REVIEW ARTICLE



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF RESEARCH IN PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES

Published by JK Welfare & Pharmascope Foundation

Journal Home Page: <u>www.ijrps.com</u>

Digital technology in management of Covid-19: A new ray to healthcare

Abhisek Pal^{*1}, Kiranmai Gudimetla¹, Riyazuddin Md Y², Akkalakshmi M²

¹Gandhi Institute of Technology and Management, School of Pharmacy, GITAM (Deemed to be) University, Hyderabad-502329, Telangana, India ²Department of Computer Science and Engineering, CITAM (Deemed to be) University

²Department of Computer Science and Engineering, GITAM (Deemed to be) University, Hyderabad-502329, Telangana, India

Article History:	ABSTRACT
Received on: 05 Nov 2020 Revised on: 25 Nov 2020 Accepted on: 27 Nov 2020 <i>Keywords:</i>	The sheer severity of the spread of the pandemic is being overwhelmed by hospitals and medical centres. Although the public discourse was already dominated by digital technology in healthcare, the onset of Covid-19 was a landmark creation. Telehealth visits will leap to 1 billion visits this year from a
COVID-19, Artificial Intelligence, Machine learning, Outcome Prediction	previously estimated 36 million for 2020 as over 200 countries try to counter varying degrees of Covid-19 impact. The term AI refers to a variety of instru- ments utilized for distinguishing designs in the information. Rather than con- ventional techniques for design recognizable proof, AI instruments depend on Artificial Intelligence consciousness to delineate patterns from a lot of infor- mation, would self be able to improve as and when new information opens up and is snappier in achieving these assignments. This audit portrays differ- ent procedures of AI that have been utilized in the past in the forecast, iden- tification and the board of irresistible infections, and how these apparatuses are being brought into the fight against COVID-19. Furthermore, we likewise examine their applications in different phases of the pandemic, the prefer- ences, impediments and conceivable pitfalls.

*Corresponding Author

Name: Abhisek Pal Phone: 9437835969 Email: abhisek.cology@gmail.com

ISSN: 0975-7538

DOI: https://doi.org/10.26452/ijrps.v11iSPL1.3684

Production and Hosted by

IJRPS | www.ijrps.com

 $\ensuremath{\textcircled{O}}$ 2020 | All rights reserved.

INTRODUCTION

In tackling a Covid-19 like a behemoth, technology innovations such as Artificial intelligence, virtual healthcare management, and telemedicine are proving crucial. The need is to connect health systems in these unprecedented times, which can minimize manual tasks for an overstretched workforce. And the secret to tracking the spread of coronavirus has been Big Data analytics. Artificial Intelligence (AI) is changing our way of life, proposing to imitate human knowledge by a PC/machine in understanding different issues. At first, AI intended to conquer more straightforward issues like dominating a chess match, language acknowledgement, picture recovery, amongst others. By the mechanical headways, AI is receiving progressively present at undertaking whatever people organize, however further proficiently, quickly, and at a lesser price in taking care of compound issues.

Artificial Intelligence in social insurance gives an advantage without a doubt over the conventional investigation and effective medical procedures. AI (ML) calculations, a subcategory of AI, could distinguish designs from enormous composite datasets towards turn out to be more exact and precise as they collaborate with preparing information, permitting people to increase remarkable bits of knowledge into early identification of illnesses, tranquillize revelation, diagnostics, human services forms, treatment changeability, and patient outcomes (Jiang *et al.*, 2017).

In any case, how powerful are the AI calculations during a sickness episode or so far as that is concerned an epidemic? Later in 2000, the contagions are trying the AI's capacity to deal with extraordinary occasions. The two central points influencing AI calculations incorporate the accessibility of authentic and ongoing information and great computational force.

The various jobs performed by AI all through pandemics are early reproach and alarms, forecast and reputation of an episode of ailments, non-stop disorder checking around the sector, exam, and notion of dispersal designs, the expectancy of infection proportion and disease sample, short dynamic to understand the powerful drug treatments, take a look at and research of the microorganisms, and medicine disclosure. A lot of these are completed at a higher distinguished pace with AI Figure 1.



Figure 1: Shows how Digital technology can be used as a tool for pandemic preparation and reaction

WHO and CDC (United States) are getting information about a few illnesses and circumstances happening over the domain. By modern-day PC design and web, every one of this information can be obtained to progressively by various foundations to build up a self-ruling or communitarian AI model to deal with different undertakings. Notwithstanding the official data, AI can assemble data from media sources, discussions, medicinal services reports, travel information, internet-based life posts, and others in numerous dialects over the world by utilizing Normal Language Preparing (NLP) strategies and banner their need.

