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The Future of Pediatric Care: AI and ML as Catalysts for Change in Genetic Syndrome Management

Lama Ghunaim[1], Ahmed S.A.[2], Ali Agha[3], Talal Aburjai[*2]

[1] School of Educational Sciences, Department of Counseling and Special Education. The University of Jordan. Amman 11942-Jordan.

[2]School of Pharmacy, Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences. The University of Jordan. Amman 11942-Jordan.

[3] Pharmacological and Diagnostic Research Center, Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Faculty of Pharmacy, Al-Ahliyya Amman University, Amman 19328, Jordan (AA).

*Corresponding author:

aburjai@ju.edu.jo

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Abstract

This review explores the significant impact of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning (ML) on pediatric healthcare and education for children with genetic syndromes. Our investigation shows that AI-driven tools, like Google AI's DeepVariant, have greatly improved diagnostic precision. This allows for earlier and more accurate identification of genetic anomalies in conditions such as Cri-du-Chat Syndrome and 22q11.2 Deletion Syndrome. In addition, ML-based approaches have played a crucial role in advancing personalized treatment strategies, such as utilizing pharmacogenomic models to optimize drug therapies for Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy. Adaptive learning platforms, such as DreamBox Learning, have effectively tailored educational content according to the specific requirements of children with syndromes like Phelan-McDermid Syndrome. The review suggests that combining AI and ML significantly enhances diagnostic accuracy, treatment effectiveness, and educational results, thereby establishing higher benchmarks for pediatric care. Nevertheless, these advancements have notable ethical, legal, and social challenges. It is essential to prioritize equitable access, data privacy protection, and algorithmic transparency to maximize the benefits and minimize potential risks associated with AI. Overall, the findings underscore the potential of AI and ML to revolutionize pediatric genetic care, provided that these technologies are implemented responsibly and inclusively.

Keywords: Pediatric Genetic Syndromes, Artificial Intelligence in Healthcare, Machine Learning in Special Education, Personalized Medicine, Ethical Implications of Artificial Intelligence in Pediatrics.

INTRODUCTION

The pediatric healthcare and education sector faces significant challenges due to a variety of genetic syndromes, each presenting distinct combinations of physical, intellectual, and emotional symptoms. Various syndromes, such as Cri-du-Chat Syndrome with its unique cry and developmental delays. And 22q11.2 Deletion Syndrome, with systemic effects on multiple

body systems, poses challenges for diagnosis, treatment, and educational strategies. Additional complexity arises from conditions like Phelan-McDermid Syndrome, known for being associated with autism spectrum disorders and communication difficulties, and Moebius Syndrome, which presents challenges in facial expression and speech because of cranial nerve paralysis. Genetic disorders such as Smith-Lemli-Opitz Syndrome demonstrate metabolic and developmental challenges, whereas Ehlers-Danlos Syndromes and Osteogenesis Imperfecta showcase a range of physical and mobility challenges, requiring innovative approaches for physical support and accommodation. The progressive muscular degeneration observed in Duchenne and Becker Muscular Dystrophy necessitates anticipatory educational and therapeutic strategies to accommodate evolving physical abilities over time. It is important to provide specialized care and tailored educational strategies to address the multifaceted needs of individuals affected by Klinefelter Syndrome, Noonan Syndrome, CHARGE Syndrome, and Wolf-Hirschhorn Syndrome due to their developmental and fertility implications, varied developmental delays, and characteristic features. Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning (ML) integration in the care and education of children with these syndromes show potential for personalized medicine and adaptive learning environments. AI and ML could transform the approach to diagnosing, treating, and providing educational assistance for various conditions by offering more accurate and personalized interventions. The review article intends to analyze the present status and future possibilities of AI and ML in improving the quality of life and educational achievements for children impacted by genetic syndromes. The text will investigate the utilization of technologies in creating innovative diagnostic tools, personalized treatment plans, and adaptive educational strategies tailored to the individual needs of each child, establishing a new benchmark for integrated, technology-enhanced care in pediatric genetics.

METHODOLOGY

Search Strategy and Selection Criteria

In this review, the methodology involved a structured search of multiple academic databases to gather relevant literature on the impact of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning (ML) in pediatric healthcare. The primary databases searched included PubMed, IEEE Xplore, and Scopus, reflecting a comprehensive approach to capture a wide range of interdisciplinary studies pertinent to the topic.

The search strategy employed specific keywords and phrases to ensure a thorough retrieval of relevant studies. These keywords included combinations of the following terms: ["artificial intelligence", "machine learning", "pediatric healthcare", "child health AI applications", "ML in pediatrics"]. Each term was used in conjunction with Boolean operators to maximize the breadth and depth of the search.

