International Journal of Advance and Applied Research
www.ijaar.co.in
ISSN – 2347-7075 Impact Factor – 8.141
Peer Reviewed Bi-Monthly
Vol. 7 No. 28 March - April - 2026

Cross-Domain Application of Artificial Intelligence: A Comparative Literature Review of Its Role in Medicine, Robotics, and Knowledge Systems

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DOI - 10.5281/zenodo.19396366

Abstract:

Cross-Domain Application of Artificial Intelligence (AI) refers to the integration and utilization of AI technologies across diverse fields, including medicine, robotics, and knowledge systems. This comparative study highlights how AI has fundamentally altered practices and operational efficiencies within these domains, establishing itself as a critical tool for innovation and improvement. Notably, AI's application in medicine enhances diagnostic accuracy and treatment plans, while in robotics, it drives the development of collaborative machines capable of working alongside humans. Additionally, AI transforms knowledge management systems by automating data processes and improving information retrieval. The significance of AI's cross-domain application lies in its potential to create substantial advancements in productivity and effectiveness across various industries. In healthcare, for instance, AI technologies have led to improved patient outcomes through enhanced diagnostic capabilities and decision support systems. In robotics, the advent of collaborative robots (cobots) has increased workplace safety and efficiency, while intelligent systems have streamlined operations in sectors ranging from manufacturing to personal assistance. Meanwhile, AI's role in knowledge systems facilitates better information sharing and operational efficiency, ensuring organizations can leverage their collective expertise effectively. Despite the promise of AI technologies, their integration raises notable ethical concerns, including issues of data privacy, algorithmic bias, and the implications of AI-driven decision-making. The medical field, in particular, grapples with questions surrounding the trust placed in AI systems and the autonomy granted to these technologies. Stakeholder engagement and ethical oversight are crucial in navigating these challenges and ensuring responsible AI deployment. In summary, the cross-domain application of AI represents a transformative force with the potential to enhance capabilities and operational efficiencies across various fields. Ongoing research and dialogue are essential to address the ethical considerations and challenges inherent in this technological evolution, ensuring that AI serves to augment human efforts rather than replace them.

Keywords: Cross-Domain Artificial Intelligence, Healthcare AI, Robotics AI, Knowledge Management Systems, Machine Learning, AI Governance, Explainable AI, Human–AI Collaboration.

Introduction:

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has moved beyond symbolic reasoning systems and is now a ubiquitous computational paradigm existent in healthcare, robotics, and knowledge management systems. The earlier AI systems were based on expert-based inference engines and structured knowledge representation [1].

With time, machine learning, neural networks, and deep learning, AI became a data-driven ecosystem that can make predictions and adapt independently [3], [13].

Although a large body of literature exists in the domain, there are less studies that investigate AI as a technological core shared by sectors. The fields of medicine, robotics and knowledge systems may seem functionally different, but they are based on standard computational systems such as predictive analytics, natural language processing, reinforcement learning and semantic representation. Similar ethical and regulatory issues are also faced in these domains, especially in the explainability, accountability, and mitigation of bias [12], [17], [18]. This review is a synthesis of the literature in these three areas to find their underlying commonalities, empirical results, and structural constraints, and argues that, the long-term effect of AI is contingent on coordinated cross-domain interventions as opposed to sectoral development.

Artificial Intelligence in Medicine:

Healthcare is the most empirically established sphere to implement AI. The history of AI in medicine is a change in models that are based on rule-based expert systems to high-dimensional pattern recognition deep learning architectures [1], [2]. The early systems used coded clinical knowledge but the current methods use convolutional neural networks and predictive models in diagnostic and prognostic analysis [10].

Diagnostic imaging has shown especially good values in terms of validation. Research claims that area-under-curve (AUC) measures about 0.94 when categorizing lung nodules, and about 82 percent predictivity in sepsis detection models [3], [10]. The study provided by Stanford HAI also confirms better diagnostic accuracy when AI technology supplements the examinations of clinicians [4]. The American Medical Association envisions the transformative ability of AI in primary care workflow, and it is important to note that efficiency and accuracy of decisions can be improved [5]. Concomitary discussions in the literature of medical diagnostics hold that AI works best at augmenting clinician expertise, but not their replacement [6].

Clinical Decision Support Systems based on AI are programs that combine electronic health record information to provide real-time guidance, decrease medication errors, and refined risk stratification [7], [19]. The role of AI in surveillance of diseases and prevention is also evidenced by research in the field of public health [20]. The development of digital health protocols and the use of AI in the field of medical education also expands this integration [16], [21]. The use of operational tools like physician-assistance tools presents practical application to clinical documentation and workflow optimization [11].

