

learn about artificial intelligence

Por: Jesús Fernando López Andrade
MD – Specialist and Master in Education
for Health Professionals, University
Professor, and Leader in Medical
Education at EIA University.



1. What is Intelligence?

Intelligence is the capacity we humans have to learn, understand situations, and make decisions in daily life. It helps us adapt to changes, solve problems, and act in the best possible way according to each situation.

Being intelligent does not mean knowing everything, but rather using what we know to take care of ourselves, take care of others, and face everyday challenges. We use our intelligence when we learn something new, recognize the people around us, or decide what to do in the face of a difficulty.

2. How many types of intelligence are there?

There is no single type of intelligence. Generally, several forms of intelligence are recognized. For example, logical intelligence, which helps us analyze situations and solve problems; emotional intelligence, which allows us to understand and manage our emotions; social intelligence, related to communication and coexistence with other people; and creative intelligence, which is expressed in imagining, creating, and finding new solutions.

These forms of intelligence are not separate nor do they function in isolation. In daily life, they are often combined when we make decisions, learn something new, or face a personal, family, or work challenge.

3. What is Artificial Intelligence?

Artificial intelligence is a set of systems created by human beings that can perform tasks that normally require human intelligence, such as analyzing information, recognizing patterns, or making recommendations.

Unlike people, artificial intelligence does not think, feel, or make decisions on its own. Its operation is based on processing large amounts of data and following instructions previously designed by people. That is, it learns from the information it receives, but it always depends on human guidance.

4. What is Artificial Intelligence based on?

Firstly, artificial intelligence needs data, that is, information. This data can be texts, images, sounds, numbers, or records, such as photographs, histories, or messages.

Secondly, it uses algorithms, which can be understood as sets of rules or instructions. These rules tell the system what to do with the information, how to analyze it, and how to respond to a given situation.

Finally, artificial intelligence learns from examples. Similar to how a person learns by observing and



practicing, these systems improve their performance by reviewing large amounts of information. In the same way that a child learns to identify colors by repeating and observing, artificial intelligence learns by reviewing many examples of information.

5. What is the usefulness of Artificial Intelligence?

Artificial intelligence is useful because it supports people in different tasks, helping to save time and organize information better. In daily life, it can facilitate activities such as planning agendas, suggesting routes, or solving simple questions.

In healthcare, it supports administrative and technical processes, such as scheduling appointments, analyzing images, or monitoring treatments, always under the decision of professionals. In education and work, it helps organize content and automate repetitive tasks. In all cases, its function is to complement human capabilities, not replace them.

6. Is Artificial Intelligence superior to human intelligence?

Artificial intelligence is not superior to human intelligence. Artificial intelligence does not have consciousness, emotions, values, or ethical judgment. It does not understand the meaning of what it does nor can it make responsible decisions by itself. Its operation always depends on the information it receives and the instructions that have been designed by human beings.



In contrast, human intelligence integrates emotions, experience, intuition, moral judgment, and the capacity for reflection. People can learn from mistakes, adapt to new situations, and make decisions considering the context, values, and consequences for others. The human being remains the one who decides, evaluates, and assumes the consequences of each action.

7. What risks exist with the inadequate use of artificial intelligence?

Although artificial intelligence can be very useful, its inadequate use can generate risks if it is not used carefully. One of them is relying on incorrect information, which can lead to wrong decisions, especially in health matters.

There is also the risk of depending too much on technology, leaving aside critical thinking and personal reflection. Furthermore, sharing personal data without caution can affect privacy and security.

Therefore, it is important to use artificial intelligence responsibly, verifying the information and remembering that it must always be at the service of people and their well-being.

Recommended Readings

- **UNESCO.** What is artificial intelligence? <https://www.unesco.org/es/artificial-intelligence>
- **World Health Organization (WHO).** Artificial intelligence in health. <https://www.who.int/es/news/item/28-06-2021-who-issues-first-global-report-on-ai-in-health-and-six-guiding-principles-for-its-design-and-use>
- **Pan American Health Organization (PAHO).** Artificial intelligence in health. <https://www.paho.org/es/tag/inteligencia-artificial>
- **OCDE (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development).** Artificial Intelligence in Society. <https://www.oecd.org/en/topics/artificial-intelligence.html>
- **World Economic Forum.** Who is the human in human-centered artificial intelligence? <https://es.weforum.org/stories/2025/10/quien-es-el-humano-de-la-ia-centrada-en-el-ser-humano/>
- **European Commission. Artificial intelligence:** What it is and why it matters. <https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/policies/artificial-intelligence>

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