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ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (AI) IMPACT: REVOLUTIONIZING EVERY PHARMACEUTICAL DEPARTMENT

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ABSTRACT

The utilisation of artificial intelligence (AI) has been escalating throughout multiple sectors, especially within the pharmaceutical industry. This review emphasises the application of AI across various sectors of the pharmaceutical industry, including drug discovery and development, drug repurposing, enhancement of pharmaceutical productivity, and clinical trials, among others; this application diminishes human workload while facilitating the attainment of objectives in a reduced timeframe. We examine the interplay of the tools and techniques employed in AI, persistent difficulties, and strategies to address them, as well as the future of AI in the pharmaceutical sector.

INTRODUCTION:

Artificial intelligence: Facts to be aware of:
In recent years, there has been a significant surge in data digitalisation within the pharmaceutical sector. Nonetheless, increasing digitalisation presents the challenge of gathering, analysing, and utilising that knowledge to address intricate clinical issues[1]. This necessitates the utilisation of AI, as it can manage substantial quantities of data with improved automation. Artificial Intelligence is a technology-driven system that use sophisticated tools and networks to replicate human cognitive abilities[2]. Simultaneously, technology does not pose a danger to entirely supplant human physical presence.AI employs systems and software capable of interpreting and learning from input data to autonomously make decisions aimed at achieving specified goals

The applications are perpetually expanding within the pharmaceutical sector, as detailed in this review. The McKinsey Global Institute indicates that the swift progress in AI-driven automation is poised to fundamentally transform societal work culture [4].

Artificial intelligence: Networks and tools: Numerous tools have been developed based on the networks that constitute the fundamental architecture of AI-based systems. The International Business Machine (IBM) Watson supercomputer, created by IBM in New York in 2010, is an AI tool designed to assist oncologists in analysing patient medical information and correlating it with an extensive database of numerous books and journals, ultimately recommending cancer treatment strategies[5]. This system, when employed as a therapeutic method for diagnosing and treating breast cancer in women, was able to propose all potential treatment regimens in under 60 seconds. AI technologies facilitated the creation of the Medicine and Engineering Designing Intelligence (MEDi) robot, developed at the University of Calgary, Alberta, in 2015 and produced by Aldebaran Robotics. The MEDi was created as a pain management instrument capable of providing support in more than 20 languages. The robot was created to elucidate the medical procedure to children and guide them through the process. Over the years, it has broadened its applications from pain management to encompass rehabilitation, fundraising, and various other domains.

Artificial Neural Networks (ANNs) are complex architectures modelled after the human nervous system. The fundamental components of these networks, known as "perceptrons," are simplified analogues of human biological neurones, emulating the transmission of electrical impulses in the human brain[6]. An artificial neural network (ANN) is formed by interlinking a collection of nodes, each obtaining distinct inputs from a group of nodes, which are then transformed into an output. Neural networks may vary, consisting of either a singular network or several interconnected networks. Artificial Neural Networks (ANN) can encompass different varieties, including multilayer perceptron (MLP) networks, recurrent neural networks (RNNs), and cellular neural networks (CNNs). The MLP network has extensive applications, including pattern recognition, optimisation assistance, process identification, and control systems, among others. These networks are characterised by a certain design and are taught using supervised training methods, wherein signal propagation occurs exclusively in one direction. These serve as effective instruments for the formulation of complex models and are thus utilised as universal pattern classifiers[7]. Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs) are regarded as a significant element in research and development. These are closed-loop networks, wherein outputs can be reintroduced as inputs. Various varieties of RNNs exist, including Boltzmann and Hopfield, among others. These closed-loop networks can be utilised for several functions, including the retention of relationships and information, forecasting financial issues, estimating wind turbine output, and assessing water quality [8]. Cellular Nonlinear Networks (CNNs) are a collection of dynamic systems featuring local connections, distinguished by their topology. They are extensively utilised in activities including image and video processing, biological system modelling, complicated brain function processing, pattern recognition, and intricate signal processing. All these artificial neural networks (ANNs) are fundamental and may also encompass more intricate types such as Kohonen networks, radial basis function (RBF) networks, learning vector quantisation (LVQ) networks, counter-propagation networks, ADALINE networks, among others [9]. In 2004, Aethon created TUG robots, which assist within hospitals by delivering drugs to patients, collecting specimens, distributing food, transporting heavy items, and disposing of waste. It possesses a meticulously crafted network to determine the optimal route for task completion, along with extensive coverage to circumvent any impediments and hurdles. With the progression of these technologies and networks, AI is gradually becoming an integral component of the healthcare system [10]. These tools can operate at a much-accelerated pace compared to people, with less likelihood of error, potentially facilitating the swift advancement of the healthcare sector.

