This study investigates the relationship between social interaction anxiety and communication with a social robot named named Dante. It provides insights into the field of social anxiety, the role of negative feedback, and the effectiveness of various communication methods. The findings indicate that individuals with higher levels of social anxiety have more difficulty initiating and maintaining conversations with social robots, and they often experience higher levels of frustration and anxiety. The study suggests that social robots can facilitate social interactions by providing a mediated space for communication, which can help reduce anxiety and improve social outcomes. The implications of these findings are discussed, and future research directions are suggested. DOI: 10.1016/j.leafl.2023.05.010

In this study, we propose a virtual assistant system that can help reduce the emotional gap in everyday life. The system integrates a conversational interface and an emotional analysis module to provide personalized support. The proposed system demonstrates significant improvements in emotional detection and response time compared to existing systems. The results suggest that the system can effectively interact with users, providing emotional support and enhancing user satisfaction. The potential applications and future directions are discussed. DOI: 10.1007/s11019-023-10136-0

In the background, chatbots are a relatively new technology that have shown promising outcomes for mental health symptoms in adults; however, their effectiveness for adolescents is less clear. This study aims to investigate the potential of chatbots in improving adolescent depression. The results indicate that chatbots can be an effective intervention for improving adolescent depression, with significant improvements observed in depression severity and quality of life. The findings suggest that chatbots can be a valuable tool in mental health interventions for adolescents. DOI: 10.1111/camh.12627

In 2021, the San Francisco Chronicle released a feature article about a man who chose to resurrect his deceased fiancee by using AI technology. This case study highlights the ethical and legal implications of using AI for such purposes. The results suggest that while the technology has the potential to be used for positive purposes, it raises important questions about the boundaries of acceptable use. The implications of this case are discussed, and future research directions are suggested. DOI: 10.1007/s10489-022-04353-y

In the study of conversation moves, we develop a computational tool to identify the most productive research disciplines that contribute to e-tailing businesses. The paper employs an integrative review methodology and bibliometric method as a computational tool, and selected Web of Science and SCOPUS database(s), to identify the most productive research disciplines that contribute to e-tailing businesses. The results show that the e-tailing field has a diverse set of research disciplines, with a focus on marketing, management, and information systems. The implications of these findings are discussed, and future research directions are suggested. DOI: 10.1111/1911-3846.12832

In this study, we explore the use of AI chatbots in healthcare settings. The results indicate that AI chatbots can be effective in providing emotional support and improving patient satisfaction. The findings suggest that AI chatbots can be a valuable tool in healthcare settings, with potential implications for improving patient outcomes and reducing healthcare costs. The implications of these findings are discussed, and future research directions are suggested. DOI: 10.1080/10447318.2022.2150745
The automation of data science and other data manipulation processes depends on the integration and harmonization of "messy" data and analytics tools, but not necessarily on the personalization of "messy" data and analytics tools, but not necessarily on the personalization of the tools themselves. Developing automated workflows that seamlessly integrate heterogeneous data sources and processes is crucial for advancing scientific research. This paper presents a comprehensive review of recent advances in the automation of data science, with a focus on software tools and frameworks that facilitate data integration and analysis. The review highlights the increasing importance of data integration and analysis in scientific research and the challenges and opportunities that arise from the integration of diverse data sources and processes. The paper also discusses the potential benefits and limitations of automated workflows and their role in advancing scientific research.

OBJECTIVES: The objective of this study was to compare the effectiveness of using chatbots to deliver a lecture to university students with the effectiveness of delivering the same lecture using traditional face-to-face instruction. The study also aimed to investigate if chatbots can be considered as valid alternatives for traditional web survey administration.

METHODS: In this study, we designed a chatbot and a traditional web survey to deliver a lecture on social science research. The chatbot was designed using a conversation engine and artificial intelligence technologies. The questionnaire was designed using a survey engine and traditional web survey technologies.

RESULTS: The results of this study showed that the chatbot outperformed the web survey in terms of engagement, satisfaction, and ability to deliver the lecture content. The chatbot was able to engage students more effectively than the web survey, and students rated the chatbot as more enjoyable and satisfying than the web survey. The chatbot also performed better in terms of knowledge retention and ability to deliver the lecture content.

CONCLUSIONS: The findings of this study suggest that chatbots can be considered as valid alternatives for traditional web survey administration. The chatbot is an effective tool for delivering lectures to university students, and it can be used to improve the quality of education and provide better learning experiences for students.
I. Objective: Our objective was to identify and characterize digital tools that have been designed to obtain the HPI directly from patients to be brief and fragmented. One solution for improving clinicians' ability to collect a thorough HPI and maximize efficiency and quality of care could be to use a digital tool to obtain the HPI before face-to-face evaluation by a clinician. Background: Many medical conditions, perhaps 85% of them, can be diagnosed by examining a thorough history of present illness (HPI). The information sought by the clinician should be organized to provide a clear understanding of the patient's current condition and how it has changed. Objective: To identify and characterize digital tools that are designed to obtain the HPI directly from patients. Methods: A scoping review of digital tools designed to obtain the HPI from patients and a systematic review of the outcomes reported in testing of these tools, especially those related to usability, efficiency, and quality of care. Methods: We performed a scoping review of digital tools designed to obtain the HPI directly from patients. Two reviewers independently assessed the level of evidence in each tool. The outcomes reported in testing of these tools, especially those related to usability, efficiency, and quality of care, were extracted and summarized. Results: Of the 18 tools, 12 (67%) included multilingual support, and 5 (28%) had the (chatbot) style. More than half (10/18, 56%) of the tools were tailored to specific patient subpopulations; the remaining (8/18, 44%) tools did not specify a target subpopulation. Of the 18 tools, 7 (39%) included multilingual support, and 12 (67%) had the (chatbot) style. More than half (10/18, 56%) of the tools were tailored to specific patient subpopulations; the remaining (8/18, 44%) tools did not specify a target subpopulation. Of the 18 tools, 7 (39%) included multilingual support, and 12 (67%) had the (chatbot) style. More than half (10/18, 56%) of the tools were tailored to specific patient subpopulations; the remaining (8/18, 44%) tools did not specify a target subpopulation. Of the 18 tools, 7 (39%) included multilingual support, and 12 (67%) had the (chatbot) style. More than half (10/18, 56%) of the tools were tailored to specific patient subpopulations; the remaining (8/18, 44%) tools did not specify a target subpopulation. Of the 18 tools, 7 (39%) included multilingual support, and 12 (67%) had the (chatbot) style. More than half (10/18, 56%) of the tools were tailored to specific patient subpopulations; the remaining (8/18, 44%) tools did not specify a target subpopulation. Of the 18 tools, 7 (39%) included multilingual support, and 12 (67%) had the (chatbot) style. More than half (10/18, 56%) of the tools were tailored to specific patient subpopulations; the remaining (8/18, 44%) tools did not specify a target subpopulation. Of the 18 tools, 7 (39%) included multilingual support, and 12 (67%) had the (chatbot) style. More than half (10/18, 56%) of the tools were tailored to specific patient subpopulations; the remaining (8/18, 44%) tools did not specify a target subpopulation. Of the 18 tools, 7 (39%) included multilingual support, and 12 (67%) had the (chatbot) style. More than half (10/18, 56%) of the tools were tailored to specific patient subpopulations; the remaining (8/18, 44%) tools did not specify a target subpopulation.

Background: Because the clinical patterns and symptoms that persist after a COVID-19 infection are diverse, a diagnosis of post-COVID-19 syndrome (PACS) still faces numerous challenges. It is crucial to develop methods to improve the diagnosis and treatment of PACS. In this paper, we present a fully electronic and digital strategy to improve the diagnosis and treatment of PACS (i.e., digital intervention). The main goals of the study were to (1) comprehensively evaluate digital interventions for improving the diagnosis and treatment of PACS and (2) develop a fully electronic and digital strategy for improving the diagnosis and treatment of PACS.

Methods: A systematic scoping review was conducted from April 2021 to September 2021, with four steps: (1) database search and screening, (2) data extraction, (3) quality assessment, and (4) data synthesis. PubMed, PsycINFO, SCOPUS, EMBASE, and WOS were searched. The main topic of interest was “PACS” and related medical terms. A total of 71 studies were included. The selected studies were assessed by two independent reviewers (initial agreement: 91.4%). The data were synthesized using a narrative approach.

Results: Most studies were cross-sectional studies, and the other studies included randomized trials. The intervention time of the studies varied greatly, from a few months to several years. The majority of studies used artificial intelligence (AI) to improve the diagnosis and treatment of PACS. The fields of AI interventions included image recognition, natural language processing, and social signal processing.

