

PROF. FEDERICO CABITZA

*Dipartimento Informatica, Sistemistica e
Comunicazione,
Università degli Studi Milano Bicocca*



POTENZIALITÀ E RISCHI DELLA APPLICAZIONE DELLA INTELLIGENZA ARTIFICIALE IN MEDICINA



PROF. FEDERICO CABITZA

UNIVERSITY OF
MILANO-BICOCCA

VIALE SARCA 336, MILAN, ITALY

IRCSS HOSPITAL GALEAZZI-SANT'AMBROGIO,
MILAN, ITALY

UNIVERSITÀ
DEGLI STUDI
DI MILANO
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Artificial
Intelligence
and
Intelligent
Systems
cni National Lab

Informatica
& Società
LABORATORIO NAZIONALE cni

UDI
Modeling Uncertainty,
Decisions and
Interaction Laboratory



I.R.C.C.S. Ospedale
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ReD OPEN
responsibility & design in open ecosystems



2012-2022



2023-2033



BONUS MATERIAL: Includes multimode CD with figures and tables.

THE CREATIVE DESTRUCTION OF MEDICINE

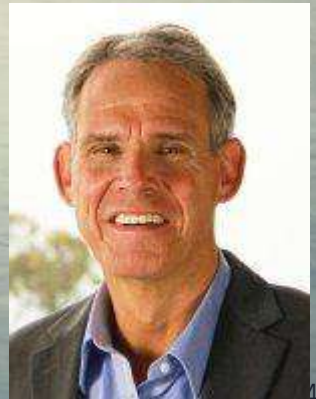


How the DIGITAL REVOLUTION will
CREATE BETTER HEALTH CARE

ERIC TOPOL, M.D.

READ BY DICK HILL

Marzo 2012



DEEP MEDICINE

HOW ARTIFICIAL
INTELLIGENCE
CAN MAKE
HEALTHCARE
HUMAN AGAIN

ERIC TOPOL

With a foreword by
ABRAHAM VERGHESE,
author of *Cutting for Stone*



Luglio 2019



VIEWPOINT

Unintended Consequences of Machine Learning in Medicine

Federico Cabitza, PhD
Department of Informatics, University of Milano-Bicocca, Milan, Italy; and IRCCS Istituto Ortopedico Galeazzi, Milan, Italy.

Raffaele Rasoini, MD
Centro Studi Medicina Avanzata, Florence, Italy.

Gian Franco Gensini, MD
Centro Studi Medicina Avanzata, Florence, Italy.

Over the past decade, machine learning techniques have made substantial advances in many domains. In health care, global interest in the potential of machine learning has increased; for example, a deep learning algorithm has shown high accuracy in detecting diabetic retinopathy.¹ There have been suggestions that machine learning will drive changes in health care within a few years, specifically in medical disciplines that require more accurate prognostic models (eg, oncology) and those based on pattern recognition (eg, radiology and pathology).

However, comparative studies on the effectiveness of machine learning-based decision support systems (ML-DSS) in medicine are lacking, especially regarding the effects on health outcomes. Moreover, the introduction of new technologies in health care has not always been straightforward or without unintended and adverse effects.² In this Viewpoint we consider the po-

the expense of other elements that are more difficult or impossible to easily describe. Relying on ML-DSS requires considering digital data as reliable and complete representations of the phenomena that these data are supposed to render in a discrete and trustworthy manner. This may be a problem when the clinical context is not fully represented, particularly if physicians lose awareness of the existence of clinical elements that are not included in the clinical record.

Such lack of information may lead to partial or misleading interpretations of ML-DSS diagnostics and therapeutic or prognostic outputs. It also could lead to reduced interest in and decreased ability to perform holistic evaluations of patients, with loss of valuable and irreducible aspects of the human experience such as psychological, relational, social, and organizational issues. These factors may not be incorporated into any ML-DSS

Agosto 2017

VIEWPOINT

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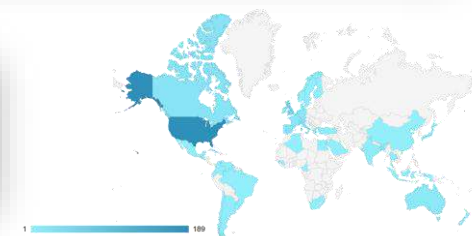
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Agosto 2017



In the top 5% of all research outputs scored by Altmetric

High Attention Score compared to outputs of the same age (99th percentile)



VIEWPOINT

Unintended Consequences of Machine Learning in Medicine



EROSIONE DELLE COMPETENZE

(deskilling)

VIEWPOINT

Unintended Consequences of Machine Learning in Medicine

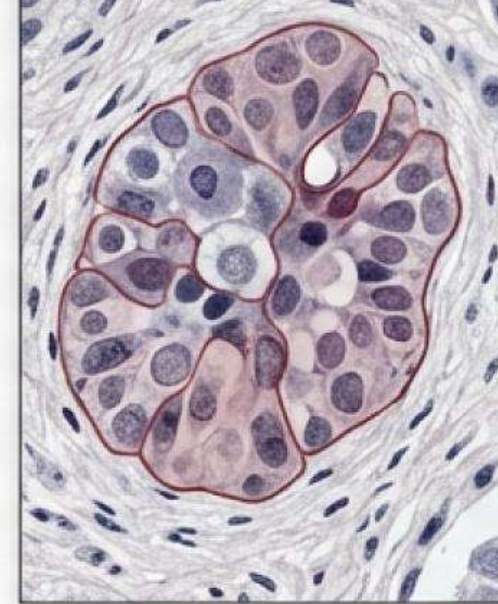
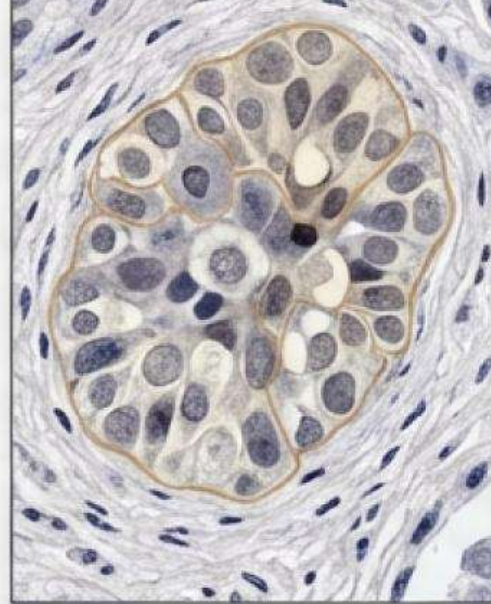
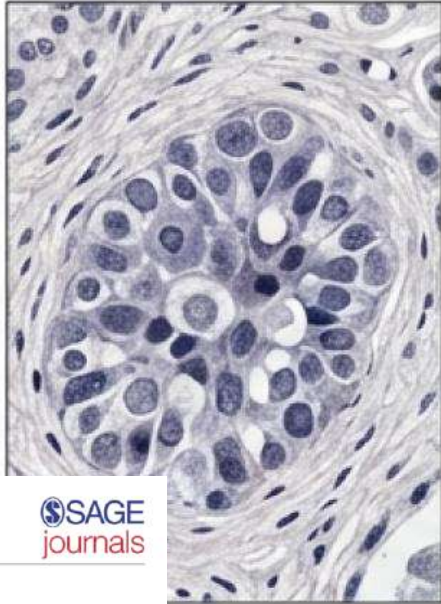


SVALUTAZIONE DEL CONTESTO



(demise of context)

SOTTOSTIMA INCERTEZZA E AMBIGUITÀ

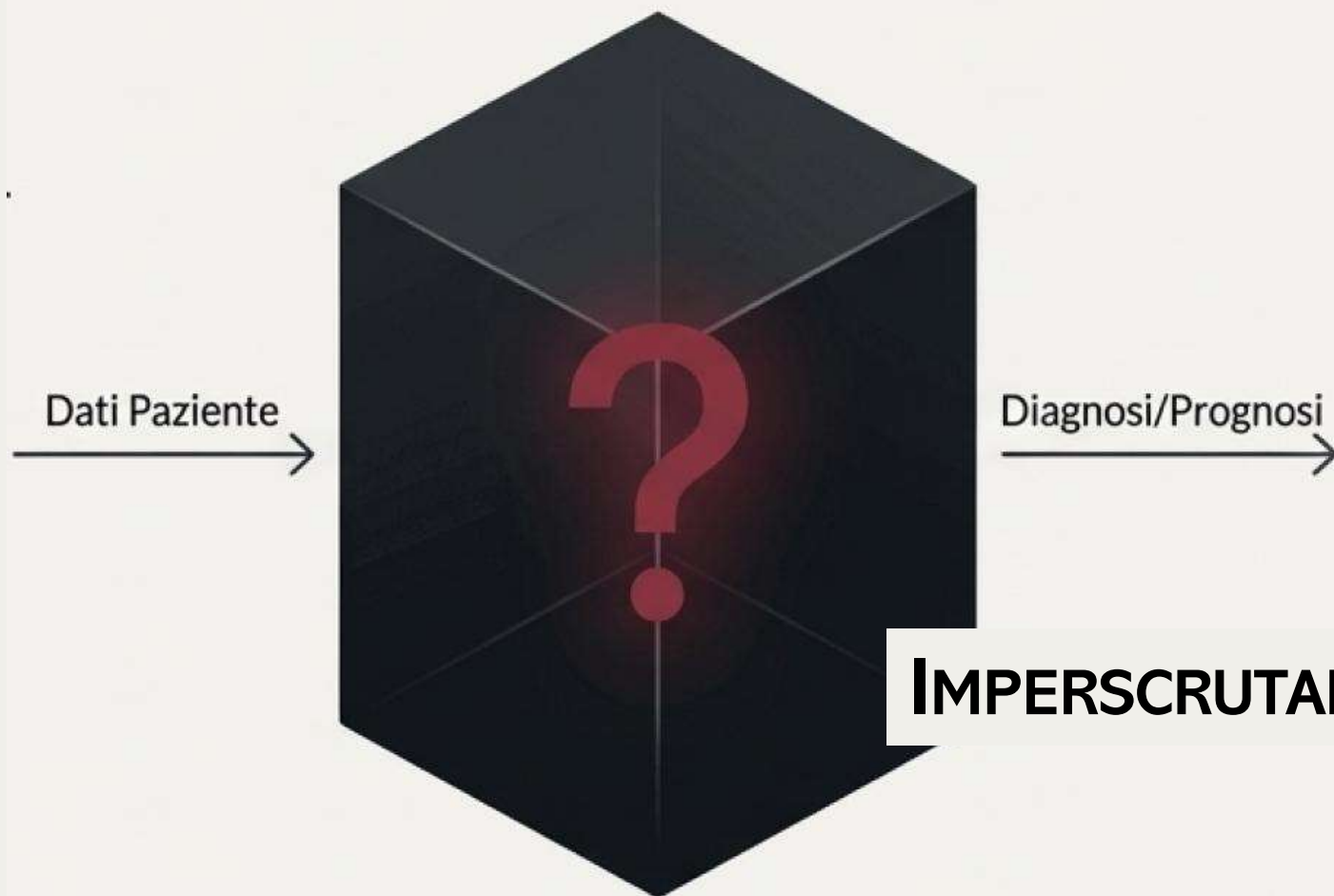


Interpretazione
Medico A

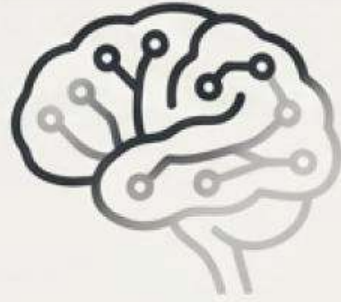
Interpretazione
Medico B

VIEWPOINT

Unintended Consequences of Machine Learning in Medicine



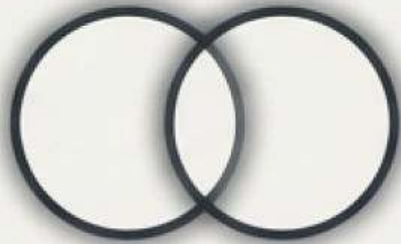
Unintended Consequences of Machine Learning in Medicine



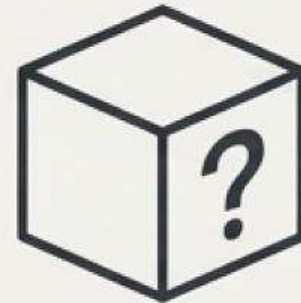
EROSIONE DELLE COMPETENZE



SVALUTAZIONE DEL CONTESTO



SOTTOSTIMA INCERTEZZA E AMBIGUITÀ



IMPERSCRUTABILITÀ

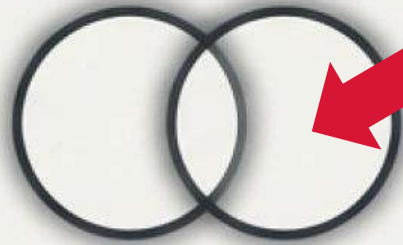
Unintended Consequences of Machine Learning in Medicine



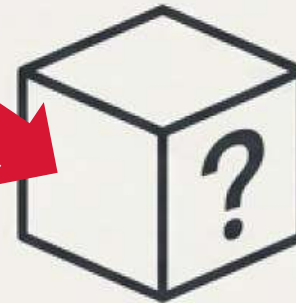
EROSIONE DELLE COMPETENZE



SPOSTAMENTO DEL CONTESTO



SOTTOSTIMA INCERTEZZA E AMBIGUITÀ



IMPERSCRUTABILITÀ

Unintended Consequences of Machine Learning in Medicine

"La qualità di qualsiasi ML-DSS... non dovrebbe essere fondata solo su metriche di performance, ma dovrebbe **piuttosto** essere soggetta alla **prova di miglioramenti clinicamente importanti negli esiti rilevanti, rispetto alla cura abituale, insieme alla soddisfazione di pazienti e medici.**"

Federico Cabitza et al, JAMA, 2017



4 giorni fa...



