



# Human–AI interaction and collaboration in radiology: from conceptual frameworks to responsible implementation

**Burak Kocak**<sup>1</sup>  
**Renato Cuocolo**<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Basaksehir Cam and Sakura City Hospital,  
Department of Radiology, Istanbul, Türkiye

<sup>2</sup>Department of Medicine, Surgery and Dentistry,  
University of Salerno, Baronissi, Italy

Artificial intelligence (AI) is entering routine radiology practice, but most studies evaluate algorithms in isolation rather than their interaction with radiologists in clinical workflows. This narrative review summarizes current knowledge on human–AI interaction in radiology and highlights practical risks and opportunities for clinical teams. First, simple conceptual models of human–AI collaboration are described, such as diagnostic complementarity, which explain when radiologists and AI can achieve synergistic performance exceeding that of either alone. Then, AI tool integration strategies along the imaging pathway are reviewed, from acquisition and triage to interpretation, reporting, and teaching, outlining common interaction models and physician-in-the-loop workflows. Cognitive and professional effects of AI integration are also discussed, including automation bias, algorithmic aversion, deskillining, workload management, and burnout, with specific vulnerabilities for trainees. Furthermore, key elements of responsible implementation are summarized, such as liability and oversight implications, continuous monitoring for performance drift, usable explanations, basic AI literacy, and co-design with radiology teams. Finally, emerging systems are introduced, including vision–language models and adaptive learning loops. This review aims to provide a clear and accessible overview to help the radiology community recognize where human–AI collaboration can add value, where it can cause harm, and which questions future studies must address.

## KEYWORDS

Diagnostic imaging, artificial intelligence, human–AI interaction, clinical decision support, radiology workflow, responsible artificial intelligence, medical ethics

**A**rtificial intelligence (AI), defined as the development of methods enabling machines to perform tasks that historically required human intelligence, is considered a revolutionary development in healthcare, particularly in diagnostic imaging, and has the potential to transform the medical imaging profession.<sup>1–3</sup> Early perspectives on AI adoption in radiology were often characterized by automation anxiety, driven by impressive demonstrations of algorithmic performance that led some to speculate about the potential substitution of human practitioners.<sup>4,5</sup> However, this narrative has matured, and a strong argument has emerged that AI's role is not to supplant human expertise but rather to function in a human–AI symbiosis as a cognitive partner.<sup>6,7</sup>

The prevailing professional viewpoint is that AI should serve as a complementary assistive tool, augmenting human intelligence in the diagnostic process.<sup>5,7–9</sup> The imaging workforce, including both radiologists and radiation technologists, demonstrates generally positive reception and optimism regarding the potential of AI.<sup>10–13</sup> This favorable outlook is motivated by the expected advantages of AI, including improved efficiency, reduced workload, and optimized management of clinical practice.<sup>14–16</sup> The primary goal is to establish a predominantly assistive and collaborative symbiotic relationship between humans and AI systems, yielding collective performance that exceeds what either could achieve alone.<sup>6</sup> Realizing these clinical benefits requires the imaging workforce to adapt to and actively collaborate with such systems.

**Corresponding author:** Burak Kocak

E-mail: [drburakkocak@gmail.com](mailto:drburakkocak@gmail.com)

Received 29 September 2025; revision requested 21 December 2025; accepted 11 January 2026.



Epub: 26.01.2026



DOI: [10.4274/dir.2026.263780](https://doi.org/10.4274/dir.2026.263780)

This narrative review first investigates the conceptual frameworks guiding effective human–AI collaboration, followed by an examination of the practical dynamics of integrating AI into clinical radiology workflows. Subsequently, it considers the resulting cognitive and professional impacts, details the required governance and ethical safeguards, and concludes by exploring emerging technological trajectories and proposing directions for future research.

This narrative review is based on targeted, topic-driven searches of the literature, complemented by expert knowledge and reference chaining (backward and forward), and is not designed to follow a formal systematic search strategy.

### Conceptual frameworks for human–AI collaboration

The strategic adoption of AI systems in medical imaging relies on established conceptual models that clarify the optimal nature of human–AI cooperation. The key concepts used to describe human–AI interaction and collaboration in this review are summarized in Table 1.

The foundational principle guiding this interaction is diagnostic complementarity.<sup>17</sup> This concept posits that combining two distinct interpretive agents, the human radiologist and the AI system, results in an overall diagnostic performance superior to that of either component acting alone. Importantly,

complementarity does not imply continuous or unstructured decision fusion; rather, it reflects the effective alignment of distinct strengths through clearly defined roles within the diagnostic workflow. This synergy, often described as human–AI symbiosis, stems from inherent differences in strengths and vulnerabilities.<sup>6</sup> AI systems, particularly those using advanced algorithms such as neural networks, can identify subtle patterns and anomalies in medical images, efficiently perform repetitive, high-volume tasks at scale, and dramatically speed up the process of image interpretation.<sup>18,19</sup> Conversely, human radiologists provide critical clinical context, common sense, intuition, and medical judgment, which are essential for synthesizing findings into meaningful patient care narratives.<sup>20–25</sup> Because the errors made by human readers (often perceptual or related to fatigue or distraction) and those made by AI systems (often related to generalization or contextual limitations) only partially overlap,<sup>6,17</sup> well-structured role separation may allow each to compensate for the other's limitations, whereas poorly specified interaction can undermine this advantage.<sup>26,27</sup>

AI is implemented across a spectrum of involvement, ranging from low-autonomy augmentative systems,<sup>28</sup> which often use a physician-in-the-loop model,<sup>29</sup> to highly autonomous systems that operate with limited direct human oversight.<sup>28</sup> In this paper, the term “physician-in-the-loop” is used to

emphasize the radiologist's diagnostic liability; however, this role exists within a broader human-in-the-loop ecosystem in which technologists provide critical upstream functions, such as image acquisition and quality control.

Within this spectrum, AI can function as a decision support tool by marking suspicious areas or supplying confidence scores to assist the radiologist's final determination.<sup>30–32</sup> Alternatively, it can assume the role of an independent second opinion or safety net, flagging potentially overlooked regions to minimize false negatives and ensure quality control.<sup>33–35</sup> Evidence strongly supports that this interaction model can yield measurable performance improvements, demonstrating the value of collaboration over fully autonomous operation. For instance, Lee et al.<sup>36</sup> explored this concept in a retrospective reader study involving 30 radiologists and residents who evaluated 120 chest radiographs (60 containing malignant nodules) in a controlled simulation. They found that a human–AI interaction model can improve performance, although the extent of improvement depends on the quality of the AI system. A conceptual overview of diagnostic complementarity and human–AI team performance is shown in Figure 1.

In mammography screening, different AI workflows are being evaluated to reduce radiologist workload and improve cancer detection.

**Table 1.** Core concepts in human–AI interaction and collaboration in radiology

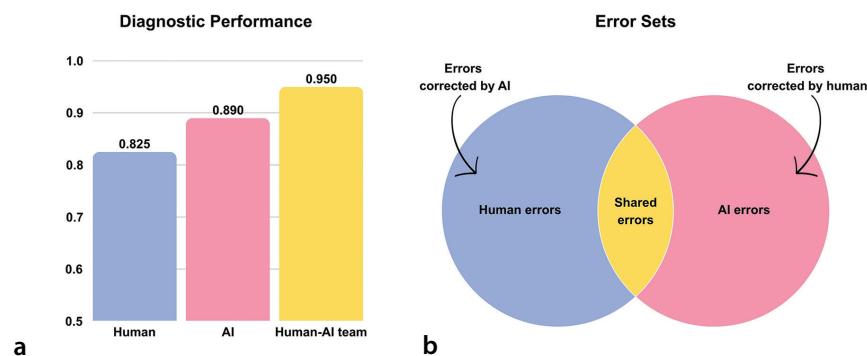
Term	Definition
Human–AI interaction	Observable exchange of information between humans and AI systems during clinical or research tasks.
Human–AI collaboration	Planned sharing of tasks and responsibilities between humans and AI systems within a defined workflow.
Human–AI team performance	Diagnostic performance of the combined human–AI system rather than either component alone.
Diagnostic complementarity	Situation in which human and AI errors only partially overlap, such that their combined decisions are more accurate than either alone.
Human–AI symbiosis	Stable pattern of collaboration in which humans and AI systems adapt to each other's strengths and limitations over time.
Automation bias	Systematic tendency to accept AI suggestions even when they are incorrect.
Algorithmic aversion	Systematic tendency to ignore AI output because of mistrust, inconsistency, or prior negative experience.
Cognitive offloading	Transfer of tasks such as detection, measurement, or retrieval from humans to AI, which reduces effort but may lead to deskilling.
Trust calibration	Alignment between user trust in an AI system and its actual reliability for a given task and population.
Physician-in-the-loop design	Design principle in which imaging professionals retain oversight and final responsibility for decisions to which AI has contributed.
AI: Artificial intelligence.	

One model is the “AI as supporting reader” workflow, proposed by Ng et al.<sup>37</sup> in a large-scale simulation study. The evaluation was based on a retrospective, multisite screening cohort of more than 280,000 mammography examinations from two countries, using multiple vendors, and compared simulated AI-supported workflows with standard human double reading. In this model, the AI acts as the second reader only when it agrees with the first human reader; discordant cases are referred to a second human reader. This simulation indicated that the “AI as supporting reader” workflow could maintain screening performance while substantially reducing the number of cases requiring a second human reading by up to 87%.

A different prospective study evaluated an “AI as additional reader” workflow in mammography screening.<sup>38</sup> This prospective implementation was conducted in routine clinical practice across multiple screening sites and evaluated tens of thousands of screening examinations using a commercially deployed AI system. In this implementation, AI was used as a safety net after standard human double reading was complete. If the two human readers agreed not to recall the patient but the AI flagged the case as suspicious, it was referred to an arbitrator for final review. This prospective study found that the additional reader workflow improved the cancer detection rate by 0.7–1.6 additional cancers per 1,000 women screened, with only a minimal increase in additional recalls. The additional cancers detected were primarily invasive (83.3%) and small in size (47.0% were 10 mm or less).

Radiologists, in a study by Zajac et al.,<sup>39</sup> envisioned triage workflows in which AI could pre-screen cases, for example, by filtering normal radiographs. This would allow senior radiologists to concentrate their efforts more efficiently on challenging cases with positive findings. In this cross-regional qualitative field study, which involved *in situ* observations and interviews with 18 radiologists across nine clinical sites in Denmark and Kenya, participants conceptualized AI-based case distribution as a potential tool to help clear reading backlogs during periods of high workload. The visions articulated by the participating radiologists focused on AI providing actionable support to help them work better or faster, rather than automating their tasks.