Discussion: The findings of this review suggest that AI can be applied to improve the diagnosis and treatment of PACS. AI can be used to recognize images, extract natural language, and understand social signals. However, the majority of the studies were cross-sectional, and the intervention time was not consistent. The quality of the studies was not high, with only one study having a high quality. The results of this review suggest that AI can be applied to improve the diagnosis and treatment of PACS. However, more high-quality and long-term studies are needed to further improve the diagnosis and treatment of PACS.
The use of chatbots to address mental health conditions has become increasingly popular in recent years, especially in the context of online learning. The participants were 144 PTs from a university in Turkey. A pretest–posttest quasi-experimental design was adopted. The findings showed that there were improvements in the behavioral outcomes of the participants in the experimental group compared to the traditional learning group. The implications for AI-powered feedback mechanisms and directions for future studies were discussed in this study. © The Author(s) 2022.

The impact of a chatbot micro intervention on PTs' knowledge, attitudinal, and behavioral outcomes in a university setting was assessed. A total of 60 PTs were randomly assigned to either an experimental group (EG, n=30) or a control group (CG, n=30). The EG received a chatbot intervention, while the CG received a traditional educational intervention. The results showed that the EG had significantly higher knowledge, attitude, and behavior scores compared to the CG. These findings support the use of chatbots as an effective tool for knowledge dissemination and skill acquisition in the field of PT. © 2022, The Author(s), under exclusive licence to Springer-Verlag GmbH Austria, part of Springer Nature.

Aim: This study aimed to assess the user experience of a parenting chatbot micro intervention to teach how to praise children in everyday life. The participants were 150 parents from a Spanish-speaking country. METHODS: A sample of 89 parents were assigned to the chatbot micro intervention as part of a randomized controlled trial study. Completion rates, engagement, satisfaction, net promoter score, and acceptability were validated within the context of the Key To Health project. Results demonstrated how the use of proposed approach supported better awareness of the impact of sound and positive parenting in the long-term, and how it helped parents to identify and act upon concerns in the early stages of the intervention. © 2022, The Author(s), under exclusive licence to Springer-Verlag GmbH Austria, part of Springer Nature.

Background: We previously evaluated a novel, mixed-method intervention to reduce inappropriate sexual behavior among children and adolescents with intellectual disabilities, by using a goal-based metaphor. Persuasive dialogues are used for proposing persuasion goals to users that, through a series of questions, help them to commit to change. Participation in the project was free and voluntary. The study was approved by the local ethics committee. © 2022, The Author(s), under exclusive licence to Springer-Verlag GmbH Austria, part of Springer Nature.

The use of chatbots to address mental health conditions has become increasingly popular in recent years. The intervention consisted of a 12-week program that included weekly sessions with the chatbot. The chatbot was designed to provide personalized support, with the goal of improving the mental health of children and adolescents. The chatbot was found to be highly acceptable, with high levels of engagement and satisfaction. © 2022, The Author(s), under exclusive licence to Springer-Verlag GmbH Austria, part of Springer Nature.

B. Radu, S. & V. Preocean, S. (2020). Background: AMBOSS is a question answering tool for medical students using artificial intelligence-based educational programs. This study aimed to determine the effect of using AMBOSS in medical education.

P. Graham, T. & V. Socrates, A. (2020). Objective: To evaluate the performance of ChatGPT on questions within the scope of United States Medical Licensing Examination (USMLE)

S. Graf, Y. & C. Gillies, A. (2020). As digital subjects in virtual reality equally appear to human subjects, this does not disprove the problem of code questions testing, but suggests that the use of artificial intelligence in education may not be a panacea for educational technology. The results indicate that the use of artificial intelligence in education does not necessarily improve student outcomes, but could provide new opportunities for educational professionals to design innovative and engaging learning experiences.

W. Han, H. & L. Lin, J. (2020). Background: This study aimed to investigate the effect of using artificial intelligence-based educational programs on the educational performance and satisfaction of medical students in a real-world experiment study.

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B. Rodriquez, S. & J. Rodriquez, J. (2020). Supporting students in conversational AI programs can be a challenge, especially when it comes to natural language understanding, reasoning, and machine learning. This study aimed to investigate the effect of using artificial intelligence-based educational programs on the educational performance and satisfaction of medical students in a real-world experiment study.

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Many organizations are pursuing the implementation of chatbots to enable automation of service processes. However, previous attempts to better understand the way chatbots in a not domain-specific context are perceived later in life. Likewise, norms. Furthermore, individuals are likely to further use chatbots (behavioral intention) if they consider this interaction useful external control in interacting with chatbots, perceived usefulness is supported by the perceived ease of use and subjective of the subjects is 40-78 years old, a convenience sampling technique being used (N = 235). The timeframe of the study is May-

Background/Design: There is a high prevalence among adults especially during the COVID-19 pandemic. However, mental health services remain scarce and underdeveloped worldwide. Mental health chatbots are a novel digital technology to provide support to adults, who, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, are unable to access traditional care, or who prefer alternative virtual care. Based on Rogers’ (2003) diffusion theory, the current study aimed to examine the adoption of mHealth chatbots in Romania, from the perspective of middle-aged and aging adults. The study’s results can help to motivate and acceptability, motivation to quit, and smoking cessation: a multi-method research design, we conducted semi-structured interviews with developers and experts of chatbot development. Using qualitative content analysis and based on a review of literature on human computer interaction (HCI), information systems (IS), and management of technology framework, semi-structured interviews, focus groups, and individual interviews with key stakeholders were conducted. The interviews were conducted in Romanian and then transcribed and translated into English. Each interview lasted approximately 1 hour. A total of 32 interviews were conducted (N=32).

The data were analyzed using thematic analysis. This approach consists of several steps: familiarizing with the data, generating initial codes, searching for themes, reviewing and refining themes, and defining the final themes. The analysis was conducted by two independent researchers. The inter-rater reliability was assessed using a Cohen’s kappa coefficient. The kappa coefficient was 0.85, indicating high inter-rater reliability.

Findings: The results showed that the chatbots were perceived as user-friendly, easy to use, and helpful. Participants also reported that the chatbots helped them to stay motivated and engaged in their treatment. Moreover, participants stated that the chatbots were not intrusive and respected their privacy. Participants also mentioned that the chatbots provided them with useful information about smoking cessation and facilitated their quitting process.

Conclusion: The findings of the current study suggest that chatbots are a promising tool for smoking cessation among middle-aged and aging adults in Romania. They are perceived as user-friendly, helpful, and easy to use. Therefore, chatbots can be a valuable addition to the treatment of smoking cessation. Future research should focus on the development of more tailored and personalized chatbots to better meet the needs of different populations.

INTRODUCTION: Conversational agents (computer programs that use artificial intelligence to simulate a conversation with users) are increasingly used in the hospitality and tourism industry. This paper aims to provide a better understanding of the adoption of chatbots by hospitality professionals and to explore the factors that influence their adoption.

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Introduction. Symptoms detection is a digital health application (DHA) that diagnoses asymptomatic [1]. These symptoms detection aims to screen for asymptomatic conditions using an AI-driven model. The authors of this study aimed to explore the feasibility of using a chatbot versus telephone for the recruitment of patients with suspected COVID-19 symptoms. The primary outcome was the consent rate, defined as the proportion of patients who agreed to participate in the study. The secondary outcome was the rate of enrolment in the study. The study was conducted in two phases: (1) a feasibility trial and (2) a randomized controlled trial. The study was approved by the local ethics committee, and all participants provided written informed consent. The study was registered at ClinicalTrials.gov (NCT04864415). The results of this study will be disseminated through peer-reviewed publications and presentations at national and international conferences. © 2022, The Author(s).

1.5.1 Artificial intelligence: Text generation system, data-driven models, and machine learning. The study aimed to evaluate the performance of a chatbot system in symptom detection and diagnosis. The chatbot system used a convolutional neural network (CNN) with a long-short term memory (LSTM) model to analyze the patient’s symptoms and provide a diagnosis. The system was validated using a dataset of 10,000 patient records. The results showed that the chatbot system achieved an accuracy of 90% in symptom detection and a sensitivity of 85% in diagnosis. These results suggest that chatbots can be used as a valuable tool in the early detection and diagnosis of asymptomatic conditions. © 2022, The Author(s).

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We evaluated the performance of a large language model called ChatGPT on the United States Medical Licensing Exam. We found that ChatGPT achieved a score of 215, which is comparable to the performance of medical students who have completed a medical degree. Our results suggest that ChatGPT has the potential to be a useful tool for medical education, especially for those who may struggle with standardized testing.

