HJHPD

HJ

Article

Role of Artificial Intelligence in Addressing Major Healthcare Access Challenges across Africa

Ibikunle Frank Ayoleke [1]*, Shammah Ndubuisi [2] and Francis Smith Correct [3,]

[1] Hensard University; prof.ibikunle@hensarduniversity.edu.ng
[2] Hensard University; shammahchidi4@gmail.com
[3] Hensard University; Francissmithcorrect@gmail.com

* Correspondence: prof.ibikunle@hensarduniversity.edu.ng

Academic Editor: Professor Aziz

Received: 25.04.2026

Revised: 26.08.2026

Accepted: 07.09.2026

Published: 10.09.2026

Citation: Ayoleke, I. F., Ndubuisi, S., & Correct, F. S. (2026). Role of Artificial Intelligence in Addressing Major Healthcare Access Challenges across Africa. *Hensard Journal of Health Governance and Digital Transformation*, *1*(2). https://doi.org/10.65757/hjhpd.41

Copyright: © 2026 by the authors. This manuscript is submitted for possible open access publication under the terms of the **Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) Licence** (https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Abstract

Access to healthcare continues to be a major hurdle in many African countries, primarily due to insufficient medical infrastructure, a lack of healthcare professionals, limited services in rural areas, high disease prevalence, and ineffective health information management systems. This survey explores how artificial intelligence (AI) can address these issues and enhance the quality of healthcare delivery throughout Africa. This study aims to identify key problems related to healthcare access, evaluate current AI-driven healthcare solutions, and measure their effectiveness in improving health outcomes. It utilizes a thorough review and analysis of literature, case studies, industry reports, and documented AI healthcare implementations across various African nations. The findings reveal that AI technologies, including machine learning, deep learning, predictive analytics, telemedicine platforms, clinical decision support systems, and intelligent health chatbots, have made significant strides in areas such as disease diagnosis, remote healthcare delivery, epidemic surveillance, patient monitoring, and healthcare resource management. Additionally, AI has shown great promise in lowering healthcare costs, enhancing diagnostic accuracy, and expanding services to underserved communities. However, challenges such as poor digital infrastructure, data privacy issues, limited funding, regulatory hurdles, and a shortage of AI expertise still pose significant barriers to widespread adoption. The study concludes that strategic investments, supportive policies, and capacity-building initiatives are crucial for unlocking the transformative potential of AI in improving healthcare accessibility and sustainability across Africa.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence (AI), Healthcare Access, Telemedicine, Disease Diagnosis, African Healthcare Systems.

1. Introduction

Access to healthcare is one of the most critical socioeconomic and developmental hurdles that African nations are facing. Even with notable advancements in medical science and public health initiatives, millions of Africans still find themselves struggling to obtain quality healthcare services. This is largely due to a lack of proper healthcare infrastructure, a shortage of skilled professionals, poor transportation systems, inadequate medical equipment, and an uneven distribution of healthcare facilities between urban and rural areas (WHO, 2014). Reports from international health organizations highlight that Africa accounts for approximately 24% of the global disease burden while accounting for less than 3% of the world's healthcare workforce (Asamani et al., 2024a). This stark contrast has led to alarmingly high mortality rates from diseases that can be prevented

or treated, such as malaria, tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS, maternal complications, and various noncommunicable diseases.

The swift rise of digital technologies has opened new avenues to address some of these persistent healthcare issues. Among these innovations, AI stands out as a game changer, with the potential to enhance healthcare delivery, boost diagnostic accuracy, aid in disease surveillance, and extend medical services to underserved areas (Topol, 2019a). AI encompasses computer systems that can perform tasks that usually require human intelligence, such as learning, reasoning, recognizing patterns, making decisions, and processing natural language. Recent breakthroughs in machine learning, deep learning, computer vision, and predictive analytics have sped up the global adoption of AI-driven healthcare solutions.

In Africa, the demand for innovative healthcare solutions is especially pressing. Many countries are facing acute shortages of doctors and specialists, particularly in rural regions where healthcare facilities are few and far between. AI-powered telemedicine platforms, clinical decision support systems, and intelligent diagnostic tools offer promising alternatives for bridging healthcare access gaps (Dhuri, 2023). These technologies enable remote consultations, automated disease detection, patient monitoring, and healthcare resource optimization, thereby reducing the burden on overstretched healthcare systems. Table 1 highlights the major healthcare access challenges affecting African countries, including shortages of healthcare professionals, inadequate rural healthcare facilities, high disease burdens, poor health information systems, and financial barriers. These interconnected challenges significantly reduce healthcare accessibility, delay diagnosis and treatment, and underscore the need for AI-driven solutions to improve healthcare delivery and patient outcomes across the continent.

Table 1: Healthcare Access Challenges in Africa

Challenge	Description	Impact
Healthcare Workforce Shortage	Insufficient doctors, nurses, and specialists	Delayed diagnosis and treatment
Rural Healthcare Inequality	Limited healthcare facilities in remote areas	Reduced healthcare accessibility
Disease Burden	High prevalence of infectious and chronic diseases	Increased mortality and morbidity
Poor Health Information Systems	Fragmented medical records and data management	Inefficient healthcare delivery
Financial Constraints	High out-of-pocket healthcare expenditure	Reduced healthcare utilization

AI applications have shown great promise in tackling these challenges. For example, machine learning algorithms can help healthcare professionals accurately diagnose diseases from medical images. Moreover, natural language processing (NLP) technologies make patient interactions smoother through virtual assistants and healthcare chatbots, and predictive analytics plays a crucial role in forecasting disease outbreaks and planning healthcare services (Esteva et al., 2019). During recent public health crises, AI systems have also been instrumental in tracking epidemics, triaging patients, and managing resources effectively. Figure 1 illustrates a conceptual framework that highlights how various artificial intelligence technologies, such as machine learning, deep learning, computer vision, natural language processing, and predictive analytics, can help overcome significant healthcare access issues in Africa. This includes applications such as disease diagnosis, telemedicine, and clinical decision support. The framework shows that when AI is effectively adopted, it can significantly increase healthcare accessibility, improve service delivery, optimize resource use, and ultimately lead to more sustainable healthcare systems and better public health outcomes. Even with the potential benefits, the integration of AI into African healthcare systems is met with some hurdles. Issues such as limited digital infrastructure, poor internet connectivity, a lack of

comprehensive healthcare datasets, regulatory ambiguities, cybersecurity risks, and a shortage of AI expertise are all significant barriers to widespread implementation (Etori et al., 2023).

