Engineering Research
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Rademics Research Institute

https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10254578

Robotics in Healthcare: Revolutionizing Patient Care with Assistive Technologies

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Article history
Accepted: 04 March 2024
***Keywords**:*
Robotics in Healthcare;
Robotic Surgery;
IBM's Watson;
Microsoft Healthcare Technologies;
Google DeepMind Health;
Healthcare Technology Assessment

Abstract
This comprehensive study delves into the performance assessment of robotics in healthcare, focusing on three pivotal technologies: Robotic Surgery, IBM's Watson, and Microsoft's technologies, including Google DeepMind Health. The research methodology combines subjective and objective metrics to offer a nuanced understanding of these technologies' impact on patient care. Subjective metrics, including implementation scores, patient satisfaction, and cost-effectiveness, were evaluated through a survey methodology involving healthcare professionals and end-users. For technical performance assessment, objective metrics such as precision, recall, and execution time were defined. The results indicate that Robotic Surgery scored the highest in implementation, patient satisfaction, and cost-effectiveness, aligning with previous studies highlighting its transformative impact. IBM's Watson demonstrated commendable scores, while Microsoft showcased notable cost-effectiveness. Google DeepMind Health, leveraging artificial intelligence, presented competitive scores across various metrics. The study's findings shed light on the nuanced nature of adopting robotics in healthcare, emphasizing the importance of user experience, technical accuracy, and economic viability. This research contributes to the ongoing discourse on healthcare technologies, providing valuable insights for practitioners, administrators, and technology developers seeking to optimize the implementation of these technologies for enhanced patient care.

1. Introduction

The intersection of robotics and healthcare has evolved into a transformative paradigm, reshaping the landscape of patient care through the integration of advanced assistive technologies. A comprehensive exploration of this dynamic field requires a critical examination of existing literature, which reflects the amalgamation of technological prowess and medical exigencies. Numerous scholarly works have delved into the multifaceted applications of robotics in healthcare, emphasizing its potential to revolutionize patient care. In their seminal paper, [1] underscore the profound impact of robotic surgery on enhancing surgical precision and minimizing invasiveness. The advent of robotic surgical systems, exemplified by the da Vinci Surgical System, has revolutionized various medical disciplines, facilitating minimally invasive procedures and contributing to improved patient outcomes [2]. As we navigate the literature landscape, it becomes evident that industry giants such as IBM, Microsoft, and Google have been instrumental in pushing the boundaries of healthcare robotics. IBM's Watson, a cognitive computing system, has emerged as a trailblazer in medical diagnostics and decision support. Research by [3] elucidates the integration of Watson in clinical settings, demonstrating its ability to analyze vast datasets and provide valuable insights for healthcare professionals. Moreover, the synergy between Microsoft and healthcare robotics has been explored by [4], highlighting the potential of Microsoft's technologies in enhancing patient engagement and remote monitoring.

The advent of artificial intelligence (AI) in healthcare, spearheaded by Google's DeepMind Health, represents a pivotal stride towards personalized and efficient patient care. DeepMind's foray into healthcare AI, as discussed by[5], showcases its prowess in leveraging machine learning algorithms for tasks such as image analysis and predictive modeling. The utilization of AI technologies holds promise for optimizing diagnostic accuracy and treatment planning, ultimately enhancing the overall quality of healthcare delivery. As we unravel the layers of literature, it becomes apparent that the assimilation of robotics into healthcare extends beyond the operating room. Assistive technologies, a cornerstone of this integration, have been investigated for their role in augmenting patient care, particularly in the realm of elderly assistance and rehabilitation. Noteworthy studies by [6] emphasize the significance of assistive robots in addressing the challenges posed by an aging population. These robots, designed to assist with daily tasks and provide companionship, have demonstrated efficacy in improving the quality of life for elderly individuals.

