



NWM2025

JOHANNESBURG, SOUTH AFRICA • 3-7 NOVEMBER 2025

Tuesday, 4 November 2025

Session 2

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Workshop: Work Smarter, Not Harder: Practical AI for Everyday Healthcare in Low-Resource Settings

Ms. Nkosibonile Nkambule





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Work Smarter, Not Harder: Practical AI for Everyday Healthcare in Low-Resource Settings

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Agenda [90 mins]

- ❖ **Introduction & Objectives - 10 mins**
- ❖ **Practical Uses with AI Platforms - 45 mins**
- ❖ **Ethics & Responsible AI Use - 30 mins**
- ❖ **Wrap-up & Closing - 5 mins**

Learning Objectives

By the end of this session, participants should be able to:

1. Create a task for an AI system and evaluate the AI response for accuracy and appropriateness.
2. Identify and differentiate at least three categories of AI tools relevant to healthcare, including generative AI (e.g. ChatGPT), administrative-support AI (e.g. Microsoft CoPilot), and educational support AI (e.g. Notebook LM) with a focus on practical application in clinical, educational, or administrative tasks.
3. Understand the drawbacks and ethical considerations associated with AI use.

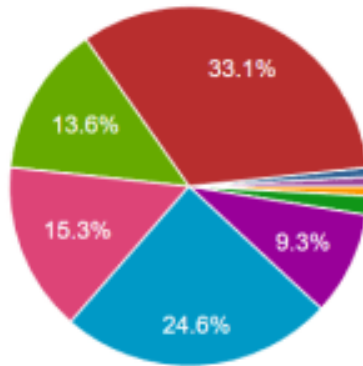
Pre Workshop Survey AI Usage Among the Network

Results

In which country do you currently work?

118 responses

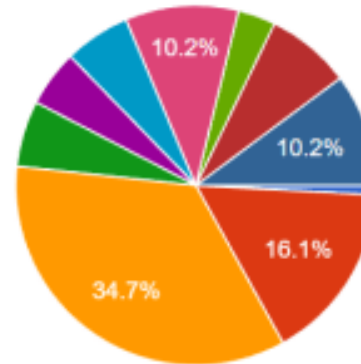
- Colombia
- Argentina
- Romania
- Botswana
- Lesotho
- Eswatini
- Uganda
- Tanzania
- Malawi
- Houston, Texas
- Guatemala



What is your primary professional role?

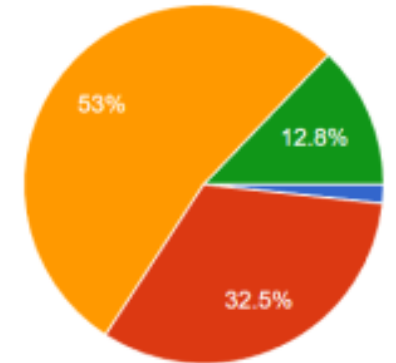
118 responses

- Pharmacist
- Nurse
- Physician
- Researcher
- Administration
- Lab Staff
- Data/M&E
- Social Worker
- Support Staff
- Other



How do you rate your overall knowledge of Artificial Intelligence?

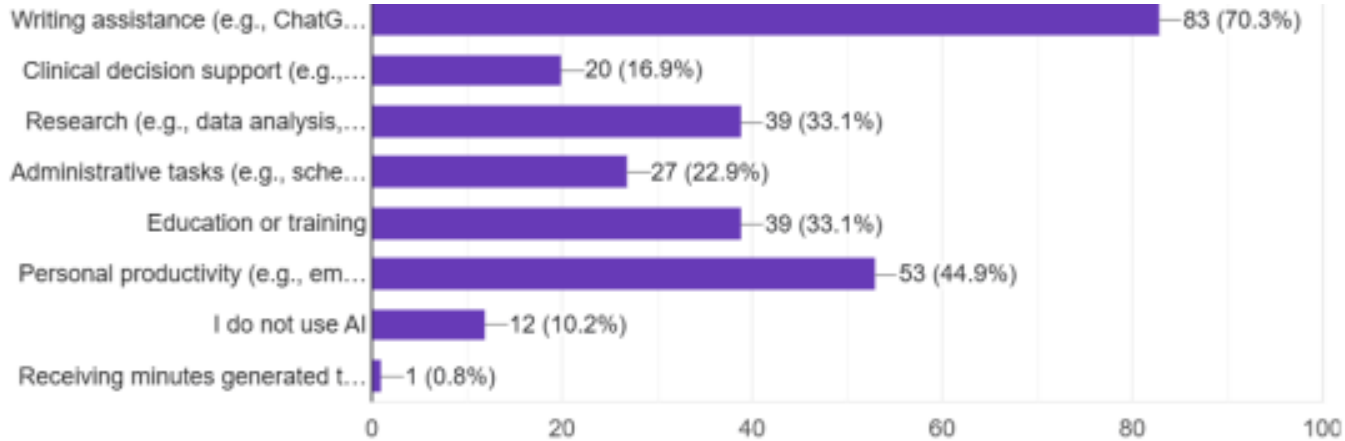
- None
- Basic (I've heard of AI but don't understand it well)
- Moderate (I understand AI concepts and examples)
- Advanced (I understand how AI works and can evaluate or apply it)



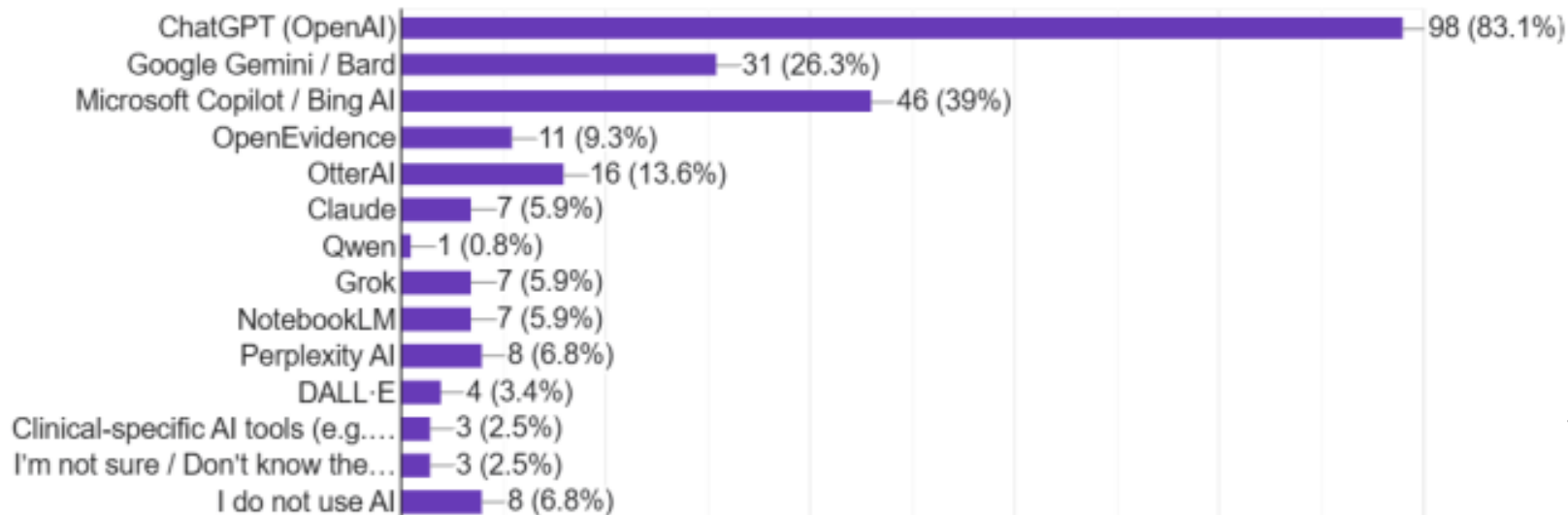
Pre Workshop Survey AI Usage Among the Network

Results

What do you use AI for?



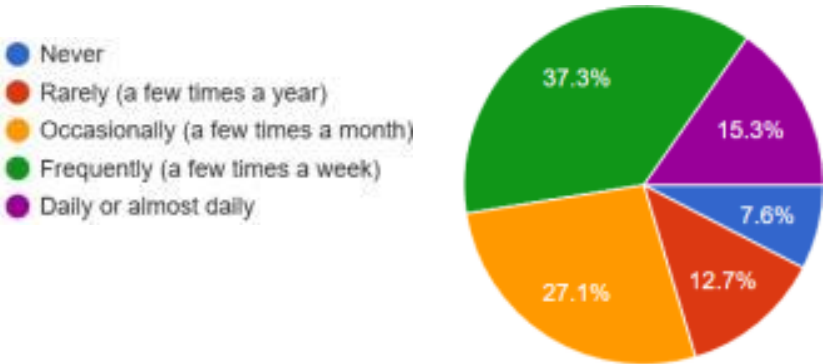
Which AI platforms or tools have you used?



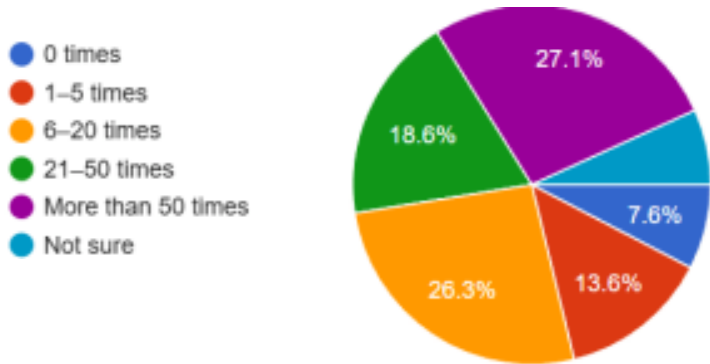
Pre Workshop Survey AI Usage Among the Network

Results

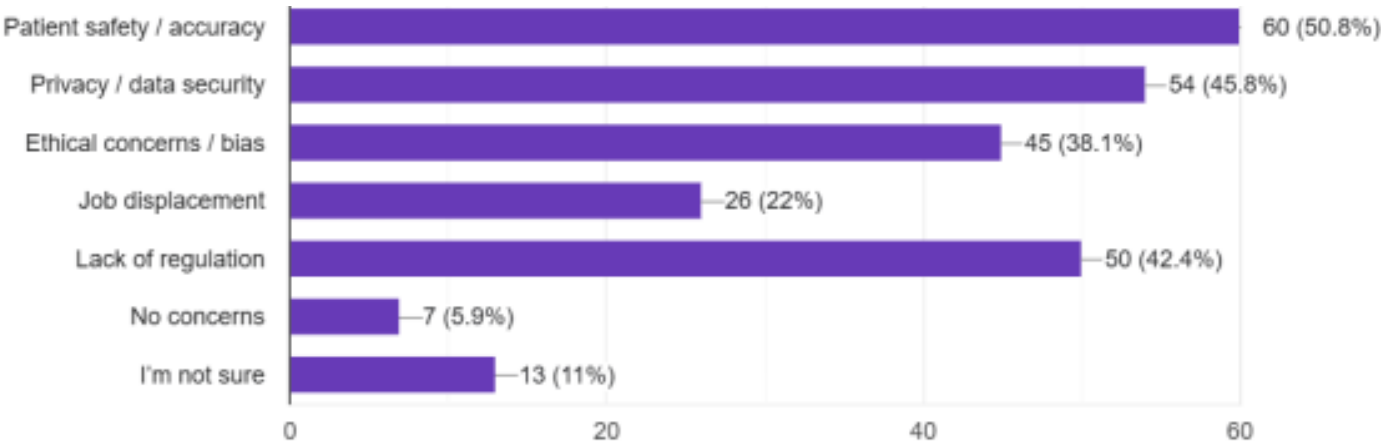
How often do you use AI tools (e.g., ChatGPT, clinical AI software, etc.)?



Approximately how many times have you used an AI tool in the past 6 months?



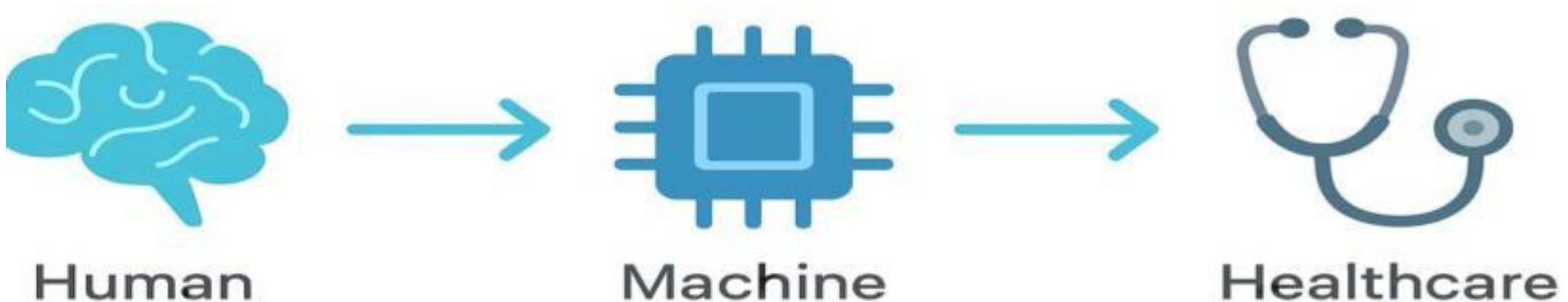
What concerns do you have about the use of AI in healthcare?