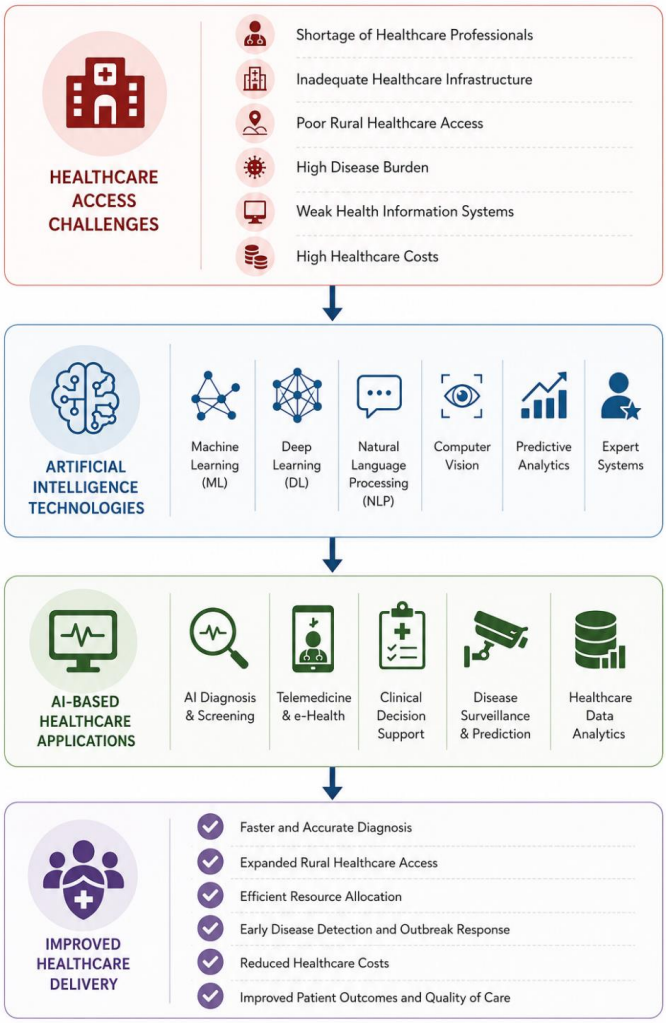

Figure 1: Conceptual Framework of AI in Solving Healthcare Access Challenges

Additionally, ethical considerations surrounding patient privacy, algorithmic bias, transparency, and data governance must be thoughtfully addressed to ensure that AI is used responsibly. This work aims to explore how artificial intelligence can address major healthcare access challenges in Africa. It reviews current AI technologies, assesses their applications and effectiveness, identifies the barriers to implementation, and looks into future opportunities for transforming healthcare through AI. By bringing together existing research and real-world applications, this paper sheds light on how AI can help create equitable, accessible, and sustainable healthcare systems across the African continent.

2. Major Healthcare Access Challenges in Africa

Access to healthcare is one of the most pressing development issues facing Africa today. Despite substantial investments from governments, international organisations, and private entities, many African countries still face structural and operational challenges that hinder the availability, affordability, and quality of healthcare services. These obstacles have led to alarmingly high rates of preventable diseases, maternal and infant mortality, delayed diagnoses, and overall poor health

outcomes (AUC, 2016). Understanding these challenges is crucial for determining how AI can be effectively utilized to enhance healthcare delivery throughout the continent.

2.1 Shortage of healthcare professionals

A major hurdle for African healthcare systems is the critical shortage of qualified healthcare professionals. The World Health Organization (WHO) highlights a striking reality: Africa bears approximately 24% of the global disease burden while having less than 3% of the world's healthcare workforce (Asamani et al., 2024a). This disparity means that many countries are experiencing a shortage of essential healthcare professionals, including doctors, nurses, radiologists, laboratory scientists, and various medical specialists. To make matters worse, the phenomenon known as "brain drain," where healthcare workers migrate to developed nations, has intensified these workforce shortages only. This issue is especially pronounced in rural and remote areas, where healthcare workers often hesitate to practice due to poor infrastructure, limited career prospects, and insufficient pay. As a result, patients frequently travel long distances to receive medical care, which can lead to delays in diagnosis and treatment.

2.2 Limited access to healthcare facilities in rural areas

A significant portion of Africa's population lives in rural areas where healthcare infrastructure is either lacking or completely absent. Many villages do not have primary healthcare centres, diagnostic labs, pharmacies, or emergency medical services. The situation is further complicated by inadequate road networks and transportation systems, making it even more difficult for people to reach healthcare facilities (Tungbani et al., 2026). In these rural settings, communities often rely on clinics that are understaffed and poorly equipped, with limited access to medications. In emergencies, patients might have to travel for hours just to reach a hospital that can provide the specialized care they need. This situation plays a major role in the high rates of maternal and infant mortality, as well as deaths from preventable diseases.

2.3 High disease burden and epidemic management challenges

Africa is still grappling with a complex mix of communicable and noncommunicable diseases. Infectious diseases such as malaria, tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS, cholera, and Ebola continue to pose significant public health challenges. Moreover, noncommunicable diseases such as diabetes, hypertension, cancer, and cardiovascular issues are on the rise, driven by urbanization and lifestyle changes (Vos et al., 2020). Disease surveillance systems in numerous countries are still lacking, which limits health authorities' ability to detect outbreaks early and respond effectively. When reporting is delayed and health information systems are fragmented, widespread transmission often occurs before any intervention measures can be implemented.

Table 2 highlights the key challenges to healthcare access in Africa and their impacts on healthcare delivery. These challenges include workforce shortages, inadequate infrastructure, a high disease burden, weak health information systems, and financial constraints. The table illustrates how these interconnected issues lead to delayed diagnoses, limited access to healthcare, poor quality of care, increased morbidity and mortality, and inefficient healthcare service delivery.

Table 2: Major healthcare access challenges and their impacts

Challenge	Key Characteristics	Healthcare Impact
Workforce Shortage	Insufficient doctors and specialists	Long waiting times and delayed treatment
Rural Healthcare Gaps	Limited hospitals and clinics	Reduced healthcare accessibility
High Disease Burden	Communicable and noncommunicable diseases	Increased morbidity and mortality
Poor Infrastructure	Inadequate facilities and equipment	Reduced quality of care
Weak Data Systems	Fragmented medical records	Inefficient clinical decisions
Financial Constraints	High healthcare costs	Low healthcare utilization

2.4 Inadequate healthcare infrastructure and medical equipment

In many African countries, healthcare infrastructure is still lacking. Many hospitals have outdated diagnostic tools, limited lab facilities, insufficient beds, and unreliable electricity (Asamani et al., 2024b). In certain areas, healthcare centers lack advanced imaging technologies such as computed tomography (CT) scanners, magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) machines, and digital radiography equipment. This shortage of modern medical gear makes it difficult for healthcare providers to accurately diagnose diseases and offer specialized treatments. In addition, frequent equipment breakdowns and poor maintenance add to inefficiency and reduce the availability of services.

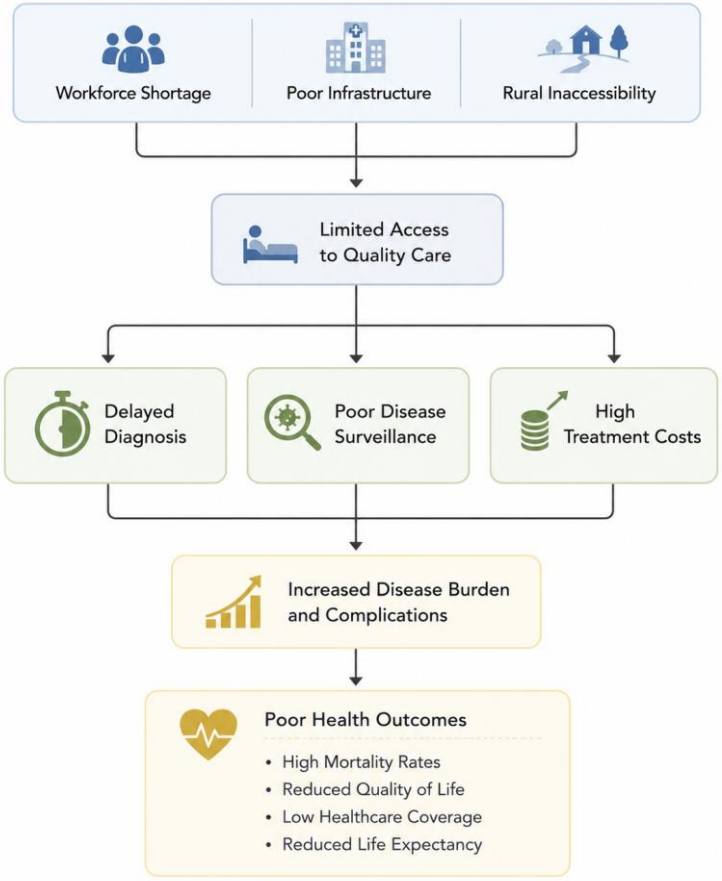

Figure 2: Relationships between healthcare challenges and outcomes

Figure 2 highlights the cause–and–effect relationship between major challenges in accessing healthcare, such as workforce shortages, inadequate infrastructure, and limited access in rural areas, and how these issues lead to delayed diagnoses, poor disease surveillance, and rising treatment costs. The figure clearly shows how these interconnected factors culminate in a heavier disease burden, worse health outcomes, diminished quality of life, and lower healthcare coverage throughout Africa.