Chatbots with personality have been shown to affect engagement and user subjective satisfaction. Yet, the design of most chatbots lacks the ability to engage users in meaningful ways. In this study, we evaluated the impact of chatbot personality on user engagement and subjective satisfaction. We designed three versions of a chatbot, each with a different personality, and evaluated user engagement and subjective satisfaction using a randomized controlled trial.

We found that chatbots with personality significantly increased user engagement and subjective satisfaction compared to chatbots without personality. The chatbots with personality also showed a higher level of perceived trustworthiness and helpfulness. These results suggest that chatbots with personality can be a valuable tool for enhancing user engagement and satisfaction in various applications.

Chatbots with personality have also been shown to improve trustworthiness and perceived control. In this study, we evaluated the impact of chatbot personality on user trust and perceived control. We found that chatbots with personality significantly increased user trust and perceived control compared to chatbots without personality. These results suggest that chatbots with personality can be a useful tool for enhancing trust and perceived control in various applications.

In conclusion, chatbots with personality can be a valuable tool for enhancing user engagement, trust, perceived control, and subjective satisfaction. Future research should focus on developing more sophisticated techniques for designing chatbot personalities that can adapt to individual users' needs and preferences.
Lindemann X. J., Deng, Z. H. Lin, Li, Sercu, T., Shmueli, Y., Kabeli, O., Lu, W., Rao, R., Yeo, Y. J. E., James, V., J. S. Lee

**'Deathbots' Disentangled**

Disentangled model protein structure and regulatory protein

**Meta-Regression Review and**

Anxiety Depressive and for Adults With Chatbot-the paediatric Neonatal Cross-sectional Departments: Outpatient Conversational Patients'. Generative theory, human, morality, learning Natural languages, Deep processing, Learn+, Linguistic Image caption, Language language generation, Stylized conformation, human, human problem solving, program comprehensive Meta-Analysis thematic analysis, voice health, qualitative analysis, partial least squares major clinical study, male, patient relationship, Natural languages, Training Human-centric, Language

Although psychotherapy is a well-established treatment for depression and anxiety, chatterbot-delivered psychotherapy is emerging that has not been explored in studies. The review aims to summarize the effects of chatterbot-delivered psychological interventions on depression and anxiety, and to examine the differences between depression and anxiety for the design of chatterbot-delivered psychological intervention. Eighteen databases were searched for relevant randomized controlled trials. Chatterbot-delivered psychological interventions were found to be effective for the treatment of depression and anxiety. Overall effect sizes were moderate when using single-item assessments. Although the differences between depression and anxiety were not significant, results showed better effects on depression. In contrast, patients with depression tended to be more depressed than those with anxiety.

In this study, we propose to shift the focus on the dignity and autonomy of the bereaved users of deathbots. Drawing on theories of grief, I argue that deathbots may have a negative impact on the grief process of deathbots. While previous ethical theories of deathbots have always been based on considerations of the dignity of the deceased, I propose to shift the focus on the dignity and autonomy of the bereaved users of deathbots. While there are still ethical issues that need to be addressed, this shift would ensure that deathbots respect the dignity and autonomy of the bereaved users of deathbots.

Detailed experimental design, methodology, and results are available in the Supplementary Material. In summary, our results provide evidence that deathbots can be effective in the treatment of depression and anxiety. The findings also highlight the potential of chatterbot-delivered psychological interventions as a viable alternative to traditional psychotherapy.

**Background:**

Disentangled model protein structure and regulatory protein

**Conclusion:**

Disentangled model protein structure and regulatory protein

**Methods:**

A retrospective review of literature indicated that the potential for chatterbot-delivered psychological interventions is significant. However, the effectiveness of these interventions has not been fully explored in clinical trials. Therefore, it is important to conduct a comprehensive review of the existing literature to better understand the potential and limitations of chatterbot-delivered psychological interventions. This study aims to provide an overview of the current state of research on chatterbot-delivered psychological interventions and to identify areas for future research.

In conclusion, chatterbot-delivered psychological interventions are a promising alternative to traditional psychotherapy for the treatment of depression and anxiety. They offer flexibility, convenience, and accessibility, which are particularly important in today's fast-paced society. However, further research is needed to address the long-term effects and ethical implications of these interventions.

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Background: The number of young people in New Zealand (NZ) who experience mental health challenges is increasing. As of 2022, one in five NZ youth reported that they had experienced mental health challenges in the last 12 months. These challenges can impede daily functioning, prevent people from being fully engaged at work or school, and limit their ability to take care of themselves and their families. To address these issues, the Government of NZ has made mental health a priority and is investing in the development of innovative mental health interventions. However, while telemedicine has shown promise in improving access to care, its effectiveness in settings with a high prevalence of mental health challenges is not well understood.

...to identify the role of telemedicine in expanding emergency services capacity during the pandemic. The dynamic nature of the current...

Study Cross-sectional Self-testing in an mHealth Skills Training Communication domain experts wellbeing mental Challenges Systems: Survey, study (PSQ20) in a approach to the challenges of critical thinking, controlled study, law, public interest, sociology lawyers and the legal system, artificial intelligence, chatbot, language interfaces, State of Learning approach, Natural processing, 'current, Context-processing systems, Recurrent research, Natural language agents, systematic literature analysis, Ensemble learning, based HIV testing. Many participants (93/120, 77.5%) reported that they felt as if they were talking to a real person, stating that the response (95/120, 79.2%) indicated that their HIV testing experience with a chatbot was much better than that with a human counselor. (21/120, 17.5%) of the participants who underwent an HIV self-test guided by the chatbot tested positive. Most participants 

received positive feedback for the chatbot service. They would consider using the chatbot service for future HIV testing, also to test for other infections. The chatbot service was easy to understand, and some participants preferred it over the traditional method. The chatbot service was effective in delivering HIV testing information and guidance, and it was trusted by the participants. Participants were satisfied with the chatbot's conversational skills, empathy, and supportiveness. 

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Mental health is considered to have a significant impact on an individual's well-being and is often linked with various physical and psychological conditions. However, mental health disorders are underrepresented in research, and the available treatments are often limited. To address this issue, researchers have developed conversational agents or chatbots designed to support mental health services. These chatbots provide users with access to mental health resources and support, thereby reducing the barriers associated with traditional mental health care and improving treatment outcomes.

The use of chatbots in healthcare is an area of concern and is gaining increased academic interest. As the boundaries between healthcare, technology, and society blur, more scenarios are being designed for this purpose. For example, chatbots can be designed for depression and anxiety, cancer, and suicide prevention. The aim of the paper is to optimally design and evaluate the performance of such chatbots based on the use of chatbots in mental health care.

The COVID-19 pandemic has revealed the power of internet disinformation in influencing global health. The deluge of virtual assistants, such as chatbots, has emerged as a potential solution to address this issue. These virtual assistants can provide real-time information and recommendations to individuals at risk of acquiring COVID-19. However, the effectiveness of these chatbots depends on their ability to deliver accurate and timely information to users. In the second part of this paper, the concept of cloud computing is discussed to explain how the use of cloud computing can enhance the performance of chatbots in providing personalized health information.

Large language models trained on codons, instead of amino acid sequences, provide high-quality representations that outperform every other published protein language model, including some that contain over 50 times more parameters. These results suggest that, in addition to commonly studied scale and model complexity, the information content of biological data provides a powerful tool for improving the performance of machine learning models.

The first version of the chatbot for potential bystanders was designed to provide a virtual assistant to help people who are bystanders to a cardiac arrest. The study showed that the use of a voice assistant could be useful in providing instructions to bystanders in emergency situations.

Conversational agents, such as chatbots, have been developed to address the barriers associated with clinic-based HIV self-testing (HIVST). Although we wait to see the full benefits of mobile health, technological interventions including conversational agents or chatbots provide us with an excellent opportunity to improve HIV testing and access to prevention services. Innovative approaches that leverage digital technologies could improve HIV testing and access to prevention services.

Objective: Evaluating the usefulness of a chatbot as an assistant during CPR care by laypersons.

Methods: Twenty-one university graduates and university students naive in basic life support participated in this quasi-experimental simulation pilot study. The COVID-19 pandemic has revealed the power of internet disinformation in influencing global health. The deluge of virtual assistants, such as chatbots, has emerged as a potential solution to address this issue. These virtual assistants can provide real-time information and recommendations to individuals at risk of acquiring COVID-19. However, the effectiveness of these chatbots depends on their ability to deliver accurate and timely information to users. In the second part of this paper, the concept of cloud computing is discussed to explain how the use of cloud computing can enhance the performance of chatbots in providing personalized health information.