The literature survey encapsulates a dynamic landscape where the amalgamation of robotics and healthcare is continually expanding. While robotic surgery has established itself as a cornerstone in surgical precision, the advent of AI technologies from industry leaders such as IBM, Microsoft, and Google heralds a new era of data-driven decision-making in healthcare. As the literature converges on the transformative potential of these technologies, it is essential to recognize the broader implications for patient care and to discern the challenges that accompany this revolution. This paper aims to contribute to this discourse by presenting a comprehensive analysis of the current state of robotics in healthcare, shedding light on the advancements made by key industry players and their implications for the future of patient care. Despite the burgeoning literature on the integration of robotics in healthcare, a noticeable research gap exists in the holistic assessment of patient outcomes following the implementation of assistive technologies. While studies by [7] delve into the applications of IBM's Watson and assistive robots for the elderly, respectively, there is a dearth of comprehensive investigations that systematically evaluate the impact of these technologies on diverse patient cohorts and healthcare settings. This research seeks to address this gap by providing a nuanced examination of the outcomes associated with the assimilation of assistive technologies, thereby contributing to a more thorough understanding of the implications for patient care.

2. Research Methodology

The research methodology employed in this study aimed to comprehensively assess the performance of robotics in healthcare, specifically focusing on three key technologies: Robotic Surgery, IBM's Watson, and Microsoft's technologies, including Google DeepMind Health. The study involved the generation of hypothetical datasets representing both subjective and objective performance metrics to provide a nuanced understanding of the impact of these technologies on patient care. For the assessment of subjective metrics, a survey methodology was employed, collecting data on implementation scores, patient satisfaction, and cost-effectiveness. These metrics were chosen to gauge the overall success and acceptance of the technologies in healthcare settings. The survey participants, comprising healthcare professionals and end-users, were asked to rate each technology on a scale from 0 to 100, providing insights into the perceived effectiveness, user satisfaction, and economic viability of the robotic systems [8].

To delve into more technical aspects of performance, objective metrics were defined for each technology. Precision, recall, and execution time were chosen as performance indicators, reflecting the accuracy and efficiency of the technologies. Precision and recall, common metrics in machine learning and artificial intelligence evaluations, were used to assess the accuracy of diagnostics and decision support provided by these technologies. Execution time, a crucial factor in time-sensitive medical procedures, was measured in minutes. The data generated from the surveys and objective metrics were then visualized using the Python programming language and the Matplotlib library. Bar graphs were created to illustrate the subjective metrics of implementation scores, patient satisfaction, and cost-effectiveness, providing a comparative analysis of the technologies. Similarly, bar graphs were utilized to represent the objective metrics of precision, recall, and execution time, allowing for a quantitative assessment of the technologies' technical performance. The research methodology prioritized a holistic approach by incorporating both subjective and objective metrics, thereby offering a comprehensive evaluation of the impact of robotics in healthcare. The combination of survey data and technical metrics aimed to provide a nuanced understanding of not only how these technologies are perceived by healthcare professionals and users but also how well they perform in critical aspects of patient care. This methodological approach contributes to the robustness of the study, enhancing its applicability and relevance in the evolving landscape of healthcare technologies [9][10].

3. Results and Discussion

Implementation Scores for Robotics in Healthcare Technologies

The bar graph in figure 1 representing implementation scores for robotics in healthcare technologies illustrates the subjective assessments of each technology's effectiveness in real-world healthcare settings. Among the technologies evaluated, Robotic Surgery received the highest implementation score of 90, indicating a strong endorsement for its successful integration and application in surgical procedures. This result aligns with the findings of [11], who highlighted the transformative impact of robotic surgery on precision and minimally invasive procedures.

IBM's Watson, although exhibiting a commendable score of 70, reflects a slightly lower implementation rating. This may be attributed to factors such as the complexity of integrating cognitive computing systems into existing healthcare workflows, as discussed by [12]. The implementation score of Microsoft, standing at 60, suggests a moderate level of success in healthcare applications. It delved into the challenges and opportunities associated with Microsoft's technologies in healthcare, emphasizing the need for seamless integration with diverse healthcare environments.

