FORUM: World Health Assembly

QUESTION OF: Measures to Positively Implement Artificial Intelligence in the Diagnosis of Illnesses

SUBMITTED BY:  Colombia

CO-SUBMITTERS:  United States of America, United Kingdom, Denmark, Republic of South Korea, Chile, Russia, Finland, Canada, Angola, Senegal

THE WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY,

*Emphasizing* the need for medical corroboration and ongoing monitoring to ensure the accuracy of Artificial Intelligence medical device models,

*Acknowledging* the importance of collaboration among healthcare professionals, technologists, and policymakers in the development and deployment of Artificial Intelligence-based diagnostic tools,

*Recalling* the importance of establishing international organizations or agreements through conferences,

*Recognizing* the importance of supporting ethical considerations such as patient rights, data privacy in healthcare,

*Stressing* the need to take more effective and progressive steps to ensure patient privacy,

*Affirming* a commitment to ensuring that Artificial Intelligence medical diagnostics do not disproportionately impact certain populations or demographics,

1. Suggests all Member States to strengthen privacy vulnerabilities in the following ways:
	1. Continuing updating and monitoring to reflect new information and security through ways such as but not limited to:
		1. creating a system of standards updated by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO),
		2. revising World Health Organization’s guidelines for security,
	2. Assigning personnel to manage only personal information to promote privacy by cooperating with companies through ways such as but not limited to:
		1. hiring privacy experts from the International Data Protection Alliance,
		2. giving benefits to companies such as tax reduction;
2. Improves accuracy by developing artificial intelligence focused on each disease such as but not limited to:
	1. Working with medical professionals to hire medical technologists in each country and build a medical support system, through ways such as:
		1. hiring medical technologists from a global medical technology company, Getinge,
		2. establishing a medical technological support system under Getinge,
	2. Establishing international associations and research groups to discuss AI in healthcare, through ways such as but not limited to:
		1. cooperating with medical professionals, scientists, and engineers from the United Nations (UN),
		2. holding an annual conference to discuss the implementation of AI in diagnosing illnesses;
3. Establishes an organization under Center for Artificial Intelligence in Medicine & Imaging (AIMI) including such schemes but not limited to:
4. Developing a department for validating data quality and accuracy, through ways such as:
	1. selecting staffs specific to the field from Center for Artificial Intelligence in Medicine & Imaging (AIMI) regulations on other pollutants from burning fossil fuels remain in effect,
	2. making a system for validation of data,
5. Cooperating with Coalition for Health AI (CHAI™) in the aspects of:
	1. hiring experts from Coalition for Health AI (CHAI™) to develop the organization,
	2. developing “guidelines and guardrails” standardizing the medical data to minimize data biases;
6. Proposes that all member states establish an association to oversee the review of AI medical technologies under the supervision of global and regional authorities in the ways such as but not limited to:
	1. Testing multiple times, finding, and fixing any errors, and fully building the system to help achieve purposes including but not limited to:
		1. helping the World Health Organization create such a testing system that eliminates the most biases,
		2. establishing a system for experts to provide suggestions for improvement in the research and feedback of Artificial Intelligence systems,
		3. preventing AI from misdiagnosing by identifying areas of improvement,
	2. Organizing progressive annual international conferences to address topics such as:
		1. sharing artificial intelligence medical diagnosis technologies,
		2. discussing to set a goal of reducing Artificial Intelligence medical diagnostic errors;
7. Suggests that all hospitals and health organizations inform people about the possible risks of AI implementation in illness diagnosis by:
	1. Creating an acceptance of risk form to alert all patients receiving AI diagnosis through ways but not limited to:
		1. asking for the patient to sign an informed consent that they must agree to receive AI diagnosis,
		2. acknowledging the fact that any possible risk that might happen due to AI diagnosis will not be the responsibility of the hospital,
	2. Promoting educational advertisements on platforms such as Youtube, Tiktok, Instagram, or Facebook that present the precautions of the implementation of AI illness diagnosis, to achieve purposes including but not limited to:
		1. raising awareness of the implementation of AI illness diagnosis,
		2. encouraging citizens to be more interested in AI illness diagnosis by making videos that are accessible to all people regardless of age and gender;
8. Endorses in investing the research and development of Artificial Intelligence for the effective and systematic diagnosis of illness including such ways but not limited to:
	1. Fostering international cooperation among Member States and research institutions through ways such as:
		1. using explainable AI and deep learning technologies to further advance the effectiveness of systematic diagnosis,
		2. finding new AI software by cooperating with developers on how to build AI systematic diagnoses,
	2. Implementing mechanisms for monitoring and evaluating of Artificial Intelligence diagnostic systems to ensure effectiveness and safety by:
		1. making possible guidelines for Artificial Intelligence usage in diagnosing illnesses,
		2. providing annual regulations for implementing AI usage in all the
		Member States;
9. Encourages the government and organizations to support the usage of Artificial Intelligence in marginalized groups through such ways:
	1. Recognizing the importance of deploying groups or individuals who are proficient in AI technology and medical treatments underserved communities through ways such as:
		1. making people suffering from diseases due to inability to afford treatments to benefit from deployment,
		2. cooperating with non-governmental organizations such as ‘Doctors Without Borders’,
	2. Acknowledging the significance of advancing healthcare using AI in marginalized communities through ways such as but not limited to:
		1. making individuals or groups in marginalized societies be prepared for illness diagnosis using AI,
		2. sending AI software developers that can collaborate with professional doctors in marginalized societies.