International Journal of Medical Informatics

Volume 207, 1 March 2026, 106220



Review article

Effectiveness of computerized decision support systems linked to electronic health records: An updated systematic review with *meta-analysis*

Annalisa Biffi ^a✉, Greta Castellini ^b✉, Gabriele del Castillo ^c✉, Francesca De Nard ^c✉, Camilla Vismara ^a✉, Federico Cabitza ^{d,e}✉, Giovanni Corrao ^a✉, Silvia Gianola ^b✉

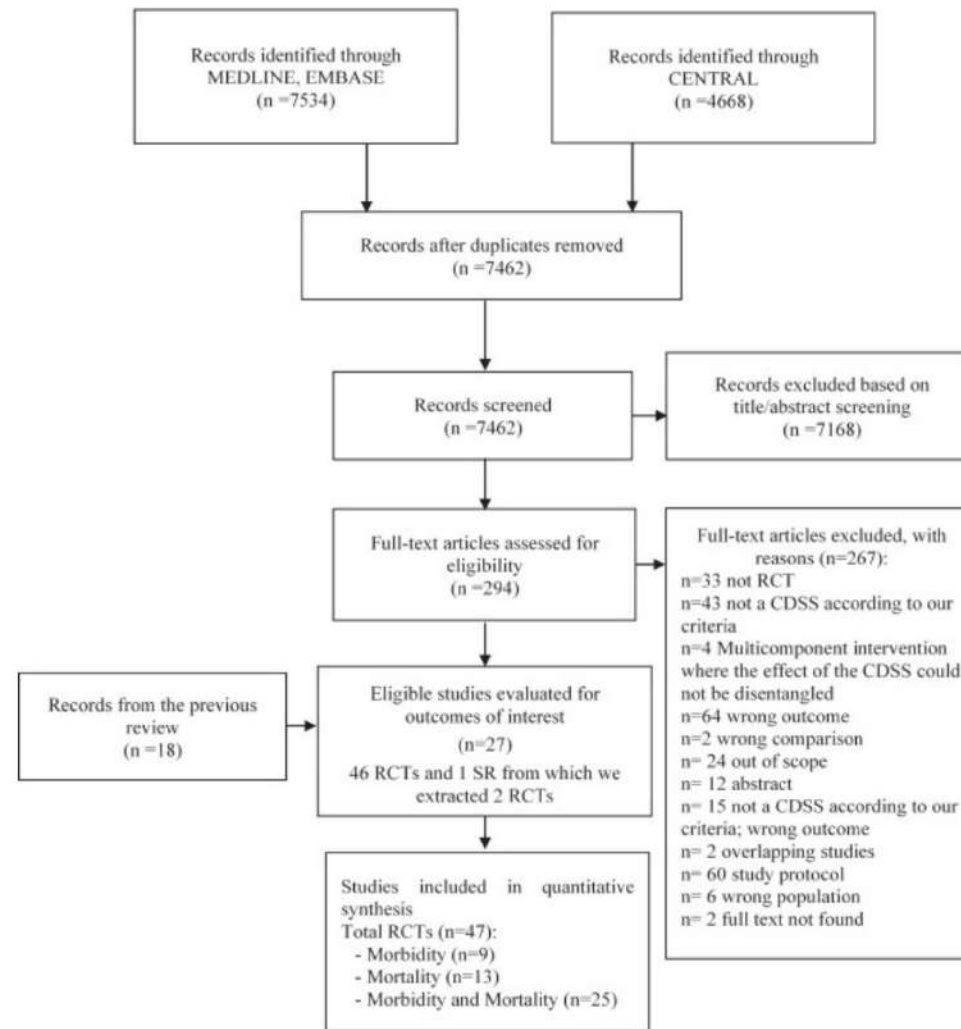


Home » American Journal of Public Health (AJPH) » December 2014

Effectiveness of Computerized Decision Support Systems Linked to Electronic Health Records: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis

Lorenzo Moja MD, MSc, PhD, Koren H. Kwag BSc, MSc, Theodore Lytras MD, MPH, Lorenzo Bertizzolo MD, Linn Brandt MD, Valentina Pecoraro BSc, Giulio Rigon MD, MSc, Alberto Vaona MD, MSc, Francesca Ruggiero BA, MA, Massimo Mangia, Alfonso Iorio MD, PhD, Ilkka Kunnamo MD, PhD, and Stefanos Bonovas MD, MSc, PhD

2013-2023



Review article

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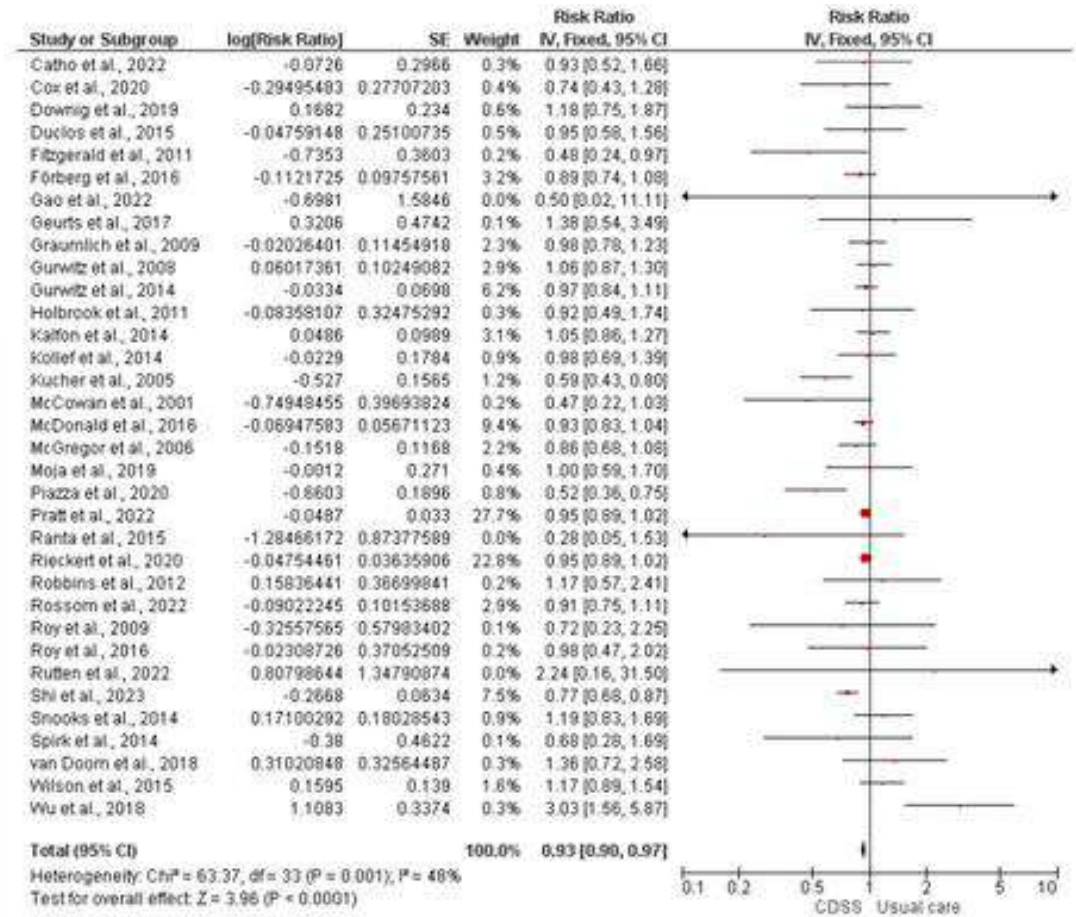
Annalisa Biffi ^a✉, Greta Castellini ^b✉, Gabriele del Castillo ^c✉, Francesca De Nard ^c✉, Camilla Vismara ^a✉, Federico Cabitza ^{d,e}✉, Giovanni Corrao ^a✉, Silvia Gianola ^b✉



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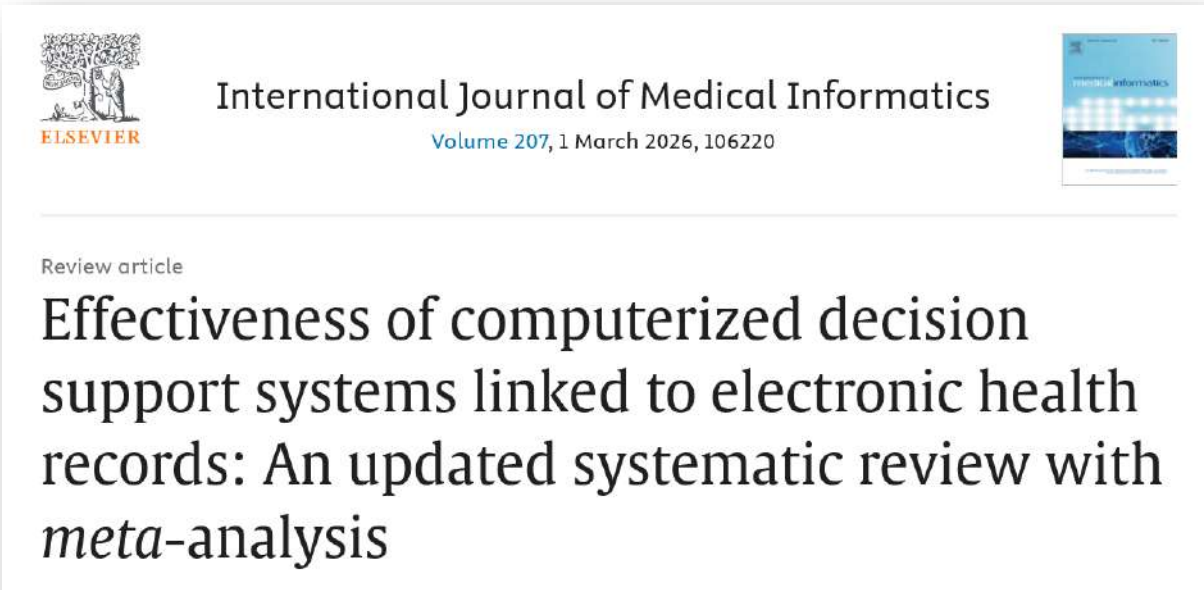


554

555 **Figure 3.** Forest plots from individual studies and meta-analysis for morbidity, any

 mortality

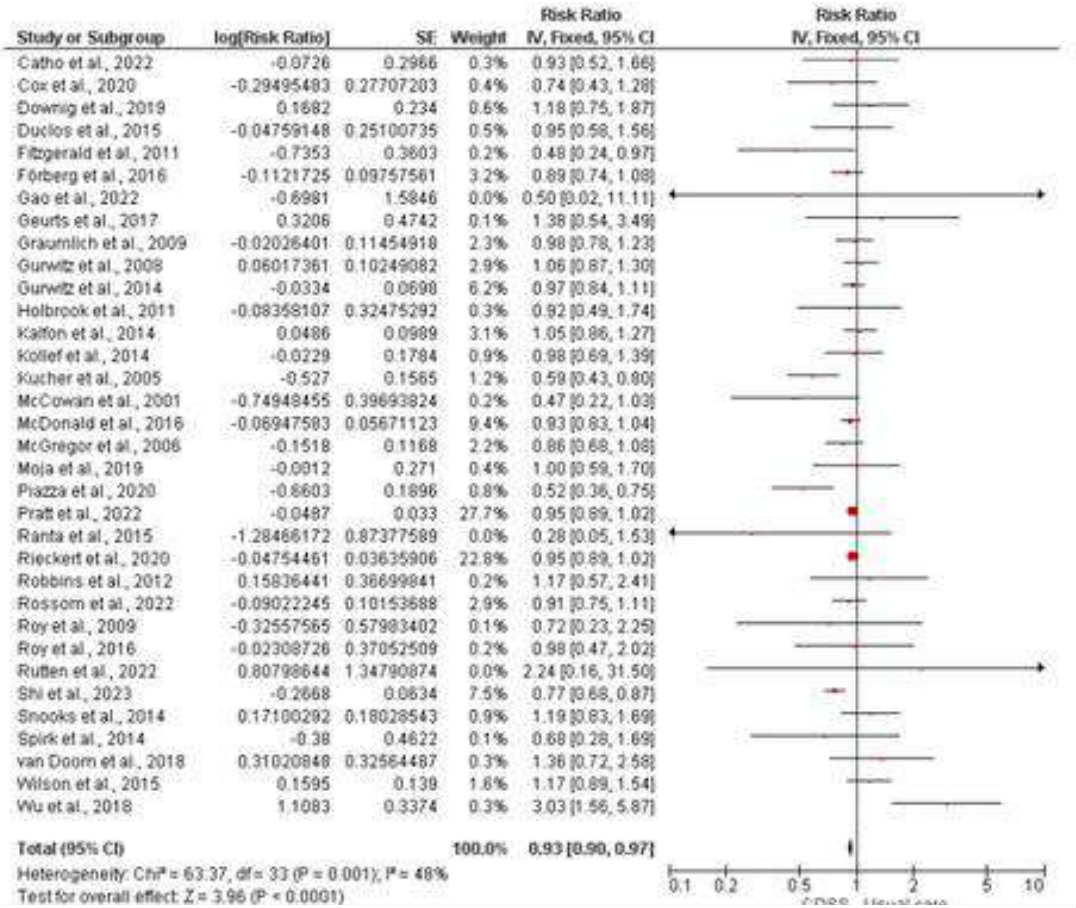
 morbidity



International Journal of Medical Informatics
Volume 207, 1 March 2026, 106220

Review article

Effectiveness of computerized decision support systems linked to electronic health records: An updated systematic review with meta-analysis



We included 47 RCTs, incorporating data from 29 new RCTs in this update. Compared with controls, CDSS use may result in **little to no reduction in mortality (38 trials, 127,623 patients; fixed-effects model risk ratio [RR] = 0.98; 95% confidence interval [CI] 0.93 to 1.02; I² = 0%; moderate certainty)**. The meta-analysis on morbidity reached nominal statistical significance: **CDSS use may have trivial or small benefits with respect to morbidity (34 RCTs; 133,504 patients; fixed-effects model RR = 0.92, 95% CI 0.90–0.97; random-effects model RR = 0.93, 95% CI 0.87–0.99; I² = 48%; high certainty)**. **Our meta-analysis did not highlight substantial effects on mortality while tiny reductions in morbidity are possible.** In specific therapeutic areas, such as cardiovascular, a small effect may be present.

