**Applications of Artificial Intelligence in Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry in India: A Review**

**Abstract**

Artificial Intelligence is rapidly transforming various sectors, and veterinary science and animal husbandry are no exception. This review explores the current landscape of AI applications in these fields within the Indian context, where livestock plays a crucial role in the economy. The use of AI in disease diagnostics, precision livestock farming, and optimising animal health and welfare was examined. AI is positioned to revolutionise livestock farming through precision livestock farming, enabling farmers to monitor and manage their animals with unprecedented accuracy and efficiency. This approach entails utilising sensors, cameras, and data analytics to track individual animal health, behaviour, and production levels, facilitating timely interventions and optimised resource allocation. Challenges specific to India, such as data availability and technology adoption, are addressed, along with ethical considerations. It was noted that AI has the ability to reduce healthcare costs and increase the productivity and efficiency of human physicians by automating routine and mundane tasks, which will free up resources for more critical tasks. By using predictive analytics, AI can help healthcare providers manage population health, forecast patient demand, and allocate resources, especially in managing chronic illnesses. Finally, the study highlighted opportunities for future research and development to promote the responsible and effective implementation of AI in veterinary science and animal husbandry in India.

**Keywords:** *Artificial Intelligence, Diagnostics, Technology, Implementation, Veterinary Science, Animal Husbandry*

## **Introduction**

##  Artificial intelligence was heavily researched in the second half of the 20th century but experienced little advancement in its application and scope due to limitations in available computing power. However, with major advances in computer processing power in the past decade and the digitisation and availability of large amounts of data, it has taken off (Appleby & Basran, 2022). Artificial intelligence, which simulates human-like cognitive functions in computerised systems, has emerged as a transformative force across various sectors, including veterinary medicine and animal husbandry [(Akinsulie et al., 2024)](#2cdee89bf70711df7a150010202a6cee). AI encompasses a diverse range of methodologies, such as computer vision, natural language processing, and machine learning, each offering unique capabilities for pattern recognition, prediction, and large-scale data analysis [(Olawade et al., 2023)](#3a1e178ce32dcb0b6d30b56ecf4a03c9). The ability of AI to process vast amounts of data swiftly and efficiently makes it invaluable for identifying patterns and reducing subjectivity, which can significantly improve project outcomes [(Curti et al., 2023)](#cbcfb4688783794b45e7f739941c0481). The concept of ambient clinical intelligence is adaptive, sensitive, and responsive to the digital environment and may be attractive to veterinary professionals as a means of lowering the fear of automating veterinary medicine (Bouchemla et al., 2023). The integration of AI into veterinary practices and animal management holds immense potential for enhancing diagnostic precision, treatment efficacy, and operational efficiency, thereby contributing to improved animal health and welfare, specifically within the Indian context [(Farhud & Zokaei, 2021)](#edf523eeb7ca9348395f11d849b9a476). People working in the veterinary field have faced different issues, including early disease detection, interpreting complex medical images correctly and making treatment plans for individual animals. AI is a powerful tool that helps a veterinarian perform these tasks effectively and accurately (Shah et al., 2024). Despite the promising applications, concerns persist regarding the reliability and accuracy of AI systems, data security and privacy, and the necessity for adequate training, thus highlighting the need for careful consideration and ethical implementation strategies [(Chu, 2024)](#aa74872e60d3b6f0cb012fbde57caafe).

The demand for increased agricultural productivity, compounded by the necessity for sustainable and efficient practices, positions AI as a critical tool for transforming the agriculture value chain [(Assimakopoulos et al., 2024)](#238e4c10b264bb0e08d9dbc2746dd072). AI-driven technologies can address challenges such as labour shortages and the growing need for precise resource management, paving the way for optimised agricultural outputs [(Mohan et al., 2021)](#7b36cda24b064cb08c9e6c852b0d248b). Moreover, AI facilitates informed decision-making through real-time monitoring and predictive analytics, essential for enhancing crop yields and overall resilience in agricultural practices [(Aijaz et al., 2025)](#94406519b2e0055c03e876dfd4d57c71). Addressing the digital divide and ensuring equitable access to AI technologies are crucial for fostering inclusive growth within the agricultural sector. AI has the potential to revolutionise livestock management through data-driven decision-making, particularly in dairy farming, where computer vision systems are employed for animal identification, behaviour monitoring, and disease detection [(Menezes et al., 2024)](#3a8b7a87c97830a54c65d10a946e1763). By leveraging AI, farmers can optimise feeding practices, monitor animal health, and improve milk production efficiency, which will lead to greater profitability and sustainability in livestock operations. AI-based solutions offer comprehensive support to farmers by processing information, providing complex reports, and facilitating compliance with quality requirements, improving efficiency across the agricultural value chain, from production to distribution and marketing [(Mana et al., 2024)](#a591697f4fd7b74476f8a49f37988e4c).

## **AI-Driven Diagnostics and Treatment**

AI is rapidly changing the landscape of veterinary diagnostics through advanced imaging techniques and data analysis. AI algorithms can analyse medical images, such as radiographs and ultrasounds, with enhanced precision, which will lead to quicker and more accurate diagnoses. Machine learning models can predict disease outbreaks by identifying patterns in animal health data, which will allow for proactive interventions and minimise economic losses for farmers [(Aijaz et al., 2025)](#94406519b2e0055c03e876dfd4d57c71). The precision and efficiency of AI in image analysis minimise the potential for human error, which will lead to improved diagnostic accuracy and patient outcomes. Furthermore, AI-powered diagnostic tools can analyse complex datasets from various sources, including clinical records and laboratory results, to identify subtle indicators of disease that may be missed by human observation [(Murugamani et al., 2022)](#2944883e58f015b664e2a758ac6f4034). The deployment of AI-driven diagnostic tools contributes to enhanced animal welfare by enabling earlier and more accurate detection of health issues. The application of AI extends to drug discovery and personalised treatment plans, offering the potential to develop targeted therapies based on an animal's unique genetic makeup and disease profile [(Curti et al., 2023)](#cbcfb4688783794b45e7f739941c0481).

AI's ability to analyse complex biological data and identify potential drug candidates accelerates the drug development process, reducing the time and cost associated with traditional methods [(Bhardwaj et al., 2022)](#b64220d908dd2f98756a4ffab8d1ef3f). AI can also predict the efficacy and safety of new drugs, identify potential therapeutic targets, and optimise clinical trial designs, which will enhance the efficiency of pharmaceutical research [(Alum & Ugwu, 2025)](#8f3fa92080c4904baeabb7e3c1db214d). The ability to analyse genomic data helps to detect resistance markers early on, enabling timely interventions and customised treatment strategies [(Branda & Scarpa, 2024)](#50b2730990e7e2a51ad4848434793122). The use of AI-driven personalised medicine has shown promising results in human oncology, where AI algorithms analyse genetic, demographic, and lifestyle data to provide tailored treatment recommendations [(Li et al., 2024)](#49434aa17190eb124f70087e54743065). The application of AI in veterinary medicine mirrors these advancements, offering the potential to optimise therapeutic interventions, minimise adverse effects, and improve overall treatment outcomes. [(Briganti & Moine, 2020; Mohammed et al., 2024)](#69abb1653a8cea1663a757799a355878).