A few terabytes of information that incorporates

patients' circumstance antiquity, geological occasions, and web-based life posts about another pneumonia are prepared at a quick rate with superior processing to anticipate the conceivable flare-up of pandemic (Wallis, 2019).

In particular solo, ML can recognize its example from the commotion (authentic and constant information) as opposed to the preparation it on a preselected dataset, in this way giving a greater chance then original conduct. An AI ideal prepared to anticipate a specific malady could be reinstructed on the new information of some other infection.

Background

In this basic wellness emergency, the scientific enterprise is searching for novel innovations to display screen and reins the spread of COVID 19 (Coronavirus) pandemic. Artificial intelligence is one of such change which could undoubtedly follow the spread of this infection, distinguishes to the significant threat in patients, and remains helpful in monitoring this disease progressively. It can likewise foresee mortality hazard by sufficiently examining the past information of the patients. Computerbased intelligence can assist us with fighting this infection by populace screening, clinical assistance, warning, and recommendations about the contamination control. This innovation can develop the arranging, behaviour and announced results of the COVID-19 persistent, being a proof-based clinical instrument. Figure 3, (Ferretti et al., 2020) shows the overall methodology of AI and non-AI centred requests that help general doctors to recognize the COVID-19 indications.

The above circulation outline educates and thinks approximately the progression of insignificant non-AI remedy versus AI-based remedy. The overhead stream chart clarifies the inclusion of AI within the vital strides of treatment of high exactness and diminishes multifaceted nature and time taken. The physician isn't always simply targeted at the remedy of the patient, yet additionally, the manipulate of contamination with the AI software. Considerable aspect effects and take a look at research are finished with the help of AI with the maximum multiplied of precision. It additionally suggests it diminishes the absolute quantity of steps taken within the entire system, making it more excellent obtainable.

Some recognizable instances of AI that are utilized to fight the COVID-19 pandemic and others are as per the following,

Artificial Intelligence can be utilized as an initial flare-up notice framework, Blue Dot; an AI-driven calculation not just effectively distinguished the flare-up of Zika infection in Florida 4 yet additionally spotted COVID-19, nine days before the WHO delivered its announcement making individuals aware of the development of a novel coronavirus.

AI in Wuhan, China, and the indicative instrument is utilized to recognize COVID-19 from different kinds of pneumonia inside minutes by breaking down patients' chest CT check pictures. The creators guaranteed that their novel ideal grasps extraordinary potential to mitigate the weight of cutting-edge radiologists, develop early finding, disengagement and action, and subsequently add to the controller of the epidemic (Chen *et al.*, 2020).

COVID Net, profound learning ideal, remains intended to distinguish the COVID-19 progressive cases from chest X beams and accelerate treatment for the individuals mostly needs (Wang *et al.*, 2020).

Google's Deep Mind remains serving researcher to contemplate different highlights of the SARS CoV 2 (serious, intense respiratory condition coronavirus 2) and has anticipated the protein arrangement of the virus (Jumper, 2020).

Numerous AI constructed PC vision camera frameworks are conveyed in China and over the world to check swarms for COVID-19 indications and screen individuals throughout lockdown (Chun, 2020).

Flu Sense, a contact less syndromic reconnaissance stage, is utilized to gauge occasional influenza and further viral respirational episodes, for example, the COVID-19 pandemic or SARS (Hossain *et al.*, 2020).

Interestingly, AI-controlled independent help robots and humanoid robots "Cloud Ginger (otherwise known as XR 1)" are utilized in emergency clinics at Wuhan, China. The first is used to help the human services labourers to convey the nourishments and meds to the patients, and the last is utilized to engage the patients in quarantine (Hornyak, 2020).

There are likewise scarcely any AI models that can be a hit and leave out because of the absence of authentic making quick facts. Notwithstanding the truth that AI has no longer advanced to defeat a virulent disease, but, the task of AI is discernibly high throughout COVID-19 while contrasted with that of past pandemics and is nicely applied as an instrument supplementing the human perception Table 1.