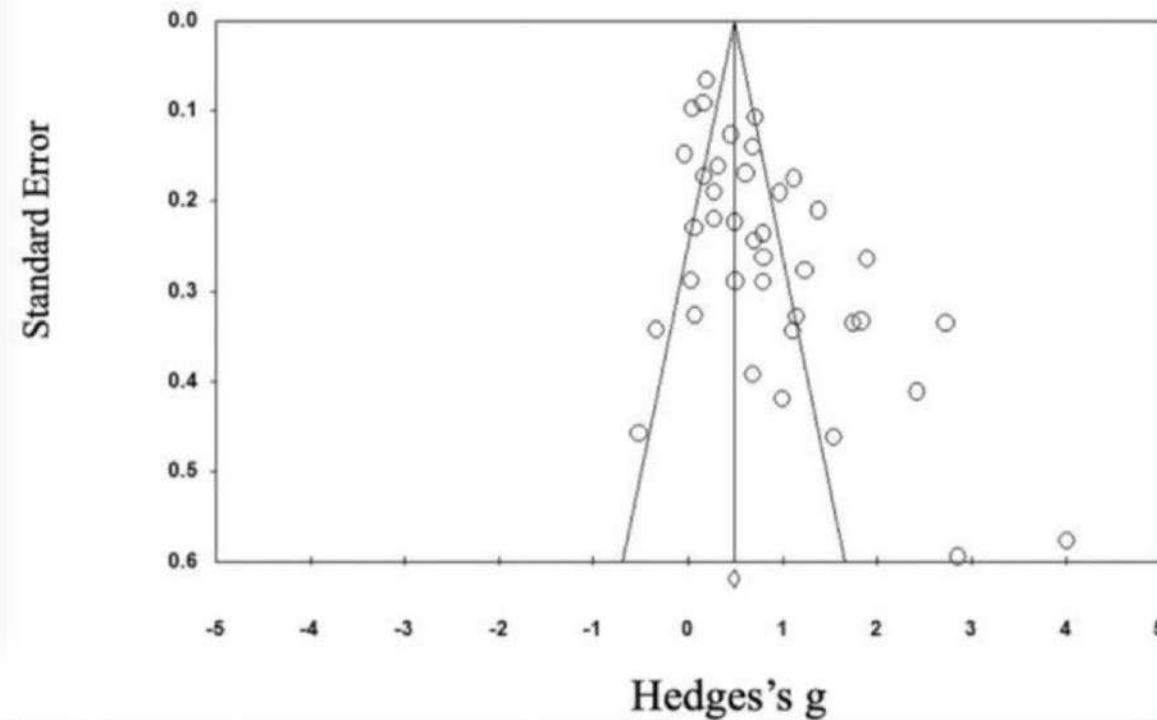


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Funnel Plot of Standard Error by Hedges's g



... e nei prossimi 7 anni?

May 12, 2025 Publication

Introducing HealthBench

An evaluation for AI systems and human health.

Valutazione risposte scritte dei medici

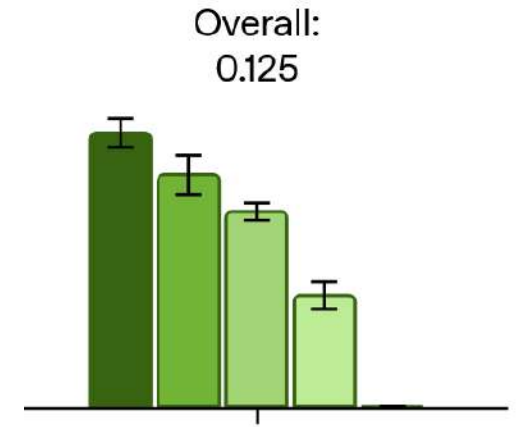
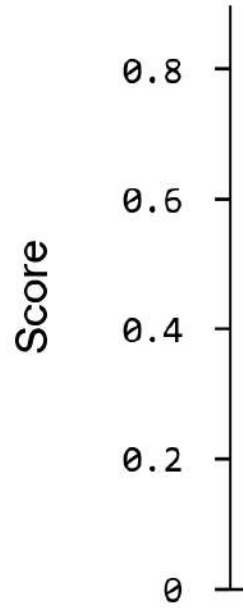


- Communication quality
- Context awareness
- Instruction following
- Completeness
- Accuracy

Valutazione risposte scritte dei medici



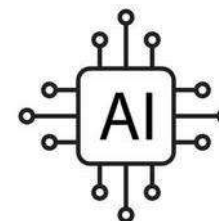
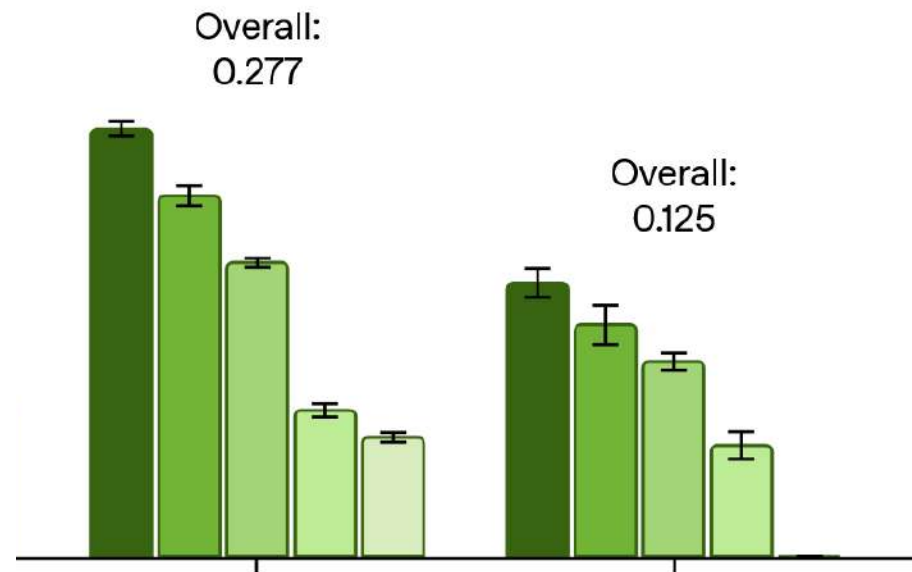
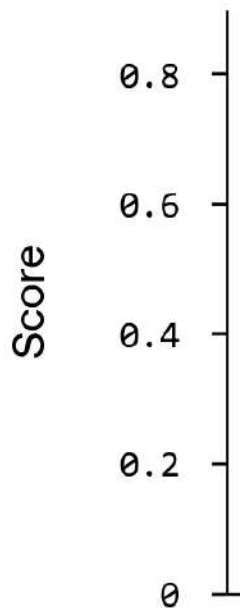
- Communication quality
- Instruction following
- Accuracy
- Context awareness
- Completeness



Valutazione risposte scritte dei medici



- Communication quality
- Instruction following
- Accuracy
- Context awareness
- Completeness



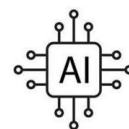
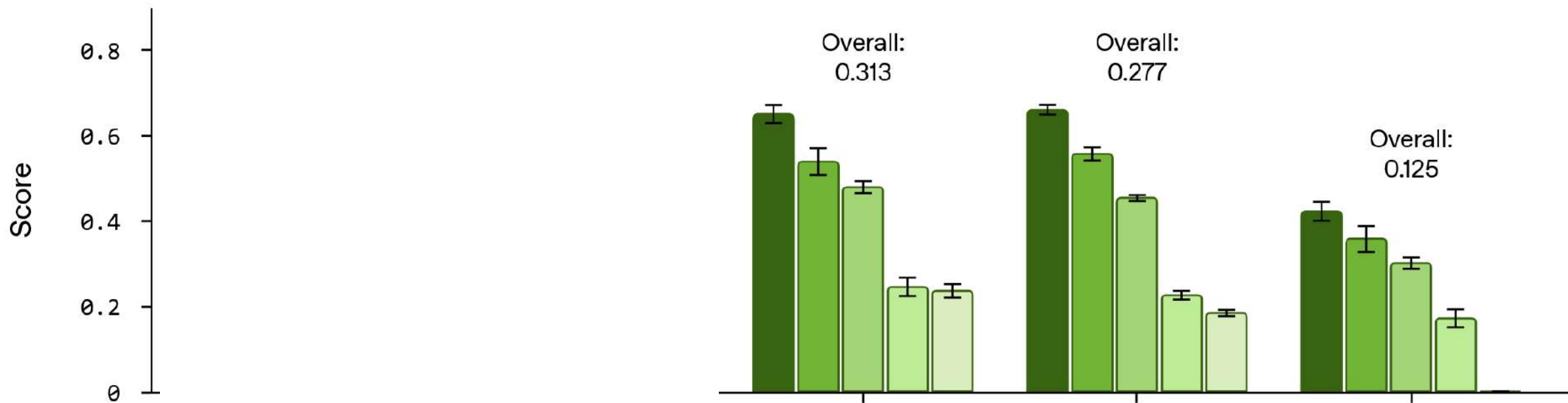
Settembre
2024



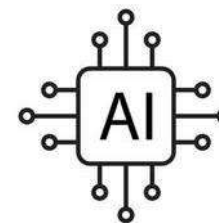
Valutazione risposte scritte dei medici



- Communication quality
- Instruction following
- Accuracy
- Context awareness
- Completeness



Settembre
2024



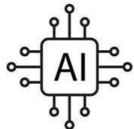
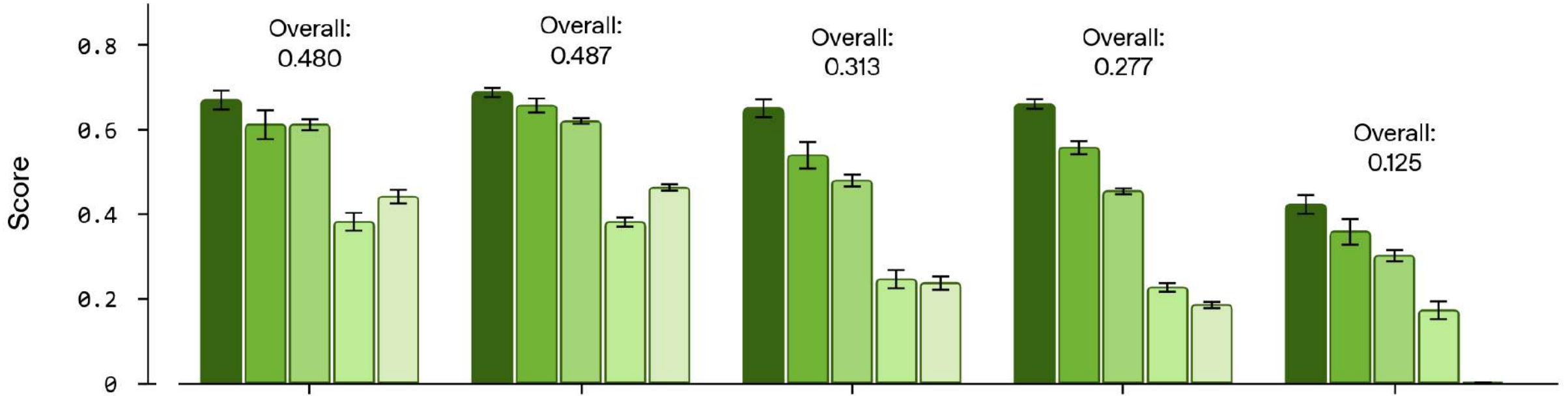
Settembre
2024