## **Challenges and Future Perspectives on AI Implementation**

While AI presents numerous opportunities for veterinary science and animal husbandry in India, the successful implementation of these technologies faces several challenges. These challenges include the scarcity of high-quality data, the need for robust infrastructure, and the ethical and regulatory considerations surrounding AI deployment [(Malik et al., 2020; Owens et al., 2023)](#6bf9269eb10296cda2cd5fe2e2b1d983). Addressing these challenges requires a multi-faceted approach involving collaboration between researchers, policymakers, and industry stakeholders to establish data governance frameworks and promote responsible AI innovation. Data privacy and security are paramount concerns when using AI in healthcare, as sensitive patient information must be protected from unauthorised access and misuse [(Akhtar, 2025)](#19cefebacb491b00027d79a366922ebf). Implementing robust data encryption and access control mechanisms is essential to maintaining patient confidentiality and trust. Furthermore, ensuring that AI systems are developed and used ethically is crucial to prevent bias and discrimination in healthcare decision-making. [(Alowais et al., 2023; Kuwaiti et al., 2023)](#89d1a36a310f1804c693b00774ec6256) Bias in AI algorithms can lead to disparities in treatment and outcomes, which underscores the need for careful algorithm design and validation.

Continuous research and development in AI techniques and comprehensive training programs will empower scientists and healthcare professionals to fully exploit AI's potential, which will lead to improved patient outcomes and innovative pharmacological interventions [(Singh et al., 2023)](#f089a05f6f2a3c9d249a5375d565891e). Furthermore, interdisciplinary cooperation is essential to tackle the complex problems connected with the use of AI in healthcare, promoting responsible innovation and guaranteeing that AI technologies are used to improve patient outcomes and advance medical knowledge [(Faiyazuddin et al., 2025)](#7209d14e17a15e0ba6661b1a30ad500c). The integration of AI technologies into veterinary practices can streamline data collection and analysis, which will provide real-time insights into animal care and safety outcomes [(Abukhadijah & Nashwan, 2024)](#a256cbb3e216a153533c2fee31dbce6a). The future of veterinary science and animal husbandry in India will likely witness an accelerated adoption of AI-driven solutions across various domains.

While AI has demonstrated significant potential in various sectors in India, it is crucial to acknowledge and address the existing social conditions that may pose challenges to its widespread adoption [(Agarwal & Vij, 2024; Kalyanakrishnan et al., 2018)](#c7c1bd94797f2eb99265fbc863480dce). The need to ensure patient safety, privacy, and compliance with existing healthcare standards makes it imperative to address these challenges [(Mennella et al., 2024)](#fb1b825ac78c64a5186dee934956d568). The existing regulatory frameworks in India may not be fully equipped to address the unique challenges posed by AI in healthcare, which necessitates the development of new guidelines and regulations to govern the use of AI technologies in this domain [(He et al., 2018)](#c8a2eb794e31c5ade712099dd5345b0a). The AI systems should enhance, not replace, the roles of healthcare professionals, as human oversight will remain a central principle of patient care [(Pham, 2025)](#cd6a98237e086dc4590b8b86a8427175).

AI algorithms can suffer from biases present in the data they are trained on, leading to unfair or discriminatory outcomes for certain patient populations [(Weiner et al., 2025)](#b569fcf1fb1ae938027bc6e477c86fdc) [(Abujaber & Nashwan, 2024)](#7d520d9d90474c19610f8b3752246d37). To mitigate this risk, it is essential to use diverse and representative datasets and to regularly audit AI systems for bias [(Zou & Schiebinger, 2021)](#0e2901979864f28e3ee1bae7cb4e9922). Addressing the systemic barriers to AI adoption requires a collaborative effort involving policymakers, healthcare providers, and technology developers. By prioritising ethical considerations, promoting data accessibility, and fostering collaboration, India can harness the transformative power of AI to improve animal health and advance the veterinary science and animal husbandry sectors.

## **Current State of Veterinary Practice and Animal Husbandry in India**

The veterinary landscape in India, currently grappling with a shortage of qualified professionals and inadequate infrastructure, stands to benefit immensely from AI applications [(Rani, 2024)](#c9fada3073434a592d937b4808473806). AI-driven diagnostic tools can bridge the gap in expertise, especially in remote areas where access to specialised veterinary services is limited. AI has the potential to transform the veterinary sector in India by improving efficiency, accuracy, and accessibility of animal healthcare services [(Farhud & Zokaei, 2021)](#edf523eeb7ca9348395f11d849b9a476).

The country's vast livestock population, a critical component of its agrarian economy, faces challenges such as disease outbreaks, nutritional deficiencies, and inefficient breeding practices. The current animal husbandry practices in India are characterised by traditional methods, which often result in low productivity and increased susceptibility to diseases [(Chakrabarti & Sanyal, 2020)](#8488ebb8e732734a64b6221310279730). AI solutions can address these issues by optimising resource utilisation, improving animal health management, and enhancing overall productivity. These solutions include AI-powered tools that can analyse animal behaviour, detect early signs of illness, and provide customised feeding recommendations, which will contribute to the well-being and productivity of livestock. In the context of developing countries, the shortage of skilled healthcare workers is a major cause of the lack of access to high-quality medical treatment in rural areas.

AI technologies can play a crucial role in alleviating the limitations of healthcare access, especially in remote or underserved areas where specialist expertise is scarce [(Guo & Li, 2018; Hassanein et al., 2025; Hryciw et al., 2023)](#e8570c2fe32376d71a4c373f101f200d). Virtual patient care, remote monitoring, and AI-powered diagnostic tools are examples of how AI could be very helpful in areas where there is a scarcity of human resources, such as rural and remote areas [(Bajpai & Wadhwa, 2021)](#bae24f265ed212daf862b07e2149f0a5). These can be applied to veterinary science and animal husbandry in the context of India.

Animal husbandry is an integral component of Indian agriculture, supporting livelihood for more than two-thirds of the Indian rural population [(Karthik et al., 2020)](#efa3c811c31bdbadb7de087ac26fb88e). India contributes nearly 19% of the total milk production in the world [(Kumar et al., 2021)](#754507d32e40d218f287c567ea83e47f). Dairy farming, which is an integral part of animal husbandry, is predominated by small landholding farmers having average herd sizes of 2-3. Addressing the challenges of low milk yield, improper breeding, nutrition deficiencies, inadequate veterinary attention, and poor farm management in the Indian context is essential to making small landholders globally competitive [(Abhijeet et al., 2021)](#094a8adf75bf1285ef64c6c72df04f6b). There is a need to provide technology-driven and knowledge-based solutions to address the challenges and enhance the efficiency of dairy farming.

The lack of access to high-quality medical treatment in rural areas is largely due to the scarcity of skilled healthcare personnel, which is a major issue in developing countries. In rural clinics lacking physicians, a computer-assisted diagnostic system was created in India in 1998 to assist nurses or other skilled paramedical personnel [(Guo & Li, 2018)](#e8570c2fe32376d71a4c373f101f200d). The deployment of AI-based technologies in veterinary science and animal husbandry has the potential to address numerous issues and drive innovation in the agriculture industry in India.

## **AI-Powered Diagnostics and Disease Detection**

The application of AI in veterinary diagnostics holds promise for early and accurate detection of diseases in livestock [(Schwalbe & Wahl, 2020)](#5ed47c308f264c5096555c3dc9de04ab). AI algorithms can analyse various data sources, including clinical records, laboratory results, and imaging data, to identify patterns and anomalies indicative of disease [(Hosny & Aerts, 2019)](#be623f2a94b5fae3926757a3185d9658). Machine learning algorithms can be trained to recognise subtle signs of illness in animals, often before they become clinically apparent. These AI-powered diagnostic tools can be deployed in the field, enabling veterinarians and animal health workers to make timely and informed decisions. By identifying the outbreaks in animal populations early with the help of AI, they can be controlled and treated in a timely manner.