2.5 Healthcare data management and record-keeping problems

Delivering effective healthcare hinges on having accurate and easily accessible patient information. Unfortunately, many healthcare facilities across Africa still use paper-based record systems. These outdated methods are vulnerable to data loss, duplication, inaccuracies, and slow retrieval of patient information (Odekunle et al., 2017). The lack of integrated electronic health record

(EHR) systems disrupts the continuity of care and hampers healthcare providers' ability to make well-informed clinical decisions. Additionally, fragmented healthcare data make it difficult to monitor diseases, plan health policies, and allocate healthcare resources effectively.

2.6 Financial barriers to healthcare access

Affording healthcare is a significant concern for millions of Africans. In numerous countries, healthcare financing heavily relies on out-of-pocket payments due to limited health insurance options and insufficient public healthcare funding (Xu et al., 2007). Consequently, low-income families often postpone seeking medical help until their conditions worsen. The high costs of treatment, medications, transportation, and diagnostic fees deter many from accessing healthcare services. These financial obstacles hit vulnerable groups the hardest, including women, children, elderly individuals, and those living in rural areas.

2.7 Digital divide and technological limitations

While digital transformation is accelerating across Africa, there are still considerable gaps in internet connectivity, broadband access, and digital literacy. Many rural areas struggle with unreliable internet services, inconsistent electricity, and a lack of digital devices (Ajayi et al., 2019). These challenges hinder the rollout of telemedicine platforms, electronic medical records, and AI-driven healthcare systems. Moreover, healthcare institutions often face a shortage of skilled professionals who can implement and maintain advanced digital technologies. Addressing these technological gaps is crucial before we can roll out AI solutions on a larger scale.

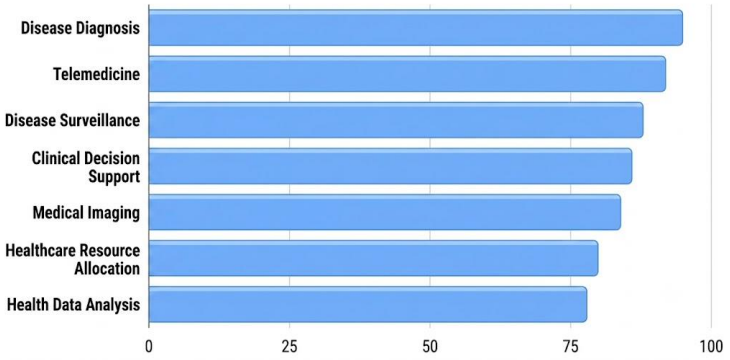

Figure 3: Relative severity of healthcare access challenges in Africa

Figure 3 compares the relative severity of major healthcare access challenges in Africa, showing that workforce shortages and rural healthcare gaps are the most critical barriers, followed closely by financial constraints and inadequate infrastructure. The chart emphasizes that addressing these high-impact challenges should be a priority for policymakers and healthcare stakeholders, with AI-based solutions playing a key role in improving healthcare accessibility and system performance. The challenges surrounding healthcare access in Africa are complex and deeply intertwined. Issues such as a shortage of healthcare professionals, insufficient infrastructure, difficulties in reaching rural areas, unreliable health information systems, a heavy burden of disease, and financial limitations all work together to hinder effective healthcare delivery. However, these challenges also present a unique opportunity for artificial intelligence technologies to increase healthcare accessibility, improve diagnostic accuracy, bolster disease surveillance, streamline healthcare management, and ultimately increase patient outcomes. In the following section, we explore the various AI technologies and applications that are currently being employed to address these healthcare hurdles across the continent.

3. Applications of artificial intelligence in African healthcare

Artificial intelligence has stepped into the spotlight as a game-changing technology that can help address many healthcare access issues in African countries. By harnessing the power of machine learning, deep learning, natural language processing, computer vision, and predictive analytics, AI systems are striving to improve healthcare accessibility, increase diagnostic precision, increase operational efficiency, and aid in healthcare decision-making (Russell & Norvig 2022). As healthcare systems throughout Africa grapple with workforce shortages, inadequate infrastructure, and escalating disease burdens, AI technologies are being increasingly utilized to support human expertise and extend healthcare services to those who need them most.

3.1 AI-Assisted Disease Diagnosis and Early Detection

One of the standout applications of AI in healthcare is its role in disease diagnosis and early detection. Machine learning and deep learning algorithms are capable of sifting through medical images, lab results, and patient records to identify disease patterns that might elude human practitioners (Esteva et al., 2017). AI-driven diagnostic systems have shown remarkable accuracy in identifying conditions such as tuberculosis from chest X-rays, diabetic retinopathy from retinal scans, breast cancer from mammograms, and malaria from blood smear images. In numerous African nations where there is a shortage of radiologists and medical specialists, AI-assisted diagnostic tools are used to help healthcare workers make quicker and more precise clinical decisions. Early diagnosis plays a crucial role in lowering mortality rates and enhancing treatment outcomes.

3.2 AI-Powered Telemedicine and Remote Healthcare Services

Telemedicine has emerged as one of the most effective ways to broaden healthcare access in remote and underserved areas. AI-enhanced telemedicine platforms allow patients to connect with healthcare professionals from afar via their mobile devices and internet communication systems (WHO, 2021a). Smart virtual assistants and symptom-checking chatbots can carry out initial patient assessments, suggest suitable healthcare actions, and prioritize urgent cases before consultation with medical professionals. This method reduces travel expenses, reduces waiting times, and brings healthcare services to rural communities that often struggle to access hospitals and clinics.

3.3 Clinical decision support systems (CDSSs)

Clinical decision support systems leverage AI algorithms to aid healthcare providers in diagnosing illnesses, choosing treatment options, and forecasting patient outcomes. These systems sift through patient histories, laboratory results, medication records, and clinical guidelines to offer evidence-based recommendations (Shortliffe & Cimino, 2014). In African healthcare environments, CDSS technologies are especially beneficial, as they help fill the gaps left by a lack of specialists and improve decision-making among frontline healthcare workers. These systems enhance diagnostic consistency and lower the chances of medical errors.

