



## Review article

# Artificial intelligence in drug delivery

Mayuri Shinde, Rajnandini Shinde\*, Aishwarya Sarvade, Rupali Bendgude

Shri Ganpati Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences and Research, Tembhurni, Maharashtra, India

**Corresponding author:** Rajnandini Shinde, ✉ rajnandini.shinde03@gmail.com, **Orcid Id:** <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4824-2853>

© The author(s). This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>). See <https://ijtinovation.com/reprints-and-permissions> for full terms and conditions.

**Received - 19-09-2024, Revised - 28-02-2025, Accepted - 02-04-2025 (DD-MM-YYYY)**

### Refer this article

Rajnandini Shinde, Aishwarya Sarvade, Rupali Bendgude, Artificial intelligence in drug delivery. March-April 2025, V3 – I2, Pages - 06 – 10. Doi: <https://doi.org/10.55522/ijti.v3i2.0068>.

## ABSTRACT

Artificial intelligence (AI) tools are improving the drug delivery process from drug formulation to stimulating, Programming and optimising drug delivery in patients. Artificial intelligence (AI) it is the emerged powerful tool to minimise patient compliance. Healthcare, including drug delivery. It is the transformation of the pharmaceutical product to improve patient care. In that, improved patient adherence. This review provides the various AI-dependent approaches in pharmaceutical technology, tools, highlighting their benefits, and recent trends in AI in novel drug delivery systems.

**Keywords:** Artificial Intelligence (AI), Machine Learning (ML), Deep Learning, Drug Discovery, Personalised Medicine.

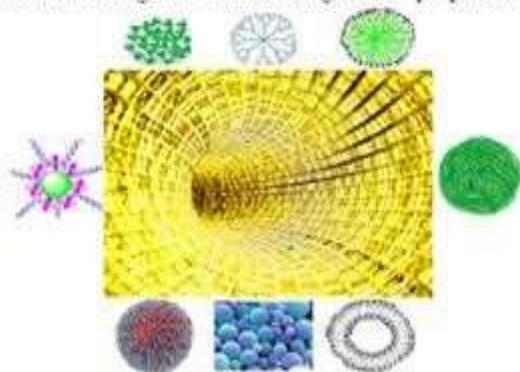
## INTRODUCTION

Artificial intelligences defined as a computer-based simulation of human intelligence processes, has achieved notable advancement across diverse field including drug delivery. AI are the developed innovative system for targeted drug delivery of therapeutics with maximal efficiency and minimal side effects. These are control drugs delivery and overcoming or reducing the challenges in drug delivery systems, such as systemic toxicity, narrow therapeutic index, and long-term therapy. AI is an emerging sector in almost all fields [1].

### Drug Delivery

Drug delivery improves treatment in many ways, including enhancing therapeutic efficacy, reducing toxicity, increasing patient compliance, etc [2].

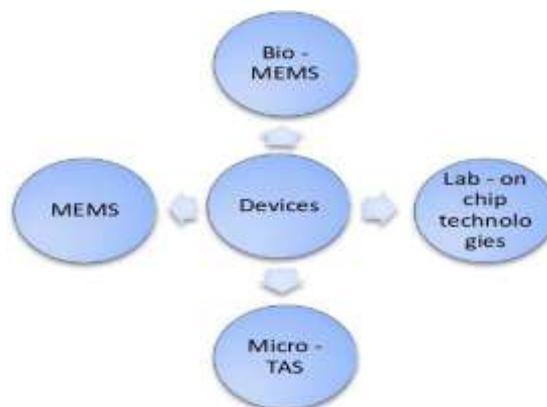
**Figure 1: Drug Delivery Artificial intelligence-based drug delivery system design**



### Role of artificial intelligence

AI are various micro – processing technique have emerged, including photolithography, light film development, deposition, and bonding derived from the fabrication of organised circuits. These techniques have been instrumental in upgrading existing devices or inspiring thecreationentirely new devices across various fields [3].

**Figure 1: Devices**



### Benefits

- Improved decision
- Reduced errors
- Automation
- Unbiased decision

- Improved customer
- Enhanced safety and security
- Personalized education
- Improved healthcare
- Data analysis [4].