AI role in the Pharmaceutical product life cycle: The integration of AI in the progression of a pharmaceutical product from research to clinical application is conceivable, as it can facilitate rational drug design, support decision-making, identify appropriate therapies for patients, including personalised medications, and manage clinical data for future drug development [11]. E-VAI is an analytical and decision-making AI platform created by Eularis. It employs machine learning algorithms alongside a user-friendly interface to generate analytical roadmaps based on competitors, key stakeholders, and existing market share, thereby predicting critical sales drivers in the pharmaceutical sector. This assists marketing executives in optimising resource allocation for enhanced market share, rectifying subpar sales, and forecasting investment opportunities[12]. The various applications of AI in drug discovery and development are encapsulated in Figure 1.

Artificial intelligence in Drug discovery:

Research and development in drug discovery is a complex, time-consuming, and financially burdensome process [13]. The average duration of the R&D cycle is 10 to 15 years. Due to the intrinsically elevated attrition rate (merely 1 in 10 potential drug candidates achieve regulatory approval following phase I clinical trials), the productivity of drug R&D is persistently declining, and the pursuit of the next blockbuster drug endures despite significant financial investment from the pharmaceutical industry. The pharmaceutical industry's adoption of AI can be ascribed to the price pressures and time constraints associated with the discovery and design of novel medicinal compounds. The comprehensive tools and technologies employed by AI could significantly benefit the healthcare sector by enabling rapid identification of hit and lead compounds, expedited validation of drug targets, and optimisation of drug design, ultimately resulting in reduced costs and timelines for new molecule discovery[14]. A variety of in silico methods can be employed to predict the chemical structure that will produce the desired response at the target site, optimise this structure to fulfil various objectives such as potency, safety, solubility, permeability, and synthetic tractability, predict the physicochemical properties of the compound, and plan the synthesis of the compound. All accessible data, together with structural and ligand-based methodologies, can be utilised for the expedited removal of non-lead compounds[15-16]. The quantitative structure-activity relationship (QSAR) modelling technology has been employed in recent years to identify prospective therapeutic compounds from a million choices. Nonetheless, with the advancement of "big data," the deep learning methodology has evolved from the previous machine learning approach, which can now be utilised to manage the substantial number of data produced throughout the entire drug research and development process. Figure 2 provides an overview of many domains in which AI can be applied in drug discovery. To enhance reader comprehension, we have enumerated several tools employed in AI during the drug discovery phase in Table 1, alongside various AI models utilised at different stages of drug discovery, including the prediction of physicochemical properties, bioactivity, toxicity, target proteins, drug interactions, and drug-protein binding interactions.

Artificial intelligence in Drug screening:

Prediction of Physicochemical properties: The physicochemical qualities of a drug, primarily lipophilicity, water solubility, and intrinsic permeability, must be evaluated during drug screening, as potency, selectivity, and ADME properties are significantly influenced by these factors. Researchers have adopted an AI-driven approach that links physicochemical data with molecular descriptors such as atomic charge, hydrogen bonding effects, molecule volumes and surface area. Lipophilicity can be forecasted through computational techniques such as group-contribution (GC) methods, equations of state, and approaches including the conductor-like screening model (COSMO) and its variant for real solvents (COSMO-RS), molecular simulation, and linear/nonlinear quantitative structure-activity relationship (QSPR) driven by quantum chemistry[23]. In silico methods for predicting aqueous solubility are categorised into three principal types depending on their foundational principles: molecular mechanics simulations, quantum chemistry methods, and descriptor-based techniques. Molecular topology and fragment data can be utilised to forecast solubility through structure-based methodologies.