Utilization of Machine Learning and Ai in Covid-19 Management

As the world wrestles with COVID-19, each ounce of mechanical development and inventiveness tackled to battle this pandemic brings us one bit nearer to defeating it. Artificial Intelligence consciousness (AI) and AI are assuming a vital job in better

understanding and tending to the COVID-19 emergency. AI innovation empowers PCs to emulate human knowledge and ingest enormous volumes of information to distinguish examples and bits of knowledge rapidly. A significant role in patient care is played by remote patient monitoring (RPM) and telemedicine. As individuals with comorbidities such as diabetics as well as heart patients are less immune to the virus, it has proved to be a lifesaver for devices to track their conditions. A lung ultrasound developed by utilizing AI and 4G/5G is an important point-of-care method for patients with suspected Covid-19 pneumonia, which eliminates the use of chest x-rays and CT scans. With a smart support tool to diagnose symptoms and perform severity grading, the app allows remote visualization of real-time lung ultrasound photos.

Machine learning apparatuses, information sources and the mediations that are useful in various phases of a pandemic.

Stage 1: Animal flu infection has not been known to make sicknesses in the people. Stage 2: A creature flu infection has been known to cause disease in people and is thus a possible pandemic danger. Stage 3: A creature flu infection has been known to generate single, or a bunch of ailments in people, however, has not made human-to-human transmission. Stage 4: Human to human communication, adequate to keep up network-level episode has been recognized. Stage 5: The infection has made continued networklevel flare-up in two nations inside a similar WHO district. Stage 6: notwithstanding Phase 5, the disease has made supported network-level episode in at any rate one country in another WHO locale. Post Peak Period: Level of the pandemic in many nations have dipped under pinnacle levels. Conceivable new wave: Level of the epidemic in many countries is rising once more. Post-Pandemic Period: Level of the pandemic has come back to occasional flu level in many nations Figure 2.

In the battle against COVID-19, associations have rushed to apply their AI skill in a few regions: scaling client correspondences, seeing how COVID-19 spreads and accelerating examination and treatment.

Detection of Outbreak

Biosurveillance is the study of prime location and counteraction of an infection flare-up in the network. Examination, AI, and standard language handling (NLP) are by and large, progressively utilized in biosurveillance. Examining internet based life, news reports, and other online information can be used to recognize restricted illness episodes before they even arrive at the degree of pandemics (Al-







Figure 3: A general methodology to recognize the COVID-19 manifestations with the help of Digital Technology

	Functions	Digital technology	Countries	Advantages	Disadvantages	
Infectants Tracking	Tracks illness action contin- uously	Information dash- boards; relocation maps; AI; con- tinuous informa- tion from cell phones and wear- able innovation	Singapore, Taiwan, USA, China, Sweden	Permits visual delineation of spread; coordinates outskirt limi- tations; guides asset allot- ment; advises estimates.	Could pene- trate security; includes significant expenses; requires the executives and guideline	
Infection Screening	Screens people and populaces for ailment	AI; advanced ther- mometers; cell phone appli- cations; warm cameras; online toolboxes	Singapore, Tai- wan, Iceland, China	Gives data on ailment pre- dominance and pathology; recognizes people for testing, contact following, and segregation.	Could penetrate protection; neglects to distinguish asymptomatic people when- ever dependent on self-detailed manifestations or checking of crucial signs; includes sig- nificant expenses; requires the board and guideline;	
Tracing of Contacts	Recognizes and tracks people who may have come into contact with a tainted individual	Worldwide situating frame- works; cell phone appli- cations; contin- uous checking of cell phones; wearable innovation	Singapore, South Korea, Germany	Recognizes uncovered peo- ple for testing and isolate; tracks viral spread.	Could break pro- tection; may dis- tinguish people who have not been uncovered however have had contact; could neglect to identify people who are uncovered if the application is deactivated, the cell phone is missing, or Wi-Fi or cell network is insufficient.	
Isolation and self- Quarantine	Distinguishes and tracks contaminated people, and executes quarantine		AI; cameras and computer- izedrecorders; worldwide situating frameworks; cell phone applications; brisk reaction codes	China, Iceland, Australia, Tai- wan, South Korea	Isolates diseases; confines travel	

Tab	le 1:	Shov	v init	iatives	of Digita	al techn	lology	utilized	l in pano	lemic	prepared	ness and	l response
							0,						

garadi et al., 2016). The Canadian organization Blue Dot effectively utilized AI calculations to distinguish early episodes of COVID-19 in Wuhan, China, before the finish of December 2019. Extensive information investigation of clinical records, just as satellite imaging (e.g., vehicles swarming around an emergency clinic), are some different ways enormous information examination has been utilized in the past to identify confined episodes (Funk et al., 2018). Google Trends has been used in the past to determine the flare-up of Zika infection contaminations in populaces, utilizing dynamic anticipating models. Supposition examination is the strategy of using natural language preparing in internetbased life to comprehend the positive and negative feelings of the populace. Unaided supposition examination has been proposed as a strategy for the early discovery of irresistible infections in the people. Additionally, assumption examination could be an essential instrument to comprehend the open's responses or overcompensations thereof, towards infection flare-ups. It can give significant bits of knowledge to the administration in coordinating endeavours towards governmentfunded training (Choi et al., 2017). These methods of sentinel bio-surveillance would help recognize pandemics before they become one and can give a significant change to the wellbeing framework to get ready for avoidance and the board.