In a recent diagnostic study by the Prostate Imaging–Cancer AI Consortium,<sup>40</sup> AI assistance was associated with improved



**Figure 1.** Conceptual model of diagnostic complementarity between radiologists and artificial intelligence (AI). Panel A illustrates that diagnostic performance [e.g., area under the receiver operating characteristic curve (AUC) or sensitivity] can be higher for the human–AI team than for either the radiologist or the AI system alone. Panel B represents the overlap between human and AI error sets; when errors only partially overlap, each can compensate for the other, leading to improved overall performance.

diagnostic accuracy for clinically significant prostate cancer on magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) compared with unassisted readings. The study, which included 61 readers from 53 centers across 17 countries who assessed 360 MRI examinations, found that AI assistance was associated with a statistically significant increase in the area under the receiver operating characteristic curve, from 0.882 to 0.916. At a Prostate Imaging Reporting and Data System threshold of 3 or more, sensitivity improved from 94.3% to 96.8%, and specificity increased from 46.7% to 50.1%. This resulted in three additional true-positive diagnoses and 10 fewer false-positive diagnoses with AI assistance.

Taken together, these studies illustrate both convergent and contrasting approaches to human–AI collaboration that can be organized into a limited number of recurring workflow patterns. Representative workflow architectures for these interaction models are shown in Figure 2, which arranges common diagnostic and screening workflows along a spectrum from low to high AI autonomy. To complement this visual overview, Table 2 presents a workflow-level taxonomy of human–AI collaboration across this autonomy spectrum.

For this partnership to succeed, mutual adaptation is required.<sup>29,41</sup> The AI system must be iteratively optimized to incorporate human feedback, creating closed-loop learning that aligns algorithmic updates with expert judgment. Active learning frameworks operationalize this process by automatically identifying uncertain or informative cases for labeling by radiologists, enabling continuous model refinement while minimizing annotation burden.<sup>29,42,43</sup> Conversely, radiologists must adapt their own practice by developing AI literacy to interpret model out-

puts, recognize failure modes, and calibrate trust according to task and context.<sup>6,44</sup> This bidirectional adaptation fosters appropriate reliance, preventing both overtrust and algorithmic aversion and ensuring that human oversight remains central as systems evolve.

The considerations above can be operationalized as a set of design principles for human–AI collaboration in radiology, as outlined in Table 3.

#### Practical integration and workflow dynamics

Translating complementarity into clinical action requires strategic placement of AI within existing, often fast-paced operational workflows. AI systems interface with radiology at various stages, including image acquisition, triage, worklist prioritization, interpretation, and final reporting.<sup>45–48</sup> The corresponding stages, along with human and AI tasks, are depicted in Figure 3.

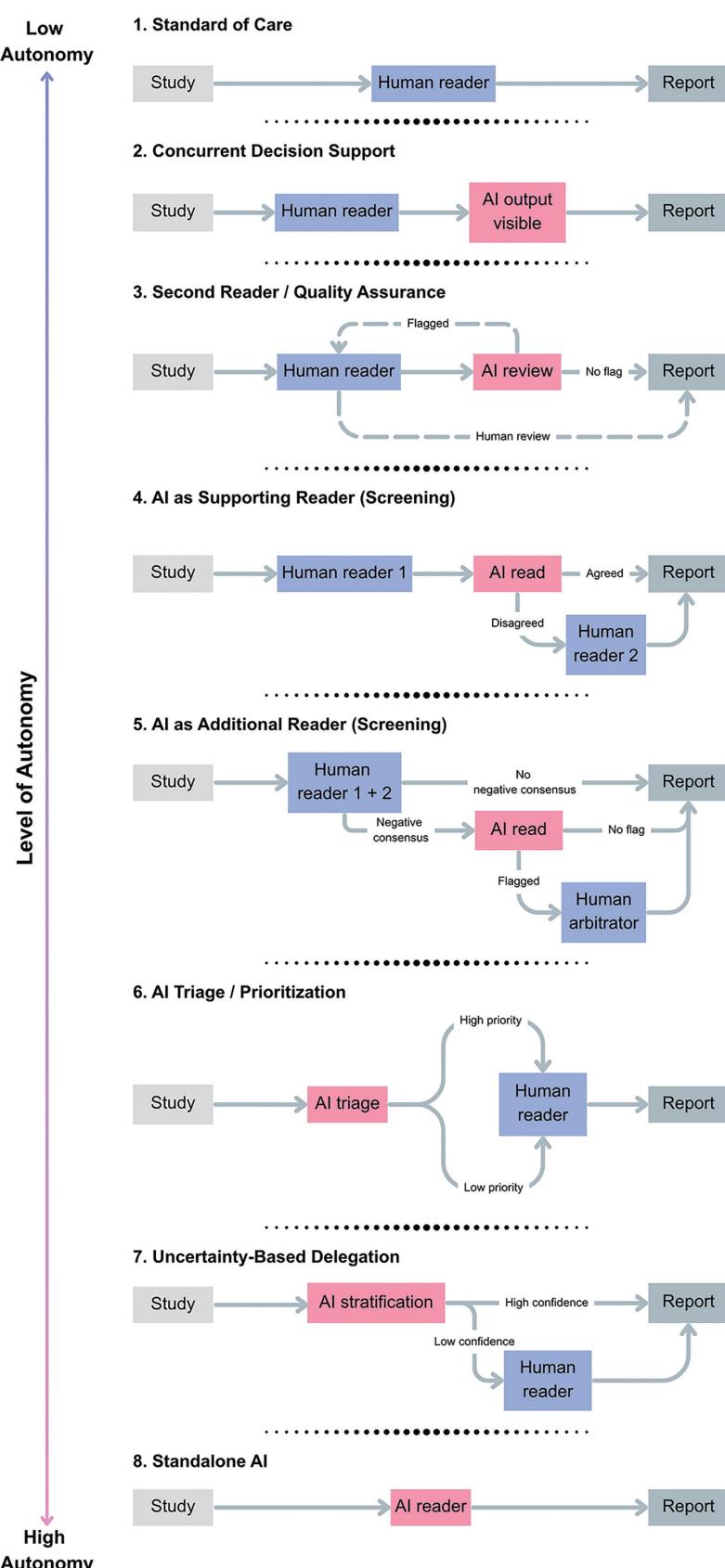
AI can fundamentally affect the selection and prioritization of cases, for example, by providing prioritization cues or alerts through screening incoming studies for time-sensitive or high-suspicion findings, such as intracranial hemorrhage, pulmonary emboli, or pneumothorax.<sup>49–52</sup> This AI-based triage has demonstrated substantial reductions in report turnaround times for critical cases. For example, one simulation showed that AI prioritization reduced the average reporting delay for critical chest radiograph findings from 11.2 to 2.7 days.<sup>53</sup> Similarly, another simulation study found that AI significantly reduced the average report turnaround time for critical chest X-ray findings (e.g., pneumothorax, from 80.1 to 35.6 min), although it also noted that the maximum report turnaround time could increase without specific safeguards.<sup>51</sup> In contrast to

simulations, a real-world clinical deployment found that, for computed tomography pulmonary angiography examinations positive for pulmonary embolism, AI reprioritization significantly shortened the mean report turnaround time, from 59.9 to 47.6 min.<sup>54</sup> Furthermore, based on qualitative field studies, radiologists envision that future AI systems could be configured to route cases by user expertise, for example, by directing studies with positive findings to senior radiologists while filtering normal studies for junior radiologists to verify.<sup>39</sup>

During image interpretation, AI can function as an interactive reporting assistant by automating highly manual tasks.<sup>48</sup> For instance, AI can perform time-consuming measurements or calculations.<sup>55,56</sup> Additionally, AI can expedite the retrieval of historical examinations and automatically compare changes over time, highlighting relevant progression or new developments for the radiologist's attention.<sup>57</sup> Emerging vision–language models promise further assistance, enabling capabilities such as draft report generation and automated summarization of patient imaging history, highlighting key events from prior imaging records.<sup>58,59</sup> Early expert-rated vision–language model systems (e.g., Flamingo-CXR) produced clinically acceptable draft reports under constrained conditions, although rigorous evaluation and guardrails remain essential.<sup>59</sup>

Successful integration requires configurable AI tools to accommodate the varied needs of different clinical sites, local resources, and user expertise.<sup>39,60–62</sup> Interface design must prioritize utility and efficiency, ensuring seamless workflow integration to minimize cognitive disruption.<sup>58,63</sup> Clinicians generally prefer AI to be deployed as tool-based interactions for specific, functional tasks (e.g., quantification or data retrieval) rather than as open-ended, generalized conversational agents.<sup>58</sup>

Maintaining clinical authority requires that final radiological supervision remain an indispensable component of all AI-supported activities.<sup>11,41,64</sup> This human oversight is imperative for managing medicolegal liabilities and ensuring patient safety. Therefore, AI systems must be designed with explicit mechanisms for manual oversight and decision arbitration.<sup>41</sup> For instance, in sophisticated prostate MRI protocols, AI may highlight suspicious lesions or provide risk scores for cancer detection; however, the human radiologist must retain the ultimate authority to validate or override these AI predictions



**Figure 2.** Oversimplified representative workflow architectures for human–artificial intelligence (AI) collaboration across diagnostic and screening tasks. Eight interaction models are shown, ranging from standard human reading to fully autonomous AI. The diagrams illustrate how AI output is incorporated as concurrent support, a second or additional reader, triage, or uncertainty-based delegation and how the need for human oversight changes as AI autonomy increases. These models primarily depict workflows for task-specific, narrow AI, such as detection and triage systems.

**Table 2.** Workflow-level taxonomy of human–AI collaboration in radiology, organized along the autonomy spectrum from human-only interpretation to conceptual autonomous systems

Workflow model	Human role	AI role	Output	Autonomy level
Standard of care	Radiologist performs the full primary and final interpretation	No AI involvement	Radiologist-authored report without AI involvement	Human only
Concurrent decision support	Radiologist performs the primary interpretation and integrates or ignores AI suggestions	Provides marks, scores, measurements, region proposals, or draft text during interpretation	Radiologist-authored report optionally informed by AI assistance	Low
Second reader and quality assurance	Radiologist performs the primary interpretation and reviews only AI-flagged discrepancies	Performs after-the-fact discrepancy checks, including image-report consistency	Radiologist-revised report incorporating AI-flagged discrepancies, when present	Low to moderate
AI as a supporting reader (screening)	Human reader 1 performs the primary interpretation; human reader 2 arbitrates discordant human–AI cases	Acts as a second reader only when concordant with human reader 1 and suppresses discordant outputs	Human-determined screening outcome after resolving human–AI agreement or disagreement	Moderate
AI as an additional reader (screening)	Two human readers perform primary and secondary interpretations; an arbitrator reviews AI-flagged cases	Acts as a safety-net reader for negative-consensus cases and flags suspicious findings	Screening outcome enhanced by AI safety-net detection and human arbitration, when flagged	Moderate
AI triage and worklist prioritization	Radiologist performs the primary interpretation in an AI-prioritized order	Screens studies and assigns priority, alerts, or routes by expertise or urgency	Radiologist report issued with improved timeliness for high-priority cases	Moderate to high
Uncertainty-aware delegation and high-confidence filtering	Radiologist interprets only escalated cases and audits a sample of auto-finalized normal cases	Stratifies cases by uncertainty, auto-finalizes normal cases, and escalates uncertain or positive cases	Combined output comprising AI-reported normal cases and radiologist-reported escalated cases	High
Standalone AI reporting	No radiologist involvement at the case level; oversight is limited to governance	Fully autonomous interpretation and reporting without case-level human input	AI-generated report without human interpretation (conceptual; not currently clinically viable)	Autonomous

AI: Artificial intelligence.