Prediction of bioactivity: The most significant contribution to bioactivity prediction utilising

AI is evidenced by recent progress in matched molecular pair (MMP) analysis, which examines the impact of a singular localised alteration within the drug molecule concerning molecular properties and bioactivity. A static core and two fragments are employed to chemically characterise a potential molecule, both of which are encoded. New transformations, pieces, and alterations of the static core are extrapolated as final outcomes by various machine learning approaches [24]. MMP study of public drug databases can predict bioactivity features, including oral exposure, distribution coefficient, intrinsic clearance, and ADME parameters.

Prediction of toxicity*:* Precise prediction of chemical toxicity and its optimisation can conserve time and resources in medication development. The Deep Tox method, grounded in machine learning principles, has high accuracy in predicting the toxicological profiles of novel chemicals, as assessed by the Tox21 data challenge [25]. Research has shown that the DeepTox platform can assess toxicity by analysing the presence or absence of 2500 specified toxicophore characteristics within a structure.

Artificial intelligence in designing Drug molecules:

Prediction of Protein target structure: A prevalent method in contemporary structure-based drug development is utilising the 3D chemical environment of the target protein binding site to build pharmacological compounds. AI-based technologies provide an exceptional platform for precisely analysing the intricate simulations and calculations associated with cellular and subcellular protein dynamics. AlphaFold is a tool that utilises the main sequences of target proteins as inputs to anticipate their three-dimensional structures through a sophisticated algorithm based on the principles of deep neural networks (DNNs). AlphaFold employs deep neural networks to forecast the lengths between amino acid pairs and the ϕ and ψ angles of adjacent peptide bonds[26]. A score that integrates these two probability assesses the correctness of every proposed protein structure prediction.

Predicting drug-protein interactions: For a drug to exhibit its therapeutic effect, it must initially interact with and bind to the receptor protein. This is exemplified in target protein structure prediction, where the interactions between the drug and the target protein can be assessed using AI-based computational tools. A synthesis of quantum mechanics, molecular mechanics, and advanced machine learning is necessary for obtaining precise results[27]. Artificial intelligence can be utilised to analyse atomic simulations and predict electrical properties, as deep machine learning facilitates the quantification of potential energies in small molecules.

Artificial intelligence in Pharmaceutical Product development: The identification of a new therapeutic molecule necessitates its integration into an appropriate dosage form with the intended delivery attributes. In this domain, AI can supplant the traditional trial-and-error methodology. Diverse computational tools can address challenges in formulation design, including stability, dissolution, and porosity, utilising QSPR. Decision-making assistance instruments Employ rule-based systems to determine the type, nature, and quantity of excipients based on the physicochemical properties of the medicine, utilising a feedback mechanism to oversee and periodically adjust the entire process. Guo et al. combined Expert Systems (ES) and Artificial Neural Networks (ANN) to develop a hybrid method for the formulation of direct-filling hard gelatin capsules containing piroxicam, adhering to the parameters of its dissolution profile [28]. The **MODEL EXPERT SYSTEM (MES)** generates judgements and recommendations for formulation development based on the provided input parameters. In contrast, ANN employs backpropagation learning to associate formulation parameters with the intended response, collaboratively regulated by the control module, to provide seamless formulation development. Numerous mathematical approaches, including computational fluid dynamics (CFD), discrete element modelling (DEM), and the Finite

Element Method, have been employed to investigate the impact of powder flow properties on die-filling and tablet compression processes [29]. CFD can also be employed to examine the influence of tablet geometry on its disintegration profile. The integration of these mathematical models with AI may significantly facilitate the expedited production of pharmaceutical items[30].

Artificial intelligence in Pharmaceutical manufacturing: Continuous production effectively reduces variances between batches. The FDA advocates for the continuous manufacturing method to minimise variability in the final product and patient outcomes. Various process analytical technology (PAT) tools can be utilised to monitor continuous manufacturing. These PAT tools are economical, effective, and capable of continuously monitoring the production process. The integration of AI with PAT can enhance industrial process control and facilitate overall process improvement through automated machine learning. Biopharmaceutical firms can leverage data science by optimising logistics in processing activities for their products [31]. The manufacture of biopharmaceuticals utilises designed living cells, necessitating the control and monitoring of various variables to assure product purity and uniformity, which is regarded as a significant regulatory concern. Consequently, most leading chemical businesses utilise big data to enhance vaccine production yield and to oversee product quality.

