ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND CRITICAL THINKING

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Artificial intelligence (AI) and its use in medicine are gradually advancing [1]. AI is viewed as the fourth industrial revolution, transforming technological and infrastructural development worldwide [2]. The development of AI technologies to assist health professionals’ practice can expand the ability to process medical information. At the same time, health professionals, particularly bioethicists, raise concerns over the confidentiality and cybersecurity at the current stage. The risk of dehumanizing medical practice could be yet another big issue in view of the importance of empathy and compassion of human beings [2].

A study by Sallam et al. evaluated the advantages and disadvantages of using Chat Generative Pre-Trained Transformer (ChatGPT) in medical, dental, pharmacy, and public health education [3]. The results showed that ChatGPT could improve individual student learning, comprehension of complex concepts, and reasoning in clinical settings. In the context of dentistry education, ChatGPT helps to develop skills by providing interactive, step-by-step instructions, as well as rapid feedback. Interactive technologies can be used to explore complicated clinical topics and improve patient counseling abilities. However, common constraints include potential bias, problems in terms of data privacy, and the risk of declining critical thinking and communication abilities [3].

AI has not yet overcome certain limitations, such as the absence of empathy and sufficient level of critical thinking [2]. Nonetheless, AI technologies can be helpful when used by skilled professionals [2]. In good hands, technological advances have the potential to change the focus away from rote learning toward critical and creative thinking [4].

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST
None
References

ЖАСАНДЫ ИНТЕЛЛЕКТ ЖӘНЕ СЫНИ ОЙЛАУ
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