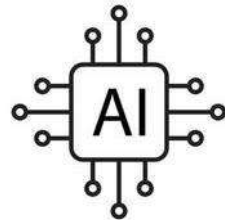
Valutazione risposte scritte dei medici



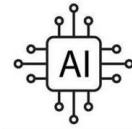
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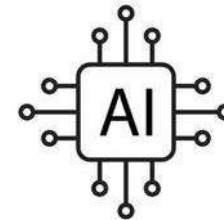
Aprile
2025



Aprile
2025



Settembre
2024



Settembre
2024



VIEWPOINT

Unintended Consequences of Machine Learning in Medicine

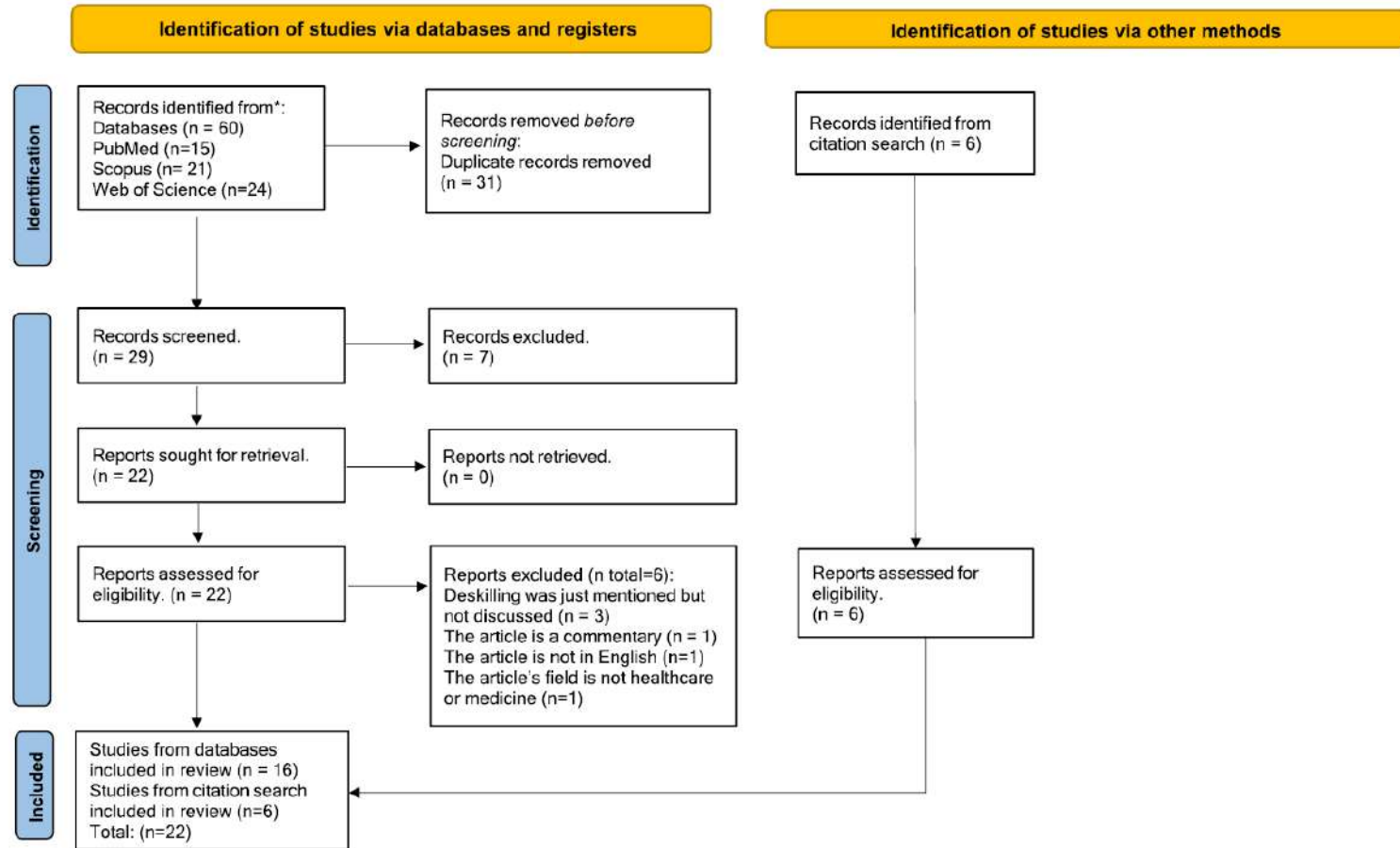


AI-induced Deskilling in Medicine: A Mixed-Method Review and Research Agenda for Healthcare and Beyond



4 mesi fa...

AI-induced Deskillling in Medicine: A Mixed-Method Review and Research Agenda for Healthcare and Beyond



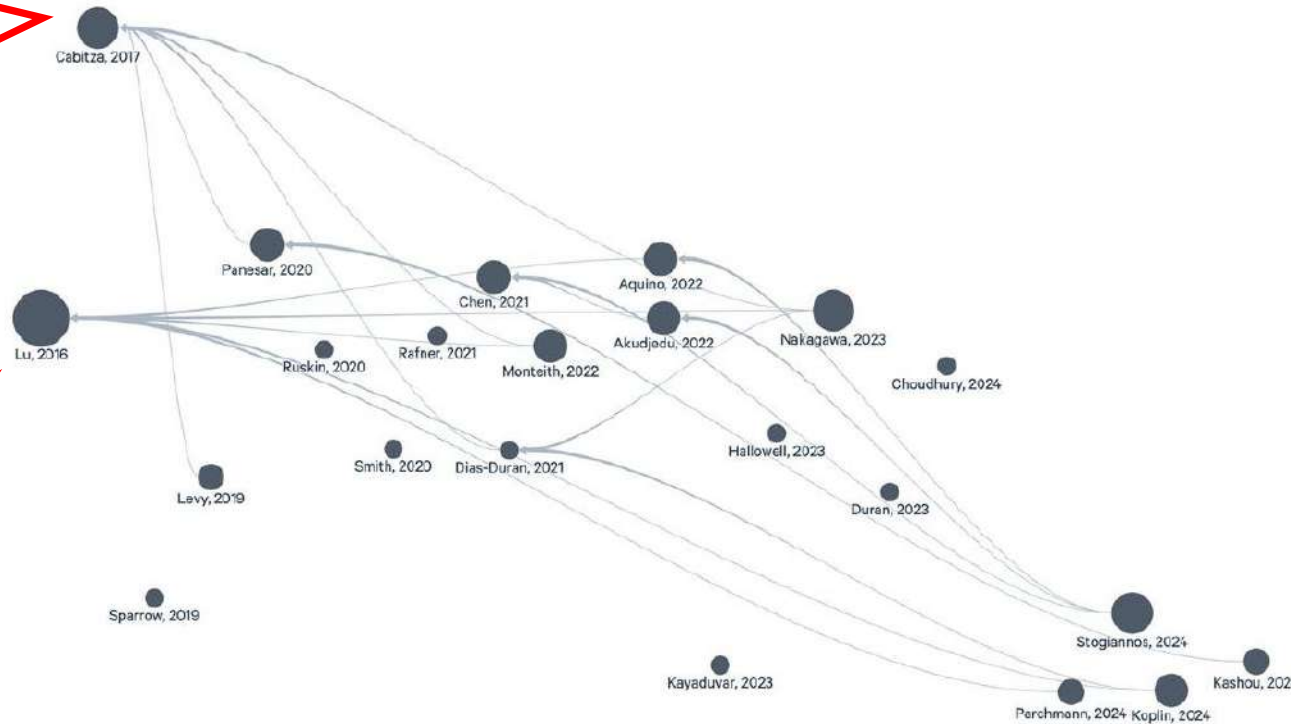
AI-induced Deskilling in Medicine: A Mixed-Method Review and Research Agenda for Healthcare and Beyond



Litmaps

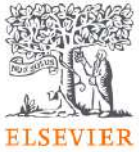
Cabitza F, Rasoini R, Gensini GF (2017) Unintended consequences of machine learning in medicine. *JAMA* 318(6):517–518

Lu J (2016) Will medical technology deskill doctors? *Int Educ Stud* 9(7):130–134



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ARTICLES · [Volume 10, Issue 10](#), P896-903, October 2025

Endoscopist deskilling risk after exposure to artificial intelligence in colonoscopy: a multicentre, observational study

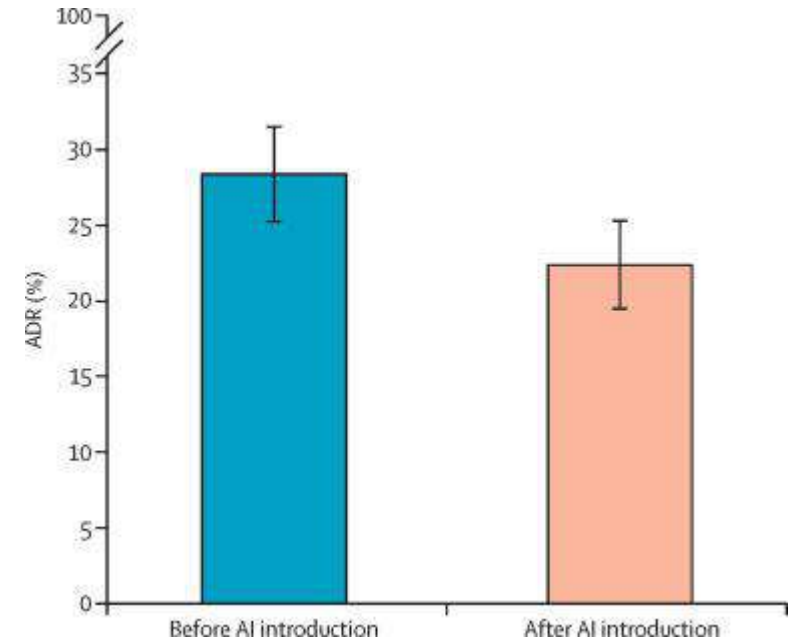
[Krzysztof Budzyń, MD](#)^{a,b} · [Marcin Romańczyk, MD](#) ^{a,b}  · [Diana Kitala, PhD](#)^c · [Paweł Kołodziej, MD](#)^d · [Marek Bugajski, MD](#)^e
· [Hans O Adami, MD](#)^{f,g} · et al. [Show more](#)



ARTICLES · Volume 10, Issue 10, P896-903, October 2025

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[Krzysztof Budzyń, MD](#)^{a,b} · [Marcin Romańczyk, MD](#)^{a,b} · [Diana Kitala, PhD](#)^c · [Paweł Kołodziej, MD](#)^d · [Marek Bugajski, MD](#)^e · [Hans O Adami, MD](#)^{f,g} · et al. [Show more](#)



Findings

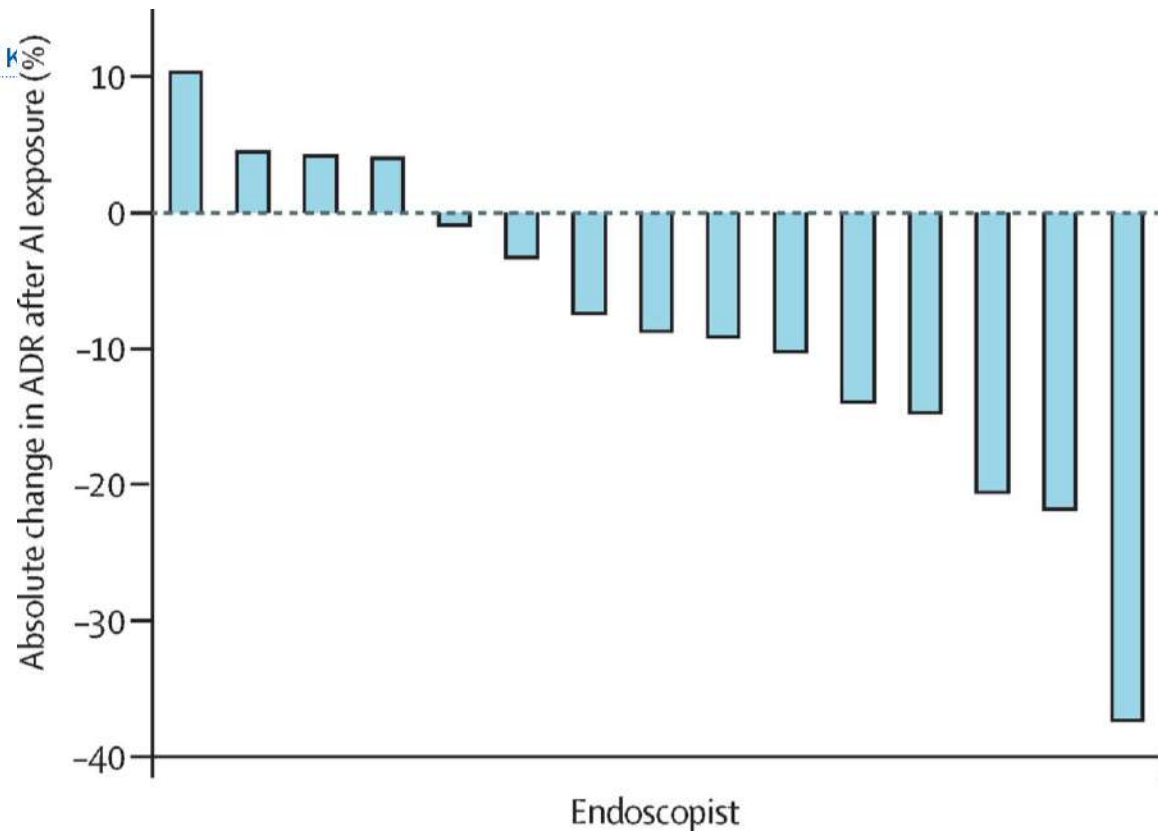
Between Sept 8, 2021, and March 9, 2022, 1443 patients underwent non-AI assisted colonoscopy before (n=795) and after (n=648) the introduction of AI (median age 61 years [IQR 45–70], 847 [58.7%] female, 596 [41.3%] male). The ADR of standard colonoscopy decreased significantly from 28.4% (226 of 795) before to 22.4% (145 of 648) after exposure to AI, corresponding with an absolute difference of –6.0% (95% CI –10.5 to –1.6; p=0.0089). In multivariable logistic regression analysis, exposure to AI



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· [Hans O Adami, MD](#)^{f,g} · et al. [Show more](#)



AI-induced Deskilling in Medicine: A Mixed-Method Review and Research Agenda for Healthcare and Beyond



Deskilling (Erosione delle Competenze)

- **Definizione:** La degradazione o la perdita di competenze professionali precedentemente acquisite, tipicamente a causa di una pratica ridotta dovuta alla sostituzione tecnologica.
- **Manifestazione:** I medici passano da un ruolo di decisori attivi a supervisor di raccomandazioni generate dall'IA. Questo riduce la competenza tecnica e il giudizio clinico sfumato.
- **Impatto:** Perdita di fiducia professionale e autonomia, rafforzando la dipendenza dall'IA.