Table 3: AI Applications in African Healthcare

AI Application	Technology Used	Healthcare Benefits
Disease Diagnosis	Machine Learning, Deep Learning	Early and accurate diagnosis
Telemedicine	NLP, Chatbots, Predictive Analytics	Improved rural healthcare access
Clinical Decision Support	Expert Systems, Machine Learning	Better clinical decisions
Medical Imaging Analysis	Computer Vision	Faster image interpretation
Disease Surveillance	Predictive Analytics	Early outbreak detection
Healthcare Resource Management	Data Analytics	Efficient resource allocation
Electronic Health Records	AI Data Mining	Improved patient management

3.4 Medical Imaging and Computer Vision Applications

Computer vision is a fascinating area of AI that empowers machines to analyse and make sense of visual data. In the realm of healthcare, AI-driven medical imaging systems play crucial roles in helping professionals assess radiological images such as X-rays, CT scans, MRI scans, and ultrasounds (Litjens et al., 2017). These advanced systems can automatically identify abnormalities, highlight areas of concern, and even offer diagnostic suggestions. This is particularly valuable in Africa, where radiologists are often found in urban areas, as AI imaging tools can lend a hand to healthcare workers in remote locations, enhancing diagnostic access.

Figure 4 shows the AI-based diagnostic workflow, illustrating how machine learning algorithms sift through patient clinical data and medical images to produce disease predictions and clinical advice. This workflow highlights how AI aids healthcare professionals in making quicker and more precise diagnostic choices, ultimately leading to earlier treatments and better patient outcomes.

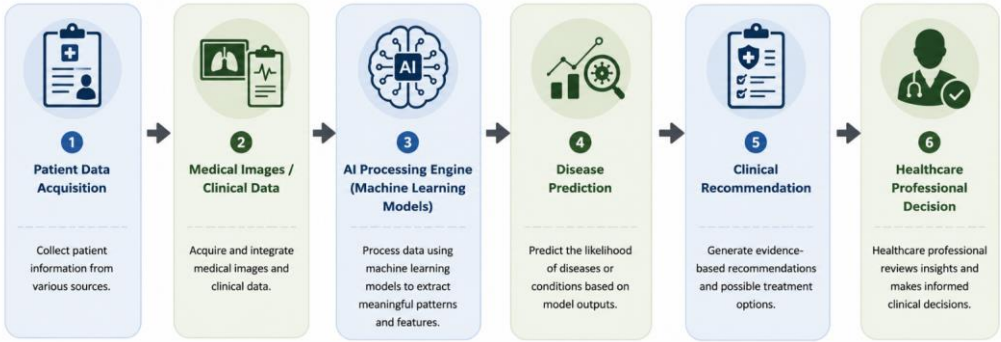

Figure 4: AI-based diagnostic workflow

3.5 Disease surveillance and epidemic prediction

Africa has faced several infectious disease outbreaks, such as Ebola, COVID-19, cholera, malaria, and Lassa fever. AI technologies can play a crucial role in disease surveillance through the use of epidemiological data, tracking mobility patterns, analysing climate information, and even monitoring social media reports to identify emerging outbreaks (Brownstein et al, 2009). Predictive analytics models can help forecast how diseases might spread and offer early warning signals to public health authorities. This kind of insight allows governments and healthcare organizations to take preventive measures before outbreaks turn into widespread public health crises.

3.6 AI for Healthcare Resource Allocation and Management

Efficiently allocating healthcare resources is still a significant challenge in many African healthcare systems. AI-driven optimization models can assess patient demand, healthcare facility capacity, staffing levels, and medical supply inventories to increase operational efficiency (Rajkomar et al., 2019). These systems assist hospital administrators in managing bed occupancy, scheduling healthcare workers, predicting medication needs, and streamlining emergency response operations. By managing resources effectively, we can improve service delivery and lower healthcare costs.

3.7 Electronic health records and healthcare data analytics

The use of electronic health records (EHR) has increased in recent years. AI boosts EHR systems by facilitating automated data analysis, assessing patient risk, identifying disease trends, and predicting treatment outcomes (Miotto et al., 2018). Machine learning algorithms can pinpoint

high-risk patients, suggest preventive measures, and help healthcare providers craft personalized treatment plans. Moreover, healthcare data analytics support evidence-based policy development and healthcare planning at both the national and regional levels.

3.8 AI chatbots and Virtual Health Assistants

AI-powered chatbots and virtual assistants are becoming more common in the healthcare landscape, offering services such as providing health information, scheduling appointments, sending medication reminders, and assessing symptoms. These systems are always on, ready to interact with patients via mobile apps, websites, and messaging platforms (Bickmore & Giorgino, 2006). In areas where healthcare professionals are scarce, virtual assistants step in as essential support systems. They not only enhance patient engagement and health education but also help lighten the load for healthcare providers.

Figure 5 shows the AI ecosystem driving healthcare transformation in Africa, demonstrating how AI technologies bolster crucial healthcare functions such as disease diagnosis, telemedicine, disease surveillance, healthcare resource management, and health data analytics. This figure emphasizes that by integrating these AI applications, we can significantly increase healthcare accessibility, operational efficiency, quality of care, and overall health outcomes throughout the continent.

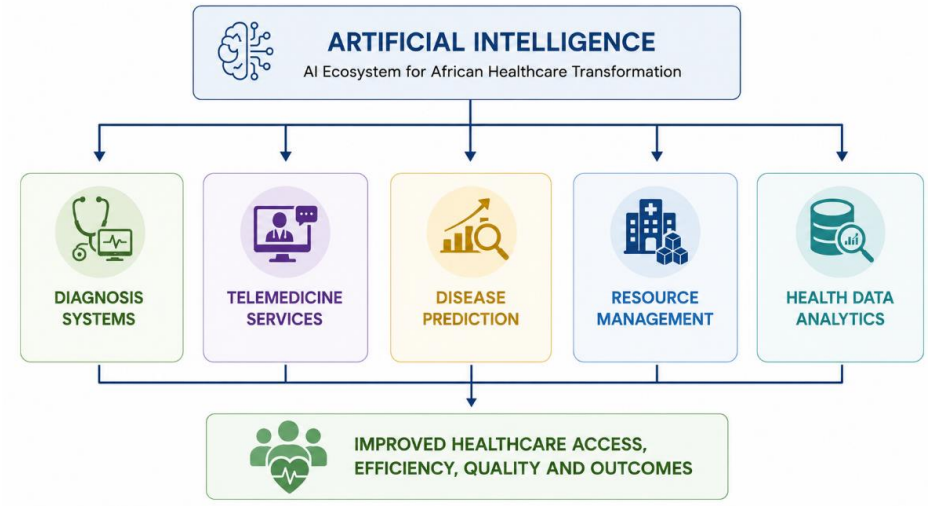

Figure 5: AI Ecosystem for African Healthcare Transformation

Figure 6 compares the estimated impact of major AI applications in African healthcare, indicating that disease diagnosis and telemedicine have the highest potential to improve healthcare delivery, followed by disease surveillance, clinical decision support, medical imaging, healthcare resource management, and health data analytics. The figure underscores the broad potential of AI technologies to increase diagnostic accuracy, expand healthcare access, optimize resource utilization, and strengthen healthcare systems across Africa.