Early disease detection is crucial for preventing the spread of infectious diseases and minimising economic losses in the livestock sector. The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, reports annual outbreaks, cases, and deaths due to major livestock diseases in India [(Bardhan et al., 2020)](#f730ad6b8e2f0f624bf2522ee70f1fee). AI systems can continuously monitor animal health data and alert veterinarians to potential outbreaks, allowing for rapid response and containment measures. Real-time data analysis can also help track the movement of animals and identify potential sources of infection [(Gates et al., 2015)](#892e542669018d42a208229bf3c42644). This is especially important in a country like India, where livestock plays a significant role in the rural economy.

Furthermore, AI-driven image recognition techniques can be used to analyse medical images, such as radiographs and ultrasound scans, to detect abnormalities and diagnose diseases. Such AI-based image analysis can enhance the accuracy and efficiency of diagnostic procedures, reducing the workload on veterinarians and improving patient outcomes [(Yu et al., 2018)](#bbb96fddbeac613e190e7a0da49d0cd8). This technology has been tested with leaves of plants that have visual changes caused by most diseases, and can be applied to animals as well [(Cruz et al., 2022)](#81e4d1f6d3053a3daa2ecda59a01bfa0).

The use of machine learning and image processing may result in more accurate, quicker, and affordable identification of diseases in crops, making them an appealing replacement for conventional monitoring techniques [(Singh et al., 2021)](#b4e3aa34cbb02a875fafab3aeea25660). Imaging technologies coupled with machine learning algorithms have emerged as a solution, enabling rapid and accurate identification of crop diseases [(Dolatabadian et al., 2024)](#813b561e27de923cad00644fad1dc8af). AI-based crop disease detection surpasses traditional methods like molecular and serological techniques, offering faster and more accessible identification [(Fedoroff, 2015)](#704b16a9ac6f9317a21b21ac2aec1666).

## **AI for Precision Animal Management**

AI can also facilitate precision animal management by providing insights into individual animal needs and optimising feeding strategies. AI algorithms can analyse data on animal weight, body condition, and milk production to develop customised feeding plans that meet their specific nutritional requirements. This approach can improve feed efficiency, reduce waste, and enhance animal productivity. Intelligent systems can detect early signs of disease or stress through data patterns and behavioural analysis, allowing for proactive interventions that improve growth, health outcomes, and reduce mortality rates [(Vlaicu et al., 2024)](#5af95e231ef7c0d6ab6ea6bfbfb1ecc0).

AI-powered monitoring systems can track animal behaviour, activity levels, and environmental conditions to detect deviations from normal patterns. These systems can alert farmers to potential problems, such as heat stress or lameness, allowing for timely intervention and improved animal welfare. Moreover, AI can be used to optimise breeding programs by predicting the genetic merit of animals and selecting the most promising candidates for reproduction. Such genetic selection and crossbreeding can lead to increased milk yield and disease resistance.

The implementation of AI in animal husbandry can result in sustainable production practices, resource efficiency, and enhanced animal well-being, while contributing to the economic viability of the livestock sector. This is very important as there is a need for AI tools that focus on resource efficiency and environmental conservation, which can be achieved through quantifiable reductions in fertiliser and water use [(Magesh, 2025)](#b0cbc904465413cca61c733ba22c41d4). AI provides opportunities to improve the cost and labour efficiency of longstanding research and monitoring tasks [(Williamson et al., 2021)](#d6f1a967effb6ba5a069d758cb2a83f2).

The application of automated herd management systems can digitise farm production processes, monitor animal health, production performance, well-being, and nutrient balance in animal diets [(Ivanova et al., 2019)](#1d5262904433e27962571bff850fd214). By integrating intelligent systems into livestock farming, it is possible to achieve a more efficient and sustainable sector that ensures the welfare of animals and promotes environmentally friendly practices [(Vlaicu et al., 2024)](#5af95e231ef7c0d6ab6ea6bfbfb1ecc0). Smart agriculture enhances livestock management, leading to higher productivity and efficiency in livestock production, improved animal product quality, and increased environmental sustainability [(Dayoub et al., 2024)](#9e0d7164538853b7fa36e700b7a19885). The integration of technologies can realise autonomous and systematic operations for nutrition, production, reproductivity, health and welfare, and selective breeding and genomic management [(Kaur et al., 2023)](#454987775f3b94a1de7dd3d297cc0bbd).

The livestock industry is facing increasing demands for efficiency, transparency, and sustainability, making real-time analytics for animal tracking and behaviour prediction essential [(Neethirajan, 2023)](#88dd5fdb8fde8368c6458280737b297d). As the demand for poultry meat and eggs is predicted to increase, AI can maximise farm profitability, reduce socio-environmental impacts, and increase animal and human health [(Franzo et al., 2023)](#576e899535a6421414ed1d7309e938e4). With the proper training of staff, farmers can install and maintain the technologies and interpret the data generated, and take the appropriate actions based on the insights provided by AI [(Neethirajan, 2023)](#88dd5fdb8fde8368c6458280737b297d).

Artificial insemination is one of the most effective ways to increase cow productivity by utilising the potential of superior bulls to mate more cows [(Raafi et al., 2021)](#4dd2aa04b6b8cc1aef4ca4fb8432c5d2). The implementation of artificial insemination has been proven worldwide as a viable, technical, and economic method to increase genetic gain and overall efficiency, especially in meat and milk production systems [(Costa et al., 2011; Getachew et al., 2023)](#351f64329c82bd56ebdc24b6e0633f0a). Artificial insemination was the first biotechnology used to improve the reproduction of farm animals, and has a global impact on various species of farm and endangered animals [(Getachew et al., 2023)](#bc74497c8c18956aade822340e15aaa4). Improving sire reproductive performance in artificial insemination programs and maximising the use of sires with valuable genomes are high on the list of priorities for livestock breeders [(Petruška et al., 2014)](#3d8d37a1d5c42c3d5be7d346259c2bfa).

Developments in technologies offer new opportunities for livestock industries and can improve animal breeding strategies [(Raadsma & Tammen, 2005)](#d6d6382f77e6fa8e22b1a0e904e06d9b). Modern biotechnology can provide new opportunities for achieving enhanced livestock productivity in a way that alleviates poverty, improves food security and nutrition, and promotes sustainable use of natural resources [(Tona, 2018)](#c3bd1ff77eb1afca646a191158858890). Genetic selection has been implemented for improved animal productivity, and genetic markers are gaining importance in livestock selection programs [(Ibeagha‐Awemu & Zhao, 2015)](#999d582b9d8ff0e03a5aea1cc2592cbf). Tools are now available that allow for the selection of "healthy" sperm, along with traits such as sex, allowing for the prevention of sex-linked genetic disorders [(Neculai-Valeanu & Ariton, 2021)](#3301489b6e37d65be71028c754f91071). These technologies and methods can improve the efficiency and efficacy of production systems [(Hashem & González-Bulnes, 2020)](#d0592c5e7e33c009331782195a9c17af).

Genomic selection, in conjunction with assisted reproductive technologies and gene editing, offers a synergistic approach to enhancing livestock production [(Mueller & Eenennaam, 2022)](#d61bab520371a62f27bb5faa6345a00c). The use of genomics provides opportunities to improve production systems, allowing rates of progress to be accelerated and approaches to be adapted to make the best use of agricultural innovations [(Jones & Wilson, 2022)](#f9e3e6fd74eabcba5f8b4a6db96b59fa). This method helps identify superior bulls early in life and optimise their nutrition, which is crucial for maximising profitability [(Thundathil et al., 2016)](#71661c646b1fe6da41e04191fee438f8). The advent of genomic selection is considered the most effective way to improve male fertility by using single-nucleotide polymorphism genotyping in the dairy and beef industries [(Taylor et al., 2018; Xu et al., 2019)](#f02b7f4108944275f473e1c692d62223). Genome editing can realise genetic improvement in livestock rapidly and directly [(Yang & Wu, 2018)](#e8f93ed55595b66f6305e22e59e865af).

