# Article information:

评估 ChatGPT 作为放射学决策的辅助手段 |medRxiv  
<https://www.medrxiv.org/content/10.1101/2023.02.02.23285399v1>

# Article summary:

1. This article evaluates the ability of ChatGPT, a large language model developed by OpenAI, to support radiology decision-making.

2. The study compared ChatGPT's responses to the American College of Radiology (ACR) appropriateness standards for breast cancer screening and breast pain.

3. Results showed that ChatGPT had an average OE score of 1.83 for breast cancer screening and 1.125 for breast pain, with SATA average accuracy rates of 88.9% and 58.3%, respectively.

# Article rating:

May be slightly imbalanced: The article presents the information in a generally reliable way, but there are minor points of consideration that could be explored further or claims that are not fully backed by appropriate evidence. Some perspectives may also be omitted, and you are encouraged to use the research topics section to explore the topic further.

# Article analysis:

This article provides a thorough evaluation of the use of ChatGPT as an aid in radiology decision-making, comparing its responses to the American College of Radiology (ACR) appropriateness standards for breast cancer screening and breast pain. The authors provide detailed information on their methodology and results, which are presented in a clear and concise manner.

The article is generally reliable and trustworthy; however, there are some potential biases that should be noted. First, the authors do not discuss any potential risks associated with using ChatGPT as an aid in radiology decision-making, such as errors or misdiagnoses due to incorrect or incomplete data inputted into the system or misinterpretation of results by users who may not have sufficient knowledge or experience in interpreting them correctly. Additionally, while the authors note that they have obtained all necessary patient/participant consent forms and archived them appropriately, they do not provide any further details on how this was done or what measures were taken to ensure patient privacy was maintained throughout the study process.

In terms of one-sided reporting, unsupported claims, missing points of consideration, missing evidence for claims made, unexplored counterarguments, promotional content or partiality - none were found in this article. The authors present both sides equally and provide sufficient evidence to support their claims throughout the paper.

In conclusion, this article is generally reliable and trustworthy; however it does lack discussion on potential risks associated with using ChatGPT as an aid in radiology decision-making as well as more detailed information on how patient/participant consent forms were obtained and archived appropriately to ensure patient privacy was maintained throughout the study process.

# Topics for further research:

* Risks associated with using ChatGPT in radiology decision-making
* Patient privacy in radiology decision-making
* Obtaining patient consent for radiology decision-making
* Archiving patient consent forms for radiology decision-making
* American College of Radiology appropriateness standards
* Interpreting radiology results correctly

# Report location:

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