**Artificial intelligence for drug delivery**

The alliance or combination of big data in the field of pharmaceuticals. This accelerates drug development timeline, reduces costs and increases production. The use of AI and

measurable pharmaceuticals involves modelling drug delivery systems at the different scales, ranging from molecular interactions to microscopic behaviour. The utilisation of AI can optimise drug delivery systems. It's including prediction of the drug behaviour within the body. The anticipation of drug interaction and the enhanced drug formulation. The capability proves valuable in the design of drug delivery. AI has played a significant role in the optimisation of drug delivery systems. These various applications of AI-based drug delivery, such as [5].

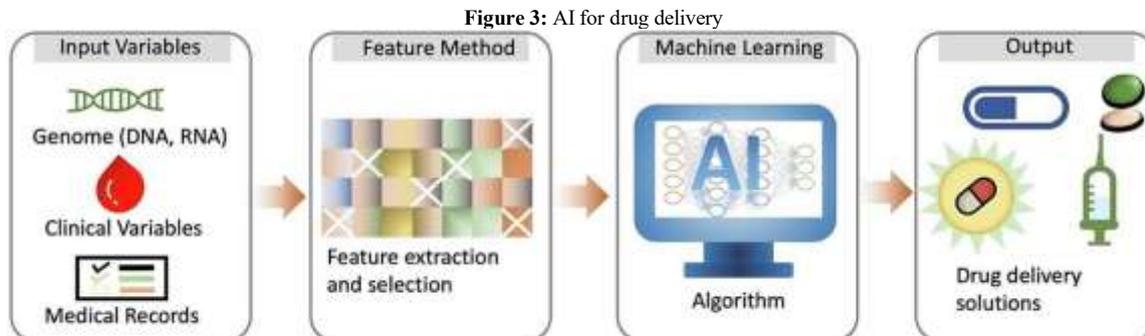
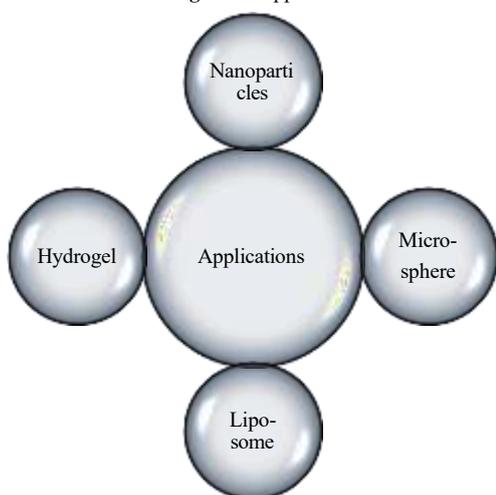


Figure 3: AI for drug delivery

Figure 4: Application



**Nanoparticles**

It can be defined as the dispersal of particles or solid particles that have a size ranging from 10-1000nm. The drug can be either be dissolved, trapped, or enclosed to a nanoparticle matrix.

**Microsphere**

Microsphere represent a category of drug delivery systems that possess the ability to facilitate targeted drug distribution.

**Liposome**

AI is currently employed in the development of liposomal drug delivery systems [6].

**Hydrogel**

It polymeric networks involved hydrophilic nature, enabling them to absorb significant quantities of water or biological fluid.

**Smart Drug Delivery Systems**

These are Nan platforms that can release of drugs targeted to the body. They can react to internal or external stimuli.

**AI is used in drug delivery in several way**

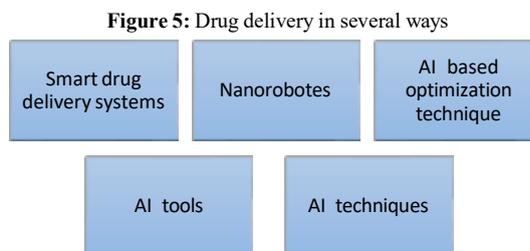


Figure 5: Drug delivery in several ways

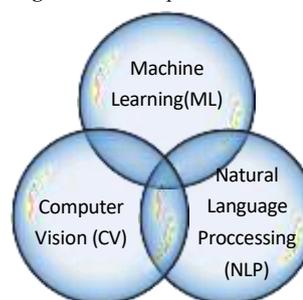
**Nanorobots**

These can navigate to targeted sites based on physiological conditions such as PH. They can be used to deliver drugs and genes [7].