Artificial intelligence in Quality control and Quality assurance: The formulation of pharmaceuticals within the given timeframe while maintaining quality is a challenging endeavour necessitating a meticulously planned, scientific methodology. Information regarding the characteristics of drug substances, excipients, their interactions, unit operations, and equipment is compiled. Knowledge is utilised in several forms, including heuristics, decision trees, correlation, and first-principle models. Decisions concerning the manufacturing process, excipients, and equipment size are made based on this information and knowledge. Consequently, AI, along with its networks, technologies, and tools, guarantees enhanced product quality, diminished waste, and greater profitability for pharmaceutical enterprises. To enhance the quality of the developed products, the "Quality-by-Design" (QbD) methodology is employed[32]. This method offers an in-depth comprehension of the essential processes in the pharmaceutical manufacturing process that may affect the quality of the end product.

Artificial intelligence in Clinical trial design: Emerging technology and big data enable AI to devise innovative trials through novel inventions. The integration of wearable device technology may facilitate innovative designs for studying new pharmaceuticals by capturing distinctive data, such as enhanced monitoring of potential side effects and tracking real-time medication adherence. Of all the compounds that progress to Phase II studies, just one-third possess the potential to advance to Phase III trials. Clinical trials require approximately 10 to 15 years and 1.5 to 2.0 billion USD to introduce a new drug to the market [33]. Consequently, a failed trial undermines not just the investment in the trial but also the expenses incurred throughout preclinical development. In June 2019, the USFDA approved over 30 AI algorithms, including those for detecting diabetic retinopathy, stroke, brain haemorrhage, and atrial fibrillation. Additionally, more than 300 clinical trials have been registered at clinicaltrials.gov under the categories "Artificial Intelligence," "Machine Learning," or "Deep Learning." These algorithms possess the capacity to revolutionise healthcare by facilitating earlier and more precise diagnoses, yielding innovative insights into disease comprehension, enhancing the speed and efficiency of service delivery, and increasing the accessibility of medical care for those in need. AI may enable an investigator to anticipate outcomes more rapidly and potentially reduce patient harm, or to implement AI-assisted randomisation strategies utilising a high-dimensional variable set.

Artificial intelligence in Pharmaceutical product management:

Artificial intelligence in market positioning: Market positioning involves establishing a product's identity within a market to attract consumers to the respective companies' offerings. Product brand positioning is increasingly essential in the pharmaceutical sector to maintain competitiveness in a saturated market. The accurate placement of a product is a crucial element of product marketing and is integral to nearly all business plans and strategies. To sustain ranking and achieve top sales performance in the market, effective product positioning is crucial for establishing a distinctive character. The primary objective of brand positioning is to establish a customer-centric branding of a product within a market. Nonetheless, the placement of the product consistently presents a challenging endeavour for pharmaceutical companies, as brand positioning relies on consumer perception. However, with the assistance of many technology-driven platforms, corporations can effectively promote their products in the public sphere. Platforms such as search engines, online web portals, and online databases have significantly influenced product positioning. Numerous companies invest in platforms such as search engines to elevate the ranking of their products and websites over those of their competitors [34]. The Internet Advertising Bureau report asserts that search engines significantly influence product market positioning. Statistical analysis techniques and algorithms, such particle swarm optimisation, are crucial for the market positioning of products.