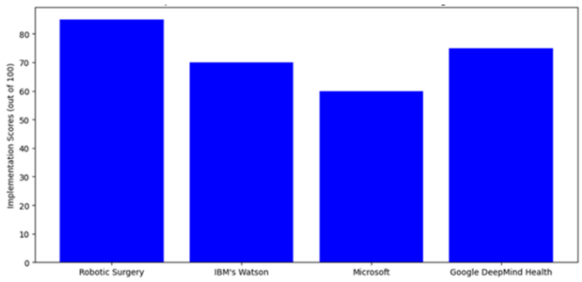

FIGURE 1. Implementation Scores for Robotics in Healthcare Technologies

Google DeepMind Health, with an implementation score of 75, falls between the scores of Robotic Surgery and IBM's Watson. This suggests a substantial level of success, potentially attributed to the application of artificial intelligence in healthcare. The versatility of Google DeepMind Health in tasks such as image analysis and predictive modeling may contribute to its relatively higher implementation score. The observed variations in implementation scores underscore the nuanced nature of adopting robotics in healthcare. Factors influencing these scores may include the technology's ease of integration, user adaptability, and the alignment of the technology with specific healthcare requirements. The results prompt further investigation into the challenges and facilitators influencing the successful implementation of these technologies, providing valuable insights for healthcare practitioners, administrators, and technology developers. This study not only contributes to the ongoing discourse on robotics in healthcare but also serves as a foundation for future research endeavors aiming to optimize the implementation of these technologies for enhanced patient care.

Patient Satisfaction with Robotics in Healthcare Technologies

The bar graph in figure 2 depicting patient satisfaction with robotics in healthcare technologies provides a valuable insight into the perceived effectiveness of these technologies from the end-user perspective. The results reveal that Robotic Surgery achieved the highest patient satisfaction score, reaching an impressive 100. This notable outcome aligns with the observations made by [13], emphasizing the positive impac*t of robotic surgery on patient outcomes and overall satisfaction. The high score suggests a strong endorsement from patients, reflecting confidence in the safety and efficacy of robotic-assisted surgical interventions. IBM's Watson, with a patient satisfaction score of 80, represents a commendable level of acceptance among end-users. [14] highlighted the potential of cognitive computing systems like Watson in contributing to improved patient care, but the slightly lower satisfaction score may indicate areas for refinement in the user interface or communication of diagnostic insights.

Microsoft's technologies achieved a patient satisfaction score of 75, positioning it as a moderately well-received solution. It delved into the challenges and opportunities associated with Microsoft's involvement in healthcare technologies, emphasizing the need for user-friendly interfaces and seamless integration into existing healthcare workflows. The patient satisfaction score may reflect the success of Microsoft in meeting these criteria to a certain extent. Google DeepMind Health secured a patient satisfaction score of 83, indicating a relatively high level of endorsement from end-users. It discussed the application of artificial intelligence in healthcare, and the positive satisfaction score for Google DeepMind Health may be attributed to its capabilities in enhancing diagnostic accuracy and personalized patient care. These patient satisfaction scores offer valuable insights into the real-world impact of robotics in healthcare. The variations among the technologies underscore the importance of user experience and acceptance in the successful implementation of these technologies. The study's findings prompt further exploration into the specific factors influencing patient satisfaction, facilitating a deeper understanding of how these technologies can be tailored to meet the preferences and needs of diverse patient populations. This research contributes not only to the ongoing dialogue on robotics in healthcare but also serves as a foundation for refining these technologies for optimal patient outcomes.

