

# Artificial Intelligence

How to guide and regulate for health and social care professionals who use AI

These two pages provide an executive summary to communicate the main findings from the workshop and messages conveyed in this report.

This summary does not comprise recommendations, as further research would be needed on some of the points raised. These points, however, offer a starting point for recommendations about guidance for AI use.

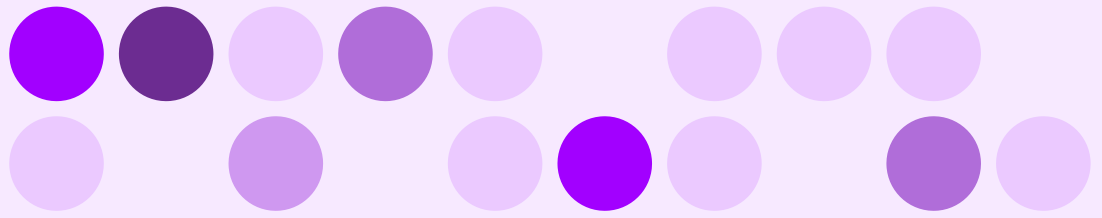
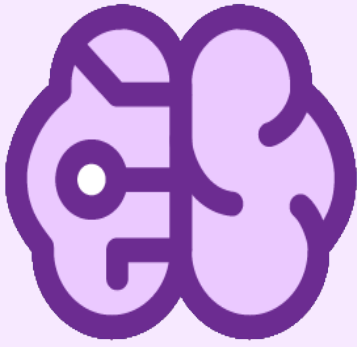
The workshop indicated that there would be further value in exploring:

- **Adopting a risk-based approach**, in line with the PSA's 'right-touch regulation' approach to guidance (Professional Standards Authority, 2025), which distinguishes between different AI technologies and use contexts, balancing proportionality, appropriate specification, professional judgement, and service user safety. Using clear, specific, and consistent terminology in guidance; especially in defining "AI" and "responsibility".



**“Will we soon be in a time where aspects of AI use are so ubiquitous that we expect and understand that they are in use somewhere through the process?”**

- There could be **benefit to having cross-profession consistency at a high level**, with specificity at a professional and use-case level, where needed. However, since some professionals are neither subject to statutory regulation, or members of Accredited Registers, it is important that employer requirements and any future legal frameworks for regulating AI use by professionals can ensure protections to the public (no matter how they are accessing health and social care).
- The **starting point for regulatory guidance should be helping registrants apply existing professional standards to AI**, rather than creating wholly new ethical principles.
- **Setting expectations for training as career-long**, with a shared baseline and service-/technology-specific progression, including Continuing Professional Development.



- **Clarify roles** across regulators, professional bodies, and employers in supporting competence for AI use.
- **Strengthening expectations for reporting and learning from AI use**, including clear routes for professionals and service users to raise concerns, and effective collaboration and signposting to relevant post-market surveillance mechanisms.
- **Promoting a learning-oriented culture** that supports speaking up, while recognising accountability and associated responsibility may still apply in some cases.
- **Avoiding placing sole responsibility on frontline professionals** for system-level risks; emphasise shared/system accountability to prevent 'moral crumple zones' (Elish, 2019).
- **Taking a clear public position that AI used in health and social care should meet appropriate safety and efficacy standards** before deployment, so registrants can reasonably expect this assurance and raise concerns if it is not met.
- **Embracing diversity of input at all points of AI development and adoption**, employing Patient and Public Involvement activities (in addition to professionals, which was taken for granted) to enable detection and avoidance of foreseeable issues arising, and enabling iterative service improvements where AI is used.
- **Maintaining an agile and iterative approach**, with regular review, to enable regulation to keep pace with rapid technological shifts.

## Quick links/find out more

- ➔ [Read the full report](#)
- ➔ [Find out more about our work around Artificial Intelligence](#)
- ➔ [Find out more about our February 2026 workshop](#)
- ➔ [Read our blog Artificial Intelligence in healthcare: who holds power?](#)