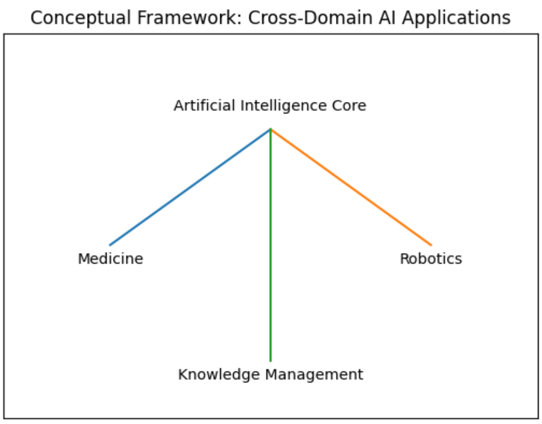

Figure 1. Conceptual framework of cross-domain AI applications

The original manuscript presents a conceptual framework (Figure 1) with AI in the center of thinking of AI as a key computational core linking application-specific domains. In the health sector, this framework graphically highlights the interrelationship between imaging systems, predictive analytics, and decision support mechanisms via common learning structures. The value highlights the fact that clinical AI is not a one-dimensional application but instead a component within a larger cross-domain infrastructure that is based on machine learning and knowledge representation.

Although qualitative changes have been recorded, there are still ethical and regulatory issues. The problems of algorithmic bias, lack of transparency, patient privacy, and responsibility are common in modern literature [12], [18]. The governance studies emphasize the importance of well-organized monitoring systems that entail placing ethical scrutiny into the system designs and implementations [17]. Therefore, although AI is an improvement in the diagnostic qualities and operational efficacy, sustainable integration is based on trust, interpretability, and institutional accountability.

Artificial Intelligence in Robotics:

Robotics is the embodied aspect of AI, which converts computational thought into physical contact. The AI-powered robots are guided by reinforcement learning, sensor fusion, and computer vision to operate in dynamic environments and conduct autonomous activities [13], [14]. When used in industrial settings, these systems reduce manufacturing accuracy, whereas when used in healthcare they aid in minimally invasive surgery [8].

Surgical robotics is a combination of real-time imaging and motion-control algorithms to enhance the accuracy and shorten the recovery time [8]. Such AI embodiment represents the move towards physical rather than cognitive support. Nevertheless, the automation-augmentation paradox appears to be one of the key issues. On the one hand, AI can lead to improved efficiency and safety, on the other, it can change workforce organization and redistribute knowledge [9].

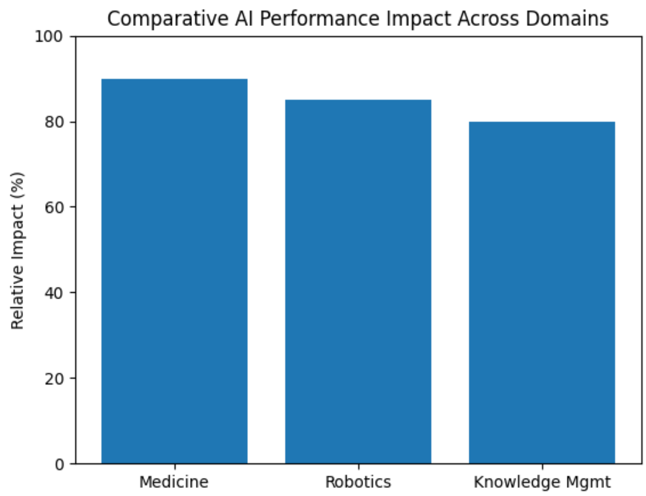

Figure 2. Comparative impact of AI across domains

The original manuscript contains a comparative visualization of the quantifiable effect of AI in medicine, robotics, and knowledge systems as shown in figure 2. The number shows that healthcare has the most tangible quantifiable performance benefits, robotics indicate the accuracy of operations, and knowledge systems illustrate the strategic organizational changes. The parallel graphic provides further support to the argument that even though the effects of impact will be different when applied to various fields, the underlying AI infrastructure will be structurally similar.

Practical and ethical obstacles to the adoption of robotics such as safety validation requirements, high cost of implementation, and uncertainty about the issue of liability have existed. Regulatory bodies in robotics are still disjointed unlike in healthcare where regulatory bodies have been well established. This disintegration has been likened to issues in medical AI administration, where cross-domain ethical convergence is prioritized [17]. In this way, the studies on robotics focus on both technical autonomy and socio-economic concerns of AI integration.