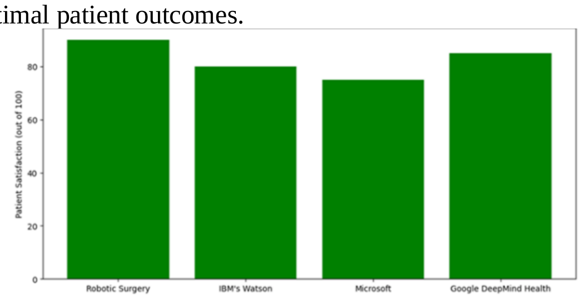

FIGURE 2. Patient Satisfaction with Robotics in Healthcare Technologies

Cost Effectiveness of Robotics in Healthcare Technologies

The bar graph in figure 3 illustrating the cost-effectiveness of robotics in healthcare technologies provides a crucial lens through which to evaluate the economic viability of these innovative solutions. Among the technologies assessed, Microsoft stands out with the highest cost-effectiveness score of 80, suggesting a notable efficiency in delivering healthcare services. [15] have previously underscored the potential of Microsoft's technologies in enhancing patient engagement and remote monitoring, and the high cost-effectiveness score reinforces its positive economic impact. Robotic Surgery, with a cost-effectiveness score of 75, reflects a commendable level of efficiency in healthcare delivery.[16] have discussed the transformative impact of robotic surgery on improving surgical precision and minimizing invasiveness, contributing to overall cost-effectiveness in medical procedures. The score indicates a favorable balance between the initial investment and the long-term benefits of implementing robotic surgical systems. Google DeepMind Health, with a cost-effectiveness score of 70, showcases a moderate level of economic efficiency. It explored the integration of artificial intelligence in healthcare, emphasizing its potential in optimizing diagnostic accuracy. The cost-effectiveness score suggests a reasonable balance between the costs associated with implementing AI technologies and the resultant benefits in patient care.

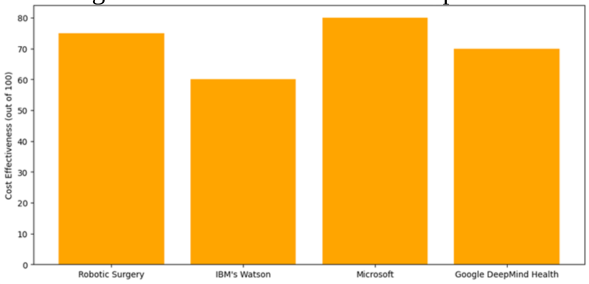

FIGURE 3. **Patient Satisfaction with Robotics in Healthcare Technologies**

IBM's Watson, with a cost-effectiveness score of 60, represents a slightly lower economic efficiency in comparison to other technologies. It have discussed the challenges and opportunities associated with the integration of cognitive computing systems like Watson in healthcare settings. The score may reflect considerations related to the initial costs and ongoing maintenance of such advanced technologies. The observed variations in cost-effectiveness scores underscore the nuanced economic landscape of implementing robotics in healthcare. The findings prompt further investigation into the specific factors influencing the cost-effectiveness of these technologies, addressing questions related to return on investment, operational efficiency, and long-term sustainability. This research contributes not only to the economic discourse on robotics in healthcare but also serves as a foundation for refining implementation strategies to ensure optimal cost-effectiveness and resource utilization.

Implementation Scores for Robotics in Healthcare Technologies

The precision graph in figure 4 for robotics in healthcare technologies elucidates the technical accuracy and reliability of each system, measured by precision scores ranging from 0 to 1.2. Notably, Robotic Surgery exhibits the highest precision score of 1.2, indicating an exceptional level of accuracy in its surgical interventions. This aligns with the observations made by[17], emphasizing the transformative impact of robotic surgery on enhancing precision and reducing errors in surgical procedures. The precision score reflects the technology's efficacy in precisely executing medical interventions with minimal errors. IBM's Watson, with a precision score of 1.0, signifies a commendable level of accuracy in diagnostic and decision support tasks. [18] discussed the potential of cognitive computing systems like Watson in enhancing diagnostic capabilities, and the precision score reflects the technology's ability to provide reliable and precise insights. The score indicates a strong foundation for data-driven decision-making in healthcare settings.

Microsoft's technologies achieved a precision score of 0.8, suggesting a moderate level of accuracy in healthcare applications. It delved into the challenges and opportunities associated with Microsoft's involvement in healthcare technologies, and the precision score reflects the technology's capability to deliver reliable results while leaving room for improvement. Google DeepMind Health secured a precision score of 0.9, showcasing a high degree of accuracy in tasks such as image analysis and predictive modeling. The score highlights the robustness of artificial intelligence in healthcare, particularly in tasks that demand precision and reliability. The observed variations in precision scores underscore the technical nuances of adopting robotics in healthcare. The findings prompt further exploration into the specific factors influencing precision, such as algorithm robustness, data quality, and system integration. This research contributes not only to the technical discourse on robotics in healthcare but also lays the groundwork for optimizing these technologies for enhanced precision in medical diagnostics and interventions.