**AI-Based Optimization Techniques**

These can be used to explore different combinations of drugs to maximize efficacy, minimize side effects, and improved patient compliance.

Figure 6: Techniques of AI



**AI Tools**

These can perform searches, stimulations and defilements of data and processes. They can also help explore drug models, drug release and activity predictions [8].

**AI Techniques**

These include Machine Learning (ML), Deep Learning (DL), Natural Language Processing (NLP), and Generative Modelling (GM) [9].

### Techniques of AI Machine Learning (ML)

ML is an AI technique that uses datasets, algorithms and artificial neural networks to learn and improve overtime. It uses training data to mimic the human learning process.



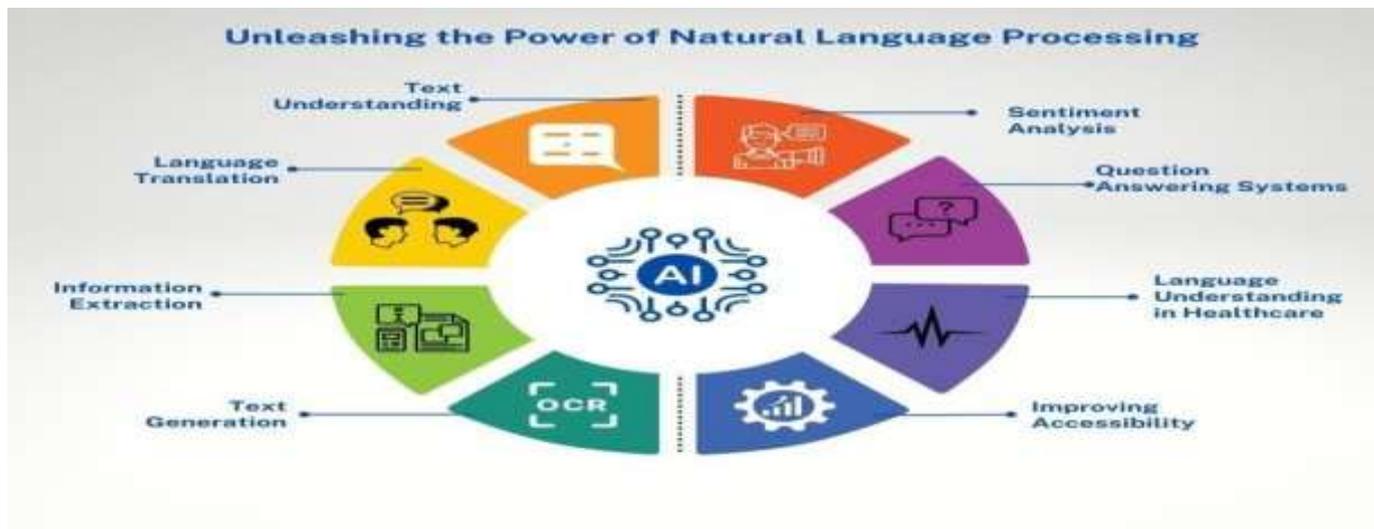
#### Computer vision

Computer vision to understand visual data from videos and images. It aims to extracts information from visuals and use that's data to find patterns or take actions.