**Table 3.** Design principles for human–AI collaboration in radiology

Domain	Design principle	Practical implication for interaction
Task allocation	Define explicit roles for humans and AI for each task	Specify whether AI acts as a triage aid, second reader, quantification tool, or reporting assistant and which responsibilities are left exclusively to human
Workflow placement	Integrate AI at clearly defined points in the workflow	Decide when users first see AI output (e.g., after the initial read vs. upfront), and standardize this across readers
Mode of interaction	Choose simple, task-focused interaction modes	Prefer focused outputs (marks, scores, and structured suggestions) over open-ended conversational use for routine diagnosis
Trust calibration	Support appropriate, rather than maximal, reliance on AI	Use confidence estimates, performance summaries, and feedback mechanisms to align user trust with actual model reliability
Learning and feedback	Allow bidirectional learning between humans and AI	Enable users to flag problematic cases and use these for periodic model review and, where applicable, model updating
Training and supervision	Protect independent human reasoning, especially in trainees	Include AI-free reading periods and formal instruction on how to interpret, question, and, when necessary, override AI output

AI: Artificial intelligence.

based on contextual clinical information.<sup>65</sup> Similarly, in highly automated triage systems, although clear-cut cases may be filtered, all borderline or ambiguous examinations must be deferred to expert radiologists for final arbitration.<sup>6,44,65</sup>

Furthermore, AI can be leveraged for internal quality assurance without imposing undue cognitive load. A practical example involves using natural language processing to compare the radiologist's transcribed

report with image detection findings, triggering an alert only when a discrepancy or missed finding is identified.<sup>39</sup> This approach provides seamless quality control by engaging the radiologist only when a potential error is detected, thereby avoiding workflow disruption in routine cases. However, the usefulness of such systems depends heavily on their performance, as excessive false positives or false negatives can undermine trust and disrupt workflow.

Table 4 summarizes the characteristic interaction patterns, including their main advantages and risks, across commonly used human–AI collaboration configurations.

## Cognitive and professional impacts

Integrating AI into clinical radiology fundamentally alters the cognitive processes, trust, and diagnostic reasoning of human practitioners. These complex dynamics introduce specific risks related to human behavior, such as overreliance and interaction mismatches, for example, when workflow design or model context diverges from clinical reality.

A major behavioral concern is the management of automation bias, which refers to the uncritical acceptance of automated outputs, even when those outputs are incorrect (Figure 4).<sup>66-68</sup> This bias represents a considerable risk, particularly for users with lower subject matter expertise, such as radiology trainees, who are more prone to accepting AI recommendations.<sup>66,67</sup> For example, in a controlled mammography reader study, trainees' diagnostic accuracy dropped from approximately 80% when the AI was correct to 20% when misled by incorrect AI output. The same study also found that when AI incorrectly suggested downgrading a correct finding (an error of omission), all experience levels, including experts, were equally susceptible to this bias.<sup>67</sup>

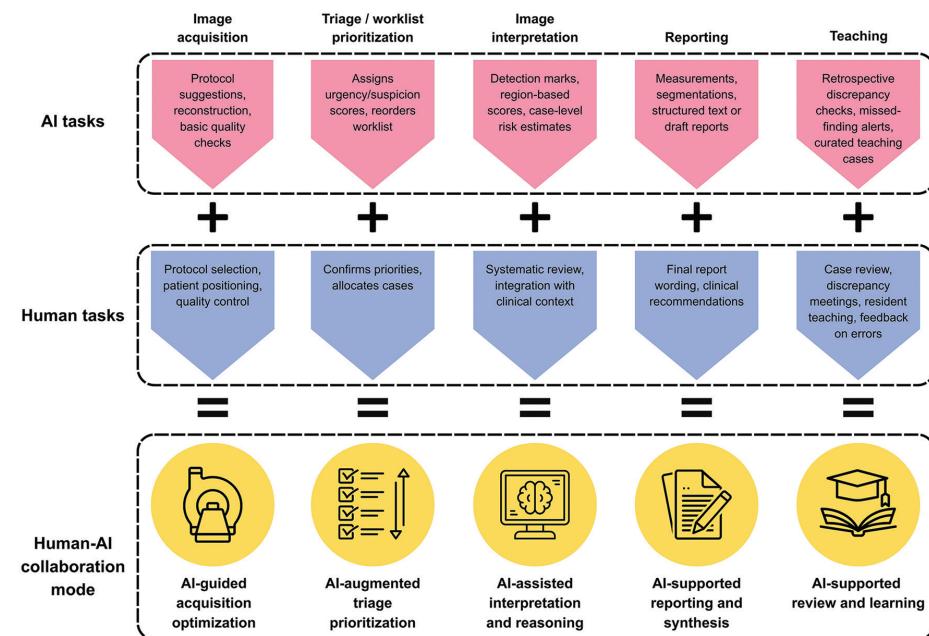
Studies show that the accuracy of the AI tool is a key factor. High diagnostic accuracy in an AI model is associated with improved radiologist performance and increased susceptibility to accepting AI suggestions.<sup>36</sup> Conversely, flawed AI output can be detrimental. Randomized evidence shows that systematically biased AI predictions significantly reduced clinician diag-

nostic accuracy by approximately 9.1–11.3 percentage points compared with baseline performance.<sup>69</sup> This negative impact persisted even when explanations were provided; the study found that AI-generated explanations did not mitigate the adverse effects of biased predictions. This aligns with separate findings that interpretability methods can be flawed, as saliency maps in medical imaging may localize pathology poorly, with one study reporting localization utility, measured

as the area under the precision–recall curve, as low as 0.024–0.16 for some methods on chest radiographs.<sup>70</sup>

The opposite challenge, algorithmic aversion (mistrust) (Figure 4), can also impede successful integration.<sup>71</sup> A lack of trust may arise from perceived inconsistencies in AI tools' technical performance or concerns about frequent false positives or false negatives, which impose an additional burden on radiologists who must double-check AI

## Human-AI Interaction Across the Radiology Workflow



**Figure 3.** Human–artificial intelligence (AI) interaction across the radiology workflow. The figure illustrates how AI and radiologists can contribute complementary tasks from acquisition to teaching. At each workflow stage, AI provides technical or analytic functions (top row), radiologists perform contextual and clinical judgment tasks (middle row), and their combination yields specific collaboration modes.

**Table 4.** Key interaction characteristics of common human–AI collaboration configurations in radiology, summarizing core features, operational advantages, and associated risks

Interaction model	Key interaction features	Main advantages	Main risks
AI-assisted triage and worklist prioritization	One-way interaction; AI output is typically seen before image review	Potentially shorter time to report for urgent findings; improved focus on high-risk cases	Risk of over-reliance on triage flags, particularly when AI confidence is not transparently communicated, and possible under-attention to low-priority studies
Concurrent decision support (marks and scores shown during reading)	Continuous visual interaction during reading; strong influence on search patterns	Potential increase in sensitivity; support for less experienced readers	Automation bias, anchoring on AI marks, and altered search behavior
Second reader and quality assurance mode	Sequential interaction; AI output is revealed after the initial judgment	Likely reduction in false negatives; explicit safety net with lower automation bias	Additional time for review and risk of alert fatigue if the false-positive rate is high
Quantification and structured reporting assistant	Task-focused interaction; users edit or overwrite AI outputs	Time savings for repetitive tasks; more consistent quantification and terminology	Cognitive offloading of basic skills, especially with prolonged, uncritical use, and potential propagation of systematic AI errors
Interactive teaching and feedback tools	Used in dedicated training sessions; not directly linked to the clinical workflow	Supports skill development and reflection on errors; may improve AI literacy	If uncalibrated, risk of conveying misleading confidence or incorrect "ground truth"

AI, artificial intelligence.

interpretations.<sup>10</sup> In a 2024 EuroAIM/EuSoMII survey, 47.2% of respondents anticipated an increased total reporting workload; other major barriers cited were costs (49.5%), legal issues (43.7%), and lack of validation (35.5%).<sup>12</sup> This aversion may also be linked to ethical concerns regarding AI's vulnerability to bias and discrimination.<sup>10,71-73</sup> Research has demonstrated that algorithmic bias can lead to unequal diagnostic performance across patient subgroups, thereby undermining clinician confidence. For example, a large study showed that deep learning chest radiograph models trained on heterogeneous hospital data systematically underdiagnosed disease in female and Black patients compared with other groups.<sup>74</sup> In a large international survey of 1,041 radiologists and residents, 37% of respondents cited a "lack of trust in AI by stakeholders" as a hurdle to implementation; this view was independently and significantly more often observed among those working outside Europe (adjusted odds ratio: 1.77; 95% confidence interval: 1.24–2.53;  $P = 0.002$ ).<sup>75</sup>

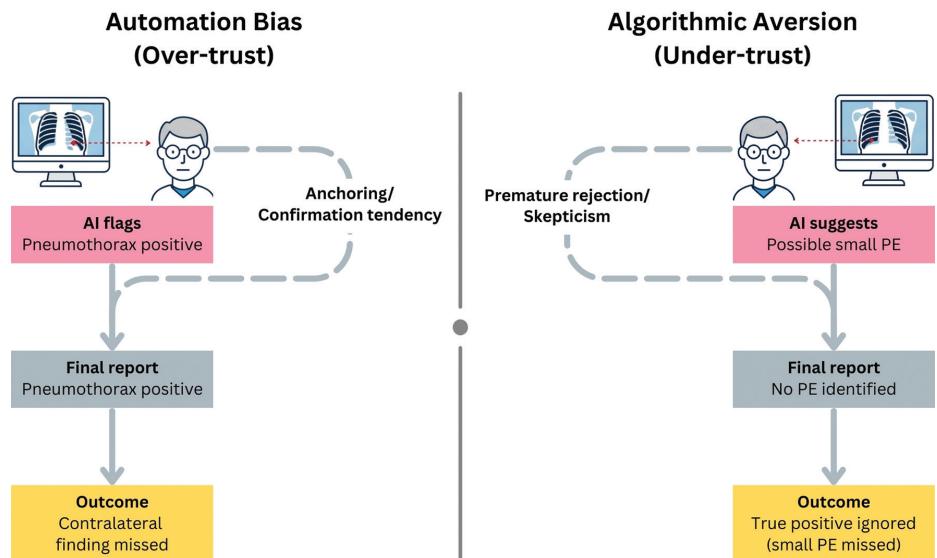
These behaviors can be conceptualized as a spectrum of reliance on AI, ranging from algorithmic aversion to automation bias, with optimal performance occurring at intermediate, calibrated reliance (Figure 5). It should also be noted that users may experience different biases over time when using AI tools in clinical practice. For example, an expert radiologist's algorithmic aversion may give way to automation bias as familiarity and confidence in the AI medical device increase or as the user learns to rely excessively on model output while losing confidence in his or her own reading skills.

