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Öney Doğanyığıt S, Yılmaz Altuntaş E. Artificial intelligence in healthcare: a critical moment for responsible transformation. J Acad Res Med. 2026;16(1):1-3.

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Following publication of the above article, the authors identified an error in Reference 17, which had been inadvertently cited incorrectly. The reference has been corrected, and the corresponding text under the **"Human Oversight and Clinical Expertise"** section has been updated accordingly.

Reference 17 was originally published as:

17. Naing SY, Severin J, Zomer A, Kuntaman K, Suandy I, Sunandar S, et al. Impact of reducing colistin use on colistin resistance in *Escherichia coli* isolated from humans and poultry in Indonesia (COINCIDE): a protocol for a multisectoral, transdisciplinary One Health study. One Health. 2026; 22: 101347.

The correct Reference 17 is:

17. Powell MR. Empathy in digital healthcare (dissertation). Orlando (FL): University of Central Florida. 2024.

Accordingly, the following text under the **"Human Oversight and Clinical Expertise"** section:

"According to Schneiders and van der Graaf (17), traditional empathy is a process where one person senses another's feelings, but it is resource-limited (requiring time and energy) and can be tiring (burnout). Scalable empathy, on the other hand, is the simulation of this process at a behavioral level through AI, enabling it to be delivered to millions of patients simultaneously and seamlessly."

Has been replaced by the following:

"Scalable empathy is the simulation of this process at a behavioral level through artificial intelligence, enabling it to be delivered to millions of patients simultaneously and seamlessly. In Powell's (17) study, attention is drawn to the pivotal role of AI and digital interfaces in striving to sustain empathy, demonstrating how human-centered digital infrastructures can actively bridge the communication gap between clinicians and patients. These studies highlight that within the realm of digital health solutions, integration of artificial intelligence and digital tools serves as a strategic means to preserve and cultivate empathy a cornerstone of the physician-patient relationship."

The authors apologize for this error and state that this correction does not affect the scientific conclusions of the article.

