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COURSE BROCHURE

AI Ethics and Governance in Healthcare Training Course

15 – 19 November 2027
Geneva

AI Ethics and Governance in Healthcare Training Course

Ref: 83_2089 **Date:** 15 – 19 November 2027 **Location:** Geneva **Fees:** 7500 GBP

AI Ethics and Governance in Healthcare is a 1-week training course for clinical governance leads, quality and patient safety managers, medical directors and health informatics managers, ending with a clinical AI oversight framework for one hospital or health network. Diagnostic imaging, triage and sepsis alert tools now reach wards faster than committees can vet them. Jupiter Prime Training runs this AI Ethics and Governance in Healthcare course for clinical leaders.

Why AI Ethics and Governance in Healthcare Matters Now

Clinicians are asked to trust algorithms that read scans, rank emergency patients and predict deterioration, often without seeing how those tools behave on their own population. Patients and families expect to know when software shapes their care and how their records are reused. A hospital that vets, explains and monitors clinical algorithms protects patients and clinician confidence; one that does not risks silent harm and lost trust. The course draws on ISO/IEC 42001 for AI management and the NIST AI Risk Management Framework NIST AI RMF for mapping and measuring clinical algorithm risk.

Who Gains Most from AI Ethics and Governance in Healthcare

- Clinical governance staff who approve decision support tools
- Patient safety officers who investigate incidents
- Medical and nursing directors accountable for ward outcomes
- Informatics staff who connect algorithms to the health record
- Ethics committee members who weigh consent and record reuse

A hospital gains most when governance, informatics and ethics committee members attend together and agree one approval route for clinical algorithms.

AI Ethics and Governance in Healthcare Capabilities

Participants test scenarios from chest imaging to early warning scores and decide what evidence a tool needs before it touches a patient pathway.

- Assess bias in diagnostic and triage models — clinical governance boards
- Specify consent rules for reusing patient records — ethics committees
- Design local clinical validation studies before go-live — medical directors
- Communicate model limits to clinicians at the point of care — ward leads
- Build post-deployment safety monitoring — patient safety officers
- Weigh procurement evidence from algorithm vendors — health informatics and purchasing

Key AI Ethics and Governance in Healthcare Terms

- Clinical decision support — software that offers clinicians patient-specific suggestions, such as alerts, risk scores or image findings, during care.
- Algorithmic bias — systematic error that makes a model perform worse for some patient groups, such as by sex or age.
- Clinical validation — testing a model on local patients to confirm its accuracy and safety before it shapes care decisions.
- Explainability — the ability to show clinicians why a model produced a given output in terms they can check.
- Dataset shift — a change in patient mix, equipment or practice that makes a model's past accuracy unreliable.
- Human in the loop — a design where a qualified clinician reviews and can override every algorithm output affecting care.

AI Ethics and Governance in Healthcare Day by Day

Day 1: Clinical Algorithms and Patient Trust

- Clinical AI Landscape — Imaging, Triage, Early Warning and Documentation
- Biomedical Ethics Principles — Autonomy, Beneficence, Non-Maleficence and Justice
- Radiology and Emergency Care Cases — Lessons From Early Deployments
- Patient and Clinician Expectations — Disclosure and Trust
- Clinical Algorithm Inventory — What Already Runs on the Wards

Day 2: Bias, Consent and Patient Records

- Subgroup Performance Testing — Detecting Bias in Diagnostic Models
- Training Data Provenance — Representativeness of Patient Cohorts
- Consent Models for Secondary Use — Research, Quality and Commercial Reuse
- De-identification and Re-identification Risk — Protecting Patient Records
- Ethics Committee Review — Approving Model Development Proposals

Day 3: Validation and Explainability at the Bedside

- Local Clinical Validation Design — Silent Mode Trials Before Go-Live
- Accuracy Metrics for Clinicians — Sensitivity, Specificity and Calibration
- Explainability Methods — Saliency Maps and Feature Contributions
- Point-of-Care Communication — Showing Confidence and Model Limits
- Vendor Evidence Appraisal — Questions Before Procurement

Day 4: Oversight, Monitoring and Accountability

- Clinical AI Oversight Committee — Membership, Mandate and Escalation
- Post-Deployment Safety Monitoring — Dataset Shift and Alert Fatigue
- Incident Reporting Links — Algorithm Harm in Patient Safety Systems
- NIST AI RMF Map and Measure — Clinical Algorithm Risk Profiles
- ISO/IEC 42001 Records — Ownership, Change Control and Decommissioning

Day 5: Practising the Clinical AI Oversight Framework

- Algorithm Inventory and Ethics Principles From Day 1 — Scope
- Bias and Consent Rules From Day 2 — Approval Criteria
- Validation and Explainability Standards From Day 3 — Go-Live Gate
- Monitoring and Committee Design From Day 4 — Ongoing Assurance
- Clinical AI Oversight Framework — Board-Ready Hospital Policy Pack

Applying AI Ethics and Governance in Healthcare After the Course

- Compile an inventory of every clinical algorithm in use, including vendor features, and rate each against the approval criteria.
- Run a subgroup performance check on one live early warning or triage score and present the findings to the clinical governance committee.

AI Ethics and Governance in Healthcare Questions FAQ

What is AI ethics and governance in healthcare and why does it matter now?

AI ethics and governance in healthcare is the set of principles, approval steps and monitoring controls that keep clinical algorithms safe and fair. It matters now because diagnostic and triage tools are entering wards faster than traditional review routes.

Which roles gain most from AI ethics and governance in healthcare training?

Clinical governance staff, patient safety officers, medical and nursing directors and health informatics staff gain most. Ethics committee members also benefit when weighing consent and reuse of patient records.

How does AI ethics and governance in healthcare differ from a general AI governance course?

It applies oversight to clinical algorithms and patient safety rather than enterprise AI in general. You work on bias in diagnostic models, consent for patient records, bedside explainability and incident links.

What do you bring back from AI ethics and governance in healthcare training?

You bring back a clinical AI oversight framework for your hospital or network, covering approval criteria, validation gates, explainability standards, monitoring and committee terms.

AI Ethics and Governance in Healthcare: The Way Forward

The clinical AI oversight framework informs the first board decision: which algorithms on the wards may continue, which need local validation and which should be paused. Governance, informatics and ethics leads use it together. After the first quarter of monitoring, revisit subgroup results and alert override rates, because patient mix and clinical practice shift faster than most models are retrained.