The widespread deployment of AI detection tools may accelerate deskilling and hinder skill acquisition, particularly in training contexts.<sup>49,76</sup> The introduction of tools designed to detect focal abnormalities, such as pulmonary nodules, intracranial hemorrhage, and pneumothorax, may unintentionally disrupt the training process required to acquire fundamental perceptual skills and efficient search patterns.<sup>49</sup> Furthermore, reader studies have shown that incorrect AI prompts can modify diagnostic judgment.<sup>67</sup> For instance, when AI automatically triages studies containing emergent findings to the top of a worklist, the immediate alert deprives the trainee of the opportunity to conduct an initial blinded evaluation of the imaging.<sup>49</sup> Beyond perceptual skills, AI systems that offer contextual diagnostic suggestions or provide automated scores for standardized reporting systems could compromise

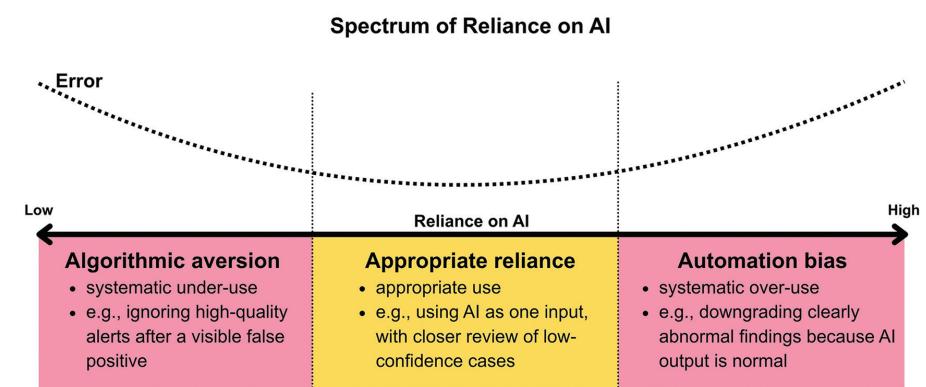
mastery of foundational knowledge, such as learning complex differential diagnoses. If trainees become overly dependent on AI to identify findings, they may become more susceptible to automation bias, as studies show that inexperienced users are more vulnerable to following incorrect automated suggestions.<sup>67,77</sup>

AI integration introduces an additional layer of cognitive workload and digital fatigue, contrary to expectations that it would uniformly reduce labor.<sup>63</sup> A nationwide survey of 6,726 radiologists from 1,143 hospitals in China demonstrated a dose-response relationship between the frequency of AI use for image interpretation and work-related emotional exhaustion and burnout.<sup>78,79</sup> This

unexpected burden is partly attributable to the effort required to review and dismiss frequent false-positive detections, a problem already well recognized with mammography computer-aided detection systems and now echoed in newer AI tools.<sup>63,80</sup> In a prospective study of 18,680 chest radiographs, AI use reduced overall reading time (13.3 s vs. 14.8 s) and clearly shortened reading times for studies without AI-detected abnormalities (10.8 s vs. 13.1 s). However, for cases with AI-detected abnormalities, reading times did not differ significantly (18.6 s vs. 18.4 s) and increased more steeply as abnormality scores rose.<sup>81</sup> Taken together, these findings show that the workload impact of AI in radiology is highly context-dependent, being beneficial for some tasks, such as chest X-ray screening, but



**Figure 4.** Illustration of automation bias and algorithmic aversion in radiology. The left panel shows automation bias, in which an artificial intelligence (AI)-generated pneumothorax flag anchors the radiologist's interpretation, leading to confirmation of the AI output and omission of a contralateral abnormality. The right panel shows algorithmic aversion, in which an AI suggestion of a small pulmonary embolism is prematurely dismissed because of prior negative experiences or skepticism, resulting in failure to identify a true-positive finding. Both extremes of trust distort independent image assessment and propagate avoidable diagnostic error. PE, pulmonary embolism.



**Figure 5.** Spectrum of reliance on artificial intelligence (AI). The horizontal axis illustrates levels of reliance on AI, ranging from algorithmic aversion (systematic underuse) through appropriate reliance to automation bias (systematic overuse). The dashed curve indicates that error rates are expected to be higher at both extremes and lowest with appropriate reliance.

potentially burden-increasing in high-complexity settings or under conditions of high workload and low AI acceptance.

Survey data indicate that attitudes toward AI often differ by age and experience, although the patterns vary. One Italian survey found a U-shaped relationship, in which the youngest (< 30 years) and oldest (> 60 years) radiologists were the most optimistic, whereas a large international survey found that younger age was a positive predictor of a proactive attitude toward AI.<sup>11,13</sup> Younger radiologists and residents frequently report feeling inadequately informed about AI. The survey of Italian radiologists found that 46% of younger members shared this sentiment.<sup>11</sup> A Singaporean survey found that a majority (64.8%) of residents and faculty described themselves as novices in their understanding of AI/ML and 59.2% of respondents felt that their residency programs had not adequately implemented AI or machine learning (ML) teaching, despite strong interest in the topic.<sup>82,83</sup> This perceived gap in AI literacy is considered a factor inhibiting adoption; surveys suggest that limited AI knowledge is associated with fear of replacement, whereas intermediate to advanced knowledge correlates with a more positive attitude toward AI.<sup>11,13</sup>

Professionals generally recognize that AI will necessitate an expansion of their roles, as evidenced by a 2024 EuroAIM/EuSoMII survey of 572 European Society of Radiology (ESR) members, in which 98% agreed that radiology teams should participate in the development and validation of AI tools, and 45% stated that radiologists should retain full responsibility for AI outputs influencing clinical decisions.<sup>12</sup> However, skepticism remains regarding the delegation of high-risk functions, such as prognostication or complex treatment decisions, to AI. Surveys repeatedly show that radiologists favor AI as a second reader or workflow aid and insist that final image interpretation and clinical supervision remain their nondelegable responsibility.<sup>11,13,75,83</sup> Accordingly, several education and human-computer interaction studies have warned that if core interpretive and reporting tasks become heavily automated, AI may contribute to progressive deskilling of radiologists unless training and system design explicitly safeguard independent perceptual and decision-making skills.<sup>84-86</sup>

### Governance, ethics, and responsible implementation

The complex behavioral and cognitive challenges posed by AI necessitate strict

systemic responses, robust governance, and continuous oversight to ensure safe and responsible adoption.<sup>73,87,88</sup>

A critical concern in scenarios involving AI assistance is medicolegal liability for errors arising from joint human–AI decisions.<sup>41,89-91</sup> There is currently no transfer of liability to AI systems as long as the radiologist or clinician makes the final decision.<sup>92-95</sup> Globally, experts affirm that final assessment and supervision of AI results by the radiologist are essential for managing legal risks and ensuring patient safety.<sup>11,88,96-98</sup> Regulators, including the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA), treat AI-based diagnostic tools as medical devices whose potential harms include increased false-positive and false-negative rates and other incorrect outputs that can delay or misdirect care, leading to patient harm.<sup>41,99</sup> Therefore, institutional governance bodies must establish safeguards to prevent patient harm, especially when deploying high-risk applications, such as screening tools for healthy populations or, in the future, models that might evolve toward treatment support roles.<sup>87,93</sup> Institutional policies must also address ethical considerations, such as patient consent and the potential misuse of data for other purposes.<sup>73,87,91,97</sup>

Effective AI implementation requires formal governance structures to guide the entire life cycle of clinical AI, encompassing evaluation, procurement, and ongoing support.<sup>28</sup> Daye et al.<sup>41</sup> describe radiology-led, enterprise-level, and hybrid AI governance committees that oversee the selection, implementation, and continuous monitoring of imaging AI tools within large health systems. These governing bodies should be interdisciplinary, integrating clinical, technical, and governance expertise, including ethics and regulatory perspectives, as recommended by radiology AI governance frameworks that emphasize multidisciplinary teams and shared decision-making.<sup>41,100</sup> Importantly, for such shared decision-making to be meaningful, governance models must also clearly delineate professional accountability for AI-informed clinical actions, as influence without responsibility risks undermining trust and patient safety.

Before any AI tool is deployed, it must undergo a rigorous assessment covering its clinical value, efficacy (benchmarked against average radiologist performance), technical readiness, and ethical implications.<sup>41,93,101-103</sup> Multiple radiology-specific evaluation frameworks now formalize these dimensions, including the methodological guide by Park et

al.,<sup>103</sup> the ECLAIR guidelines for commercial tools,<sup>104</sup> and the RADAR deployment and assessment rubric.<sup>105</sup> Implementation should ideally follow a phased approach, beginning with shadow deployment, in which the AI runs in the background without influencing reports, followed by tightly scoped pilot deployment before full rollout.<sup>105,106</sup>

Continuous post-market surveillance and monitoring are crucial for detecting performance degradation or drift after implementation, which can occur due to changes in patient populations, disease prevalence, acquisition protocols, or data pipelines.<sup>71,107-111</sup> A robust monitoring plan must track established metrics and include mechanisms for early intervention if performance declines, as emphasized in radiology-specific monitoring frameworks and quality assurance proposals.<sup>105,112,113</sup> Recently, the ESR published consensus recommendations clarifying that although legal responsibility for post-market surveillance lies with software providers, radiologists (acting as clinical deployers) are expected to actively contribute to the ongoing monitoring of AI safety and performance in routine practice, including output oversight, incident reporting, and structured clinical feedback.<sup>114</sup> For algorithms designed for continuous learning, adherence to regulatory guidelines—including a Predetermined Change Control Plan for anticipated updates—is critical, as reflected in recent FDA guidance for AI/ML-enabled medical devices and in radiology AI governance statements.<sup>28,29,115,116</sup> Collaboration among radiologists, AI scientists, and information technology staff is necessary for continuous quality control, as real-world implementation studies consistently show that sustained AI performance depends on this joint clinical-technical oversight.<sup>41,106,112</sup>