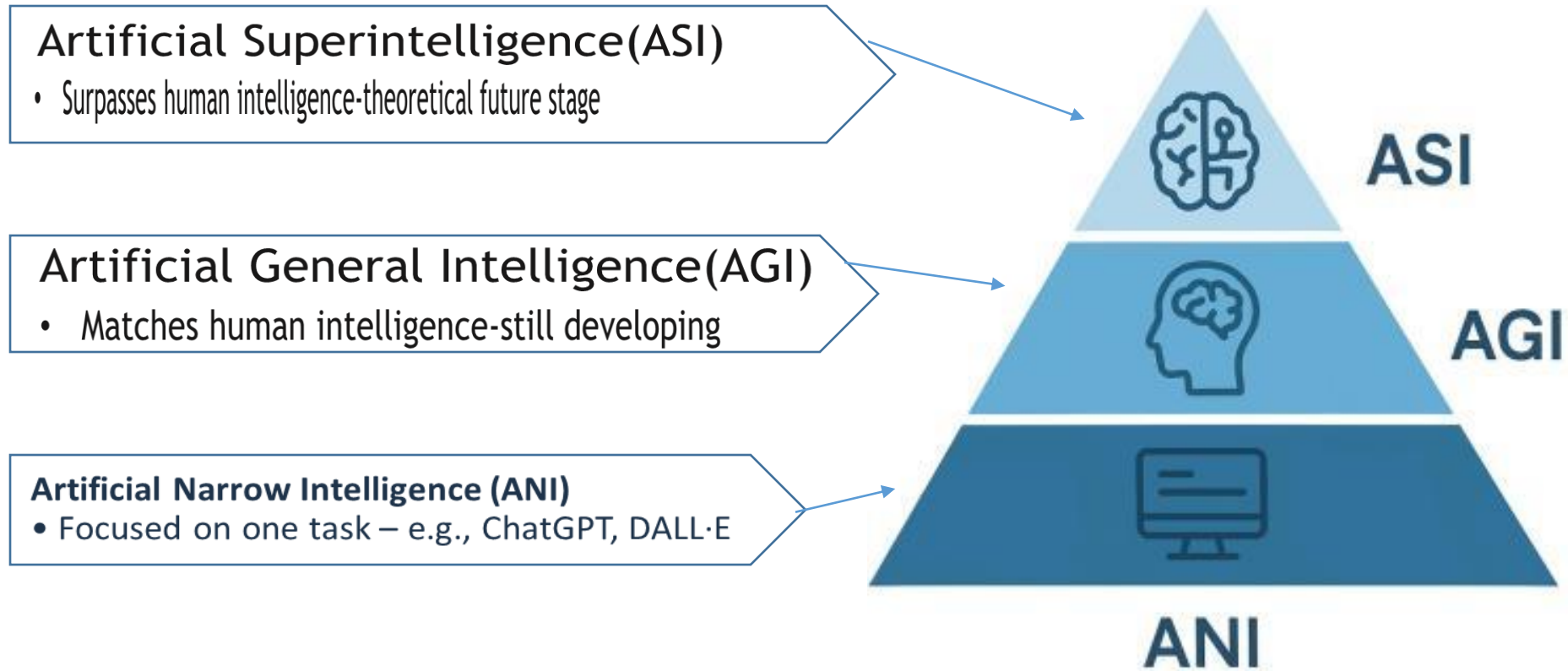
What is Artificial Intelligence (AI)?

❖ AI is the capability of a computer system to perform tasks that normally require human intelligence such as reasoning, learning, problem-solving and understanding language.

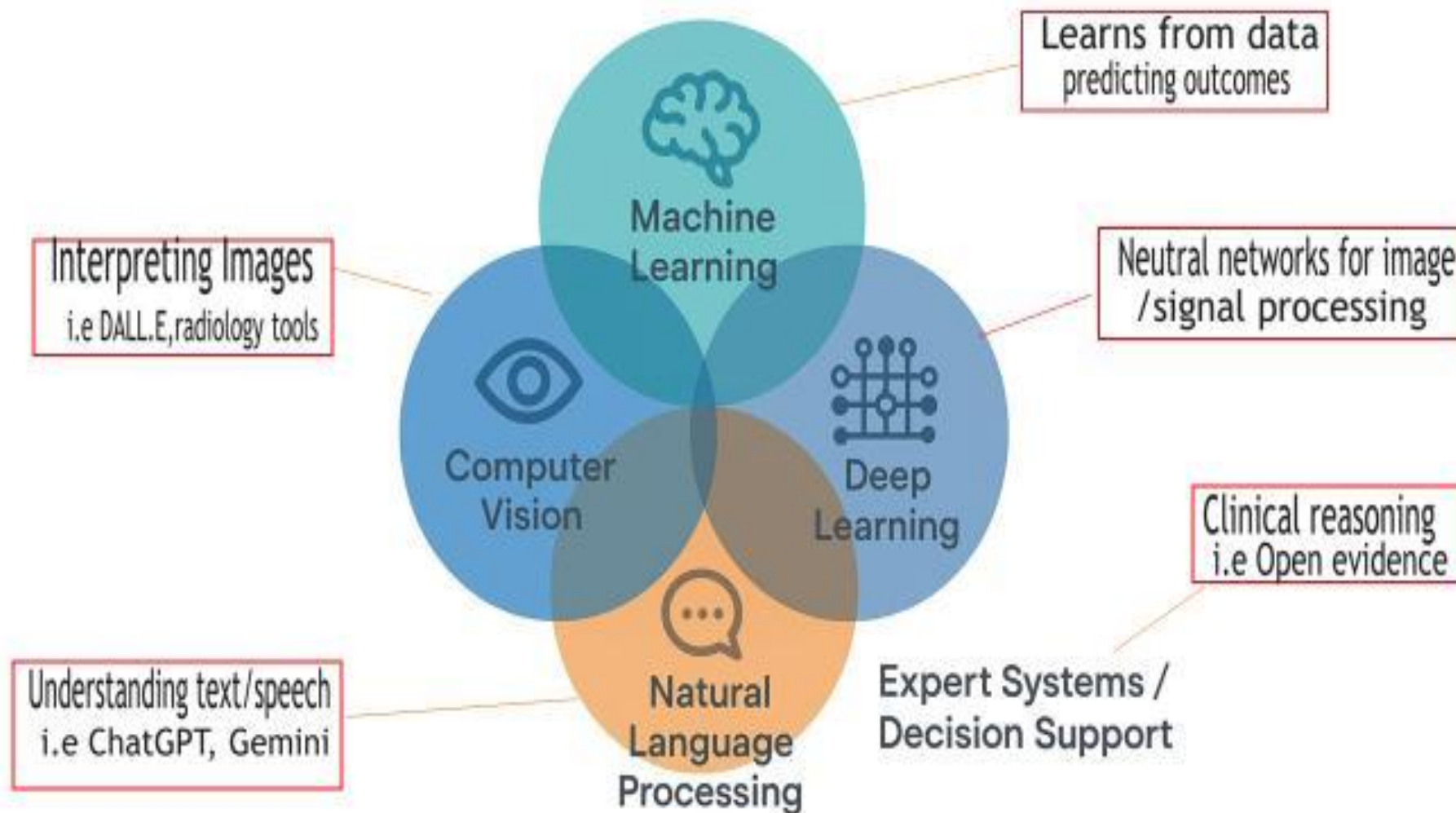
💡 AI connects human-like reasoning to data-driven tools to make healthcare smarter, faster and more effective.



Three Categories of AI



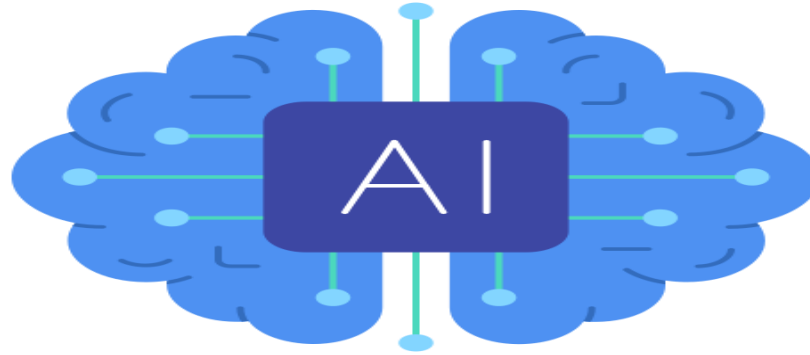
The Five Branches of AI



AI Tools We'll Explore Today



ChatGPT



NotebookLM

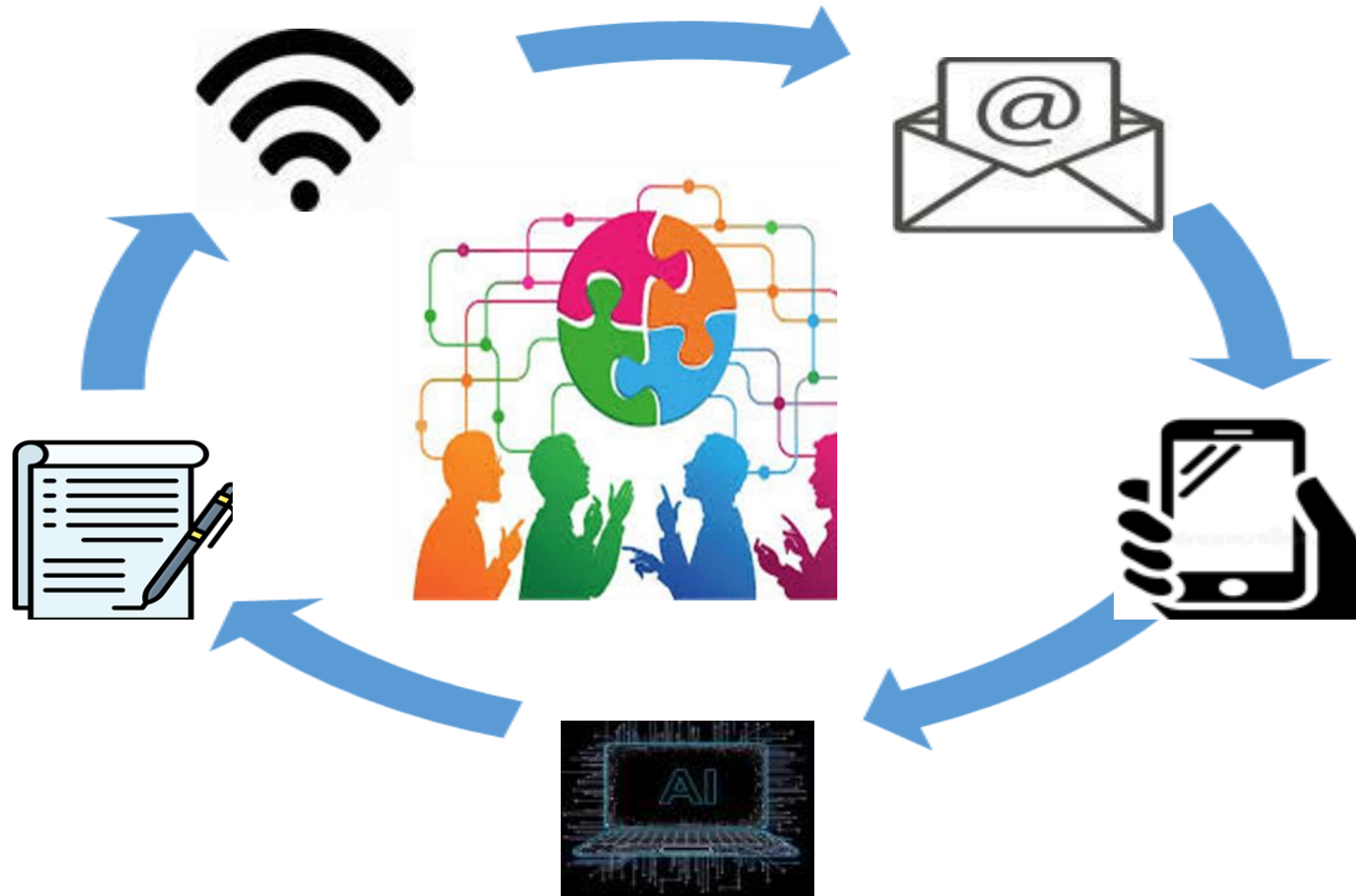


Copilot



Meetings AI

Group Discussions and Tools



Fun Facts, Insights, and Uses

ChatGPT – The AI That Talks Back!