Artificial Intelligence in Knowledge Management Systems:

Knowledge management systems (KMS) are the informational asset of organizations. AI converts these systems into active storage and intelligence systems. Semantic search, automated classification, and knowledge graph development in organizational infrastructures is now supported by knowledge representation which is a principal component of early AI systems [1].

Empirical studies reveal that AI-based KMS promote the effectiveness of retrieval, strategic forecasting, and joint decision-making, [15]. In contrast to healthcare and robotics where the performance is commonly quantified in terms of accuracy measures, KMS impact can be seen through the aspect of cognitive augmentation and institutional learning. However, there are still some limitations, such as fragmented data structures and poor transparency solutions [17].

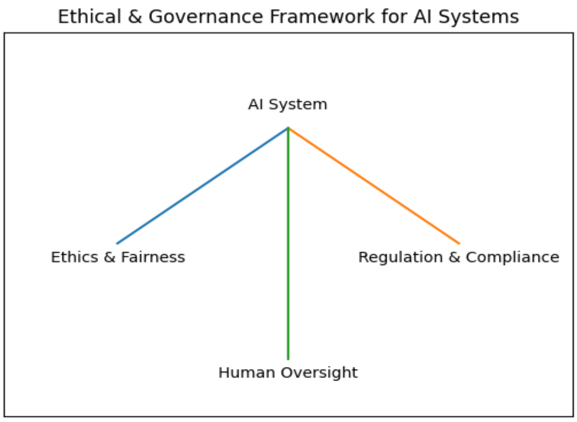

Figure 3. Ethical and governance framework for AI systems

In the first draft, Figure 3 provides an ethical and governance model connecting AI systems, regulatory protection and human supervision systems. In the framework of knowledge systems, this number underscores the need to implement the outputs of algorithms into accountable frameworks that are transparent to ensure organizational trust. The interdependence of AI decision-making processes and ethical governance structures is supported by the structural model in the form of a visual representation.

These findings, as a whole, suggest that although AI can improve the efficiency of the functioning of knowledge systems, long-term value generation requires data integrity, interoperability, and institutional oversight mechanisms.

Comparative Literature Table:

Table 1: Comparative Analysis of Literature

Domain	Key AI Applications	Reported Performance	Implementation Evidence	Major Barriers
Medicine	Imaging, CDSS, surgical robotics	AUC up to 0.94 [10]; 82% sepsis prediction [3]	Integration in clinical workflows [3], [19]	Bias, regulation, trust, explainability
Robotics	Surgical robots, collaborative robots	Improved precision and recovery outcomes [8]	Industrial and hospital deployment [8], [13]	Safety validation, cost, autonomy limits
Knowledge Systems	Semantic search, automation, knowledge graphs	Enhanced retrieval and decision efficiency [15]	Organizational implementation studies [15]	Data fragmentation, governance inconsistency

As shown in Table 1, comparative table, every area shows performance improvements and structural obstacles though they vary in measurable metrics depending on each domain. Notably, ethical and governance issues are recurring in industries.

Critical Analysis and Research Gaps:

Though the literature has shown good performance measures, there is still overemphasis on short term quantitative measures like AUC, precision, and efficiency [10]. There is little longitudinal research on the long-term patient outcomes, institutional adjustment, and the workforce transformation. Validation in the context of healthcare is often applied to controlled data and not heterogeneous populations of the real world [3]. Autonomy metrics in the context of robotics prevail over the socio-economic displacement and professional restructuring analyses [9]. Research on knowledge systems focuses on recalling benefits but does not focus on epistemic change on a long-term basis [15].

The second gap in the research is related to explainability integration. Whereas ethical scholarship emphasizes transparency [12], predictive performance is often a concern in operational systems than interpretability. The conceptual split between the symbolic reasoning and deep learning architectures that was first identified in early research on medical AI [1], has not been resolved. Hybrid architectures that can combine structured reasoning and neural predictive strength still need to be empirically tested.

Third, models of governance are still disjointed. Medical practice is regulated through well-developed regulatory frameworks and robotics and institutional AI are not accompanied by well-coordinated systems of checks and balances. This has not yet been actualized as cross-domain governance harmonization has mostly been recognized as necessary [17].

Fourth, the interdisciplinary transfer of knowledge is not developed. Future developments in robot perception may help in improving adaptive diagnostic imaging, and knowledge graph models might help in making clinical AI more interpretable. Nevertheless, cross-sector innovation is limited by disciplinary silos.

