

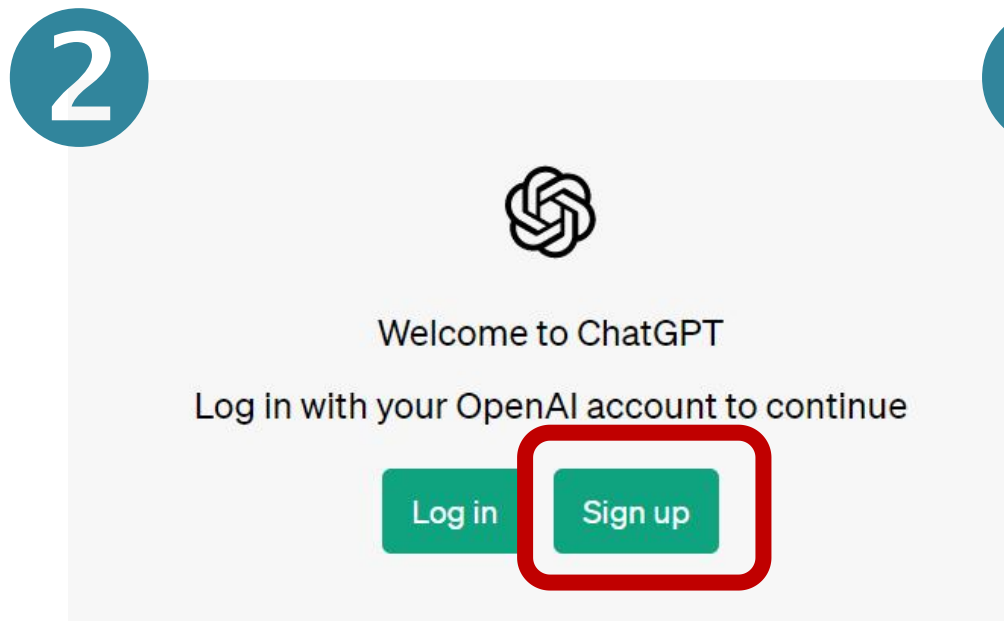


Let's ChatGPT

陽明交通大學家庭醫學科 台北榮民總醫院大數據中心
陳育群



<https://chat.openai.com/auth/login?next=%2F>



3

Create your account

Please note that phone verification is required for signup. Your number will only be used to verify your identity for security purposes.

Email address

|

Continue

Already have an account? [Log in](#)

OR



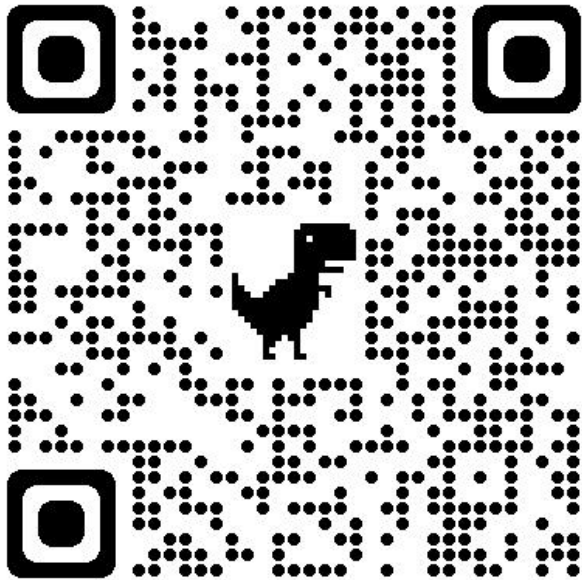
Continue with Google



Continue with Microsoft Account

1. 請先申請 ChatGPT 帳號

1



<https://github.com/lencx/ChatGPT>

2

直接下載連結
Windows

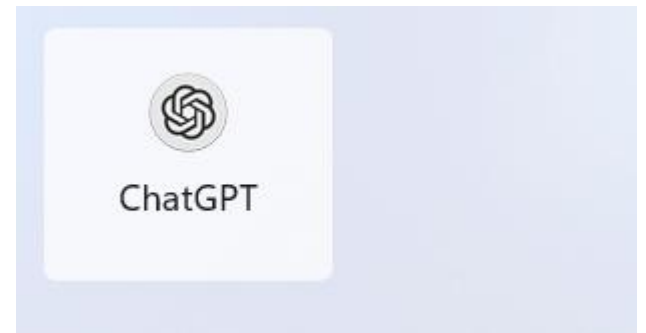
https://github.com/lencx/ChatGPT/releases/download/v0.12.0/ChatGPT_0.12.0_windows_x86_64.msi

MacOS

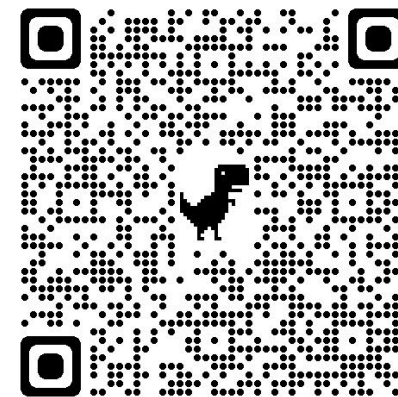
https://github.com/lencx/ChatGPT/releases/download/v0.12.0/ChatGPT_0.12.0_macos_x86_64.dmg

3

安裝後，
桌面出現連結
代表成功



2. ChatGPT 桌面版



1

首頁 > 擴充功能 > WebChatGPT: 有網路存取功能的 ChatGPT



WebChatGPT: 有網路存取功能的 ChatGPT

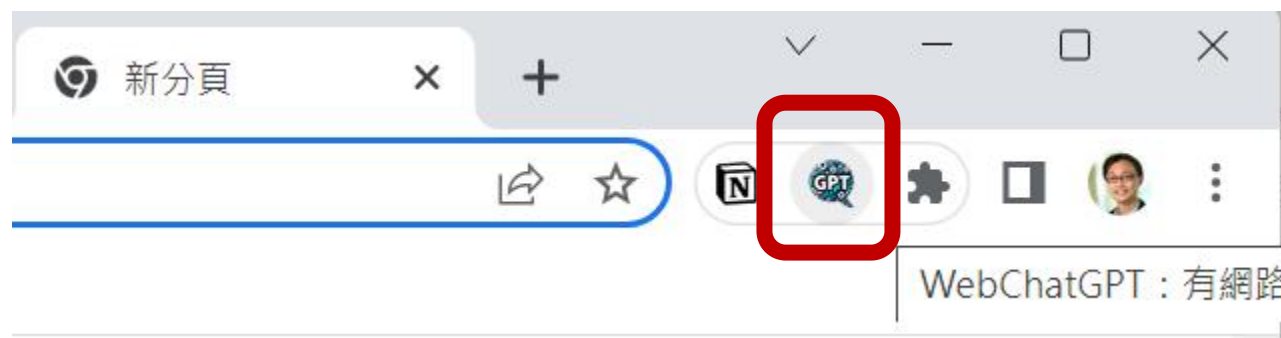
webchatgpt.app

★★★★★ 325 ⓘ | 實用工具 | 800,000+ 位使用者

<https://chrome.google.com/webstore/detail/webchatgpt-chatgpt-with-i/lpfemeioodjbpieminkklglpmhIngfcn?hl=zh-TW>

2

安裝後，
Chrome出現圖示
代表成功



3. WebChatGPT for Chrome

GPT-4
THE AI
REVOLUTION

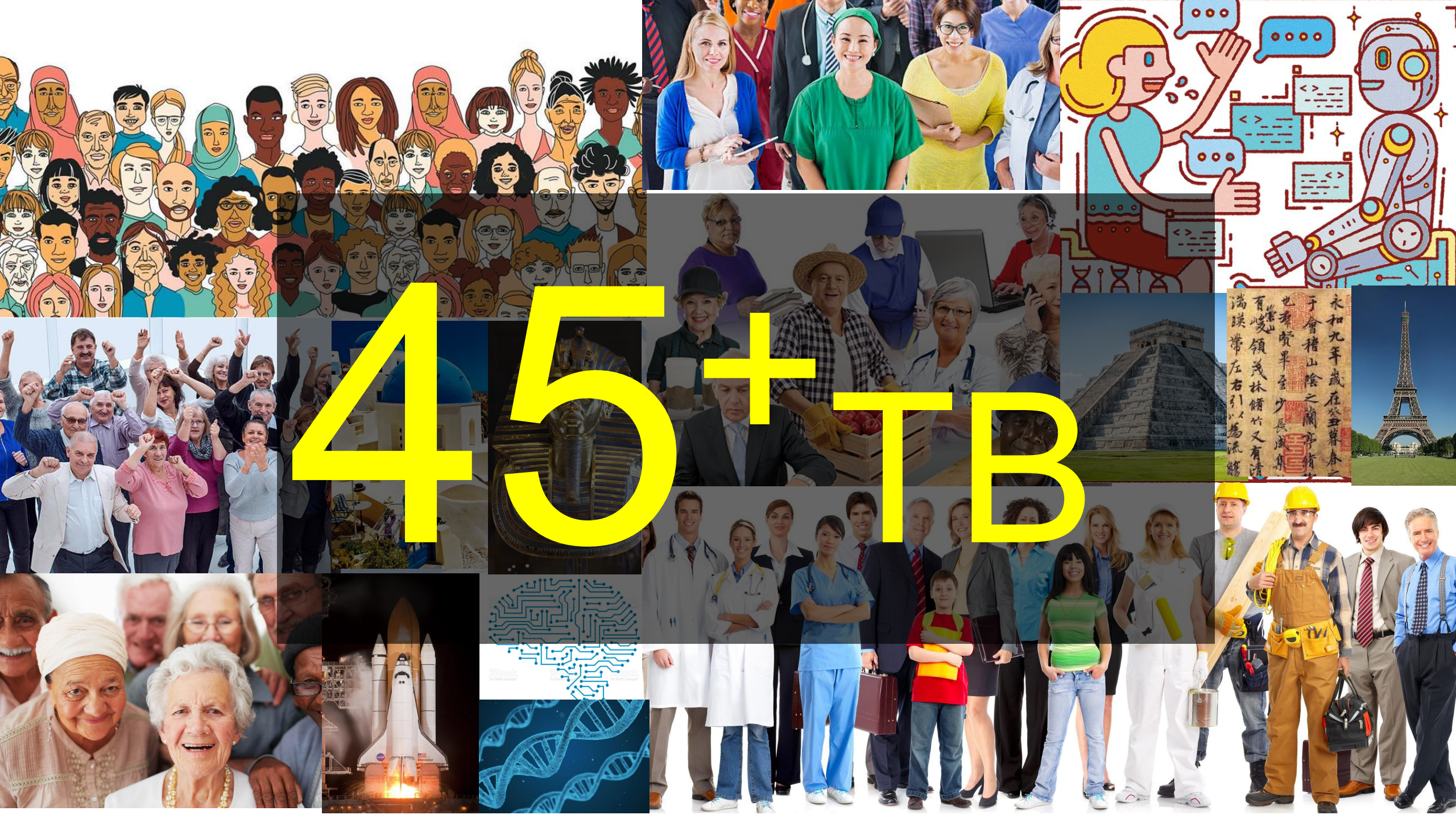


甚麼是ChatGPT?
GPT-3? Bing AI?



