



# Taibah University

## Journal of Taibah University Medical Sciences

[www.sciencedirect.com](http://www.sciencedirect.com)



Letter to the Editor

## ChatGPT and the future of medical education: Correspondence

Hinpetch Daungsupawong, Ph.D<sup>a,\*</sup> and Viroj Wiwanitkit, Ph.D<sup>b,1</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Private Academic Consultant, Phonhong, Laos

<sup>b</sup> Department of Research Analytics, Saveetha Dental College and Hospitals, Saveetha Institute of Medical and Technical Sciences, Saveetha University, Chennai, India

Received 13 October 2023; accepted 19 November 2023

To the Editor, we read with a great interest on “Use of artificial intelligence in medical education: A strength or an infirmity.”<sup>1</sup> The article emphasizes the significance of human monitoring in chatbot technology, while also acknowledging the limitations and risks associated with it.<sup>1</sup> While we agree that the AI might be useful, its bane should be pointed out. It should emphasize the importance of human monitoring while also highlighting the potential limitations and drawbacks of chatbot technology. Despite advances in artificial intelligence, chatbots can still generate inappropriate or dangerous content. Chatbots may be unable to discriminate between appropriate and incorrect responses without human participation. Furthermore, the authors’ emphasis on human oversight acknowledges the importance of continuing monitoring and improvement of chatbot algorithms to ensure responsible and ethical use. A faked reference may be offered by Chatbot, which may generate additional problems if there is no good human oversight or verification.<sup>2,3</sup> To remove bias and errors from chatbots, a large training set and modern methodologies are required.<sup>2,3</sup> This is because relying solely on a large data source can cause issues. The employment of chatbots raises ethical concerns because they may have unanticipated or unwelcome consequences. As artificial intelligence language models improve, ethical controls and limits must be

implemented to prevent the spread of harmful ideas and erroneous information.

### Source of funding

This research did not receive any specific grant from funding agencies in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

### Conflict of interest

The authors have no conflict of interest to declare.

### Ethical approval

There is no ethical issue.

### Author’s contributions

HD 50 % ideas, writing, analyzing, approval. VW 50 % ideas, supervision, approval. Author/s testify that all persons designated as authors qualify for authorship and have checked the article for plagiarism. If plagiarism is detected, all authors will be held equally responsible and will bear the resulting sanctions imposed by the journal thereafter. All authors should meet all four of the following criteria: Substantial contributions to the conception or design of the work; or the acquisition, analysis, or interpretation of data for the work, Drafting the work or revising it critically for important intellectual content, Final approval of the version to be published, Agreement to be accountable for all aspects of the work in ensuring that questions related to the accuracy or integrity of any part of the work are appropriately investigated and resolved. HP gave ideas, wrote initial and final draft of article. VW gave ideas and supervise. All authors have critically reviewed and

\* Corresponding address: Private Academic Consultant, Phonhong, Laos.

E-mail: [hinpetchdaung@gmail.com](mailto:hinpetchdaung@gmail.com) (H. Daungsupawong)

Peer review under responsibility of Taibah University.



Production and hosting by Elsevier

<sup>1</sup> Post Publication correspondence: Viroj Wiwanitkit Department of Research Analytics, Saveetha Dental College and Hospitals, Saveetha Institute of Medical and Technical Sciences, Saveetha University, Chennai, India.

approved the final draft and are responsible for the content and similarity index of the manuscript.

## References

1. Sarfaraz S, Khurshid Z, Zafar MS. Use of artificial intelligence in medical education: A strength or an infirmity. *J Taibah Univ Med Sci* **2023**; 18: 1553–1554.
2. Kleebayoon A, Wiwanitkit V. Artificial intelligence, chatbots, plagiarism and basic honesty: comment. *Cell Mol Bioeng* **2023**; 16(2): 173–174.
3. Kleebayoon A, Wiwanitkit V. Comment on "How may ChatGPT impact medical teaching?". *Rev Assoc Med Bras (1992)* **2023**; 69(8):e20230593.

**How to cite this article:** Daungsupawong H, Wiwanitkit V. ChatGPT and the future of medical education: Correspondence. *J Taibah Univ Med Sc* 2024;19(2):248–249.