Lastly, the socio-economic implications have to be evaluated in a systematic manner. Automation-augmentation tension explained in the literature of robotics [9] is applicable to healthcare and professions that involve knowledge. However, there have been little empirical investigations into long-term professional identity change, educational adaptation and redistribute an institutional power. These research gaps can only be addressed through interdisciplinary scholarship.

Conclusion and Future Work:

Artificial Intelligence has become a paradigm of cross-domain computation, which is not tied to the sectoral division and which is also redefining epistemic, operational and institutional formations. This review shows that medicine, robotics and knowledge management systems though diverse in terms of application settings are brought together by similar algorithmic infrastructure such as machine learning, predictive analytics, reinforcement learning, and knowledge representation architectures. The empirical evidence confirms the quantifiable performance gains in diagnostic accuracy, clinical workflow efficiency, surgical robotics accuracy, autonomous system adaptability, semantic retrieval efficiency, and organizational intelligence. Nevertheless, the transformational meaning of AI cannot be diminished to the aspect of quantitative performance measures.

A more analytical synthesis indicates that the influence of AI is a structural one and not functional. Within medicine, AI restructures clinical reasoning by relocating aspects of diagnostic inference entirely within human cognition to hybrid human-machine decision environments. In robotics, AI applies cognitive processes to physical systems, making automation adaptive augmentation. In knowledge management systems, AI transforms organizational epistemology into dynamic self-enhancing intelligence infrastructures. These changes suggest that AI is not a tool integrated into the domains but it is an infrastructural layer that redefines the way knowledge is created, verified and operationalized.

However, with proven benefits, the process of sustainable integration is still limited by structural issues. To begin with, the excessive focus on the short-term predictive accuracy blurs the larger socio-institutional implications. The types of clinical AUC, robotic precision rates, and retrieval efficiency metrics are helpful in validation benchmarks, yet do not sufficiently represent the issues of long-term human adaptation, professional identity development, institutional trust development, and equity implications. Longitudinal assessment is necessary to prevent the adoption of AI being more technical than systemic.

Second, interpretability is one of the underlying tensions. Systems with high performance and opaqueness have been created by the disjunction between symbolic reasoning models and deep neural models. Whereas ethical requirements always focus on transparency, explainability is usually external to the fundamental model structure. To eliminate this tension, hybrid systems are needed that combine structured reasoning with deep learning powers, thus matching predictive power with epistemic responsibility. Reliance on AI systems, especially in the high-stakes field like healthcare and autonomous robotics, does not always rely on the accuracy but on intelligibility and traceability.

Third, coherence of governance is a key impediment that becomes a bottleneck to cross-domain coherence. Healthcare AI is bound by stringent regulatory controls, but robotics and organizational AI systems are bound by relatively diverse governance. This imbalance brings about discrepancies in the standards of accountability and risk management. An integrated multi-domain of governance model based on transparency, auditability, fairness and human control is underdeveloped. Lack of harmonized ethical architectures can erode the trust of the population and make it slow in adoption across industries.

Fourth, the socio-economic aspect requires more intellectual coverage. AI does not only automate it but also shifts cognitive power and changes the labor model. The automation-augmentation paradox is an example of how the gains in efficiency can be accompanied by professional displacement or redefinition. AI can change the role of diagnosis in medicine, the level of skills in robotics, and the control over strategic decisions in knowledge systems. Such changes demand an empirical research that combines technological, sociological and economical outlook.

Moving ahead, the future studies need to transcend the area-specific optimization to interdisciplinary integration. The longitudinal research on the long-lasting clinical outcomes, workforce change, and organizational adjustments is needed. Models of human-AI collaboration should be considered as priorities as opposed to fully autonomous paradigms and should be augmented, but not substituted. A technical research needs to incorporate explainability mechanisms as an architectural component as opposed to an augmentation module. Also, there should be cross-domain technology transfer that should be promoted so that breakthrough robotic perception can inform medical imaging, and knowledge graph tools can improve understandability in medical systems.

Finally, the success of the Artificial Intelligence over the long term will be determined by the ability to act as an ethically sound, transparent, and human-centered infrastructure. Its transformative potential is not just in predictive superiority but in its capacity to bolster decision ecologies, improve institutional learning and retain human agency in ever more automated settings. Planned cross-domain development, facilitated by harmonized regulation, interdisciplinary cooperation, and longitudinal assessment, will decide whether AI becomes a robust augmentation framework or a disjointed combination of high-performing but socially detached systems.

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