Genome editing, including CRISPR-Cas9, offers precise modifications to the livestock genome, enabling targeted improvements in traits such as disease resistance, productivity, and product quality [(Popova et al., 2023)](#07ddec88262a2c0b9378b55d39df353d). However, the use of genome editing technologies has inherent risks; therefore, ethics and social acceptance are crucial factors. Genome editing technologies have the potential to revolutionise livestock breeding and production in numerous species such as cattle, pigs, sheep, and goats [(Raza et al., 2021)](#302e8c49ce4f4debaf07f8bf6e6d1f9e). Gene-editing technology can even introduce targeted traits in pigs [(Tu et al., 2022)](#37c5ec0306b4c9be94df8d5ba6e421b2). Continued genetic improvements can be made as long as beneficial natural genetic variation exists within the population [(Whitworth et al., 2022)](#f6428f21f3565f85fbbe672e31ee144f). Transgenic animal production has been achieved through the introduction of foreign genomic materials into fertile eggs, as well as newer genome editing technologies such as CRISPR/Cas9 [(Kim et al., 2021)](#70f45b0abbb9537a4b32a5877755c4b0). These new breeding technologies have broad applications in organisms and are being employed in agriculture and veterinary science [(Tu et al., 2022)](#37c5ec0306b4c9be94df8d5ba6e421b2).

## **AI Applications in Veterinary Diagnosis**

AI-driven diagnostic tools in veterinary medicine are transforming how diseases are detected and managed in animals, addressing a critical need for timely and accurate diagnoses [(Liu et al., 2022)](#c46d70fe3356f779d895d6a5372193b6). Early disease detection is of paramount importance for preventing outbreaks, minimising animal suffering, and reducing economic losses in livestock farming [(Ibeagha‐Awemu & Yu, 2021)](#7cbd82a76f75aa19a3410682bde018b5). AI has the potential to improve animal production through applications such as computer vision to monitor animal behaviour, predict health, and detect diseases [(Grace, 2019)](#98cabcf5c185881806e16fbf13ff059f). Machine learning and image recognition technologies can accurately analyse medical images such as X-rays, ultrasounds, and MRIs, assisting veterinarians in identifying abnormalities and diagnosing conditions with greater speed and precision [(Ansori et al., 2023)](#be97977bb7f4f19ec6686d077b5828d2). AI algorithms can be trained to recognise subtle patterns and anomalies in diagnostic images that may be missed by the human eye, improving the accuracy of diagnoses [(Menchaca, 2023)](#f80239c6c9ae63e8003d0d644a3389a5). This technology has the potential to improve efficiency, productivity, and animal welfare.

AI-powered diagnostic tools can analyse diverse data sets, including clinical records, laboratory results, and environmental factors, to identify patterns and predict disease outbreaks [(Zhang et al., 2021)](#efa9d9251f6c1c45ceee13247536128b). By integrating data from multiple sources, AI algorithms can provide a more comprehensive assessment of animal health and identify potential risks that may not be apparent from individual data points. Data mining algorithms can be implemented in disease management programs to classify animals according to their risk of disease. AI-based tools can facilitate remote monitoring and diagnosis of animals, particularly in rural or underserved areas where access to veterinary care may be limited. This application is particularly valuable for livestock farmers who can remotely monitor the health of their animals and receive early warnings of potential health issues [(Olawade et al., 2023)](#3a1e178ce32dcb0b6d30b56ecf4a03c9).

AI is being utilised to analyse complex datasets for biomarker discovery, facilitating the development of new diagnostic tests for animal diseases [(Oualikene-Gonin et al., 2024)](#db4910906b4ade126179c648c0d6c11a). By identifying specific biomarkers associated with different diseases, AI algorithms can help develop more sensitive and specific diagnostic assays. Also, machine learning algorithms can be used to predict the efficacy of different treatment options for individual animals, enabling veterinarians to make more informed decisions about treatment plans. AI can play a vital role in the development of personalised medicine approaches in veterinary care by tailoring treatments to the individual needs of each animal [(Abdul et al., 2024)](#0ae07e37e9f6e2d61bc93140fd675524). In addition to disease diagnosis, AI is being used to monitor animal behaviour and detect early signs of distress or discomfort.

AI models are being developed to predict lameness in dairy cattle using activity data and environmental conditions [(Alowais et al., 2023)](#9bb9d6c5715fd7c048a87109c3c481dc). Wearable sensors and video cameras can collect data on animal behaviour, which is then analysed by AI algorithms to detect deviations from normal patterns. This proactive approach enables farmers to identify and address health issues before they escalate, improving animal welfare and productivity. Sophisticated machine learning models can forecast patient trajectories and resource requirements [(Wei et al., 2025)](#64fe4a6d968a254269a48b329618dce0). This technology has the potential to enhance preventive care strategies and reduce the incidence of diseases in animal populations. AI-based algorithms can identify genetic mutations and aberrant protein interactions that lead to diseases, paving the way for early-stage detection [(Sebastian & Peter, 2022)](#c56dd084af0bf247075629518372b418).

The use of AI can improve diagnostic testing, making sample analysis more automated and providing faster, more accurate analysis outside traditional laboratories [(Yammouri & Lahcen, 2024)](#651619be9f6dc4c90214399acbccf710). Machine learning algorithms can process large datasets to recognise and learn complex patterns for decision-making [(Shaik et al., 2023)](#2b0bd6238b450743f84cfb3a4d42e4ef). AI can analyse vast amounts of complex data at a significantly faster pace than humans, highlighting details that might be overlooked, ensuring a precise and objective evaluation of the data [(Diaconu et al., 2023)](#a43bea70fcfac1bf578e86e09c49d06e). The data analysis skills of AI can uncover subtle patterns in disease occurrences, enabling the identification of at-risk communities and supporting focused intervention strategies [(Tariq, 2023)](#7321a923e434666ffeecf207f06305fe). Moreover, the ability of AI to analyse data from various sources such as medical images, clinical records, and patient history ensures a thorough and accurate diagnosis. These AI technologies could be used to support medical decisions by providing clinicians with real-time assistance and insights [(Alowais et al., 2023)](#9bb9d6c5715fd7c048a87109c3c481dc).

## **AI Applications in Animal Husbandry**

AI is being applied in animal husbandry to optimise various aspects of livestock management, including feeding, breeding, and health monitoring, which in turn can lead to improved productivity and sustainability. AI-driven systems are being developed to monitor animal behaviour, detect early signs of disease, and identify environmental stressors that affect animal welfare [(Curti et al., 2023)](#cbcfb4688783794b45e7f739941c0481). Computer vision systems can track individual animal movements, feeding patterns, and social interactions, providing valuable insights into their health and well-being [(Akinsulie et al., 2024)](#2cdee89bf70711df7a150010202a6cee). Machine learning algorithms can analyse these data streams to detect deviations from normal behaviour, indicating potential health issues or welfare concerns. This enables farmers to respond quickly to any issues that arise, improving animal welfare and minimising production losses.