To cultivate appropriate trust and counter bias, AI tools must provide transparency.<sup>117-119</sup> Explainable AI systems aim to offer interpretive assistance; however, current user-level explanation tools, such as saliency maps (heat maps), have repeatedly been shown to be unstable and only weakly aligned with radiologists' localization needs, making them insufficient as the primary interface for human–AI interaction.<sup>70,120-122</sup> Poorly articulated or non-sensical explanations can erode trust, whereas clear explanations aligned with established clinical reasoning may increase trust.<sup>123-127</sup> Similarly, unreliable explanations may promote algorithmic aversion, whereas overly persuasive ones may increase automation bias, illustrating how explainability, trust, and user behavior are closely intercon-

nected. Beyond post hoc explanations, clinically useful AI systems should expose calibrated confidence or uncertainty estimates so that radiologists can preferentially scrutinize low-confidence cases and more readily detect potential AI errors.<sup>128-131</sup>

AI literacy, defined as the competency to critically evaluate and collaborate with AI systems, remains a major barrier to safe integration and is also mandatory for deployers within the European Union under the AI Act.<sup>10,132,133</sup> To address this, education must begin at the undergraduate level, as radiologists and radiation technologists—including residents and bachelor-level graduates—express a strong desire to enhance their AI and ML knowledge for practice improvement.<sup>10,83,134</sup> Educational frameworks should be stratified by role (e.g., foundational, clinical user, and expert) to enable professionals to understand algorithmic principles and safety concerns appropriate to their scope of practice.<sup>135</sup> Several recent initiatives exemplify this structured approach. For instance, a multi-society collaboration (AAPM, ACR, RSNA, and SIIM) has released a comprehensive syllabus detailing competencies across different personas, from general users to purchasers and developers.<sup>135</sup> Similarly, practical implementation frameworks have been proposed, including a five-step model for integrating AI curricula into residency programs and condensed workshops focused on foundational literacy rather than technical proficiency, which have been shown to considerably improve resident confidence.<sup>136,137</sup>

Finally, involving radiologists and radiation technologists in co-design efforts is vital to ensure that AI solutions address genuine clinical needs and integrate seamlessly with existing workflows.<sup>10,138</sup> This collaboration aims to foster a symbiotic relationship with the technology, ensuring that standardized processes align machine-recommended procedures with professional judgment.

#### Emerging technologies and future directions

Recent advances in foundation models, particularly vision-language models, have extended the boundaries of human–AI interaction in radiology.<sup>139-141</sup> These systems combine image understanding and language generation to enable functions such as report drafting, segmentation, classification, image retrieval, and longitudinal case summarization.<sup>59,141-146</sup> However, current vision-language models trained on general data remain limited in domain-specific reason-

ing and often underperform in specialized perception tasks.<sup>144,145,147,148</sup> Therefore, their immediate utility is expected in constrained, task-specific roles—such as structured summarization, quantitative measurement, and retrieval—rather than open-ended conversational support.<sup>39,58</sup> Qualitative studies suggest that radiologists and clinicians tend to prefer workflow tools (such as tool buttons or alerts) embedded within their reporting environment over general free-text conversational assistants, citing time constraints and a lack of trust in open-ended chat systems.<sup>58</sup>

Physician-in-the-loop active learning, which facilitates interactive and continuous model improvement (Figure 6), aims to enhance physician–AI interaction and collaboration.<sup>29</sup> These frameworks allow radiologists to iteratively refine models through feedback collected during routine practice, with updates performed under predefined change control protocols and independent validation. Such designs support regulatory compliance and improve model adaptability and generalizability, although challenges such as annotation variability must be carefully managed to preserve data integrity.

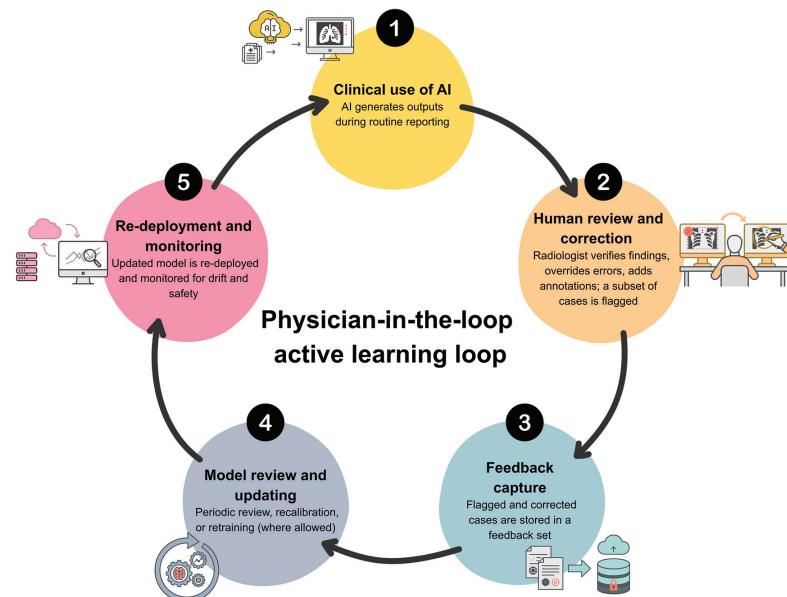
To further strengthen human–AI collaboration and trust, models should incorporate both uncertainty quantification and transparent reasoning mechanisms.<sup>119,149-151</sup>

Uncertainty-aware systems can guide role arbitration by allowing AI to handle clear, low-ambiguity cases while deferring complex or equivocal findings to expert review.<sup>149-151</sup> For explainability to be effective, it must provide human-centered, decision-relevant feedback; this includes not only visualizations linking predictions to evidential image regions but also calibrated measures of model confidence and uncertainty.<sup>119,149</sup>

The near-term priority is not the development of larger models but the implementation of effective human–AI collaboration through trustworthy, auditable, and workflow-embedded systems that demonstrably enhance collective diagnostic accuracy, efficiency, and safety. Future research should focus on evaluating team performance metrics, workload implications, and long-term cognitive effects in prospective, multi-institutional settings.

#### Final remarks

Radiology is no longer debating whether AI will replace radiologists but rather how to structure accountable and effective human–AI partnerships. The evidence reviewed here demonstrates that performance gains are fragile when workflow integration, cognitive effects, and governance are neglected. Robust collaboration requires physician-in-the-loop design, calibrated trust, continuous



**Figure 6.** Physician-in-the-loop active learning design. The figure illustrates a cyclical process in which artificial intelligence (AI) is used during routine clinical reporting (step 1). Radiologists review and correct AI outputs as part of normal reporting, but only a subset of cases (e.g., uncertain or discordant results) is explicitly flagged for feedback (step 2). These flagged cases are stored in a feedback set (step 3), which informs periodic model review, recalibration, or retraining, where permitted (step 4), followed by re-deployment and monitoring for drift and safety (step 5). Unlike simple human-in-the-loop oversight at the case level, this loop emphasizes how targeted radiologist input continuously shapes the behavior of deployed AI systems over time while limiting additional workload.

monitoring, and explicit protection of training pathways and professional autonomy. Future work should prioritize prospective, multi-institutional studies of team performance, workload, equity, and long-term learning outcomes rather than isolated accuracy metrics. Under these conditions, AI can evolve from an opportunistic add-on into core clinical infrastructure that strengthens the safety and reliability of imaging care.

## Acknowledgement

The language of this manuscript was refined with assistance from ChatGPT (versions 5.2) and Gemini 3 Pro. Only the icons in Figures 4 and 6 were created using Gemini Pro; all other graphics were manually created in Canva.com. All uses of these tools were performed under strict author supervision.

## Footnotes

### Conflict of interest disclosure

Burak Koçak, MD, serves as Section Editor for *Diagnostic and Interventional Radiology*. He had no involvement in the peer review of this article and had no access to information regarding its peer review.