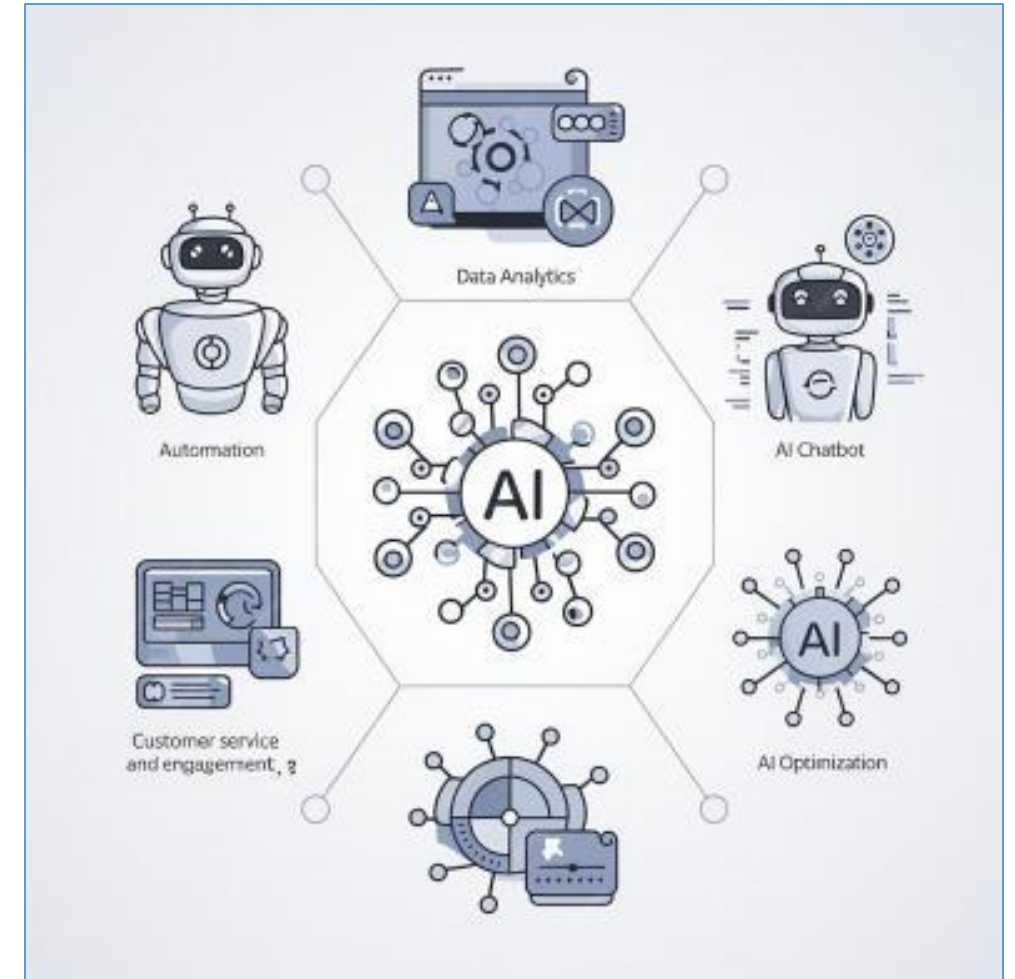


What is ChatGPT?

- ❖ ChatGPT is an AI language model created by OpenAI.
- ❖ It can understand and generate human-like text.

Fun Fact:

ChatGPT doesn't "think" like humans – it predicts words based on patterns in data that has been fed into it by the individual.



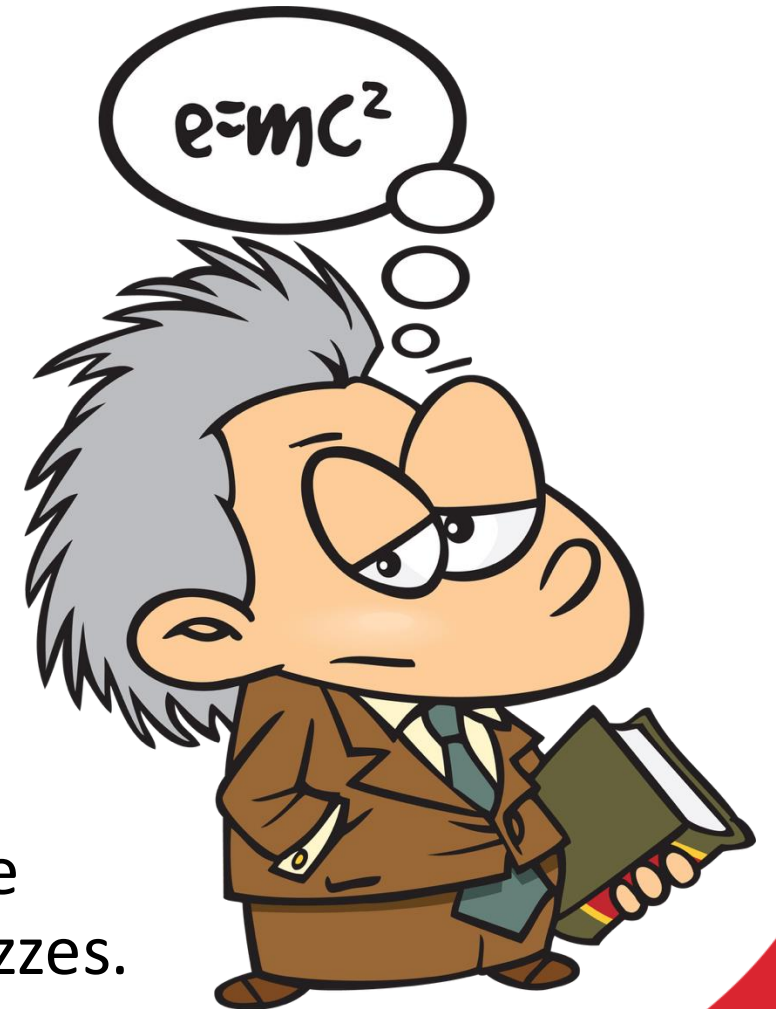
How Does ChatGPT Work?

- Built on a type of AI called *Transformer neural networks*.
- Trained on billions of words from books, websites, and articles.
- Learns patterns, context, and structure of language.
- Fun Fact: ChatGPT can generate reports, essays, or tables and graphics in seconds!



ChatGPT in Real Life

- Education: tutoring, summaries, explanations.
- Business: drafting emails, marketing content, automating workflows.
- Health & Research: summarizing studies, provide citations, generating ideas.
- Entertainment: interactive stories, assist with movie choices, music genre, write biblical quotes, and quizzes.



ChatGPT can enhance learning, communication, and research in healthcare when used responsibly.

However, ethical and safety principles must guide its use.



- **Confidentiality:** Never share identifiable patient data.
- **Clinical judgment:** AI supports but does not replace professional expertise.
- **Verification:** Always confirm information with trusted clinical sources.
- **Transparency:** Acknowledge AI use in reports or educational materials.
- **Bias awareness:** Review outputs critically and adapt to local contexts.
- **Safe use:** Suitable for education, communication drafts, and research support—but not for direct diagnosis or treatment decisions.
- **Governance:** Institutions should develop clear policies, train users, and ensure compliance with data protection laws.

❖ **Used ethically, ChatGPT can complement clinical practice, foster innovation, and improve health care provision without compromising patient safety or professional integrity.**

Fun Facts About ChatGPT

- ChatGPT can speak multiple languages, including Swahili!
- It has a built-in sense of humor – ask it to tell jokes.
- It doesn't have memory in normal chats but can simulate continuity.
- ChatGPT has been used in classrooms, offices, and even space-related research.



Practical Use Cases by Role



Doctors: Summarize notes, write patient education materials.



Nurses: Create health posters, shift handovers.



Researchers: Draft abstracts, summarize findings.



Non-Clinical Staff: Write memos, event plans, and policies.

Limitations in health care

- ✓ **Lack of clinical authority:** ChatGPT does not replace professional medical judgment or expertise. It cannot make diagnostic or treatment decisions.
- ✓ **Potential inaccuracies:** Responses may contain outdated, incomplete, or incorrect medical information if not verified against trusted sources and thus limiting its accuracy for individual cases.
- ✓ **Risk of bias:** AI-generated outputs may reflect biases present in training data, leading to culturally insensitive or inequitable recommendations.
- ✓ **Data privacy concerns:** Sharing identifiable patient data violates confidentiality and can lead to breaches of ethical and legal standards.
- ✓ **Lack of accountability:** AI tools have no moral or legal responsibility for errors; accountability rests solely with the healthcare professional.

The Future with ChatGPT

- ❖ More interactive, personalized, and multimodal (text, images, audio).
- ❖ Could assist in healthcare, education, and creative arts.
- ❖ Continuous improvement via feedback from users worldwide.
- ❖ Fun Fact: ChatGPT is now a steppingstone toward more advanced AI assistants that could one day be your daily AI buddy!

Hands-On Group Activity



Group 1 (Doctors): Summarize a TB case note.



Group 2 (Nurses): Draft patient adherence handout.



Group 3 (Researchers): Create a TB study abstract.



Group 4 (Admin): Write memo on confidentiality.

Scenario 1: Brainstorming and Planning

- You're developing a workshop, proposal, or health campaign and need creative ideas.
- Prompt Example 1.1: "Generate three interactive activities for a youth mental health workshop in Tanzania."
- Prompt Example 1.2: "Suggest 3 creative activities for caregivers of children with chronic illnesses to improve mental wellbeing during clinic waiting time."

Tips & Guidance:

- ✓ Include context (target group, location, topic).
- ✓ Ask ChatGPT to refine or expand ideas: "Give more examples suited for rural settings."
- ✓ Use it for structure and inspiration but validate all suggestions with local expertise.
- ✓ Combine ChatGPT ideas with your professional judgment for relevance and impact.

Scenario 2: Turning Field Notes into a Report

- ❖ Background: Maria, a program officer from the Ministry of Health, has just returned from a 3-day training for community health workers (CHWs) on adolescent health and nutrition.
- ❖ She has these rough notes in her notebook and needs a 2-paragraph report summary for her supervisor - professional, clear, and suitable for a donor update.
 - 35 CHWs trained (26F, 9M)
 - Main topics: Adolescent nutrition, early pregnancy prevention, counseling skills
 - Participants requested more job aids and refresher training every 6 months
 - District Health Officer (DHO) attended opening
 - Partners: Baylor Tanzania & MOH
 - Training evaluated as "very useful" by 92%
 - One session delayed due to power outage

Summary

- ChatGPT = AI that talks, writes, and creates.
- Fun, educational, and surprisingly creative!
- Always a tool to enhance human creativity, not replace it.
- Fun Fact: ChatGPT has inspired books, research papers, memes, and even artworks!





Microsoft Copilot Overview

The Office Assistant



Introduction to Microsoft Copilot

AI Integration in Office Apps

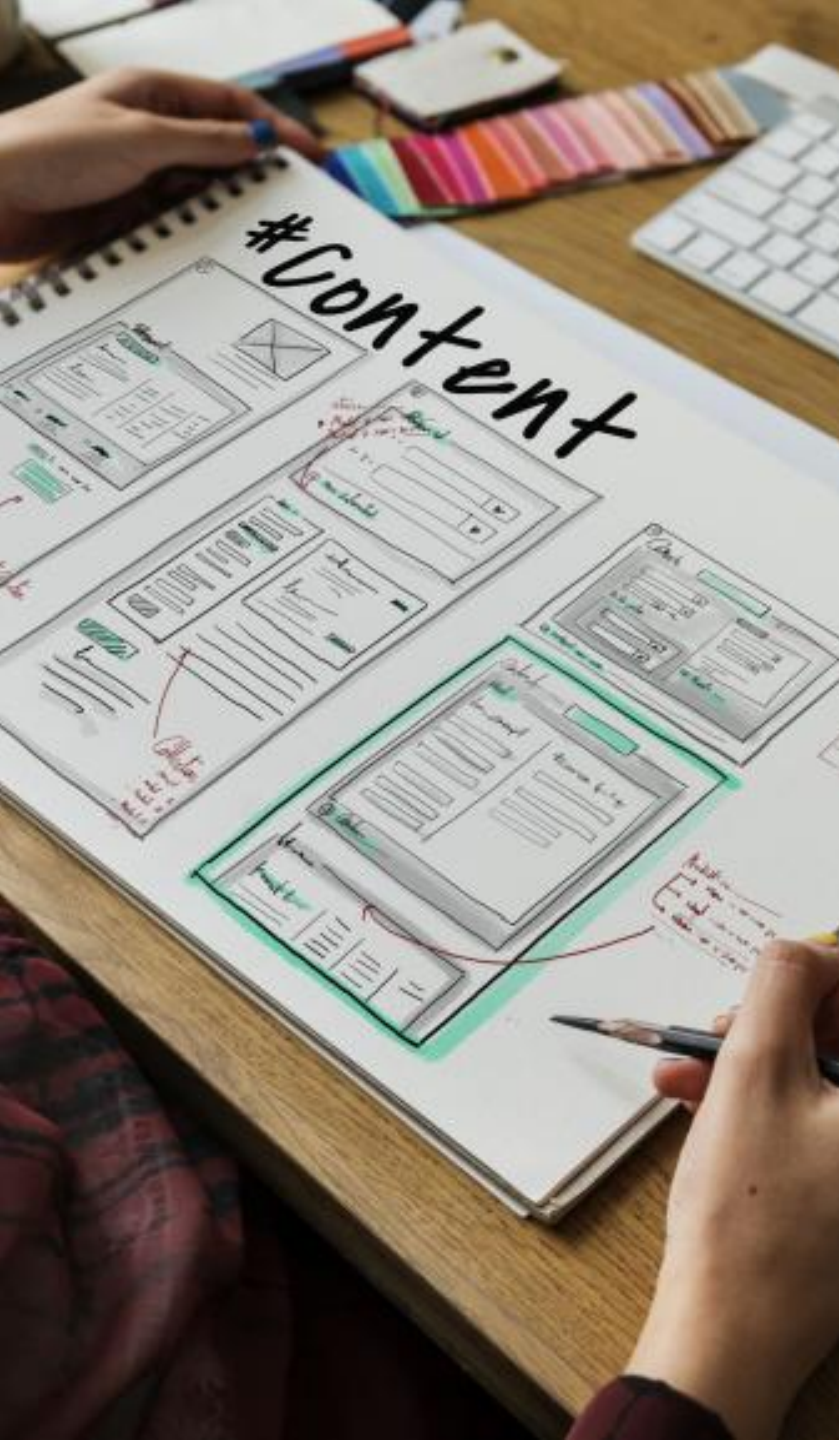
Copilot is available in Microsoft 365 apps (**Word, Excel, Outlook, PowerPoint**) to streamline everyday tasks without switching apps.