The search was confined to records published between January 2015 and December 2023 to focus on the most recent advancements in the field, reflecting the rapid development of AI technologies and their applications in healthcare.

By detailing these methods, we aim to provide a clear framework that supports the replicability of our review process and aids in understanding the scope and limitations of the gathered data. While this review is not systematic, it adheres to robust

methodological standards to ensure that the conclusions drawn are well-supported and meaningful for future research and practical applications in pediatric healthcare.

Usage of LLMs declaration

When acknowledging the use of a language model such as ChatGPT in your academic writing, it's essential to convey the methodological rigor and the validation process that accompanied its use. Here's a professional way to declare the usage of language models in your review: In the preparation of this review, we employed large language models (LLMs), specifically a generative pre-trained transformer, as an assistive tool to draft initial content and generate hypotheses. To ensure the accuracy and reliability of the information provided, all generated content was rigorously vetted, and each piece of data or claim was cross-referenced against established scientific literature. The use of this technology was intended to augment the comprehensive nature of the review, allowing for a broad synthesis of relevant studies and findings. Throughout this process, every effort was made to adhere to the highest standards of academic integrity and scientific rigor.

Results and discussion Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning in Genetic Analysis and Diagnosis

The utilization of AI and ML technologies in pediatric genetic diagnostics has ushered in a new era of precision and efficiency, essential for the prompt and precise diagnosis of complex genetic syndromes in children. Utilizing AI-driven genomic sequencing and analysis tools, like Google AI's DeepVariant, illustrates this change. DeepVariant utilizes deep learning algorithms to analyze genetic variations in next-generation sequencing data precisely, making it useful in detecting specific deletions on chromosome 5p15.2 in Cri-du-Chat Syndrome [1]. Such detailed information is crucial in pediatric healthcare, as timely identification can greatly impact a child's growth and progress. The Genome Analysis Toolkit (GATK) combined with machine learning algorithms aids in detecting deletions in chromosome 22, such as those found in 22q11.2 Deletion Syndrome (DiGeorge Syndrome), which impacts the TBX1 gene [2]. The advanced genomic analysis provides a detailed insight into the syndrome's effects on cardiac, immune, and neurological development in affected children, aiding in early and specific interventions. Utilizing ML-based tools like CNVnator enhances the diagnosis of Phelan-McDermid Syndrome by effectively detecting CNVs, particularly deletions or mutations on chromosome 22q13 involving the SHANK3 gene [3]. Identifying genetic anomalies early is essential for implementing suitable developmental and behavioral interventions, highlighting the significance of these technologies in pediatric genetic care. Moreover, in conditions impacting physical development like Ehlers-Danlos Syndromes and Osteogenesis Imperfecta, AI-enhanced platforms such as Phenomizer [4] and Face2Gene [5] leverage the capabilities of ML to correlate genetic discoveries with phenotypic manifestations. The algorithmic matching of patient symptoms with potential syndromes by Phenomizer, combined with Face2Gene's use of computer vision to analyze facial features for genetic condition suggestions, showcases the innovative application of AI in aiding early diagnoses based on subtle physical and developmental indicators commonly found in pediatric populations. Regarding muscular dystrophies, such as Duchenne and Becker

Muscular Dystrophy, advanced genomic sequencing and analysis capabilities are provided by technologies like Illumina's BaseSpace Suite [6]. These platforms can identify precise mutations in the dystrophin gene, which is crucial for predicting prognosis and customizing gene-targeted treatments. Precision is crucial in pediatric care, aiming to prolong and improve life by implementing early intervention and personalized treatment plans. The emergence of AI and ML in pediatric genetic diagnostics represents a major shift towards personalized, predictive, and precise healthcare. Utilizing advanced technologies enables medical professionals to enhance the diagnosis, understanding, and treatment of genetic syndromes in children, providing optimism for enhanced developmental outcomes and improved quality of life as shown in Table 1.