## References

1. Moawad AW, Fuentes DT, ElBanan MG, et al. Artificial intelligence in diagnostic radiology: where do we stand, challenges, and opportunities. *J Comput Assist Tomogr*. 2022;46(1):78-90. [\[Crossref\]](#)
2. Langlotz CP, Allen B, Erickson BJ, et al. A roadmap for foundational research on artificial intelligence in medical imaging: from the 2018 NIH/RSNA/ACR/The Academy Workshop. *Radiology*. 2019;291(3):781-791. [\[Crossref\]](#)
3. Thrall JH, Li X, Li Q, et al. Artificial intelligence and machine learning in radiology: opportunities, challenges, pitfalls, and criteria for success. *J Am Coll Radiol*. 2018;15(3 Pt B):504-508. [\[Crossref\]](#)
4. Gong B, Nugent JP, Guest W, et al. Influence of artificial intelligence on Canadian medical students' preference for radiology specialty: a national survey study. *Acad Radiol*. 2019;26(4):566-577. [\[Crossref\]](#)
5. Langlotz CP. Will artificial intelligence replace radiologists? *Radiol Artif Intell*. 2019;1(3):e190058. [\[Crossref\]](#)
6. Gefter WB, Prokop M, Seo JB, Raoof S, Langlotz CP, Hatabu H. Human-AI symbiosis: a path forward to improve chest radiography and the role of radiologists in patient care. *Radiology*. 2024;310(1):e232778. [\[Crossref\]](#)
7. Taylor-Phillips S, Freeman K. Artificial intelligence to complement rather than replace radiologists in breast screening. *The Lancet Digital Health*. 2022;4(7):e478-e479. [\[Crossref\]](#)
8. Langlotz CP. The future of AI and informatics in radiology: 10 predictions. *Radiology*. 2023;309(1):e231114. [\[Crossref\]](#)
9. Chen M, Wang Y, Wang Q, et al. Impact of human and artificial intelligence collaboration on workload reduction in medical image interpretation. *npj Digit Med*. 2024;7(1):349. [\[Crossref\]](#)
10. Arkoh S, Akudiedu TN, Amedu C, Antwi WK, Elshami W, Ohene-Botwe B. Current radiology workforce perspective on the integration of artificial intelligence in clinical practice: a systematic review. *J Med Imaging Radiat Sci*. 2025;56(1):101769. [\[Crossref\]](#)
11. Cè M, Ibba S, Cellina M, et al. Radiologists' perceptions on AI integration: an in-depth survey study. *Eur J Radiol*. 2024;177:111590. [\[Crossref\]](#)
12. Zanardo M, Visser JJ, Colarieti A, et al. Impact of AI on radiology: a EuroAIM/EuSoMII 2024 survey among members of the European Society of Radiology. *Insights into Imaging*. 2024;15(1):240. [\[Crossref\]](#)
13. Huisman M, Ranschaert E, Parker W, et al. An international survey on AI in radiology in 1,041 radiologists and radiology residents part 1: fear of replacement, knowledge, and attitude. *Eur Radiol*. 2021;31(9):7058-7066. [\[Crossref\]](#)
14. Eng DK, Khandwala NB, Long J, et al. Artificial intelligence algorithm improves radiologist performance in skeletal age assessment: a prospective multicenter randomized controlled trial. *Radiology*. 2021;301(3):692-699. [\[Crossref\]](#)
15. Wenderott K, Krups J, Zaruchas F, Weigl M. Effects of artificial intelligence implementation on efficiency in medical imaging—a systematic literature review and meta-analysis. *npj Digit Med*. 2024;7(1):265. [\[Crossref\]](#)
16. Sridharan S, Hui ASX, Venkataraman N, et al. Real-world evaluation of an AI triaging system for chest X-rays: a prospective clinical study. *Eur J Radiol*. 2024;181:111783. [\[Crossref\]](#)
17. Wagner I, Chakradeo K. Human-AI complementarity in diagnostic radiology: the case of double reading. *Philos Technol*. 2025;38(2):57. [\[Crossref\]](#)
18. Khalifa M, Albadawy M. AI in diagnostic imaging: revolutionising accuracy and efficiency. *Computer Methods and Programs in Biomedicine Update*. 2024;5:100146. [\[Crossref\]](#)
19. Hwang EJ, Goo JM, Park CM. AI Applications for thoracic imaging: considerations for best practice. *Radiology*. 2025;314(2):e240650. [\[Crossref\]](#)
20. Briedis M. Sensing diagnostic images: skilful embodied cognition in oncoradiology. *Sens Imaging*. 2021;23(1):2. [\[Crossref\]](#)
21. Friis JKBO. Gestalt descriptions embodiments and medical image interpretation. *AI & Soc*. 2017;32(2):209-218. [\[Crossref\]](#)
22. Chen R, Friis JKBO. Vision, body and interpretation in medical imaging diagnostics. *Med Health Care and Philos*. 2024;27(2):253-266. [\[Crossref\]](#)
23. Briedis M. Phenomenological ethnography of radiology: expert performance in enacting diagnostic cognition. *Phenom Cogn Sci*. 2020;19(2):373-404. [\[Crossref\]](#)
24. Briedis M, Briediene R. Phenomenological analysis of diagnostic radiology: description and relevance to diagnostic errors. *Diagnosis*. 2020;7(3):215-225. [\[Crossref\]](#)
25. Neri E, de Souza N, Brady A, et al. What the radiologist should know about artificial intelligence — an ESR white paper. *Insights into Imaging*. 2019;10(1):44. [\[Crossref\]](#)
26. Agarwal N, Moehring A, Rajpurkar P, Salz T. Combining human expertise with artificial intelligence: experimental evidence from radiology. *National Bureau of Economic Research*. Preprint posted online July 2023. [\[Crossref\]](#)
27. Rajpurkar P, Topol EJ. Beyond Assistance: The case for role separation in AI-human radiology workflows. *Radiology*. 2025;316(1):e250477. [\[Crossref\]](#)
28. Brady AP, Allen B, Chong J, et al. Developing, purchasing, implementing and monitoring AI tools in radiology: practical considerations. A multi-society statement from the ACR, CAR, ESR, RANZCR & RSNA. *Insights into Imaging*. 2024;15(1):16. [\[Crossref\]](#)
29. Luo M, Yousefirizi F, Rouzrokh P, et al. Physician-in-the-loop active learning in radiology artificial intelligence workflows: opportunities, challenges, and future directions. *AJR Am J Roentgenol*. 2025;225(5):e2533364. [\[Crossref\]](#)
30. Bayerl N, Adams LC, Cavallaro A, et al. Assessment of a fully-automated diagnostic AI software in prostate MRI: clinical evaluation and histopathological correlation. *Eur J Radiol*. 2024;181:111790. [\[Crossref\]](#)
31. Caldas FAA, Caldas HC, Henrique T, et al. Evaluating the performance of artificial intelligence and radiologists accuracy in breast cancer detection in screening mammography across breast densities. *European Journal of Radiology Artificial Intelligence*. 2025;2(9310):100013. [\[Crossref\]](#)
32. Saha A, Bosma JS, Twilt JJ, et al. Artificial intelligence and radiologists in prostate cancer detection on MRI (PI-CAI): an international, paired, non-inferiority, confirmatory study. *Lancet Oncol*. 2024;25(7):879-887. [\[Crossref\]](#)
33. Nakai E, Miyagi Y, Suzuki K, et al. Artificial intelligence as a second reader for screening mammography. *Radiology Advances*. 2024;1(2):umae011. [\[Crossref\]](#)
34. van Winkel SL, Peters J, Janssen N, et al. AI as an independent second reader in detection of clinically relevant breast cancers within a population-based screening programme in the Netherlands: a retrospective cohort study. *Lancet Digit Health*. 2025;7(8):100882. [\[Crossref\]](#)

35. Topff L, Steltenpool S, Ranschaert ER, et al. Artificial intelligence-assisted double reading of chest radiographs to detect clinically relevant missed findings: a two-centre evaluation. *Eur Radiol.* 2024;34(9):5876-5885. [\[Crossref\]](#)

36. Lee JH, Hong H, Nam G, Hwang EJ, Park CM. Effect of human-AI interaction on detection of malignant lung nodules on chest radiographs. *Radiology.* 2023;307(5):e222976. [\[Crossref\]](#)

37. Ng AY, Glocker B, Oberije C, et al. Artificial intelligence as supporting reader in breast screening: a novel workflow to preserve quality and reduce workload. *J Breast Imaging.* 2023;5(3):267-276. [\[Crossref\]](#)

38. Ng AY, Oberije CJG, Ambrózay É, et al. Prospective implementation of AI-assisted screen reading to improve early detection of breast cancer. *Nat Med.* 2023;29(12):3044-3049. [\[Crossref\]](#)

39. Zajac HD, Andersen TO, Kwasa E, et al. Towards clinically useful AI: from radiology practices in Global South and North to visions of AI support. *ACM Trans Comput-Hum Interact.* 2025;32(2):20:1-20:38. [\[Crossref\]](#)

40. Twilt JJ, Saha A, Bosma JS, et al. AI-Assisted vs unassisted identification of prostate cancer in magnetic resonance images. *JAMA Netw Open.* 2025;8(6):e2515672. [\[Crossref\]](#)

41. Daye D, Wiggins WF, Lungren MP, et al. Implementation of clinical artificial intelligence in radiology: who decides and how? *Radiology.* 2022;305(3):555-563. [\[Crossref\]](#)

42. Budd S, Robinson EC, Kainz B. A survey on active learning and human-in-the-loop deep learning for medical image analysis. *Med Image Anal.* 2021;71:102062. [\[Crossref\]](#)

43. Ren P, Xiao Y, Chang X, et al. A Survey of Deep Active Learning. *ACM Comput Surv.* 2021;54(9):180:1-180:40. [\[Crossref\]](#)

44. Leibig C, Brehmer M, Bunk S, Byng D, Pinker K, Umutlu L. Combining the strengths of radiologists and AI for breast cancer screening: a retrospective analysis. *Lancet Digit Health.* 2022;4(7):e507-e519. [\[Crossref\]](#)

45. Korfiatis P, Kline TL, Meyer HM, et al. Implementing artificial intelligence algorithms in the radiology workflow: challenges and considerations. *Mayo Clinic Proceedings: Digital Health.* 2025;3(1):100188. [\[Crossref\]](#)

46. Tejani AS, Cook TS, Hussain M, Sippel Schmidt T, O'Donnell KP. Integrating and adopting AI in the radiology workflow: a primer for standards and integrating the healthcare enterprise (IHE) profiles. *Radiology.* 2024;311(3):e232653. [\[Crossref\]](#)

47. Najjar R. Redefining Radiology: A review of artificial intelligence integration in medical imaging. *Diagnostics (Basel).* 2023;13(17):2760. [\[Crossref\]](#)

48. Pierre K, Haneberg AG, Kwak S, et al. Applications of artificial intelligence in the radiology roundtrip: process streamlining, workflow optimization, and beyond. *Seminars in Roentgenology.* 2023;58(2):158-169. [\[Crossref\]](#)

49. Li MD, Little BP. Appropriate reliance on artificial intelligence in radiology education. *J Am Coll Radiol.* 2023;20(11):1126-1130. [\[Crossref\]](#)

50. Topff L, Ranschaert ER, Bartels-Rutten A, et al. Artificial intelligence tool for detection and worklist prioritization reduces time to diagnosis of incidental pulmonary embolism at CT. *Radiology: Cardiothoracic Imaging.* 2023;5(2):e220163. [\[Crossref\]](#)

51. Baltruschat I, Steinmeister L, Nickisch H, et al. Smart chest X-ray worklist prioritization using artificial intelligence: a clinical workflow simulation. *Eur Radiol.* 2021;31(6):3837-3845. [\[Crossref\]](#)

52. Cotena M, Ayobi A, Zuchowski C, et al. Enhancing radiologist efficiency with AI: a multi-reader multi-case study on aortic dissection detection and prioritization. *Diagnostics (Basel).* 2024;14(23):2689. [\[Crossref\]](#)

53. Annarumma M, Withey SJ, Bakewell RJ, Pesce E, Goh V, Montana G. Automated triaging of adult chest radiographs with deep artificial neural networks. *Radiology.* 2019;291(1):196-202. [\[Crossref\]](#)

54. Batra K, Xi Y, Bhagwat S, Espino A, Peshock RM. Radiologist worklist reprioritization using artificial intelligence: impact on report turnaround times for CTPA examinations positive for acute pulmonary embolism. *AJR Am J Roentgenol.* 2023;221(3):324-333. [\[Crossref\]](#)

55. Dundas J, Leipsic JA, Sellers S, et al. Artificial intelligence-based coronary stenosis quantification at coronary CT angiography versus quantitative coronary angiography. *Radiol Cardiothorac Imaging.* 2023;5(6):e230124. [\[Crossref\]](#)

56. Hamelink I, van Tuinen M, Kwee TC, van Ooijen PMA, Vliegenthart R. Repeatability of AI-based, automatic measurement of vertebral and cardiovascular imaging biomarkers in low-dose chest CT: the Imalife cohort. *Eur Radiol.* 2025;35(7):3833-3841. [\[Crossref\]](#)

57. Peters S, Schmill L, Gless CA, Stürner K, Jansen O, Seehafer S. AI-based assessment of longitudinal multiple sclerosis MRI: strengths and weaknesses in clinical practice. *European Journal of Radiology.* 2025;183:111941. [\[Crossref\]](#)

58. Yildirim N, Richardson H, Wetscherek MT, et al. Multimodal healthcare AI: identifying and designing clinically relevant vision-language applications for radiology. In: *Proceedings of the 2024 CHI Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems (CHI '24).* New York (NY): Association for Computing Machinery; 2024. p. 1-22. [\[Crossref\]](#)

