Editorial

Revolutionizing Academic Medical Writing: The Role of Al Muhammad Naveed Babur¹

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Scientific communication features academic medical writing, which is of fundamental importance for sharing research results, discovering new knowledge in medicine, and building medical policy. This field requires high precision, high clarity and adherence to ethical and scientific standards that can be toughest for researchers in resource limited settings or during global crises. This domain offers transformative potential in the integration of artificial intelligence (AI) with its capacity to increase efficiency, improve linguistic quality and help introduce the potential for innovative approaches of knowledge synthesis. Medical research is about to undergo a sea change in how it is communicated and consumed through AI.

AI tools powered by Natural Language Processing (NLP) and Machine Learning (ML) are taking over throughout the scientific and medical facets of the digital transformation. These technologies extend human efforts, automating tasks that used to be the purview of expert author and editor. Consider literature reviews, which call for exhaustive analyses of large bodies of evidence to be done so faster by AI driven algorithms that help identify relevant studies, categorise findings, and flag inconsistencies or bias. Not only does this remove manual work from the equation but it amplifies systematic reviews and meta-analyses - both of which contribute to evidence based medicine.⁽¹⁾

Another area where the AI has made big leaps in speeding things along is manuscript preparation. Medical manuscripts demand a language sophistication that can write about complex information clearly. Grammarly, Trinka, ChatGPT are just a few examples of AI-powered tools which greatly aid researchers, especially those whose first language isn't English. Use of these tools guides you in tweaking grammar, syntax and general readability while addressing additional (higher order) issues such as logical coherene and

stylistic consistency with the target journals. Not only can AI help with ethical compliance by detecting plagiarism and ensuring proper attribution^(1,5) but it can also prevent publication of poor quality papers creating gray turf negatively impacting academic publishing.

Given the era of information overload, AI's capacity to synthesize, summarize and summarize information in a complex manner is most powerful. Even seasoned researchers can get overwhelmed by having access to the sheer volume of medical literature published annually. These AI tools bridge this gap by allowing readers to quickly summarize long manuscripts into abstracts or executive summaries according to their particular audience. This capability guarantees that vital works of research are communicated swiftly and concretely, supporting the accessibility of medical research, and democratizing knowledge. (2,3)

After all, the case for multilingual communication has never been as strong as when global medical research has become a globalized one; an area AI has, to its advantage, excelled in. Language translation tools based on AI, such as DeepL and Google Translate, have been proven to greatly increase in their capacity to seize contextual nuances and adjust content for diverse linguistic audience. The cultural and ethical advantages of international collaboration are not only enabled by this capability, but the capability also implements this so that research findings are shared with a larger audience to address disparities of global health communication. AI pushes for inclusivity to ensure that medical knowledge is not just encouraged, but rather extended to more people.⁽⁴⁾

The challenges stand notwithstanding the above advancements in AI integration in academic medical writing. The reliability and accuracy of AI-generated content remain high concerns. As is the case with most things, AI systems are always reliant on their training

data, bias or lack there of in these datasets can lead to an output which is faulty or misleading. As an example, if AI is used to generate findings without close watch, one could make false inferences or exaggerations. It also serves to increase the risk of relying too heavily on AI, which in turn jeopardizes the intellectual rigour of academic writing. While AI has proven useful at automating repetitive tasks and improving linguistic quality, scientific writing is fundamentally a creative process that relies on critical thinking and ethical judgment that current AI systems^(1,3,5) are simply unable to achieve.

Another big consideration in the discussion surrounding the role of AI in academic writing is ethical. As AI tools increasingly take on more of the work involved in manuscript preparation, authorship and accountability questions have become as important as ever. How do you acknowledge contributions from AI in scholarly work? Should AI generated content be viewed as a coauthor or just a support resource? At the very least these questions require some very clear guidelines and a sense of consent from within the academic community regarding what is and isn't fair in terms of who gets meant by authorship. Additionally, AI tools that access sensitive data such as unpublished research data or patient records are bound to follow strict data privacy regulations. AI in context of academic concerns needs to ensure compliance with frameworks such as GDPR and HIPAA to maintain trust on how it is used. (1,3,5)

What about AI in academic medical writing looks ahead to potential applications far beyond its current uses? Context aware AI tools that learn to accommodate to special needs of various scientific disciplines and journals may deliver customized support to the researchers. AI can be harnessed to create real time collaborative platforms that lend themselves to the effortless merge of feedback from multiple authors throughout the writing and review process, boosting the efficiency of all involved. Another potentially promising frontier is predictive analytics, which could assist researchers in identifying what emerging trends or gaps are missing in the literature so that impactful research questions can be developed. In addition, AI may have a more proactive part in the peer review

process and automate some elements, for instance, by carrying out methodological checks and statistical verifications, in cooperation with human experience. (1,3,5)

A concerted effort will be required to address the challenges and ethical issues surrounding AI's usage in academic medical writing if AI wants to live up to its full potential. Key to setting standards and ethical frameworks, is collaboration between AI developers, researchers, publishers and regulators, amongst others. Just like with education and training, there is also a need for researchers to evolve and have certain competencies on AI-assisted writing." The academic community needs to remain alert to the integration of the AI not damaging, but instead adding to, scientific rigor intellect, integrity, and transparency. (1,3,5)

Finally, the incorporation of artificial intelligence into academic medical writing is a game changer opening up never before seen opportunities to increase efficiency, accessibility and the quality of scientific communication. AI automates routine tasks, sharpens linguistic precision, and allows researchers to be more innovative in synthesizing data without being encumbered by the routine who gets in the way. But this adoption has to be guided behtical considerations and the intent to retain the human piece in the scientific investigation. In this age of AI evolution, it is crucial for the academic community to effectively tap into its potential and debate its implications responsibly in a soulful manner so that this super powerful technology becomes an amicable medium to facilitate progression of science and art of medical communication. (1,3,5)

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