Upskilling Inhibition (Inibizione dello Sviluppo)

- **Definizione:** L'ostacolo o la soppressione delle opportunità di acquisire nuove competenze, specialmente per i professionisti in formazione.
- **Manifestazione:** I tirocinanti sono meno esposti a casi difficili e a scenari decisionali complessi, poiché l'IA fornisce costantemente le soluzioni.
- **Impatto:** Una generazione di clinici meno preparata a operare senza assistenza, aggravando la dipendenza sistemica a lungo termine.

AI-induced Deskilling in Medicine: A Mixed-Method Review and Research Agenda for Healthcare and Beyond



Mappatura delle Vulnerabilità: Risultati della Revisione Sistemática

L'analisi di 22 studi ha rivelato 17 preoccupazioni specifiche, classificate secondo 7 domini di competenza. Le aree più colpite sono quelle che richiedono un'interazione umana sfumata e un ragionamento complesso.



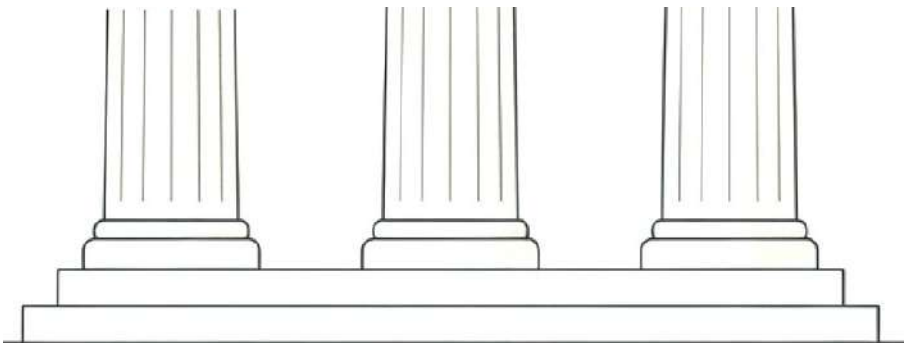
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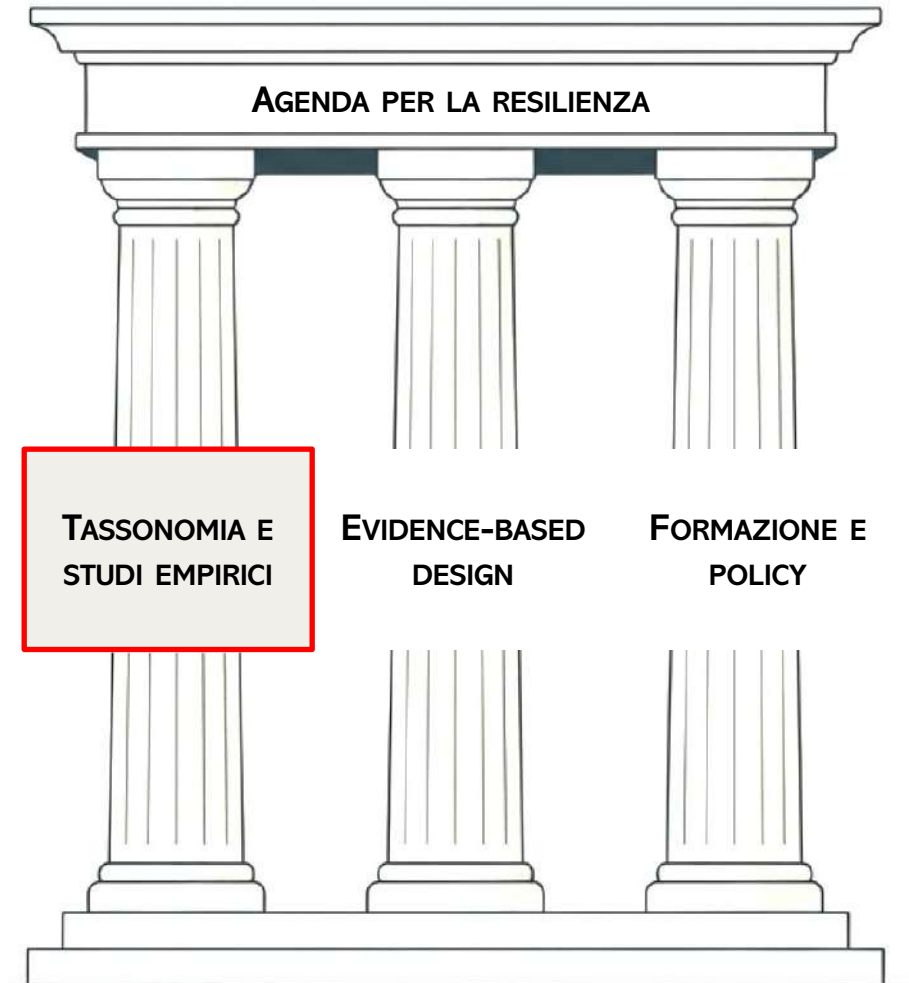
**TASSONOMIA E
STUDI EMPIRICI**

**EVIDENCE-BASED
DESIGN**

**FORMAZIONE E
POLICY**



AI-induced Deskilling in Medicine: A Mixed-Method Review and Research Agenda for Healthcare and Beyond



Distinguere i Fenomeni: Differenziare chiaramente tra *deskilling* (perdita di competenze), *upskilling inhibition* (mancata acquisizione) e *re-skilling* (trasformazione delle competenze). Non ogni cambiamento è una perdita.



Monitoraggio Longitudinale in Situ: Andare oltre gli studi una tantum. È necessario monitorare l'interazione clinico-IA nel tempo e in contesti reali (es. reparti ospedalieri) per mappare la traiettoria dell'impatto sulle competenze.

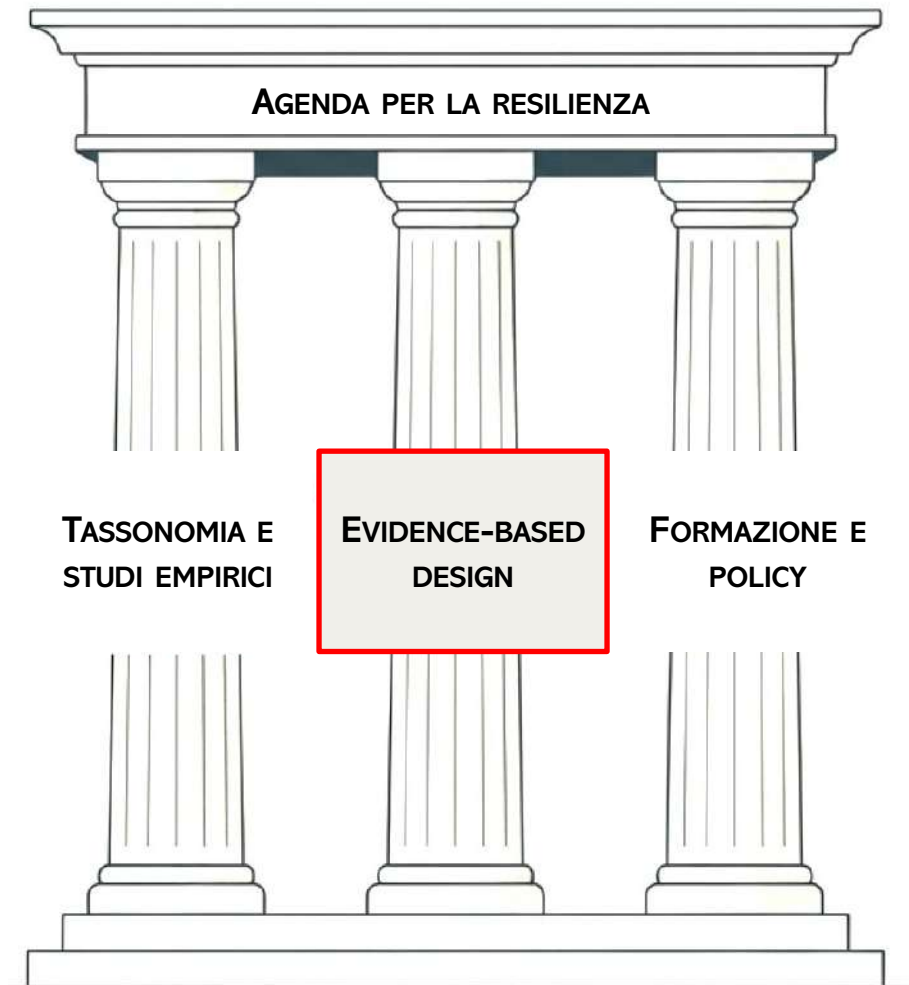


Approcci Qualitativi e Misti: Le metriche quantitative (come l'accuratezza) non bastano. Sono necessarie interviste, focus group e studi di caso per comprendere l'impatto su identità professionale, fiducia e autonomia.

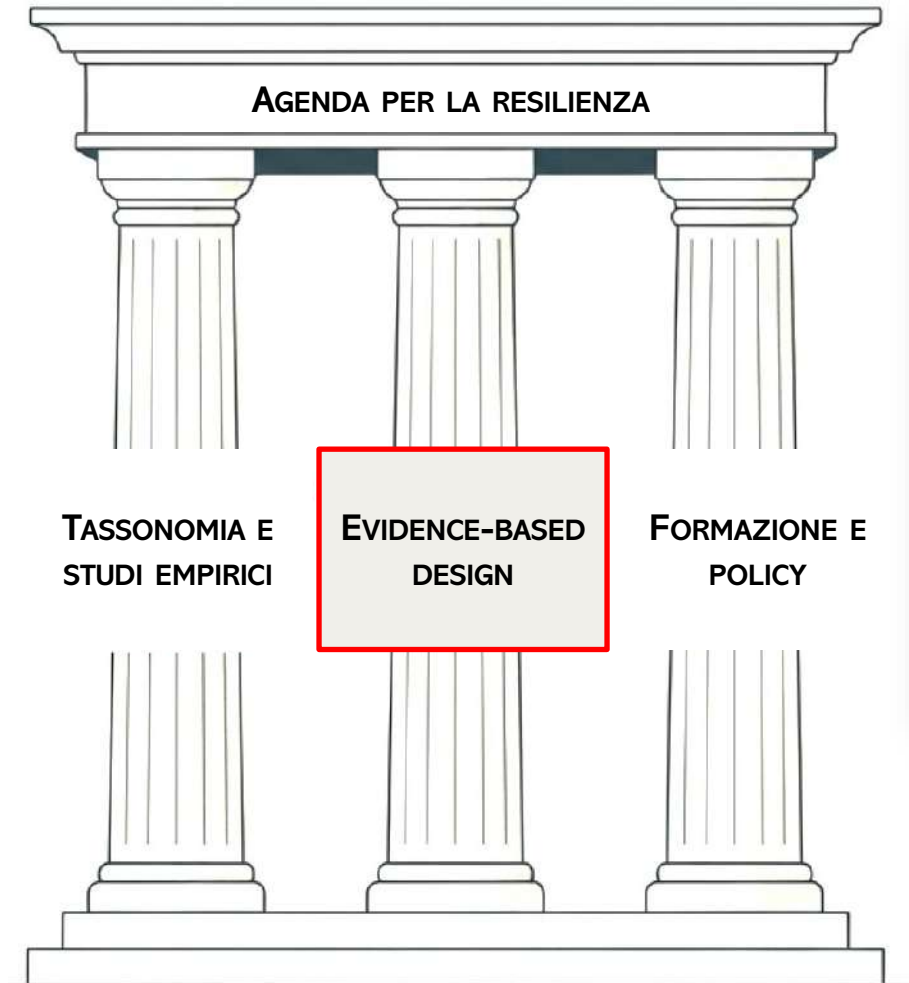


Mitigare il Publication Bias: Dare priorità all'analisi dei fallimenti ("failure analyses") e alla segnalazione trasparente dei casi in cui l'IA ha contribuito a errori o a degrado delle competenze, per ottenere una visione equilibrata.