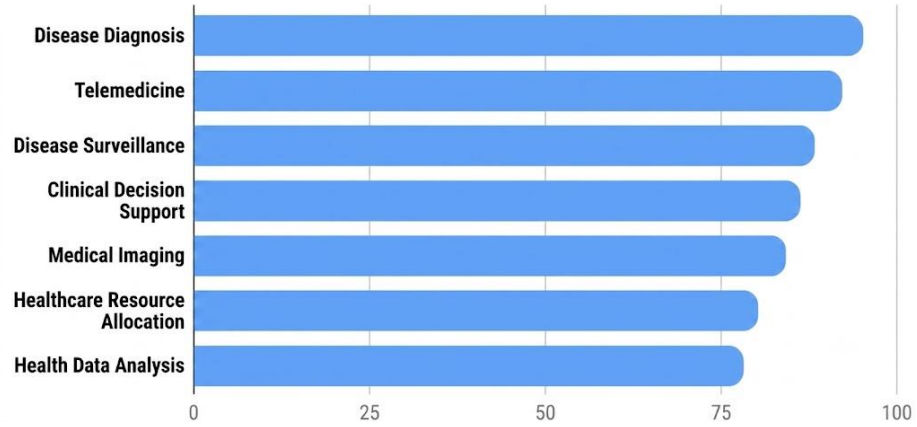

Figure 6: Estimated impact of AI applications in African healthcare

Artificial intelligence is becoming widespread in the healthcare sector across Africa, tackling major issues such as access to care, workforce shortages, disease diagnosis, epidemic management, and the efficient use of healthcare resources. With AI-driven diagnostic tools, telemedicine services, clinical decision support systems, disease tracking technologies, and healthcare analytics, we are seeing a real boost in both healthcare outcomes and operational efficiency. As the digital landscape continues to evolve on the continent, the role of AI is set to become even more crucial in achieving universal healthcare coverage and fostering sustainable health development.

4. Impact, Benefits, and Case Studies of AI Adoption

The incorporation of artificial intelligence into healthcare systems has led to remarkable advancements in service delivery, operational efficiency, disease management, and patient outcomes in various African nations. AI technologies are increasingly being embraced to address issues such as healthcare access, the shortage of medical professionals, slow diagnosis, and poor resource management. Although AI adoption in Africa is still in its early stages, numerous successful examples highlight its potential to revolutionize healthcare systems and enhance public health outcomes (WHO, 2021b).

4.1 Impact of AI on healthcare accessibility

One of the most notable effects of AI adoption is increased access to healthcare for underserved communities. Owing to telemedicine platforms, smart chatbots, mobile health apps, and remote diagnostic tools, AI helps healthcare services reach rural and isolated areas (Owoyemi et al., 2020). AI-powered virtual consultations mean that patients no longer have to travel long distances to obtain the care they need. This is especially important in African countries, where healthcare facilities are often thin and transportation options can be limited. Owing to recent advancements, healthcare coverage has improved notably, particularly for vulnerable groups, who once faced significant hurdles in accessing medical care.

4.2 Benefits of AI in disease diagnosis and treatment

AI-driven diagnostic systems have accelerated the game in terms of accuracy and speed of disease detection. With the help of machine learning algorithms, we can now analyse medical images, lab reports, and patient histories to identify diseases much earlier than traditional methods can (Topol, 2019b). In regard to diagnosing conditions such as tuberculosis, malaria, diabetic retinopathy, breast cancer, and cardiovascular diseases, AI systems have shown that they can perform at levels that rival seasoned medical professionals. The early detection of diseases means that we can intervene sooner, which not only reduces treatment costs but also increases patient survival

rates. In addition, AI-assisted treatment planning helps healthcare providers choose the right therapies tailored to individual patients and backed by clinical evidence. This approach paves the way for personalized medicine and ultimately leads to better healthcare outcomes.

Table 7 lists the main advantages of adopting AI in African healthcare, highlights how these applications enhance diagnostic accuracy, broaden access to healthcare services, improve clinical decision-making, bolster disease surveillance, streamline resource management, and support evidence-based health planning. The table clearly illustrates that these benefits work together to foster better patient outcomes, increase healthcare efficiency, lower operational costs, and create more resilient healthcare systems throughout Africa.

Table 7: Benefits of AI adoption in African healthcare

AI Application Area	Primary Benefit	Healthcare Outcome
Disease Diagnosis	Improved diagnostic accuracy	Early detection and treatment
Telemedicine	Expanded healthcare access	Increased patient coverage
Clinical Decision Support	Better treatment recommendations	Improved patient outcomes
Disease Surveillance	Early outbreak detection	Enhanced public health response
Resource Management	Operational efficiency	Reduced healthcare costs
Health Data Analytics	Evidence-based planning	Better policy decisions

4.3 Boosting Healthcare Efficiency and Cutting Costs

In many African countries, healthcare systems face significant financial and staffing challenges. Thankfully, AI technologies are stepping in to help streamline resource allocation, automate administrative tasks, and enhance overall operational efficiency (Rajkomar et al., 2019). With tools such as automated appointment scheduling, patient triage systems, and electronic health records management, the administrative load is lightened, allowing healthcare professionals to concentrate more on patient care. Hospitals that have embraced AI-driven resource management have seen better bed utilization, shorter waiting times, and a noticeable boost in service delivery efficiency.

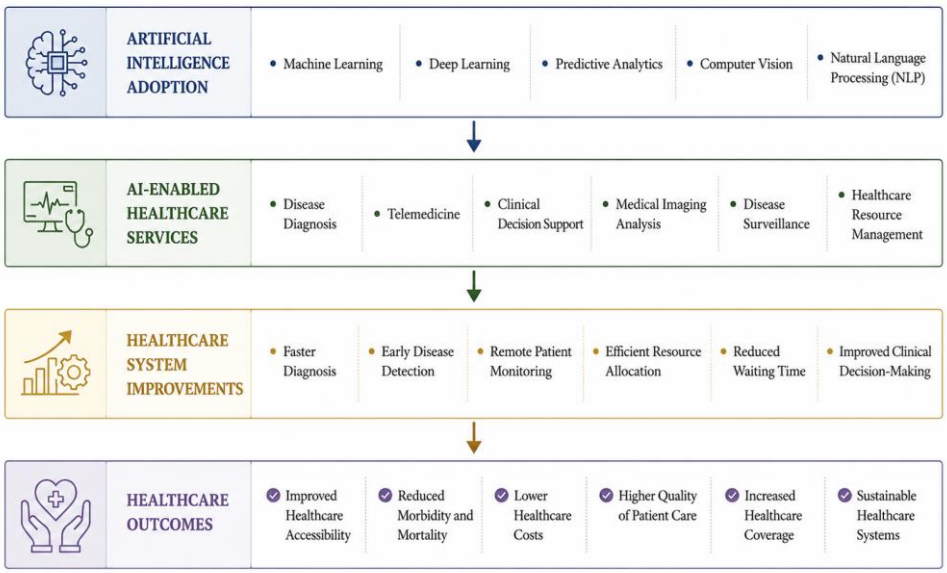

Figure 7: Impact Pathway of AI Adoption in Healthcare

Moreover, AI plays a crucial role in reducing costs by lowering diagnostic errors, catching diseases early to prevent their progression, and making the majority of healthcare resources. Figure 7 illustrates how adopting AI in healthcare creates a ripple effect, leading to advanced services that enhance diagnostic accuracy, improve clinical decision-making, optimize resource allocation, and facilitate patient monitoring. This figure highlights that these improvements at the system level ultimately result in better healthcare access, reduced illness and death rates, lower costs, higher quality of care, and more sustainable healthcare systems throughout Africa.

4.4 AI contributions to maternal and child healthcare

Maternal and child health is a pressing issue in many African nations. Thankfully, AI-driven healthcare systems are striving to lower maternal and infant mortality rates through risk prediction, prenatal monitoring, and remote healthcare support (Lee et al., 2015). Machine learning models are developed by analysing maternal health records and clinical indicators to identify high-risk pregnancies. Additionally, mobile AI applications are game changers for expectant mothers, offering them vital healthcare information, appointment reminders, and emergency guidance. These interventions play crucial roles in enhancing prenatal care and ensuring safer childbirth experiences. AI-supported newborn monitoring systems are also invaluable, helping healthcare professionals detect neonatal complications early in life, which ultimately increases infant survival rates.