Forecast of Spread

Different factual, scientific and dynamic prescient demonstrating has been utilized to foresee the degree effectively and spread of irresistible maladies through the populace. Instead of customary epidemiological prescient models, vast informationdriven models have the additional preferred position of versatile learning, pattern-based recalibration, adaptability and degree to improve dependent on a more up to date comprehension of the ailment procedure, just as an estimation of the effect of the intercessions, for example, social separating, in controlling its spread. The most widely recognized is the Susceptible Exposed Infectious Recovered (SEIR) displaying strategy which is presently being utilized to anticipate the territories and degree of COVID-19 spread. These procedures can likewise be utilized to decide different boundaries of the pandemic, for example, under detailing of cases, the adequacy of intercessions, and the precision of testing strategies. For instance, a displaying calculation endeavoured to recreate the conditions wherein Ebola could spread in the Chinese society, and the viability of the four degrees of administrative intercessions was assessed in such circumstances. Comparative models have likewise endeavoured to anticipate the episode and extension of the Zika infection continuously in the Americas and were resolved to have near 85% precision in quantitative assessments. An endeavour at approving diverse AI calculations established that retrogressive engendering neural system (BPNN) showed the most noteworthy prescient precision is demonstrating Zika infection transmission (Jiang *et al.*, 2018).

Researchers at the Johns Hopkins University built up a COVID-19 forecast displaying dependent on a formerly distributed stochastic meta populace pestilence model. A correlation of the estimates of this showing with accurate information explained the lacunae in the comprehension of the infection's elements and the model's confinements (Dong *et al.*, 2020).

In any case, a cautious model is just in the same class as the information it depends on, and in case of a worldwide pandemic, information sharing across networks is of foremost significance. This was one of the significant snags in finding out about and displaying the 2013–2016 Ebola infection episode (Modjarrad *et al.*, 2016). The World Health Organization (WHO) has proposed an agreement on assisted information sharing on the COVID-19 flare-up to advance entomb network learning and examination here.

Understanding How Covid-19 Spreads

AI is likewise helping specialists and professionals investigate vast volumes of information to estimate the spread of COVID-19, to go about as an initial notice framework for future pandemics and to recognize weak populaces. Scientists at the Chan Zuckerberg Bio-hub in California have manufactured a model to assess the quantity of COVID-19 contaminations that go undetected and the ramifications for general wellbeing, breaking down 12 areas over the globe. Utilizing AI and joining forces with the AWS Diagnostic Development Initiative, they have grown new strategies to evaluate undetected diseases dissecting how the infection changes as it spreads through the populace to deduce what number of transmissions have been missed.

Toward the start of this pandemic, Blue Dot, a Canadian beginning up and AWS client that utilizes AI to distinguish ailment flare-ups, was one of the first to raise the caution about a troubling flare-up of respiratory disease in Wuhan, China. Blue Dot uses AI to identify sickness episodes. Utilizing their AI calculations, Blue Dot filters through news reports in 65 dialects, alongside carrier information and creature illness systems to recognize flare-ups and envision the scattering of ailment. Disease transmission specialists at that point survey those outcomes and confirm that the decisions bode well from a logical angle. Blue Dot gives those bits of knowledge to general wellbeing authorities, aircraft and clinics to assist them with foreseeing and better oversee dangers.

AI is helping pioneers settle on more educated choices in the face regarding COVID-19. In March, a gathering of volunteer experts, drove by previous White House Chief Data Scientist DJ Patil, contacted AWS for help supporting a situation arranging instrument that displayed the possible effect of COVID-19 to respond to questions like: "What number of clinic beds will we need?" or "For how long should we issue a haven set up request?" They expected to scale their open-source model, so lead representatives over the US could comprehend the volume of introduction, contamination and hospitalization to all the more likely advice their reaction plans. In close association with AWS and Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, the gathering moved the model to the cloud, permitting them to run different situations in not more than hours and to reveal the model to every one of the 50 states and universally to help with settling on choices that straightforwardly sway the worldwide spread of COVID-19.