Artificial intelligence in market prediction and analysis: The success of pharmaceutical enterprises depends on the development and marketing of a new product. Despite access to substantial cash and resources, research and development production in the pharmaceutical industry is declining due to the imposition of numerous rules and the companies' inability to adopt new marketing technologies. Currently, the ongoing progression of digital technologies facilitates market prediction. Artificial intelligence technologies enhance comprehension of the pharmaceutical business through the application of decision-making models. These models facilitate the collection of mathematical and statistical data, subsequently employing this expertise to develop a novel way for market prediction. Market design is a crucial element in the sustained success of a product in the marketplace, wherein AI can provide significant assistance [35]. AI facilitates market structure design by doing an extensive analysis of the essential product requirements from the customer's perspective while also comprehending market demands. Artificial intelligence has enabled the online introduction of the product. Diverse software operating on predefined algorithms facilitates the seamless functioning of the product in the competitive market. The program employs digital methods to maintain consumer focus on the product, which includes showcasing advertisements and facilitating direct access to the product's website with a single click [36]. Such strategies have heightened product awareness among the general public and clinicians who may prescribe the product prior to engagement with company representatives.

Artificial intelligence in Product cost: AI is thought to decrease product costs while simultaneously enhancing performance and quality. The AI decreases the overall expenses of clinical trials and enhances patient outcomes through earlier, well-designed interventions with the established medicine [37]. Furthermore, it diminishes manufacturing costs while enhancing analytics via various software and algorithms. It is anticipated that AI would reduce the research and development expenses of prominent pharmaceutical corporations.

Advanced application based on Artificial intelligence:

Nanorobots for Drug delivery: Recent breakthroughs encompass the creation of implanted nanorobots, which facilitate the precise delivery of medications or DNA. These nanorobots are equipped with a power source, sensors, and robust artificial intelligence support. They possess the ability to operate at the cellular level, therefore diminishing toxicity through localised drug delivery. These bio-nanorobots operate under certain protocols, including navigation guidelines, collision avoidance, target identification, detection and attachment mechanisms, and activation of a flush-out mode for excretion from the body. Various methodologies can be employed in nanorobotics to enhance medication delivery at the target location, including wirelessly operated and deeply penetrable microrobots, magnetic microrobots, magnetoelectric nanorobots, and DNA nanorobots. All of these have diverse applications in disease management, such as the utilisation of magnetic microrobots for ocular drug delivery. The nonspecific gene transfer presents special challenges for researchers. Methods like nanorobotically controlled gene delivery can address these issues. Artificial Neural Networks can also be utilised for peptide synthesis. For example, ANN models can screen extensive peptide libraries to identify organ-targeting peptides, which can subsequently be isolated to discover novel antimycobacterial medicines [38]. It can facilitate the swift identification of bioactive compounds, oversee drug release, and optimise the release pattern from a drug delivery device. The development of an implantable drug delivery system involves considerations such as dose modification, targeted distribution, sustained release, and an intelligent control system. The liberation of pharmaceuticals from the implantable device necessitates automation, specifically artificial intelligence. Neural networks, fuzzy logic, integrators, and differentiators have been utilised in the design of controlled systems. The microchip implant for programmed medication delivery incorporates electronic, wireless communication technology and power supply components, facilitating pulsatile drug release for approximately six months.

Controlled insulin delivery: Diabetes mellitus is a prevalent chronic metabolic condition resulting from insulin insufficiency. The problems related to this condition can be mitigated through the regulation of insulin administration, with the requisite insulin levels monitored via glucose sensors, insulin delivery devices, mathematical models, and control algorithms. An automated system incorporating an insulin pump, dosage calculator, and glucose meter can monitor glucose levels and administer the precise insulin dosage. The modulation of drug release quantity and its targeted administration, while accounting for pharmaceutical stability, are critical elements to be included into an intelligent drug delivery system [39]. The implementation of a suitable algorithm governing the quantity and timing of drug release is crucial for the self-monitoring delivery system.

Combined drug delivery: Unlike the conventional drug delivery system that employs a singular agent to selectively target a specific protein, multitarget treatment utilising a mix of multiple drugs has the advantage of synergistic effects and enhances therapeutic efficacy. A multitude of combination therapies exists for the treatment of various complex diseases. Traditional high-throughput screening is conducted for the selection of potential drug combinations. Nonetheless, it is a laborious and protracted endeavour. A cancer treatment plan necessitates six or more pharmaceuticals, and for several dosing protocols, the combinations increase exponentially, rendering it an expensive therapy. AI can also be integrated into these domains. The researchers employed AI techniques to optimise combination medicines for the systematic identification of drug combinations, enhancing the entire therapy regimen. The implementation of AI in this domain entails utilising an expert system with a knowledge base comprising approximately 100 rules (derived from medical professionals) to determine the optimal antimicrobial therapy[40]. To enhance the use of AI, artificial neural networks (ANNs) integrating diverse expert systems utilising frames and rules for knowledge representation were established.