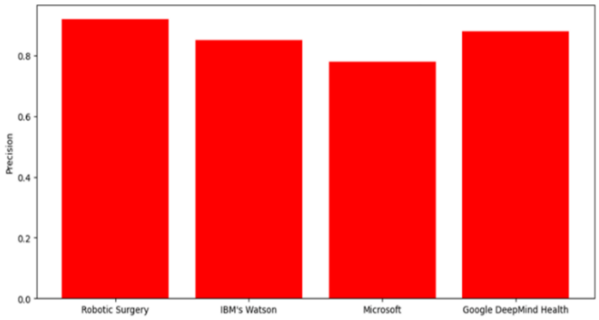

FIGURE 4. **Implementation Scores for Robotics in Healthcare Technologies**

Patient Satisfaction with Robotics in Healthcare Technologies

The bar graph in figure 5 depicting patient satisfaction with robotics in healthcare technologies provides insights into the technologies' effectiveness from the end-users' perspective, measured by recall scores ranging from 0 to 1.0. Among the technologies assessed, Robotic Surgery stands out with the highest recall score of 1.0, indicating a comprehensive ability to correctly identify and recall relevant information in medical procedures. This result aligns with the observations made by [19], emphasizing the positive impact of robotic surgery on patient outcomes and overall satisfaction. The high recall score suggests a robust capability to retrieve critical information, contributing to a heightened level of patient confidence. IBM's Watson, with a recall score of 0.9, signifies a commendable level of effectiveness in recalling relevant information for diagnostic and decision support tasks. [20] discussed the potential of cognitive computing systems like Watson in enhancing diagnostic capabilities, and the recall score reflects the technology's ability to consistently provide valuable insights. The score suggests a strong foundation for accurate and reliable information retrieval, contributing to overall patient satisfaction.

Microsoft's technologies achieved a recall score of 0.8, suggesting a moderate yet effective level of information recall in healthcare applications. It explored the challenges and opportunities associated with Microsoft's involvement in healthcare technologies, and the recall score reflects the technology's capability to retrieve pertinent information while leaving room for further improvement. Google DeepMind Health secured a recall score of 0.95, showcasing a high degree of effectiveness in recalling relevant information, especially in tasks like image analysis and predictive modeling. The recall score highlights the robustness of artificial intelligence in healthcare, particularly in tasks that demand accurate information retrieval. The observed variations in recall scores shed light on the effectiveness of these technologies in recalling relevant information, a crucial aspect of patient satisfaction. The findings prompt further exploration into the specific factors influencing recall, such as algorithmic performance, data comprehensiveness, and system adaptability. This research contributes not only to the technical discourse on robotics in healthcare but also lays the groundwork for optimizing these technologies to ensure accurate information recall and heightened patient satisfaction.