Associations are additionally inspecting approaches to restrain the spread of COVID-19, especially among defenceless populations. Closed-loop, an AI fire up that we work with, is utilizing their aptitude in medicinal services information to recognize those at the most elevated danger of dangerous entanglements from COVID-19. Closed-loop has created and publicly released a COVID weakness list; an AI-based prescient model that recognizes individuals most in the risk of severe difficulties from COVID-19. This 'C 19 Index' is being utilized by human services frameworks, care the board associations and insurance agencies to distinguish high hazard people, at that point calling them to share the significance of hand washing and social removing and offering to convey food, tissue, and other fundamental supplies, so they can remain at home.

Preventive Procedures and Development of Vaccine

Social insurance suppliers and analysts are confronted with an exponentially expanding volume of data about COVID-19, which makes it hard to infer bits of knowledge that can illuminate treatment. Accordingly, AWS launched CORD 19 Search, another pursuit site controlled by AI, that can help scientists rapidly and effectively look for research papers and records and answer addresses like "When is the salivary viral burden most noteworthy

for COVID-19?"

Based on the Allen Institute for AI's CORD 19 open examination dataset of more than 128,000 exploration papers and different materials, this AI arrangement can remove critical clinical data from unstructured content and conveys strong standard language question abilities, assisting with quickening the pace of revelation.

In the field of clinical imaging, in the interim, specialists are utilizing AI to help perceive designs in pictures, improving the capacity of radiologists to show the likelihood of sickness and analyze it prior.

UC San Diego Health has built another strategy to analyze pneumonia prior, a condition related to extreme COVID-19. This early discovery helps specialists' rapidly emergency patients to a suitable degree of care even before a COVID-19 conclusion is affirmed. Prepared with 22,000 documentations by human radiologists, the AI calculation overlays x beams with shading coded maps that demonstrate pneumonia likelihood. With credits gave from the AWS Diagnostic Development Initiative, these techniques have now been sent to each chest x beam and CT filter all through UC San Diego Health in a clinical examination study.

AI can likewise help quicken the revelation of medications to help treat COVID-19. Benevolent AI, a UK AI organization and AWS client, turned its foundation toward understanding the body's reaction to the coronavirus. They propelled an examination utilizing their AI tranquillize disclosure stage to recognize affirmed drugs which might hinder the movement of the novel coronavirus. They used AI to help infer relevant connections between qualities, illnesses and medications, prompting the proposition of a few medication mixes. In not more than days, Benevolent AI found that Baricitinib (medicine as of now endorsed for rheumatoid joint inflammation, possessed by Eli Lilly) demonstrated the most grounded applicant. Baricitinib is currently in late-stage clinical preliminaries with the US National Institute for Allergies and Infectious Diseases (NIAID) to examine its adequacy and wellbeing as a possible treatment for COVID-19 patients. The speed with which the medication entered clinical preliminaries mirrors the earnestness of the worldwide pandemic and the noteworthiness of AI in encouraging the disclosure of new medicines.

Counterfeit Neural Networks (ANN) were likewise used to anticipate antigenic districts with a high thickness of folios (antigenic hotspots) in the viral film protein of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus (SARS-CoV). This data is essential to the advancement of immunizations. Utilizing AI, for this reason, takes into account quick filtering of the whole popular proteome, permitting faster and less expensive immunization improvement. Turn around vaccinology, and AI was effectively utilized to distinguish six potential immunization target proteins in the SARS CoV 2 proteome (Ong *et al.*, 2020).

AI has likewise been utilized in the past to foresee the strains of flu infection that are bound to cause contamination in a populace in an up and coming vear, and like this, ought to comprise the year's occasional flu immunization. Fruitful forecast of things to come an extension of little subtrees of hemagglutinins (HA) some portion of the viral antigenic set was conceivable from preparing H3N2 and testing on H1N1, utilizing rebuilt coordinated phylogenetic tree (Hayati et al., 2020). Likewise, AI can be used to foresee the hosts of newfound infections dependent on the research of first-class nucleoprotein preparations and spike royal successions and may be a valuable more device for following returned viral beginnings, mainly while the informational collection is good sized and near exam is tough or tedious.