Enhanced Productivity

Copilot automates document writing, data analysis and email management.

Use Cases and Accessibility

Copilot supports scheduling, summarizing meetings, and creating reports.



Copilot in Outlook, Word, PowerPoint, Excel

Outlook Assistance

Copilot drafts emails, summarizes email threads, translates messages, and improves tone and grammar in Outlook.

Excel Data Analysis

In Excel, Copilot analyzes data trends, creates charts, automates formatting, and generates formulas.

PowerPoint Presentation Creation

Generates presentations, adds visuals and speaker notes, and creates slides from transcripts or documents in PowerPoint.

Word Document Drafting

In Word, It drafts documents, summarizes meeting notes, and enhances clarity and professionalism.

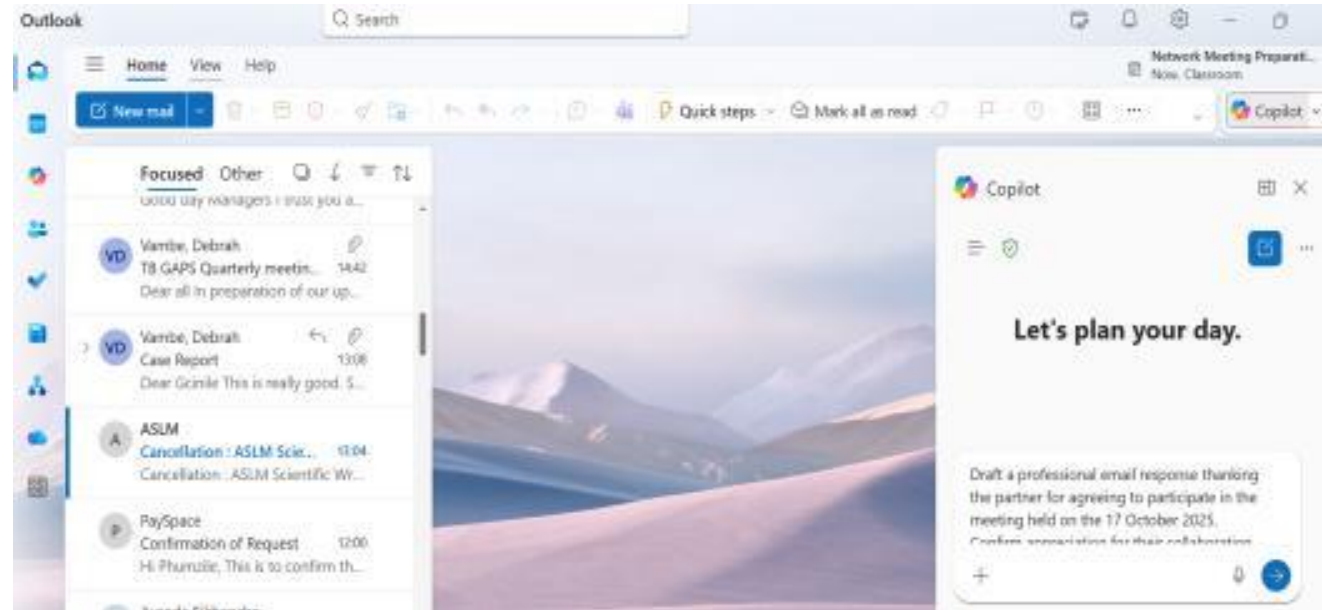


Activity: Prompts

Outlook Assistance

Email Draft:

Draft a professional email response thanking the MOH directorate for agreeing to participate in the meeting held on the 17 October 2025. Confirm appreciation for their collaboration, propose a date for our next meeting (Thursday 14 November 2025), and outline key discussion points for that session.



Subject: Appreciation for Participation and Proposal for Next Meeting

Dear MOH Representative,

On behalf of our team, I would like to extend our sincere thanks to the Ministry of Health for participating in the meeting held on 17 October 2025. We greatly appreciate your time, insights, and continued collaboration in advancing our shared objectives.

To build on the progress made, we propose scheduling our next meeting on **Thursday, 14 November 2025**. Kindly confirm if this date is convenient or suggest an alternative that works best for your team.

For the upcoming session, we suggest focusing on the following key discussion points:

1. **Review of outcomes and action items from the previous meeting**
2. **Updates on ongoing collaborative initiatives**
3. **Identification of priority areas for joint planning**
4. **Strategies for strengthening coordination and implementation**

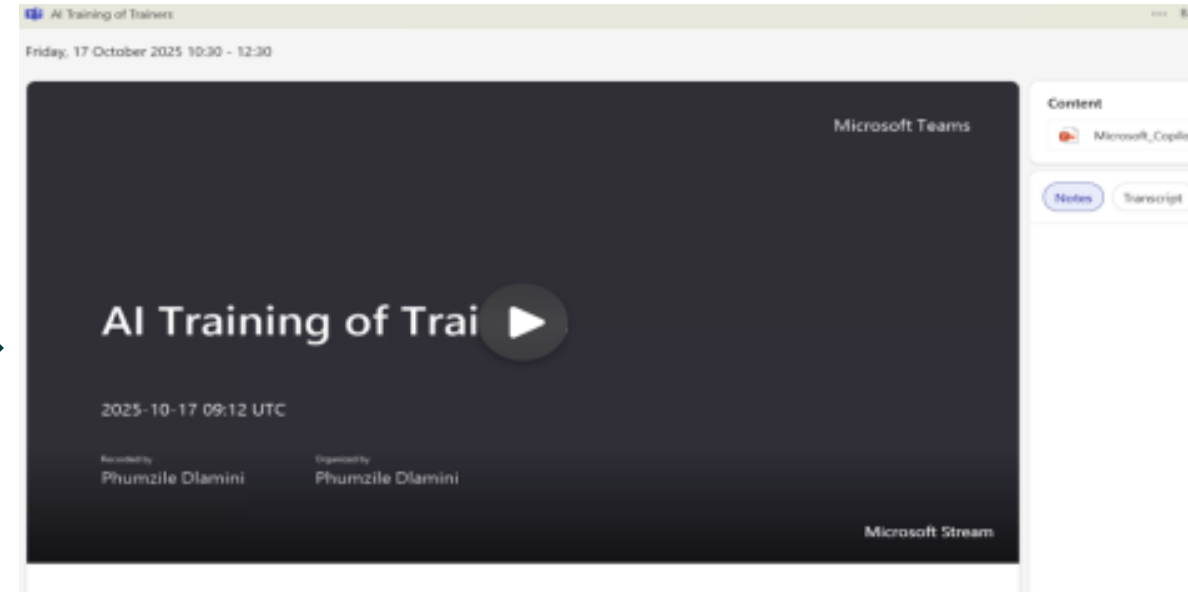
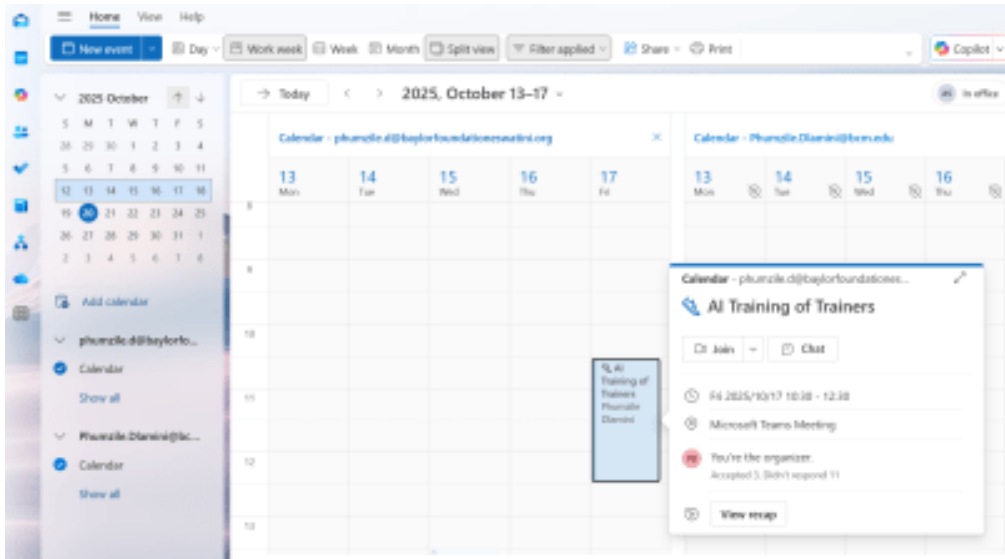
We look forward to your feedback and confirmation. Thank you once again for your continued partnership and commitment to improving health outcomes.

Warm regards,
Phumzile Dlamini



Microsoft Teams Meeting Process and Copilot Integration

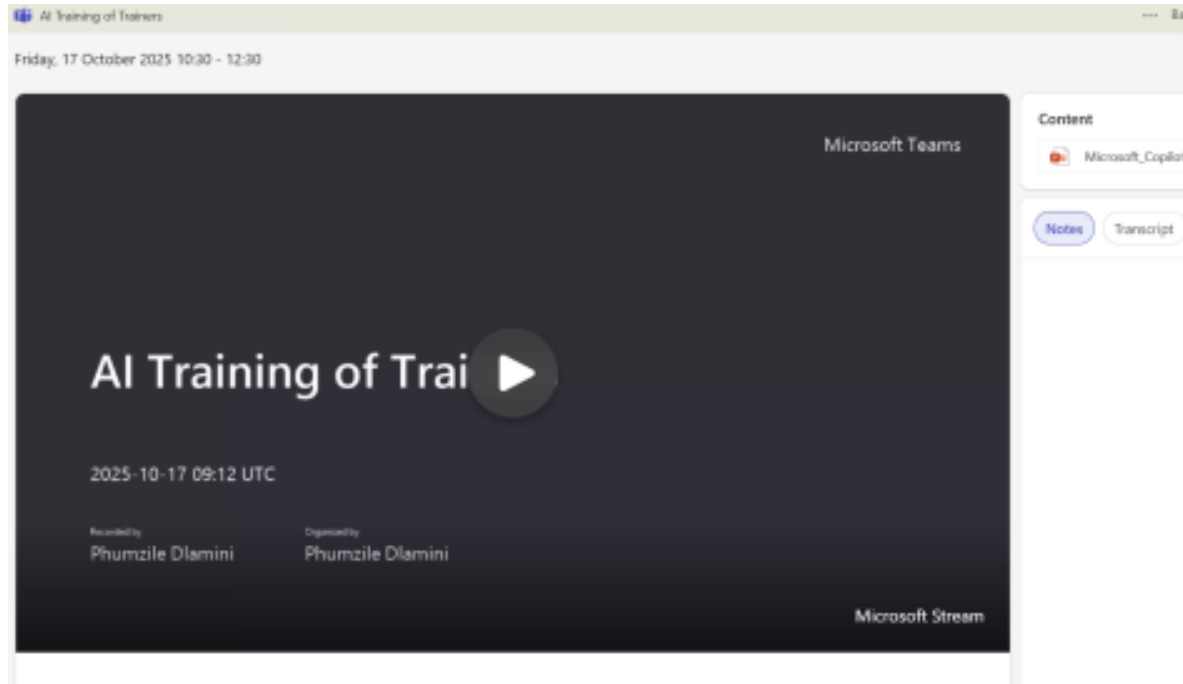
1. Create a meeting (agenda, time, date, attendees)-Teams
2. Start meeting **Enable Recording and Transcription** – preferred language
3. End of meeting- Stop Recording and Transcription
4. Calendar teams, left click on the scheduled meeting