Personalized Treatment Strategies Through Artificial intelligence

AI and ML play a crucial role in advancing personalized treatment strategies for pediatric genetic syndromes [16-18], marking a shift toward precision medicine. AI and ML are proficient at identifying genetic anomalies for precise syndrome identification [19, 20]. They play a transformative role in tailoring treatment strategies to the genetic and phenotypic specifics of each patient, unlike the diagnostic focus. The trend towards personalized healthcare is demonstrated using AI-driven genomic analysis and CRISPR-Cas9 gene editing [21, 22], combined with the predictive abilities of machine learning in pharmacogenomics and the creative use of Digital Twins [23, 24]. AI technologies have played a crucial role in mapping the genetic landscapes of syndromes such as Cri-du-Chat and 22q11.2 Deletion Syndrome [25, 26], primarily through Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) and Graph Neural Networks (GNNs). This profound understanding of genomics enables the development of molecular treatments that target the underlying genetic causes of these disorders. Identifying TBX1 gene deletions in 22q11.2 Deletion Syndrome allows for the development of targeted therapies to address the syndrome's cardiac, immune, and neurological symptoms. The utilization of machine learning in pharmacogenomics has significantly transformed drug therapy for conditions like Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy, where the effectiveness of treatment is intricately linked to genetic factors [27, 28]. Support Vector Machines (SVMs) and Random forest models optimize drug selection and dosing to enhance therapeutic outcomes [29, 30]. The focus on drug therapy management highlights the move towards interventions tailored to the individual's genetic makeup. Digital Twins and CRISPR-Cas9 gene editing highlight advancements in personalized treatment approaches. Utilizing Digital Twins allows for the simulation of a patient's condition, facilitating the safe exploration of therapeutic interventions for conditions such as Osteogenesis Imperfecta [31]. CRISPR-Cas9, enhanced by artificial intelligence for precision, provides a straightforward method for addressing genetic abnormalities, potentially leading to therapeutic results for conditions such as certain Ehlers-Danlos variations [32]. Through meticulous editing guided by AI algorithms, the result is enhanced effectiveness and safety. Moreover, the incorporation of multi-omics data using AI and ML to analyze genomic, proteomic, and metabolomic layers provides a thorough

comprehension of conditions like Phelan-McDermid Syndrome [33]. Considering the comprehensive perspective is crucial for formulating thorough treatment strategies that target the genetic basis and physical manifestations of the syndrome, representing notable progress in personalized healthcare.

Table 1 This table summarizes AI and ML tools in pediatric genetic diagnostics, detailing their technologies, applications, and contributions to identifying genetic anomalies in various syndromes.

Tool/Software	Technology	Application Scope	Diagnostic Application	References
DeepVariant	Deep Learning	Variant analysis	Detects specific deletions for Cri-du-Chat Syndrome diagnosis.	[1]
GATK	Machine Learning	Chromosomal anomalies	Identifies 22q11.2 Deletion Syndrome by analyzing TBX1 gene deletions.	[2]
CNVnator	Machine Learning	CNVs	Detects CNVs essential for Phelan-McDermid Syndrome structural genomic changes.	[3]
Phenomizer	Machine Learning	Syndromic disorders	Matches symptoms to syndromes, aiding in the diagnosis of conditions like Ehlers-Danlos Syndromes.	[4]
Face2Gene	Computer Vision, ML	Dysmorphology	Suggests genetic disorders like Noonan Syndrome through facial phenotype analysis.	[5]
Illumina BaseSpace Suite	AI/ML	Muscular dystrophies	Mutation analysis for Duchenne and Becker Muscular Dystrophy.	[6]
VariantSpark	Random Forests	Genetic diseases	Identifies genetic variants across diseases, including those relevant to syndromic conditions.	[7]
eXtasy	Machine Learning	Non-coding variants	Predicts phenotypes from non-coding variants, impacting a broad spectrum of syndromes.	[8, 9]
ClinPred	Machine Learning	Variant significance	Differentiates pathogenic variants, crucial for diagnosing various genetic syndromes.	[10]
AI-Robust	Deep Learning	Data integrity	Ensures diagnostic data integrity, applicable across genetic syndromes.	[11]
Omicia Opal	Machine Learning	Inherited diseases	Links variants to a wide array of inherited diseases, including specific syndromes.	[12]
SimulConsult	Machine Learning	Neurological disorders	Integrates data for neurological syndrome diagnosis, including CHARGE Syndrome.	[13]
Mastermind	AI Algorithms	Variant research	Accelerates variant interpretation relevant to genetic syndromes.	[14]
Genoox Franklin	AI/ML Algorithms	Mutation identification	Simplifies disease-causing mutation identification across syndromes.	[15]

Table 2 The table provides an overview of AI and ML technologies used in personalized treatments for genetic syndromes, detailing their applications and effects on improving patient-specific therapy results.