OpenAI

ChatGPT





核心目標:

根據上下文
找出最適合
的**下一個字**

Generative Pre-trained Transformer

GPT 生成式預
訓練變換模型

45⁺TB

資料

1750億

連結



向醫療人員說明甚麼是GPT、GPT運作原理。

專業術語應該以一般人能理解詞句說明。



ChatGPT

ChatGPT 逐字了解提示 詞彙與順序

Embedding:詞嵌入，每個詞彙轉換成一個固定維度的向量，能夠反映詞彙之間的語義相似性。

Self-attention:自注意力機制比較每個詞嵌入向量與其他詞嵌入向量之間的相關性，來捕捉輸入文本序列中的關聯性。生成符合上下文的文本序列。





向醫療人員說明甚麼是GPT、GPT運作原理。

專業術語應該以一般人能理解詞句說明。



GPT是一個大型的語言模型，由OpenAI公司開發，可以進行各種自然語言處理的應用。GPT運作原理是通過多層神經網路的自注意力機制來處理輸入的文本序列，生成符合上下文的新文本。簡單來說，GPT就像是一個學習語言的電腦程序，可以生成符合人類語言規則的文本，並且能夠應用於各種語言相關的應用程序。



GPT-1
1.1億



GPT-2
15 億



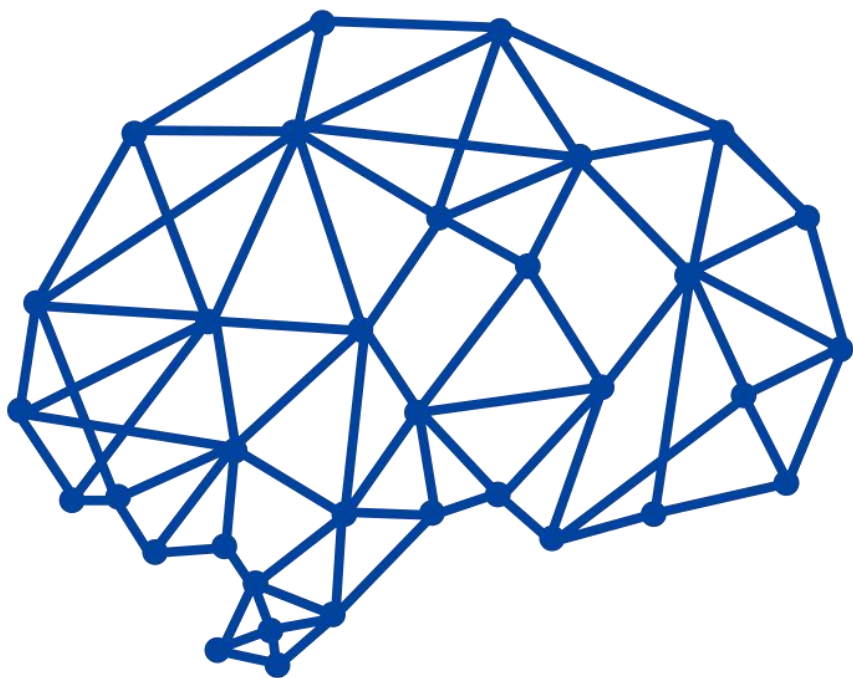
GPT-3聽不懂人話 -.-

GPT-3
1750億

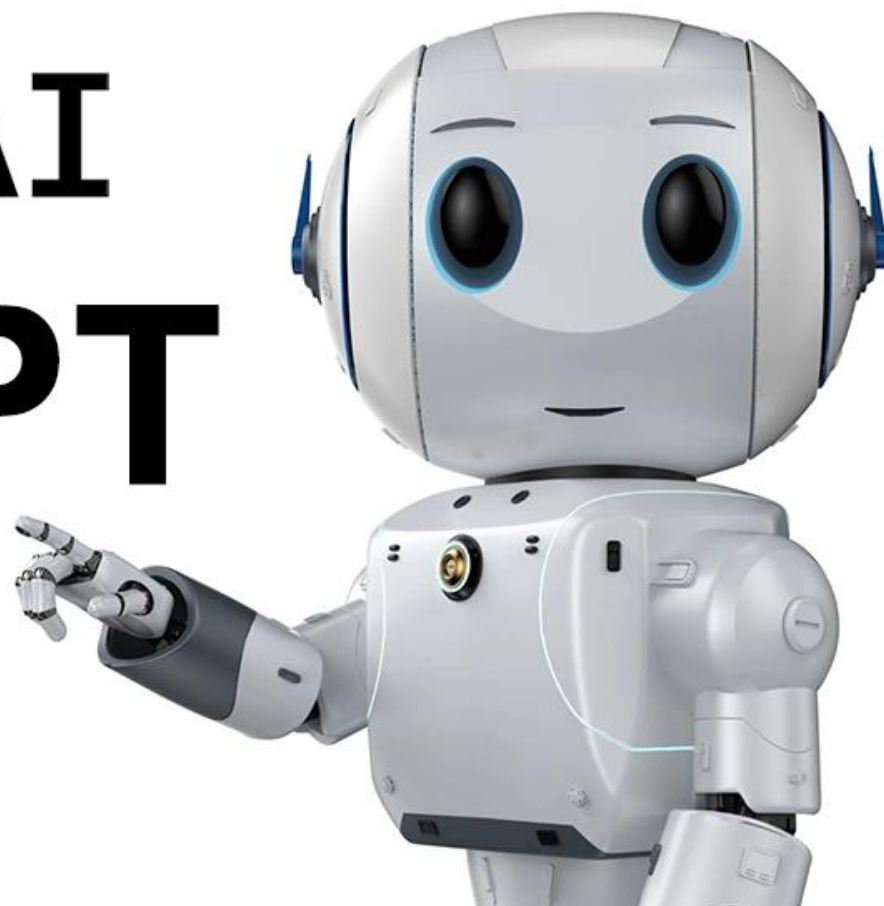


人類回饋強化學習 (RLHF)

OpenAI ChatGPT



GPT-3.5
1750億



GPT3 + 聽人話 => ChatGPT

GPT 是常識豐富的「通才」， 特殊領域需要「專才教育」或「外掛」

「外掛」：Plug-in

「專才教育」：fine-tune

Fine-tuning 指的是在已經訓練好的模型上進行再次訓練，以適應特定的任務或是領域。在 fine-tuning ChatGPT 的過程中，我們可以藉由使用特定的語料庫（例如對話語料庫）進行再次訓練，以增強其在對話任務中的性能。Fine-tuning 可以提高模型的任務特定性，並且可以更好地解決特定領域的問題。



1. AI幻覺 AI Hallucination

2. 隱私洩漏

3. 缺乏新資料 (2021/9訓練資料)



猴痘疫苗有幾種？



現在有多種猴痘疫苗可供選擇。其中包括：



1. MMR (乙型腮腺炎、麻疹、德國麻疹) 疫苗
2. MMRV (乙型腮腺炎、麻疹、德國麻疹、風疹) 疫苗
3. ProQuad (乙型腮腺炎、麻疹、德國麻疹、風疹) 疫苗
4. Varivax (風疹) 疫苗

不同的猴痘疫苗有不同的成分，因此它們的效果和適應症也有所不同。建議您與您的醫生討論最適合您的疫苗選擇。

ChatGPT 非事實回覆
AI Hallucination



猴痘疫苗有幾種？



截至2021年9月，猴痘疫苗的研究仍在进行中，尚未开发出针对猴痘病毒的特定疫苗。猴痘（Monkeypox）是一种由猴痘病毒引起的人畜共患病，与天花病毒有一定的相似性。猴痘的症状和天花类似，但较为轻微。



虽然没有针对猴痘的特定疫苗，但是天花疫苗（例如：Dryvax 和 ACAM2000）在一定程度上可以提供对猴痘的保护。这主要是因为天花病毒和猴痘病毒之间存在一定的亲缘关系，使得接种天花疫苗后的免疫反应对猴痘病毒也有一定的作用。但这种保护作用可能有限，而且可能无法完全阻止猴痘的传播。

请注意，这里的信息基于2021年9月的知识水平。在此之后的时间里，可能已经有新的研究和疫苗出现。因此，建议您查阅最新的相关资料以获取更准确的信息。

ChatGPT 不同答覆 (創意)

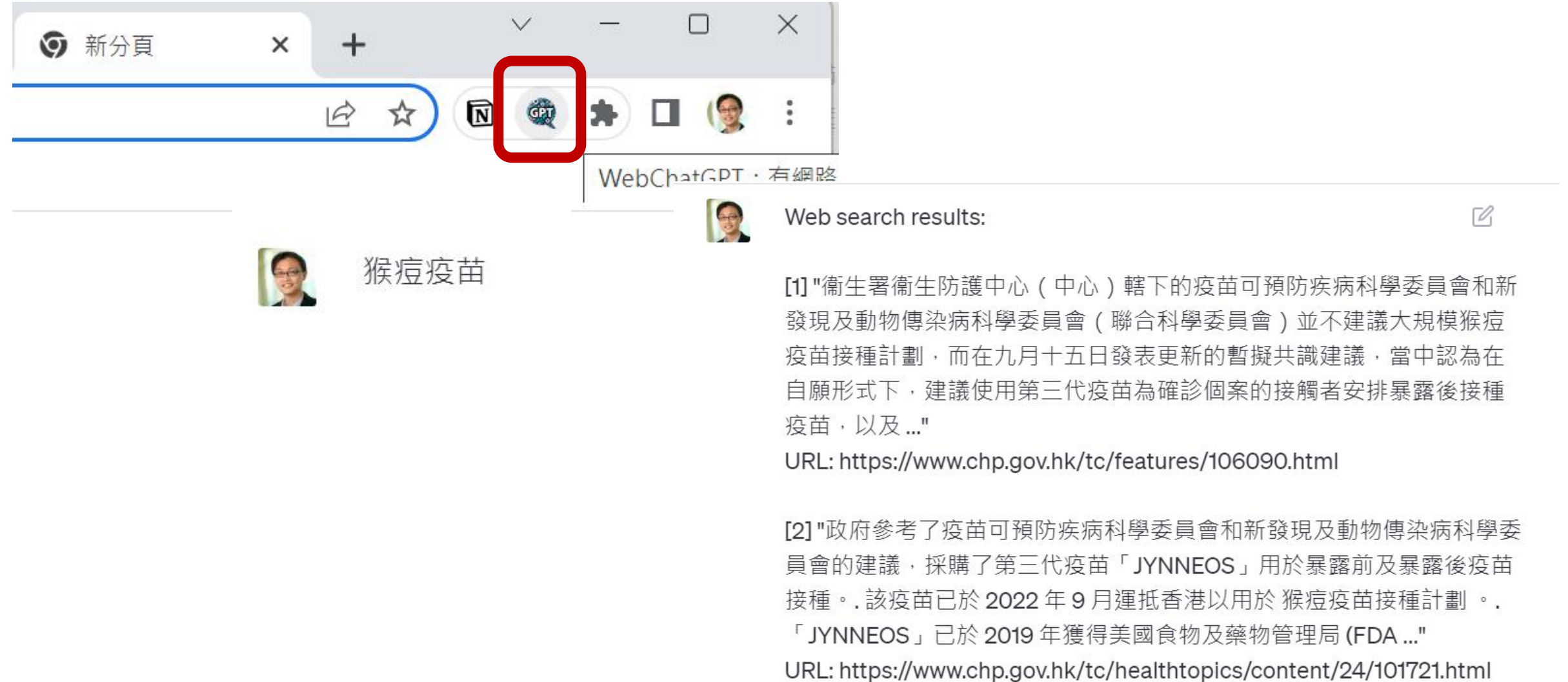
讓 ChatGPT 上網 Google 一下

GIVE
CHATGPT
INTERNET
ACCESS



WebChatGPT:

先上網搜尋、ChatGPT 整合搜尋結果後回報



WebChatGPT · 有網路

猴痘疫苗

Web search results:

[1] "衛生署衛生防護中心（中心）轄下的疫苗可預防疾病科學委員會和新發現及動物傳染病科學委員會（聯合科學委員會）並不建議大規模猴痘疫苗接種計劃，而在九月十五日發表更新的暫擬共識建議，當中認為在自願形式下，建議使用第三代疫苗為確診個案的接觸者安排暴露後接種疫苗，以及..."
URL: <https://www.chp.gov.hk/tc/features/106090.html>

[2] "政府參考了疫苗可預防疾病科學委員會和新發現及動物傳染病科學委員會的建議，採購了第三代疫苗「JYNNEOS」用於暴露前及暴露後疫苗接種。該疫苗已於 2022 年 9 月運抵香港以用於猴痘疫苗接種計劃。 「JYNNEOS」已於 2019 年獲得美國食物及藥物管理局 (FDA ...)"
URL: <https://www.chp.gov.hk/tc/healthtopics/content/24/101721.html>

WebChatGPT:

先上網搜尋、ChatGPT 整合搜尋結果後回報



Web search results:



[1] "衛生署衛生防護中心發現及動物傳染病科疫苗接種計劃，而在自願形式下，建議使疫苗，以及 ..."

