

# AI & Medical Sciences Education

Dr. Gholamreza Hassanzadeh

Professor of Anatomy

Tehran university of medical sciences

1. Radio: 50 million users in 38 years
2. Television: 50 million users in 13 years
3. The Internet: 50 million users in 5 years

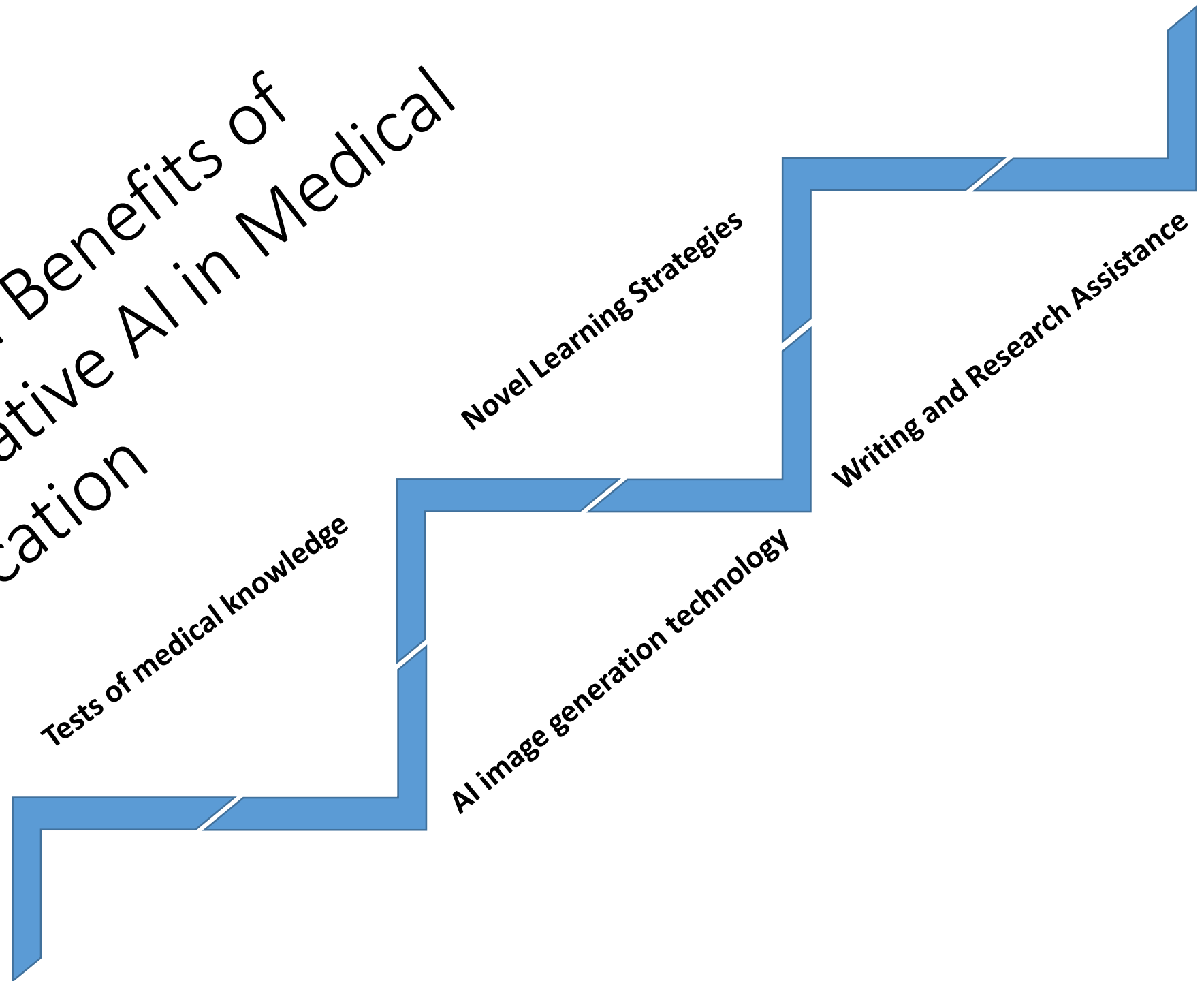
# From Elite to Mass Higher Education

- In 1946, 8 Australian universities teaching about 26,000 students.
- In 2003, 37 Australian universities teaching about 888,000 students.

# From Elite to Mass Higher Education

- In 1978, 232 Iranian universities teaching about 175,600 students.
- In 2020, 2724 Iranian universities teaching about 3,600,000 students.

# Potential Benefits of Generative AI in Medical Education



# Potential Benefits of Generative AI in Medical Education

- **Tests of medical knowledge:** These examinations ranged from general medical knowledge tests such as the United States Medical Licensing Exam to specialized examinations in fields like cardiology, neurology, and ophthalmology
- **Novel Learning Strategies:** The development of personalized learning plans and learning materials. Webb discussed the potential for generative AI to enhance communication skills for emergency medicine physicians, particularly for delivering difficult news.

# Potential Benefits of Generative AI in Medical Education

- **AI image generation technology:** Case-based learning in plastic surgery, for which AI-produced photographs of conditions like skin tumors were used.
- **Writing and Research Assistance:** AI could assist non-native English speakers with improving their writing proficiency as well as provide more comprehensive translation of foreign language content.