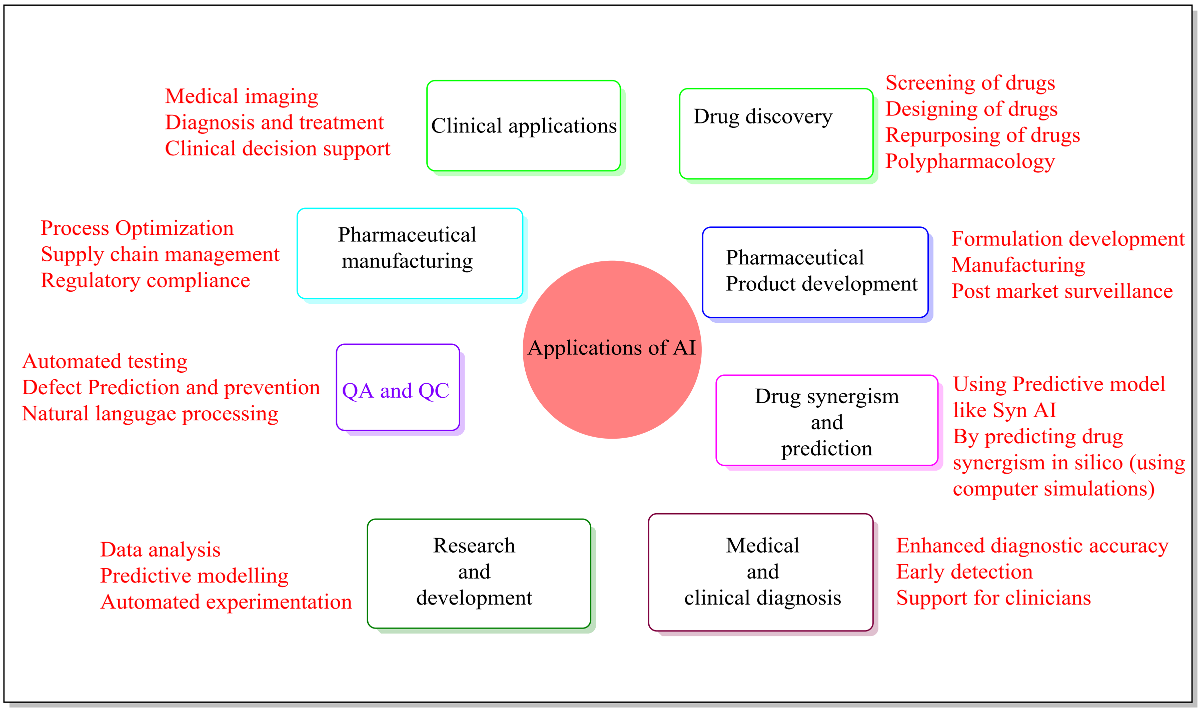

Figure 1: The implementation of AI throughout several sectors of the pharmaceutical industry.

