

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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