4.5 Illustrative Applications of Artificial Intelligence in African Healthcare

Case 1: Nigeria - AI-Powered Tuberculosis Detection

Nigeria has emerged as one of the leading African countries evaluating artificial intelligence for tuberculosis (TB) screening through AI-assisted interpretation of digital chest radiographs (Garg et al., 2025). Recent implementation studies have demonstrated that computer-aided detection (CAD) systems integrated with ultraportable chest X-ray units can improve active case finding by rapidly identifying individuals requiring confirmatory diagnostic testing (Garg et al., 2025; Qin et al., 2021). Beyond improving diagnostic efficiency, these systems have shown favourable cost-effectiveness, making them particularly suitable for resource-constrained settings with limited radiology expertise. The deployment of AI-assisted screening therefore supports Nigeria's efforts to strengthen early TB detection while expanding access to diagnostic services in underserved communities.

Case 2: Kenya - AI-based Telemedicine Services

Kenya has established itself as one of Africa's leading adopters of digital health technologies through the integration of telemedicine platforms, mobile health applications, and emerging AI-enabled clinical decision support tools (Agbeyangi & Lukose, 2025). Evidence from a recent systematic review indicates that telemedicine has improved access to healthcare services, particularly for populations in geographically underserved communities, by facilitating remote consultations, patient monitoring, and digital communication between patients and healthcare professionals (Agbeyangi & Lukose, 2025). While fully autonomous AI diagnostic systems are not yet widely deployed, AI-supported decision support technologies and digital health platforms are increasingly being incorporated into telemedicine services to improve healthcare accessibility and clinical workflow efficiency.

Case 3: Rwanda - AI for Medical Supply Delivery

Rwanda has become internationally recognized for integrating advanced digital technologies into healthcare delivery, particularly through data-driven medical logistics and digital health systems (Lester et al., 2025). Although the literature does not support the claim that medical supply chains are entirely AI driven, studies show that digital platforms incorporating optimization techniques, intelligent routing, and data analytics have significantly improved the coordination of healthcare services and patient support (Lester et al., 2025). In addition, Rwanda's adoption of technology-enabled logistics for delivering blood products, vaccines, and essential medicines has strengthened healthcare responsiveness in geographically isolated communities, demonstrating

how intelligent digital systems can improve healthcare delivery even in resource-constrained settings (Etori et al., 2023).

Patient 4: South Africa: AI in medical imaging

South African healthcare institutions have adopted AI-assisted medical imaging systems for detecting cancers, cardiovascular diseases, and pulmonary disorders [32]. These systems support radiologists by improving image interpretation accuracy and reducing diagnostic turnaround times.

South Africa has become one of Africa's leading environments for evaluating artificial intelligence in medical imaging, particularly for tuberculosis screening via chest radiographs (Agbeyangi & Lukose, 2025). Published studies have demonstrated that AI-based image analysis software can support radiologists by improving screening efficiency and maintaining diagnostic performance comparable to that of expert human readers in large-scale screening programs (Liu et al., 2019). These developments illustrate the practical integration of AI into radiology workflows, where artificial intelligence functions as a clinical decision support tool rather than a replacement for healthcare professionals.

Table 8: Selected AI Healthcare Case Studies in Africa

Country	AI Application	Key Achievement
Nigeria	Tuberculosis Detection	Faster disease screening
Kenya	Telemedicine Platforms	Improved rural healthcare access
Rwanda	Medical Supply Optimization	Enhanced healthcare logistics
South Africa	AI Medical Imaging	Improved diagnostic accuracy

Figure 8 below compares the relative impact of major AI applications in African healthcare, highlighting disease diagnosis and telemedicine as the most influential technologies, followed by disease surveillance, medical imaging, healthcare resource management, and health data analytics. The figure emphasizes that integrating these AI applications can significantly improve healthcare accessibility, operational efficiency, disease management, and overall healthcare outcomes across African countries.

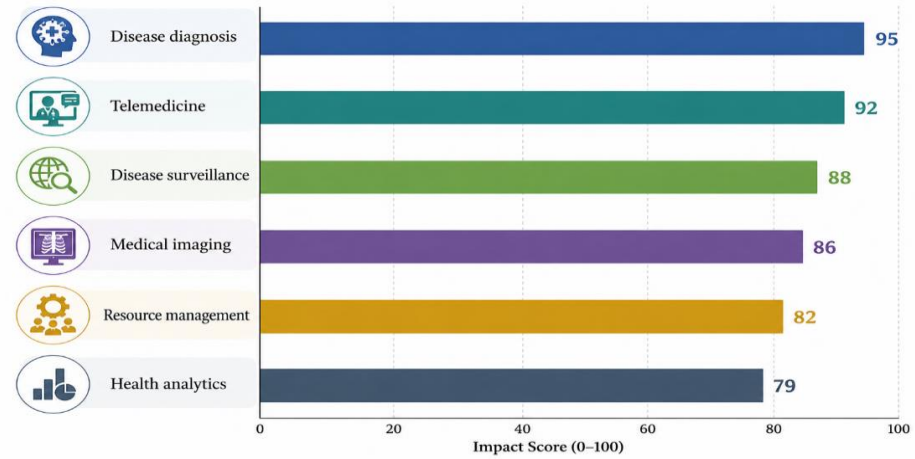

Figure 8: Comparative impact of AI applications in African healthcare.

4.6 Challenges affecting the realization of full benefits

Even with the progress made, several hurdles still exist that prevent us from fully tapping into the benefits of AI in African healthcare systems. These challenges include a lack of robust digital infrastructure, insufficient healthcare datasets, a shortage of skilled AI professionals, unreliable internet connectivity, regulatory ambiguities, and concerns about data privacy and cybersecurity

(Ciecierski-Holmes et al., 2022). To truly harness the power of AI and ensure that everyone has access to these innovations, we need to address these issues head-on. The integration of artificial intelligence in African healthcare has shown promising results, enhancing accessibility, improving disease diagnosis, aiding clinical decision-making, streamlining healthcare management, and bolstering public health surveillance. Real-life examples from Nigeria, Kenya, Rwanda, and South Africa highlight how AI technologies can effectively address pressing healthcare challenges. While there are still obstacles to overcome, the evidence points to AI's potential to significantly enhance healthcare outcomes, lower costs, and help achieve universal healthcare coverage across the continent.

5. Challenges, future prospects, and recommendations

The rise of artificial intelligence in African healthcare holds great promise for increasing accessibility, improving diagnostic precision, strengthening disease surveillance, and optimizing healthcare resource management. However, despite the increasing number of successful projects, various technical, infrastructural, regulatory, and socioeconomic challenges continue to impede the widespread adoption of AI technologies throughout the continent. It is crucial to address these barriers to fully realize the benefits of AI and ensure the sustainable transformation of healthcare across Africa (WHO, 2021a).