AI-induced Deskilling in Medicine: A Mixed-Method Review and Research Agenda for Healthcare and Beyond



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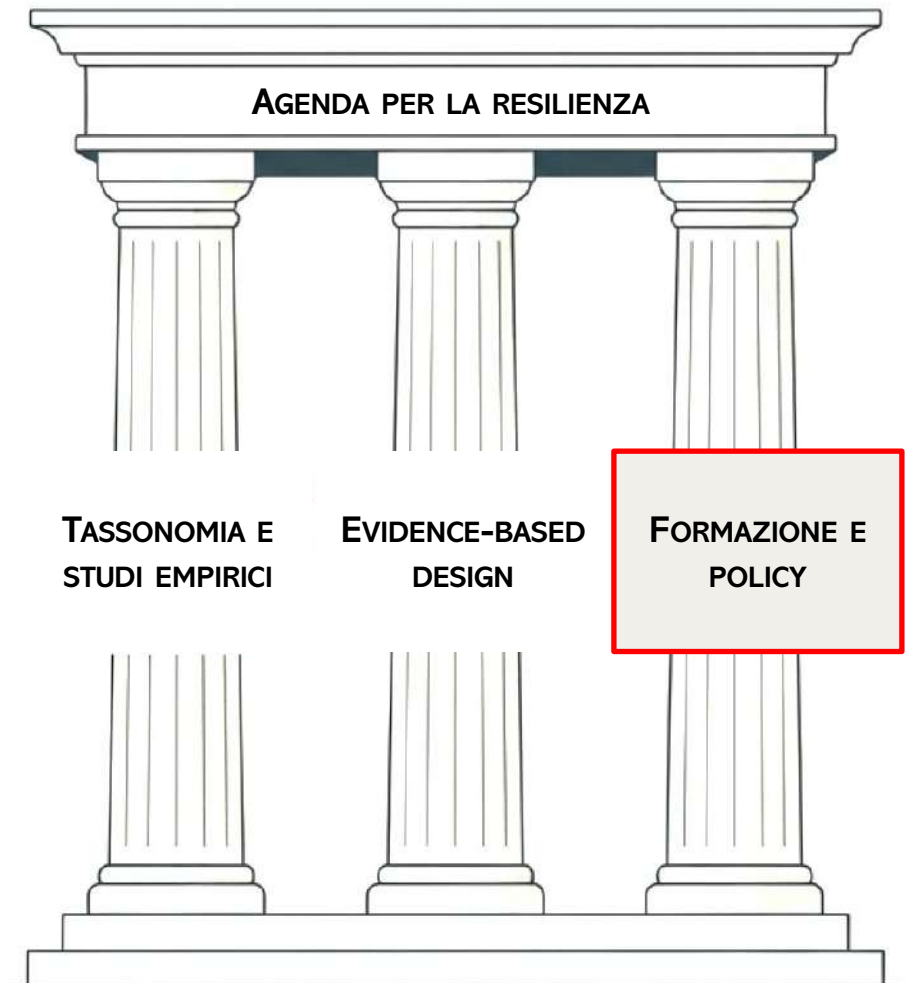


Hierarchy of evidence for AI and XAI empirical studies.

Level 1 (strongest)	Meta-analyses and systematic reviews of randomized controlled trials or experimental studies involving real practitioners
Level 2	Single experimental study (randomized, controlled) with prospective real-world cases considered by real practitioners in real-world settings.
Level 3	Single quasi-experimental study (e.g., nonrandomized, with concurrent or historical controls) involving prospective real-world cases considered by real practitioners in real-world settings.
Level 4	Single experimental study (randomized, controlled) with retrospective real-world cases considered by real practitioners in simulated/laboratory settings.
Level 5	Single quasi-experimental study (e.g., nonrandomized, with concurrent or historical controls) involving retrospective real-world (or simulated) cases considered by real practitioners in simulated/laboratory settings
Level 6	Single quasi-experimental study (e.g., nonrandomized, with concurrent or historical controls) involving simulated cases considered by human participants but not real practitioners in laboratory settings
Level 7	Supervised machine learning train/test studies with external validation (multiple datasets in longitudinal or cross-section/multi-site settings)
Level 8	Supervised machine learning train/test studies with internal validation
Level 9	Consensus opinions of authoritative bodies (e.g., nationally recognized guideline groups with robust peer review processes, notified bodies, standardization organizations)
Level 10 (weakest)	Opinions of recognized experts and case studies

From: Famiglini, L., Campagner, A., Barandas, M., La Maida, G. A., Gallazzi, E., & Cabitza, F. (2024). **Evidence-based XAI**: An empirical approach to design more effective and explainable decision support systems. *Computers in Biology and Medicine*, 170, 108042.

AI-induced Deskilling in Medicine: A Mixed-Method Review and Research Agenda for Healthcare and Beyond



Aggiornare i Curricula Medici: Integrare una formazione completa sull'IA, che includa i suoi limiti, le modalità di fallimento e l'uso critico. Allo stesso tempo, rafforzare la pratica delle competenze di base senza l'ausilio dell'IA.



Promuovere Competenze Umane Complementari: Porre maggiore enfasi sullo sviluppo di abilità che l'IA non può replicare: empatia, giudizio etico, gestione della complessità e dell'incertezza, e comunicazione sfumata.



Istituire Pratiche di Mantenimento delle Competenze: Ispirandosi all'aviazione (dove i piloti devono registrare ore di volo manuale), le istituzioni sanitarie potrebbero richiedere ai clinici di eseguire periodicamente esercizi di ragionamento clinico senza supporto algoritmico.

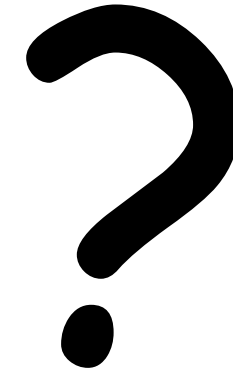


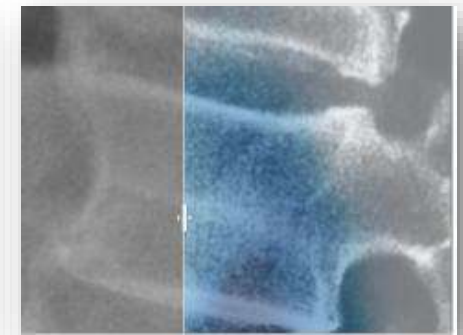
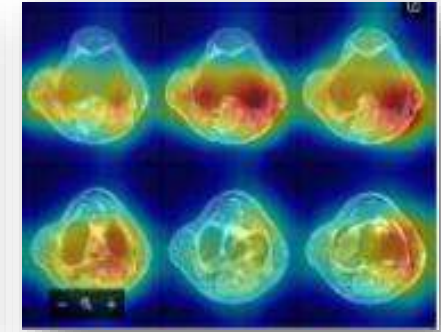
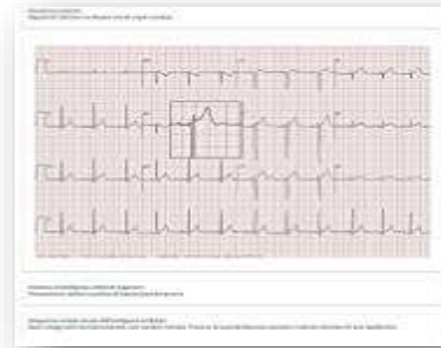
Imparare da Altri Settori ad Alto Rischio: Adattare strategie e principi di governance da campi come l'aviazione, il diritto e la finanza, che affrontano sfide simili.

AI-induced Deskilling in Medicine: A Mixed-Method Review and Research Agenda for Healthcare and Beyond



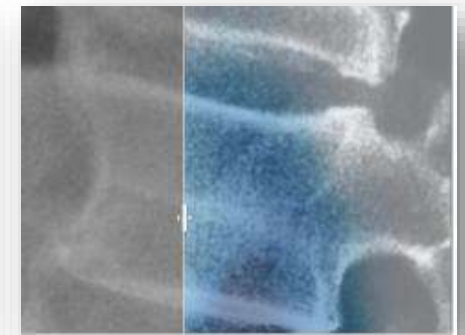
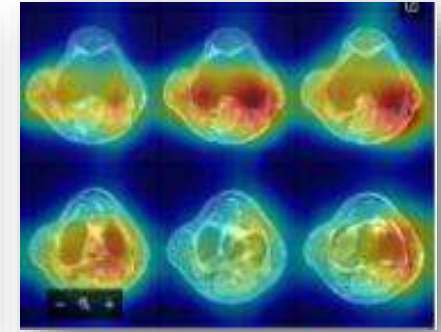
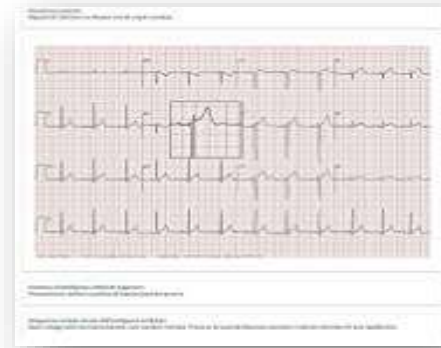
AI-induced Deskilling in Medicine: A Mixed-Method Review and Research Agenda for Healthcare and Beyond





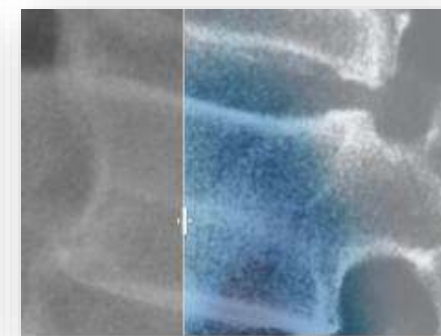
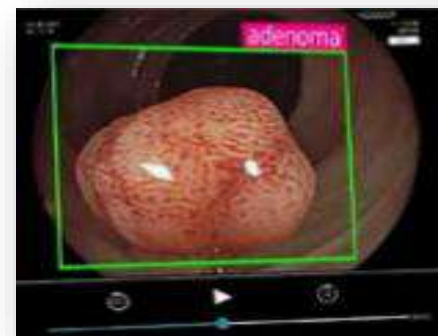
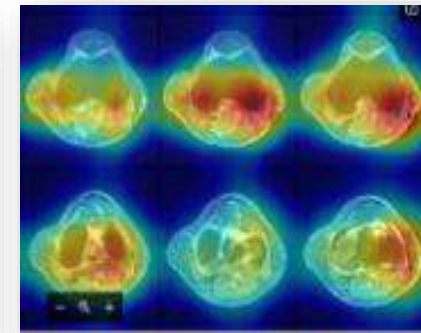
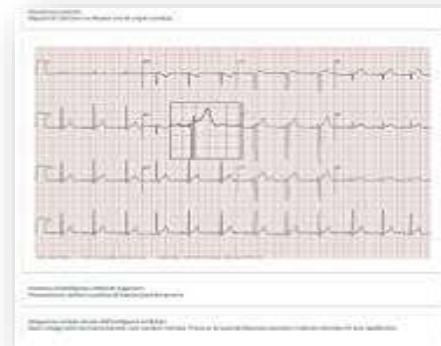
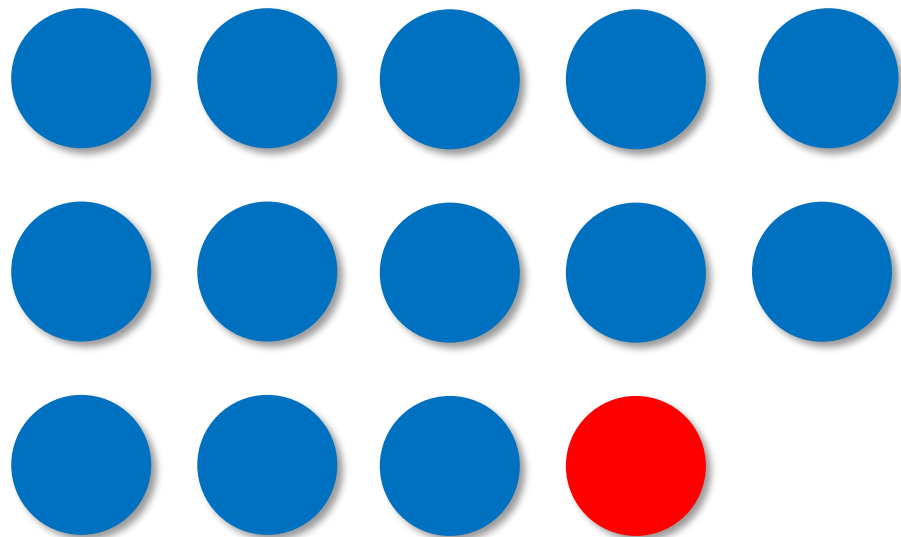
Negli ultimi 3 anni abbiamo condotto studi in 6 setting diagnostici, 5 modalities (enteroscopia con videocapsula, colonscopia, raggi X per fratture vertebrali, ECG per battiti patologici, MRI per lesioni al ginocchio).