Early Detection of Cases and its Tracing

Early case recognizable proof, isolating, and forestalling presentation to the networks are pivotal columns in dealing with a scourge, for example, COVID-19. Cell phone-based overviews can be valuable in early distinguishing proof of cases, particularly in isolated populaces. Such strategies have indicated accomplishment in Italy in recognizing flu patients through an online overview. Rather than conventional techniques for study and examination, the utilization of Artificial Intelligence brainpower devices can be utilized to gather and break down a lot of information, distinguish patterns, separate patients dependent on hazard, and propose answers for populace rather than the person. Automated phenotyping is the novel idea of gathering cell phone-based dynamic (reviews) and aloof (text, voice, area, screen use) information to create an individual phenotype. This method can be utilized to get numerous information focuses and permit separating people dependent on their hazard. The administration of India as of late propelled a versatile application called "Aarogya Setu" which tracks its clients' presentation to possibly COVID-19 contaminated patients, utilizing the Bluetooth usefulness to check the encompassing region for other cell phone clients. On the off chance that a patient is tried positive, at that point, the information from the portable application can be utilized to find each application client who the patient experienced, inside the most recent 30 days (Aarogya Setu Mobile App | MyGov. In, n.d.). Such strategies of advanced phenotyping can be performed even on section level cell phones and would be particularly valuable in low and centre pay nations as a financially savvy strategy for hazard delineation, due to the universal cell phone accessibility (Bastawrous and Armstrong, 2013).

An adjoining physical and financial vicinity with China ought to have brought about high dreariness and mortality due to COVID-19 in Taiwan. Be that as it may, with the assistance of AI, they had the option to carry the number of tainted patients to far lower than what was at first anticipated. They distinguished the danger early, assembled their national medical coverage database, and customs and movement database to produce vast information for the investigation. AI on this enormous information helped them separate their populace into a lower hazard or higher hazard dependent on a few components, including travel history. People with higher risk were isolated at home and were followed through their cell phones to guarantee that they staved in the isolate. This use of relevant information, notwithstanding compelling case discovering endeavours, ensured that their case numbers were far less than what was at first foreseen.

Profound learning calculations have likewise been utilized to distinguish examples of irresistible infection inclusion in imaging results, for example, CT and MRI. With CT examining demonstrating high relationships to PCR positive COVID patients, such calculations have indicated extraordinary guarantee in their capacity to recognize discoveries steady with COVID-19 in CT pictures of patients (Wang and Brook, 2020).

Anticipation Prediction

AI calculations have been utilized already to anticipate visualization in patients influenced by the MERS Co V contamination. The patient's age, ailment seriousness on introduction to the human services office, regardless of whether the patient was a social insurance specialist, and the nearness of prior comorbidities were the four factors that were recognized to be the significant indicators in the patient's recuperation. These discoveries are predictable with the right now watched patterns in the COVID 19 infection (Goh et al., 2020). Utilizing the information perception apparatus Mirador, a portable application Ebola CARE (Computational Assignment of Risk Estimates) was created to anticipate a patient's result in the wake of being tainted with Ebola (Colubri et al., 2016). The instrument recognized 24 clinical and research facility boundaries that perhaps influence a patient's forecast. There is a requirement for variation of these calculations to help doctors in their dynamic procedure while overseeing COVID-19. Recuperation forecast instruments help decide asset allotment, emergency, treatment assurance, just as wellbeing framework readiness (Zhang *et al.*, 2005).

Treatment Development

AI apparatuses have been utilized in medicate advancement, tranquillize testing, just as medication repurposing. They empower us to decipher enormous quality articulation profile informational collections to recommend new uses for right now available prescriptions. Profound age models, otherwise called AI creative mind, can structure helpful novel specialists with conceivable wanted movement. These devices help diminish the expense and season of creating drugs, help in creating novel restorative operators, just as anticipate conceivable off name utilizes for some remedial specialists (Réda et al., 2020). Bayesian Machine Learning apparatuses have been used to create drugs against Ebola in vitro settings, and the discoveries interpreted well to in vivo settings too (Anantpadma et al., 2019).

The design and emergence of new molecular entities for clinical trials to receive regulatory approvals or fines are long, time-killing and highly-priced, so the momentary shift to alternative medications is the repurposing (repositioning) of predominant approved drugs for the treatment of COVID-19.

Diagnosing and determining the particular drugdisease relationship is the key impediment to drug repositioning. A number of approaches, including computational approaches (such as AI), experimental biological approaches, and mixed approaches, have been established to address this problem. Therefore, there are chances that the use of the AI strategy in drug development is feasible.

The latest developments in repurposing AIempowered drugs for COVID-19. Drug repurposing can be achieved successfully by using deep learning techniques in the era of big data. The repurposing of AI-based drugs is a cheaper, easier and more reliable solution and can reduce clinical trial failures. Without the initial trials and toxicity tests, the repurposed drug will enter the advanced phase for trial directly. Although the repurposing of AI-empowered drugs is currently in its nascent stage, this strategy is a promising option for the production of future COVID-19 cure drugs. The drug molecule design and re-positioning of drug molecules assisted by computational intelligence will aid in predicting excellent anti-viral therapeutics.

