Exploring the Potential of AI Chatbots as Psychoeducational Tools for Patients with Psychosis

Musa Yilanli, MD^{1,2}, Ian McKay^{1,2}, Daniel Jackson BSc¹, Emre Sezgin PhD^{1,2}
1)Nationwide Children's Hospital, Columbus OH; 2)The Ohio State University Wexner Medical Center

OBJECTIVES/BACKGROUND

- Advanced language models like ChatGPT have shown promise in enhancing mental healthcare delivery.
- Psychoeducation, which relies on consistent and accessible information, may benefit from these tools.
- This study examines ChatGPT's competency in delivering accurate, clear, and clinically useful information for patient with psychosis.

METHOD

Focus Areas: Responses to 20 common parental questions (check QR-code) related to NCH pediatric outpatient psychosis clinic.

Evaluators: One board-certified clinical psychiatrist and a clinical psychologist (Coauthors MY, and IM) assessed and rated the responses

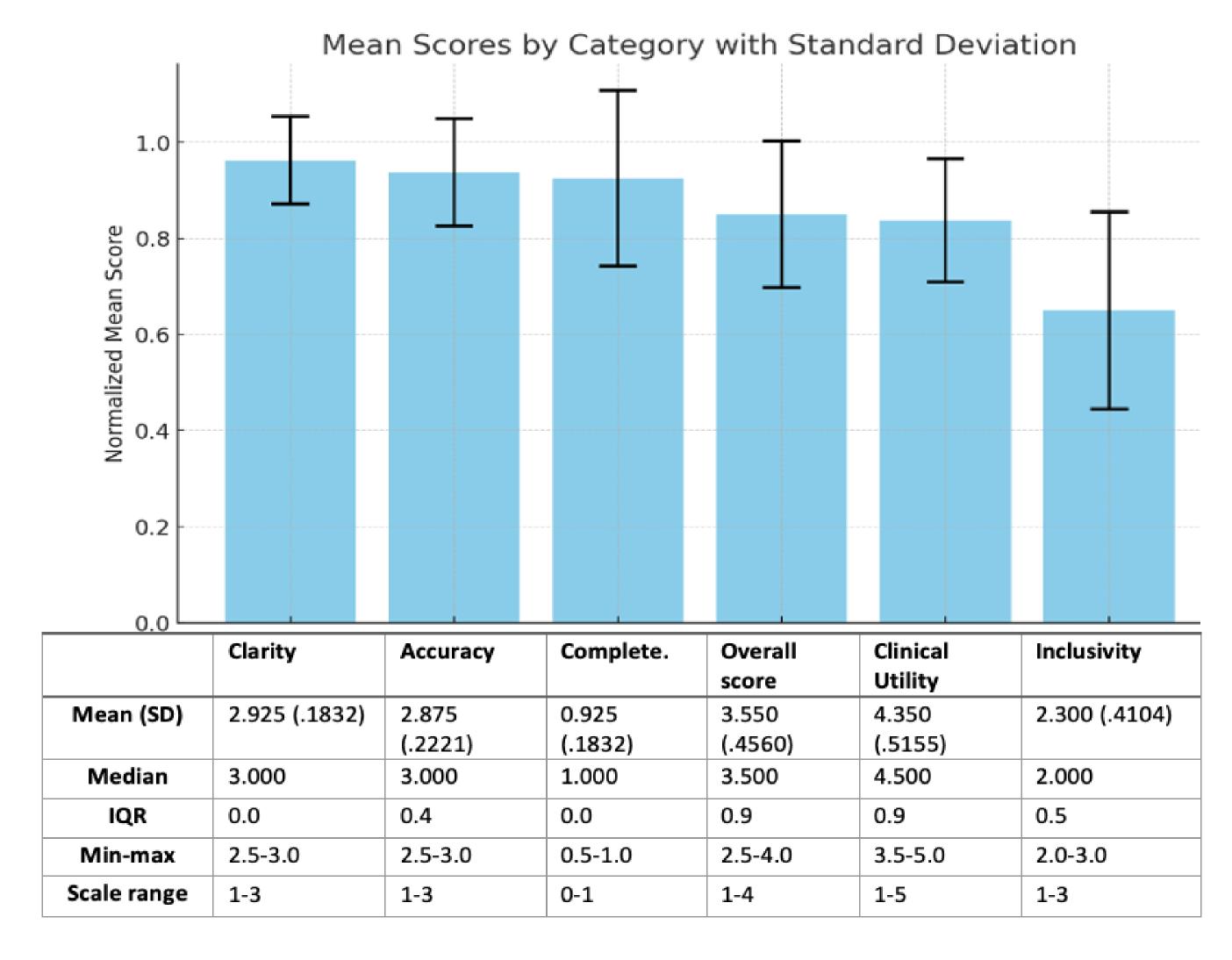
Framework for Evaluation: Six criteria were used to assess ChatGPT's responses:

- Accuracy (factual correctness)
- Clarity (understandability)
- Inclusivity (cultural sensitivity)
- Completeness (coverage of all aspects of the question)
- Clinical Utility (practical relevance in clinical settings)
- Overall Score (summary measure across all criteria)

ChatGPT is a promising psychoeducational tool for psychosis patients and caregivers due to its accessibility, clarity, and clinical relevance.



RESULTS



DISCUSSION

- ChatGPT shows promise as a psychoeducational tool, offering accessible, instant information to support parents and caregivers.
- It can complement clinicians by providing consistent educational resources, allowing more focus on complex tasks.
- Clarity of information needs improvement to ensure parent-friendly explanations, especially in emotionally sensitive cases.
- Medical jargon and complex topics may lead to confusion if not tailored effectively for diverse audiences.
- Broader application of AI could enhance its utility across different mental health conditions.
- Integrating multilingual and translation capabilities can increase accessibility in diverse clinical settings.