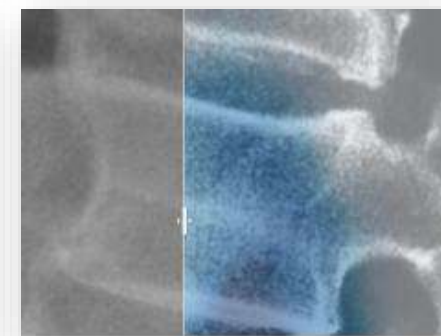
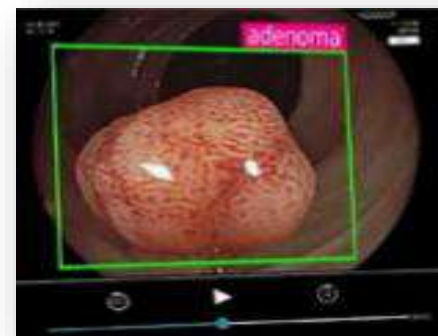
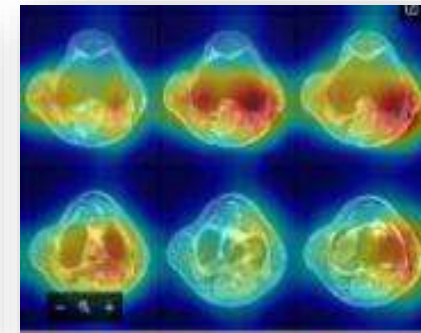
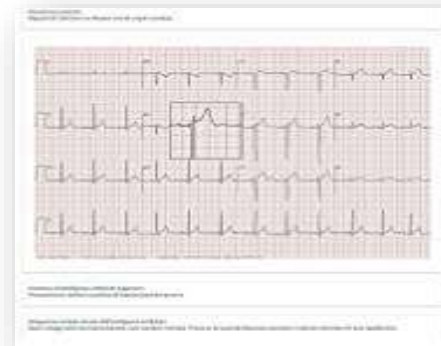
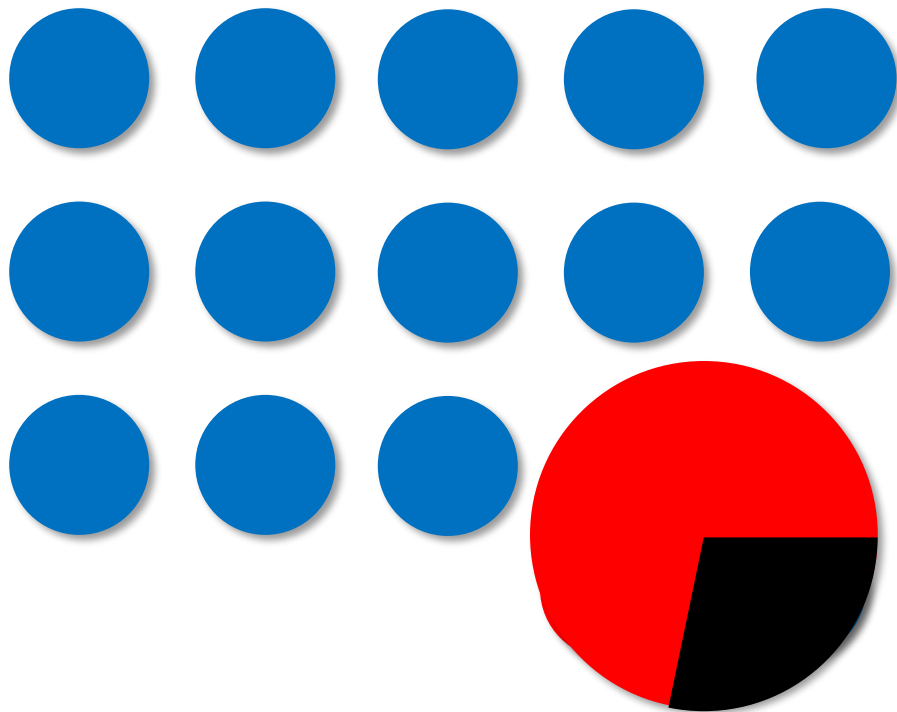
Abbiamo osservato il supporto di vari tipi di IA in 16641 casi diagnostici, coinvolgendo 330 medici.





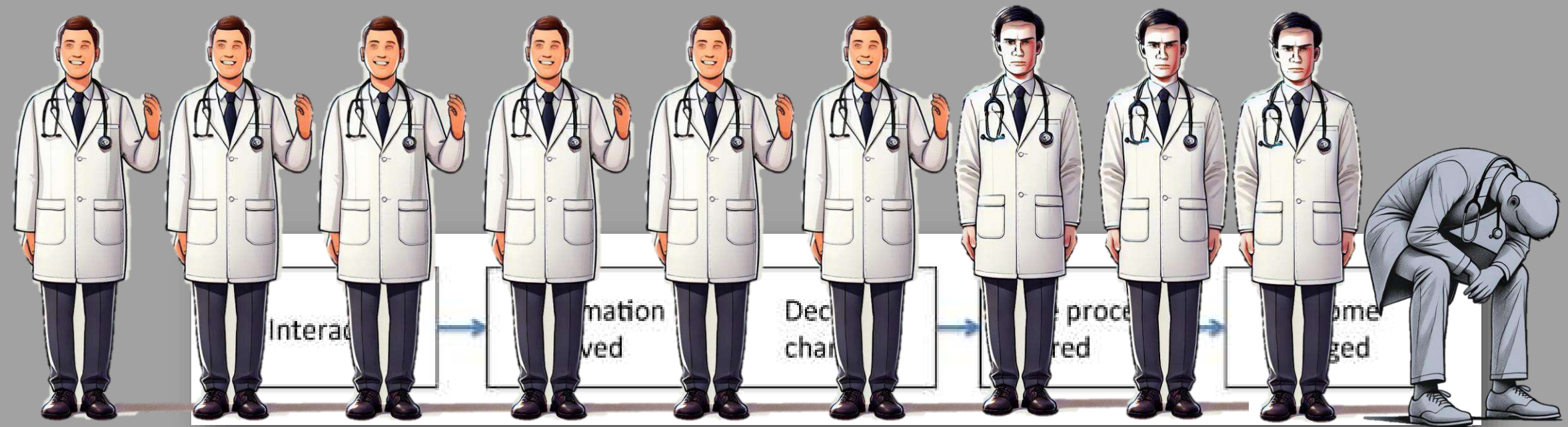
Nel **7%** dei casi la IA ha fatto cambiare idea al medico.





**In poco più di 1/4
facendolo sbagliare!
Automation bias!**



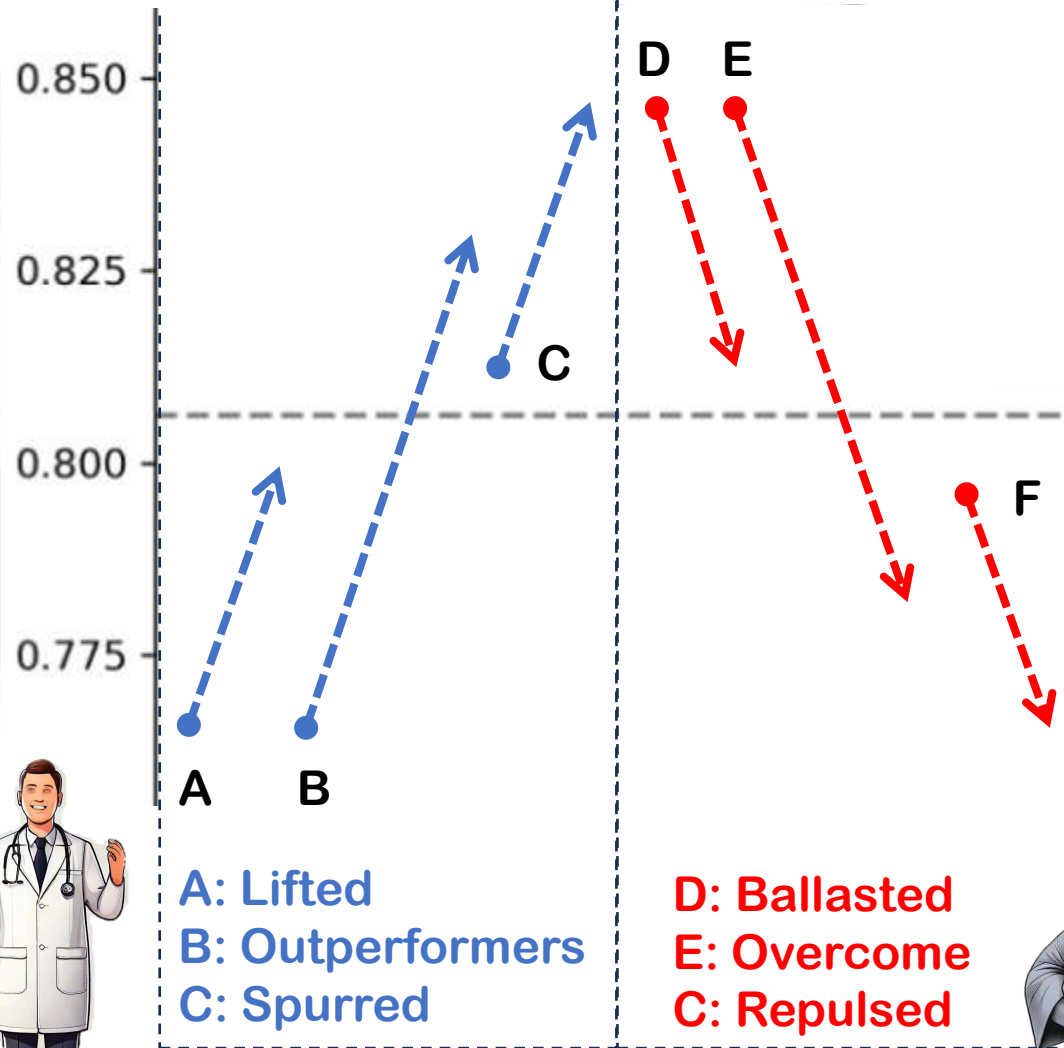


Quasi il 60% dei medici è stato "amplificato", ma più di un decimo danneggiato!



