



Letter to the editor: “ChatGPT and most frequent urological diseases: analysing the quality of information and potential risks for patients”

Junjun Wang¹ · Xing Yun²

Received: 4 February 2024 / Accepted: 8 February 2024

© The Author(s), under exclusive licence to Springer-Verlag GmbH Germany, part of Springer Nature 2024

Dear Editor,

I am writing to provide a response to the article by Szczesniewski et al. [1], titled “ChatGPT and most frequent urological diseases: analysing the quality of information and potential risks for patients”. The authors utilized validated tests to evaluate the responses generated by ChatGPT, providing insights into the potential risks and benefits of utilizing AI for patient information. They observed that ChatGPT provided well-balanced information for various urological diseases, but also highlight the importance of exercising caution when using ChatGPT as an information source due to potential biases and the lack of information source disclosure.

Besides the evaluation presented in this paper, we would like to provide additional insights into the implications and future directions. First, this study stimulates further discussion on the ethical responsibilities of developers and healthcare professionals in ensuring the accuracy and transparency of information generated by AI. This is consistent with the broader discourse on the ethical use of AI in healthcare and the necessity for well-defined guidelines and regulations. Moreover, the study highlights the potential of AI, including ChatGPT, to empower patients by providing accessible and comprehensible information about their health conditions. This aligns with the broader trend of patient-centered care and the significance of equipping patients with knowledge

for informed decision-making regarding their health. Additionally, this study emphasizes the utmost importance of patient safety in the context of AI-driven healthcare information. This prompts discussions regarding the necessity for robust quality assurance measures and the potential role of regulatory bodies in ensuring the safety and accuracy of health information generated by AI.

In summary, the manuscript offers valuable insights into the utilization of AI in patient education and the potential risks linked to AI-based information sources. We commend the authors for their comprehensive evaluation and firmly believe that further research in this field will contribute to the responsible and effective integration of AI in healthcare.

Author contributions JJW and XY contributed the writing of this letter.

Funding This study received no funding.

Availability of data and materials Not applicable.

Declarations

Conflict of interest The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Ethical approval and consent to participate Not applicable.

Consent for publication Not applicable.

This comment refers to the article available online at <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00345-023-04563-0>.

✉ Xing Yun
13306716716@163.com

¹ Department of Urology, The First People’s Hospital of Xiaoshan District, Xiaoshan Affiliated Hospital of Wenzhou Medical University, Hangzhou, China

² Department of Medical Insurance, The First People’s Hospital of Xiaoshan District, Xiaoshan Affiliated Hospital of Wenzhou Medical University, Hangzhou, China

Reference

1. Szczesniewski JJ, Tellez Fouz C, Ramos Alba A et al (2023) ChatGPT and most frequent urological diseases: analysing the quality of information and potential risks for patients. *World J Urol* 41(11):3149–3153

Publisher’s Note Springer Nature remains neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.