AI algorithms can analyse data on feed composition, animal nutritional requirements, and environmental conditions to optimise feeding strategies for livestock. By considering various factors such as animal age, weight, and production level, AI-powered systems can recommend customised feed formulations that maximise nutrient utilisation and minimise waste. AI can also be used to predict feed intake and adjust feeding schedules accordingly, ensuring that animals receive the right amount of feed at the right time. AI systems are also capable of analysing genetic data to predict desirable traits in livestock, such as growth rate, milk production, and disease resistance.

AI-powered tools can assist farmers in selecting the best breeding pairs to maximise genetic improvement and enhance the overall productivity of their herds [(Serag et al., 2019)](#a8538f26d76a87bce9a863bcd9fabd15). By integrating data from multiple sources, including genetic information, pedigree records, and performance data, AI algorithms can provide more accurate predictions of breeding outcomes. Precision livestock farming integrates various technologies and systems to address its specific requirements [(Kaur et al., 2023)](#454987775f3b94a1de7dd3d297cc0bbd).

Through machine learning, farmers can make data-driven decisions that maximise production and ensure animal health [(Aijaz et al., 2025)](#94406519b2e0055c03e876dfd4d57c71). The integration of AI into agriculture, including livestock management, is expanding as it supports data-driven decision-making [(Menezes et al., 2024)](#3a8b7a87c97830a54c65d10a946e1763). AI technologies, like agricultural robots, can increase crop yields, improve irrigation methods, assess soil quality, monitor crops, and manage weeds [(Mana et al., 2024)](#a591697f4fd7b74476f8a49f37988e4c). Ultimately, the main goal of AI in the food system is not to completely replace human work but rather to create intelligent systems that can perform human tasks quickly and accurately [(Nicholas‐Okpara et al., 2021)](#12a3c3e17ddd4b6e58779bf93c84f1f5). AI can also optimise packaging, extend shelf life, refine menu combinations, and enhance food safety by improving supply chain management. This approach leads to the development of stochastic AI technologies that enable agricultural production to recognise, collect, and respond to different conditions, thereby enhancing efficiency [(Murugamani et al., 2022)](#2944883e58f015b664e2a758ac6f4034).

AI has the ability to transform the livestock industry by optimising operations, improving animal health, and promoting sustainable practices [(Curti et al., 2023)](#cbcfb4688783794b45e7f739941c0481). The role of AI in agriculture is set to grow, offering new methods to improve global food security and environmental sustainability [(Aijaz et al., 2025; Assimakopoulos et al., 2024)](#238e4c10b264bb0e08d9dbc2746dd072). AI technologies are proving essential in enhancing decision-making processes, improving efficiency, and promoting sustainable practices in agriculture [(Almoselhy & Usmani, 2024; Fadiji et al., 2023; Kumar et al., 2021; Ryan et al., 2023)](#9262ba8035b98cae1cf4e1d2d75f4df5).

### **Image Recognition for Disease Detection**

AI-driven image recognition systems are becoming increasingly valuable in veterinary diagnostics, enabling the rapid and accurate identification of diseases in animals. Machine learning algorithms can be trained to analyse medical images, such as radiographs, CT scans, and ultrasound images, to detect subtle abnormalities indicative of disease [(Fang et al., 2025)](#d011c0fcd5b35b9f52858f5c2f33b567). These systems can be used to screen large numbers of images quickly and efficiently, flagging suspicious cases for further evaluation by veterinarians. AI is improving disease diagnosis through image analysis, where machine learning algorithms can be trained to detect patterns indicative of various conditions.

Early disease detection is essential for effective treatment and prevention of disease spread. AI can accelerate the diagnostic process, allowing for earlier intervention and improved outcomes. AI algorithms can be developed to identify diseases at an early stage, even before clinical signs become apparent [(Liu et al., 2023)](#b62a92ec74a412d9179440a7f0b86fa4). AI systems are being developed to detect diseases in animals [(Mosch et al., 2022)](#f54cb7e70dbb30913e0ace16bb1c3e19). For example, AI algorithms can analyse images of animal skin to detect early signs of skin cancer or infections.

By analysing medical images using AI, veterinarians can improve diagnostic accuracy and efficiency, leading to better patient care. In disease prevention, AI’s ability to predict future outbreaks through data analysis can help in creating preventive strategies. Veterinary medicine is using AI in various applications, from analysing dental radiographs to detecting colic and mitosis in digital pathology [(Chu, 2024)](#aa74872e60d3b6f0cb012fbde57caafe).

### **AI-Powered Diagnostics**

AI is revolutionising veterinary diagnostics by enabling faster, more accurate, and more comprehensive analysis of diagnostic data. AI algorithms can analyse a wide range of data, including clinical records, laboratory results, and imaging data, to identify patterns and predict disease outcomes [(Briganti & Moine, 2020)](#69abb1653a8cea1663a757799a355878). This approach enables veterinarians to make more informed decisions about treatment and management strategies. AI’s machine learning capabilities allow for continuous improvement in diagnostic accuracy as the system learns from new data [(Dhopte & Bagde, 2023)](#1fce3aaeb53ffefb5b98fbad929e84b7).

AI algorithms can be trained to recognise subtle patterns and anomalies in medical images that may be missed by human observers [(Coelho, 2023)](#df6876a29c73c6166e0b34cded25a374). By automating image analysis, AI can reduce the workload on radiologists and improve the efficiency of the diagnostic process [(Bhandari, 2024)](#b594d4a6f62765ee69c90cee51a82db9). The use of AI in image interpretation is gaining prominence, as it helps detect, quantify, and classify radiological abnormalities with greater accuracy [(Lobig et al., 2023)](#7fee882921a2294fd0e4ec09e4fe3214). AI-based systems can be trained to detect a wide range of abnormalities, including tumours, fractures, and infections [(Yu et al., 2018)](#bbb96fddbeac613e190e7a0da49d0cd8).

AI-driven diagnostic tools can assist veterinarians in making more informed decisions about treatment and management strategies. AI algorithms are capable of analysing a multitude of parameters, including vital signs, lab results, and medical history, to provide a comprehensive risk assessment and tailor treatment plans. By predicting patient outcomes, AI can help veterinarians optimise treatment protocols and improve patient care [(Li et al., 2025)](#73aad0dcadd13bad32416c46f6d2fd4b).

AI can also assist in the analysis of pathology slides, aiding in tumour detection, automated tumour grading, and immunohistochemistry scoring [(Moxley-Wyles et al., 2020)](#e48bb78491cd9d79d1531705c4b8ee29). AI systems can also be used to monitor patients in real-time, tracking vital signs and alerting medical staff to any changes in condition [(Ahn et al., 2022)](#96311d053c7d3bdac3404062fbdf67d4).

### **Challenges and Ethical Considerations**

Despite the potential benefits of AI in veterinary medicine and animal husbandry, there are several challenges and ethical considerations that need to be addressed. One major challenge is the lack of high-quality data for training AI algorithms [(Killeen et al., 2025)](#64c1256b0561c5c2543e58623a51c7fe). Another challenge is the potential for bias in AI algorithms, which can lead to inaccurate or unfair decisions [(Olawade et al., 2023)](#3a1e178ce32dcb0b6d30b56ecf4a03c9). Ensuring the privacy and security of patient data is another critical ethical consideration.