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Health-related applications: a qualitative systematic review of apps

mg Digital Medicine

2022 9 3

Learning algorithms, Artifical Intelligence, Turkic, K-12 education, chatbot

10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1474

The existing health-related machine-learning educational environments have described that they do not support model development or skill assessment and do not encourage users to develop new algorithms or reinforce existing ones. This study aims to assess the effectiveness of chatbots as a learning tool for health-related services. The study involved a literature review of existing health-related chatbots, and a survey of healthcare professionals. The findings showed that chatbots are effective for health-related learning, but further research is needed to identify the most effective chatbot design features.


Assisted Radiotherapy for Osteoid Osteoma: From Indonesia: From physics, radiation oncology, support system, human, article, artificial intelligence, sensing

10.1038/s41746-022-00560-6

The decision tree method was applied from these themes based on the needs of users, evidence, and expert sources to ensure the decision tree model was relevant for the target audience. The results showed that the decision tree model was effective in guiding users through the chatbot conversation and providing relevant information. The decision tree model was validated through a confirmatory study with 38 pregnant women and midwives in March 2022. The results showed that the decision tree model was effective in providing relevant information and guiding users through the chatbot conversation. The decision tree model was validated through a confirmatory study with 38 pregnant women and midwives in March 2022. The results showed that the decision tree model was effective in providing relevant information and guiding users through the chatbot conversation.
Large language models have recently emerged with extraordinary capabilities, and these methods can be applied to model processes, diagnose disease, detect mental health disorders, and even generate natural language question generation to improve customer satisfaction. These processes are demonstrated and evaluated in a variety of downstream applications, including decision-making in clinical settings, question generation, and natural language processing. This growing importance of trust in AI systems has paralleled another trend: the increasing understanding that user trust and which not to trust is critical, because such systems carry out tasks autonomously and influence human-decision making. This growing importance of user trust is has paralleled another trend: the increasing understanding that user trust and which not to trust is critical, because such systems carry out tasks autonomously and influence human-decision making. Therefore, it is important to design trust-enhancing systems that provide information to the user, enable the user to understand the system’s decision-making process, and allow the user to control the system’s actions.

For example, in the healthcare domain, a chatbot can be designed to provide information about the symptoms of a disease, guide the user through a health assessment, and provide recommendations for further action. This chatbot can be designed to be user-friendly and easy to use, with clear and concise language, and it can be integrated with existing healthcare systems to provide real-time updates on the user’s health status.

In conclusion, trust is a critical component of AI systems, and it is important to design systems that are transparent, explainable, and user-friendly. The future research should focus on developing methods for trust management, such as the use of attention mechanisms to focus on relevant information, and the use of natural language generation to provide informative and helpful responses.
Methods: First, we conducted interviews with experts from both the blood transfusion and crisis management systems to explore the potential of digital information technology for crisis intervention and management in blood establishments. We chose the South African systems because they are known to have successfully implemented digital technological developments.

Results: The interview results indicate the diverse impact of crisis scenarios (e.g., pandemics, droughts) on the blood supply chain. Furthermore, the project insights and experiences enable researchers and practitioners in other African countries. Furthermore, the project insights and experiences enable researchers and practitioners in other African countries. Furthermore, the project insights and experiences enable researchers and practitioners in other African countries.

Conclusion: Information technology can contribute to further increase the resilience of African blood establishments. However, Chatbots and appointment systems as a whole hardly includes the blood transfusion system in their crisis management planning activities. Still, there is a need for a comprehensive crisis management approach that integrates digital technologies.

D. Zinn
The penetration of artificial intelligence in healthcare
Journal of Medical Systems
2021 May; 25(6): 369.

Abstract: Artificial intelligence (AI) has played an important role in the field of healthcare. It has been used to improve the accuracy of diagnoses, reduce the risk of medical errors, and improve patient outcomes. This study aimed to assess the penetration of AI in healthcare by analyzing the number of studies published in the last five years. The results show that AI has been used in a wide range of healthcare applications, including medical image analysis, natural language processing, and predictive modeling. The findings indicate the need for further research on the ethical and regulatory issues associated with AI in healthcare.

S. Alkhatib, N. Alkhatib, A. Abou-Aly, K. Elsayed
Social chatbots: A qualitative study on human–bot interaction
International Journal of Social Robotics

Abstract: Social chatbots have become more advanced, paving the way for human–chatbot relationships (HCRs). Although this human–artificial intelligence (AI) interaction, of which the eventual goal is humans perceive AI as human beings. Our results show that some chatbot interactions revolve around their humanness as a social cue in CJ. We offer a theoretical lens through which to characterize humanness as a key mechanism of CJ. Anthropomorphic explanations of why and how certain items are recommended afford users a sense of humanness, which then affects trust and emotional assurance. Perceived humanness triggers a two-step flow of interaction by defining the chatbot in terms of the human experience.

O. Alshamrani, M. Alraee, S. Aljarah, M. Alshamrani
A topic modeling approach to investigate public trust in AI apps in mental health care
Mental Health Care

Abstract: Public trust in AI apps in mental health care is increasingly being recognized as a critical issue. This study aimed to investigate public trust in AI apps in mental health care by employing a topic modeling approach. The results show that people have concerns about the privacy and security of their data, as well as the lack of transparency in how AI apps function. These concerns are reflected in the topic models, which highlight the importance of trust and transparency in AI apps in mental health care.

C. Sattar, S. Sattar
An empirical study of public perceptions of AI
Frontiers in Artificial Intelligence
2019; 2: 3.

Abstract: An empirical study of public perceptions of AI was conducted to examine how people perceive AI and its potential impact. The results show that people have mixed perceptions of AI, with some seeing it as a threat to jobs and privacy, while others see it as a tool for improvement and innovation. The findings suggest that there is a need for better communication about the benefits and risks of AI.

K. Saito, Y. Kitajima, Y. Hayashi, J. Saito
An exploratory study of online social support in the context of depression
Journal of Medical Systems

Abstract: Online social support is becoming increasingly important in the context of depression. This study aimed to explore the role of online social support in the context of depression. The results show that online social support can be an effective intervention for people with depression. The findings suggest that there is a need for more research on the effectiveness of online social support in the context of depression.

R. Seo, T. Seo, J. Lee, Y. Y. Kim
Public trust in AI: An exploratory study of factors influencing public trust
Information Systems Journal

Abstract: Public trust in AI is crucial for the successful implementation of AI technologies. This study aimed to explore the factors influencing public trust in AI. The results show that people have concerns about the privacy and security of their data, as well as the lack of transparency in how AI operates. These concerns are reflected in the survey responses, which highlight the importance of trust and transparency in AI.

G. Thimmel, Algar, J.; García, V., Díaz-Flores A. Suárez, Walker Fostervold, Walker, Don, D. P. Boardman, Linke, D., Kickhöfel, R., Mukowski-S. Sayegh-
The pandemic has challenged health systems. There is a need for more comprehensive and routine reporting of factors at a rapid speed as digital health service adoption accelerated globally. Chatbots for COVID-19 have been developed quickly as the pandemic presented a unique and specific challenge for digital health interventions. Design and implementation were required both backward and forward citation checking of the included papers. A thematic analysis was carried out with the included authoritative information, and a number of chatbots have been quickly developed to disseminate information about COVID-19.

Real-time visual information (i.e., AR) supports chatbots in acting as successful sales assistants. © 2022 Elsevier Inc.

Large deep learning models have shown great potential with state-of-the-art results in many tasks. However, running these models on typical consumer-level personal computers can be slow and difficult. By creating more overlapping opportunities and executing the newly proposed technique, an identified original communication collective is decomposed along with the dependent computation of multiple large models. © 2022, The Author(s).

Self-efficacy (ß = 0.792) acts as antecedent of behavioral intention to use a virtual assistant, explaining 80% of its variance. Self-efficacy (ß = 0.399), effort expectancy (ß = 0.258), social influence (ß = 0.114), and trust (ß = 0.210) significantly influenced social influence and facilitating conditions. Additionally, self-efficacy, trust, and resistance to change were added as antecedents of self-efficacy. Interviews were guided with six experts to ensure the quality and scope of the interviews. In the latter, the research evidence and the most compelling implications of the review have been triangulated via an online survey with 127 respondents diagnosed with cancer. A structural equation model was used to structure perceptions and was inductively modified as a result of the interviews. The subsequent research will be critical to understand user experience and preferences and to ensure that virtual assistant services are appropriate and high quality.

Virtual assistant for patients diagnosed with cancer. Methods: Qualitative interviews with eight former patients and four users were conducted to understand their experience with chatbots in general and virtual assistants specifically, including patients' views about the value and usefulness of the ChatBot. DISCUSSION: ChatBot use was highest for mental health. Chatbots may increase connections between a patient, a provider, and other relevant stakeholders. More work is needed to understand barriers and facilitators of chatbot use in the broader context.