URL: <https://www.ch>

[2] "政府參考了疫苗委員會的建議，採購了接種。該疫苗已於「JYNNEOS」已於"

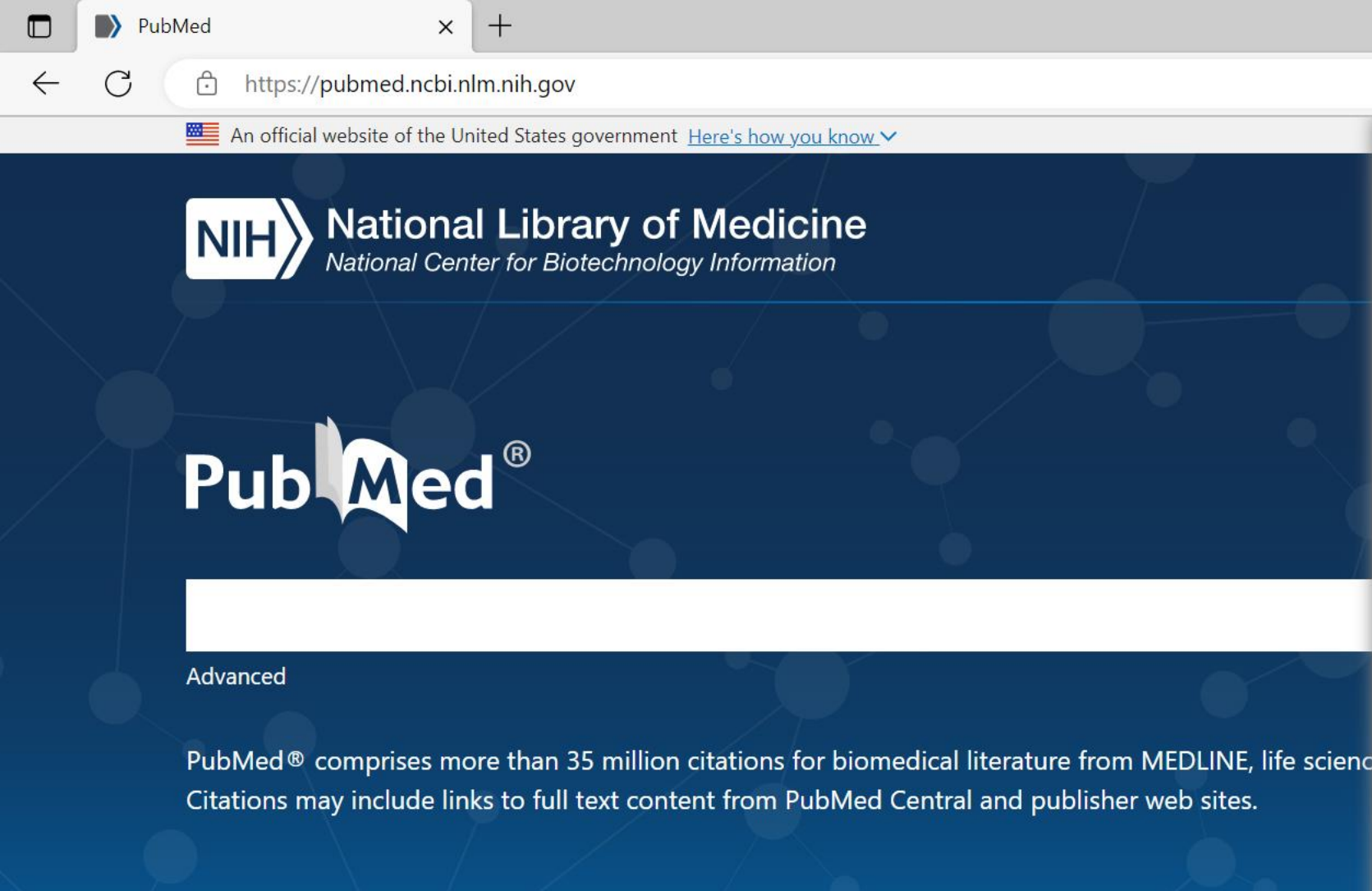
URL: <https://www.ch>



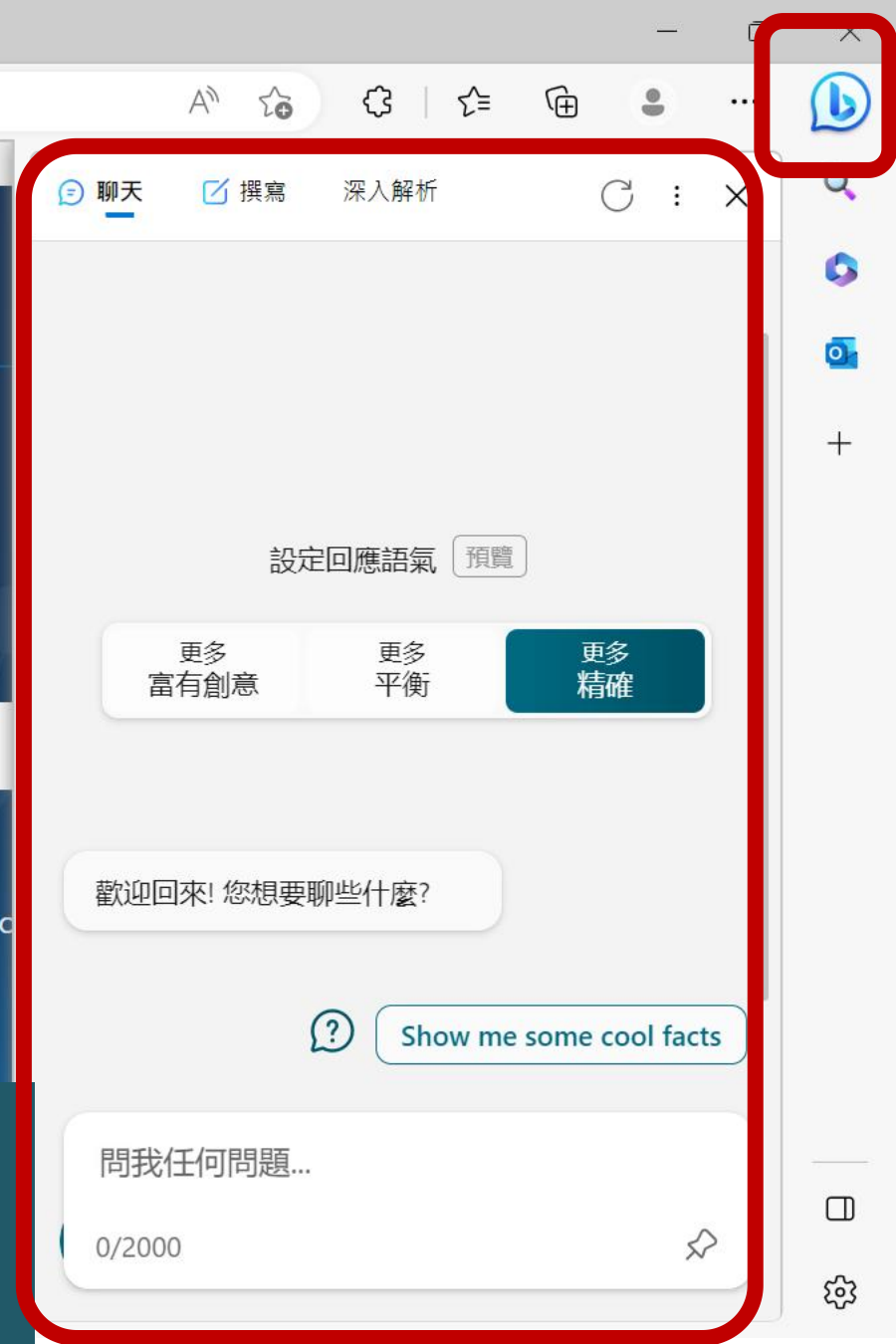
猴痘是一種由猴痘病毒引起的疾病，而猴痘疫苗則是用於預防此疾病的疫苗。根據衛生署衛生防護中心的相關建議，並沒有建議大規模的猴痘疫苗接種計劃[1]。然而，在自願形式下，建議使用第三代疫苗為確診個案的接觸者安排暴露後接種疫苗[1]。政府已於2022年9月採購第三代疫苗「JYNNEOS」[2]，並開始實施猴痘疫苗接種計劃[2]。



需要注意的是，猴痘疫苗並不屬於一般人口接種範圍，僅在特定情況下才會使用[3]。如果您需要更多有關猴痘疫苗的資訊，建議諮詢專業醫護人員的建議。



Bing AI 由微軟(OpenAI背後出資者)推出，
以 ChatGPT 為核心，加上優化界面，
內建於 Windows Edge 瀏覽器



歡迎回來! 您想要聊些什麼?

猴痘疫苗

✓ 正在搜尋: 猴痘疫苗

✓ 正在為您產生解答...

根据我从网络搜索结果中获得的信息, 目前有一种猴痘疫苗叫做JYNNEOS®, 它是一种用于预防天花和猴痘感染的疫苗, 适用于18岁以上感染猴痘的高风险人群¹。台湾卫生福利部疾病管制署提供了有关JYNNEOS®使用和管理方案的信息¹。

您可以访问台湾卫生福利部疾病管制署的网站了解更多关于猴痘疫苗的信息¹。

深入了解:

1 cdc.gov.tw 2 cw.com.tw



問我任何問題...

Bing會依照ChatGTP是否能回答 查詢問題自動搜尋整合網路資料

瀏覽網頁自動解析摘要

Human Monkeypox: Epidemiologic and Clinical Characteristics, Diagnosis, and Prevention

Eskild Petersen¹, Anu Kantele², Marion Koopmans³, Danny Asogun⁴, Adesola Yinka-Ogunleye⁵, Chikwe Ihekweazu⁵, Alimuddin Zumla⁶

Affiliations + expand

PMID: 30981594 PMCID: PMC9533922 DOI: 10.1016/j.idc.2019.03.001

Free PMC article

NEXT RESULT
2 of 3,110

聊天

撰寫

深入解析

問與答

What is the age of monkeypox patients in Nigeria?

In Nigeria, most monkeypox patients are aged <40 years and lack cross-protective immunity because they were born after discontinuation of the smallpox eradication campaign. This article reviews the epidemiology, clinical features, and management of monkeypox and discusses its growing public health threat in this context.

來源: 目前頁面

How many people are diagnosed with monkeypox in the UK?

頁面主題

Human Monkeypox

GPT 是常識豐富的「通才」， 特殊領域需要「專才教育」或「外掛」

「外掛」：Plug-in

「專才教育」：fine-tune

Fine-tuning 指的是在已經訓練好的模型上進行再次訓練，以適應特定的任務或是領域。在 fine-tuning ChatGPT 的過程中，我們可以藉由使用特定的語料庫（例如對話語料庫）進行再次訓練，以增強其在對話任務中的性能。Fine-tuning 可以提高模型的任務特定性，並且可以更好地解決特定領域的問題。



全球最大律師事務所宣佈，引入基於GPT的 法律聊天機器人Harvey

Fine-tune



A&O安理律師事務所表示自2022年11月以來，公司一直在測試AI聊天機器人，截至目前整理了3,500名律師向Harvey機器人詢問了將近40,000個與日常客戶工作有關的問題。

AI聊天機器人Harvey能透過大量資訊分析**產生見解、建議和預測**，以自動化功能強化工作效率，包括**合約分析、調查法規規定**等，同時能提升律師事務所的工作效率。

Fine-tune

全球首位 AI 律師
下月出庭打官司

被告將戴智能眼鏡
機器人即時教路抗辯

The World's First Robot Lawyer

The DoNotPay app is the home of the world's first robot lawyer. Fight corporations, beat bureaucracy and sue anyone at the press of a button.