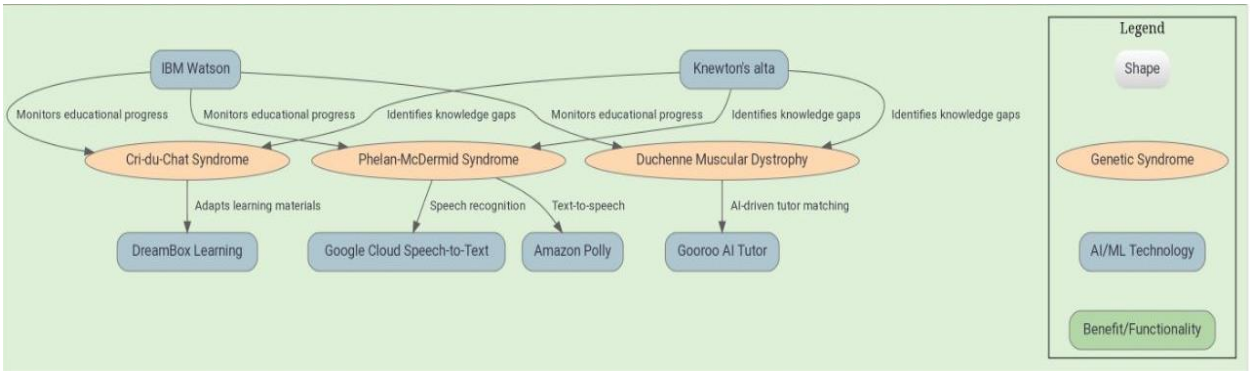
Technology	Application in Syndrome	Treatment Strategy	Outcome Enhancement	References
Graph Neural Networks (GNNs)	General genetic syndromes	Mapping genetic networks for therapy development	Improved pathophysiological understanding	[34]
Support Vector Machines (SVMs)	Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy	Pharmacogenomics for drug selection and dosing	Optimized therapeutic outcomes	[27, 28]
Random Forests	General genetic conditions	Drug efficacy and adverse effect prediction	Enhanced pharmacotherapy precision	[35]
Digital Twins	Osteogenesis Imperfecta	Simulation of patient-specific therapeutic interventions	Risk-free treatment exploration	[31]
CRISPR-Cas9 Gene Editing	Specific Ehlers-Danlos variations	Direct correction of genetic defects	Potential curative outcomes with safety	[32]
Multi-Omics Factor Analysis (MOFA)	Phelan-McDermid Syndrome	Integrated analysis for comprehensive treatment planning	Holistic treatment approaches	[33]
Reinforcement Learning	Complex syndromes	Dynamic adjustment of treatment protocols	Adaptive treatment strategies in real-time	[36]
Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs)	Drug development for rare syndromes	Novel drug molecule generation	Accelerated discovery of therapeutic agents	[37]
Bayesian Networks	Multifactorial genetic syndromes	Predictive modeling of treatment outcomes	Enhanced decision support for complex cases	[38]
Sequence-to-Sequence Models	Gene therapy research	Prediction of gene editing outcomes	Improved specificity and efficacy in gene therapy	[39]
Decision Trees	Broad range of syndromes	Identification of optimal treatment pathways	Simplified clinical decision-making	[40]

Enhancing Special Education with AI and ML

Integrating AI and ML into special education strategies shows significant potential in enhancing educational outcomes for children with specific genetic syndromes like Cri-du-Chat Syndrome, Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy, and Phelan-McDermid Syndrome. This approach focuses on more than just implementing new technologies. It involves reshaping educational paradigms to address the distinct learning profiles and challenges associated with these syndromes rationally and effectively. Children with Cri-du-Chat Syndrome, known for intellectual disability and delayed development, could benefit from AI-powered platforms such as DreamBox Learning. These platforms can adapt learning materials to their developmental pace, supporting continuous educational advancement [41-45]. Individuals with Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy who face challenges in traditional classroom settings due to physical limitations could benefit from Gooroo's AI-driven tutor matching system, which provides tailored support that recognizes and adjusts to their unique requirements [46]. Individuals diagnosed with Phelan-McDermid Syndrome, who frequently encounter obstacles in speech and communication [47], may find Google's Cloud Speech-to-Text [48] and Amazon Polly [49] advantageous. The technologies provide speech recognition and text-to-speech capabilities, revolutionizing how children access and engage with educational content to create a more inclusive learning environment. Utilizing IBM Watson's cognitive computing for monitoring educational progress provides a strong

foundation for adjusting teaching strategies promptly [50]. Educators can gain valuable insights into individual learning patterns and obstacles by analyzing data from children with a variety of genetic syndromes. This analysis enables the customization of educational strategies to improve learning efficacy. In addition, platforms such as Knewton's alta play a crucial role in providing personalized educational experiences [51, 52]. By identifying knowledge gaps and tailoring content, alta could facilitate a focused educational strategy essential for children with unique learning requirements influenced by their genetic conditions. Such personalized educational interventions are both scientifically grounded and tailored to each child's learning path. Utilizing AI and ML technologies in special education demonstrates a dedication to utilizing advanced innovations to assist children with genetic syndromes. By promoting an educational model that is adaptable and inclusive, these technologies offer the potential to greatly improve the learning experience and results for these children as shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1 The diagram illustrates how AI and ML are utilized to improve special education for children with genetic syndromes such as Cri-du-Chat, Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy, and Phelan-McDermid Syndrome. Discussing technologies like DreamBox Learning, Gooroo AI Tutor, and Google Cloud Speech-to-Text, it shows how personalized educational tools and platforms can enhance learning outcomes by addressing the individual needs of each student.

