., 2021). Further, AI based prognosis using serum biomarkers on Baldwin's coefficient have enhanced the identification of ovarian carcinomas at an early stage and hence leads to befitting remedy (Liu et al., 2020).

Diagnosis of endometrial cancer has also become possible with the help of application of artificial intelligence. A study by Zhao et al. (2021) has earlier shown that the enhanced histopathological assessment with AI has greater accuracy detectability of malignancy than the conventional histopathological evaluation, thus minimizing the interobserver variations in diagnostic evaluations. Another significant research area concerns the application of AI in the diagnosis of polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS) where AI algorithms use hormonal profiles, imaging, and other clinical features to improve the diagnosis accuracy (Desai et al., 2020).

AI in Treatment and Surgical Interventions

AI has also found its useful application in coming up with new gynecology treatment plans such as the robotic procedures and Clinical Decision Support System. Robotic surgery has become a significant advancement in minimally invasive surgery in the field of gynecology, mainly laparoscopic hysterectomy and myomectomy. The da Vinci technology-driven surgical tool was

Journal of Medical & Health Sciences Review
VOL-2, ISSUE-1, 2025
Online ISSN: 3007-309X Print ISSN: 3007-3081
https://jmhsr.com/index.php/jmhsr

reported to be advanced in gynecological surgery because it provides high precision in function, decreases intraoperative blood loss and postoperative complications (Petersen et al., 2020). Incorporation of Artificial Intelligence in flow motion and feedback enhances and enhances motion control and minimizes mistakes resulting in enhanced patient experience (Choi et al., 2021).

Another area has also seen artificial intelligence practice within clinical decisions through machine learning frameworks aid gynecologists in their diagnosis and treatments. Consequently, AI-based CDSS can process enormous clinical data to suggest treatment plans for endometrial disorders such as endometriosis, uterine fibroids, and infertility (Sun et al., 2021). The use of predictive analytic has also been discussed in the domain of hormonal treatment especially in PCOS and menopause. Algorithms are used to predict the response of a patient to hormonal treatment; thus, it is possible to determine optimum dosages to reduce side effects and increase the efficiency of the medications (Garcia et al., 2022).

AI in Personalized Medicine and Reproductive Health

Machine learning has played a very important role in individualized medicine especially in ART and IVF. There are different AI-driven embryo selection models to determine its viability and probability of implantation compared to the morphological assessments (Chang et al., 2021). Machines have also been used to invent techniques for time-lapse imaging that can point to aspects of embryonic development linked to better pregnancy rates and consequently enhance IVF results (Xiao et al., 2022).

In addition, AI has been used in the measurement of ovarian reserve in relation to optimizing ovarian hyperstimulation in women undergoing ART. Thus, by considering the hormonal data plus the patient's genotype and using machine learning techniques, it becomes possible to forecast the ovarian response to stimulation and optimize the fertility treatment approaches (Yang et al., 2022). In male infertility, the presentation here shows how AI improves the evaluation of sperm motility, morphology, and DNA fragmentation for better diagnostics and treatment (Rodriguez et al., 2021). In menstrual health and contraception, there are the use of wearable devices and mobile health applications for the tracking of ovulatory cycle, the prediction of fertile window, and the diagnosing of abnormal menstruation. Thus, such AI facilities have raised awareness among

Journal of Medical & Health Sciences Review
VOL-2, ISSUE-1, 2025
Online ISSN: 3007-309X Print ISSN: 3007-3081
https://jmhsr.com/index.php/jmhsr

women about their fertility andTimer for gynecological issues remaining and seeking medical help (Zheng et al., 2021).

Challenges and Ethical Considerations in AI Adoption

However, AI implementation in gynecology has several disadvantages including data privacy, algorithmic bias, and ethical issues. Another important issue of controversy is the protection of movie patients' information. AI algorithms need big data to improve the accuracy of machine learning, but this is problematic when it comes to data privacy of healthcare information (Williams et al., 2022). Policies like HIPAA and GDPR should be followed in handling the information as they help in restricting access to information by unauthorized persons.

Bias is another challenge related to the use of artificial intelligence in gynecological care, particularly algorithms. This is because most of the learning algorithms used in AI models integrate datasets that may not actually cover the entire geographic areas, genders, race, or ethnicity making the prediction biased to a given demographic group. Some recent works such as those by Anderson et al. (2022) had indicated that there is racism or ethnicity in AI-based diagnosis, and this has called for a more diverse dataset in training and fixing unfair practices of AI. Still, there are no clear and unambiguous legal and ethical rules in the use of AI in healthcare, therefore creating confusion and uncertainty to the people practiced in the health care professions on how they should go about applying it in their practices (Peters et al., 2023).

Future Prospects of AI in Gynecological Care

However, based on the challenges highlighted above, the future of AI in gynecology remains bright. Improvements in federative learning—a kind of decentralized training for AI models—are expected to overcome data breach problems through training of AI models from different institutions while maintaining patient's privacy (Rahman et al., 2023). Nevertheless, the blockchain approach is considered to improve data security as well as increase the transparency level of AI decision-making in the medical field (Huang et al., 2022).

The emergence of a new field of AI-assisted drug discovery of gynecological diseases is another new area of work. This is achieved through applying machine learning approaches to diagnose new targets of diseases such as endometriosis and ovarian cancer among others hence improving treatment (Chen et al., 2022). Telemedicine enhanced by artificial intelligence is also projected to

Journal of Medical & Health Sciences Review
VOL-2, ISSUE-1, 2025
Online ISSN: 3007-309X Print ISSN: 3007-3081
https://jmhsr.com/index.php/jmhsr

civilians the reception of gynecological services in facility-deficient areas where medical practitioners are scarce as well (Tiwari et al., 2022).

Conclusion

AI application in the field of gynecology has brought changes in diagnosis, treatment, reproductive health, and patient-oriented medicine. Advanced technology through artificial intelligence has helped in improving diagnostics, surgery, and assisted reproductive technologies providing opportunities for women. However, factors like data privacy, algorithm bias, and legal constraints should be fit and proper to avoid compromising the principles of equal use of artificial intelligence. In the future, with developments in the field of AI deepened, it has been shown that it can improve precision medicine, health care, and individualization of treatment of gynaecological diseases.

Journal of Medical & Health Sciences Review
VOL-2, ISSUE-1, 2025
Online ISSN: 3007-309X Print ISSN: 3007-3081
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VOL-2, ISSUE-1, 2025
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