# Potential Limitations of Generative AI in Medical Education

**Academic Integrity Concerns**

**Accuracy and Dependability**

**Potential Detriments to  
Learning  
From Generative AI**



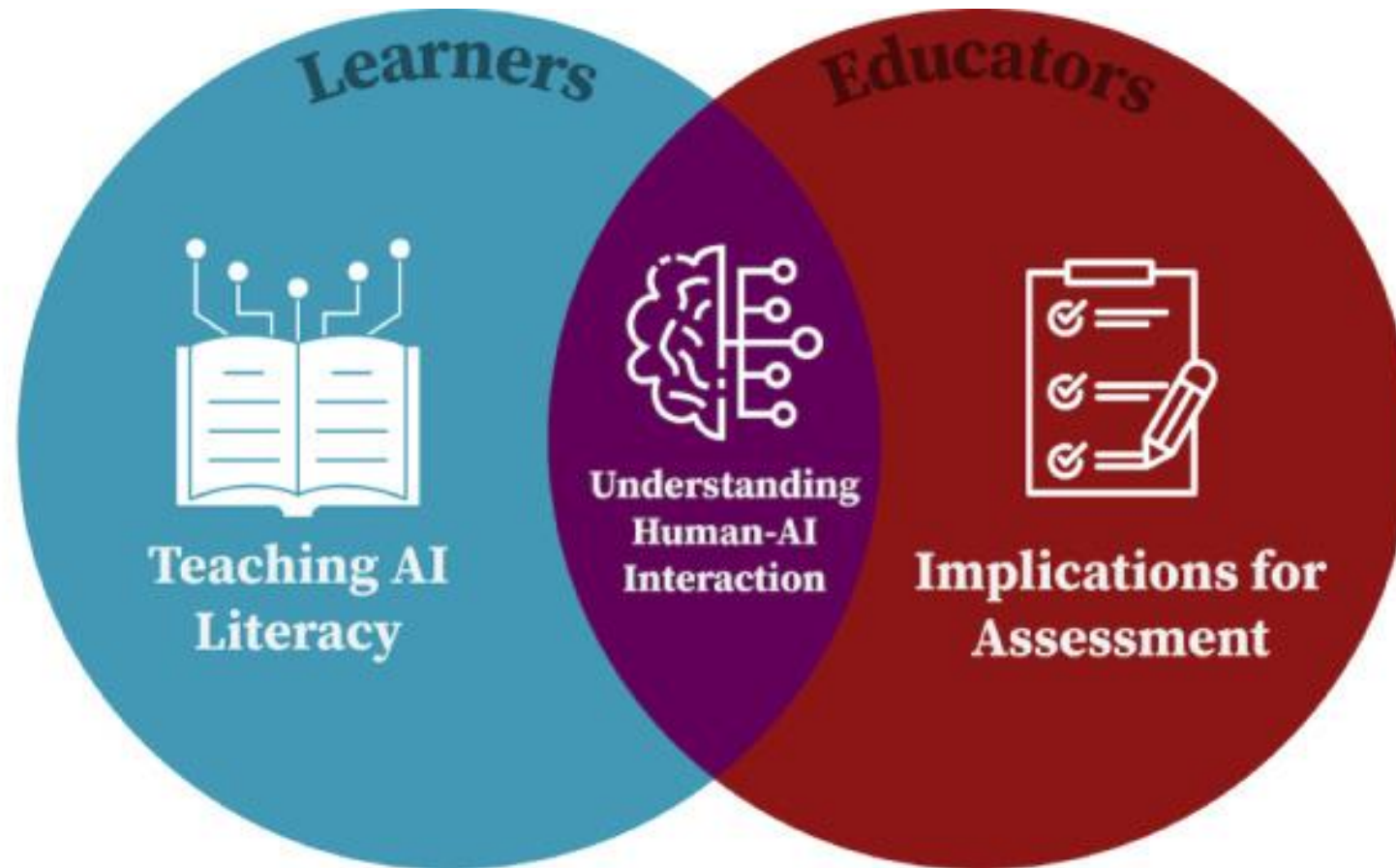
# Potential Limitations of Generative AI in Medical Education

- **Academic Integrity Concerns:** Generative AI could be used to dishonestly improve performance on examinations or assessments, misrepresent AI-generated text as written by a human, or circumvent traditional learning exercises designed for skill development.
- **Accuracy and Dependability:** The propensity of these systems to generate and propagate misinformation is a notable risk. Despite the remarkable performance of these models on standardized tests, they still commit significant errors, and their performance is often on par with that of novice learners.

# Potential Limitations of Generative AI in Medical Education

- **Potential Detriments to Learning From Generative AI:** An overdependence on this technology could potentially curtail learners' capacities for critical thinking and intricate problem-solving.

- Furthermore, an overemphasis on AI-based learning opportunities could diminish human interaction and engagement, which are fundamental to learning and honing patient-interaction skills.



**Learners**



**Teaching AI  
Literacy**

**Educators**



**Understanding  
Human-AI  
Interaction**



**Implications for  
Assessment**



# Opportunities, Challenges, and Future Directions of Generative Artificial Intelligence in Medical Education: Scoping Review

- JMIR Med Educ. 2023; 9: e48785.
- Published online 2023 Oct 20. doi: 10.2196/48785
- Monitoring Editor: Kaushik Venkatesh and Maged N. Kamel Boulos
- Reviewed by Rohan Gupta, Kai Zhang, and Adrian Yeow
- Carl Preiksaitis, MD corresponding author#1 and Christian Rose, MD#1
- 1 Department of Emergency Medicine, Stanford University School of Medicine, Palo Alto, CA, United States
- Carl Preiksaitis, Department of Emergency Medicine, Stanford University School of Medicine, 900 Welch Road, Suite 350, Palo Alto, CA, 94304, United States, Phone: 1 650 723 6576, Email: ude.drofnats@sitiaskierpc.