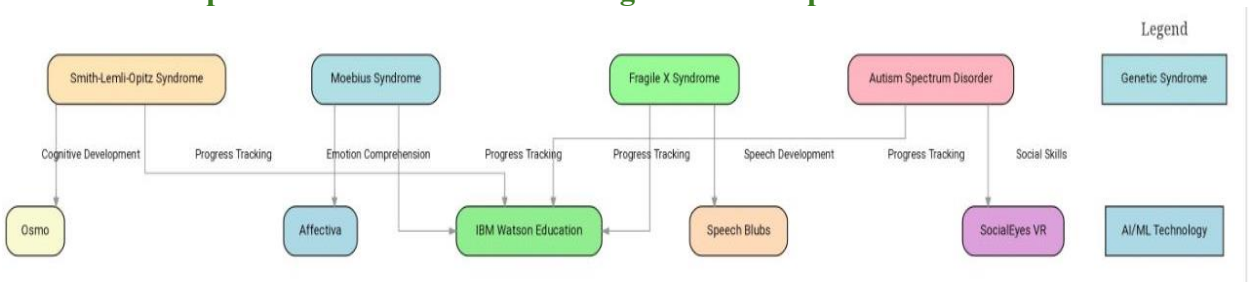


Emotional and Social Development Support

Within the context of special education, the incorporation of AI and ML signifies a major shift towards tailored and flexible assistance for children with genetic syndromes like Moebius Syndrome, Smith-Lemli-Opitz Syndrome, Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD), and Fragile X Syndrome. Those conditions impact emotional expression, cognitive development, social interaction, and communication, requiring customized interventions beyond traditional educational approaches. AI-driven software like Affectiva [53] could offer a novel solution for children with Moebius Syndrome, aiding in the comprehension and communication of emotions despite facial

paralysis. Adaptive learning platforms such as Osmo [54] could play a crucial role for children with Smith-Lemli-Opitz Syndrome. They tailor educational content to align with the child's cognitive development pace, ultimately improving learning engagement and effectiveness. Virtual Reality (VR) technologies like SocialEyes offer immersive social environments for practicing social skills in a safe and controlled manner, effectively targeting the core challenges of social communication in ASD [55]. Children with Fragile X Syndrome could benefit from speech enhancement applications such as Speech Blubs [56, 57]. These apps utilize AI to assist in speech development and augmentative communication, which are essential for overcoming language barriers. Furthermore, utilizing machine learning for progress tracking, such as on platforms like IBM Watson Education, allows for the flexible adjustment of teaching methods [58, 59] which could be applied to ensure that educational support remains tailored to the unique learning paths of children with these conditions. Ensuring an optimal learning pathway for each child requires real-time adjustments. The incorporation of AI and ML into special education for children with genetic syndromes represents a notable progression towards a more inclusive, responsive, and efficient educational environment. Utilizing these technologies to address the unique challenges linked with each syndrome as shown in Figure 2, enables educators to create a more detailed and encouraging learning atmosphere. Enhancing academic outcomes and fostering emotional and social development, AI and ML have transformative potential in improving educational experiences for children with diverse needs.

Figure 2 The diagram illustrates how AI and ML technologies improve special education for children with genetic syndromes, featuring tools such as Affectiva and Osmo for personalized emotional and cognitive development assistance.

