Chat Generative Pre-trained Transformer uses in the future regarding clinical and translational medicine

Mical Michael[1]

Correspondence:
Mical Michael
Orthopedics department, south Kenall, 555 SW 89 Street, Suite 503, Miami, Florida 33196, USA
mical.michael@outlook.com

1 Orthopedics department, south Kenall, 555 SW 89 Street, Suite 503, Miami, Florida 33196, USA

Abstract

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An artificial intelligence-driven Chatbot called Chat Generative Pre-trained Transformer, created by Open artificial intelligence, is making waves in many industries. Its foundation in the Generative Pre-trained Transformer language model is where its name originates. The most promising aspect of Chat Generative Pre-trained Transformer is that, compared to other artificial intelligence models, it can provide responses to text input that are almost human-like through the use of deep learning techniques. The public's increasing reliance on artificial intelligence technology is indicated by its quick integration across a range of businesses. Therefore, it is crucial to assess Chat Generative Pre-trained Transformer's possible effects on clinical and translational medicine research in academic settings seriously.

Keywords: Chat Generative; Pre-trained Transformer; clinical medicine, translational medicine

The introduction of chat generative pre-trained transformers in medical research

With 175 billion parameters, Chat Generative Pre-trained Transformer is one of the biggest and most potent artificial intelligence processing models currently on the market, which explains its expanding application across a variety of industries. The replies from Chat Generative Pre-trained Transformer are remarkably superior to those from earlier artificial intelligence systems, partly because they resemble humans more closely. The Chat Generative Pre-trained Transformer has been a huge hit in the commercial sector. It is not difficult to imagine its future growth into clinical and translational medicine. Experts must therefore take into account this technology's possible implications for fields other than medicine research. Through published articles and preprints, the Chat Generative Pre-trained Transformer has made its scientific literary debut. While Chat-Generative Pre-trained Transformer is clearly beneficial for authors of all experience levels, its limitations in medical research are something that should be carefully considered.[1] A controversy concerning the ethics of utilizing artificial intelligence to produce scientific publications that can impact the choices made by researchers, doctors, and policymakers has been triggered by the growing application of Chat Generative Pre-trained Transformer.

The chat generative pre-trained transformer's actual inaccuracies

The fact that the data that Chat Generative Pre-trained Transformer gathers isn't always reliable is its biggest drawback. This disadvantage is particularly harmful to academic publishing because, after all, sharing relevant information is essential to advancement. There is a significant danger of injury when inaccurate facts are presented in a scientific setting. Research, for instance, affects the management and treatment of issues related to one's own and the community's health. The Chat Generative Pre-trained Transformer utilizes data that dates back to 2021. Information reported after 2022 is not taken into account by the Chatbot at this time.[2] This year-long (and growing) information gap is an obvious barrier for a field that is motivated by recent advancements to improve knowledge, increase therapies, and design

evidence-based policy. Authors will lose trust with colleagues and peers if they seek to submit papers that contain inaccurate or out-of-date material after using Chat Generative Pre-trained Transformer to build their content.

Transformer using generative pre-trained chat: impossible to detect

With Chat Generative Pre-trained Transformer, researchers' ability—or rather, inability—to discern when other professionals have employed it presents a two-edged sword. Based on a collection of papers that were published in medical journals, researchers at Northwestern University requested Chat Generative Pre-trained Transformer to generate 50 abstracts of medical research. After that, the authors tasked a team of medical researchers with identifying the fake abstracts.[3] Troubling findings surfaced: just 68% of the abstracts generated by the Chat Generative Pre-trained Transformer and 86% of the actual abstracts could be correctly identified by human reviewers. These results validate that Chat Generative Pre-trained Transformer generates credible-looking (but maybe erroneous) scholarly abstracts. The findings of this study are encouraging for individuals who want to use Chat Generative Pre-trained Transformer to speed up the writing process because it is unlikely that readers will notice that the content was produced by artificial intelligence. This possibility, though, brings up a few issues. The inability to recognize reliable information has repercussions. Researchers may take unreliable paths in their investigations, resulting in false conclusions and squandered funds. Policymakers may base decisions on inaccurate information if they are unable to identify fraudulent research, which could have disastrous consequences for society. These ramifications suggest that regulations against artificial intelligence-generated content may soon be implemented in academic and scientific publishing. These mandates must be understood by anyone using Chat Generative Pre-trained Transformer in any capacity. Artificial intelligence-generated papers, such as Chat Generative Pre-trained Transformer, have previously been prohibited from presentation at the 40th International Conference on Machine Learning.[4] Additionally, the Science family of journals is revising their editorial policies and license to explicitly state that Chat Generative Pre-trained Transformer-generated material is not permitted.[5] They defended their position in an editorial, saying that allowing Chat Generative Pre-trained Transformer-generated content greatly raises the danger of scientific misconduct, which is typically caused by insufficient human supervision.

