**Defense Health Agency (DHA) Clinical Communities Speaker Series**

**Healthcare Innovation and Readiness: Empowering Change and Resilience in Global Care Delivery**

**2025 SEP CCSS S01: Adopting and Expanding Ethical Principles for Generative Artificial Intelligence from Military to Healthcare**

**Resource List**

Ensuring Useful Adoption of Generative Artificial Intelligence in Healthcare (2024) examines how generative AI (GenAI), such as GPT-type models, can add value to health systems. Unlike traditional AI, typically designed for specific clinical tasks and closely managed, GenAI models are broadly trained and less transparent. The article discusses the challenges of deploying GenAI top-down, where its unclear meaning and oversight limit value, and conversely highlight the benefits when adoption is grassroots, user-driven within health systems. For military healthcare providers, this points to the importance of building organizational cultures that integrate GenAI thoughtfully from pilot, bottom-up use cases to governance and oversight rather than imposing large-scale AI deployment without contextual adaptation.

VHA Aligns with Leading Health Care Organizations to Ensure Trustworthy Use of AI (2024) details how the VA health system (VHA) has aligned with over 28 prominent healthcare providers and payers to adopt voluntary, trustworthy AI principles. This move follows Executive Order 14110 “Safe, Secure, and Trustworthy Development and Use of AI” and includes steps like building the VA’s own Trustworthy AI Framework, conducting AI Tech Sprints to address worker burnout, and piloting oversight bodies such as the AI Oversight Committee (AIOC) and AI Institutional Review Board (IRB). These efforts ensure that AI deployed in VA healthcare maintains transparency, equity, privacy, safety, and accountability. For military healthcare audiences, this framework illustrates how large-scale, ethically grounded AI and governance structures can be implemented to safeguard patient care.

Generative Artificial Intelligence Use in Healthcare: Opportunities for Clinical Excellence and Administrative Efficiency (2024) reviews versatile applications of generative AI (GenAI) across clinical and administrative domains. Clinically, GenAI can help craft individualized treatment plans, analyze images, manage nursing workflows, predict patient risk, and enhance surgical outcomes with real-time feedback. Administratively, its power to auto-generate documentation, streamline workflows, and provide synthetic data for research can reduce clinician burden and accelerate innovation. For military healthcare providers, this underscores the potential dual benefit of GenAI improving direct patient outcomes (through personalized care and surgical support) and easing administrative workload, allowing clinicians to devote more time to patient care in often resource-constrained and high-demand environments.

Ethical and Legal Considerations in Healthcare AI: Innovation and Policy for Safe and Fair Use (2025) reviews the transformative impact of artificial intelligence (AI) within healthcare, ranging from enhanced diagnostics and personalized treatment to advances in surgical precision, and emphasizes that these benefits come with critical ethical and legal challenges. The article outlines essential ethical principles such as autonomy, beneficence, non-maleficence, justice, transparency, and accountability, which must guide AI driven decision making. The article explores concerns involving data privacy and security, liability for AI driven errors, regulatory approval processes, intellectual property rights, and the complexities of cross border regulations. To apply AI's potential in healthcare responsibly, the article stresses the importance of multidisciplinary collaboration among technologists, clinicians, legal experts, and policymakers. Harmonizing policies globally through adaptable frameworks is crucial, as is engaging the public to build trust in AI deployment.

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