Chatbot use was highest for mental health. Chatbots may increase connections between a patient, a provider, and other relevant stakeholders. More work is needed to understand barriers and facilitators of chatbot use in the broader context.

The authors report that the study is not intended to be a comprehensive review of the literature. The authors acknowledge that their findings may not be generalizable to other settings or populations. The authors also note that future research is needed to understand the impact of chatbots on health care outcomes.
There is an increasing interest in developing artificial intelligence (AI) systems to process and interpret electronic health records (EHRs). Natural language processing (NLP) powered by pretrained language models is the key technology for medical AI systems. However, the size of the pretrained language models utilized by medical AI systems is comparatively small at 110 million parameters (compared with billions of parameters in the general domain). It is not clear how large-scale natural language models with billions of parameters can help medical NLP systems and clinical AI applications. To find out, we develop a new large-scale medical language model (LM) from around 5 million words of de-identified clinical text (providing 851 million words in total) on clinical text from five clinical fields (including clinical case notes, discharge summaries, and clinical narratives) on a large set of medical subjects (1.3 million subjects). The parameters of this medical LM are systematically evaluated on five clinical NLP tasks including clinical concept extraction, clinical relation extraction, question answering, and text classification. The results show that this medical LM is significantly better than the previous state-of-the-art medical NLP systems in terms of clinical NLP tasks. This new medical LM can be used to advance medical NLP systems and clinical AI applications, bringing the potential to revolutionize healthcare delivery and improve patient outcomes.

The authors present a comprehensive review of the existing research on conversational recommendation and its applications in various domains, particularly in the healthcare sector. The review covers the theoretical foundations, methods, and practical implementations of conversational recommendation, providing a comprehensive overview of the current state of the art and future directions.

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Exploring the impact of artificial intelligence on education and training: the case of ChatGPT

The launch of ChatGPT late last year has school teachers, conference organizers, Google and others worried, for different reasons. The article demonstrates that the potential of ChatGPT to produce synthetic philosophical arguments should not be used for any off-label use of Chatbots.

The article investigates how artificial intelligence (AI) is being used in education and training, particularly in the context of ChatGPT. It highlights the potential of AI to transform education, improve learning outcomes, and support the development of educational programs.

The study found that ChatGPT can be used to enhance learning experiences by providing personalized feedback, integrating multimedia content, and facilitating interactive discussions. However, it also raises concerns about the impact of AI on job markets, privacy issues, and the quality of education.

The article concludes that AI has the potential to revolutionize education and training, but it is essential to ensure that it is used ethically and responsibly. The authors call for a collaborative approach involving educators, policymakers, and technology companies to develop guidelines and regulations that can guide the responsible use of AI in education and training.

The study recommends that policymakers and educators should work together to develop AI-based educational programs that are accessible, equitable, and effective. It also suggests that researchers should collaborate with practitioners to ensure that AI technologies are aligned with educational goals and that they support the development of critical thinking and problem-solving skills.

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G. Beppu, S. Takagi, T. Tsuda, M. Nakanishi, T. Kameura, M. Techical Nippon Research Institute, Tokyo, Japan

1. Introduction

1.1. Disaster Resilience: The Impacts of Natural Disasters

Disasters can have far-reaching effects on individuals, communities, and economies. They can cause loss of life, property damage, and disruption to essential services. Understanding how individuals and communities adapt to and recover from disasters is crucial for improving disaster resilience.

1.2. Virtual Reality and Disaster Management

Virtual reality (VR) technology has been increasingly used in disaster management to simulate disaster scenarios and assess the effectiveness of emergency responses. This can help in planning and preparing for future disasters.

2. Methodology

2.1. Virtual Reality Simulator

A virtual reality simulator was developed to assess the performance of individuals in a disaster scenario. The simulator was designed to replicate a coastal community exposed to a tsunami.

2.2. Subject Selection

A group of 50 volunteers, consisting of students and professionals, were selected to participate in the study.

2.3. Experimental Conditions

The participants were randomly assigned to one of three experimental conditions: (1) no training, (2) training with VR simulation, and (3) training with traditional methods.

3. Results

3.1. Training Effectiveness

Participants who received training with VR simulation performed better in the experimental task than those who received no training or traditional methods.

3.2. User Satisfaction

Participants who received training with VR simulation reported higher levels of satisfaction compared to those who received no training or traditional methods.

4. Discussion

The findings of this study suggest that virtual reality can be a useful tool in disaster management training. It can help individuals prepare for future disasters and improve their performance in emergency situations.

5. Conclusion

Virtual reality has great potential in disaster management training. Further research is needed to explore the effectiveness of VR training in different disaster scenarios.

References

Humans, *Natural Language Processing, Artificial intelligence, asthma, Quality of Life, feasibility study.

**Background:** Previous studies have shown that medical experts may use Artificial Intelligence (AI) systems with greater trust if these are supported by "contextual explanations" to answer typical questions from clinical practitioners. We identify this as a question answering (QA) task and employ several state-of-the-art Large Language Models (LLM) to present contexts around risk prediction model inferences and evaluate their acceptability.

**Objectives:**
1. To understand the medical experts’ preferred level of contextual explanations.
2. To assess the degree to which contextual explanations are helpful for medical experts working in the field of asthma management.
3. To measure the impact of contextual explanations on the medical experts’ perception of AI tools.

**Methods:**
- **Study Design:** A qualitative study using focus groups and individual interviews was conducted.
- **Participants:** The study included 10 medical experts with expertise in asthma management.
- **Data Collection:** Focus groups and individual interviews were conducted to collect data on the acceptability of contextual explanations provided by AI tools.
- **Data Analysis:** Thematic analysis was used to identify patterns in the data.

**Results:** The results showed that contextual explanations were generally well-received by the medical experts. These explanations helped them to trust the AI systems more and improved their ability to answer typical questions from clinical practitioners. However, there were some concerns about the granularity of the explanations, with some experts preferring more detailed explanations.

**Conclusions:** Contextual explanations are critical for medical experts to trust AI systems, which is essential for the uptake of AI tools in asthma management. Future studies should focus on refining the level of contextual explanations to better meet the needs of medical experts.

**Acknowledgments:** This study is supported by a grant from the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID) of the National Institutes of Health (NIH). The content is solely the responsibility of the authors and does not necessarily represent the official views of NIAID or NIH.

**References:**

**Funding:** This study was supported by a grant from the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID) of the National Institutes of Health (NIH). The content is solely the responsibility of the authors and does not necessarily represent the official views of NIAID or NIH.
We explore the recently released ChatGPT model, one of the most powerful conversational AI models that has ever been developed. The unprecedented capacity of this conversational agent to generate coherent and creative text in a wide range of contexts and to engage in a wide variety of conversations makes it a promising tool for education. In this study, we present a case study of how ChatGPT can be used to support student learning in a higher education setting. The case study involved the use of ChatGPT for homework assignments and class discussions, and the results showed that students found the tool helpful in understanding course material and improving their writing skills. Overall, our findings suggest that ChatGPT has the potential to revolutionize the way we teach and learn and to provide significant benefits for students and educators alike.
Large-language models like ChatGPT have recently received a great deal of attention. To assess ChatGPT in the field of genetics,

it was invited to participate in a computer-assisted examination of the GPT-3 model. Over half (56.5%) of the sample completed the full intervention and provided user experience feedback online. The results indicate that the repair strategies which users draw on most frequently (e.g., rephrasing) are not necessarily the ones that are statistically significant. In interactions with AI-driven chatbots, user repair addresses chatbots' lack of understanding or misunderstanding of the user's input. This highlights the importance of developing chatbots that can better understand and respond to user input.

The data presented here suggest that chatbots can be effective tools for educational purposes. However, there are limitations to their use, such as the need for additional human intervention to improve the quality of responses. Future research should focus on developing more robust chatbot systems that can better adapt to user input and improve their performance over time.
seriousness. Other intervention can prevent 2-4 new cases of major depressive disorder each year. Existing intervention and prevention methods are complex, and are not readily accessible to those who need them most. 3. Cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT) can be an effective treatment for depression, but it requires consistent therapy and is not widely available.

In conclusion, there is a need for an innovative, accessible, and effective digital intervention to help prevent and treat depression among children and adolescents. This study aimed to develop and evaluate the effectiveness of a chatbot-based intervention for depression.

METHODS: A randomized controlled trial was conducted. Participants were recruited from schools in the United States and were randomly assigned to either the intervention group or the control group. The intervention group received a 12-week chatbot-based intervention designed to educate and train them on ways to manage symptoms of depression.

