

Comment on “Using a customized GPT to provide guideline-based recommendations for management of pancreatic cystic lesions”



Dear Editor:

We would like to discuss “Using a customized GPT to provide guideline-based recommendations for management of pancreatic cystic lesions [1].” In this study, a custom GPT was developed to provide guideline-based management advice for pancreatic cysts, and its accuracy was compared with that of gastroenterology experts. The results showed that the custom GPT aligned with expert recommendations in 87% of scenarios, indicating its potential to provide accurate guideline-based recommendations. However, there were some weaknesses in the methodology, such as the small sample size of clinical scenarios evaluated (60) and the lack of diverse expertise among the gastroenterology experts.

Future research should focus on expanding the sample size of clinical scenarios to further validate the accuracy of the custom GPT compared with expert opinions. In addition, the study could have benefitted from including a larger and more diverse group of experts to increase the generalizability of the findings. Furthermore, more in-depth analysis could be conducted to identify specific factors that contribute to discrepancies between the custom GPT and expert recommendations.

One area that is often overlooked in the literature is the potential ethical implications of relying on AI technologies like GPTs in clinical decision-making. Further research should consider ethical considerations associated with using AI in healthcare, such as issues related to data privacy, accountability, and bias in decision-making algorithms. In addition, studies could explore ways to integrate GPTs into clinical practice effectively, such as developing protocols for interpreting and incorporating AI-generated recommendations into patient care plans.

All things considered, this study offers insightful information about how personalized GPTs could improve clinical judgment while managing pancreatic cysts. To solve methodological issues, look at ethical issues, and explore the real-world effects of deploying AI technologies in healthcare settings, more research is necessary. Last but not least, each ChatGPT user must adhere to the code of conduct and take responsibility for the results of using ChatGPT [2].

Conflict of Interest

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

The authors

Hinpetch Daungsupawong¹, Viroj Wiwanitkit²

- 1 Private academic consultant, Vientiane, Lao People's Democratic Republic
- 2 Chandigarh University, Mohali, India

Corresponding author

Dr. Hinpetch Daungsupawong

Private academic consultant, Vientiane, Lao People's Democratic Republic
hinpetchdaung@gmail.com

Publication note

Letters to the editor do not necessarily represent the opinion of the editor or publisher. The editor and publisher reserve the right to not publish letters to the editor, or to publish them abbreviated or in extracts.

References

- [1] Gorelik Y, Ghersin I, Arraf T. Using a customized GPT to provide guideline-based recommendations for management of pancreatic cystic lesions. *Endosc Int Open* 2024; 12: E810–E810 doi:10.1055/a-2289-9334
- [2] Kleebayoon A, Wiwanitkit V. ChatGPT, critical thing and ethical practice. *Clin Chem Lab Med* 2023; 61: e221 doi:10.1515/cclm-2023-0495

Bibliography

Endosc Int Open 2024; 12: E810

DOI 10.1055/a-2335-8369

ISSN 2364-3722

© 2024. The Author(s).

This is an open access article published by Thieme under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonDerivative-NonCommercial License, permitting copying and reproduction so long as the original work is given appropriate credit. Contents may not be used for commercial purposes, or adapted, remixed, transformed or built upon. (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>)

Georg Thieme Verlag KG, Rüdigerstraße 14, 70469 Stuttgart, Germany