A supporter of technical innovation

Not every issue concerning Chat Generative Pre-trained Transformers has raised concerns in the scientific community. Computational biologists used Chat Generative Pre-trained Transformer to enhance final research papers, according to a February 2023 Nature publication. The biologists received a review of their article in five minutes, which improved readability and identified errors based on equations. The team's employment of Chat Generative Pre-trained Transformer was not always seamless during a testing with three papers, but the end result produced better-edited manuscripts.[6] By using Chat Generative Pre-trained Transformer for this purpose, the main concerns raised by the scientific community about artificial intelligence and its use of obsolete or erroneous data are circumvented. The material was already correct and current because the articles were originally written by computational biologists. The Chat Generative Pre-trained Transformer helps improve the output and caliber of research papers. Scientists can focus more of their time on developing medicine if they can spend less time revising their work. With these advantages, Chat Generative Pre-trained Transformer can be quite helpful for researchers who want to confirm their findings or find issues with their work. It is imperative to bear in mind that Chat Generative Pre-trained Transformer is not yet equipped with enough specialist content training to do fact-checking on technical subjects.[7]

The advantages and disadvantages of Chat Generative Pre-trained Transformer in Scientific research and publishing

Experts believe that Chat Generative Pre-trained Transformer programs and technology will act as stepping stones for more sophisticated artificial intelligence systems. This Chatbot can help with academic and scientific publishing in the interim, mostly with editing. Nevertheless, users of Chat Generative Pre-trained Transformer need to be conscious of its constraints. As things stand, an editorial published in January in Nature Machine Intelligence claims that Chat Generative Pre-trained Transformer cannot be trusted to deliver accurate information or generate trustworthy references.[8] Scholars can assign laborious duties, like proofreading manuscripts, to Chat Generative Pre-trained Transformer while averting mishaps like publishing inaccurate material by acknowledging the model's limits and limiting its use. It will be important to moderate expectations about Chat Generative Pre-trained Transformer's capabilities as it becomes more widely used and to accept that it cannot handle every task. Artificial intelligence cannot fully replace the need for a real human touch when it comes to activities requiring specific topic knowledge, creative ideas, and unique viewpoints, particularly in the realm of academic research.

Clinical and translational medicine, as well as chat generative pre-trained transformer

Our findings about the Chat Generative Pre-trained Transformer and its uses in science center on Clinical and Translational Medicine, a high-impact journal that strives to advance, expedite, and transform preclinical research for clinical use. In order to ensure the safety and effectiveness of discoveries that move forward with human trials, this journal emphasizes the significance of clinical and translational medicine research.[9] It also reflects the idea that "benchmarking must be pursued with extreme caution given the tool's evolving limitations and capabilities when it comes to providing reliable information." Can artificial intelligence take the role of human input? Regarding Chat

Generative Pre-trained Transformer, we agree with H. Holden Thorp's position [5] that it "is fun, but not an author". With the help of advanced artificial intelligence tools, scientists may be able to work more efficiently on projects like document checking and proofreading. Depending on its capacity to accommodate human input, artificial intelligence-based technologies might eventually be acknowledged for their contributions to more expansive fields of scientific study. To create standards, it is necessary to investigate the limits between research ethics and the moral application of artificial intelligence in health research.[10] Everyone conducting research and contributing must be aware of the limitations of artificial intelligence. In order to create journal regulations that advice contributors of best practices, editors and editorial board members should thus keep an eye on Chat Generative Pre-trained Transformer's usage in academic research. By doing this, Clinical and Translational Medicine will be able to preserve its reputation for integrity through the timely and accurate publication of research that adds significant value. Excellence in research is ultimately determined by ethics and integrity.

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