#### Natural Language Processing (NLP)

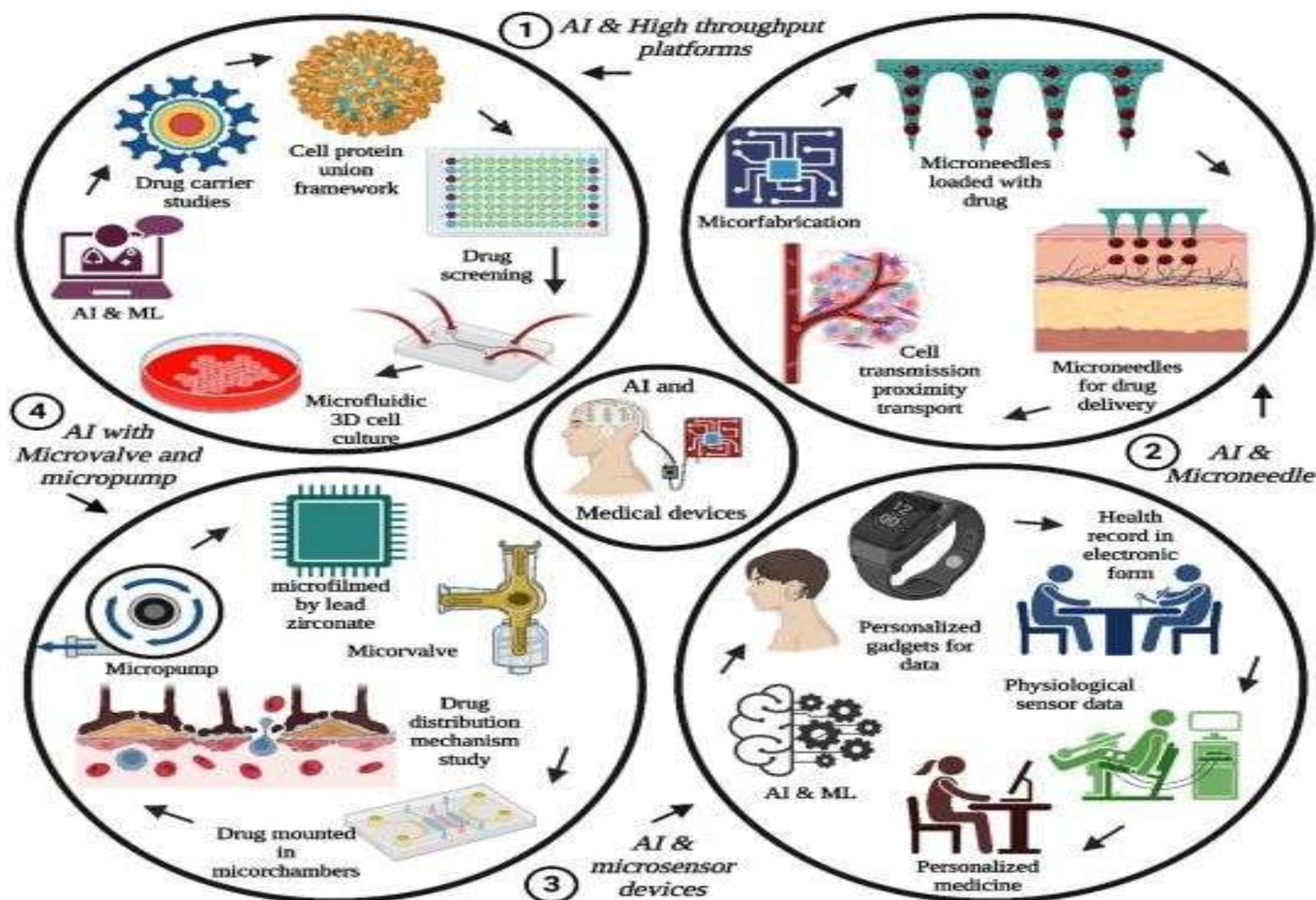
NLP is a field of AI that uses text to create meaningful interaction between machines and humans. These abilities make NLP useful in almost every industry.