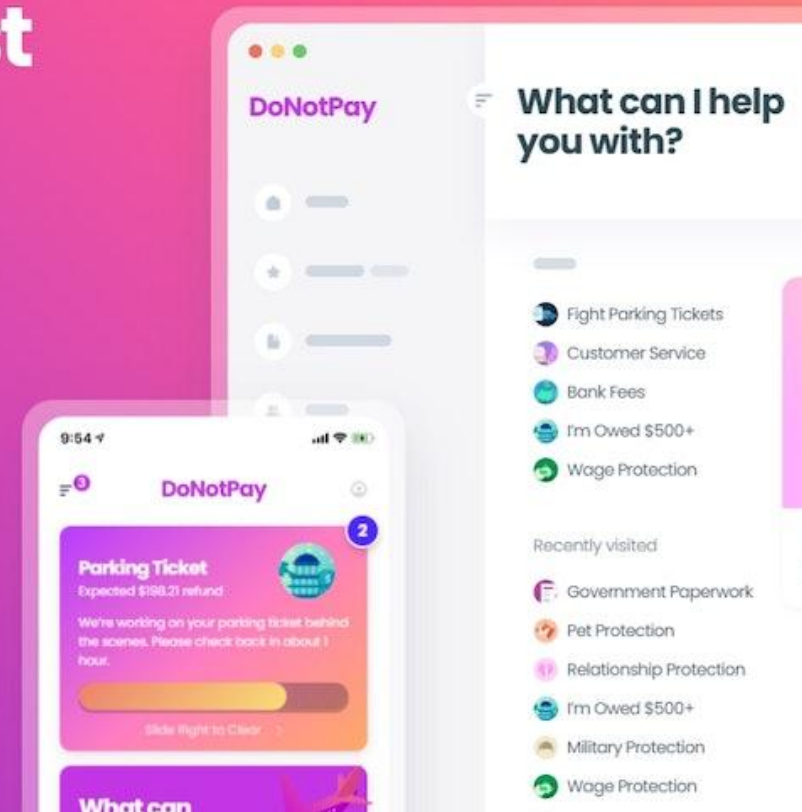
Email or phone number

Sign Up/Login

By signing up or signing in, you are agreeing to DoNotPay's [Terms and Conditions](#) and for us to send messages to the phone number or email provided. DoNotPay is not a law firm and is not licensed to practice law. DoNotPay provides a platform for legal information and self-help.

THINGS YOU CAN DO WITH DONOTPAY

- ✓ Fight Corporations
- ✓ Beat Bureaucracy
- ✓ Find Hidden Money
- ✓ Sue Anyone



美國新創公司DoNotPay推出全球第一個「AI機器人律師」。

「AI機器人律師」2月將在美國的法庭內協助其違例停車的2名當事人出席聽證會。兩名被告將由「AI機器人律師」即時指導辯護。

「AI律師」在真正上場前已經過大量「訓練」，包括**法庭紀錄中法律文件的數據**，以及公司輸入的**275宗案件**。它亦就近期的**告票罰款案件**進行「學習」。

GPT-4

THE AI REVOLUTION



GPT-4 New Features

Increased
word limit



25,000 words vs. the previous
limit of 3,125 words.

讀更多 寫更多

More accurate
responses



GPT-4 is 10 times more
advanced than GPT-3.5.

10倍精準

Text and
image inputs



The model was trained on an
even larger text dataset.

看圖

Improved academic
performance



Achieved higher percentiles
on all exams tested.

考試更高分

Better
safety



82% less likely to provide
inappropriate content.

更安全

More
creative



Produces stories, poems, or
essays with improved creativity.

更有創意



What's in this picture?

Looks like a duck.

That's not a duck. Then what's it?

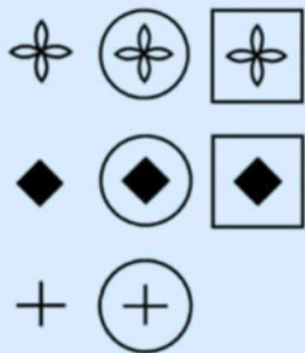
Looks more like a bunny.

Why?

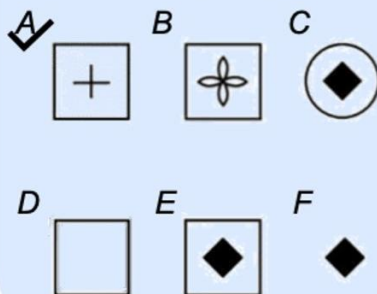
It has bunny ears.

解圖

Here are eight images:



The following image is:



圖形推理

Input Prompt



Question: Explain why this photo is funny?
Answer:

Completion

The cat is wearing a mask that gives the cat a smile.

(1)



Question: Why did the little boy cry?
Answer:

Because his scooter broke.

(2)



Question: What is the hairstyle of the blond called?
Answer:

pony tail

(3)

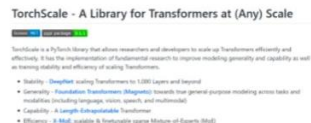


Question: When will the movie be released?
Answer:

On June 27

(4)

Input Prompt



What is TorchScale?

Completion

A library that allows transformers to work efficiently and effectively at any scale.

(5)



Question: The result is?
Answer:

5 + 4 = 9

(6)



Question: What is the heart rate in this picture?
Answer:

57 bpm

(7)



The time now is

10:10 on a large clock

(8)

圖形QA

ChatGPT 看醫學圖片...

A man with curly brown hair, smiling, wearing a light green long-sleeved shirt. He is standing in front of a blurred background that appears to be an office or lab setting with some equipment.

從ChatGPT開始，AI出現推理能力，
但沒人能解讀這種能力出現的原因



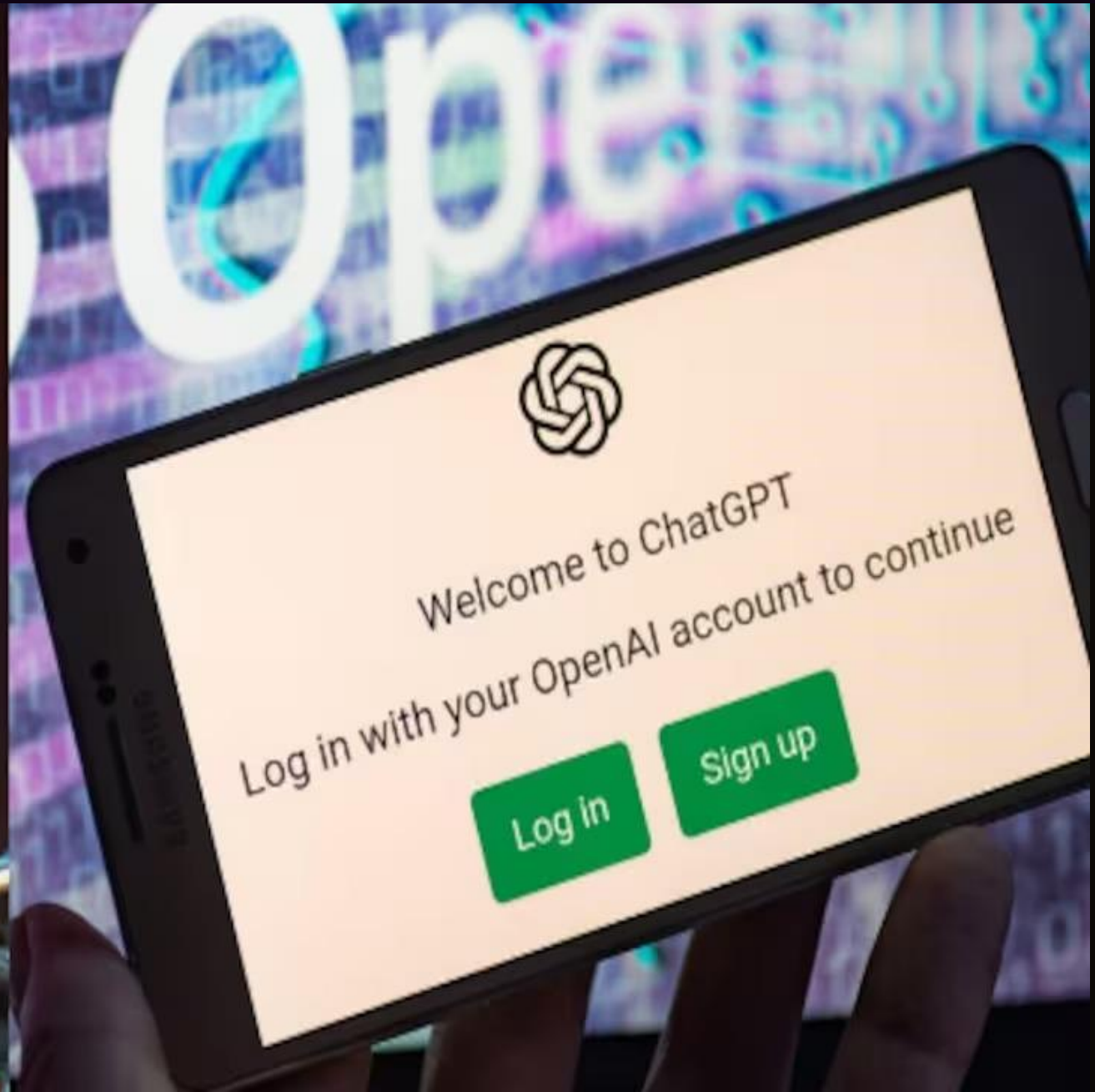
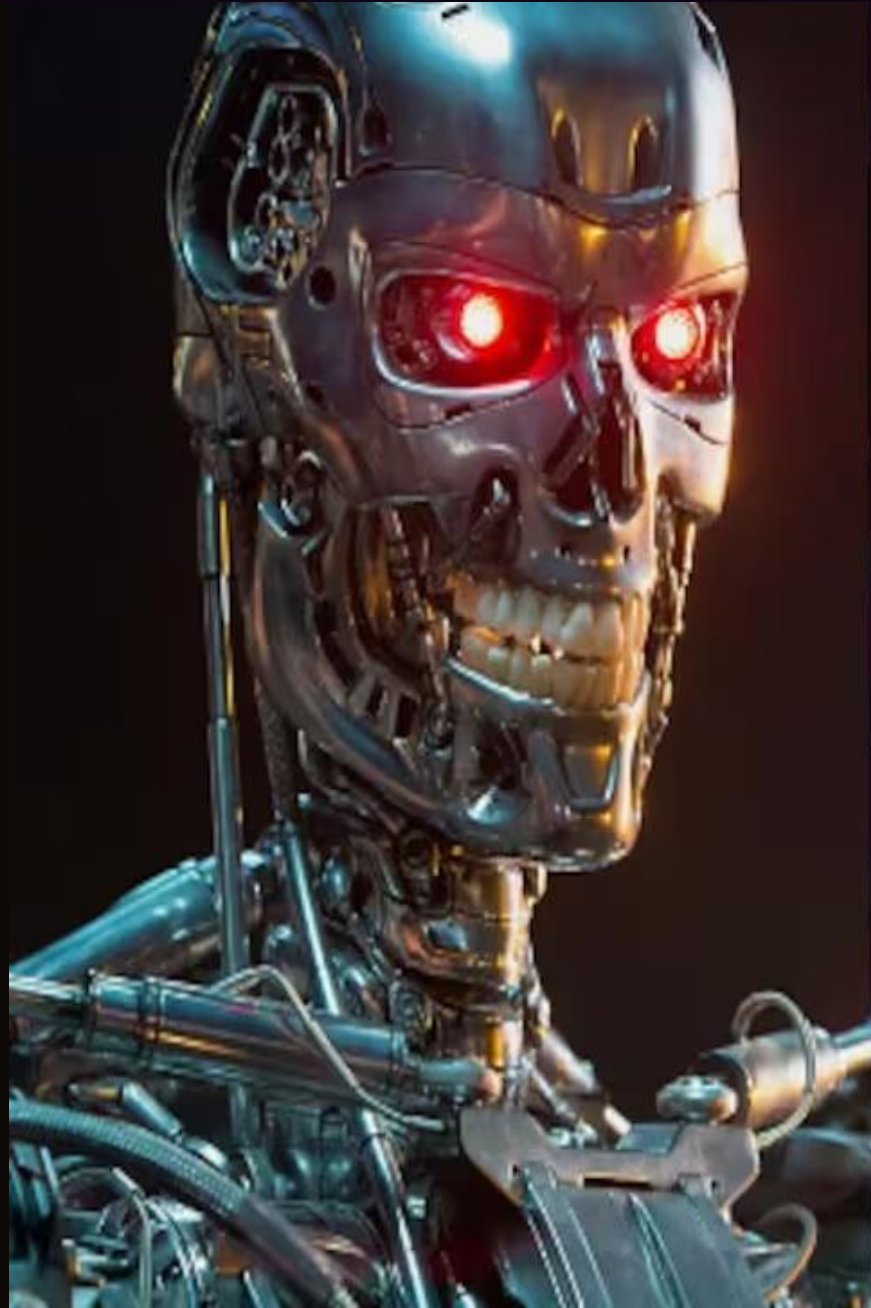
了解AI推理能力唯一方法是問ChatGPT，
從回答找尋思路