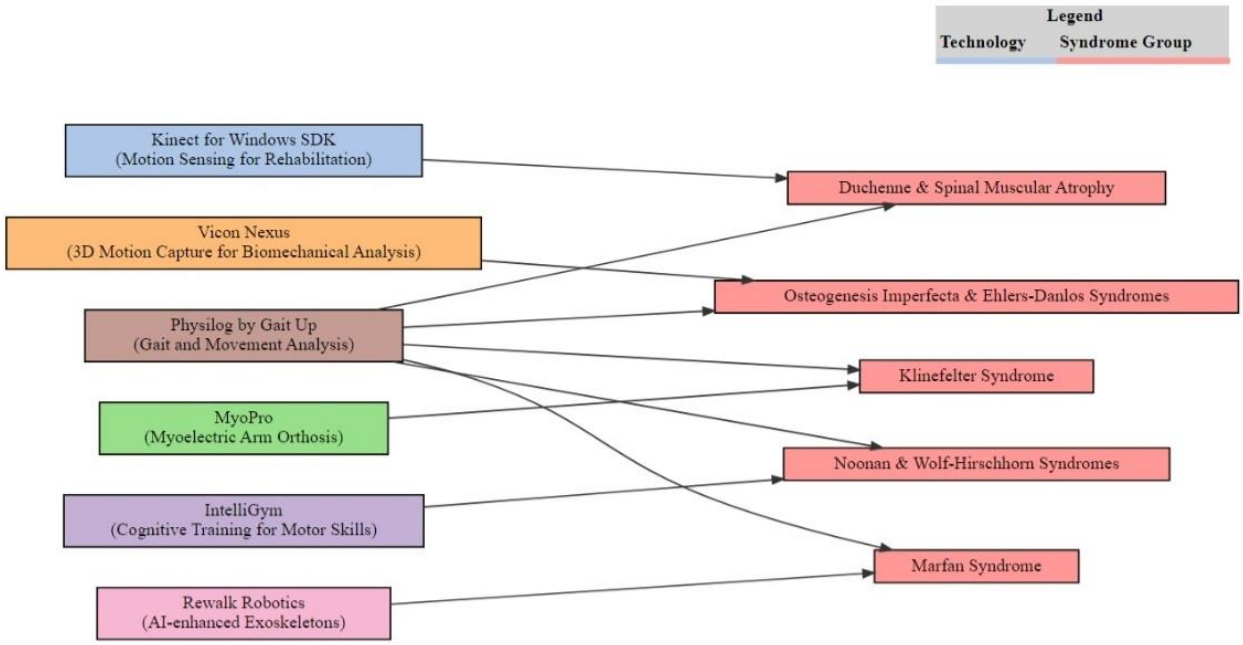


Addressing Physical Health and Mobility

Integrating AI and ML into therapeutic approaches for genetic syndromes necessitates the utilization of AI/ML-powered software solutions in addition to theoretical frameworks. The technologies provide sophisticated, tailored management solutions for the specific physical health and mobility issues linked to these syndromes. The Kinect for Windows SDK is a valuable tool for rehabilitation that utilizes motion sensing technology [60-62]. It could be beneficial for conditions like Duchenne

Muscular Dystrophy and Spinal Muscular Atrophy, which involve varying levels of muscle strength and control. The software, equipped with machine learning algorithms, monitors, and analyzes individuals' movements in physical therapy sessions [63, 64]. It offers real-time feedback to therapists and patients, allowing for precise adjustments to exercises for optimal effectiveness. The Vicon Nexus software, when used with 3D motion capture systems, provides accurate tracking of biomechanical data. Vicon Nexus aids in the comprehensive analysis of movement patterns [65] for conditions such as Osteogenesis Imperfecta [66] and Ehlers-Danlos Syndromes [67], focusing on joint health. This allows for the identification of stressors and areas for enhancement to tailor rehabilitation strategies accordingly. MyoPro is a myoelectric arm orthosis that utilizes artificial intelligence to improve arm and hand mobility in individuals with neurological disorders and muscle weakness [68, 69], those with Klinefelter Syndrome could benefit from such software. MyoPro helps users by interpreting electromyographic signals from the muscle [70], facilitating natural arm movement to enhance independence and quality of life. IntelliGym provides a distinctive cognitive training platform tailored for enhancing cognitive and motor skills development [71, 72], which could offer a novel solution for children with Noonan Syndrome and Wolf-Hirschhorn Syndrome. The software utilizes AI to customize training programs that improve cognitive functions, which in turn affect physical coordination and motor skills development by providing cognitive-behavioral feedback mechanisms [73]. Rewalk Robotics offers AI-enhanced exoskeletons designed for individuals facing severe mobility limitations [74]. Conditions like Marfan Syndrome and EDS may compromise musculoskeletal integrity. Rewalk's systems provide enhanced mobility and independence by adjusting device assistance based on the user's unique gait patterns and requirements through AI algorithms [75, 76]. The Physilog software by Gait Up examines gait and movement, using artificial intelligence to offer in-depth insights into the locomotor patterns of individuals [77]. This software facilitates targeted interventions for syndromes impacting musculoskeletal health to enhance mobility and physical safety by improving gait and reducing the risk of falls. Implementing AI/ML-driven software solutions provides a comprehensive strategy for managing genetic syndromes, delivering tailored care to meet the diverse needs of individuals impacted by these conditions. Through precise data analysis and adaptive technologies, healthcare providers can enhance rehabilitation effectiveness, support mobility, and improve the quality of life for individuals with genetic musculoskeletal syndromes. This represents the fusion of technology and personalized medicine in today's therapeutic environment as shown in Figure 3.

Figure 3 The diagram provides a focused overview of AI and ML technologies designed to improve therapeutic strategies for genetic syndromes. It categorizes conditions based on their primary physical challenges and connects them to specific technological interventions to enhance treatment outcomes.



Integrating Generative AI in Pediatric Care

The advent of generative AI models has introduced transformative possibilities in pediatric care, particularly in the management of genetic syndromes. These models, exemplified by advanced language processors like ChatGPT, are catalyzing changes in patient education, family support, and physician training, thereby enhancing the quality and efficacy of pediatric healthcare.

