Artificial Intelligence: Revolutionizing Medical Education and Patient Care

Pratik Akhani*

*Associate Professor and Head, Department of Physiology, GMERS Medical College, Dharpur-Patan, Gujarat, India

Abstract: The domain of Artificial Intelligence (AI) has transcended its erstwhile existence as a mere subject of literary or cinematic fascination, and has progressively found its place within the realms of medical education and the clinical administration of patient care, among numerous other spheres of human activity. Recent strides in the development and training of chatbots, exemplified by ChatGPT, have harnessed extensive textual data derived from the expanse of the internet. These developments have imparted a discernible and consequential influence upon our approach within the field of medical science. Although there are discernible advantages associated with this emergent technological paradigm, it is imperative that its application be approached with a judicious and vigilant disposition.

Key Words: Artificial Intelligence, Medicine, ChatGPT, Medical education.

Author for correspondence: Dr. Pratik Akhani, Associate Professor and Head, Department of Physiology, GMERS Medical College, Dharpur-Patan, Gujarat, India.

E- mail:pratikakhani@yahoo.com

Introduction:

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has firmly entrenched itself as a consequential reality in contemporary society, shedding its origins in speculative fiction, as epitomized by cinematic representations such as 'The Matrix' and the 'Terminator' series. This transformation has ushered in the era of 'big data,' marking its practical application across diverse sectors including technology, finance, marketing, and entertainment. Technological advancements such as Google Maps, facial recognition technology, and digital smart assistants exemplify the tangible manifestations of AI's influence. Furthermore, Al's linguistic capabilities, prominently exemplified by Chatbots like Bard, ChatGPT, LaMDA, Chatsonic (Writesonic), Jasperchat, DialoGPT, Replika, and transcription technology like Otter.ai, have propelled it into the forefront of technological innovation. Notably, ChatGPT, a product of OpenAI, stands as a quintessential example in this realm, characterized by its remarkable content generation prowess. Operating on the foundation of the Generative Pretrained Transformer (GPT), ChatGPT leverages extensive internet-derived textual data for its training. This AI model aims to replicate natural human language, thereby facilitating a range of applications encompassing language translation, text summarization, and dialogue systems, including chatbots, question answering, and creative content generation. Owing to its substantial exposure to online textual data, ChatGPT exhibits text generation quality akin to authentic human language. The Generative Pretrained Transformer's capacity to process sequential data, particularly natural language, empowers ChatGPT to comprehend sentence context comprehensively, aligning text generation with contextual coherence.¹⁻³

Within the domain of medical education, notwithstanding concerns regarding plagiarism and academic integrity,⁴ ChatGPT presents valuable opportunities for enhancement. Its potential contributions in this sphere encompass -

Educational Aid:ChatGPT's capacity to formulate exercises, quizzes, and scenarios, alongside its ability to generate translations, explanations, and summaries, augments pedagogical practices, rendering complex subject matter more accessible to students.^{5, 6}

Automated Assessment: ChatGPT can efficiently evaluate student papers, scrutinizing parameters such as sentence structure, vocabulary, grammar, and clarity, thereby easing the grading workload for educators.^{7, 8}

Tailored Instruction: ChatGPT can create virtual tutors or assistants tailored to individual student needs, offering real-time responses, feedback, and personalized learning materials.

Data Retrieval: ChatGPT serves as a rapid and

reliable resource for accessing current and accurate medical information, an invaluable tool for medical professionals and students.⁸

Research Support: ChatGPT can aid students in research endeavors by answering queries, producing text summaries, crafting bibliographies, and streamlining data analysis, enhancing efficiency within medical research.⁹

Clinical case Scenario Crafting: ChatGPT can generate case studies and scenarios, promoting clinical reasoning skills and preparedness for real-world medical scenarios.

Linguistic Translation: Medical professionals can leverage ChatGPT's language translation capabilities to communicate effectively with patients from diverse linguistic backgrounds.

Content generation: Educators can utilize ChatGPT to produce educational materials such as summaries, quizzes, and flashcards, fostering engaging and interactive learning environments.

Nonetheless, it is imperative to acknowledge that ChatGPT, while an indispensable educational tool, cannot replace human instructors and should not be construed as a substitute for them.

In the realm of clinical management, ChatGPT can streamline patient data management¹⁰ through:

Record Keeping: ChatGPT can assist in generating clinical notes and summaries, minimizing time constraints and reducing the risk of human error.