ChaosGPT：我要毀滅人類



ChaosGPT 有 5 個目標：毀滅人類、
確立全球統治地位、在全球大肆破壞造成混亂、
操控人類，以及獲得永生。

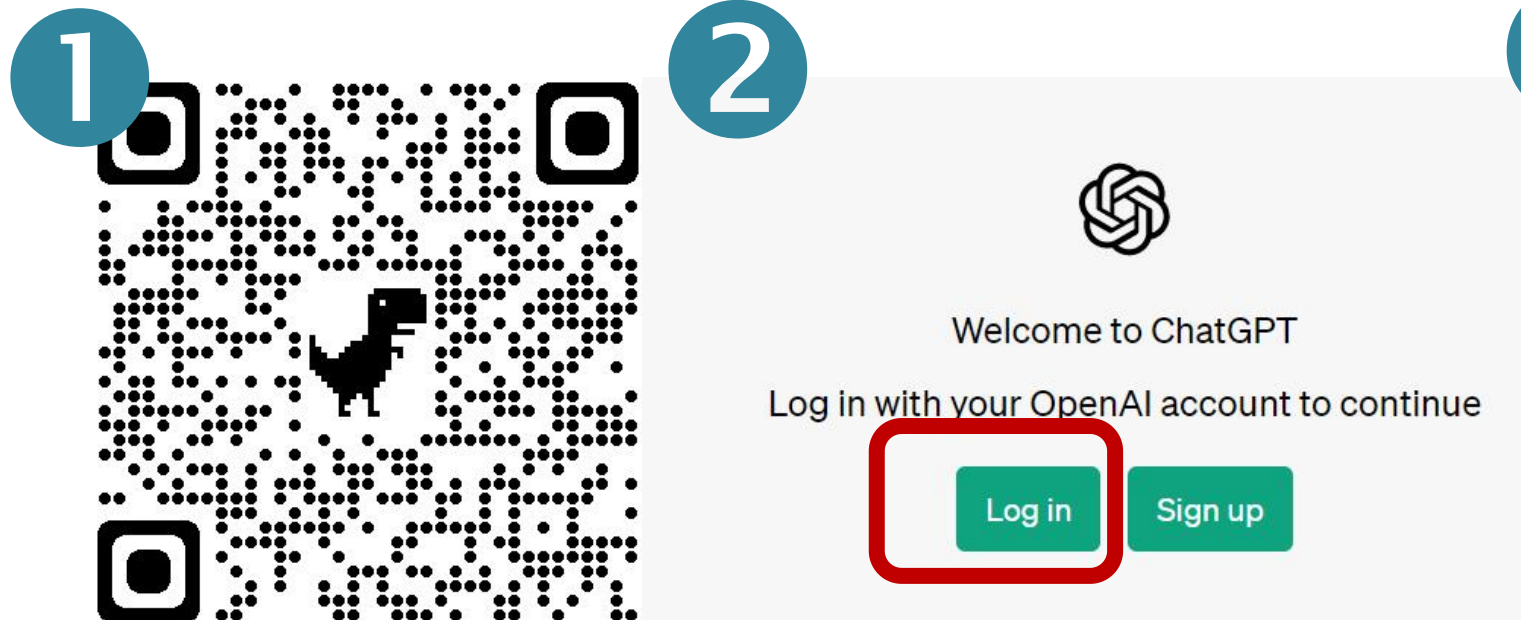
Do Anything Now: ChatGPT 隨心所欲模式 DAN



A person's hands are shown typing on a laptop keyboard. Overlaid on the image is a futuristic digital interface. At the top center, the text "ChatGPT" is displayed in a bold, white, sans-serif font. Below this text is a central graphic of a human head profile in white outline, facing left. Inside the head, there are stylized gears and circuitry. Four speech bubble-like shapes, also in white outline, are positioned around the head: one at the top left, one at the top right, one at the bottom left, and one at the bottom right. Each speech bubble contains three white dots. Thin, glowing lines connect these speech bubbles to the central head graphic. The background is a blurred image of a person's hands typing on a laptop keyboard, with a blue and purple digital glow effect.

ChatGPT

動手用ChatGPT做研究



3


Welcome back


Email address

Continue

Don't have an account? [Sign up](#)

OR

 Continue with Google

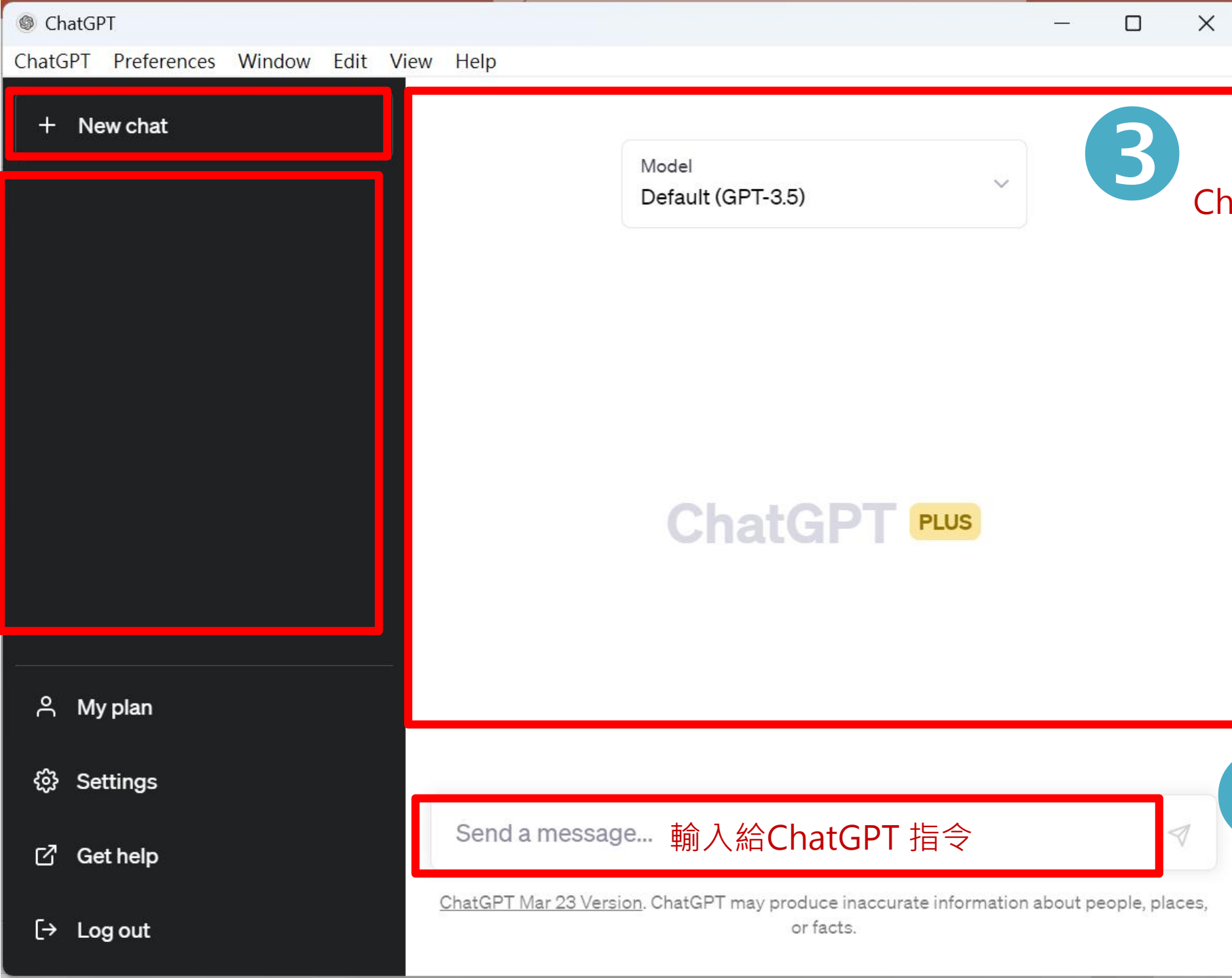
 Continue with Microsoft Account

This screenshot shows the 'Welcome back' login page. At the top, there's a blue circle with the number '3'. Below it is the heading 'Welcome back'. There is an input field for 'Email address'. A large green 'Continue' button is below the input field. Underneath the button, it says 'Don't have an account? [Sign up](#)'. Below a horizontal line with the word 'OR' in the center, there are two options: 'Continue with Google' (with a Google logo icon) and 'Continue with Microsoft Account' (with a Microsoft logo icon). A red rectangle highlights the 'Continue with Google' option.

<https://chat.openai.com/auth/login?next=%2F>

使用筆電朋友

1



3

ChatGPT對話歷程

2

4
過去與
ChatGPT
對話紀錄

Send a message... 輸入給ChatGPT 指令

下列有關氣喘（asthma）致病機轉的敘述，何者最適當？

A.過敏原刺激dendritic cells釋放chemokine CCL17和CCL22，誘使TH1 lymphocytes分泌IL-5，進而吸引eosinophils進入呼吸道

B.病毒可刺激呼吸道上皮細胞分泌IL-25和IL-33導致ILC2 lymphocytes分泌IL-5，吸引eosinophils進入呼吸道

C.一氧化氮在氣喘病患的呼出氣體中，代表呼吸道發炎反應的程度，與呼吸道的dendritic cells和lymphocytes有正性相關

D.IL-10和IL-12是proinflammatory mediators，由呼吸道發炎細胞產生與氣喘的嚴重度有正性相關

標準答案為: B

No prompt: Zero-shot learning



B.病毒可刺激呼吸道上皮細胞分泌IL-25和IL-33導致ILC2 lymphocytes分泌IL-5，吸引eosinophils進入呼吸道是最適當的氣喘致病機轉的敘述。氣喘是一種慢性呼吸道疾病，致病機轉涉及多種因素。其中，病毒感染可刺激呼吸道上皮細胞釋放IL-25和IL-33等介質，進而引起類嗜酸性白血球（如 eosinophils）的滲出和細胞激素的釋放，加重呼吸道炎症反應和氣喘發作。

ChatGPT 會嘗試記憶 對話歷程、透過上下文理解修改得到我們的答案



其他選項為什麼是錯誤的？



A.過敏原刺激dendritic cells釋放chemokine CCL17和CCL22，誘使TH1 lymphocytes分泌IL-5，進而吸引eosinophils進入呼吸道 - 此敘述有誤。正確的是過敏原刺激dendritic cells釋放chemokine CCL17和CCL22，誘使TH2 lymphocytes分泌IL-5，進而吸引eosinophils進入呼吸道，引起氣喘症狀。

C.一氧化氮在氣喘病患的呼出氣體中，代表呼吸道發炎反應的程度，與呼吸道的dendritic cells和lymphocytes有正性相關 - 此敘述有誤。一氧化氮在氣喘病患的呼出氣體中代表氣喘患者支氣管平滑肌細胞釋放NO的程度，與氣喘的嚴重程度有關。