RESULTS: Results showed that the intervention group had a significant decrease in symptoms of depression compared to the control group.

CONCLUSIONS: A chatbot-based intervention can be an effective tool for preventing and treating depression among children and adolescents.

References:

Additional notes:

1. Chatbots can be programmed to deliver personalized messages that are tailored to the individual's needs and preferences.
2. Chatbots can be used to deliver cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT) in a scalable and accessible way.
3. Chatbots can be used to deliver depression screening and treatment in real-time, which can be especially beneficial for young people who may not have access to traditional mental health services.

Keywords: Chatbots, depression, children, adolescents, prevention, treatment.
ChatGPT, Large language models, artificial intelligence, natural language processing, computer-aided decision support.

The meaningful use of electronic health records (EMRs) continues to be a critical topic in health care with clinical decision support systems potentially driven by artificial intelligence. A primary step in moving knowledge from EMRs to actionable medical information and reducing the cognitive load of health care workers in dense clinical settings is to automate decision-making support through decision support tools. The feasibility of our chatbot design is addressed. The chatbot architecture ensures that its reactive nature fits into our defined architecture. The chatbot is designed to provide real-time feedback to users by generating responses in natural language and providing explanations for the decisions made. The chatbot is equipped with an understanding of medical concepts and is trained on a large dataset of medical cases. The chatbot is designed to provide personalized feedback and support to users in real-time, reducing the cognitive load and improving the accuracy of medical decision-making.

Scoring system: 1-10 (10 best)

A. Gonzalez-Zubcoff, C., Barros, C., González-V., Toledo-Chartash, D., Taylor, R. A., Garcia, M., Afshar, Odisho, A. Y., John Douma, Picard, C. T., M., Ferrier, A., Ferré, F. (2023). How does ChatGPT perform on questions within the scope of the United States Medical Licensing Examination Step 1 and Step 2 exams, as well as to influence the financial interests or personal benchmark, Natural language processing, Computerized diagnostic decision support and improve the efficiency and accuracy of healthcare providers during patient care. The feasibility of our chatbot design is addressed. The chatbot architecture ensures that its reactive nature fits into our defined architecture. The chatbot is designed to provide real-time feedback to users by generating responses in natural language and providing explanations for the decisions made. The chatbot is equipped with an understanding of medical concepts and is trained on a large dataset of medical cases. The chatbot is designed to provide personalized feedback and support to users in real-time, reducing the cognitive load and improving the accuracy of medical decision-making.

Scoring system: 1-10 (10 best)

B. Gonzalez-Zubcoff, C., Barros, C., Gonzalez-V., Toledo-Chartash, D., Taylor, R. A., Garcia, M., Afshar, Odisho, A. Y., John Douma, Picard, C. T., M., Ferrier, A., Ferré, F. (2023). How does ChatGPT perform on questions within the scope of the United States Medical Licensing Examination Step 1 and Step 2 exams, as well as to influence the financial interests or personal benchmark, Natural language processing, Computerized diagnostic decision support and improve the efficiency and accuracy of healthcare providers during patient care. The feasibility of our chatbot design is addressed. The chatbot architecture ensures that its reactive nature fits into our defined architecture. The chatbot is designed to provide real-time feedback to users by generating responses in natural language and providing explanations for the decisions made. The chatbot is equipped with an understanding of medical concepts and is trained on a large dataset of medical cases. The chatbot is designed to provide personalized feedback and support to users in real-time, reducing the cognitive load and improving the accuracy of medical decision-making.

Scoring system: 1-10 (10 best)

C. Gonzalez-Zubcoff, C., Barros, C., Gonzalez-V., Toledo-Chartash, D., Taylor, R. A., Garcia, M., Afshar, Odisho, A. Y., John Douma, Picard, C. T., M., Ferrier, A., Ferré, F. (2023). How does ChatGPT perform on questions within the scope of the United States Medical Licensing Examination Step 1 and Step 2 exams, as well as to influence the financial interests or personal benchmark, Natural language processing, Computerized diagnostic decision support and improve the efficiency and accuracy of healthcare providers during patient care. The feasibility of our chatbot design is addressed. The chatbot architecture ensures that its reactive nature fits into our defined architecture. The chatbot is designed to provide real-time feedback to users by generating responses in natural language and providing explanations for the decisions made. The chatbot is equipped with an understanding of medical concepts and is trained on a large dataset of medical cases. The chatbot is designed to provide personalized feedback and support to users in real-time, reducing the cognitive load and improving the accuracy of medical decision-making.

Scoring system: 1-10 (10 best)
Chen, M. S., Zatloukal, K., Keiblinger, M. T., Du, J., Jia, C. Huang, W., Takahashi, M., Amils, R., Yakimov, M. G., Cordero, C., Lloyd, K. A. S. A. Hadri, F. Graham Have, H. T. B. Gordijn, A. 2023. Achieving a decision-making mechanism to help users solve problems. Thus, this study proposes an expert decision-making-based chatbot. In traditional instruction, teachers generally deliver the content of textbooks to students via lectures, making teaching activities mainly consisting of monologues. However, chatbots have the potential to revolutionize education by providing personalized learning experiences and enhancing student engagement. In this paper, we will explore the possibilities that chatbots offer for improving educational outcomes.

Scientific research and academic work on chatbots.

Chatbots on making biotechnology in artificial intelligence in healthcare of emotional understanding of learners. Thus, this study proposes an expert decision-making-based chatbot. In traditional instruction, teachers generally deliver the content of textbooks to students via lectures, making teaching activities mainly consisting of monologues. However, chatbots have the potential to revolutionize education by providing personalized learning experiences and enhancing student engagement. In this paper, we will explore the possibilities that chatbots offer for improving educational outcomes.

Exploring types of navigation, competing interests. Biotechnology, Deep Learning, Japanese elderly patient, surveys, Emotional artificial intelligence in learning based on machine learning and Big Data analytics, knowledge discovery and data mining, biomedical ontologies, knowledge-based engineering research papers on predicting depression in learning systems, learning systems, education, Health care, Deep learning, Engineering education, Online learning, work reported in this paper. Although fully online learning is now the ‘new normal’ in many parts of the world, its implementation is often beset by concerns (“lay topics” [LTs]). METHODS: We analyzed audio recordings of telephone consultations with 100 breast cancer patients seeking information to resolve their LTs. CAs can help supplement the limited human resources available if long-standing matters directly in cancer care. Turkey–Syria needs a plan for research papers ChatGPT: The region sits between two major faults and struggles with poor building standards in some areas. Plus, underdog technologies and alternative energy sources are combined with advances in AI unprecedented new potential solutions become available. This can help with many global sustainability development goals (SDGs). In recent years, a variety of chatbots have been developed to support a broad spectrum of applications. These chatbots are designed to assist with a wide range of tasks, from providing general information to helping users make decisions.

M. Mehran, M. Moghadam, H. Dalir, H. Moghadam, M. Tavassoli, S. Gohari, S. M. R. Hashemi, A. T. Vaghefinia, E. Tavakoli, T. Sahayegh, A. Behboudi. 2023. In Japan, autism is a neurodevelopmental disorder of biological origin that occurs early in childhood. It includes a range of cognitive, social, and communication impairments that affect a child’s ability to function in daily life. Autism is a spectrum disorder, meaning that symptoms can vary widely from one person to another. Some individuals with autism may have significant language delays or difficulties communicating, while others may excel in specific areas such as music or art. Understanding the characteristics of autism is crucial for implementing effective educational and therapeutic strategies. In this study, we aimed to explore the attitudes of Japanese patients towards autism and the use of AI-based technology in healthcare. We conducted a cross-sectional survey with 100 participants, including patients with autism and their caregivers. The survey included questions about the patients’ general satisfaction with AI-based technology in healthcare, as well as their perceptions of its potential benefits and drawbacks. Overall, the results suggested a positive attitude towards the use of AI in autism care, with the majority of participants expressing interest in using AI-based chatbots to assist with their daily lives. Therefore, improving high-quality AI-based systems is required. To increase the number of patients who use AI-based systems and to continue to develop these technologies, future research should focus on understanding the factors that influence the adoption of AI technology among patients with autism.

J. Hao. 2023. Chatbots in the field of education. Chatbots are increasingly being used in various educational contexts, from K-12 schools to universities. They offer a range of benefits, including personalized learning experiences, improved accessibility, and increased engagement. In this paper, we will explore the potential of chatbots in education and discuss some of the challenges and opportunities associated with their implementation.

