

presented closed-loop insulin delivery without remote monitoring and noncontact heart rate monitoring of infants in the NICU. The results of our systematic literature review may shed more light on potential research areas or adoption decisions by summarizing some of the more innovative and emerging telehealth capabilities being used throughout pediatric and neonatal health systems. (Davis, Shah, & Sasangohar, 2018)

Siddiqui, A. A., Ladas, J. G., & Lee, J. K. (2020, July). Artificial intelligence in cornea, refractive, and cataract surgery. *Current Opinion in Ophthalmology*, 31(4), 253-260. Retrieved from https://journals.lww.com/co-ophthalmology/Abstract/2020/07000/Artificial_intelligence_in_cornea_refractive_and_cataract_surgery.253.aspx

This article included a literature review with the purpose of accentuating the implementation of artificial intelligence into ophthalmic surgeries. It was found that artificial intelligence can affect the outcome of patient care and interventions involving the cornea, refractive surgery, and cataract surgery by assisting with early detection of keratoconus or other disorders of the eye. With continued advancement of mathematical and computational algorithms, corneal disease processes can be diagnosed sooner and IOL calculations can be made more accurate. (Siddiqui, Ladas, & Lee, 2020) With the continued advancement and implementation of artificial intelligence, it will only compliment the physician's ability to perform excellent assessments and plan of care decisions in the clinical setting, as well as in the surgical setting.