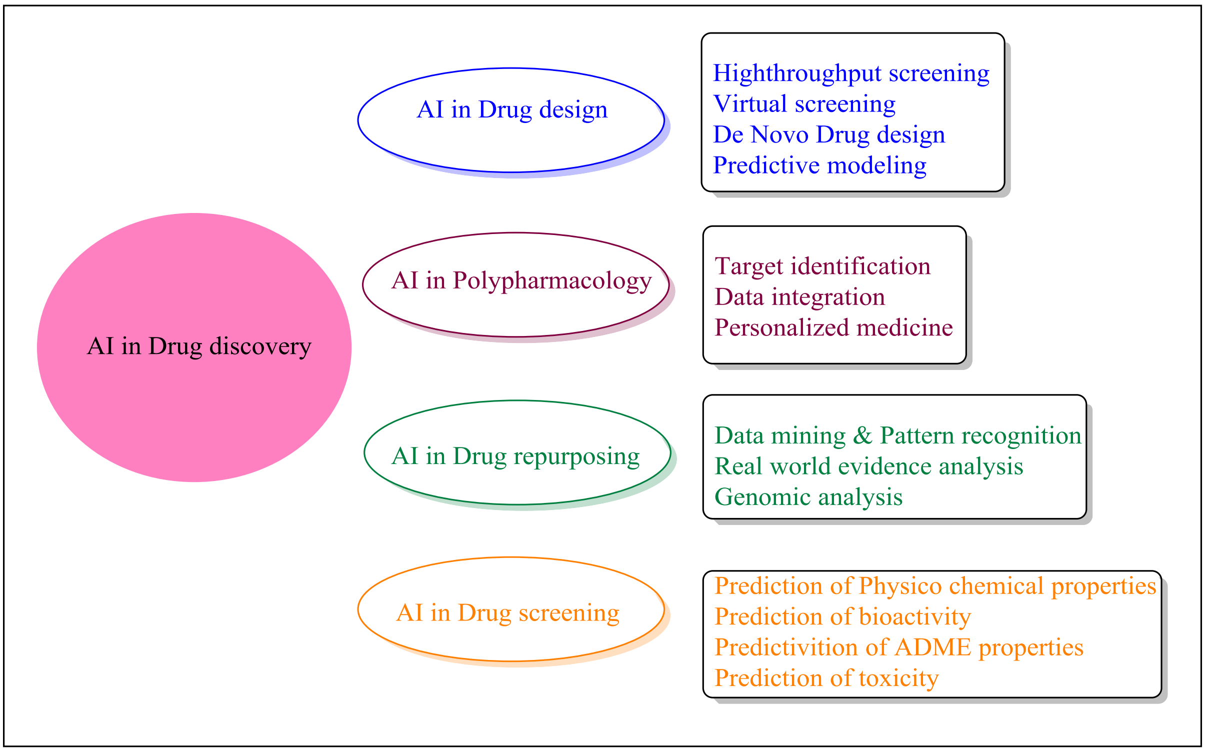

Figure 2: Applications of AI in Drug discovery

Table 1: Different Tools of AI used in Drug discovery

Tool	Details	Website URL	References
DeepChem	MLP model employing a Python-based AI system to identify an appropriate candidate in drug discovery	https://github.com/deepchem/deepchem	[17]
DeepNeuralNetQSAR	Predictions of Molecular activity	https://github.com/Merck/DeepNeuralNet-QSAR	[18]
DeepTox	Predictions of Toxicity	http://www.bioinf.jku.at/research/DeepTox	[19]
Neural graph Fingerprint	Prediction of Novel molecules	https://github.com/HIPS/neural-fingerprint	[20]
Chemputer	Facilitates the documentation of chemical synthesis procedures in a standardised way.	https://zenodo.org/record/1481731	[21]
ORGANIC	A molecular creation tool designed to synthesise compounds with certain characteristics.	https://github.com/aspuru-guzik-group/ORGANIC	[22]

Table 2: List of Pharmaceutical organizations working with AI Organizations

Pharmaceutical Organization	AI Organization	Collaborative work
Sun Pharmaceutical industries	AIRA matrix	Artificial intelligence-based solutions for life sciences, applications and to develop deep learning-based products
Divi's Laboratories	Juniper Network	To deliver highly available, ultra-reliable networking solutions across its manufacturing operations
Dr.Reddy's Laboratories	Exscientia	For developing novel molecules for multiple therapeutic areas
Cipla limited	CipAir	As a mobile application designed to enable timely and convenient first line of screening for asthma in India
Pfizer	IBM Watson	To accelerate drug discovery in Immuno oncology
	XtalPi	For molecular stability of an organic compound and advanced their work in drug designing.
	Concerto HealthAI	The collaboration will conduct novel synthetic control arm and prospective Real World Data outcomes study designs for therapeutics that are both pre- and post-approval
Roche	Owkin	Drug discovery and development
Novartis	IBM Watson	For breast cancer clinical trial in which IBM was contributed its data analytics and machine learning
	McKinsey's QuantumBlack	To analyze 500 clinical trials operations with machine learning around the world in realtime.
	Microsoft	To transform how medicines are discovered, commercialized.
Johnson &Johnson	Neutrogena Skin360	To track your skin's progress over time to give you deep information about your skin's actual needs and health.
Merck & Accenture	Amazon Web Services	To improve productivity, efficiency and innovation in the early stages of drug development.
Abbvie	AiCure	For Phase II to Schizophrenia trial
GlaxoSmithKline	InSilico	To identify novel biological targets and pathways.
Astrazeneca	BenevolentAI	For identifying potential treatments for COVID-19 and neurodegenerative diseases.
Bristol Myers Squibb	PathAI	For identifying biomarkers and guiding treatment decisions, particularly in oncology.