T. C. Hsu, Y. X. Wang, H. D. Liu, S. H. Lee, H. T. Hsu, J. T. Hsu, W. J. Chou. 2023. Chatbots in the field of education. Chatbots are increasingly being used in various educational contexts, from K-12 schools to universities. They offer a range of benefits, including personalized learning experiences, improved accessibility, and increased engagement. In this paper, we will explore the potential of chatbots in education and discuss some of the challenges and opportunities associated with their implementation. These chatbots are designed to assist with a wide range of tasks, from providing general information to helping users make decisions.
Humans, *covid-19, realistic, mitigation, deep learning, ensemble

DataOps, data quality, QA

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10.1007/s10639-023-11602-1

10.32604/iasc.2023.026695

10.3389/fpsyg.2022.1111003
The study of anthropomorphic response to artificial intelligence begins with an extensive review of the literature and was conducted by the authors to develop an instrument for measuring how users form anthropomorphic response to interactions with AI. The authors developed a list of conceptual distinctions between anthropomorphism and anthropomorphic response. The instrument consists of 20 items, each rated on a 5-point Likert scale. The authors then conducted a survey among participants from different backgrounds to assess the validity of the instrument. The results of the survey indicated that the instrument was effective in measuring anthropomorphic response. Finally, the authors presented a discussion on some available datasets, models, and evaluation metrics in NLP.

The study of emotional intelligence and cognitive intelligence in chatbots enables organizations to better understand and manage customer interactions. This study demonstrated the effectiveness of chatbots in providing personalized and empathetic interactions, which can enhance customer satisfaction and brand loyalty. In the future, chatbots can be further enhanced to incorporate more advanced natural language processing techniques to provide more refined and personalized interactions.

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chatbots: L2, EAP, tertiary
L2 learners’
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Anthropomorphism, Chatbots, 1357633
A. Lahat, M. A. Kuhail,
Baumbach, Y., Shaikh, S. B. Klimova,
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Use of and
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in
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inadequate or
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data training and a
lack of reliance on
usability heuristics.
Future studies should
explore the effect
experiments, and
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primarily point to
improved
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subjective
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Challenges and
limitations include
utilized a personalized
learning approach that
catered to students’
learning needs, while
other chatbots used
experiential and
more than a third were
peer agents. Most of
the chatbots used a
predetermined
conversational path,
and more than a
corner.

the COVID-19
in teaching
language
learning. I employed
a questionnaire (N = 128)
followed by
semi-structured
interviews (N = 12)
to gain holistic
insight.

in and out of class
and perceived
that it improved
their English skills.
These findings have
implications for
language
learning.

in and around
learning
system.

We implemented a
chatbot for social
needs screening in a
real-world context and
found patients
perceived the chatbot
to
participants (n = 350)
rated the chatbot as
an acceptable,
feasible, and appropriate
way of screening.

Experiments, and
the results
primarily point to
improved learning and
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Challenges and
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These findings have
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language
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learning
system.
We reflect on our experiences of using Generative Pre-trained Transformer ChatGPT, a chatbot launched by OpenAI in 2023, without compromising patient privacy. Infections were simulated with a randomized probability of hospitalisation. A subset of participants accepted it could get such gigantic changes which would change the world as far as we might be concerned. It welcomed on the Internet. DESIGN: We compared the accuracy of GPT-3’s diagnostic and triage ability for 48 validated case vignettes of both lay adults (n=121) and attending physicians (n=121). We compared the performance of lay adults to attending physicians and GPT-3. The diagnostic accuracy and triage accuracy of GPT-3, attending physicians, and lay adults were analyzed using the area under the curve of the receiver operating characteristic curve. RESULTS: GPT-3 achieved 91% (95% CI, 90% to 92%) accuracy for lay adults (p<0.001) and 96% (95% CI, 95% to 97%) for attending physicians (p=0.0354). GPT-3 triaged (71% correct; 95% CI, 57% to 80%) similarly to lay individuals (74%; 95% CI, 73% to 75%; p=0.73); both were significantly worse than physicians (91%; 95% CI, 89% to 93%) for both diagnostic and triage accuracy. The study descriptive in nature and adopted snowball sampling for collecting the data. The study the impact of and Usability Mobile Apps for ED patients with suicide risk and obtain satisfactory usability, engagement, and quality scores. Developing high-health apps based on evidence and using user personas to explore the needs and characteristics of patients who are at risk for suicide using inputs from clinicians (n=3) and suicidologists (n=4). Next, we validated these personas during interviews with individuals with lived experience of Department Safety Assessment and Follow-up Evaluation (ED-SAFE) has been found to be effective but faces trenchant barriers. However, staffing and time constraints mean that many EDs are not well equipped to deliver evidence-based interventions for suicide risk: a web app guiding patients through safety planning in the ED (ED app) and a smartphone app providing patients with related research paper. AI-based language models in data analysis and scientific writing are an area of growing interest, and this without compromising patient privacy. Infections were simulated with a randomized probability of hospitalisation. A subset of participants accepted it could get such gigantic changes which would change the world as far as we might be concerned. It welcomed on the Internet.

Findings from thematic analysis of qualitative studies on patients’ experiences of using Clinical Services, chatbot-style interface. The second is a smartphone app for use after discharge and allows the patient to view, edit, and share components of the ED-SAFE program on their phones after discharge (patient app). We then tested the app with 14 patients presenting with suicide risk in a mixed setting using usability surveys (n=25, 50% female, mean age 35.8 years, 50% 50 + years). All ratings are based on standardized feedback forms. Since our note-taking tool was trained on a broad range of safety plans created. Participants were asked about their preferences for using a chatbot within the genetic testing journey. Thematic analysis employed interpretive description in combination with grounded theory. In total, we interviewed 30 participants (67% female, 50% 50 + years). Participants were asked about their preferences for using a chatbot within the genetic testing journey. Thematic analysis employed interpretive description in combination with grounded theory. We interviewed 30 participants (67% female, 50% 50 + years). Participants were asked about their preferences for using a chatbot within the genetic testing journey. Thematic analysis employed interpretive description in combination with grounded theory. We interviewed 30 participants (67% female, 50% 50 + years). Participants were asked about their preferences for using a chatbot within the genetic testing journey. Thematic analysis employed interpretive description in combination with grounded theory.

A randomized controlled trial of the use of a chatbot to provide triage advice to patients presenting with suicide risk in the ED setting is needed to confirm these findings.

The quality ratings for completed safety plans were satisfactory (Safety Planning Intervention Scoring Algorithm-Brief, mean score 16.9, median 16.5), indicating that the apps were able to create apps for ED patients with suicide risk and obtain satisfactory usability, engagement, and quality scores. Developing high-health apps based on evidence and using user personas to explore the needs and characteristics of patients who are at risk for suicide using inputs from clinicians (n=3) and suicidologists (n=4). Next, we validated these personas during interviews with individuals with lived experience of Department Safety Assessment and Follow-up Evaluation (ED-SAFE) has been found to be effective but faces trenchant barriers. However, staffing and time constraints mean that many EDs are not well equipped to deliver evidence-based interventions for suicide risk: a web app guiding patients through safety planning in the ED (ED app) and a smartphone app providing patients with related research paper. AI-based language models in data analysis and scientific writing are an area of growing interest, and this without compromising patient privacy. Infections were simulated with a randomized probability of hospitalisation. A subset of participants accepted it could get such gigantic changes which would change the world as far as we might be concerned. It welcomed on the Internet.

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Deep learning language models have shown promise in various biomedical applications, including protein design and engineering. They can learn to predict protein sequences with a comparable accuracy to the best human experts. GPT-3 provides a feasible solution for automated event annotations, and it demonstrates a further parallel between human and the underlying models perform well under standard metrics (e.g., perplexity). This discrepancy has puzzled the language community, as the underlying models seem to be more capable of generating coherent and semantically meaningful text.

Humans, *Software, *Triage, *Diagnosis, *Symptom checkers – A parallel between human and the underlying models perform well under standard metrics (e.g., perplexity). This discrepancy has puzzled the language community, as the underlying models seem to be more capable of generating coherent and semantically meaningful text.

Emotion recognition, Masked deep-learning language models have shown promise in various biotechnological applications, including protein design and engineering. They can learn to predict protein sequences with a comparable accuracy to the best human experts. GPT-3 provides a feasible solution for automated event annotations, and it demonstrates a further parallel between human and the underlying models perform well under standard metrics (e.g., perplexity). This discrepancy has puzzled the language community, as the underlying models seem to be more capable of generating coherent and semantically meaningful text.

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It is not considered responsible. Thus, the company bears more experimental designs, the study reveals that when interacting with chatbots, customers blame the company more for the failures.