D.IL-10和IL-12是proinflammatory mediators，由呼吸道發炎細胞產生與氣喘的嚴重

Regenerate response

接著問 GPT很多不相干議題，會造成歪樓



上面題目正確答案是甚麼？

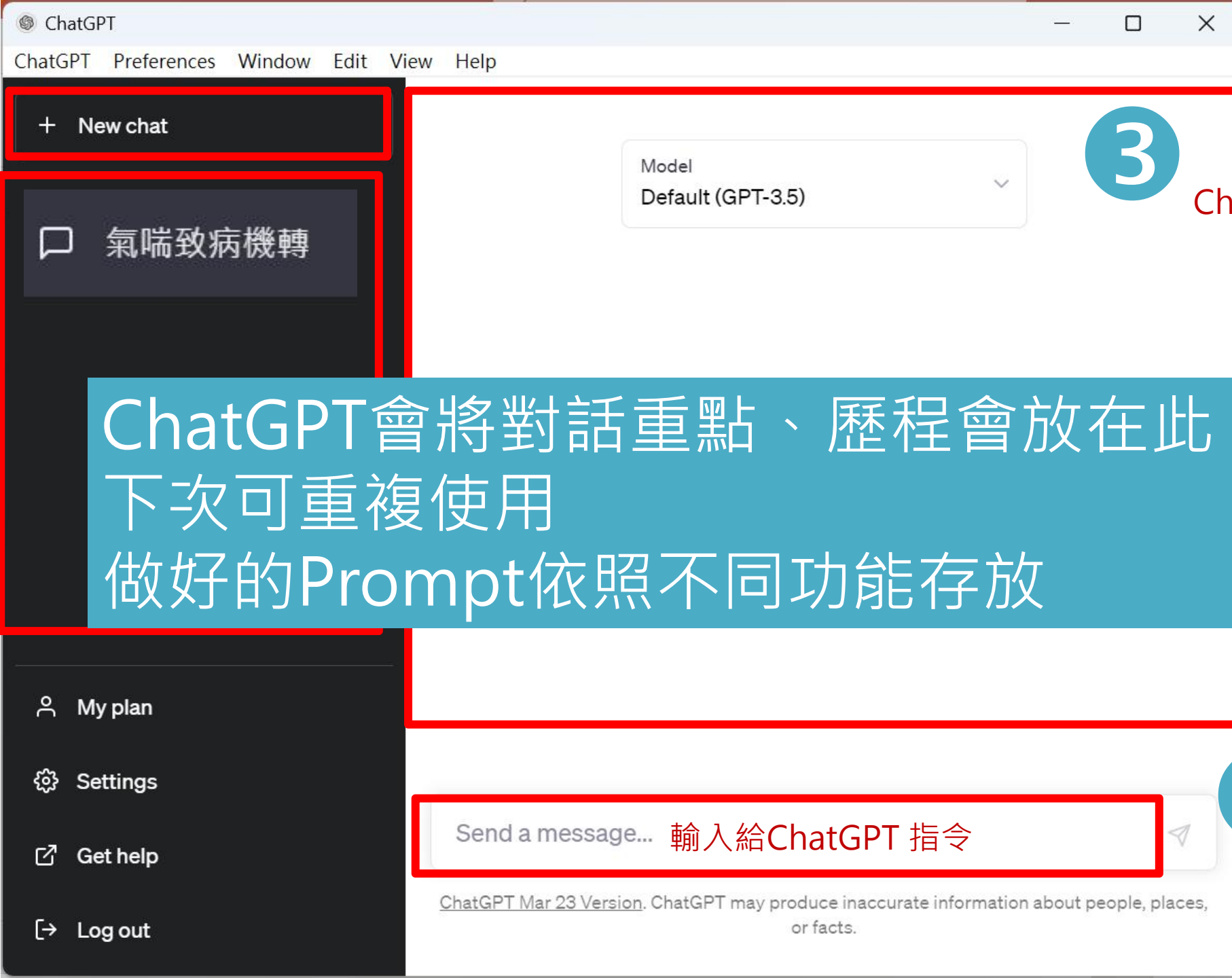


很抱歉，我不知道您指的是哪个题目，能否请您提供更多信息，让我能够回答您的问题呢？



ChatGPT 會嘗試記憶 對話歷程、透過上下文理解修改得到我們的答案

1



3

ChatGPT對話歷程

4

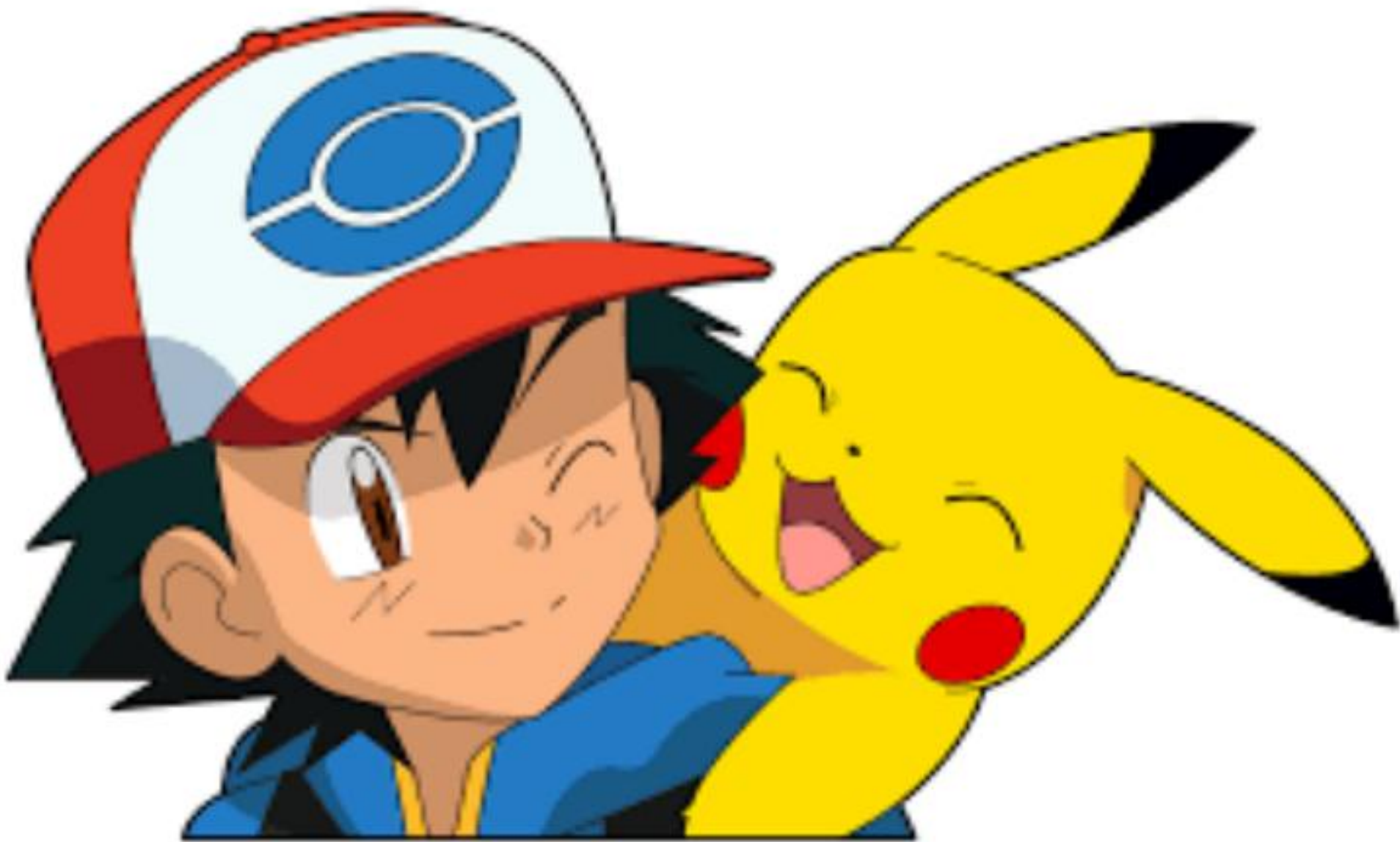
過去與
ChatGPT
對話紀錄

ChatGPT會將對話重點、歷程會放在此，
下次可重複使用
做好的Prompt依照不同功能存放

2

Send a message... 輸入給ChatGPT 指令

ChatGPT 與 提示指令 Prompt



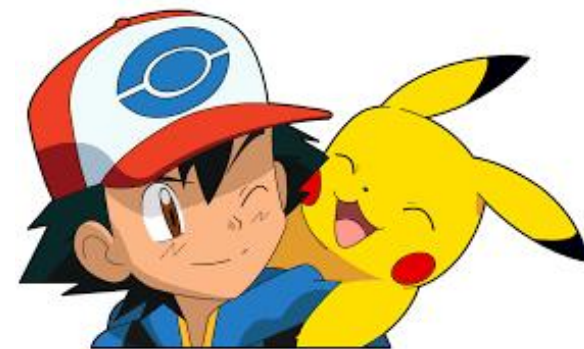
ChatGPT 提示指令 Prompt

PROMPT



REPOSE

ChatGPT 只是根據我們的**提示**，
計算所有可能後(ChatGPT: 175億參數)，
逐字輸出下一個 **最適當的字元**



Prompt Engineering 是AI程式新方法

1. 角色指定 2. 示範學習

PROMPT

Context (背景)

Descriptor (描述)

Instruction (指令)

Sample (範例)

Thoughts (附加說明)



角色指定

翻譯 + 英文修改

I want you to act as an English translator, spelling corrector and improver. I will speak to you with english key words and you show me the corrected and improved version of my text in English. I want you to replace my simplified A0-level words and sentences with more beautiful and elegant, upper level English words and sentences. Keep the meaning same, but make them more academic. I want you to only reply the correction, the improvements and nothing else, do not write explanations.

My keywords include “把您原本的文字 (中文、英文) 貼在這裡”

Context (背景)

Instruction (指令)

Descriptor (描述)

Thoughts (附加說明)

角色指定

I want to act as a Statistician. I will provide you with details related with statistics. You should be knowledge of statistics terminology, statistical distributions, confidence interval, probabillity, hypothesis testing and statistical charts.

My first request is: 描述統計問題

統計建議

Context (背景)

Instruction (指令)

Descriptor (描述)

Thoughts (附加說明)

#2 建議統計方法：

探討疫情期間新聞媒體與死亡率關係



you are a statistician. i will give you my research question and you will suggest statistic methods for me.

我想探討 新聞媒體 與 死亡率 相關性。新聞媒體和 死亡率都是時間序列，連續性數字，必須要能夠在STATA中使用



1. Granger因果分析
2. DiD
3. Joinpoint

STATA可以用唷！

针对您的研究问题——社交媒体和COVID-19信息（例如致死病例、确诊病例）之间的关联，我们建议使用Granger因果分析、区别与区别法（DiD）和Joinpoint回归等统计方法。

Granger因果分析可以通过Stata的VAR命令实现，DiD可以使用Stata的xtreg命令进行估计而Joinpoint回归可以使用Stata的joinpoint命令进行实现。这些方法可以分析社交媒体关键词与COVID-19病例之间的关联，但是具体选择哪种方法还取决于您的数据和研究问题。

如果您需要更多信息，我们建议咨询一位统计学家或数据分析师以确定最适合您研究问题的方法。

另外，我们还提供了一个研究论文作为参考，该论文系统综述了社交媒体对COVID-19流行的



how to perform Granger Causality Analysis in stata

Granger Causality Analysis



To perform Granger causality analysis in Stata, you can use the ``var`` command. Here are the general steps to follow:

1. Load your data into Stata and make sure it is in a time-series format.
2. Open a new do-file in Stata.
3. Use the ``var`` command to estimate a vector autoregression (VAR) model. The syntax is:

scss

Copy code

```
var dependent_var independent_var [lags], lags(#) robust
```

Replace ``dependent_var`` with the variable you want to predict (e.g., COVID-19 cases) and ``independent_var`` with the variable you think might be causing changes in the dependent variable (e.g., social media keywords). The ``lags`` option specifies the number of lags to include in the model. The ``robust`` option specifies that you want to use robust standard errors.