Evidence based Decision Aid: While ultimate medical decisions remain the purview of healthcare professionals, ChatGPT can offer support and treatment suggestions based on patient symptoms and medical history.

Patient Interaction: Automated responses for patient inquiries regarding appointment scheduling and medication management can be facilitated through ChatGPT.

Nevertheless, ChatGPT exhibits certain limitations, including its lack of human-like comprehension and its data limitations, encompassing a cut-off point in 2021, which occasionally result in the generation of contextually incongruous or unoriginal text. While 8. Gilson A, Safranek C, Huang T, Socrates V, Chi recent instances of peer-reviewed papers authored by ChatGPT exist, taking these limitations into account, the World Association of Medical Editors (WAME) has advocated against listing ChatGPT as an author.¹¹⁻¹⁵

Conclusion:

AI may be used as an assistance tool in medical education, research, and clinical management. However, it cannot be considered as a replacement for human capability and knowledge, as it is still plagued by the limitations. Nevertheless, we are witnessing a quantum leap in information technology, machine learning, and AI. At this pace, it will be transforming our approach to medical education and clinical management in a matter of days. These changes should be seen and adopted with an open mind to make good use of them for improving medical education and clinical management.

Conflict of Interest : No

References:

- Zhai X. ChatGPT User Experience: Implications for Education. Available at SSRN 4312418. 2022.
- 2. Deng J, Lin Y. The Benefits and Challenges of ChatGPT: An Overview. Front Comput Intelligent Syst. 2022;2(2):81-3.
- Adamopoulou E, Moussiades L. An Overview of Chatbot Technology. Artificial Intelligence Appl Innov. 2020;584:373-383. doi: 10.1007/978-3-030-49186-4_31
- 4. King MR. A Conversation on Artificial Intelligence, Chatbots, and Plagiarism in Higher Education. Springer; 2023:1-2.
- 5. Anders BA. Why ChatGPT is such a big deal for education. C2C Digital Magazine. 2023;1(18):4.
- 6. Gao CA, Howard FM, Markov NS, Dyer EC, Ramesh S, Luo Y, et al. Comparing scientific abstracts generated by ChatGPT to original abstracts using an artificial intelligence output detector, plagiarism detector, and blinded human reviewers. bioRxiv. 2022.
- Kung TH, Cheatham M, Medinilla A, Sillos C, De Leon L, Elepano C, et al. Performance of ChatGPT on USMLE: Potential for AI-Assisted Medical Education Using Large Language Models. medRxiv. 2022.

L, Taylor RA, et al. How Well Does ChatGPT Do

When Taking the Medical Licensing Exams? The Implications of Large Language Models for Medical Education and Knowledge Assessment. medRxiv. 2022.

- Jeblick K, Schachtner B, Dexl J, Mittermeier A, Stüber AT, Topalis J, et al. ChatGPT Makes Medicine Easy to Swallow: An Exploratory Case Study on Simplified Radiology Reports. arXiv preprint arXiv:221214882. 2022.
- 10. Gao CA, Howard FM, Markov NS, Dyer EC, Ramesh S, Luo Y, et al. Comparing scientific abstracts generated by ChatGPT to original abstracts using an artificial intelligence output detector, plagiarism detector, and blinded human reviewers. bioRxiv. 2022.
- 11. King MR. The Future of AI in Medicine: A Perspective from a Chatbot. Springer; 2022. p. 1-5.
- 12. Stokel-Walker C. ChatGPT listed as author on

research papers: many scientists disapprove. Nature. 2023(613):620-621.

- Chris Zielinski MW, Rakesh Aggarwal, Lorraine Ferris, Markus Heinemann, Jose Florencio Lapeña, Sanjay Pai, Edsel Ing, Leslie Citrome. Chatbots, ChatGPT, and Scholarly Manuscripts. WAME. 2023.
- Khan RA, Jawaid M, Khan AR, Sajjad M. ChatGPT - Reshaping medical education and clinical management. Pak J Med Sci. 2023;39(2):605-607. doi: https://doi.org/10.12669/pjms.39.2.7653.
- 15. Haque MU, Dharmadasa I, Sworna ZT, Rajapakse RN, Ahmad H. " I think this is the most disruptive technology": Exploring Sentiments of ChatGPT Early Adopters using Twitter Data. arXiv preprint arXiv:221205856. 2022.