

AI News Digest

03/16/2026 - 03/22/2026

WEEKLY DIGEST: CLINICAL & HEALTH PRACTICE

Enhancing AI Governance in Healthcare Systems

Recent articles highlight the evolving landscape of AI governance in healthcare, focusing on ethical frameworks and user engagement. A proposed framework emphasizes the need for enforceable accountability through institutional empowerment and transparency. Additionally, studies reveal how older adults interact with AI tools, underscoring the importance of fulfilling psychological needs. The acceptance of AI systems for suicide prevention is also explored, identifying key predictors of user trust and perceived benefits.

KEY FINDINGS

- ✓ A comprehensive framework for AI governance in healthcare emphasizes institutional empowerment and corporate liability.
- ✓ Older adults' engagement with AI tools is influenced by their needs for autonomy, competence, and relatedness.
- ✓ Acceptance of AI systems for suicide prevention is shaped by perceived risks and benefits.

IMPLICATIONS

- Strengthening AI Ethics Boards could enhance accountability in healthcare.
- Understanding older adults' needs can improve AI tool design and adoption.
- Identifying predictors of acceptance can guide the development of AI systems for sensitive applications like suicide prevention.

1. From ethics washing to enforceable accountability: hospitals as hubs of digital constitutionalism

Category: Policy & Ethics

Departments: Nursing, Public Health Sciences, Political Science & Public Administration

Topics: AI Ethics & Safety, AI Governance Framework, Corporate Liability Mechanisms, Transparency Measures, Participatory Governance

Impact Score: 27.0

Rubric Scores

Research Relevance: 4

Educational Value: 4

Innovation / Novelty: 5

Practical Impact: 4

Interdisciplinary Potential: 5

Ethical / Policy Implications: 5

The article proposes a comprehensive framework to enhance the enforceability of AI governance in healthcare, emphasizing the need for institutional empowerment, corporate liability, transparency, and participatory governance. It advocates for AI Ethics Boards to have conditional veto powers to halt non-compliant deployments and suggests embedding corporate responsibility mechanisms based on strict liability to ensure accountability for AI failures. The framework also highlights the importance of transparency measures, such as public registries and audit trails, to foster compliance and trust, while recommending that hospitals serve as the primary organizational locus for implementing these governance principles. Ultimately, the article calls for a shift in oversight from advisory roles to an institutional architecture capable of generating binding effects in AI governance.

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s00146-026-02980-4>

2. Older adults' engagement with AI tools: how privacy, use frequency relate to needs, enjoyment, sustained use

Category: Research

Departments: Educational Leadership, Psychology, Nursing

Topics: Healthcare AI, User Engagement Strategies, Self-Determination Theory in AI, Voice Assistants for Older Adults

Impact Score: 23.0

Rubric Scores

Research Relevance: 4

Educational Value: 4

Innovation / Novelty: 3

Practical Impact: 4

Interdisciplinary Potential: 5

Ethical / Policy Implications: 3

Self-Determination Theory (SDT) is applied to understand the psychological impacts of AI-powered tools on older adults, emphasizing the fulfillment of three basic needs: autonomy, competence, and relatedness. The article discusses how AI technologies, such as voice assistants and health management applications, can enhance these needs by promoting user control, providing feedback for effective task management, and facilitating social connections. The authors propose that increased engagement with AI tools correlates with greater satisfaction of these needs, which may lead to enhanced enjoyment and continued use of such technologies. Three hypotheses are presented, linking the frequency of AI tool use to the satisfaction of autonomy and competence needs.

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s00146-026-02989-9>

3. The coalescent architecture of agency: normative directionality as the key to human-AI integration

Category: Policy & Ethics

Departments: Computer Science, Political Science & Public Administration, Nursing

Topics: AI Ethics & Safety, Human-AI Agency, Social Embeddedness, Normative Accountability

Impact Score: 23.0

Rubric Scores

Research Relevance: 4

Educational Value: 3

Innovation / Novelty: 4

Practical Impact: 3

Interdisciplinary Potential: 4

Ethical / Policy Implications: 5

The article discusses the coalescent model based on Elder-Vass's segmented ontology, which addresses the debate on human and AI agency by distinguishing their operational mechanisms. It argues that human intentional agency is rooted in social-segment mechanisms, while AI systems function through material-segment mechanisms, emphasizing the importance of social embeddedness and normative accountability. The article critiques the functional equivalence thesis, which suggests that similarities in outputs imply equivalent cognitive processes, by highlighting the ontological differences in how physicians and AI systems generate diagnostic conclusions. The analysis underscores that human reasoning is shaped by professional communities and accountability, contrasting with the AI's reliance on data-driven optimization without such social context.

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s00146-026-02979-x>

4. Investigating acceptance of current and future artificial intelligence systems for suicide prevention

Category: Research

Departments: Psychology, Nursing, Public Health Sciences, Computer Science

Topics: Healthcare AI, Suicide Prevention Systems, User Acceptance Factors, Trust in AI Systems

Impact Score: 23.0

Rubric Scores

Research Relevance: 4

Educational Value: 3

Innovation / Novelty: 3

Practical Impact: 4

Interdisciplinary Potential: 4

Ethical / Policy Implications: 5

This study examined the acceptance of Artificial Narrow Intelligence (ANI) and anticipated Artificial General Intelligence (AGI) systems for suicide prevention, identifying key predictors of acceptance and perceived risks and benefits. The results indicated that performance expectancy, social influence, and trust were significant predictors for ANI systems, while only trust was a predictor for AGI systems. The findings revealed a higher acceptance level for ANI systems compared to AGI systems, attributed to greater familiarity with ANI technologies and uncertainty regarding AGI capabilities. The study underscores the importance of trust in both types of systems, suggesting that trustworthiness is crucial for user acceptance, regardless of the system's current existence.

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s00146-026-02949-3>