59. Tanno R, Barrett DGT, Sellergren A, et al. Collaboration between clinicians and vision-language models in radiology report generation. *Nat Med.* 2025;31(2):599-608. [\[Crossref\]](#)

60. Alis D, Tanyel T, Meltem E, et al. Choosing the right artificial intelligence solutions for your radiology department: key factors to consider. *Diagn Interv Radiol.* 2024;30(6):357-365. [\[Crossref\]](#)

61. Lekadir K, Frangi AF, Porras AR, et al. FUTURE-AI: international consensus guideline for trustworthy and deployable artificial intelligence in healthcare. *BMJ.* 2025;388:e081554. [\[Crossref\]](#)

62. Ahmed Z, Mohamed K, Zeeshan S, Dong X. Artificial intelligence with multi-functional machine learning platform development for better healthcare and precision medicine. *Database (Oxford).* 2020;2020:baaa010. [\[Crossref\]](#)

63. Park SH, Langlotz CP. Crucial role of understanding in human-artificial intelligence interaction for successful clinical adoption. *Korean J Radiol.* 2025;26(4):287-290. [\[Crossref\]](#)

64. Chen C. Human-AI decision making with case studies in radiology [thesis]. Chicago (IL): The University of Chicago; 2025 [cited 2026 Jan 22]. Available from: <https://knowledge.uchicago.edu/record/15549>

65. Padhani AR, Papanikolaou N. AI and human interactions in prostate cancer diagnosis using MRI. *Eur Radiol.* 2025;35(9):5695-5700. [\[Crossref\]](#)

66. Kim SH, Schramm S, Riedel EO, et al. Automation bias in AI-assisted detection of cerebral aneurysms on time-of-flight MR angiography. *Radiol Med.* 2025;130(4):555-566. [\[Crossref\]](#)

67. Dratsch T, Chen X, Rezazade Mehrizi M, et al. Automation bias in mammography: the impact of artificial intelligence BI-RADS suggestions on reader performance. *Radiology.* 2023;307(4):e222176. [\[Crossref\]](#)

68. Abdelwanis M, Alarafati HK, Tammam MMS, Simsekler MCE. Exploring the risks of automation bias in healthcare artificial intelligence applications: a Bowtie analysis. *J Saf Sci Resil.* 2024;5(4):460-469. [\[Crossref\]](#)

69. Jabbour S, Fouhey D, Shepard S, et al. Measuring the impact of AI in the diagnosis of hospitalized patients: a randomized clinical vignette survey study. *JAMA.* 2023;330(23):2275-2284. [\[Crossref\]](#)

70. Arun N, Gaw N, Singh P, et al. Assessing the trustworthiness of saliency maps for localizing abnormalities in medical imaging. *Radiol Artif Intell.* 2021;3(6):e200267. [\[Crossref\]](#)

71. Koçak B, Ponsiglione A, Stanzione A, et al. Bias in artificial intelligence for medical imaging: fundamentals, detection, avoidance, mitigation, challenges, ethics, and prospects. *Diagn Interv Radiol.* 2025;31(2):75-88. [\[Crossref\]](#)

72. Ueda D, Kakinuma T, Fujita S, et al. Fairness of artificial intelligence in healthcare: review and

recommendations. *Jpn J Radiol.* 2024;42(1):3-15. [\[Crossref\]](#)

73. Goisauf M, Cano Abadía M. Ethics of AI in radiology: a review of ethical and societal implications. *Front Big Data.* 2022;5:850383. [\[Crossref\]](#)

74. Seyyed-Kalantari L, Zhang H, McDermott MBA, Chen IY, Ghassemi M. Underdiagnosis bias of artificial intelligence algorithms applied to chest radiographs in under-served patient populations. *Nat Med.* 2021;27(12):2176-2182. [\[Crossref\]](#)

75. Huisman M, Ranschaert E, Parker W, et al. An international survey on AI in radiology in 1041 radiologists and radiology residents part 2: expectations, hurdles to implementation, and education. *Eur Radiol.* 2021;31(11):8797-8806. [\[Crossref\]](#)

76. Macnamara BN, Berber I, Çavuşoğlu MC, et al. Does using artificial intelligence assistance accelerate skill decay and hinder skill development without performers' awareness? *Cogn Res Princ Implic.* 2024;9:46. [\[Crossref\]](#)

77. Goddard K, Roudsari A, Wyatt JC. Automation bias: a systematic review of frequency, effect mediators, and mitigators. *J Am Med Inform Assoc.* 2012;19(1):121-127. [\[Crossref\]](#)

78. Chisholm M, Magudia K. Beyond the AJR: Reevaluating the impact of artificial intelligence on radiologist burnout. *AJR Am J Roentgenol.* 2025;225(3):e2532713. [\[Crossref\]](#)

79. Liu H, Ding N, Li X, et al. Artificial intelligence and radiologist burnout. *JAMA Netw Open.* 2024;7(11):e2448714. [\[Crossref\]](#)

80. Shahrvini T, Wood EJ, Joines MM, et al. Artificial intelligence versus radiologist false positives on digital breast tomosynthesis examinations in a population-based screening program. *AJR Am J Roentgenol.* 2025. [\[Crossref\]](#)

81. Shin HJ, Han K, Ryu L, Kim EK. The impact of artificial intelligence on the reading times of radiologists for chest radiographs. *NPJ Digit Med.* 2023;6(1):82. [\[Crossref\]](#)

82. Salastekar NV, Maxfield C, Hanna TN, Krupinski EA, Heitkamp D, Grimm LJ. Artificial intelligence/machine learning education in radiology: multi-institutional survey of radiology residents in the United States. *Acad Radiol.* 2023;30(7):1481-1487. [\[Crossref\]](#)

83. Ooi SKG, Makmur A, Soon AYQ, et al. Attitudes toward artificial intelligence in radiology with learner needs assessment within radiology residency programmes: a national multi-programme survey. *Singapore Med J.* 2021;62(3):126-134. [\[Crossref\]](#)

84. Tzanis E, Adams LC, Akinci D'Antonoli T, et al. Agentic systems in radiology: principles, opportunities, privacy risks, regulation, and sustainability concerns. *Diagn Interv Imaging.* 2026;107(1):7-16. [\[Crossref\]](#)

85. Natali C, Marconi L, Dias Duran LD, Cabitzia F. AI-induced deskilling in medicine: a mixed-method review and research agenda for healthcare and beyond. *Artif Intell Rev.* 2025;58(11):356. [\[Crossref\]](#)

86. Fischetti C, Bhatter P, Frisch E, et al. The evolving importance of artificial intelligence and radiology in medical trainee education. *Acad Radiol.* 2022;29 Suppl 5:S70-S75. [\[Crossref\]](#)

87. World Health Organization. Ethics and governance of artificial intelligence for health: WHO guidance. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2021. ISBN: 9789240029200. Available from: <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240029200>

88. Geis JR, Brady AP, Wu CC, et al. Ethics of artificial intelligence in radiology: summary of the joint European and North American multisociety statement. *Radiology.* 2019;293(2):436-440. [\[Crossref\]](#)

89. Mezrich JL. Is artificial intelligence (AI) a pipe dream? Why legal issues present significant hurdles to AI autonomy. *AJR Am J Roentgenol.* 2022;219(1):152-156. [\[Crossref\]](#)

90. Contaldo MT, Pasceri G, Vignati G, Bracchi L, Triggiani S, Carrafiello G. AI in radiology: navigating medical responsibility. *Diagnostics (Basel).* 2024;14(14):1506. [\[Crossref\]](#)

91. Jaremko JL, Azar M, Bromwich R, et al. Canadian Association of Radiologists white paper on ethical and legal issues related to artificial intelligence in radiology. *Can Assoc Radiol J.* 2019;70(2):107-118. [\[Crossref\]](#)

92. Naik N, Hameed BMZ, Shetty DK, et al. Legal and ethical consideration in artificial intelligence in healthcare: who takes responsibility? *Front Surg.* 2022;9:862322. [\[Crossref\]](#)

93. Aldhafeeri FM. Governing artificial intelligence in radiology: a systematic review of ethical, legal, and regulatory frameworks. *Diagnostics (Basel).* 2025;15(18):2300. [\[Crossref\]](#)

94. Cestonaro C, Delicati A, Marcante B, Caenazzo L, Tozzo P. Defining medical liability when artificial intelligence is applied on diagnostic algorithms: a systematic review. *Front Med (Lausanne).* 2023;10:1305756. [\[Crossref\]](#)

95. Jones C, Thornton J, Wyatt JC. Artificial intelligence and clinical decision support: clinicians' perspectives on trust, trustworthiness, and liability. *Med Law Rev.* 2023;31(4):501-520. [\[Crossref\]](#)

96. Jungmann F, Jorg T, Hahn F, et al. Attitudes toward artificial intelligence among radiologists, IT specialists, and industry. *Academic Radiology.* 2021;28(6):834-840. [\[Crossref\]](#)

97. Tang A, Tam R, Cadrian-Chênevert A, et al. Canadian Association of Radiologists white paper on ethical and legal issues related to artificial intelligence in radiology. *Can Assoc Radiol J.* 2018;69(2):120-135. [\[Crossref\]](#)

98. Kohli M, Geis R. Ethics, artificial intelligence, and radiology. *J Am Coll Radiol.* 2018;15(9):1317-1319. [\[Crossref\]](#)

99. Hill DLG. AI in imaging: the regulatory landscape. *Br J Radiol.* 2024;97(1155):483-491. [\[Crossref\]](#)

100. Stogiannos N, Malik R, Kumar A, et al. Black box no more: a scoping review of AI governance frameworks to guide procurement and adoption of AI in medical imaging and radiotherapy in the UK. *Br J Radiol.* 2023;96(1152):20221157. [\[Crossref\]](#)

101. Scott I, Carter S, Coiera E. Clinician checklist for assessing suitability of machine learning applications in healthcare. *BMJ Health Care Inform.* 2021;28(1):e100251. [\[Crossref\]](#)

102. Pesapane F, Hauglid MK, Fumagalli M, et al. The translation of in-house imaging AI research into a medical device ensuring ethical and regulatory integrity. *Eur J Radiol.* 2025;182. [\[Crossref\]](#)

103. Park SH, Han K, Jang HY, et al. Methods for clinical evaluation of artificial intelligence algorithms for medical diagnosis. *Radiology.* 2023;306(1):20-31. [\[Crossref\]](#)

104. Omoumi P, Ducarouge A, Tournier A, et al. To buy or not to buy—evaluating commercial AI solutions in radiology (the ECLAIR guidelines). *Eur Radiol.* 2021;31(6):3786-3796. [\[Crossref\]](#)

105. Boverhof BJ, Redekop WK, Bos D, et al. Radiology AI Deployment and Assessment Rubric (RADAR) to bring value-based AI into radiological practice. *Insights into Imaging.* 2024;15(1):34. [\[Crossref\]](#)

