Comment on “ChatGPT in answering questions regarding cirrhosis and hepatocellular carcinoma.”

Hinpetch Daungsupawong¹; Viroj Wiwanitkit²

1. Private Academic Consultant, Phonhong, Lao People's Democratic Republic ORCID: 0009-0002-5881-2709

2. Adjunct professor, Chandigarh University, India; Adjunct professor, Joseph Ayobabalola University, Ikeji-Arakeji, Nigeria ORCID 0000-0003-1039-3728

Correspondence

Hinpetch Daungsupawong

Private Academic Consultant, Phonhong, 10000 Lao People's Democratic Republic

Email: hinpetchdaung@gmail.com

Post Publication Correspondence

Professor Viroj Wiwanitkit

Chandigarh University, India

Email: wviroj@yahoo.com

Authors’ contribution

HD 50 % ideas, writing, analyzing, approval
vW 50 % ideas, supervision, approval

Conflict of interest: none

Acknowledgement: none
To the Editor, regarding the study on “Assessing the performance of ChatGPT in answering questions about cirrhosis and hepatocellular carcinoma [1],” the objective was to evaluate ChatGPT’s precision and consistency in providing information, offering management advice, and delivering emotional support to patients with cirrhosis and hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC). The researchers graded ChatGPT’s responses to 164 questions, evaluated its effectiveness using questionnaires and quality metrics, and assessed its capability for providing emotional support.

The study's findings revealed that ChatGPT had a thorough understanding of cirrhosis (79.1% correct) and HCC (74.0% correct), however, only a small percentage of its responses were considered comprehensive. Compared to diagnosis and preventive medicine, it did better in the areas of fundamental knowledge, lifestyle, and treatment. ChatGPT successfully responded to 76.9% of the quality measure queries, however, it failed to provide precise decision-making cutoffs and durations of treatment. Additionally, the model lacks understanding of regional variations in guidelines, such as HCC screening standards. In terms of subsequent steps and adapting to a new diagnosis, it did offer patients and caregivers useful guidance and support.

This study's weakness is that it only assesses ChatGPT's effectiveness in giving help and information regarding cirrhosis and HCC. The generalizability of the findings to other medical conditions or specialties is limited. The study also does not examine the potential biases or limits of ChatGPT’s answers, such as the reliability of the information it provides or the source of its training data.

Further research is needed to assess ChatGPT’s effectiveness across different medical specialties and conditions and to address the identified limitations. For the model to be
successfully integrated into patient care, it is essential to assess how well it can comprehend and interpret complicated medical information, fill in knowledge gaps, and guarantee the correctness and dependability of its responses.

Advanced algorithms and substantial training sets are essential to minimize biases and errors in chatbots [2]. This is because relying solely on one major data source may lead to issues. Chatbot use presents ethical questions due to the potential for unexpected or undesirable outcomes. To stop the spread of false information and harmful ideas, ethical standards and restrictions must be put in place as artificial intelligence language models develop.

Conflict of interest

None

Funding

None

References