The implementation of AI in healthcare, including veterinary medicine, necessitates careful attention to ethical considerations to prevent bias and discrimination [(Fernández-Quilez, 2022)](#5dee71b87b8f85e330ec5207a7059470). It is essential to use diverse and representative datasets to train AI algorithms and to regularly evaluate the performance of AI systems to ensure that they are accurate and fair. Transparency in AI decision-making processes is also important, as it helps to build trust and ensures accountability. [(Brady & Neri, 2020; Kuwaiti et al., 2023)](#89d1a36a310f1804c693b00774ec6256)

Additionally, the use of AI in diagnostics raises concerns about data privacy, algorithmic transparency, and accountability for decisions made by AI algorithms [(Al-antari, 2023)](#b751125b698953ddbb32085f1991abdd). It is imperative to establish clear guidelines and regulations for the use of AI in veterinary medicine to ensure that it is used responsibly and ethically [(Varnosfaderani & Forouzanfar, 2024; Weiner et al., 2025)](#03738f7fb3843b4c1888a9210c5e2d1e). Addressing concerns related to data privacy, algorithm transparency, and potential biases are crucial step for successful integration [(Akhtar, 2025; Markus et al., 2020; Mirakhori & Niazi, 2025)](#19db994f445347e530fd1ead084f4736). Collaboration between technologists, veterinarians, scholars, and regulators is essential to promote the ethical and responsible use of AI in veterinary medicine [(Jeyaraman et al., 2023)](#303b642e791a14db3d788763e69dc53c) [(Alum & Ugwu, 2025)](#8f3fa92080c4904baeabb7e3c1db214d).

AI should be used to augment the capabilities of healthcare professionals, not to replace them, with human oversight remaining a central principle of patient care [(Pham, 2025)](#cd6a98237e086dc4590b8b86a8427175).

The success of AI adoption in veterinary medicine hinges on addressing ethical dilemmas, ensuring data protection, and upholding patient autonomy. Additionally, it is important to address the ethical considerations, such as privacy, data protection, and the potential for bias, to ensure that AI is used in a responsible and ethical manner [(Farhud & Zokaei, 2021; Lambert et al., 2023)](#b52609336aaf12c23136d5424e49b0d4).

The ethical implications of AI in veterinary medicine are multifaceted, encompassing issues such as informed consent, data privacy, and algorithmic fairness [(Abujaber & Nashwan, 2024; Naik et al., 2022)](#b9e5267a32d05f257395629df7fdd8c0). The use of AI in veterinary medicine and animal husbandry must be guided by ethical principles, with a focus on ensuring patient well-being, promoting fairness, and maintaining transparency. Addressing these challenges is essential for responsible AI implementation. For example, the "black-box" nature of AI algorithms could undermine trust if the decision-making processes lack transparency [(Akingbola et al., 2024)](#58f8945c199598bd041f7f9b705baaff).

The necessity for human oversight, rigorous testing, and ethical frameworks ensures that AI enhances rather than compromises veterinary practice [(Akinrinmade et al., 2023; Baber & Baker, 2025; Tariq, 2023)](#ceee21a3fd5c515184e83fb61c468284). Moreover, AI systems can make errors, exhibit bias, and lack transparency, which can reduce trust and hinder adoption [(Petković, 2023)](#797c19b600de7d83905d964172084315). It is critical to have ongoing research and education to ensure AI technologies are used responsibly.

The human element remains crucial for asking critical questions, formulating hypotheses, and interpreting results within the broader medical context [(Koul, 2023)](#7eb1c9c32d8a34d85468adbbfbc2e255). Veterinary education must evolve to equip future professionals with the knowledge and skills necessary to use AI technologies effectively and ethically.

The ethical implications of AI in veterinary practices must be carefully considered, balancing technological advancements with patient-centred care [(Rezaei et al., 2023)](#6c2087a5a09d8b58165e0f87f4eb9994).

### **AI-Powered Diagnostic Tools**

One of the most promising applications of AI in veterinary medicine is the development of diagnostic tools [(Owens et al., 2023)](#6bf9269eb10296cda2cd5fe2e2b1d983). AI-powered diagnostic tools can assist veterinarians in making more informed decisions about treatment and management strategies [(Umapathy et al., 2023)](#88dbba0f2f333f81411323b9fbb4e38c). AI algorithms are capable of analysing a multitude of parameters, including vital signs, lab results, and medical history, to provide a comprehensive risk assessment and tailor treatment plans. By predicting patient outcomes, AI can help veterinarians optimise treatment protocols and improve patient care [(Alowais et al., 2023; Faiyazuddin et al., 2025)](#9bb9d6c5715fd7c048a87109c3c481dc). AI algorithms can be trained to analyse medical images, such as radiographs and ultrasounds, to detect subtle abnormalities that may be missed by the human eye.

One of the key advantages of AI-powered diagnostic tools is their ability to analyze large amounts of data quickly and accurately [(Shan et al., 2020)](#5c097d6d8675f0c07559ff0f14eba795). AI-powered diagnostic tools have the potential to improve the accuracy and efficiency of diagnosis, reduce the need for invasive procedures, and ultimately improve patient outcomes. These systems can learn from vast datasets of clinical information, enabling them to recognise patterns and correlations that might elude human observation [(Yu et al., 2018)](#bbb96fddbeac613e190e7a0da49d0cd8). Autonomous diagnostic systems analyse medical data and make decisions with minimal human intervention [(Pham, 2025)](#cd6a98237e086dc4590b8b86a8427175). However, concerns about autonomy, the need for human oversight, and accountability need to be addressed [(Pham, 2025)](#cd6a98237e086dc4590b8b86a8427175).

AI-driven platforms can accelerate the identification of infectious agents, enabling prompt and targeted interventions to control disease outbreaks. The ability of AI to continuously learn and adapt is crucial in handling the complexities of veterinary medicine. AI-powered diagnostic tools are being developed for a wide range of veterinary applications, including the diagnosis of infectious diseases, the detection of cancer, and the assessment of orthopaedic conditions [(Akinrinmade et al., 2023)](#ceee21a3fd5c515184e83fb61c468284).

AI-driven technologies are also being employed to enhance animal husbandry practices in India. AI algorithms can also be used to monitor animal behaviour and detect early signs of disease [(Chaturvedi et al., 2025)](#228113e33cc9710395044c1b07a45c02). Real-time monitoring systems equipped with sensors and AI algorithms can detect subtle changes in animal behaviour, vital signs, and environmental conditions that may indicate the onset of illness [(Tasnim et al., 2021)](#beea2b18b3f823bac719811f94baa10a).

The integration of AI into veterinary diagnostic practices is transforming how diseases are detected and managed, leading to better animal health outcomes.

### **Case Studies of AI in Veterinary Diagnosis**

AI-based image recognition algorithms have shown promise in accurately detecting cancerous tumours in medical imaging, potentially improving cancer diagnosis and prognosis [(Bi et al., 2019)](#acfff24cd7db6baf73f8c2630d8f6d1f). The use of AI in detecting diseases early, like cancer, diabetes and other critical conditions has been demonstrated [(Varnosfaderani & Forouzanfar, 2024)](#03738f7fb3843b4c1888a9210c5e2d1e). AI has shown great potential in identifying complex patterns in medical imaging for early and more accurate diagnoses [(Saripan et al., 2021)](#f61b4173fe43681121f575966ec82344).

The application of AI in image analysis has shown remarkable success in oncology, with AI algorithms demonstrating accuracy in detecting tumours and other abnormalities [(Chua et al., 2021)](#92f7e67ad4f62b81cbd35575a8780173). Machine learning algorithms have demonstrated remarkable success in diagnosing diseases and conditions from medical images [(Li et al., 2024)](#49434aa17190eb124f70087e54743065). AI-based image analysis can provide valuable insights to improve disease detection and management.