Enhancing Patient Education Through Generative Artificial Intelligence

Patient education is crucial in pediatric care, especially when dealing with complex genetic syndromes. Generative AI models can simplify and personalize medical information, making it more accessible to patients and their families. Walton et al. (2023) evaluated ChatGPT's effectiveness as an agent for providing genetic education [78]. They found that it could effectively answer questions related to genetics, offering clear and understandable explanations tailored to the user's level of comprehension [78]. This capability empowers patients and families, facilitating informed decision-making and adherence to treatment plans.

Similarly, Wei et al. (2023) assessed ChatGPT's performance in providing treatment recommendations for pediatric diseases [79]. The study demonstrated that ChatGPT could generate treatment suggestions consistent with established guidelines for common pediatric conditions. While limitations exist in handling rare or complex diseases, the potential of generative AI to support initial patient education and guide patients toward seeking professional medical advice is significant [79].

Supporting Family Engagement and Emotional Well-being

Family support is integral to pediatric care, particularly when managing genetic syndromes that impact not just the patient but the entire family unit. Generative AI models can facilitate better communication and provide emotional support by offering consistent, empathetic, and understandable information. Zampatti et al. (2024) explored ChatGPT's impact on rare disorder management and highlighted its potential to simplify the evaluation of familial history and aid in the detection of familial genetic disorders [80]. By providing accessible information, generative AI helps reduce anxiety and empowers families to participate actively in the care process [80].

Moreover, generative AI can offer emotional support by engaging in empathetic dialogues, helping families cope with the challenges associated with genetic syndromes. While AI cannot replace human empathy, it serves as an additional resource for support and information.

Advancing Physician Training and Continuing Education

Generative AI models are transforming physician training by providing advanced educational resources and diagnostic support. Waikel et al. (2024) investigated the use of images created using generative AI to enhance the recognition of genetic conditions [81]. Their study demonstrated that medical professionals who learned with AI-generated images showed improved recognition of certain genetic syndromes [81]. This suggests that generative AI can produce high-quality educational materials, such as realistic images and simulations, augmenting traditional learning resources and improving diagnostic accuracy.

Additionally, Vilhekar and Rawekar (2024) discussed the broader applications of AI in genetics, emphasizing how AI models can aid in interpreting complex genetic data [82]. By simulating patient cases and providing instant feedback, generative AI supports the development of diagnostic skills and promotes continuous learning among physicians [82]. This is particularly valuable in pediatrics, where early and accurate diagnosis can significantly impact treatment outcomes.

Revolutionizing Personalized Medicine and Treatment Strategies

Generative AI plays a pivotal role in advancing personalized medicine. Ghebrehiwet et al. (2024) conducted a systematic review highlighting how generative AI is revolutionizing personalized medicine by analyzing large datasets to identify patterns and generate new hypotheses [83]. In pediatric care, this translates to more accurate diagnoses and personalized treatment plans tailored to the individual genetic profiles of patients with genetic syndromes [83]. By facilitating a deeper understanding of genetic conditions at the molecular level, AI supports the development of targeted therapies and precision medicine approaches.

Ethical, Legal, and Social Implications

Within the fields of pediatric healthcare and education, the ethical, legal, and social implications of implementing AI and ML technologies are crucial, especially in relation to genetic syndromes [84-89]. The complex challenges presented by various genetic conditions highlight the importance of employing sensitive and patient-centered approaches when utilizing advanced technologies [90]. AI-driven genomic

sequencing and analysis tools, such as Google's DeepVariant, have significantly enhanced the accuracy of identifying genetic variations, providing valuable insights into personalized medicine [1]. AI and ML contribute to adaptive educational strategies through platforms like DreamBox Learning and Gooroo, along with emotional and social development supports such as Affectiva [53] and Osmo [54], showcasing technology's potential to address the individualized needs of children impacted by these syndromes. Furthermore, advancements in tailored physical support are showcased through AI-enhanced interventions utilizing Kinect for Windows SDK [91], Vicon Nexus [92], and Rewalk Robotics [93]. The implementation of these technologies brings up important ethical issues related to data privacy, algorithmic transparency, and fair access to AI-driven interventions. It is crucial to prioritize the security of sensitive genetic information and uphold the integrity of AI algorithms to build trust and promote responsible technology usage. Legal frameworks and guidelines, like those suggested by the Trustworthy AI initiative and compliance with HIPAA standards [94, 95], are essential in influencing the ethical implementation of AI and ML in pediatrics. Social considerations, especially in terms of accessibility and equity, require careful attention to ensure that AI and ML technologies benefit all children, irrespective of socioeconomic status or geographic location. It is crucial to strive for fair access to these advancements to reduce inequalities in healthcare and educational results for children with genetic syndromes. When considering the ethical implications of AI and ML in pediatric care and education, it is crucial to strike a balance between technological progress and ethical, legal, and social responsibilities. The strategy improves care and educational support for children with genetic syndromes. It ensures the ethical and equitable integration of AI and ML into pediatric practices for the benefit of the children.