5. Click View Recap next to access the recording

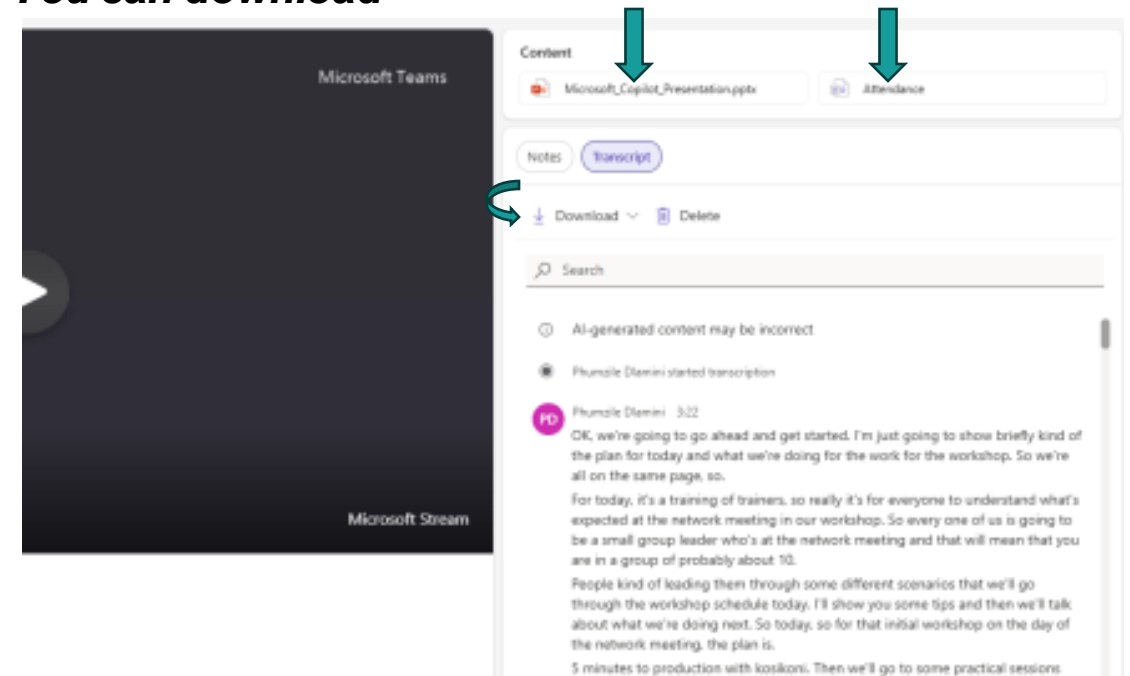
Microsoft Teams Meeting Process and Copilot Integration

To access the recording: download it in One drive / SharePoint



NB: You can access the presentation and download the attendance list.

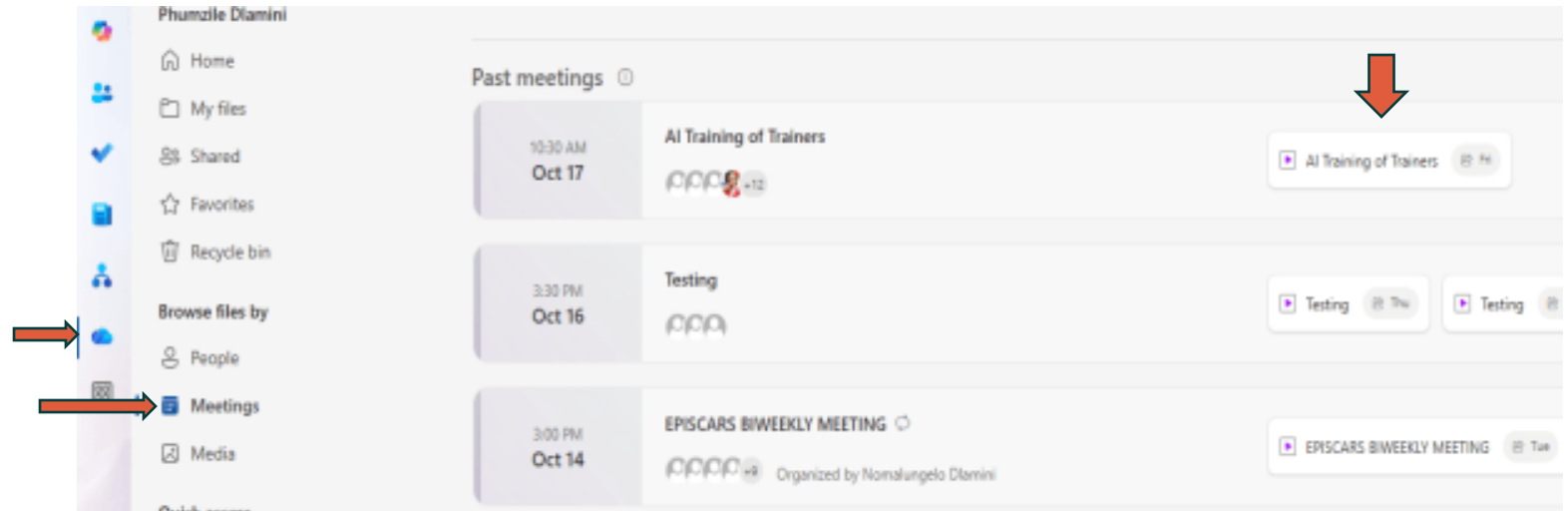
You can download



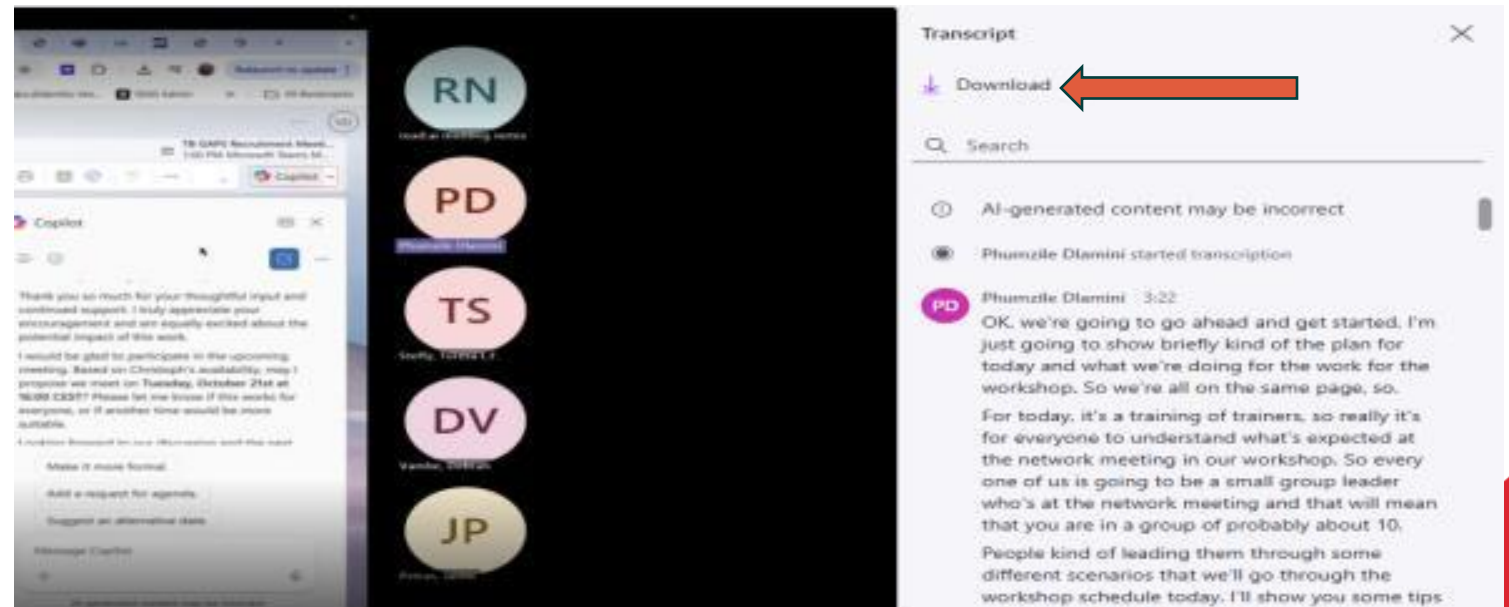
OR

To access recording

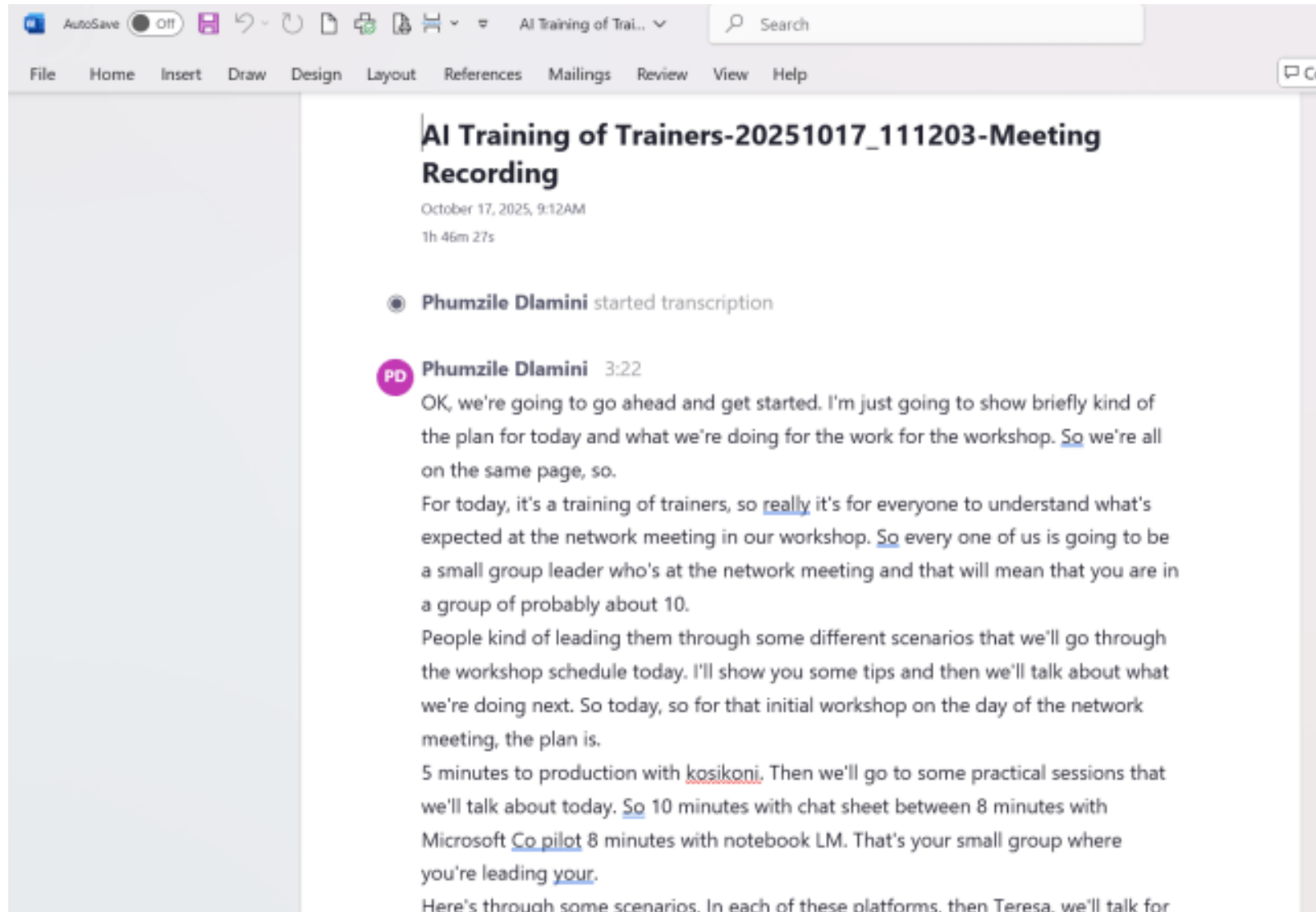
- Go to Onedrive
- Meetings
- Click on your recording



- It will take you to log in in Microsoft..., then you can download the recording: as .docx or .vtt