The use of AI in diagnostic imaging has proven to be valuable for early detection and improved treatment outcomes. Furthermore, AI is being utilised in drug design and virtual drug tests, potentially revolutionising medical science by expediting the development of medications and antibiotics [(Bhardwaj et al., 2022)](#b64220d908dd2f98756a4ffab8d1ef3f). By analysing vast datasets, AI algorithms can identify potential drug candidates and predict their efficacy, ultimately leading to more efficient drug development processes.

By analyzing complex genomic data, AI can help identify genetic markers associated with disease susceptibility, informing breeding strategies and preventive healthcare measures.

### **Challenges and Ethical Considerations in Implementation**

Despite the potential benefits, the implementation of AI in veterinary science and animal husbandry in India faces several challenges.

Data privacy and security are paramount concerns, especially when dealing with sensitive animal and owner information. The success of AI applications relies on the availability of high-quality, well-annotated data, which can be scarce in certain veterinary domains or geographic regions.

The integration of AI tools into existing veterinary workflows and systems can be complex and require significant investment in infrastructure and training. AI algorithms are susceptible to biases present in the data they are trained on, which can lead to unfair or inaccurate predictions. Addressing these biases requires careful attention to data collection, preprocessing, and algorithm design.

The development of technological infrastructure in data-poor regions and diligence in external validation and model recalibration prior to clinical implementation is crucial in ensuring clinical AI is meaningful for broader populations and avoids perpetuating global health inequity [(Celi et al., 2022)](#7ed5eadcf07817db573aceefaa5f5011). Addressing ethical concerns surrounding data privacy, algorithmic bias, and the potential displacement of human expertise is essential for responsible AI implementation [(Bharati et al., 2023; Malik et al., 2020; Varnosfaderani & Forouzanfar, 2024; Willemink et al., 2020)](#9decca48c798c65c74be9f61540b4d30). Establishing clear guidelines and regulations for the use of AI in veterinary medicine is necessary to ensure patient safety and ethical practice [(Chapla et al., 2024)](#16a1beeae428b348cb3fdf86703d0de8). AI systems are vulnerable to cyberattacks and data breaches, which can compromise the integrity and confidentiality of veterinary data.

Continuous monitoring and evaluation of AI systems are necessary to ensure their ongoing accuracy, reliability, and safety. The implementation of AI in healthcare is further complicated by ethical considerations, data privacy concerns, and regulatory hurdles [(He et al., 2018; Wei et al., 2025)](#c8a2eb794e31c5ade712099dd5345b0a). Addressing these challenges requires collaborative efforts from veterinarians, data scientists, policymakers, and other stakeholders to ensure the responsible and ethical use of AI in veterinary science and animal husbandry in India [(Jha et al., 2023)](#71327968a6e3ec957feacc5f2fea21a5). The evaluation of AI in healthcare presents a complex landscape, especially when considering its implementation across different global regions [(Upadhyay et al., 2023)](#4e6877ea7b0f63d1b106bdf387374bfb).

## **AI Applications in Veterinary Treatment**

AI-powered tools are being developed to enhance treatment planning and decision-making in veterinary medicine. The development of AI-driven treatment strategies is poised to enhance animal care and improve clinical outcomes. AI algorithms can analyse patient data, medical literature, and clinical guidelines to generate personalised treatment recommendations tailored to each animal's specific needs.

### **Personalised Treatment Plans**

AI algorithms can analyze patient data, medical literature, and clinical guidelines to generate personalized treatment recommendations tailored to each animal's specific needs [(Gala et al., 2024)](#d239b41bf9b6f4f749511e467462529d).

AI-based decision support systems can assist veterinarians in selecting the most appropriate treatment options, optimising drug dosages, and predicting treatment outcomes.

 AI also shows promise in drug design and virtual drug tests, potentially revolutionising medical science by expediting the development of medications and antibiotics. By analysing vast datasets, AI algorithms can identify potential drug candidates and predict their efficacy, ultimately leading to more efficient drug development processes.

### **AI in Drug Discovery and Development**

AI is being used to accelerate drug discovery and development for animal diseases. AI integration has the potential to hasten the creation of novel treatments, save costs, and improve patient outcomes [(Yadav et al., 2024)](#8bda0ca626af751e747a7ea5cd5ed497). AI algorithms can analyse vast amounts of data on molecular structures, biological pathways, and drug interactions to identify potential drug candidates. AI enables the swift analysis of extensive datasets to pinpoint potential therapeutic compounds, predict their efficacy, and forecast possible adverse reactions.

### Telemedicine and Remote Monitoring

AI-powered telemedicine platforms are expanding access to veterinary care in remote and underserved areas. AI has the potential to improve treatment outcomes and expand access to veterinary care, especially in underserved areas [(Mendhi et al., 2025)](#3f047fde9696259e7652831e6b6254ec). AI-enabled remote monitoring devices can track vital signs, behaviour patterns, and environmental conditions of animals in real-time, allowing for early detection of health problems and timely intervention. These telemedicine platforms leverage AI to analyse images, videos, and audio recordings of animals, enabling remote diagnosis and treatment recommendations.

## **Challenges and Opportunities for AI Adoption in India**

The deployment of AI in India's veterinary and animal husbandry sectors presents distinct opportunities and challenges [(Kalyanakrishnan et al., 2018)](#e62b9775147db8376952d84df3029b18). Addressing these challenges will require a concerted effort from government, industry, and academia to create a supportive ecosystem for AI innovation and adoption in India.

### **Infrastructural and Resource Limitations**

Infrastructural limitations, including inadequate access to reliable internet connectivity and computing resources, pose a significant barrier to AI adoption in rural and remote areas of India [(Agarwal & Vij, 2024)](#c7c1bd94797f2eb99265fbc863480dce). To ensure responsible AI implementation, ongoing research and development are essential to address the specific needs and challenges of the veterinary and animal husbandry sectors in India [(Rani, 2024)](#c9fada3073434a592d937b4808473806).

 Overcoming these limitations will require strategic investments in infrastructure development, digital literacy programs, and capacity-building initiatives to bridge the digital divide and enable widespread AI adoption. The absence of sufficient training and expertise can impede the successful integration and use of AI tools.

### **Data Availability and Quality**

The effectiveness of AI algorithms depends on the availability of large, high-quality datasets for training and validation. In the veterinary domain, data scarcity, fragmentation, and lack of standardisation can hinder the development and deployment of AI solutions. Data quality and standardisation are key technical challenges, as AI algorithms need comprehensive and consistent data to avoid biases [(Wei et al., 2025)](#64fe4a6d968a254269a48b329618dce0). Addressing these challenges requires collaborative efforts to establish data repositories, implement data governance frameworks, and promote data sharing among stakeholders.

### **Ethical Considerations and Regulatory Frameworks**

The use of AI in veterinary medicine raises several ethical considerations, including data privacy, algorithmic bias, and the potential displacement of human workers. Establishing clear ethical guidelines and regulatory frameworks is crucial to ensure that AI technologies are used responsibly and ethically in the veterinary and animal husbandry sectors [(Chakrabarti & Sanyal, 2020)](#8488ebb8e732734a64b6221310279730).

### **Workforce Training and Skill Development**

The successful adoption of AI requires a skilled workforce capable of developing, deploying, and maintaining AI solutions. This necessitates investments in education and training programs to equip veterinary professionals, data scientists, and other stakeholders with the knowledge and skills needed to harness the power of AI. Personnel time constitutes a substantial resource barrier, particularly tasks like raw data labelling that are tedious and time-consuming [(Ahmed et al., 2023)](#a1c026478bcaaf4886349fa278be6dad).