57% 11%

ACCURATEZZA

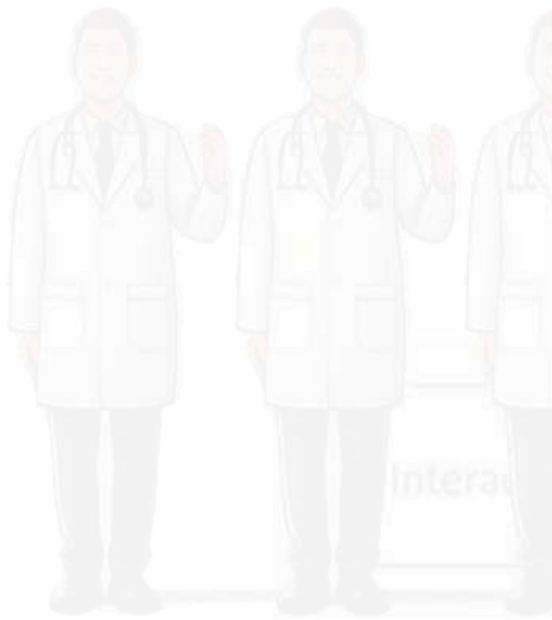


A: Lifted
B: Outperformers
C: Spurred

D: Ballasted
E: Overcome
C: Repulsed

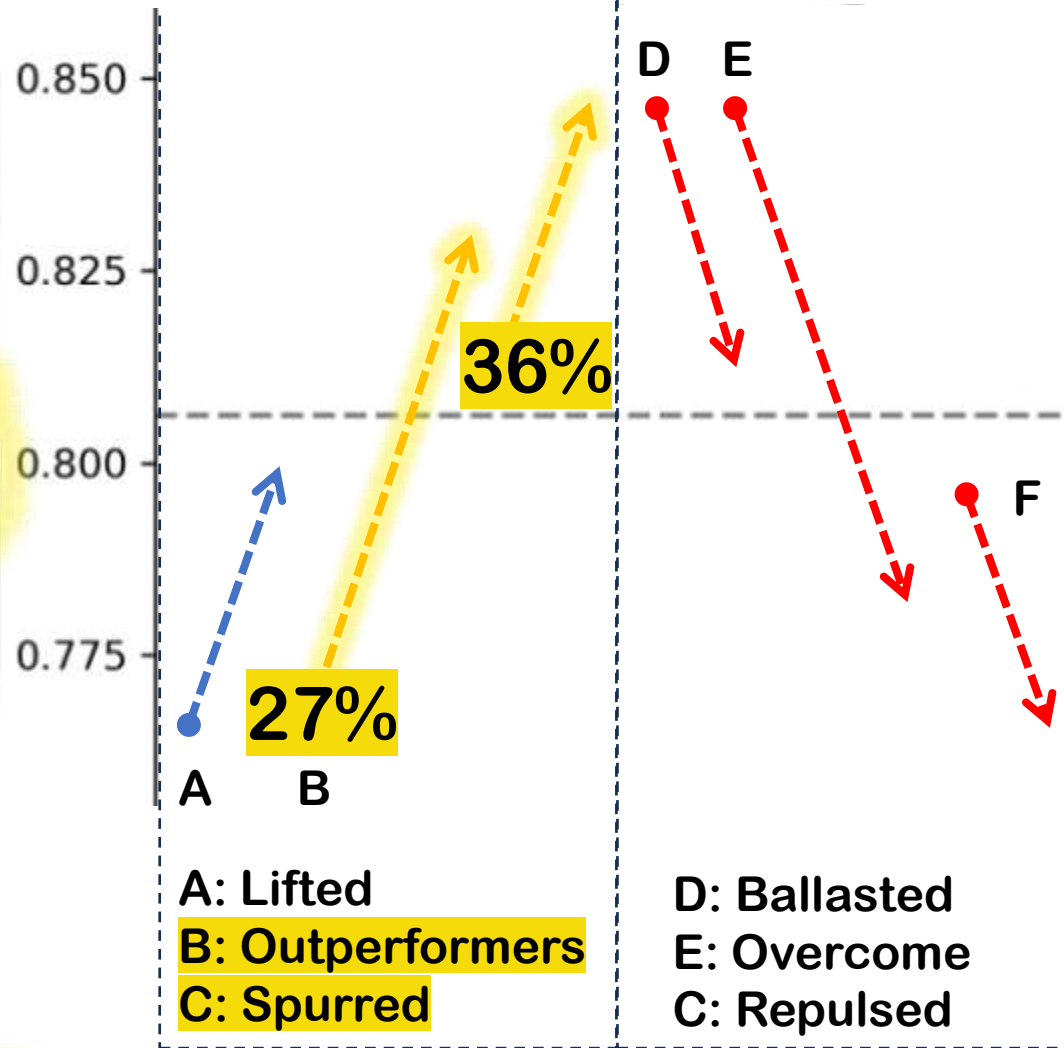


Unaffected: 33%
un terzo non cambia



57% 11%

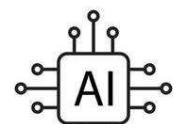
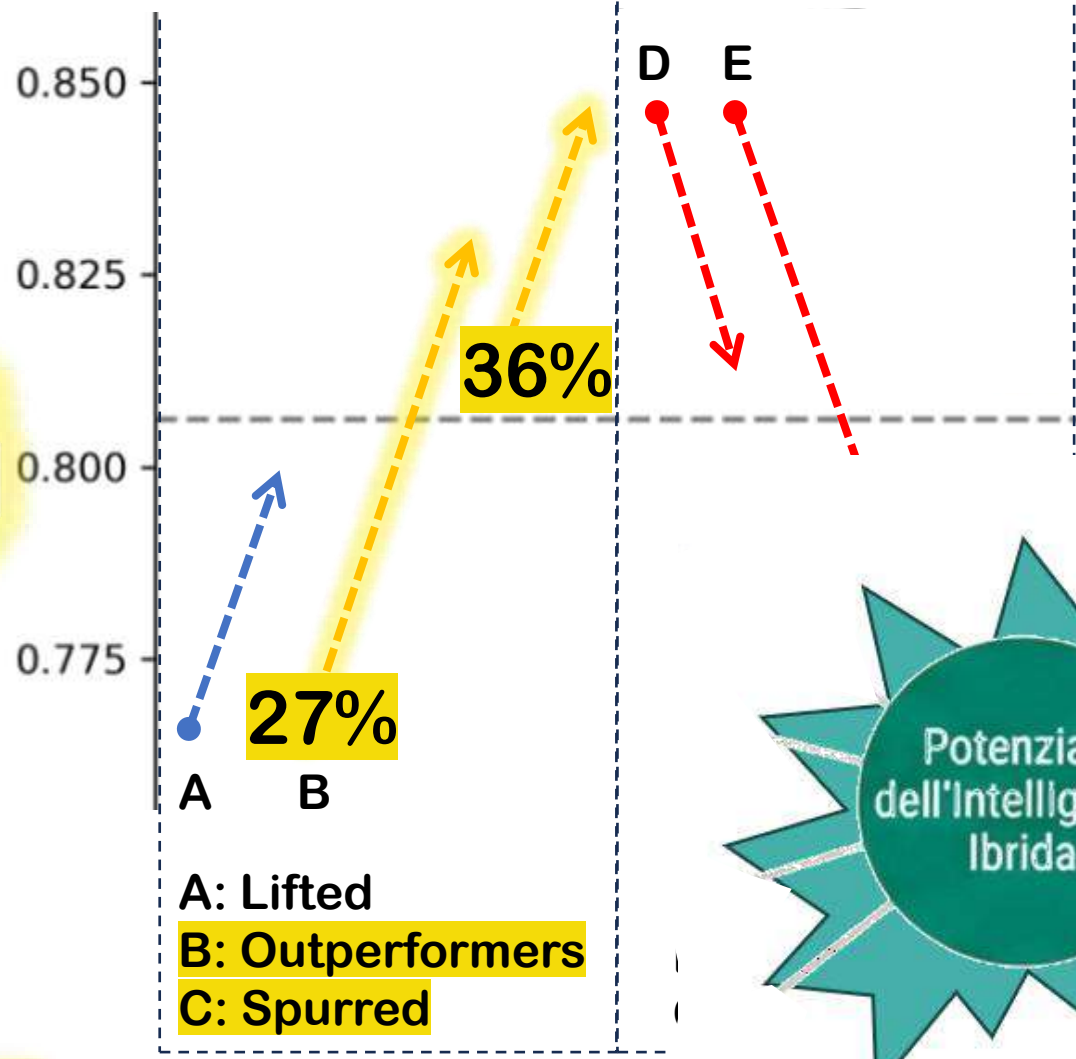
ACCURATEZZA





ACCURATEZZA

57% 11%



- A: Lifted
- B: Outperformers
- C: Spurred

TECHNO-STRESS

TECHNO-STRESS

**STRESS AI-
CORRELATO**

TECHNO-STRESS

**STRESS AI-
CORRELATO**



TECHNO-STRESS

SKILLS

**STRESS AI-
CORRELATO**

CONTROL

AGENCY

COOPERATION



TECHNO-STRESS

SKILLS

SAPERE

STRESS AI-CORRELATO

CONTROL

COMPRENDERE

AGENCY

AGIRE

COOPERATION

INTERAGIRE COLLABORARE



TECHNO-STRESS

STRESS AI-CORRELATO

SKILLS

CONTROL

AGENCY

COOPERATION

- | | | |
|-----|--|--|
| 1.1 | Complessità e competenza percepita (<i>techno-complexity</i>) | Difficoltà nel comprendere o utilizzare sistemi complessi e in continua evoluzione; genera senso di inadeguatezza e fatica cognitiva. |
| 1.2 | Deskilling creativo e dipendenza cognitiva | Progressiva perdita di abilità critiche e di padronanza professionale per eccessiva delega all'IA; rischio di impoverimento del sapere esperto individuale e collettivo. |
| 2.1 | Opacità e attribuzione di responsabilità (<i>black-box stress</i>) | Impossibilità di comprendere le logiche decisionali dell'IA e difficoltà nell'attribuzione delle responsabilità; genera sfiducia e senso di impotenza. |
| 2.2 | Affidabilità degli strumenti (<i>tool reliability stress</i>) | Guasti, latenza o incoerenza degli output compromettono la fiducia e la capacità di supervisione, riducendo il senso di controllo operativo. |
| 3.1 | Sorveglianza algoritmica e perdita di autonomia | Controllo granulare delle prestazioni e prescrittività delle metriche che limitano la libertà d'azione e la responsabilità personale. |
| 3.2 | Sovraccarico digitale (<i>techno-overload / workslop</i>) | Eccesso di input, notifiche e richieste che impongono ritmi insostenibili, riducendo la capacità di giudizio e di decisione autonoma. |
| 3.3 | Insicurezza occupazionale (<i>techno-insecurity</i>) | Timore di sostituzione o dequalificazione del ruolo dovuta all'automazione e all'introduzione dell'IA; induce passività e conformismo. |
| 4.1 | Profilazione predittiva e stigma | Assegnazione di punteggi o etichette probabilistiche che influenzano reputazione e opportunità, generando ansia, percezione d'ingiustizia e sfiducia nei sistemi. |
| 4.2 | Conflitto etico/morale (<i>moral distress</i>) | Disagio psicologico dovuto a decisioni o raccomandazioni dell'IA percepite come contrarie ai valori etici o deontologici della professione. |
| 4.3 | Invasione/confusione dei confini (<i>telepressure / work-home conflict</i>) | Erosione del confine tra lavoro e vita privata a causa dell'iperconnessione e della reperibilità costante; riduce il recupero e la qualità relazionale. |
| 4.4 | Sicurezza informatica e privacy (<i>security/privacy anxiety</i>) | Paura di errori, leak o monitoraggio costante; compromette la fiducia nei sistemi e nei processi collaborativi. |
| 4.5 | Incertezza tecnologica e adattamento continuo (<i>techno-uncertainty</i>) | Evoluzione imprevedibile di modelli, policy e procedure che ostacola la stabilità operativa e la costruzione di fiducia reciproca. |
| 4.6 | Isolamento e riduzione del supporto sociale | Diminuzione delle interazioni umane significative, feedback automatizzati e perdita di senso di appartenenza nei contesti mediati dall'IA. |



TECHNO-STRESS

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COOPERATION

- | | | |
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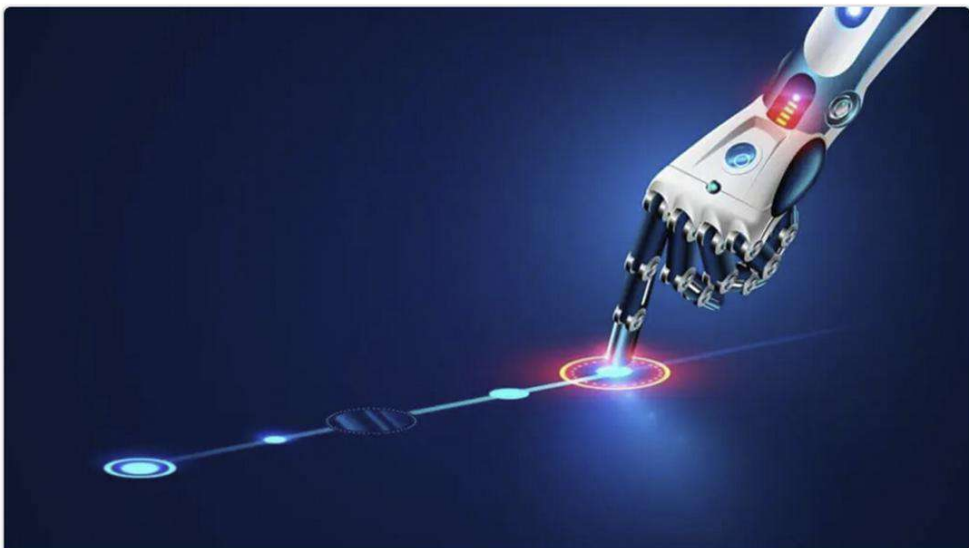
World Health Organization



International Labour Organization



European Agency for Safety and Health at Work



Agenda  **Digitale** 

AI e sicurezza sul lavoro: il nuovo
mandato del Servizio di Prevenzione e
Protezione

05 Nov 2025

di Federico Cabitza



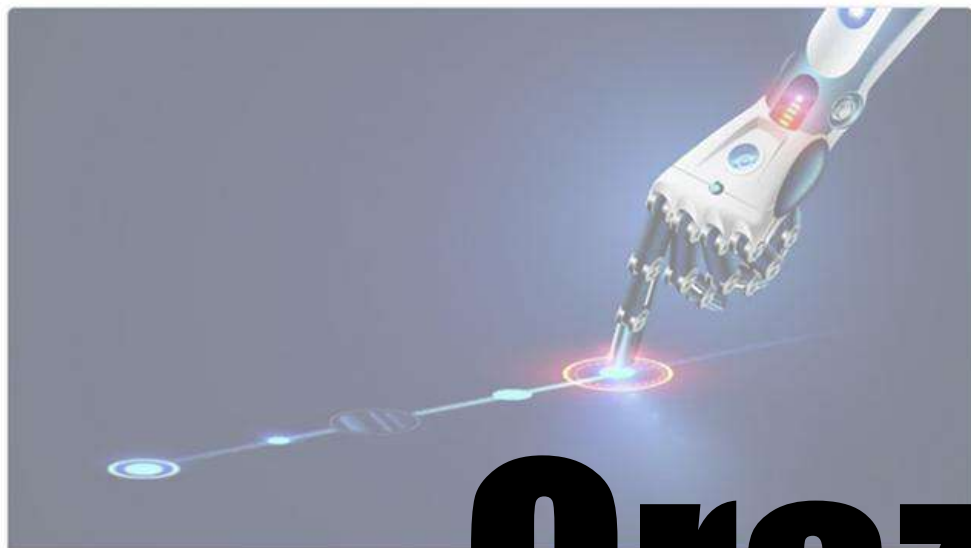
Agenda  **Digitale** 

L'Algoritmo in Azienda: perché la
governance dell'IA è (soprattutto) una
questione di salute e sicurezza

Dicembre 2025

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Grazie!

Agenda  Digitale 

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federico.cabitza@unimib.it



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