

# What AI Tools Help with Mental Health? A Professional and Academic Review

Rasit Dinc

*Rasit Dinc Digital Health & AI Research*

Published: October 8, 2023 | AI Diagnostics

DOI: [10.5281/zenodo.17997349](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.17997349)

---

## Abstract

The integration of Artificial Intelligence AI into mental healthcare represents a paradigm shift, offering scalable, accessible, and personalized support to ...

The integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) into mental healthcare represents a paradigm shift, offering scalable, accessible, and personalized support to a global population. From diagnostic tools to therapeutic chatbots, AI is rapidly transforming the landscape of digital health. This review examines the most promising AI tools and their evidence-based applications in mental health, targeting professionals and the general public.

## The Core Applications of AI in Mental Health

AI's utility in mental health can be broadly categorized into five key areas, as highlighted by recent academic reviews [1]:

- 1. Screening and Early Detection:** Machine learning models analyze vast datasets—including electronic health records, social media activity, and speech patterns—to identify individuals at high risk for conditions like depression, anxiety, or psychosis, often before symptoms become clinically severe [2]. This predictive modeling is crucial for early intervention.
- 2. Therapeutic Support (Conversational Agents):** AI-driven chatbots (CAs) are the most visible application. These tools provide immediate, text-based support, often employing techniques derived from Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT). Recent randomized controlled trials (RCTs) have demonstrated the effectiveness of fully generative AI therapy chatbots in reducing clinical-level mental health symptoms, such as anxiety and depression [3] [4].
- 3. Monitoring and Relapse Prevention:** AI algorithms continuously monitor patient data from wearable devices or self-reported metrics to detect subtle changes in mood, sleep, or activity that may signal an impending relapse, allowing for proactive clinical intervention.
- 4. Clinical Decision Support:** AI assists human therapists by processing complex patient data, suggesting personalized treatment pathways, and helping to manage large caseloads, thereby improving clinical efficiency [5].
- 5. Prevention and Wellness:** AI tools are used in wellness apps to promote mindfulness, track

mood, and offer personalized coping strategies to the general public.

## **Evidence-Based Effectiveness: The Rise of Conversational Agents**

---

The most significant body of evidence currently surrounds AI-driven conversational agents. These tools offer a unique advantage: **unlimited availability** and **anonymity**, which can lower the barrier to entry for individuals hesitant to seek traditional therapy. A systematic review and meta-analysis on AI-based CAs found that they are effective in improving mental health outcomes, particularly for young people [6]. The success of these agents is attributed to their ability to deliver structured, evidence-based interventions in a highly engaging format.

| AI Tool Application | Mechanism of Action | Evidence Base | | :--- | :--- | :--- | | **Conversational Agents (Chatbots)** | Delivers CBT-based techniques, mood tracking, and psychoeducation. | Multiple RCTs and systematic reviews show efficacy in reducing symptoms of anxiety and depression [3] [4] [6]. | | **Predictive Modeling** | Analyzes linguistic, behavioral, and physiological data to forecast risk. | Used for early detection of conditions like psychosis and suicide risk [2]. |

## **Ethical Considerations and the Path Forward**

---

While the potential of AI in mental health is immense, it is not without its challenges. Concerns regarding data privacy, algorithmic bias, and the lack of human empathy in therapeutic interactions remain central to the debate [7]. A Stanford study cautioned that AI therapy chatbots may not only lack the effectiveness of human therapists but could also inadvertently contribute to harmful stigma [8].

The consensus is that AI should function as an **augmentative tool**, not a replacement for human care. It excels at tasks requiring data processing and scalable delivery of low-intensity interventions. The future lies in a hybrid model where AI supports and extends the reach of qualified mental health professionals.

For more in-depth analysis on the ethical and technological complexities of integrating AI into clinical practice, the resources at [www.rasitdinc.com] (www.rasitdinc.com) provide expert commentary and professional insight into the future of digital health.

\*\*

## **References**

---

[1] Ni, Y., & Jia, F. (2025). *A Scoping Review of AI-Driven Digital Interventions in Mental Health Care: Mapping Applications Across Screening, Support, Monitoring, Prevention, and Clinical*. *Healthcare*, 13(10), 1205. [<https://www.mdpi.com/2227-9032/13/10/1205>] [2] Olawade, D. B., Wada, O. Z., & Odetayo, A. (2024). *Enhancing mental health with Artificial Intelligence: Current trends and future prospects*. *Journal of Public Health and Epidemiology*.

[<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2949916X24000525>]  
(<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2949916X24000525>) [3]  
Heinz, M. V., et al. (2025). Randomized Trial of a Generative AI Chatbot for Mental Health Symptoms. NEJM AI.  
[<https://ai.nejm.org/doi/full/10.1056/AIo2400802>]  
(<https://ai.nejm.org/doi/full/10.1056/AIo2400802>) [4] Dartmouth News.  
(2025, March 27). First Therapy Chatbot Trial Yields Mental Health Benefits.  
[<https://home.dartmouth.edu/news/2025/03/first-therapy-chatbot-trial-yields-mental-health-benefits>] (<https://home.dartmouth.edu/news/2025/03/first-therapy-chatbot-trial-yields-mental-health-benefits>) [5] Dehbozorgi, R., et al. (2025). The application of artificial intelligence in the field of mental health: a systematic review. BMC Psychiatry, 25(1), 1-18.  
[<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1186/s12888-025-06483-2>]  
(<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1186/s12888-025-06483-2>) [6] Feng, Y., et al. (2025). Effectiveness of AI-Driven Conversational Agents in Improving Mental Health Among Young People: Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis. Journal of Medical Internet Research. [<https://www.jmir.org/2025/1/e69639/>] (<https://www.jmir.org/2025/1/e69639/>) [7] APA. (2024, November 21). Artificial intelligence in mental health care. American Psychological Association. [<https://www.apa.org/practice/artificial-intelligence-mental-health-care>] (<https://www.apa.org/practice/artificial-intelligence-mental-health-care>) [8] Stanford HAI. (2025, June 11). Exploring the Dangers of AI in Mental Health Care\*. [<https://hai.stanford.edu/news/exploring-the-dangers-of-ai-in-mental-health-care>] (<https://hai.stanford.edu/news/exploring-the-dangers-of-ai-in-mental-health-care>)

---