uOttawa
Faculté de médecine
Faculty of Medicine

Département de médecine familiale
Department of Family Medicine

POLICY NAME	Family Medicine Resident Scholarly Project (FMRSP) - Use of AI
APPROVED BY	Resident Program Committee
DATE LAST REVIEWED	June 6 2024
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Purpose:

The purpose of this policy is to define the use of natural language processing (NLP), machine learning (ML), language learning modeling (LLM) and generative pre-trained transformers (GPT), and other artificial intelligence (AI) tools and software in the Family Medicine Resident Scholarly Projects (FMRSP).

Background[1]:

The integration of artificial intelligence (AI) and specific tools or techniques to access it, such as natural language processing (NLP), machine learning (ML) and generative pre-trained transformers (GPT) have the potential to transform primary care research and scholarly activities. As technology continues to advance, we encourage residents and faculty to explore how generative Artificial Intelligence ("generative AI") tools may create, analyze, and evaluate new concepts and ideas that inspire them to generate their own academic work.

In advance of this exploration, residents and faculty should recognize that some contemporary AI-generated content may be specifically designed to appear plausible and persuasive but:

- It is not a substitute for your own critical thinking and writing skills.
- Suggestions provided by generative AI tools (e.g., ChatGPT, Google Bard, Microsoft Bing, DALL-E, LaMDA, etc.) can be used as a source of inspiration and not as a replacement for your own ideas and writing.
- It is important to carefully review and edit the text generated by AI tools and to ensure that all sources are properly cited – and are even real sources, given that generative AI may create its own sources, leading to disinformation.

Policy:

The following principles are applied:

Accountability: The submitted written project must represent the resident's own authorship work - it is not acceptable to farm out the writing of the project to a third party or use AI tools. Authorship carries with it accountability and responsibility for the work. AI tools and software cannot be held responsible and accountable.

Transparency: The use of AI tools in the resident's FMRSP project is permitted to create, analyze, and evaluate new concepts and ideas that serve as inspiration from which the resident creates his/her own academic work. Its use must be described in the Methods section of the paper and must provide the prompt(s) or script(s) used as well as any portion of the relevant text that was generated in response with appropriate citations and references. [How to cite and create a reference to ChatGPT and other AI, LLM tools and software: APA Style]

Integrity and Professionalism: The acquisition of academic work in whole or in part from any source (from textbooks and journal articles to web resources to generative AI to third parties such as ghost writers) and the subsequent presentation of those materials as the resident's own work (whether that material is paraphrased or copied in verbatim or near-verbatim form) constitutes an academic integrity violation. [University of Ottawa – Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Academic Integrity: frequently asked questions]

Reminder:

- Do not input sensitive (personal, health, identifiable) data in AI Tools. Many OPEN AI user agreements stipulate that it is allowed to retain and use data that users input in the free version in order to improve their products.
- Respect copyright law. Texts generated by artificial intelligence (AI) language models use data from various sources, as a result, they may contain passages or ideas that bear similarity to existing works. It is good practice to always fact-check any statement and to search for the original source and cite them appropriately.

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[1] Source for *Background* section: AI Policy Template June 2023, University of Nevada, School of Medicine, modified and used with permission from Dr. Janet Corral, Associate Dean of Medical Education, September 10, 2023.