### **Collaboration and Knowledge Sharing**

Addressing the challenges and maximising the opportunities of AI adoption in India requires collaboration and knowledge sharing among stakeholders.

 Fostering partnerships between veterinary colleges, research institutions, technology companies, and government agencies can facilitate the exchange of ideas, resources, and expertise, accelerating the development and deployment of AI solutions for veterinary science and animal husbandry. Institutions face increasing pressure to establish AI governance structures that guide the evaluation, selection, procurement, implementation, and continuous support of both internally developed and vendor-supplied solutions [(Daye et al., 2022)](#c470c7aeb784e57d89275045bc1bc641).

 The integration of AI into nursing presents several obstacles that must be overcome to ensure successful implementation, including the need to address data privacy and security concerns, mitigate biases in AI algorithms, maintain transparency in decision-making processes, and cultivate trust and acceptance of AI technologies among students [(Marković, 2023)](#f9df6de435e8c40397133d64b51d2364) [(Wei et al., 2025)](#64fe4a6d968a254269a48b329618dce0). Robust ethical and legal frameworks, human-AI collaboration, safety validation, education, and comprehensive regulation are essential for ensuring the ethical and effective integration of AI in healthcare [(Abukhadijah & Nashwan, 2024; Mennella et al., 2024; Olawade et al., 2024)](#a256cbb3e216a153533c2fee31dbce6a).

 \*\*Overall, AI technologies can be used to deal with different aspects of farm management of animals, such as animal health, reproduction and milk production [(Curti et al., 2023)](#cbcfb4688783794b45e7f739941c0481). \*\*AI systems are constructed to account for differences between individual cows.

### **Safety and Reliability**

 The safety and reliability of health data should be enhanced for future research and development [(Singhal et al., 2023)](#571f75a7a48d96e016845b2b7a8c928f).

To increase patient safety, AI should have a positive impact.

## **Future Trends and Potential Impact of AI**

### **Precision Livestock Farming**

AI is positioned to revolutionise livestock farming through precision livestock farming, enabling farmers to monitor and manage their animals with unprecedented accuracy and efficiency [(Kaur et al., 2023)](#454987775f3b94a1de7dd3d297cc0bbd). This approach entails utilising sensors, cameras, and data analytics to track individual animal health, behaviour, and production levels, facilitating timely interventions and optimised resource allocation [(Menezes et al., 2024)](#3a8b7a87c97830a54c65d10a946e1763).

### **Disease Prediction and Prevention**

AI algorithms can analyse vast amounts of data to identify patterns and predict disease outbreaks in livestock populations, enabling proactive disease prevention and control measures. This would minimise economic losses and improve animal welfare [(Aijaz et al., 2025)](#94406519b2e0055c03e876dfd4d57c71).

### **Drug Discovery and Development**

AI is accelerating the discovery and development of new veterinary drugs and vaccines by analysing complex biological data and identifying potential drug candidates. This has the potential to reduce the time and cost associated with traditional drug development processes.

 The integration of AI with emerging technologies such as augmented reality, virtual reality, and the Internet of Things holds promise for broader healthcare applications [(Kiseleva et al., 2022; Mizna et al., 2025)](#aa2fe29d97033cc337035d90db9ce92a). These advances are expected to transform the veterinary landscape by providing more effective tools for diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of diseases, while also enhancing animal welfare and productivity.

AI can analyse vast amounts of complex data at a significantly faster pace than humans, highlighting details that might be overlooked and ensuring a precise and objective evaluation of the data [(Diaconu et al., 2023)](#a43bea70fcfac1bf578e86e09c49d06e). By leveraging AI's analytical capabilities, healthcare professionals can gain deeper insights into patient conditions, make more informed decisions, and deliver more effective care.

Healthcare institutions face challenges in implementing AI due to the need for large, standardised datasets, algorithm interpretability, and addressing concerns about data privacy and security [(Silcox et al., 2024)](#62e16095f972d24eb639942c9f73f1cd). To ensure the responsible and effective use of AI in healthcare, collaboration between healthcare professionals, data scientists, and policymakers is essential.

The increasing application of AI techniques is driven by the complexity and abundance of data in healthcare, which enables the extraction of valuable insights [(Mohammed et al., 2024)](#e59748a1ab8449b31b1e2ad02f1fe0cb). These methods excel at pattern recognition, prediction, and large-scale data analysis, demonstrating AI's transformative potential in healthcare [(Olawade et al., 2023)](#3a1e178ce32dcb0b6d30b56ecf4a03c9). The importance of incorporating human experience and domain knowledge when designing and implementing AI tools is especially important given the high expenses associated with the adoption of AI technologies [(Serag et al., 2019)](#a8538f26d76a87bce9a863bcd9fabd15).

AI has the ability to reduce healthcare costs and increase the productivity and efficiency of human physicians by automating routine and mundane tasks, which will free up resources for more critical tasks [(Akinrinmade et al., 2023)](#ceee21a3fd5c515184e83fb61c468284). By using predictive analytics, AI can help healthcare providers manage population health, forecast patient demand, and allocate resources, especially in managing chronic illnesses.

AI systems are designed to account for the unique characteristics of individual cows, showcasing the potential of AI in managing and optimising animal health, reproduction, and milk production.

## **Conclusion**

The integration of artificial intelligence into veterinary science and animal husbandry in India signifies a transformative shift, promising enhanced efficiency, precision, and innovation across various domains. From disease diagnosis and treatment planning to livestock management and drug discovery, AI applications offer unprecedented opportunities to improve animal health, welfare, and productivity [(Okeibunor et al., 2023)](#85746664643ae2355d0811b1d3b07d88). AI's capability to evaluate extensive datasets enables the identification of trends, patterns, and correlations that might escape human detection, facilitating data-driven decision-making and customised interventions. As AI technology continues to evolve, ongoing research and development efforts are essential to explore its full potential and address emerging challenges in the context of veterinary medicine and animal husbandry in India.

The successful implementation of AI in veterinary practice relies on collaboration between veterinarians, data scientists, policymakers, and other stakeholders to establish ethical guidelines, regulatory frameworks, and best practices. Continuous research and development in AI techniques and comprehensive training programs will empower scientists and healthcare professionals to fully exploit AI's potential, leading to improved patient outcomes and innovative pharmacological interventions [(Singh et al., 2023)](#f089a05f6f2a3c9d249a5375d565891e). The integration of AI in this sector promises to improve animal health, welfare, and productivity, ultimately contributing to the advancement of veterinary science and the betterment of animal lives in India [(Mizna et al., 2025)](#95e0c75804d09ddabd34c2db62b19fac) [(Dhopte & Bagde, 2023)](#1fce3aaeb53ffefb5b98fbad929e84b7) [(Kumar et al., 2022)](#0b982d7e5a35c2f9160cdddc637253ba) [(Kuwaiti et al., 2023)](#89d1a36a310f1804c693b00774ec6256). AI-driven decision support could guide nurses in remote or underserved areas, improving the consistency and accuracy of care where specialist expertise is scarce [(Hassanein et al., 2025)](#f30169c100ae101cb84308a228b5323a).

Disclaimer (Artificial intelligence)

Option 1:

Author(s) hereby declare that NO generative AI technologies such as Large Language Models (ChatGPT, COPILOT, etc.) and text-to-image generators have been used during the writing or editing of this manuscript.

Option 2:

Author(s) hereby declare that generative AI technologies such as Large Language Models, etc. have been used during the writing or editing of manuscripts. This explanation will include the name, version, model, and source of the generative AI technology and as well as all input prompts provided to the generative AI technology

Details of the AI usage are given below:

1.

2.

3.

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