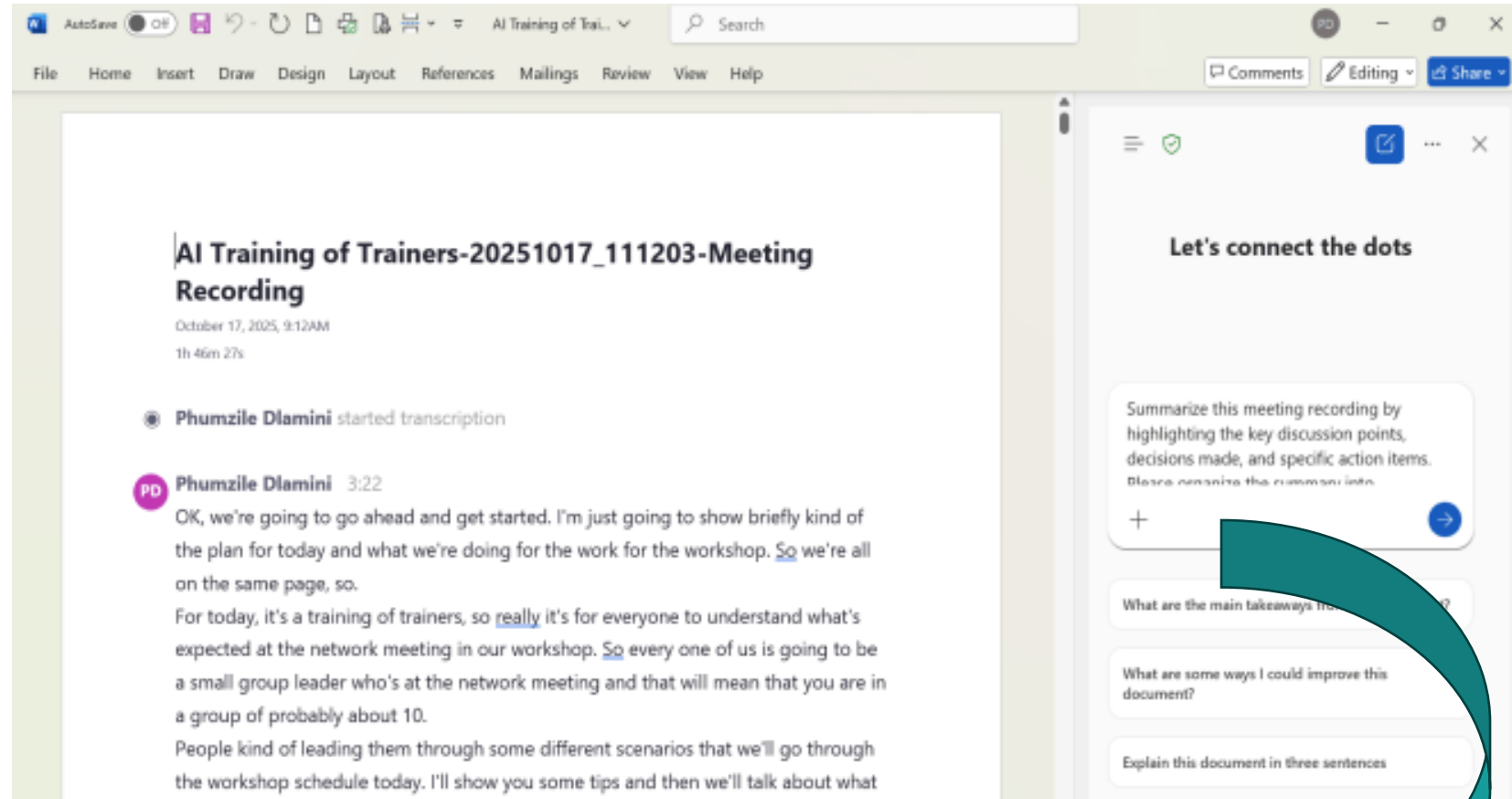


Downloaded Recording in Word Doc



Word Document: Meeting Minutes Summary

- Upload document (word doc) to copilot for summarization of meeting minutes
- **Prompt:** Summarize this meeting recording by highlighting the key discussion points, decisions made, and specific action items. Please organize the summary into sections: Key Points, Decisions, and Action Items (with responsible persons and timelines if mentioned). Summarize the output into 2 slides
- Copy response and Edit Accordingly



The screenshot shows a Microsoft Word document titled "AI Training of Trainers-20251017_111203-Meeting Recording" with a timestamp of "October 17, 2025, 9:12AM" and a duration of "1h 46m 27s". The document content includes a transcription start by "Phumzile Dlamini" and a transcript snippet where Phumzile Dlamini (3:22) says: "OK, we're going to go ahead and get started. I'm just going to show briefly kind of the plan for today and what we're doing for the work for the workshop. So we're all on the same page, so. For today, it's a training of trainers, so really it's for everyone to understand what's expected at the network meeting in our workshop. So every one of us is going to be a small group leader who's at the network meeting and that will mean that you are in a group of probably about 10. People kind of leading them through some different scenarios that we'll go through the workshop schedule today. I'll show you some tips and then we'll talk about what".

The Copilot sidebar on the right is titled "Let's connect the dots" and contains a prompt: "Summarize this meeting recording by highlighting the key discussion points, decisions made, and specific action items. Please organize the summary into 2 slides". Below the prompt are three suggested questions: "What are the main takeaways from this document?", "What are some ways I could improve this document?", and "Explain this document in three sentences". A large teal arrow points from the Copilot sidebar towards the bottom right corner of the image.

Output: PowerPoint

AI Training of Trainers - Summary (Slide 1)

-  Workshop Purpose & Structure
 - Train facilitators for small group sessions at network meeting
 - Emphasis on informal, supportive facilitation
-  AI Tools Covered
 - Microsoft Copilot (Word, Excel, PowerPoint, Outlook)
 - ChatGPT (Free version)
 - Notebook LM (Google-based tool)
-  Scenarios for Group Practice
 - Drafting emails, creating agendas, summarizing recordings
 - Uploading documents to generate summaries and flashcards
 - Using Excel to visualize health data

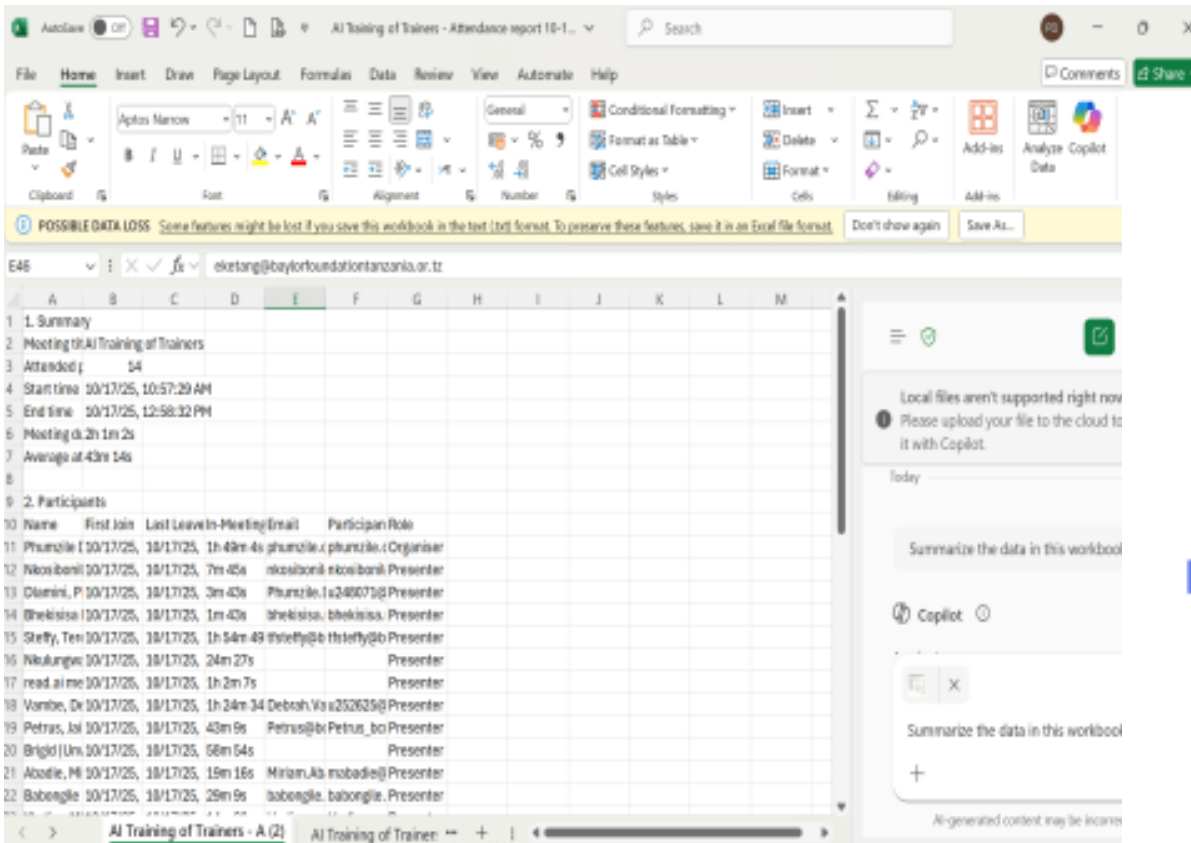


AI Training of Trainers - Summary (Slide 2)

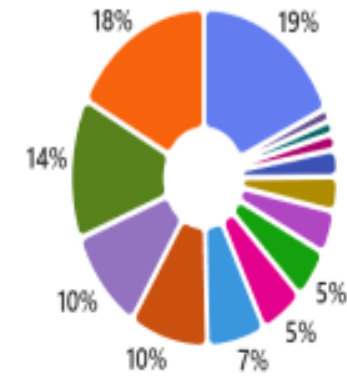
-  Logistics & Access
 - Access to Microsoft 365, Gmail, and ChatGPT required
 - Welcome package includes setup instructions and prompts
-  Challenges & Considerations
 - Microsoft 365 licenses may be unavailable at some sites
 - QR codes may not work on laptops; use links or handouts
 - Human oversight needed for AI-generated content
-  Next Steps
 - Prepare facilitators for efficient guidance
 - Ensure IT support and access readiness



Excel Data Analysis



Prompt: Show pie chart of attendance and contribution



- Steffy, Teresa L.F. (External)
- Phumzile Dlamini
- Vambe, Debrah (External)
- read.ai meeting notes (Unverified)
- Brigid (Unverified)
- Petrus, Jaime (Guest)
- Eunice W. M. Ketang'enyi (External)
- Babongile Nkala
- Nkulungwane Mthethwa
- Abadie, Miriam (External)
- Kholiwe Mbhamali
- Nkosibonile Nkambule
- Dlamini, Phumzile Lucia (External)
- Bhekisisa Mavimbela

Harnessing NotebookLM: A Productivity Partner in Healthcare

Dr Debrah Vambe and Dr. Brigid O'Brien

What is NotebookLM

- NotebookLM is a Generative AI tool developed by Google for research and healthcare professionals.
- Core Function: NotebookLM is a **specialized literature synthesis tool** that focuses on generating structured reviews, identifying key insights, and creating summaries from **uploaded documents**.

Relevance to Healthcare:

- Supports research and evidence synthesis.
- Aids in education and patient communication.
- Saves time on documentation and administrative work.
- It offers features like Source Verification, Mind Maps, and Podcast Generation.
- NotebookLM requires source documents (e.g., PDF, TXT, Markdown) to function and provides source-grounded answers with citations.

Exploring Notebook LM Example 1

Prepare for journal club by
making a podcast on
Notebook LM.





notebooklm.google.com



Artificial Intell... NotebookLM SAE Form - B... Projects - Ca... Simple SWD... ChatGPT Sign out Sign in to you... TB GAPS | RE... How do you t...

NotebookLM

Settings



8

All

My notebooks

Featured notebooks



Most recent

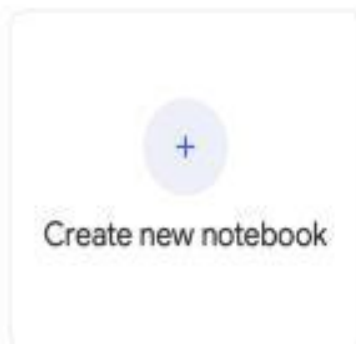
+ Create new

Featured notebooks

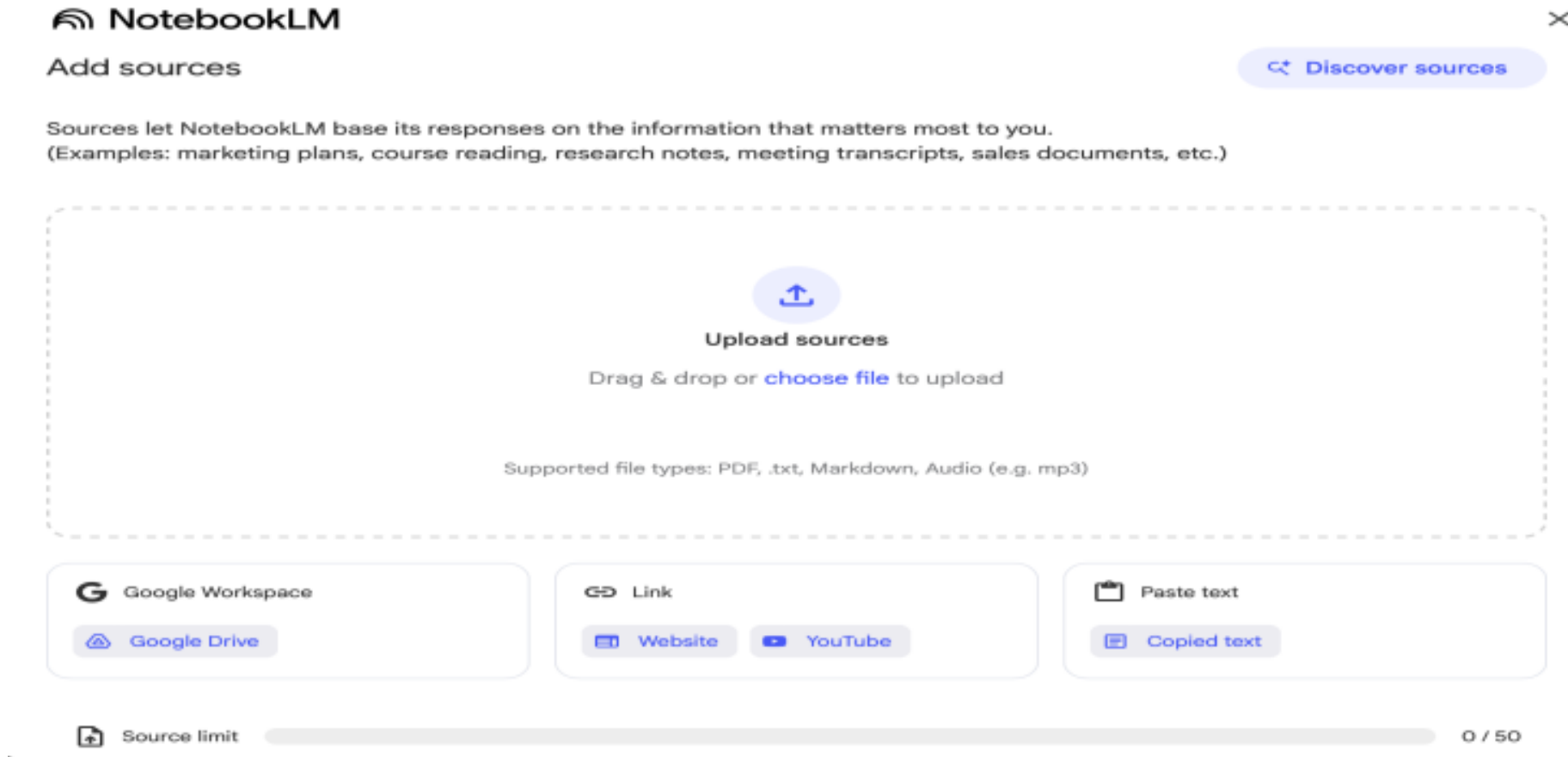


See all >

Recent notebooks



Exploring Notebook LM



Mind Map

26th Texas Children's Global Health Network Meeting



Interactive audio



Create report

Even suggest for you

Creating a Podcast

The screenshot displays the NotebookLM interface, which is organized into three main panels: Sources, Chat, and Studio.

