

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN THE MANAGEMENT OF UPPER GASTROINTESTINAL BLEEDING: A NEW DECISION-MAKING TOOL

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Poster

Oesophagus

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A retrospective study of 100 upper gastrointestinal bleeding cases found that ChatGPT and Google GEMINI showed weak agreement with gastroenterologist assessments for urgent endoscopy triage, demonstrating current AI tools are not yet effective for emergency triage.

KEY POINTS

- ChatGPT and Google GEMINI recommended urgent endoscopy in 48% and 49% of cases respectively, showing only moderate agreement with each other ($\kappa = 0.540$)
- Both AI models demonstrated weak agreement with the gastroenterologist's Glasgow-Blatchford Score-based assessment ($\kappa = 0.222$ for ChatGPT, $\kappa = 0.231$ for Google GEMINI)
- The study included 100 patients with median age 63 years, of whom 73% had comorbidities and 78% presented with melena, with average Glasgow-Blatchford Score of 7.07
- The authors conclude that publicly available AI models cannot effectively triage upper gastrointestinal bleeding patients in emergency settings, though domain-specific training might improve performance
- This material is relevant for emergency physicians and gastroenterologists considering AI-assisted clinical decision support tools for upper gastrointestinal bleeding triage

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