Prediction of Circumstances and Mortality

This invention can track and estimate the awareness of the contagion from the available data, online life, and media stages, about the dangers of the disease and its reasonable spread. Further, it could expect the number of positive cases and demise in any locale. Artificial intelligence can help distinguish the weakest districts, individuals, and nations and take gauges in like manner.

Empowering organizations to scale and adjust

Each sort of association, regardless of whether little or enormous, open or private, is finding better approaches to work adequately and to address the issues of their clients and representatives as social separating and isolate measures stay set up. Al innovation is assuming a significant job in empowering that move by giving the instruments to help far off the correspondence, allow telemedicine, and ensure food security.

For medicinal offerings and government foundations, that carries utilizing AI-empowered chat bot for the contact less screening of COVID-19 manifestations and replying to inquiries from fashionable society. One model is Clevy. Io, a French beginning up and AWS client, which has propelled a chatbot to make it simpler for individuals to discover official government interchanges about COVID-19controlled by continuous data from the French government and the World Health Organization, the chatbot surveys are known manifestations and answers inquiries regarding government arrangements. With right around 3 million messages sent to date, this chatbot can respond to questions on everything from exercise to an assessment of COVID-19 dangers, moving forward without any more stressing the assets of human services and government establishments. French urban communities, including Strasbourg, Orléans and Nanterre, are utilizing the chatbot to decentralize the conveyance of precise, confirmed data.

To keep away from any disturbance to the food flexibly chain, food processors and governments need to comprehend the present status of horticulture. Agri tech start-up Mantle Labs, another AWS client, is offering its front-line AI-driven harvest checking answer for retailers for nothing out of pocket for a time of a quarter of a year to give extra versatility and sureness to flexibly chains in the UK. The innovation attempts to survey satellite pictures of yields to hail likely issues to ranchers and retailers from the get-go so they can all the more likely oversee flexibly, obtainment and stock arranging. The stage sends custom AI models to blend symbolism from various satellites, empowering a close to constant evaluation of agrarian conditions.

Dropping the Capability of Healthcare Workers

Because of abrupt and enormous increment in the quantities of patients during COVID-19 pandemic, human services experts have a vast outstanding task at hand. Here, AI is utilized to diminish the remaining burden of social services labourers (Gozes *et al.*, 2020). It helps in early conclusion and giving treatment at a beginning phase utilizing advanced methodologies and choice science, offers the best preparing to understudies and specialists to this new illness. Simulated intelligence can affect future patient consideration and address more potential difficulties which lessen the outstanding burden of the specialists.

CONCLUSION

AI gives an energizing exhibit of devices that are adaptable enough to permit their organization in any phase of the pandemic. With the enormous measure of information that is being produced while contemplating an infection procedure, AI takes into consideration investigation and fast distinguishing proof of examples that conventional scientific and factual apparatuses would set aside an extended effort to infer. The adaptability, capacity to adjust dependent on another comprehension of the ailment procedure, personal growth as and when new information opens up, and the absence of human bias in the methodology of investigation makes AI a profoundly flexible novel device for overseeing new diseases. In any case, with such an upgraded capacity to get significance from a lot of information, there is a more prominent interest for more excellent control during the assortment, stockpiling, and handling of the data. Moreover, normalization of information structures across populaces would permit these frameworks to adjust and gain from information over the globe, which was beyond the realm of imagination before, and is significantly more significant in learning and dealing with a worldwide pandemic like COVID-19. Also, with another epidemic, there will, in general, be substantially more "commotion" in the information, and consequently indiscriminately taking care of this juvenile information, which is ridden with anomalies into an AI calculation ought to consistently be drawn closer with alert.

Conflict of Interest

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest for this study.

Funding Support

The authors declare that they have no funding support for this study.