Sources Panel: This panel on the left contains a '+ Add' button and a 'Discover' button. Below these, there is an 'Add source' button and a 'Select all sources' link. A source titled 'Journal of the International AIDS Socie...' is listed with a checkmark next to it.

Chat Panel: The central panel features a chat window with a blue robot icon. The title 'Artificial Intelligence for Global HIV Care' is displayed above the chat. Below the title, it indicates '1 source'. The chat content is a text excerpt from a systematic review, discussing the current state and emerging trends of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning (ML) applications in HIV care. The text mentions that the review analyzed forty-seven studies published between 2014 and 2024, grouping findings into four key areas: HIV testing, retention in care and virological response, clinical and immunological outcomes, and testing and treatment support. It notes that AI models significantly improve areas like diagnostic accuracy (outperforming human interpretation of rapid tests) and patient management, predicting clinic attendance and viral suppression with high accuracy. While showcasing the potential of AI to help achieve global HIV targets, the authors conclude that challenges such as data quality, ethical considerations, and integration into healthcare systems must be addressed for successful, scalable implementation, especially in resource-limited settings. At the bottom of the chat panel, there is a 'Save to note' button and a 'Start typing...' input field. Below the input field, a text prompt is visible: 'What is the demonstrated global impact of artificial intelligence across the HIV care domain?'. To the right of the input field, it says '1 source' with a right arrow icon.

Studio Panel: The right panel is the 'Studio' section, which contains a grid of interactive tools: 'Audio Overview', 'Video Overview', 'Mind Map', 'Reports', 'Flashcards', and 'Quiz'. Each tool has a corresponding icon and a pencil icon for editing. Below the grid, a message states: 'Studio output will be saved here. After adding sources, click to add Audio Overview, Study Guide, Mind Map, and more!'. At the bottom of the Studio panel, there is a prominent 'Add note' button.

At the very bottom of the interface, a small disclaimer reads: 'NotebookLM can be inaccurate; please double-check its responses.'

Exploring Notebook LM

Example 2 and 3



Use WHO Guidelines to create 10 pre-test questions with Notebook LM.

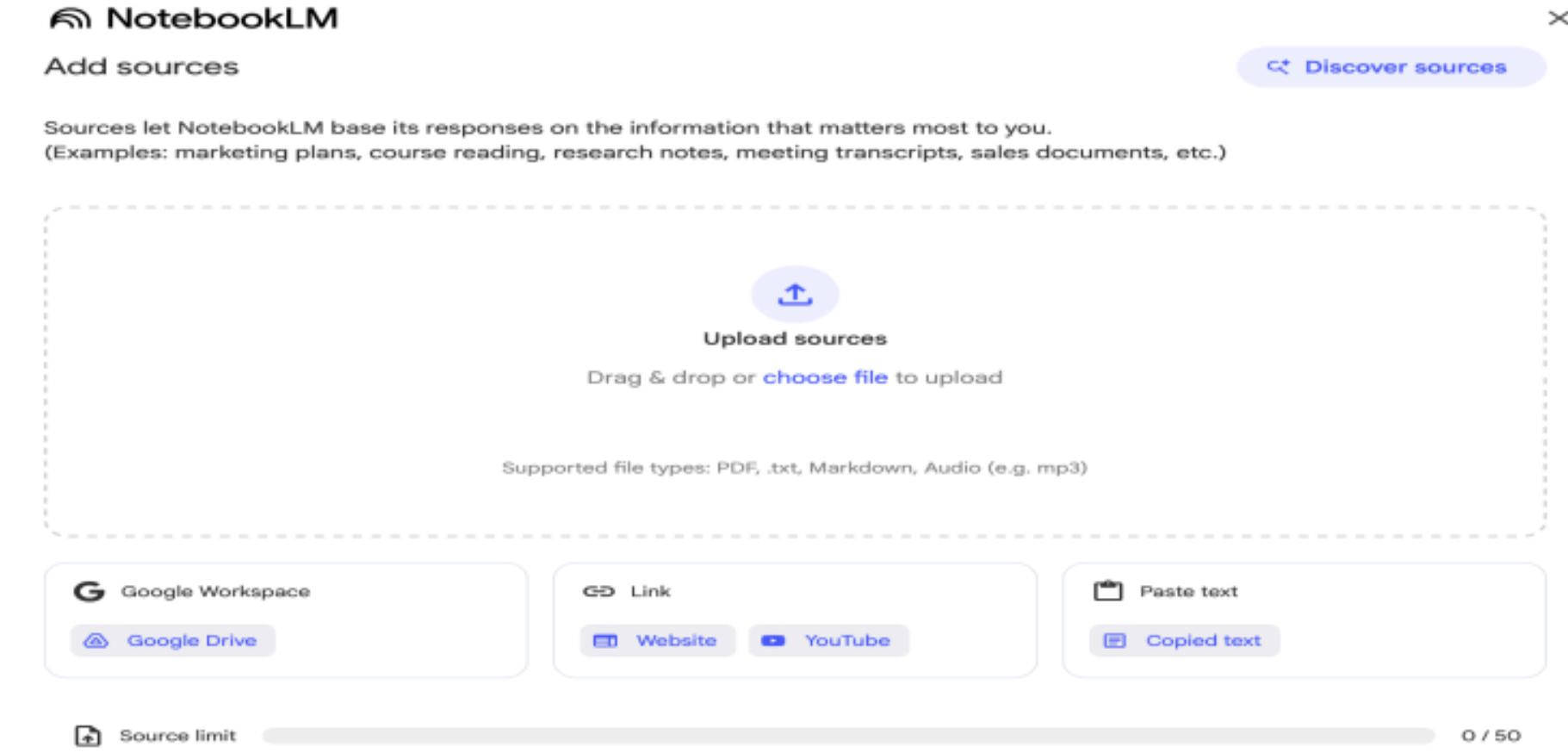
Use the WHO Guidelines to create flashcards with Notebook LM.

Exercise 2 and 3

The screenshot displays the 'Untitled notebook' application interface, which is divided into three main vertical panels: Sources, Chat, and Studio.

- Sources Panel (Left):** Features a header with a notebook icon and the text 'Untitled notebook'. Below this, there are two buttons: '+ Add' and 'Discover'. A section titled 'Select all sources' with a checkbox is present. A single source is listed: 'WHO HIV and STI Guidelines 202...' with a document icon.
- Chat Panel (Middle):** Also titled 'Untitled notebook', it shows a folder icon and the text '1 source'. Below this, there are three buttons: 'Video Overview', 'Audio Overview', and 'Mind Map'. At the bottom, there is a text input field labeled 'Start typing...' and a button labeled '0 sources' with a right arrow.
- Studio Panel (Right):** Titled 'Studio', it contains a grid of six buttons: 'Audio Overview', 'Video Overview', 'Mind Map', 'Reports', 'Flashcards', and 'Quiz'. Below this grid, there is a blue icon of a notepad and a message: 'Studio output will be saved here. After adding sources, click to add Audio Overview, Study Guide, Mind Map, and more!'. At the bottom right, there is a black button labeled 'Add note'.

Exploring Notebook LM



Mind Map



Interactive audio



Create report

Even suggest for you

Making Quiz Questions

The screenshot displays a web application interface for creating quiz questions from a source document. The interface is divided into three main panels: Sources, Chat, and Studio > App.

Sources Panel: Contains a list of sources. One source is selected: "WHO HIV and STI Guidelines 2025...".

Chat Panel: Displays the "Guidelines Overview 2025" document. The text reads: "The source provides an overview of the World Health Organization (WHO) recommendations updated in 2025 regarding testing, prevention, treatment, care, and service delivery for HIV and sexually transmitted infections (STIs), along with considerations for mpox. The document details new guidance, such as offering injectable lenacapavir for HIV pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) and integrating HIV services with care for noncommunicable diseases like diabetes and hypertension. Furthermore, it addresses the importance of sustaining essential services amid global funding shifts and outlines monitoring strategies, including the use of digital data tools, to assess the impact and implementation of these new guidelines. The recommendations emphasize simplifying care, expanding access, and promoting equity and better outcomes for vulnerable populations."

Studio > App Panel: Displays the "Guidelines Quiz" based on 1 source. The question is: "The guidelines suggest several strategies to improve the delivery of STI services. Which of the following is NOT one of those suggestions?". The options are:

- A. Task sharing, where trained practitioners and community health workers assist with services.
- B. Using digital health interventions to complement in-person care.
- C. Centralizing all STI screening and treatment in specialized facilities.

Navigation buttons include "Previous" and "Next". Feedback buttons are "Good content" and "Bad content".

Making Flashcards

The screenshot displays a web application interface for creating flashcards from a source document. The interface is divided into three main sections: Sources, Chat, and Studio > App.

Sources: This section on the left lists the source documents. It includes a "+ Add" button, a "Discover" button, and a "Select all sources" checkbox. A single source is listed: "WHO HIV and STI Guidelines 2025" with a checkmark.

Chat: The central section displays the content of the selected source. The title is "WHO HIV and STI Guidelines Overview 2025". Below the title, it indicates "1 source" and provides a summary of the document's content, mentioning WHO recommendations updated in 2025 regarding testing, prevention, treatment, care, and service delivery for HIV and sexually transmitted infections (STIs), along with considerations for mpox. The text also mentions new guidance on injectable lenacapavir for HIV pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) and integrating HIV services with care for noncommunicable diseases like diabetes and hypertension.

Studio > App: This section on the right shows the flashcard creation process. The title is "HIV Flashcards" and it indicates "Based on 1 source". A prompt asks the user to "Press 'Space' to flip, '←' / '→' to navigate". The flashcard content is displayed in a dark box with white text: "What new injectable drug is offered as a PrEP option in the 2025 WHO guidelines?". Below the flashcard, there is a "See answer" button. At the bottom of the Studio > App section, there are navigation controls (left and right arrows) and a progress indicator showing "1 / 50".

At the bottom of the Chat section, there is a text input field with the placeholder "Start typing..." and a "1 source" indicator. A button with a right arrow is also present. Below this, a text input field contains the question "What are the most significant updates in 2025 recommendations?" and a button with a right arrow.

At the bottom of the Studio > App section, there are two buttons: "Good content" and "Bad content".

Reflection and Integration



How can
NotebookLM
enhance your daily
workflow?



Which tasks could it
simplify or
optimize?



How can your team
maintain ethical
standards while
using AI?




Take- Home Messages






NotebookLM is a productivity partner, not a replacement for expertise.

Practice → Verify → Apply
→ Reflect.

Maintain confidentiality and verify all AI outputs before use.





AI in the Meeting Room

 AI Capabilities	 Data Storage	 Access Control
Transcribes, summarizes, tracks actions	Encrypted cloud (Microsoft 365, AWS)	Only authorized Participants

Conversation → **AI Processing** →
Transcription/Summary → **Secure Cloud**

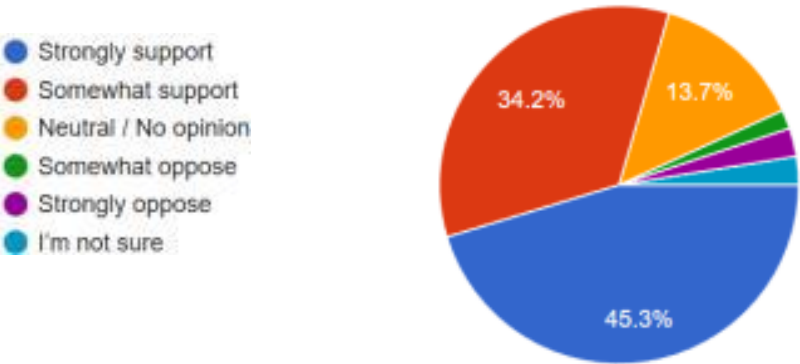
Who Owns the Notes?

