



Ridout, Alicia, Bannigan, Katrina and Gabriel, Lynne ORCID
logoORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8144-090X> (2025) 5
Iterative co-design to surface older peoples' safety experiences of
artificial intelligence (AI) at home: in search of new understanding.
BMJ Health & Care Informatics. A2.2-A2.

Downloaded from: <https://ray.yorks.ac.uk/id/eprint/13082/>

The version presented here may differ from the published version or version of record. If
you intend to cite from the work you are advised to consult the publisher's version:
https://informatics.bmj.com/content/32/Suppl_1/A2.2

Research at York St John (RaY) is an institutional repository. It supports the principles of
open access by making the research outputs of the University available in digital form.
Copyright of the items stored in RaY reside with the authors and/or other copyright
owners. Users may access full text items free of charge, and may download a copy for
private study or non-commercial research. For further reuse terms, see licence terms
governing individual outputs. [Institutional Repositories Policy Statement](#)

RaY

Research at the University of York St John

For more information please contact RaY at
ray@yorks.ac.uk

cases maintained consistent model rankings demonstrating generalisability.

Conclusions Transformer-based and classical machine learning models demonstrate viability for automated vascular referral triage. Further, larger studies with real patient-level referral letters are recommended.

4 IMPACT ON HEALTHCARE STUDENTS LEARNING EXPERIENCE WHEN USING ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE BASED SCRIBING TOOLS: A QUALITATIVE STUDY

¹Ayodhya Karunaratne, ²Suriyaarachchige Nishan Silva. ¹Coventry University, UK; ²Quantum Clinical Care, Australia

10.1136/bmjhci-2025-bcsconf.4

Introduction Use of Artificial Intelligence in the clinical workforce is becoming increasingly prevalent, scribing tools designed to automate the documentation process is one of them. While such tools enhance efficiency and reduce administrative workload, their impact on the learning experiences of healthcare professionals remains underexplored. Due to the lack of widely accepted usage guidance, their use is also largely unregulated. Therefore, this study aims to explore the effects of using AI Scribing on the learning experience of healthcare students.

Method A qualitative study was conducted by in-depth interviewing 9 academics (nursing, physiotherapy, dietetics) working in Higher education institutes in England and Australia. Interview included questions on impact on core skills, soft skills, assessments, and the educator's opinion on these aspects. The interviews were transcribed and thematically analysed.

Results Five main themes identified.

1)Impact on clinical skills: reduced engagement with the documentation process which serves as a mechanism for reinforcing clinical reasoning and decision-making skills. 2)Impact on performance: detachment from the clinical reasoning process, positive time management, standardised notes, recall ability during exams, limited reflective learning. 3)Impact on communication skills: improving clinician-patient relationship, lack of adaptive feedback. 4)Impact on Professional development: decline in confidence to independently compose comprehensive clinical notes, over-reliance on AI. 5)Technology/Legal and Ethical related concerns: data safety, accuracy of software, privacy, confidentiality and consent.

Conclusion Both pros and cons were reported. Suggestions were made to create educationally aware tools and targeted mentorship to preserve the educational value of clinical documentation in an AI-augmented era.

5 ITERATIVE CO-DESIGN TO SURFACE OLDER PEOPLES' SAFETY EXPERIENCES OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (AI) AT HOME: IN SEARCH OF NEW UNDERSTANDING

¹Alicia Ridout, ²Katrina Bannigan, ³Lynne Gabriel. ¹Me Digital Health Ltd; ²Glasgow University; ³York St John University

10.1136/bmjhci-2025-bcsconf.5

Objectives/Introduction Policy is driving AI use, community-based, preventative interventions, as older people living at home, are increasingly adopting AI into daily life. This also reflects a context of growing service demand and limited capacity in Adult Social Care occupational therapy services. A better understand of older peoples' needs is required if AI is to support safe and effective integration of prescribed technology with personal systems.

Methods Gadamerian hermeneutic circles of understanding—a non-linear, dynamic data analysis technique—was deployed during the co-production of persona and scripts. These were used to create a trigger film for safety-focused discussions in participatory workshops with older people and occupational therapists. Draft persona and script were developed using a literature review, demographic data sets and qualitative outputs from a survey. Three circles of discussion, online and in person were used to refine the outputs using a triad of inputs from the researcher, the research advisory group and design team expertise.

Results The final persona and scripts were influenced by the circles of discussion to focus on core concerns and to support audience relatability, clarity about persona gender, AI safety examples of activities of daily living, and examples of AI/technology risks to older users. The animation created an engaging, real-world, evidence-based, accessible means for workshop participants to subsequently engage with the AI safety concerns raised.

Conclusion Using Gadamerian hermeneutic circles of understanding, within a participatory research methodology, provided a new way to surface a common understanding of core concerns using an accessible animation.