5.1 Challenges of AI adoption in African healthcare

One of the greatest hurdles to implementing AI in healthcare is the lack of adequate digital infrastructure. Many healthcare facilities, especially in rural regions, struggle with unreliable electricity, slow internet connections, insufficient cloud computing resources, and outdated computing equipment—all of which are essential for deploying AI effectively (Ibianye et al., 2025). Since AI systems rely heavily on digital technologies and seamless data transmission, these infrastructure gaps can limit their potential and scalability. Another significant challenge is the scarcity of high-quality healthcare data. AI algorithms rely on large amounts of accurate and representative datasets for training and validation. Unfortunately, many healthcare institutions across Africa still depend on paper-based medical records, leading to fragmented, incomplete, and inconsistent data (Etori et al., 2023). The lack of standardized electronic health record systems makes it even harder to integrate and share data effectively. The shortage of AI professionals, data scientists, biomedical engineers, and healthcare informatics specialists is also a major roadblock (Etori et al., 2023). Many African nations struggle to develop and keep skilled personnel who can design, implement, and maintain AI healthcare systems. In addition, the migration of highly skilled workers to more developed countries exacerbates only the expertise gap. Ethical and regulatory issues present another crucial challenge. Concerns about patient privacy, cybersecurity, informed consent, algorithmic bias, and transparency are all significant factors to consider when deploying AI (Ihaddouchen et al., 2025). Weak regulatory frameworks can leave healthcare systems vulnerable to the misuse of sensitive patient information and unreliable AI-generated recommendations.

Table 9 outlines the key challenges that hinder AI adoption in African healthcare, including inadequate digital infrastructure, limited healthcare data, a shortage of skilled professionals, regulatory gaps, cybersecurity risks, and financial constraints. The table emphasizes that coordinated investments in infrastructure, workforce development, data digitization, regulatory frameworks, cybersecurity, and sustainable funding are essential in achieving successful and scalable AI implementation across African healthcare systems.

Table 9: Challenges and potential solutions for AI adoption in African healthcare

Challenge	Impact on Healthcare	Proposed Solution
Poor Digital Infrastructure	Limited AI deployment capability	Invest in broadband and digital infrastructure

Inadequate Healthcare Data	Reduced AI accuracy and reliability	Implement Electronic Health Records
Skills Shortage	Limited AI system development and maintenance	Expand AI education and workforce training
Regulatory Gaps	Legal and ethical uncertainties	Develop AI governance frameworks
Cybersecurity Risks	Threats to patient data privacy	Strengthen healthcare cybersecurity policies
Financial Constraints	Slow technology adoption	Increase government and private sector funding

5.2 Prospects of AI in African healthcare

Even though there are some hurdles to overcome, the future of AI in African healthcare looks incredibly bright (Ibianye et al., 2025). The rapid rise in mobile technology use, better internet access, cloud computing services, and digital health initiatives is paving the way for AI to flourish. With increasing investments from governments, international organizations, healthcare institutions, and tech companies, we can expect a swift rollout of AI solutions across the continent. Future AI systems are set to become more advanced, allowing for real-time disease monitoring, precision medicine, predictive healthcare analytics, and tailored treatment suggestions (Lekadir et al., 2025). Improvements in machine learning and deep learning will increase the accuracy of disease diagnoses, especially for infectious diseases and noncommunicable conditions that are common in Africa. The fusion of AI with cutting-edge technologies such as the Internet of Things (IoT), wearable health devices, blockchain, and 5G networks is anticipated to transform healthcare delivery (Lekadir et al., 2025). These innovations will enable remote patient monitoring, automated healthcare management, and secure sharing of health data among providers. Moreover, AI-powered public health surveillance systems will increase our ability to prepare for and respond to epidemics by allowing for early detection of outbreaks and predicting disease spread. This is crucial for tackling future public health crises.

5.3 Recommendations

To truly harness the power of AI in African healthcare systems, some strategic steps to consider are as follows:

1. Strengthening the Digital Infrastructure: It is crucial for governments to invest in a dependable electricity supply, robust broadband internet, cloud computing resources, and digital healthcare frameworks to facilitate AI integration.
2. Promote Healthcare Data Digitization: Healthcare facilities should speed up the transition to electronic health records (EHRs) and standardized health information systems to increase data quality and ensure seamless interoperability.
3. Development of Human Capacity: Universities, research institutions, and professional organizations need to create specialized programs in artificial intelligence, health informatics, data science, and biomedical engineering to cultivate local talent and expertise.
4. Regulatory Frameworks: Policymakers should craft comprehensive AI governance policies that address privacy, cybersecurity, accountability, transparency, and ethical issues in healthcare applications.
5. Increase Research and Development Funding: Both governments and private sector players should channel funds into AI healthcare research that targets local healthcare challenges and utilizes indigenous healthcare datasets.
6. Encouraging Public–Private Partnerships: Strengthening collaboration among governments, healthcare institutions, tech companies, and international organizations is essential to increase innovation and facilitate technology transfer.

7. Promote Inclusive AI Solutions: AI systems should be tailored to meet the unique healthcare needs of rural and underserved communities while also minimizing algorithmic bias and ensuring fair access for all.

Conclusion

This survey explored how artificial intelligence can help address significant healthcare access challenges in Africa, such as the shortage of healthcare professionals, inadequate infrastructure, limited access to rural healthcare, and inefficient health information systems. Research has shown that AI technologies such as machine learning, telemedicine, clinical decision support systems, predictive analytics, and intelligent diagnostics have the potential to greatly enhance healthcare accessibility, efficiency, and patient outcomes. This study offers a thorough look at the current applications, benefits, challenges, and future possibilities of AI in the African healthcare landscape. However, there are several hurdles to overcome, such as a lack of digital infrastructure, limited healthcare datasets, regulatory issues, funding challenges, and a shortage of AI expertise, all of which hinder large-scale implementation.

Author Contributions: *Conceptualization, Ibikunle Frank A.; Methodology, Ibikunle Frank A. and Shammah Ndubuisi; Formal Analysis, Ibikunle Frank A. and Smith Francis; Writing—Original Draft, Ibikunle Frank A.; Writing—Review & Editing, Ibikunle Frank A., Shammah Ndubuisi and Smith Francis; Visualization, Shammah Ndubuisi.*

Funding: *This research received no external funding.*

Data availability statement: *No new data were created or analysed in this study. Data sharing is not applicable*

Conflicts of interest: *The authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest.*

References

African Union Commission. (2016). *Africa health strategy 2016–2030*. African Union Commission. https://au.int/en/documents/20160717/africa-health-strategy-2016-2030

Agbeyangi, A. O., & Lukose, J. M. (2025). *Telemedicine adoption and prospects in Sub-Saharan Africa: A systematic review with a focus on South Africa, Kenya, and Nigeria*. *Healthcare, 13*(7), 762. https://doi.org/10.3390/healthcare13070762

Ajayi, O. O., Bagula, A. B., & Ma, K. (2019). Fourth industrial revolution for development: The relevance of cloud federation in healthcare support. *IEEE Access, 7*, 185322–185337. https://doi.org/10.1109/ACCESS.2019.2960587

Asamani, J. A., Bediakon, K. S. B., Boniol, M., Munga'tu, J. K., Akugri, F. A., Muvango, L. L., ... & Mwinga, K. (2024). Projected health workforce requirements and shortage for addressing the disease burden in the WHO African Region, 2022–2030: A needs-based modelling study. *BMJ Global Health, 9*(Suppl. 1), e015930. https://doi.org/10.1136/bmjgh-2024-015930

Asamani, J. A., Bediakon, K. S. B., Boniol, M., Munga'tu, J. K., Christmals, C. D., Okoroafor, S. C., ... & Moeti, M. R. (2024). State of the health workforce in the WHO African Region: Decade review of progress and opportunities for policy reforms and investments. *BMJ Global Health, 9*(Suppl. 1), e015952. https://doi.org/10.1136/bmjgh-2024-015952