Future perspectives

The transformative potential of generative AI in pediatric care is evident, but realizing this potential requires addressing current limitations through collaborative efforts. Enhancing data quality, developing ethical guidelines, promoting interdisciplinary collaboration, and providing education and training for healthcare professionals are crucial steps toward successful integration.

CONCLUSION

The review thoroughly investigates the potential impact of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning (ML) in pediatric healthcare and education, with a focus on genetic syndromes. Exploring disorders like Cri-du-Chat Syndrome, Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy, and Phelan-McDermid Syndrome highlights the significance of AI and ML in improving diagnostic accuracy, tailoring treatment approaches, and transforming educational methods. This article provides a thorough examination of how AI and ML are utilized in paediatrics, offering potential advancements in care for children with genetic syndromes and paving the way for precision medicine and adaptive learning environments. This review emphasizes the significance of incorporating AI and ML into pediatric practices by analyzing advanced technologies like Google AI’s DeepVariant for genomic analysis and AI-driven platforms such as DreamBox Learning for adaptive education. These technologies help enhance comprehension of genetic disorders, allowing

for personalized interventions customized to each child's specific requirements. It also contributes to the discussion on promoting fair access to AI and ML in pediatric environments by examining the ethical, legal, and social considerations. It also emphasizes the importance of protecting data privacy and ensuring transparency in algorithms. The incorporation of AI and ML technologies in the management of pediatric genetic syndromes is a significant step towards providing personalized, efficient, and empathetic care. It is crucial to further investigate the possibilities, address the obstacles, and take advantage of the opportunities presented by AI and ML in pediatric healthcare and education during this technological revolution.

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مستقبل الرعاية الطبية للاطفال: الذكاء الاصطناعي و التعلم الالي كمحفزات لتغيير طريقة التعامل مع الامراض الوراثية

لمى غنيم[1]، احمد سعد عبدالباري علي اغا[2]، علي الصميدعي[3]، طلال ابورجيع[2]

[1] كلية العلوم التربوية، قسم الارشاد والتربية الخاصة، الجامعة الاردنية، عمان، الأردن

[2] كلية الصيدلة، قسم العلوم الصيدلانية، الجامعة الأردنية. عمان، الأردن

[3] كلية الصيدلة، قسم العلوم الصيدلانية، جامعة عمان الاهلية، عمان، الاردن.

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الملخص

تهدف هذه المقالة لتسليط الضوء على التأثير المتزايد للذكاء الاصطناعي والتعلّم الآلي على مستقبل الرعاية الصحية والتعليم للأطفال الذين يعانون من الاضطرابات الوراثية. لقد كشف التطورالتكنولوجي عن إمكانيات هامة في تشخيص وعلاج ودعم الأطفال الذين يعانون من حالات وراثية معقدة مثل متلازمة مواء القطط ومرض ضمور العضلات الدوشيني، ومتلازمة فيلان–مكديرميد. تظهر آلية الجينوم المدعمة بالذكاء الاصطناعي والمنصات التعليمية الخطوات المتسارعة نحو تطوير الطب الفردي وبيئات التعلم المتكيفة التي يتم تخصيصها وفقًا لمتطلبات كل طفل على حدة. تقدم هذه المقالة دراسة شاملة للحالة الراهنة والتطورات المستقبلية المحتملة للذكاء الاصطناعي والتعلّم الآلي في علم الجينات الوراثية لدى الاطفال، و تركزعلى التقدم الحاصل في دقة التشخيص والنهج العلاجية الفردية والأساليب التعليمية المصممة للاطفال خصيصًا. كما تناقش المقالة الآثار الأخلاقية والقانونية والاجتماعية لتطبيق هذه التكنولوجيات، مع التأكيد على أهمية الوصول العادل وخصوصية البيانات وشفافية الخوارزميات. توفر المراجعة تحليلاً مفصلاً لكيفية تحسين هذه التقنيات لجودة الرعاية والنتائج التعليمية للأطفال الذين يعانون من الاضطرابات الوراثية، مما يؤدي إلى تأثير جذري على طرق معالجة الاطفال

الكلمات الدالة: الامراض الوراثية عند الاطفال، الذكاء الاصطناعي في الرعاية الصحية، التعلم الالي في التربية الخاصة، الطب الفردي، المعايير الاخلاقية للذكاء الاصطناعي.