## Carpal Tunnel Surgery Information: Comparison of Al generated information with Google search for common patient questions

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INTRODUCTION: The integration of artificial intelligence (AI) in medicine is marking a significant shift in patient care and education. The emergence of machine learning (ML) tools and large language models (LLM) like ChatGPT and Google Bard have the potential to enhance patient knowledge and assist in decision-making processes. Our study focuses on the role of such AI tools in providing accurate and reliable information for patients exploring carpal tunnel surgery options. Specifically, we aim to compare the efficacy of ChatGPT and Google Bard against Google Web Search, the predominant search engine in the U.S., in delivering relevant and accurate information.

METHODS: We collected the top 10 questions and answers from Google's "People also ask" section, using "carpal tunnel release" as a search term, and conducted a similar query on ChatGPT using versions 3.5 and 4 (with WebChat GPT and KeyMate Al plugins), and Google Bard (Figure 1). Repetitive or irrelevant questions were excluded. Google Search and ChatGPT 4 versions provided sources while ChatGPT 3.5 and Google Bard do not. The sources were verified using the Health on the Net Foundation criteria. All responses were also examined for accuracy by two board-certified orthopedic hand surgeons blinded to the source of answers. They were graded on a scale as follows: 1 (incorrect), 2 (mixed correct and incorrect), 3 (correct but not comprehensive), 4 (comprehensive and correct). Ultimately, grading categorization for accuracy was divided into two groups: grades 1 and 2 as inaccurate, and grades 3 and 4 as accurate. Cohen's Kappa coefficients were used to determine interobserver reliability for the answer assessment.

RESULTS: Our study showed that AI tools delivered substantial knowledge of carpal tunnel release and were better than the traditional Google search (Table 1). Only one Google search answer was deemed accurate (10%) whereas, ChatGPT 3.5, ChatGPT 4 with Webchat, ChatGPT with KeyMate AI, and Google Bard were 70%, 70%, 100%, and 90% accurate respectively. As to comprehensiveness of answers, no Google search or Google Bard answers met that standard (grade 4), whereas 20% of ChatGPT 3.5, 20% of ChatGPT4 with Webchat, and 50% of ChatGPT with KeyMate AI were deemed comprehensive by both surgeons. The most common sources for Google search and both ChatGPT 4 versions were academic and non-profit websites. The interobserver reliability between the two evaluators resulted in a Cohen's kappa coefficient of 0.691, a standard error of 0.115, 95% confidence interval 0.465 to 0.916. This kappa value, falling between 0.61 and 0.80, indicates substantial agreement.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION: LLMs have promise as an information source for patients with more accurate information than a traditional Google search. However, reliability and comprehensiveness of answers need further validation. The tool's capability to provide trustworthy information must align with the objectives of both physicians and patients

before

widespread

usage.

1.5



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allows the median nerve to have more space to pass through the carpal tunnel.

Figure 1: Responses from all models for Question 1: "What happens during a carpal tunnel release?