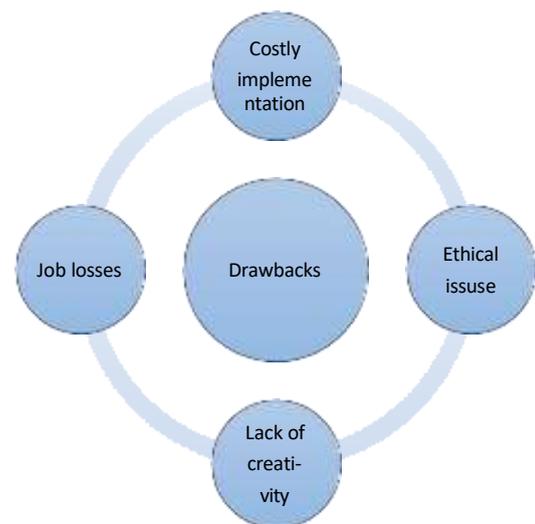
**Recent trends in AI in Novel drug delivery systems**

It's capability to completely transform of a pharmaceutical delivery through the optimization of drug design the enhancement of drug targeted and the improvement of drug release. Recent trends in AI-driven drug delivery systems have emerged.

Machine learning for drug discovery.  
 Nanoparticles based drug delivery systems.  
 Predictive models for drug release.  
 Smart drug delivery systems.  
 Personalized medicines [10].



**Drawbacks**



**CONCLUSION**

AI powered drug delivery systems can improve drug efficacy, reduce side effect and enhance patient's outcomes. These are use of AI in novel drug delivery systems has theta revolutionize the field of medicine. The most significant worry regarding AI is

joblosses.AI would become an invaluable tool in the pharmaceutical industry in the near feature.

**REFERENCES**

1. Dong, A H, G L Gong, et al, 2022. Knowledge and attitudes toward dementia among undergraduate health professional students in China: a cross-sectional survey. Teaching and learning in medicine. 34(5), Pages 455–463. Doi: <https://doi.org/10.1080/10401334.2021.1971988>.
2. Zhu, Z, Q Liu, et al, 2020. The psychological status of people affected by the covid-19 outbreak in China. Journal of psychiatric research 129(5), Pages 1–7. Doi: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jpsychires.2020.05.026>.
3. Zou, G Y, R King, J et al, 2015. Barriers to hospital and tuberculosis programme collaboration in China: context matters. Global health action. 8(9), Doi: <https://doi.org/10.3402/gha.v8.27067>.
4. Ryan DP, Hong TS, Bardeesy N, 2014. Pancreatic adenocarcinoma. N Engl J Med. 371(2), Pages 1039–1049. Doi: 10.1056/NEJMra1404198.2014.
5. Callery MP, Pratt WB, Kent TS, et al, 2013. A prospectively validated clinical risk score accurately predicts pancreatic fistula after pancreatoduodenectomy. J Am Coll Surg. 216(4), Pages 1– 14. doi: 10.1016/j.jamcollsurg.2012.09.002.

6. Schuh F, Mihaljevic AL, Probst P, et al, 2023. A simple classification of pancreatic duct size and texture predicts postoperative pancreatic fistula: a classification of the International Study Group of Pancreatic Surgery (ISGPS). *Ann Surg.* 277(3), Pages 597–608. Doi: 10.1097/SLA.0000000000004855.
7. Kambakamba P, Mannil M, Herrera PE, et al, 2020. The potential of machine learning to predict postoperative pancreatic fistula based on preoperative, non-contrast-enhanced CT: a proof-of-principle study. *Surgery.* 167(2), Pages 448–454. Doi: 10.1016/j.surg.2019.09.019. Epub 2019 Nov 11.
8. Skawran SM, Kambakamba P, Baessler B, et al, 2021. Can magnetic resonance imaging radiomics of the pancreas predict postoperative pancreatic fistula? *Eur J Radiol.* 140(6), Pages 1-8 Doi: 10.1016/j.ejrad.2021.109733.
9. Shen Z, Chen H, Wang W, et al, 2022 Machine learning algorithms as early diagnostic tools for pancreatic fistula following pancreaticoduodenectomy and guide drain removal: a retrospective cohort study. *Int J Surg.* 102(4), Pages 1-9 Doi: 10.1016/j.ijssu.2022.106638.
10. Li Ziqiang, Yolanda Eliza Putri Lubis, Irza Haicha Pratama, 2024. The Impact of Artificial Intelligence on Biliary and Pancreatic Surgery. *Journal of medical pharmaceutical and allied sciences*, 13(2), Pages - 6485 – 6488. Doi: <https://doi.org/10.55522/jmpas.V13I2.5814>.