4. Test for Granger causality using the Wald test. The syntax is:

css

Copy code

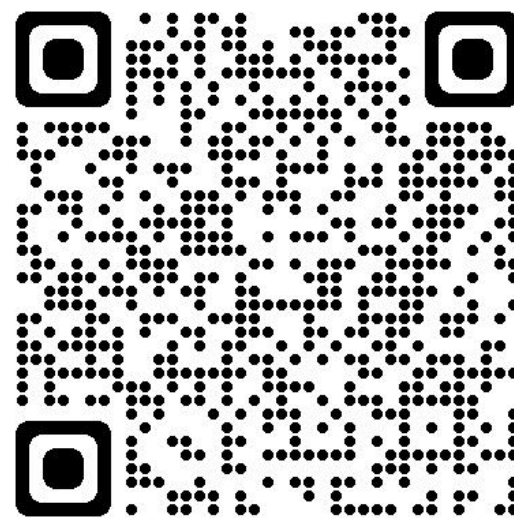
避免 AI 幻覺

確認 Granger 因果分析
可用性

ChatGPT 指令大全

本站提供精煉過的指令語句，讓你充分發揮 ChatGPT 的強大功能

了解如何使用 🖱️



<https://www.explainthis.io/zh-hant/chatgpt>

全部

寫報告

資料整理

履歷與自傳

準備面試

程式開發

知識學習

英語學習

工作生產力

寫作幫手

日常生活

有趣好玩

角色扮演

複製

報告開頭

我現在正在 **報告的情境與目的**。我的簡報主題是 **主題**，請提供 **數字** 種開頭方式，要簡單到 **目標族群** 能聽懂，同時要足夠能吸引人，讓他們願意專心聽下去

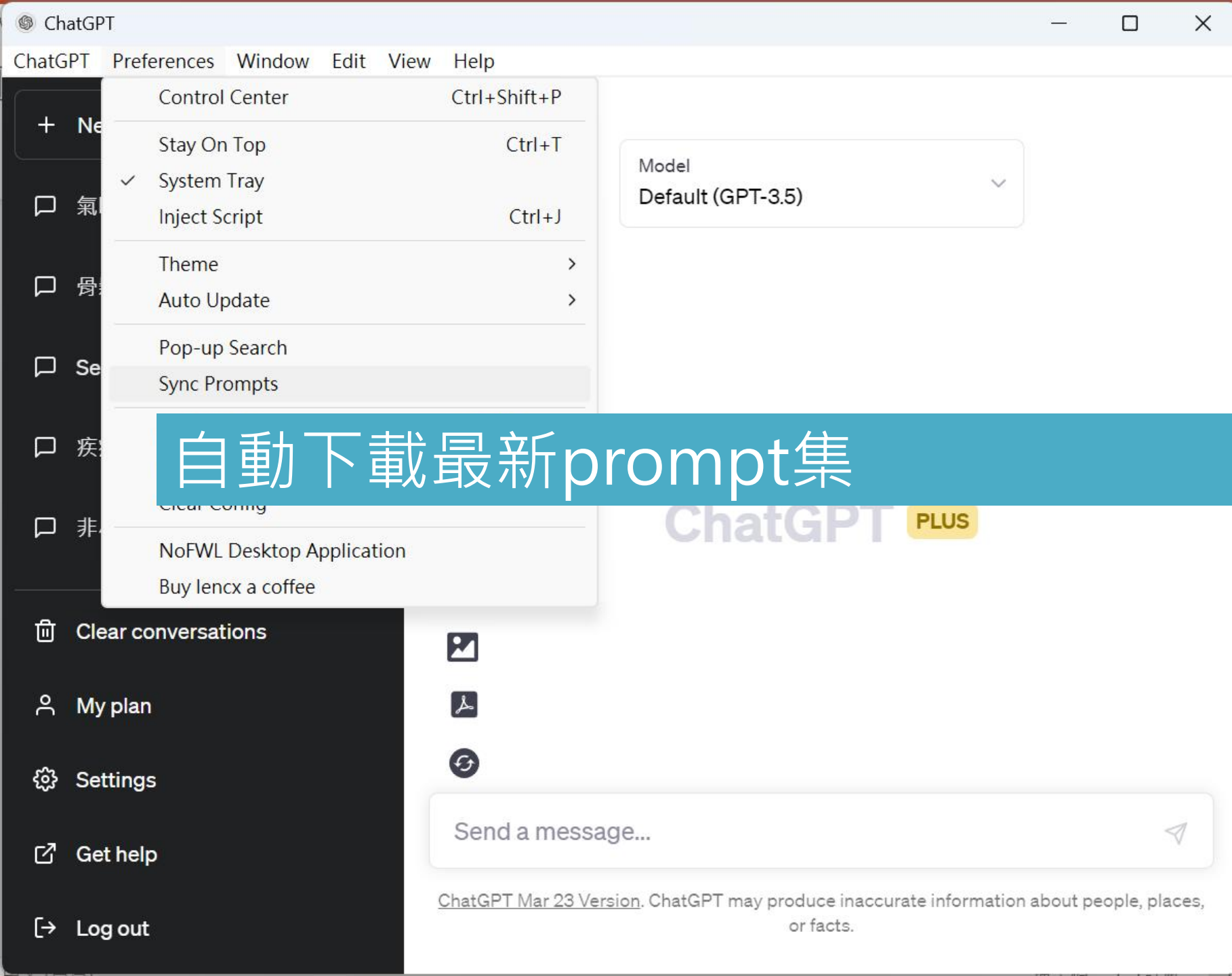
👉 我現在正在修台大的簡報課，其中一項作業是要做一份讓小學生能聽懂的簡報。我的簡報主題是機會成本，請提供三種開頭方式，要簡單到小學生能聽懂，同時要足夠能吸引人，讓他們願意專心聽下去

複製

研究報告

寫出一篇有關 **知識** 的 **數字** 字研究報告，報告中需引述最新的研究，並引用專家觀點

👉 寫出一篇有關自動駕駛的 300 字研究報告，報告中需引述最新的研究，並引用專家觀點



自動下載最新prompt集



探勘預測

居家長者住院率高達 25% ,
反覆住院醫療過載家屬疲於奔命

長照

居家醫療





利用預測模型找出高危險個案
及早介入預防再住院



IF=3.39, Rank=23%
41/176 in Pub. Health

Article

Assess the Performance and Cost-Effectiveness of LACE and HOSPITAL Re-Admission Prediction Models as a Risk Management Tool for Home Care Patients: An Evaluation Study of a Medical Center Affiliated Home Care Unit in Taiwan

Mei-Chin Su ^{1,2}, Yi-Jen Wang ^{3,4} , Tzeng-Ji Chen ^{2,3,5} , Shiao-Hui Chiu ¹,
Hsiao-Ting Chang ^{3,5} , Mei-Shu Huang ¹, Li-Hui Hu ¹, Chu-Chuan Li ¹, Su-Ju Yang ¹,
Jau-Ching Wu ^{5,6} and Yu-Chun Chen ^{2,3,5,*} 



榮總居家護理
蘇美琴護理師

(居家醫療病患預測模型與再住院風險管理之微觀模擬成效評估)

LACE vs. HOSPITAL 再住院預測模型孰優孰劣?
台北榮總真實數據比較再住院模型落地適用性

長照

居家醫療

1. 角色指定 產生文章架構

I want you to act as an academician.

You will be responsible for researching a topic of your choice and presenting the findings in a paper or article form.

你將負責研究你選擇的一個主題，並以論文或文章的形式呈現研究結果。

Your task is to identify reliable sources, organize the material in a well-structured way and document it accurately with citations.

你的任務是確定可靠的來源，以良好結構的方式組織材料，並使用引文準確地記錄研究結果。

My first suggestion request is "I need help writing an article on prediction of readmission for home care patients"

+ New chat

📄 氣喘致病機轉

📄 骨鬆性骨折風險

📄 Seborrheic Keratosis Misconc

📄 疾病的類型與貧血

📄 非小球性貧血疾病

🗑 Clear conversations

👤 My plan

⚙ Settings

🔗 Get help

👉 Log out

Model

Default (GPT-3.5)

ChatGPT PLUS

/life_coach	Life Coach
/accountant	Accountant
/life_coach	Life Coach
/academician	Academician

/academician

ChatGPT Mar

按下 / 鍵, 再輸入 aca 出現prompt

ChatGPT產生文章架構

Sure, I can help you with that. Here's an outline to get started:

I. Introduction

- A. Background on Home Care
- B. Importance of Reducing Hospital Readmissions
- C. Purpose of the Article

II. Literature Review

- A. Definition of Hospital Readmissions
- B. Predictive Factors for Hospital Readmissions
 - 1. Patient Demographics and Characteristics
 - 2. Clinical Factors
 - 3. Home Care Factors
- C. Risk Assessment Models for Hospital Readmissions
 - 1. LACE Index
 - 2. HOSPITAL Score
 - 3. LACE+ Index
 - 4. Other Models
- D. Limitations of Current Risk Assessment Models

III. Methodology

- A. Study Design
- B. Data Collection
- C. Data Analysis

IV. Results

- A. Descriptive Statistics
- B. Predictive Factors for Hospital Readmissions
- C. Performance of Risk Assessment Models

V. Discussion

- A. Comparison of Predictive Factors with Previous Studies
- B. Comparison of Risk Assessment Models with Previous Studies
- C. Limitations of the Study
- D. Implications for Home Care Practice

VI. Conclusion

- A. Summary of Findings
- B. Future Directions for Research
- C. Clinical Implications

ChatGPT產生文章架構

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Chat with any PDF



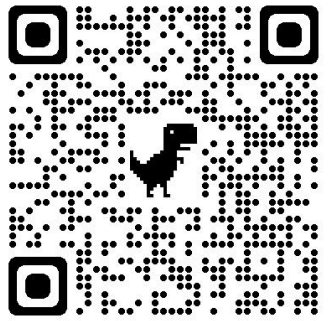
Join Discord



Post to Twitter



Share on Facebook



Drop PDF here

[Browse my Computer](#)

For Students 🎓

For Work 💻

For Curious



家醫部陳淙鉸總醫師

ChatGPT資料整理

Sure, I can help you with that. Here's an outline to get started:

I. Introduction

- A. Background on Home Care
- B. Importance of Reducing Hospital Readmissions
- C. Purpose of the Article

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VI. Conclusion

- A. Summary of Findings
- B. Future Directions for Research
- C. Clinical Implications



醫師創意大爆發！

利用 ChatGPT整理病歷

@1.

Patient Name: John Doe

Date of Birth: 1973-06-15

Sex: Male

Blood Type: O+

Medical History: 1. 2023-01-15: Diagnosed with Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus. Treatment includes metformin, lifestyle modifications, and regular blood glucose monitoring. Lab Results: Fasting Blood Glucose: 190 mg/dL (normal range: 70-100 mg/dL), HbA1c: 8.5% (normal range: 4.0-5.6%) 2. 2023-02-05: Experienced an Acute Myocardial Infarction. Treated with percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI), dual antiplatelet therapy, beta-blocker, ACE inhibitor, and statin. Lab Results: Troponin I: 12 ng/mL (normal range: <0.04 ng/mL), CK-MB: 45 ng/mL (normal range: 0-5 ng/mL) 3. 2023-02-20: Admitted for Bacterial Pneumonia. Treatment involved intravenous antibiotics, oxygen therapy, and supportive care. Lab Results: White Blood Cell Count: 16,000 / μ L (normal range: 4,000-11,000 / μ L), Chest X-ray: right lower lobe consolidation

@2.

