

ChatGPT, a **conversational artificial intelligence model** based on the generative pre-trained transformer **GPT architecture**, has garnered widespread attention due to its user-friendly nature and diverse capabilities. This **technology** enables users of all backgrounds to effortlessly engage in human-like **conversations** and receive **coherent** and intelligible responses. Beyond casual interactions, ChatGPT offers compelling prospects for **scientific research**, facilitating **tasks** like **literature review** and content **summarization**, ultimately expediting and enhancing the **academic writing** process. Still, in the field of medicine and surgery, it has already shown its endless potential in many **tasks** (enhancing decision-making processes, aiding in **surgical planning** and **simulation**, providing real-time assistance during **surgery**, improving **postoperative care** and **rehabilitation**, contributing to **training**, **education**, **research**, and **development**). However, it is crucial to acknowledge the model's **limitations**, encompassing knowledge constraints and the potential for **erroneous responses**, as well as ethical and legal considerations ¹⁾.

¹⁾

Zangrossi P, Martini M, Guerrini F, DE Bonis P, Spena G. **Large language model**, AI and **scientific research**: why **ChatGPT** is only the beginning. J Neurosurg Sci. 2024 Jan 23. doi: 10.23736/S0390-5616.23.06171-4. Epub ahead of print. PMID: 38261307.

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