

**WILL THE WIDESPEAD USE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE
DEGRADE HUMAN INTELLIDENCE?**

P. Myrutenko

Institute of Energy Saving and Energy Management,

National Technical University of Ukraine “Igor Sikorsky Kyiv Polytechnic Institute”

There are many new possibilities of artificial intelligence that are designed to be used as part of the Internet of things. One of the examples may be the

treatment and diagnostics in medicine. I believe that developed knowledge is not artificial, but real. Artificial intelligence is developed using increasingly complex programs and applications.

One of the most important features of artificial and “natural” intelligence systems is the ability to self-learn. In image recognition systems, in addition to the initial training of initially installed dictionaries and symbol tables, there is also a process of correcting recognition errors, which is also remembered and becomes part of their “life experience”. This is very similar to training. Truly, the opportunities for stimulation here are severely limited.

The received knowledge is used by people to support decision-making. Automatic performance tuning is also performed using artificial intelligence.

Since the level of complexity of technology develops knowledge, a more realistic problem can arise when people “stop thinking” at some moment... An example is the impact of the industrial revolution on human health. About two centuries ago, most of the work was done by people using rudimentary technology. In principle, the work required hard physical labor. People used muscle strength to produce goods and provide services. At the same time, the industrial revolution has developed machines that have made tasks faster and more efficient, the roles of people have shifted from the means of production to supporting the means of production and performing tasks by machines. A common example is the early assembly line. The reduced need for muscle energy has significantly changed the level of physical fitness among the workforce. Over time, more and more people with excellent physical fitness were excluded from physical work, because it was not necessary. This led to the fact that about two-thirds of adult Americans were considered overweight, and about 34% were considered obese.

Since the knowledge was gained by the machine, and machines were taught to perform tasks previously performed by humans, the skills of critical thinking deteriorate and become “flabby”. The time has come for public health system, when the answer to this question becomes urgent. The medical devices are equipped with more and more possibilities of artificial intelligence.

For example, the medical center in Sinai uses a special system that analyzes the condition of the heart and speaks about the possibility of heart attacks before they occur. The latest developments on intelligent devices make it possible to distinguish vital-essential drugs from counterfeit tablets.

Perhaps the most interesting aspect of smart medical technologies is the use of robotic assistants on the operation, which can not only transfer the necessary tools to the doctor, but also learn about the doctor's preferences.

In my opinion, something has to be done with this situation. Clinical engineers and BMET already have to redesign their work around the flow of digital knowledge. It is important to clearly understand, through digital knowledge, what has been introduced into new medical technologies, and to determine what role it plays in treating patients and managing medical devices.

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