Artificial intelligence in nano medicine: Nanomedicine integrates nanotechnology and medicine for the diagnosis, treatment, and monitoring of disease progression, significantly enhancing the management of complex and lethal diseases through targeted therapeutic delivery and improved systemic circulation. Combinatorial nanomedicines can be effectively utilised for the treatment of diverse diseases such as AIDS, cancer, diabetes, inflammatory disorders, and asthma. This has the benefit of synergistic activity, enhancing efficacy and safety compared to monotherapy. The selection and optimisation of combination therapy are complex, necessitating the appropriate choice of drug combinations, as well as their dosages and dosing frequencies. The combination may exhibit unforeseen side effects or toxicities. These conditions enhance the potential for AI engagement in these sectors, where it can correlate inputs (such as drug selection, dosage, and frequency) with outputs (such as safety and efficacy), thereby facilitating the relationship between these factors for the effective treatment of diseases. The combination of iRGD, a tumor-penetrating peptide, and irinotecan-loaded multifunctional mesoporous silica nanoparticles, known as silicasomes, was evaluated based on AI recommendations. Unconjugated iRGD, a cyclic tumor-penetrating peptide, enhances the transcytosis of silicasomes via the NRP 1 receptor. Their combination resulted in a threefold to fourfold enhancement in the absorption of silicasomes by pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma, which enhanced treatment outcomes and overall survival.

Pharmaceutical market of AI: Numerous pharmaceutical corporations have invested in AI and are collaborating with AI firms to build vital healthcare technologies. This exemplifies the collaboration between DeepMind Technologies, a Google company, and the Royal Free London NHS Foundation Trust to address acute kidney injury[42]. Prominent pharmaceutical corporations and artificial intelligence entities are elaborated upon in table 2.

CONCLUSION:

Currently, artificial intelligence and artificial neural networks are extensively investigated in the advancement of various pharmaceutical dosages and the healthcare sector, encompassing medication discovery, clinical trials, and patient care. Artificial intelligence has demonstrated its potential advantages in the pharmaceutical industry and can potentially be integrated with robotics. Robotic technology has the potential to transform life care facilities by promoting health and decreasing the necessity for hospitalisation. It is utilised for dialogue and social engagement with elderly patients to maintain cognitive acuity. The integration of AI in pharmaceutical manufacturing will decrease costs and time while enhancing purity and yield. To date, AI demonstrates significant advancement in the pharmaceutical sector; nonetheless, limits persist. The AI was supplied with nearly all available data; yet, such accuracy remains unachieved. AI may require additional data or enhanced algorithms to augment its performance. Machine learning algorithms are very dependent on data, often necessitating millions of data points to achieve optimal performance. In healthcare, AI may enable researchers to forecast outcomes more rapidly and potentially reduce patient harm, or to implement AI-assisted randomisation techniques utilising a high-dimensional array of variables. The enterprise utilising technologies such as AI has also facilitated the analysis of future client needs based on consumer history. Notwithstanding these minor hurdles, AI is making significant strides in the pharmaceutical sector, and numerous board leaders are shown considerable interest in its deployment inside their systems. Biotech firms are particularly interested in the use of AI because of the intricate processes involved in the production of biotech products. The implementation of AI will significantly cut costs and time while enhancing purity and yield.

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