

# What Are the Alert Fatigue Concerns with Clinical AI?

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## Abstract

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# What Are the Alert Fatigue Concerns with Clinical AI?

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## Introduction

Artificial intelligence (AI) is rapidly transforming the healthcare landscape, with clinical AI applications promising to revolutionize everything from diagnostics to personalized medicine. One of the most promising areas for AI integration is in Clinical Decision Support Systems (CDSSs), which are designed to assist healthcare professionals in making informed decisions. However, as with any new technology, the integration of AI into clinical workflows raises new challenges. One of the most significant of these is the potential for AI to exacerbate “alert fatigue,” a well-documented problem in healthcare that can have serious consequences for patient safety. This article explores the concerns surrounding alert fatigue in the age of clinical AI, and discusses the innovative solutions being developed to address this critical issue.

## The Pervasive Problem of Alert Fatigue

Alert fatigue is a state of mental and operational exhaustion caused by an overwhelming number of alerts, many of which are low-priority, false positives, or clinically irrelevant. In the fast-paced environment of a hospital or clinic, healthcare professionals are bombarded with a constant stream of notifications from various medical devices and electronic health record (EHR) systems. These alerts, while well-intentioned, can become a significant source of distraction and frustration. As a result, clinicians may become desensitized to the alerts and begin to override or ignore them, a phenomenon that occurs with up to 96% of alerts [1]. This can lead to missed critical warnings, delayed diagnoses, and medication errors, ultimately compromising patient safety.

## Clinical AI: A Double-Edged Sword

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The integration of AI into CDSSs has the potential to both alleviate and aggravate the problem of alert fatigue. On one hand, AI algorithms can analyze vast amounts of patient data to identify subtle patterns and predict adverse events with greater accuracy than traditional rule-based systems. This can lead to more timely and relevant alerts, helping clinicians to intervene before a patient's condition deteriorates. For example, AI-powered systems can predict which patients are at high risk for sepsis or acute kidney injury, allowing for earlier and more targeted interventions.

On the other hand, the very power of AI to detect a wider range of potential problems can also lead to an explosion in the number of alerts. Without careful design and implementation, AI-driven CDSSs can generate a new deluge of notifications, overwhelming clinicians and leading to a new wave of alert fatigue. This is a significant concern, as the promise of AI in healthcare can only be realized if clinicians are able to effectively manage and respond to the information it provides.

## AI-Powered Solutions for a Smarter Approach to Alerts

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Fortunately, researchers and developers are actively working on AI-powered solutions to mitigate the risk of alert fatigue. These solutions aim to create a more intelligent and context-aware approach to clinical alerts, ensuring that clinicians receive the right information at the right time. Some of the key strategies being explored include:

**Smarter, Context-Aware Alerts:** *Instead of relying on simple thresholds, AI algorithms can analyze a patient's entire clinical context, including their medical history, current medications, and real-time physiological data, to determine the true urgency and relevance of an alert. This can help to filter out the noise and ensure that clinicians are only notified of clinically significant events [2].*

**Predictive Modeling and Risk Stratification:** AI can be used to develop predictive models that identify patients who are most at risk for specific conditions or adverse events. This allows for a more proactive and targeted approach to care, where interventions can be initiated before a problem becomes critical. By focusing on high-risk patients, AI can help to reduce the overall number of alerts while improving patient outcomes.

**AI-Driven Triage and Escalation:** *AI-powered triage systems can help to prioritize alerts based on their clinical urgency, ensuring that the most critical notifications are brought to the attention of the appropriate clinician in a timely manner. This can help to streamline workflows and reduce the cognitive burden on healthcare professionals [3].*

**Explainable AI (XAI):** To build trust and encourage adoption, it is essential that clinicians understand the reasoning behind an AI-generated alert. Explainable AI (XAI) techniques can provide transparent and interpretable explanations for AI-driven recommendations, allowing clinicians to assess the validity of an alert and make more informed decisions.

## The Indispensable Role of Human Oversight

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While AI has the potential to revolutionize clinical decision support, it is

crucial to remember that it is a tool to augment, not replace, human expertise. Clinical judgment, experience, and the ability to understand the nuances of a patient's individual circumstances remain indispensable. The most effective clinical AI systems will be those that are designed to work in collaboration with healthcare professionals, providing them with the information and insights they need to deliver the best possible care. As such, human oversight and the ability for clinicians to override AI-generated recommendations are essential safeguards against automation bias and unforeseen errors.

## **Conclusion**

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Alert fatigue is a serious and persistent problem in healthcare, and the rapid integration of clinical AI presents both new challenges and exciting opportunities. While the potential for AI to exacerbate alert fatigue is a valid concern, the development of smarter, context-aware, and predictive AI-powered solutions offers a promising path forward. By focusing on a collaborative approach that combines the power of AI with the expertise of human clinicians, we can harness the full potential of clinical AI to improve patient safety and outcomes, while mitigating the risks of alert fatigue. The future of clinical decision support lies in a synergistic partnership between human and artificial intelligence, working together to create a safer and more effective healthcare system for all.