106. Bizzo BC, Dasegowda G, Bridge C, et al. Addressing the challenges of implementing artificial intelligence tools in clinical practice: principles from experience. *J Am Coll Radiol.* 2023;20(3):352-360. [\[Crossref\]](#)

107. Kore A, Abbasi B, Vasil E, Subasri V, et al. Empirical data drift detection experiments on real-world medical imaging data. *Nat Commun.* 2024;15(1):1887. [\[Crossref\]](#)

108. Roschewitz M, Khara G, Yearsley J, et al. Automatic correction of performance drift under acquisition shift in medical image classification. *Nat Commun.* 2023;14(1):6608. [\[Crossref\]](#)

109. Davis SE, Dorn C, Park DJ, Matheny ME. Emerging algorithmic bias: fairness drift as the next dimension of model maintenance and sustainability. *J Am Med Inform Assoc.* 2025;32(5):845-854. [\[Crossref\]](#)

110. Feng J, Phillips RV, Malenica I, et al. Clinical artificial intelligence quality improvement: towards continual monitoring and updating of AI algorithms in healthcare. *npj Digit Med.* 2022;5(1):66. [\[Crossref\]](#)

111. Sahiner B, Chen W, Samala RK, Petrick N. Data drift in medical machine learning: implications and potential remedies. *Br J Radiol.* 2023;96(1150):20220878. [\[Crossref\]](#)

112. Dreyer KJ, Allen B, Wald C. Real-world surveillance of FDA-cleared artificial intelligence models: rationale and logistics. *J Am Coll Radiol.* 2022;19(2 Pt A):274-277. [\[Crossref\]](#)

113. Allen B, Dreyer K, Stibolt R, et al. Evaluation and real-world performance monitoring

of artificial intelligence models in clinical practice: try it, buy it, check it. *J Am Coll Radiol.* 2021;18(11):1489-1496. [\[Crossref\]](#)

114. Cuocolo R, Bernardini D, Pinto dos Santos D, et al. AI medical device post-market surveillance regulations: consensus recommendations by the European Society of Radiology. *Insights Imaging.* 2025;16(1):275. [\[Crossref\]](#)

115. Pantanowitz L, Hanna M, Pantanowitz J, et al. Regulatory aspects of artificial intelligence and machine learning. *Modern Pathology.* 2024;37(12):100609. [\[Crossref\]](#)

116. U.S. Food and Drug Administration. Marketing submission recommendations for a predetermined change control plan for artificial intelligence-enabled device software functions: guidance for industry and Food and Drug Administration staff [Internet]. Silver Spring (MD): FDA; 2025 Aug. [\[Crossref\]](#)

117. Cutillo CM, Sharma KR, Foschini L, et al. Machine intelligence in healthcare-perspectives on trustworthiness, explainability, usability, and transparency. *npj Digit Med.* 2020;3:47. [\[Crossref\]](#)

118. Tun HM, Rahman HA, Naing L, Malik OA. Trust in artificial intelligence-based clinical decision support systems among health care workers: systematic review. *J Med Internet Res.* 2025;27:e69678. [\[Crossref\]](#)

119. Chen H, Gomez C, Huang CM, Unberath M. Explainable medical imaging AI needs human-centered design: guidelines and evidence from a systematic review. *npj Digit Med.* 2022;5(1):156. [\[Crossref\]](#)

120. Ghassemi M, Oakden-Rayner L, Beam AL. The false hope of current approaches to explainable artificial intelligence in health care. *Lancet Digit Health.* 2021;3(11):e745-e750. [\[Crossref\]](#)

121. E Ihongbe I, Fouad S, F Mahmoud T, Rajasekaran A, Bhatia B. Evaluating Explainable Artificial Intelligence (XAI) techniques in chest radiology imaging through a human-centered Lens. *PLoS One.* 2024;19(10):e0308758. [\[Crossref\]](#)

122. Zhang J, Chao H, Dasegowda G, Wang G, Kalra MK, Yan P. Revisiting the Trustworthiness of Saliency Methods in Radiology AI. *Radiol Artif Intell.* 2024;6(1):e220221. [\[Crossref\]](#)

123. Markus AF, Kors JA, Rijnbeek PR. The role of explainability in creating trustworthy artificial intelligence for health care: a comprehensive survey of the terminology, design choices, and evaluation strategies. *J Biomed Inform.* 2021;113:103655. [\[Crossref\]](#)

124. Rosenbacke R, Melhus Å, McKee M, Stuckler D. How Explainable artificial intelligence can increase or decrease clinicians' trust in AI applications in health care: systematic review. *JMIR AI.* 2024;3:e53207. [\[Crossref\]](#)

125. Wysocki O, Davies JK, Vigo M, et al. Assessing the communication gap between AI models and healthcare professionals: explainability, utility and trust in AI-driven clinical decision-making. *Artificial Intelligence.* 2023;316:103839. [\[Crossref\]](#)

126. Alam L, Mueller S. Examining the effect of explanation on satisfaction and trust in AI diagnostic systems. *BMC Med Inform Decis Mak.* 2021;21(1):178. [\[Crossref\]](#)

127. Hur S, Lee Y, Park J, et al. Comparison of SHAP and clinician friendly explanations reveals effects on clinical decision behaviour. *npj Digit Med.* 2025;8(1):578. [\[Crossref\]](#)

128. Singh Y, Hathaway QA, Keishing V, et al. Beyond post hoc explanations: a comprehensive framework for accountable AI in medical imaging through transparency, interpretability, and explainability. *Bioengineering (Basel).* 2025;12(8):879. [\[Crossref\]](#)

129. Salvi M, Seoni S, Campagner A, et al. Explainability and uncertainty: two sides of the same coin for enhancing the interpretability of deep learning models in healthcare. *Int J Med Inform.* 2025;197:105846. [\[Crossref\]](#)

130. Faghani S, Moassefi M, Rouzrokh P, et al. Quantifying uncertainty in deep learning of radiologic images. *Radiology.* 2023;308(2):e222217. [\[Crossref\]](#)

131. Huang L, Ruan S, Xing Y, Feng M. A review of uncertainty quantification in medical image analysis: Probabilistic and non-probabilistic methods. *Med Image Anal.* 2024;97:103223. [\[Crossref\]](#)

132. Eltawil FA, Atalla M, Boulos E, Amirabadi A, Tyrrell PN. Analyzing barriers and enablers for the acceptance of artificial intelligence innovations into radiology practice: a scoping review. *Tomography.* 2023;9(4):1443-1455. [\[Crossref\]](#)

133. Hua D, Petrina N, Young N, Cho JG, Poon SK. Understanding the factors influencing acceptability of AI in medical imaging domains among healthcare professionals: a scoping review. *Artif Intell Med.* 2024;147:102698. [\[Crossref\]](#)

134. Waymel Q, Badr S, Demondion X, Cotten A, Jacques T. Impact of the rise of artificial intelligence in radiology: what do radiologists think? *Diagn Interv Imaging.* 2019;100(6):327-336. [\[Crossref\]](#)

135. Kitamura F, Kline T, Warren D, et al. Teaching AI for radiology applications: a multisociety-recommended syllabus from the AAPM, ACR, RSNA, and SIIM. *J Imaging Inform Med.* 2025. [\[Crossref\]](#)

136. Hu R, Rizwan A, Hu Z, Li T, Chung AD, Kwan BYM. An artificial intelligence training workshop for diagnostic radiology residents. *Radiol Artif Intell.* 2023;5(2):e220170. [\[Crossref\]](#)

137. van Kooten MJ, Tan CO, Hofmeijer EIS, et al. A framework to integrate artificial intelligence training into radiology residency programs: preparing the future radiologist. *Insights Imaging.* 2024;15(1):15. [\[Crossref\]](#)

138. Grootjans W, Krainska U, Rezazade Mehrizi MH. How do medical institutions co-create artificial intelligence solutions with commercial startups? *Eur Radiol.* 2025;35(12). [\[Crossref\]](#)

139. Paschali M, Chen Z, Blankemeier L, et al. Foundation models in radiology: what, how, why, and why not. *Radiology.* 2025;314(2):e240597. [\[Crossref\]](#)

140. Akinci D'Antonoli T, Bluethgen C, Cuocolo R, Klontzas ME, Ponsiglione A, Kocak B. Foundation models for radiology: fundamentals, applications, opportunities, challenges, risks, and prospects. *Diagn Interv Radiol.* 2025. [\[Crossref\]](#)

141. Wu J, Wang Y, Zhong Z, et al. Vision-language foundation model for 3D medical imaging. *npj Artif Intell.* 2025;1(1):17. [\[Crossref\]](#)

142. Ji J, Hou Y, Chen X, Pan Y, Xiang Y. Vision-language model for generating textual descriptions from clinical images: model development and validation study. *JMIR Form Res.* 2024;8:e32690. [\[Crossref\]](#)

143. Zhong Z, Wang Y, Wu J, et al. Vision-language model for report generation and outcome prediction in CT pulmonary angiogram. *npj Digit Med.* 2025;8(1):432. [\[Crossref\]](#)

144. Bian Y, Li J, Ye C, Jia X, Yang Q. Artificial intelligence in medical imaging: from task-specific models to large-scale foundation models. *Chin Med J (Engl).* 2025;138(06):651-663. [\[Crossref\]](#)

145. de Almeida JG, Alberich LC, Tsakou G, et al. Foundation models for radiology-the position of the AI for Health Imaging (AI4HI) network. *Insights Imaging.* 2025;16(1):168. [\[Crossref\]](#)

146. Bradshaw TJ, Tie X, Warner J, Hu J, Li Q, Li X. Large language models and large multimodal models in medical imaging: a primer for physicians. *J Nucl Med.* 2025;66(2):173-182. [\[Crossref\]](#)

147. Shen Y, Heacock L, Elias J, et al. ChatGPT and other large language models are double-edged swords. *Radiology.* 2023;307(2):e230163. [\[Crossref\]](#)

148. Keshavarz P, Bagherieh S, Nabipoorashrafi SA, et al. ChatGPT in radiology: a systematic review of performance, pitfalls, and future perspectives. *Diagn Interv Imaging.* 2024;105(7):251-265. [\[Crossref\]](#)

149. Babyn PS. AI predictive uncertainty: a step forward. *Radiology.* 2023;308(3):e232144. [\[Crossref\]](#)

150. Faghani S, Gamble C, Erickson BJ. Uncover this tech term: uncertainty quantification for deep learning. *Korean J Radiol.* 2024;25(4):395-398. [\[Crossref\]](#)

151. Kurz A, Hauser K, Mehrtens HA, et al. Uncertainty estimation in medical image classification: systematic review. *JMIR Medical Informatics.* 2022;10(8):e36427. [\[Crossref\]](#)