 Privacy	AI Use	 Ethics
Notes are private, consent required	No model training (Zoom, Microsoft CoPilot)	Transparency Consent Control

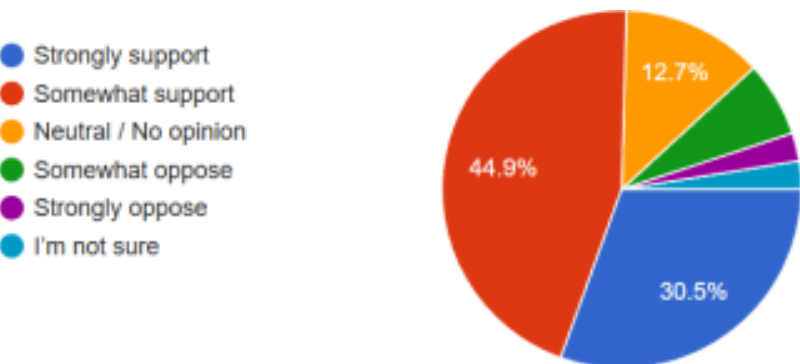
Pre Workshop Survey AI Usage Among the Network

Results

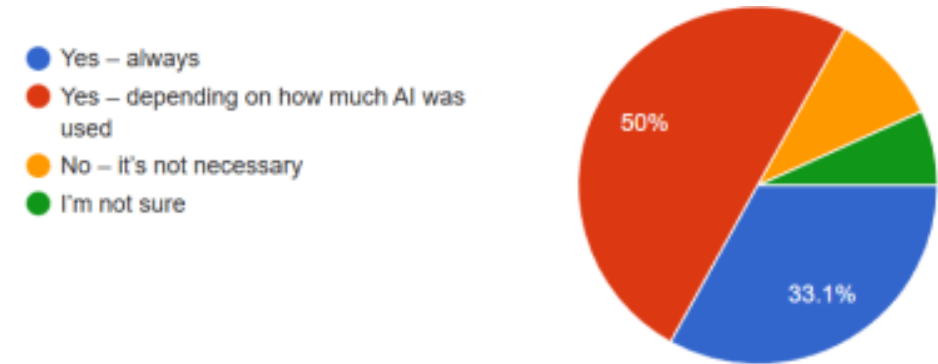
How do you feel about using AI to complete administrative tasks (e.g., drafting emails, scheduling, preparing reports)?



How do you feel about using AI tools for grant writing or research-related writing (e.g., drafting proposals, summarizing papers)?



Do you believe that AI use should be cited or disclosed in professional work (e.g., research papers, project reports, grant applications)?



Ethics and Artificial Intelligence

Ethical Regulations within the Global Health Network (GHN)

Ethical safeguards exist within the Global Health Network:

- Data Protection Acts (DPA) of Botswana (DPA 2024), Malawi (DPA 2023), Eswatini (DPA 2022), Tanzania (DPA 2022), Uganda (DPA 2019), Romania (General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR, EU, 2018) Lesotho (DPA 2012), and Columbia (Data Protection Law, 2012).
- **USA:** No single unified DPA; (evolving American Data Privacy and Protection Act (ADPPA, 2024) and various state and federal laws including Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA).
- These laws/regulations offer strong frameworks for compliance.



Artificial Intelligence (AI)

Springer Nature is monitoring ongoing developments in this area closely and will review (and update) these policies as appropriate.

1. [AI authorship](#)
2. [Generative AI images](#)
3. [AI use by peer reviewers](#)
4. [Editorial use](#)

AI authorship

Large Language Models (LLMs), such as ChatGPT, do not currently satisfy our [authorship](#) criteria. Notably an attribution of authorship carries with it accountability for the work, which cannot be effectively applied to LLMs. Use of an LLM should be properly documented in the Methods section (and if a Methods section is not available, in a suitable alternative part) of the manuscript. The use of an LLM (or other AI-tool) for "AI assisted copy editing" purposes

About

NEJM AI Editorial Office & Editorial Policies

NEJM AI is an interdisciplinary journal facilitating dialogue among stakeholders invested in using AI to transform medicine. NEJM AI will intentionally pair "pre-clinical" and clinical articles to deliver critical content to both clinicians and non-clinician researchers. The journal bridges the fast-emerging developments in AI, informatics, and technology in medicine with the application of these advancements to clinical practice.

NEJM AI covers the application of AI methodologies and data science to biomedical informatics, connected health, telemedicine, medical images and imaging, personalized medicine, policy and regulation, and the ethical and medical implications of AI.

NEJM AI is led by an [editorial team and board of experts](#) dedicated to evaluating state-of-the-art applications of artificial intelligence to clinical medicine.

NEJM AI evaluates manuscripts in a timely manner and only sends for peer review those we believe merit are suited for NEJM AI.

Use of AI-Assisted Technologies

NEJM AI has adopted the following policies, as specified by the International Committee of Medical Journal Editors (<https://www.icmje.org/>), on the use of artificial intelligence (AI) in preparation of material to be submitted for publication in NEJM AI.

- Authors must disclose at submission of the manuscript whether AI-assisted technologies (such as large language models, chatbots, or image creators) were used to produce the submitted work. If so, both the cover letter and the submitted work should include a description of the technologies used and what was produced.
- Because the authors of a manuscript are responsible for the accuracy, integrity, and originality of the work, chatbots or other AI-assisted technologies cannot be listed as authors.
- Authors should carefully review and edit all materials produced through the use of AI, to prevent the submission of authoritative-sounding output that is incorrect, incomplete, or biased.
- Authors should be able to assert that there is no plagiarism of text or images in materials produced by AI. Authors must ensure that all quoted material is properly attributed, including full citations.
- Citation of AI-generated material as a primary source is not acceptable.

The Use of Generative Artificial Intelligence Technologies is Prohibited for the NIH Peer Review Process

Notice Number:
NOT-OD-23-149

Key Dates

Release Date: June 23, 2023

Ethics and Artificial Intelligence

Ethical Concerns and Questions

- **Data ownership & intellectual property:** Who owns the AI notetaker transcripts/ChatGPT prompts/Gemini outputs? Where is sensitive data stored? How is intellectual property protected? Risk of unauthorized access, data leakage or third-party misuse?
- **Efficiency vs ethics (informed consent):** What if meeting participants do not consent to having their views/ideas transcribed, especially when sensitive or groundbreaking topics/ideas are discussed? How do you protect meeting attendees from privacy breaches?
- **Data repository & flow:** Issues with storage, security, handling cross-border or cloud storage of data across regulatory systems.
- **Data use for training algorithms:** Data ownership? Consent?
- **Implicit speech bias:** Accuracy better for native English speakers; non-native speech mis-transcribed;
- **Tech automation vs human accountability:** When mistakes emerge; who is responsible? Who is held accountable?
- **Cloud scalability vs jurisdictional oversight:** Cross-border data flows, compliance with regional/global Data Protection Acts (DPA).

Ethics and Artificial Intelligence

Utilization of AI Platforms

- AI platforms are great tools, powerful ones.
- When paired with ethical practices that are regulated, AI systems can improve efficiencies, collaboration and impact.
- We must adapt to and not reject innovation. The key is responsible, transparent, and informed use as opposed to fear-based avoidance ¹⁻⁴.
- On the other hand, technology should serve people, not compromise them.
- The ethical risks associated with AI platforms demand caution.
- We need to explore the ethical and practical benefits vs challenges of using AI within the Global Health Network, especially since these technologies are inevitable and rapidly adopted.
- We need to strategically and tactfully look at both the promise and potential pitfalls of using these tools⁴.
- Addressing these challenges will require multi-level, multi-faceted and interdisciplinary governance⁴.



Image depicting *Advantages of AI*. Prompt by Florence Anabwani-Richter using ChatGPT-5.

Ethics and Artificial Intelligence

Establishing AI Governance Frameworks

Governance: Establish an AI Oversight Committee to review and approve AI use within Global Health Network Foundations

Examples: *Ensure all AI systems comply with ethical, legal, and organizational standards before deployment. Risk Management. IT Management. Workforce Training.*

Safety: Implement model testing in simulated environments before real-world integration.

Examples: *Regularly evaluate AI decisions to prevent harm or disruption to Foundation traffic systems.*

Security: Use end-to-end encryption for data transmitted between AI systems and the control server.

Examples: *Protect against cyber threats that could manipulate or disrupt internal operations. Establish a real-time monitoring dashboard to detect anomalies or suspicious AI behavior. Have a rapid incident response plan to address and remediate detected issues immediately.*

Privacy: Apply data anonymization techniques to remove identifiable personal information from vehicle and pedestrian data.

Examples: *Ensure compliance with privacy regulations (e.g., Data Protection Acts (DPAs), local data protection laws).*

Ethics and Artificial Intelligence

Recommendations and Good Practices

- AI Notetakers: Obtain explicit consent before recording.
- ChatGPT and other LLMs: The prompter/user needs to meticulously cross reference outputs to be able to thrash out hallucinations.
- Use local storage or encrypted servers when possible
- Establish organizational policies and frameworks for AI integration, usage and retention
- Regularly review compliance with national and global data protection laws



Image depicting *Global Research Collaborations Using AI*. Prompt by Florence Anabwani-Richter using DALL·E 3

Ethics and Artificial Intelligence

AI Integration Quote:

“Whereas progress in AI capabilities is exponential, maybe even hyper-exponential, progress in AI safety is linear or constant, and the gap is increasing.” Dr. Roman Yampolskiy (AI Safety and Cybersecurity Engineer, University of Louisville)



Image depicting collaboration between humans and AI.
Prompt by Florence Anabwani-Richter using Gemini 2.0.

AI Ethical Questions

Small Group Discussions

Information: The use of AI in the workplace is helpful and convenient but leads to some concerns around many ethical questions. Who owns the information? Who is the author of AI assisted writing? When is it your work and when is it the AI's work? What's good for patients? What's good for staff?

For this section, we will spend 10 minutes on each scenario. There aren't clear right answers to some of these questions.

Ground Rules: This is a safe place. All thoughts are welcome and confidential. There are no right or wrong answers here.

Scenario 1: Your department has paid a large sum of money to a consultant to write a Teen Club Curriculum for the country. You have received it for review and find that it is poorly written and was written in ChatGPT.

Key Discussion Questions:

How does this make you feel?

Do you think it's okay for the consultant to use AI?

If okay, should they cite AI?

What would you think if they cited AI?

If the Curriculum was very good, but written in ChatGPT, is that okay or better?

You find a ChatGPT hallucination in the paper - a citation that was added that does not exist. What do you do about it?

Scenario 2: You submit your resume to apply for a job. The employer uses AI to sort through job applications, determines who should be interviewed, and calls applicants for interviews.

Key Discussion Question: AI can improve efficiency in a process like this but cases have been reported of systems showing bias when choosing applicants (ie: based on gender or race) or hallucinating student scores applying to medical school.

How do you feel about this process?

Scenario 3: You are asked to write a small grant proposal to win \$5000 for books for your COE for a reading corner. You use ChatGPT to write the proposal, asked ChatGPT to change the tone, move the proposal into other AI platforms and have it more closely mimic your writing style.

Key Discussion Questions:

How does this make you feel?

Is this a different scenario from Scenario 1?

Should you cite AI?

Is it okay to use AI for such writing?

How much editing to a document do you need to make to make it your own and not AI's?

Scenario 4: Your doctor uses AI to input your symptoms and put together a diagnosis and plan for your care.

Key Discussion Questions: How do you feel if your doctor uses AI?
Should she tell you she is using it?

Scenario 5: AI has been trained to look for signs of cancer in pap smears, signs of cancer in colonoscopies, and signs of TB in xrays. This helps improve detection of cancers and TB. But doctors and nurses may lose skills over time when relying on AI to help.

Key Discussion Questions:

Certainly these uses for AI are good for all people - to have better cancer and TB detection. But how can we prevent losing skills to AI?

Wrap-Up

Important to Remember:

AI is useful and can help make us more efficient. There are exciting uses for AI that can help with many of our job tasks that can help our lives to be easier and improve our work.

But we must be **responsible users** and understand what we are doing and drawbacks to using AI.

Ethical and Safe Use: Universal Rules for Generative AI



☒ Use AI for drafting, summarizing, and learning.



☒ Verify clinical information with trusted sources.



☒ Maintain human oversight over AI-generated content.



☐ Do not use AI for diagnosis or prescribing.



☐ Do not manipulate data or attribute AI as an author.

Ethics and Artificial Intelligence

References:

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4. Ryan, M., De Roo, N., Wang, H., Blok, V. and Atik, C., 2024. AI through the looking glass: an empirical study of structural social and ethical challenges in AI. AI & society, pp.1-17.

Workshop: Work Smarter, Not Harder: Practical AI for Everyday Healthcare in Low-Resource Settings

Session Evaluation

A quick, 1-minute “check in” to listen to your views. Your voice matters!

Please Scan the QR code to participate in the Session Evaluation.



<https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/NWM2025SessionEval>



Lunch Break

1-hour



Lunch
35:50