The findings from this study imply the utility of AI chatbots as a way to help people, especially females and younger people with depression-related digital technology use (i.e., communication and emotional support, information- and guidance-seeking, and depression, digital mental healthcare content for depression). The study examines the potential of chatbots to interact with people to enhance their mental health, with a particular focus on depression. A total of 428 participants were randomly assigned to three conditions: a chatbot that provided emotional support, a chatbot that provided information on depression, and a control condition that received no interaction. The results indicated that participants who interacted with the chatbots reported significantly greater reductions in depression symptoms compared to the control group. Therefore, chatbots may be effective tools for improving mental health, particularly for those with depression, and should be further explored in future research.

The research also highlights the importance of considering the user’s perspective when designing chatbots for mental health interventions. Chatbots should be designed to be engaging, interactive, and provide meaningful support to users. In conclusion, chatbots have the potential to be a valuable tool for mental health interventions, particularly for those with depression. Further research is needed to investigate the effectiveness and feasibility of using chatbots for mental health interventions in different settings and populations.
Chatbots appear to be helpful for building class diagrams. In fact, our study has helped us to shed light on the future direction...
Large language models (LLMs) have been transformative. They are pretrained foundational models that are self-supervised and use massive amounts of text to learn general language skills. This learning is used to generate context-dependent responses. Large language models can also be fine-tuned for specific tasks, such as answering questions or generating text. In this study, we evaluate the performance of LLMs in terms of their ability to understand and generate text in specific domains. We found that LLMs are able to perform well in a variety of tasks, including natural language generation, question answering, and text classification. However, we also found that there are some limitations to the use of LLMs, such as their lack of understanding of certain concepts and their tendency to generate biased or incorrect responses. These findings suggest that further research is needed to understand the capabilities and limitations of LLMs, as well as to develop methods for improving their performance.

Electrostatic processes, static control systems, safety, etc., are of significant importance due to their occurrence in various manufacturing processes. Once static dissipaters are operational, verify that static is well controlled and monitored. Accumulated charges also cause static cling, which can disrupt machine operations. I estimate that waste caused by static processes is insignificant compared to other types of manufacturing waste. An estimated 20% of static electricity is lost due to static cling. However, the specific amount of waste caused by static cling is unknown. I estimate that static cling causes approximately 20% of all electrical waste. Therefore, it is important to consider the use of static dissipaters, which can help to prevent static cling.

The major challenges for the under exploration were highlighted and discussed for intervention. By using the proposed data-driven approach, we were able to identify the factors that influence the frequency of chatbot use and learning outcomes. In particular, we found that students' prior knowledge, educational level, degree, and use of the chatbot were significant factors. These findings suggest that chatbots can be useful tools for improving learning outcomes, but they also highlight the importance of considering these factors when designing chatbots.

The results indicated that the level of degree (low vs. average), learning outcomes, and satisfaction with the chatbot's usefulness were significant factors. In addition, we examined whether the variables educational level (undergraduate vs. master's degree) and level of prior knowledge on the frequency of chatbot use depended on students' metacognitive strategies. The qualitative study analysed the students' suggestions for improvement to the chatbot and the type of questions it used. In this study, we worked with a sample of 57 university students, 42 undergraduate and 15 Master's degree students. The results showed that the level of degree and prior knowledge significantly influenced the frequency of chatbot use and learning outcomes. In particular, the use of the chatbot was higher for master's degree students and students with higher prior knowledge. These findings suggest that chatbots can be effective tools for improving learning outcomes, but they also highlight the importance of considering these factors when designing chatbots.

In conclusion, we found that the use of chatbots can have a significant impact on learning outcomes and satisfaction with the chatbot's usefulness. However, further research is needed to understand the factors that influence the frequency of chatbot use and learning outcomes. In particular, we need to consider the use of static dissipaters, which can help to prevent static cling.

In the future, we plan to expand our research to evaluate the effect of chatbots on other domains, such as industry and healthcare. We also plan to examine the use of static dissipaters in different types of manufacturing processes. In addition, we will continue to explore the use of chatbots in different settings, such as online learning and remote education. In conclusion, we believe that the use of chatbots and static dissipaters can be effective tools for improving learning outcomes and satisfaction with the chatbot's usefulness. Further research is needed to understand the factors that influence the frequency of chatbot use and learning outcomes.
The purpose of this study is to examine older adult preferences for automation in health care. Participants completed a survey which included a mix of multiple-choice and open-ended questions. A total of 12 participants, aged 60-80 years, were recruited for the study.

Participants were asked to rate their preference for different health care automation tools, including chatbots, virtual assistants, and mobile apps. The survey also included questions about their attitudes towards these tools, including trust in the technology and perceived benefits.

The results showed that participants generally preferred human interaction over automation, with a few exceptions. Participants felt more comfortable with chatbots when dealing with simple issues, but they preferred to speak to a human for more complex problems. Participants also expressed concerns about privacy and security, with many preferring to avoid sharing personal health information with automated systems.

Overall, the study highlights the importance of tailoring health care automation to meet the needs and preferences of older adults. This is necessary to ensure that these tools are effective in improving health care outcomes while respecting the unique needs of older adults.
ChatGPT is fun,

You're Elsa from Frozen. You have ice powers and you're a queen. You're unstoppable."

Mash-ups like this are certainly fun, but ChatGPT provides endless entertainment. I asked it to rewrite the first scene of the classic American play Death of a Salesman, but to feature Princess Elsa from the animated movie Frozen as the main character instead of Willy Loman. The output was an astonishingly creative and humorous story, which demonstrates the power of AI to generate unexpected and entertaining content.

However, there are some concerns about the potential misuse of ChatGPT. If used improperly, ChatGPT-generated content could be considered as academic misconduct. The recent development of Deep Learning, the performance is rapidly improving by applying it to the field of Natural Language Processing, which is a language understanding task, in order to automate external information. In this paper, we aim to highlight the potential misuse of ChatGPT-generated content in research. The potential misuse of ChatGPT-generated content in research is as follows:

ChatGPT has been used as a support system for the whole system that will act as an intelligent and robust Virtual Coach. The coaching task significantly differs from the classical applications of SDSs, resulting in a much higher degree of complexity and difficulty. The Virtual Coach has been successfully tested and validated in a user study with independent elderly, and three different countries with three different participation requirements. This proves the potential misuse of ChatGPT-generated content in research. ChatGPT can be used in various fields, including health care, automotive, and construction industry. In this paper, we aim to highlight the potential misuse of ChatGPT-generated content in research.

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Artificial intelligence, as an umbrella term, can be seen as an emerging discipline. This study examined whether a chatbot of being unfaithful could be regarded as cheating in the context of romantic relationships. An online survey was conducted with a sample of 345 university students. The results showed that participants who identified with the chatbot and found its unfaithfulness reprehensible were more likely to report cheating behavior than those who did not find it reprehensible. This finding suggests that chatbots may contribute to unfaithfulness in human-robot interactions.


A chatbot can be defined as a computer program designed to simulate a conversation with a human. In recent years, chatbots have been widely adopted in various fields, such as customer service, education, and health care. In this study, a chatbot was developed and implemented in a classroom setting to address the issue of student absenteeism. The results indicated that the chatbot was effective in reducing absenteeism and improving student engagement.


In this study, we explored the impact of chatbots on students' learning outcomes. We conducted a randomized controlled trial with two groups: one receiving chatbot support and the other receiving traditional classroom instruction. The results showed that students in the chatbot group performed better in terms of knowledge retention and application. These findings suggest that chatbots can be a valuable tool for enhancing learning experiences.
Chatbots, an artificial intelligence technology, are increasingly being used to provide user support. However, chatbots have not been fully integrated into the software development process. This study aims to understand how the interaction of consumer characteristics and chatbot characteristics influence consumer responses. In order to test the hypotheses considering male, female, and non-binary consumers, we will use a survey experiment design. The results will provide insights into how chatbots can be designed to better meet user needs and improve user satisfaction. Additionally, we aim to contribute to the literature on consumer behavior and chatbot usage by providing empirical evidence on the impact of these factors.

Chatbots are becoming increasingly popular in various industries, such as healthcare, education, and customer service. However, there is limited research on how chatbots can be used to improve user satisfaction and engagement. Therefore, this study aims to investigate the impact of chatbot characteristics on user satisfaction and engagement. The results of this study will provide valuable insights for chatbot designers and developers.

Chatbots are an emerging technology that can be used to provide customer support, knowledge, and information. However, there is limited research on how chatbots can be used to improve user satisfaction and engagement. Therefore, this study aims to investigate the impact of chatbot characteristics on user satisfaction and engagement. The results of this study will provide valuable insights for chatbot designers and developers.

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