REFERENCES

- Al-garadi, M. A., SadiqKhan, M., DewiVarathan, K., Mujtaba, G. 2016. Using online social networks to track a pandemic: A systematic review. *Journal of Biomedical Informatics*, 62:1–11.
- Anantpadma, M., Lane, T., Zorn, K. M., Lingerfelt, M. A. 2019. Ebola Virus Bayesian Machine Learning Models Enable New in Vitro Leads. *ACS Omega*, 4(1):2353–2361.
- Bastawrous, A., Armstrong, M. J. 2013. Mobile health use in low- and high-income countries: an overview of the peer-reviewed literature. *Journal of the Royal Society of Medicine*, 106(4):130–142.
- Chen, J., Lianlian, W., Zhang, J., Zhang, L., *et al.* 2020. Deep learning-based model for detecting 2019 novel coronavirus pneumonia on highresolution computed tomography. *Scientific Reports*, 10(1):19196.
- Choi, S., Lee, J., Min, H., Chang, Y. 2017. Large-scale machine learning of media outlets for understanding public reactions to nation-wide viral infection outbreaks. *Methods*, 129:50–59.
- Chun, A. 2020. In a time of coronavirus, Chinas investment in AI is paying off in a big way. *South China Morning Post*, 18.
- Colubri, A., Silver, T., Fradet, T., Retzepi, K. 2016. Transforming Clinical Data into Actionable Prognosis Models: Machine-Learning Framework and Field-Deployable App to Predict Outcome of Ebola Patients. *PLOS Neglected Tropical Diseases*, 10(3):e0004549.
- Dong, E., Du, H., Gardner, L. 2020. An interactive web-based dashboard to track COVID-19 in real time. *The Lancet Infectious Diseases*, 20(5):533–534.
- Ferretti, L., Wymant, C., Kendall, M., Zhao, L. 2020. Quantifying SARS-CoV-2 transmission suggests epidemic control with digital contact tracing. *Science*, 368(6491):eabb6936.
- Funk, S., Camacho, A., J.Kucharski, A., M.Eggo, R. 2018. Real-time forecasting of infectious disease dynamics with a stochastic semi-mechanistic model. *Epidemics*, 22:56–61.
- Goh, K. J., Choong, M. C., Cheong, E. H., Kalimuddin, S. 2020. Rapid progression to acute respiratory distress syndrome: Review of the current understanding of critical illness from coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) infection. *Ann Acad Med Singapore*, 49(3):108–118.
- Gozes, O., Frid-Adar, M., Greenspan, H., Zhang, H. 2020. Rapid ai development cycle for the coronavirus (covid-19) pandemic: Initial results for

automated detection & patient monitoring using deep learning ct image analysis. *ArXiv*, pages 1–19.

- Hayati, M., Biller, P., Colijn, C. 2020. Predicting the short-term success of human influenza virus variants with machine learning. *Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences*, 287(1924).
- Hornyak, T. 2020. What America can learn from China's use of robots and telemedicine to combat the coronavirus. Consumer News and Business Channel [Accessed on 18 March 2020].
- Hossain, F. A., Lover, A. A., Corey, G. A., Reich, N. G. 2020. FluSense: A Contactless Syndromic Surveillance Platform for Influenza-Like Illness in Hospital Waiting Areas. *Proceedings of the ACM on Interactive, Mobile, Wearable and Ubiquitous Technologies*, 4(1):1–28.
- Jiang, D., Hao, M., Ding, F., JingyingFu 2018. Mapping the transmission risk of Zika virus using machine learning models. *Acta Tropica*, 185:391–399.
- Jiang, F., Jiang, Y., Zhi, H., Dong, Y., *et al.* 2017. Artificial intelligence in healthcare: past, present and future. *Stroke and Vascular Neurology*, 2(4):230–243.
- Jumper, J. 2020. Computational predictions of protein structures associated with COVID-19. ELLIS against Covid-19 [Accessed on 06 May 2020].
- Modjarrad, K., Moorthy, V. S., Millett, P., Roth, C. 2016. Developing Global Norms for Sharing Data and Results during Public Health Emergencies. *Plos Medicine*, 13(1):e1001935.
- Ong, E., Wong, M. U., Huffman, A., He, Y. 2020. COVID-19 Coronavirus Vaccine Design Using Reverse Vaccinology and Machine Learning. *Frontiers in Immunology*, 11:1581.
- Réda, C., Kaufmann, E., Delahaye-Duriez, A. 2020. Machine learning applications in drug development. *Computational and Structural Biotechnology Journal*, 18:241–252.
- Wallis, C. 2019. How Artificial Intelligence Will Change Medicine. *Nature*, 576:48.
- Wang, C. J., Brook, R. H. 2020. Response to COVID-19 in Taiwan. *The Journal of the American Medical Association*, 323(14):1341–1342.
- Wang, L., Zhong, L., Wong, A. 2020. COVID-Net: a tailored deep convolutional neural network design for detection of COVID-19 cases from chest X-ray images. *Scientific Reports*, 10(1):19549.
- Zhang, G. L., Khan, A. M., Srinivasan, K. N., August, J. T. 2005. Neural models for predicting viral vaccine targets. *Journal of Bioinformatics and Computational Biology*, 03(05):1207–1225.