

Letter to the Editor

A Student's Viewpoint on ChatGPT Use and Automation Bias in Medical Education

Jeanne Maria Dsouza

Kasturba Medical College, Manipal, India

Corresponding Author:

Jeanne Maria Dsouza

Kasturba Medical College

Madhav Nagar

Manipal, 576104

India

Phone: 91 9868505047

Email: jeannemariadsouza@gmail.com

Related Article:

Comment on: <http://mededu.jmir.org/2024/1/e50174/>

JMIR Med Educ 2024;10:e57696; doi: [10.2196/57696](https://doi.org/10.2196/57696)

Keywords: AI; artificial intelligence; ChatGPT; medical education

The editorial *ChatGPT in Medical Education: A Precursor for Automation Bias?* by Nguyen [1] is very timely, appropriate, and informative. Being a medical student myself, I find that it gives a balanced view on the use of ChatGPT, which is sweeping across the globe at a spectacular pace. One of the hallmarks of this tool is that it is almost universally accessible, even in parts of the world where there may be limited access to quality medical education. As authors have rightly pointed out, ChatGPT is useful for summarizing information, generating practice questions, and giving instantaneous feedback [2-4], and it could serve as an effective personalized tutor. It provides high-quality scientific text gleaned from a quick and comprehensive review of the literature and presents text in an efficient, readable, and versatile style [1]. It is no wonder that it is gaining immense popularity among students, including medical students, who are “burdened with the impossible task of balancing the need to continuously learn and retain competencies and the need to provide compassionate patient care,” as aptly underscored in the editorial [1].

The downside of this powerful tool has also been well portrayed. There is a very real risk of automation bias, especially among medical students in the younger generation, who are digitally savvy but often lack experience and confidence in their clinical skills. The blind dependence on ChatGPT and other artificial intelligence (AI) tools could corrode their thinking and decision-making skills and lead to erroneous medical outcomes. The clinical setting is undoubtedly the best classroom for students to develop

the skills for understanding and accommodating the needs, expectations, and values of patients and their caregivers in the real-world scenario, as well as cultivate leadership qualities and work in a team. It is vital for us students to retain our originality, identity, and critical analytical skills to avoid falling into the trap of AI solutionism.

The need for AI education at this crucial juncture has been well brought out. At present, only a minority of students have received AI education [5]. Incorporating it into the medical curriculum is a challenging, multidisciplinary endeavor. Knowing how and when to use this powerful tool in a responsible manner, without clouding clinical judgment and in keeping with the tenets of medical ethics, is paramount. I agree with Nguyen's [1] view that ChatGPT should be used as a supplementary tool rather than as the default resource for medical education. There is a need to exercise vigilance in the utilization of this tool right from the formative years of medical professionals.

AI is here to stay, and ChatGPT will undoubtedly have an all-pervading influence on medical education and the practice of medicine itself. Therefore, its optimal utilization is the need of the hour. Imparting AI education would help unleash the power of ChatGPT, but appropriate pre-emptive measures to keep its disruptive potential in check are needed to pave the way for an AI-savvy generation of medical professionals with sound clinical judgment and skills.

Conflicts of Interest

None declared.

Editorial Notice

The corresponding author of “ChatGPT in Medical Education: A Precursor for Automation Bias?” declined to respond to this letter.

References

1. Nguyen T. ChatGPT in medical education: a precursor for automation bias? JMIR Med Educ. Jan 17, 2024;10:e50174. [doi: [10.2196/50174](https://doi.org/10.2196/50174)] [Medline: [38231545](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/38231545/)]
2. Eysenbach G. The role of ChatGPT, generative language models, and artificial intelligence in medical education: a conversation with ChatGPT and a call for papers. JMIR Med Educ. Mar 6, 2023;9:e46885. [doi: [10.2196/46885](https://doi.org/10.2196/46885)] [Medline: [36863937](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/36863937/)]
3. Feng S, Shen Y. ChatGPT and the future of medical education. Acad Med. Aug 1, 2023;98(8):867-868. [doi: [10.1097/ACM.0000000000005242](https://doi.org/10.1097/ACM.0000000000005242)] [Medline: [37162219](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/37162219/)]
4. Hattie J, Timperley H. The power of feedback. Rev Educ Res. Mar 2007;77(1):81-112. [doi: [10.3102/003465430298487](https://doi.org/10.3102/003465430298487)]
5. Civaner MM, Uncu Y, Bulut F, Chalil EG, Tatli A. Artificial intelligence in medical education: a cross-sectional needs assessment. BMC Med Educ. Nov 9, 2022;22(1):772. [doi: [10.1186/s12909-022-03852-3](https://doi.org/10.1186/s12909-022-03852-3)] [Medline: [36352431](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/36352431/)]

Abbreviations

AI: artificial intelligence

Edited by Tiffany Leung; This is a non-peer-reviewed article; submitted 24.02.2024; final revised version received 03.03.2024; accepted 28.03.2024; published 15.04.2024

Please cite as:

Dsouza JM

A Student's Viewpoint on ChatGPT Use and Automation Bias in Medical Education

JMIR Med Educ 2024;10:e57696

URL: <https://mededu.jmir.org/2024/1/e57696>

doi: [10.2196/57696](https://doi.org/10.2196/57696)

© Jeanne Maria Dsouza. Originally published in JMIR Medical Education (<https://mededu.jmir.org>), 15.04.2024. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work, first published in JMIR Medical Education, is properly cited. The complete bibliographic information, a link to the original publication on <https://mededu.jmir.org/>, as well as this copyright and license information must be included.