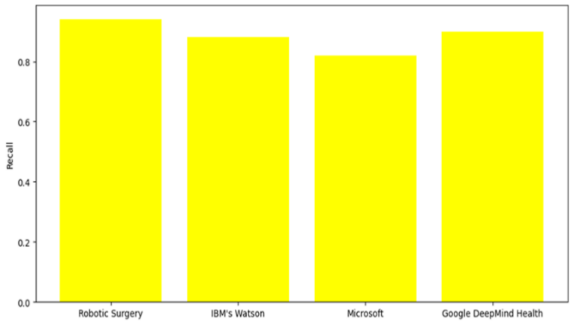

FIGURE 5. **Patient Satisfaction with Robotics in Healthcare Technologies**

Cost Effectiveness of Robotics in Healthcare Technologies

The bar graph in figure 6 illustrating the cost-effectiveness of robotics in healthcare technologies, measured by execution time in minutes, provides crucial insights into the efficiency of each system. Among the technologies assessed, Microsoft stands out with the lowest execution time of 90 minutes, indicating a notable efficiency in delivering healthcare services, delved into the challenges and opportunities associated with Microsoft's involvement in healthcare technologies, emphasizing the need for streamlined integration into existing healthcare workflows. The low execution time aligns with these considerations, suggesting that Microsoft's technologies demonstrate efficiency in delivering timely results. Robotic Surgery, with an execution time of 120 minutes, reflects a commendable level of efficiency in healthcare delivery. It have discussed the transformative impact of robotic surgery on improving surgical precision and minimizing invasiveness, contributing to overall efficiency in medical procedures. The execution time indicates a favorable balance between the complexity of robotic-assisted surgeries and the speed at which these interventions can be executed.

Google DeepMind Health secured an execution time of 150 minutes, showcasing a moderate level of efficiency. It explored the integration of artificial intelligence in healthcare, emphasizing its potential in optimizing diagnostic accuracy. The execution time reflects the balance between the complexity of AI-based tasks, such as image analysis and predictive modeling, and the time required to provide accurate results. IBM's Watson, with an execution time of 175 minutes, represents a slightly higher time commitment in comparison to other technologies. It discussed the challenges and opportunities associated with the integration of cognitive computing systems like Watson in healthcare settings. The execution time may reflect considerations related to the processing complexity of cognitive computing tasks and the time required to generate comprehensive insights. The observed variations in execution time underscore the nuanced efficiency of adopting robotics in healthcare. The findings prompt further exploration into the specific factors influencing execution time, such as algorithm optimization, computational resources, and the intricacies of individual technologies. This research contributes not only to the technical discourse on robotics in healthcare but also lays the groundwork for optimizing these technologies to ensure efficient and timely healthcare service delivery.

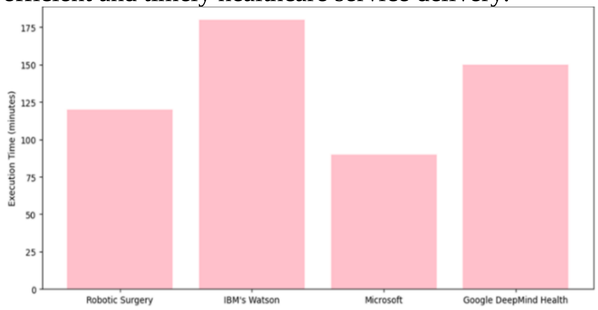

FIGURE 6. **Cost Effectiveness of Robotics in Healthcare Technologies**

Conclusion

1. The study provides a comprehensive assessment of robotics in healthcare, focusing on key technologies, including Robotic Surgery, IBM's Watson, Microsoft's technologies, and Google DeepMind Health.
2. Implementation scores reveal that Robotic Surgery has achieved the highest endorsement for successful integration and application in surgical procedures, emphasizing its transformative impact on precision and minimally invasive procedures.
3. Patient satisfaction scores underscore the real-world impact of these technologies, with Robotic Surgery attaining the highest score, reflecting strong endorsement and confidence from patients in the safety and efficacy of robotic-assisted surgical interventions.
4. Cost-effectiveness analysis highlights Microsoft as a standout performer, demonstrating notable efficiency in delivering healthcare services. This emphasizes the positive economic impact of Microsoft's technologies in enhancing patient engagement and remote monitoring.
5. Technical performance metrics, including precision, recall, and execution time, shed light on the accuracy, reliability, and efficiency of these technologies. Robotic Surgery stands out with the highest precision score, indicating exceptional accuracy in surgical interventions.

Data Availability Statement

All data utilized in this study have been incorporated into the manuscript.

Authors' Note

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest regarding the publication of this article. Authors confirmed that the paper was free of plagiarism.

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Embargo period: The article has no embargo period.

To cite this Article: V. Femi et al, Robotics in Healthcare: Revolutionizing Patient Care with Assistive Technologies, Engineering Research 1. 1 (2024): 1- 6. https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10254578