Revista Médica de Trujillo

EDITORIAL

Inteligencias Artificiales, Chat GPT y escritura académica en medicina.

Artificial intelligences, Chat GPT and medical academic writing.

Tony Chávez Uceda [1,a].

In previous days I came across a video [1] on Youtube (yes, the subject is so recent that there is a notable plethora of videos showing the capabilities and limitations of artificial intelligence or AI) where Dr. Benjamin Tran demonstrates how to write a review in less than an hour using the Chat GPT tool; this article has been written for publication [2] mentioning Chat GPT as one of the co-authors, which is always recommended [3]. For this reason it would be important to make some reflections.

ChatGPT is an artificial language model created by OpenAI that has had a huge impact in various fields, including medical literature. This artificial intelligence model has been shown to have the ability to generate text of astonishing quality and accuracy, prompting researchers and medical professionals to explore its potential to improve healthcare and research in the field of medicine [3].

One of the most prominent applications of Chat GPT in the medical literature is its ability to automatically and accurately generate abstracts of scientific articles. This allows researchers and clinicians to quickly access the most relevant and useful information in an article without having to read the entire text. In addition, it has also enabled the creation of more advanced databases and search engines, which can index and search large amounts of medical literature more efficiently [4].

In addition, Chat GPT has also been used for the generation of educational and medical outreach content, including the summarization of huge amounts of electronic medical records, which can be used to improve the understanding of patients and the general public about health issues. The model's ability to synthesize complex information in simple, easy-to-understand language has been highly valued by medical professionals and health educators [5].

However, huge ethical challenges arise with the use of Chat GPT. The ethics of using this AI to write medical articles is an important issue to consider. While it can be useful for generating high-quality medical content, it also raises ethical concerns in terms of accountability and accuracy [6].

It is important that healthcare professionals and medical writers use Chat GPT responsibly, carefully reviewing generated content to ensure it is accurate and ethical. In addition, the privacy of patients and the protection of sensitive data must be taken into account when using this technology [4,7]. Innumerable times, AIs, not just GPT chat, process information of poor quality, not related to the subject and frankly unscientific, so establishing the originality, veracity and precision of these products is controversial, difficult but not impossible [8].

For this reason, it is impossible, unethical and even dangerous to fully rely on ChatGPT to write the entirety of a scientific article. It will always be necessary to review the generated text over and over again to verify its veracity and coherence.

[1] Universidad Nacional de Trujillo, Facultad de Medicina, Perú.
[a] Médico docente en Microbiología, maestro en salud pública: mención epidemiología.

Correspondencia: Tony Chávez Uceda.
✉ tchavezu@unitru.edu.pe
Recibido: *25/04/2023*
Aceptado: *05/05/2023*

Citar como: Chávez-Uceda T. Inteligencias Artificiales, Chat GPT y escritura académica en medicina. Rev méd Trujillo.2023;18(1):001-2.
doi: https://doi.org/10.17268/rmt.2023.v18i1.5232

REFERENCIAS BIBLIOGRÁFICAS

[1] ChatGPT Tutorial: Write a systematic review under 1 hour [Internet]. 2023 [citado 1 de mayo de 2023]. Disponible en: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RgzBlQfi1nI.
[2] ChatGPT, Tran B. Scar Systematic Review - ChatGPT.pdf [Internet]. Google Docs. [citado 1 de mayo de 2023]. Disponible en: https://drive.google.com/file/u/1/d/1hye5T4h4O6mlQCKYrnkOyN-v6iDRMSbg/view?usp=share_link&utm_source=youtube&utm_medium=description&utm_campaign=chatgpt&usp=embed_facebook
[3] Polonsky MJ, Rotman JD. Should Artificial Intelligent Agents be Your Co-author? Arguments in Favour, Informed by ChatGPT. Australas Mark J. 1 de mayo de 2023;31(2):91-6.
[4] Brown TB, Mann B, Ryder N, Subbiah M, Kaplan J, Dhariwal P, et al. Language Models are Few-Shot Learners [Internet]. arXiv; 2020 [citado 1 de mayo de 2023]. Disponible en: http://arxiv.org/abs/2005.14165.
[5] Rajkomar A, Oren E, Chen K, Dai AM, Hajaj N, Hardt M, et al. Scalable and accurate deep learning with electronic health records | npj Digital Medicine. Npj Digit Med. 8 de mayo de 2018;1(1):18.
[6] Evans NG, Wenner DM, Cohen IG, Purves D, Chiang MF, Ting DSW, et al. Emerging Ethical Considerations for the Use of Artificial Intelligence in Ophthalmology. Ophthalmol Sci [Internet]. 1 de junio de 2022 [citado 2 de mayo de 2023];2(2). Disponible en: https://www.ophthalmologyscience.org/article/S2666-9145(22)00030-6/fulltext
[7] Jokinen A, Stolt M, Suhonen R. Ethical issues related to eHealth: An integrative review. Nurs Ethics. 1 de marzo de 2021;28(2):253-71.
[8] Rahimi F, Talebi Bezmin Abadi A. ChatGPT and Publication Ethics. Arch Med Res. 1 de abril de 2023;54(3):272-4.