Bickmore, T., & Giorgino, T. (2006). Health dialogue systems for patients and consumers. *Journal of Biomedical Informatics, 39*(5), 556–571. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbi.2005.09.004

Brownstein, J. S., Freifeld, C. C., & Madoff, L. C. (2009). Digital disease detection: Harnessing the web for public health surveillance. *The New England Journal of Medicine, 360*(21), 2153–2157. https://doi.org/10.1056/NEJMp0900702

Ciecierski-Holmes, T., Singh, R., Axt, M., Brenner, S., & Barteit, S. (2022). Artificial intelligence for strengthening healthcare systems in low- and middle-income countries: A systematic scoping review. *NPJ Digital Medicine, 5*, Article 162. https://doi.org/10.1038/s41746-022-00730-2

Dhuri, A. B. (2023). Artificial intelligence in healthcare: Opportunities and challenges. *International Journal of Advanced Research in Science, Communication and Technology*. *(No DOI assigned.)*

Esteva, A., Kuprel, B., Novoa, R. A., Ko, J., Swetter, S. M., Blau, H. M., & Thrun, S. (2017). Dermatologist-level classification of skin cancer with deep neural networks. *Nature, 542*(7639), 115–118. https://doi.org/10.1038/nature21056

Esteva, A., Robicquet, A., Ramsundar, B., Kuleshov, V., DePristo, M., Chou, K., Cui, C., Corrado, G., Thrun, S., & Dean, J. (2019). A guide to deep learning in healthcare. *Nature Medicine, 25*(1), 24–29. https://doi.org/10.1038/s41591-018-0316-z

Etori, N., Temesgen, E., & Gini, M. (2023). *What we know thus far: Artificial intelligence in African healthcare*. *arXiv*. https://doi.org/10.48550/arXiv.2305.18302

Garg, T., John, S., Abdulkarim, S., Ahmed, A. D., Kirubi, B., Rahman, M. T., ... & Creswell, J. (2025). Implementation costs and cost-effectiveness of ultraportable chest X-ray with artificial intelligence in active case finding for tuberculosis in Nigeria. *PLOS Digital Health, 4*(6), e0000894. https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pdig.0000894

Ibinaiye, I. D., Lawan, A. A., & Evans, N. D. (2025). Navigating the underutilization of AI in African healthcare: Applications, challenges, and ethical considerations: A systematic literature review. *Mousaion: South African Journal of Information Studies, 43*(3). https://doi.org/10.25159/2663-659X/18927

Ihaddouchen, I., Buijsman, S., Pozzi, G., van de Sande, D., Reis, A. A., Townsend, R., ... & van Genderen, M. E. (2025). Responsible artificial intelligence in healthcare: A systematic review on the use of ethical principles in the development and deployment of artificial intelligence. *BMJ Digital Health & AI, 1*(1), e000086. https://doi.org/10.1136/bmjdh-2024-000086

Lee, S. H., Nurmatov, U. B., Nwaru, B. I., Mukherjee, M., Grant, L., & Pagliari, C. (2016). Effectiveness of mHealth interventions for maternal, newborn and child health in low- and middle-income countries: Systematic review and meta-analysis. *Journal of Global Health, 6*(1), 010401. https://doi.org/10.7189/jogh.06.010401

Lekadir, K., Frangi, A. F., Porras, A. R., Glocker, B., Cintas, C., Langlotz, C. P., ... & Starmans, M. P. (2025). FUTURE-AI: International consensus guideline for trustworthy and deployable artificial intelligence in healthcare. *BMJ, 388*, e078489. https://doi.org/10.1136/bmj-2024-078489

Lester, R. T., Manson, M., Semakula, M., Jang, H., Mugabo, H., Magzari, A., ... & Nsanzimana, S. (2025). Natural language processing to evaluate texting conversations between patients and healthcare providers during COVID-19 home-based care in Rwanda at scale. *PLOS Digital Health, 4*(1), e0000625. https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pdig.0000625

Litjens, G., Kooi, T., Bejnordi, B. E., Setio, A. A. A., Ciompi, F., Ghafoorian, M., ... & Sánchez, C. I. (2017). A survey on deep learning in medical image analysis. *Medical Image Analysis, 42*, 60–88. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.media.2017.07.005

Liu, X., Faes, L., Kale, A. U., Wagner, S. K., Fu, D. J., Bruynseels, A., ... & Denniston, A. K. (2019). A comparison of deep learning performance against health-care professionals in detecting diseases from medical imaging: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *The Lancet Digital Health, 1*(6), e271–e297. https://doi.org/10.1016/S2589-7500(19)30123-2

Miotto, R., Wang, F., Wang, S., Jiang, X., & Dudley, J. T. (2018). Deep learning for healthcare: Review, opportunities and challenges. *Briefings in Bioinformatics, 19*(6), 1236–1246. https://doi.org/10.1093/bib/bbx044

Odekunle, F. F., Odekunle, R. O., & Shankar, S. (2017). Why sub-Saharan Africa lags in electronic health record adoption and possible strategies to increase its adoption in this region. *International Journal of Health Sciences, 11*(4), 59–64. *(No DOI assigned.)*

Owoyemi, A., Owoyemi, J., Osiyemi, A., & Boyd, A. (2020). Artificial intelligence for healthcare in Africa. *Frontiers in Digital Health, 2*, Article 6. https://doi.org/10.3389/fdgth.2020.00006

Rajkomar, A., Dean, J., & Kohane, I. (2019). Machine learning in medicine. *The New England Journal of Medicine, 380*(14), 1347–1358. https://doi.org/10.1056/NEJMra1814259

Russell, S., & Norvig, P. (2022). *Artificial intelligence: A modern approach* (4th ed.). Pearson. *(No DOI assigned.)*

Shortliffe, E. H., & Cimino, J. J. (2014). *Biomedical informatics: Computer applications in health care and biomedicine* (4th ed.). Springer. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-1-4471-4474-8

Topol, E. (2019). *Deep medicine: How artificial intelligence can make healthcare human again*. Basic Books. *(No DOI assigned.)*

Topol, E. (2019). High-performance medicine: The convergence of human and artificial intelligence. *Nature Medicine, 25*(1), 44–56. https://doi.org/10.1038/s41591-018-0300-7

Tungbani, B., Abopaam, M. D., & Adumbire, D. A. (2026). Urbanization and reproductive health in informal settlements: A rapid review of evidence from Sub-Saharan Africa. *African Cities Journal, 6*(1), 44–65. *(No DOI currently available.)*

Vos, T., Lim, S. S., Abbafati, C., Abbas, K. M., Abbasi, M., Abbasifard, M., Abbasi-Kangevari, M., Abd-Allah, F., Abdelalim, A., Abdollahi, M., Abdollahpour, I., & GBD 2019 Diseases and Injuries Collaborators. (2020). Global burden of 369 diseases and injuries in 204 countries and territories, 1990–2019: A systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2019. *The Lancet, 396*(10258), 1204–1222. https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(20)30925-9

World Health Organization. (2021). *Ethics and governance of artificial intelligence for health*. World Health Organization. https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240029200

World Health Organization. (2021). *Global strategy on digital health 2020–2025*. World Health Organization. https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240020924

World Health Organization. (2024). *Global health workforce statistics*. World Health Organization. https://www.who.int/data/gho/data/themes/health-workforce

Xu, K., Evans, D. B., Carrin, G., Aguilar-Rivera, A. M., Musgrove, P., & Evans, T. (2007). Protecting households from catastrophic health spending. *Health Affairs, 26*(4), 972–983. https://doi.org/10.1377/hlthaff.26.4.972