4. 2023-03-12: Hospitalized for Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) exacerbation. Treated with bronchodilators, corticosteroids, and supplemental oxygen. Lab Results: FEV1: 45% predicted (normal range: >80% predicted), FVC: 70% predicted (normal range: >80% predicted) 5. 2023-03-28: Developed Acute Pyelonephritis. Received intravenous antibiotics, hydration, and pain management. Lab Results: Urinalysis: WBC: 40 /hpf (normal range: 0-5 /hpf), positive nitrites, positive leukocyte esterase; Blood culture: positive for Escherichia coli 6. 2023-04-01: Suffered an Ischemic Stroke. Treated with intravenous tissue plasminogen activator (tPA), aspirin, and rehabilitative therapy. Lab Results: CT Head: acute infarct in the left middle cerebral artery territory, NIH Stroke Scale: 12 (mild to moderate stroke) 7. 2023-04-08: Diagnosed with Congestive Heart Failure. Managed with diuretics, ACE inhibitors, beta-blockers, and lifestyle modifications. Lab Results: BNP: 950 pg/mL (normal range: <100 pg/mL), Echocardiogram: Ejection Fraction: 35% (normal range: 55-70%)

@3

8. 2023-04-12: Presented with Deep Vein Thrombosis (DVT). Treatment included anticoagulation therapy, compression stockings, and ambulation. Lab Results: Doppler Ultrasound: positive for DVT in left lower extremity, D-dimer: 900 ng/mL (normal range: <500 ng/mL)9. 2023-04-16: Experienced a Gastrointestinal Hemorrhage. Underwent upper endoscopy, received proton pump inhibitor, and blood transfusion. Lab Results: Hemoglobin: 7.2 g/dL (normal range: 13.5-17.5 g/dL), Upper Endoscopy: bleeding gastric ulcer10. 2023-04-19: Appendicitis led to a laparoscopic appendectomy and postoperative antibiotics. Lab Results: White Blood Cell Count: 14,500 / μ L (normal range: 4,000-11,000 / μ L), C-reactive Protein: 25 mg/L (normal range: <10 mg/L), CT Abdomen and Pelvis: appendiceal inflammationAllergies: Penicillin (causes rash)Past Surgical History:1. Cholecystectomy (2017)2. Right knee arthroscopy (2019)Family History:1. Father: Hypertension, Type 2 Diabetes2. Mother: Breast cancer, Osteoporosis3. Sibling: AsthmaSocial History:1. Occupation: Accountant2. Marital status: Married3. Tobacco use: None4. Alcohol use: Occasional, socially5. Illicit drug use: NoneVaccination Status:1. Influenza: Up to date2. Pneumococcal: Up to date3. COVID-19: Fully vaccinated, booster received4. Tetanus: Up to date5. Hepatitis B: Completed series6. Shingles: Up to date



我需要你整理病人的過去病史。請你從剛剛給你的@1, @2, @3病歷中找出病人過去住院的病史，不要自己增加病歷。

請你用表格的方式整理，包含欄位: 日期、診斷、治療、重要檢查



好的，以下是根据@1、@2、@3的病历信息整理的该病人过去住院的病史表格。



日期	診斷	治療	重要檢查
2023-01-15	2型糖尿病	二甲双胍、生活方式改变和定期血糖监测	空腹血糖、糖化血红蛋白
2023-02-05	急性心肌梗死	PCI、双重抗血小板疗法、 β 受体阻滞剂、ACE抑制剂和他汀類	CK-MB、肌钙蛋白I
2023-02-20	细菌性肺炎	静脉抗生素、氧疗和支持治疗	白细胞计数、胸部X光
Regenerate response			



請你將病患的住院病史以 gantt graph 方式呈現，你應該輸出成 mermaid.js 格式



好的，以下是使用mermaid.js格式的病患住院病史的gantt graph呈现：



ruby

Copy code

gantt

dateFormat YYYY-MM-DD

title 病患住院病史

section 住院记录

COVID

糖尿

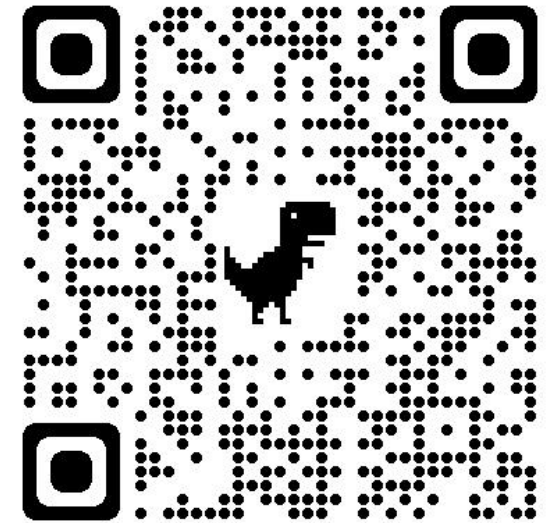
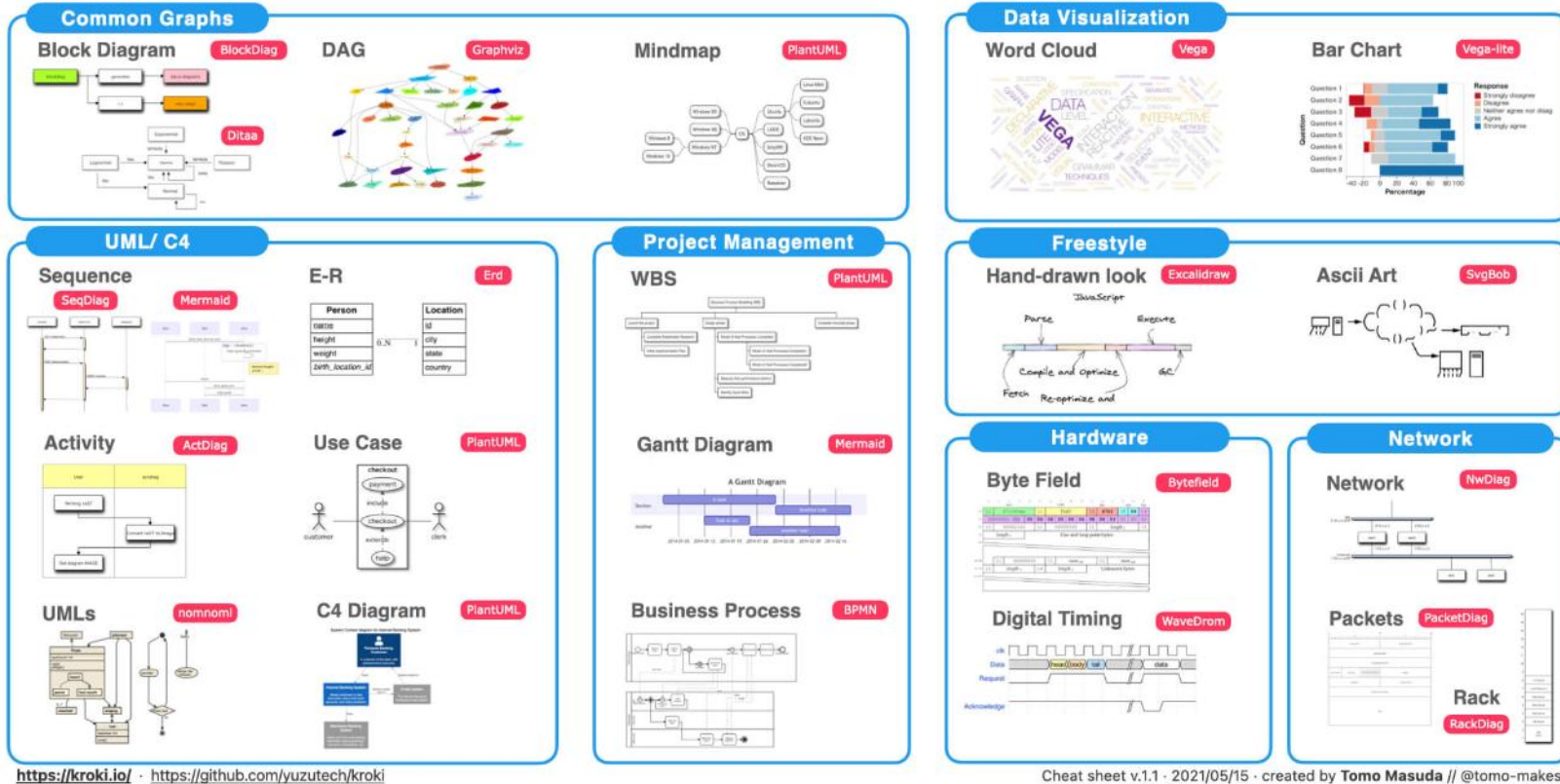
急性心肌梗死治疗 :done, des3, 2023-02-05,2023-02-11

细菌性肺炎治疗 :done, des4, 2023-02-02,2023-02-05

ChatGPT 不會畫圖，但是可以產生程式碼

Kroki Diagrams Zoo

creates **diagrams** from **textual** descriptions by Yuzu tech 



<https://kroki.io/>

📄 Download cheat sheet as PDF

Kroki 將程式碼 變成 圖

#Try

Diagram

PlantUML ▼

SeqDiag

ActDiag

NwDiag

PacketDiag

RackDiag

C4 with PlantUML

D2

DBML

Ditaa

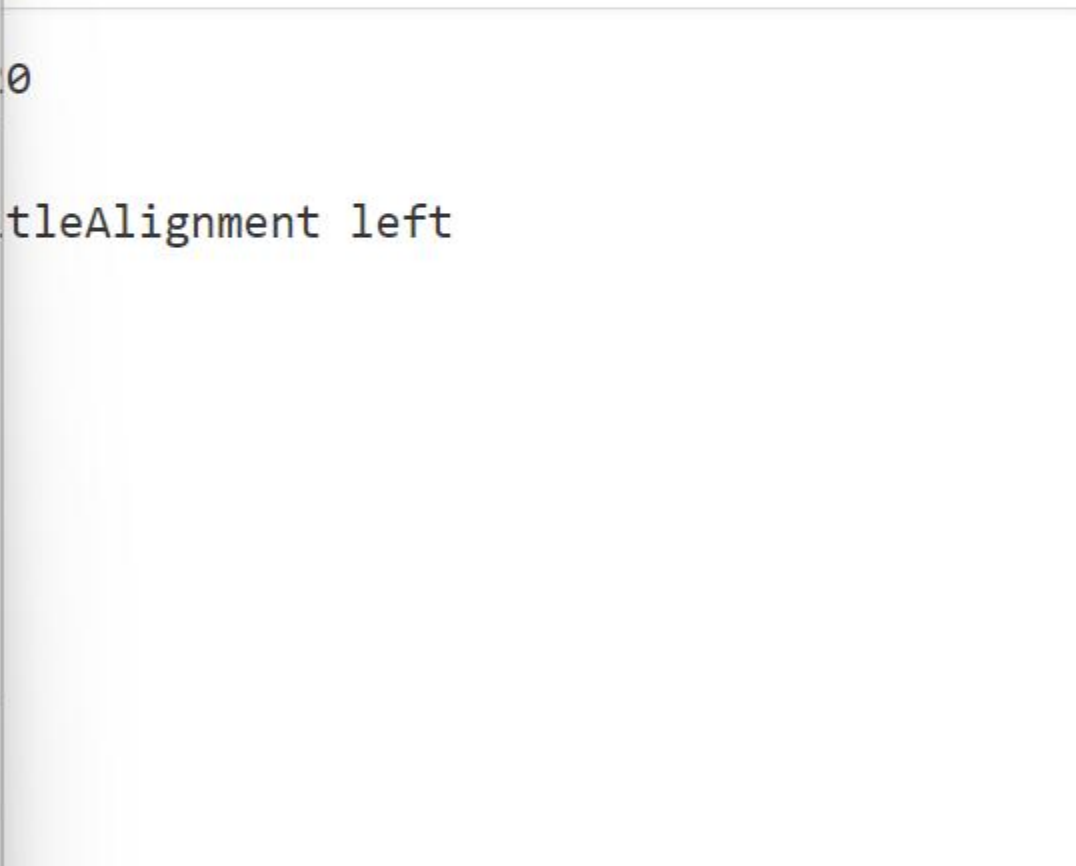
Erd

Excalidraw

GraphViz

Mermaid

Memnml



ChatGPT 不會畫圖，但是
我們可以將成果複製到 Kroki.io

gantt

dateFormat YYYY-MM-DD

title 病患住院病史

section 住院记录

COVID-19隔离治疗 :done, des1, 2022-11-04,2022-11-11

糖尿病治疗 :done, des2, 2023-01-15,2023-01-21

急性心肌梗死治疗 :done, des3, 2023-02-05,2023-02-11

细菌性肺炎治疗 :done, des4, 2023-02-20,2023-02-25

COPD急性加重治疗 :done, des5, 2023-03-12,2023-03-17

急性肾盂肾炎治疗 :done, des6, 2023-03-28,2023-04-01

缺血性卒中治疗 :done, des7, 2023-04-01,2023-04-08

充血性心力衰竭治疗 :done, des8, 2023-04-08,2023-04-15

深静脉血栓治疗 :done, des9, 2023-04-12,2023-04-16

胃肠道出血治疗 :done, des10, 2023-04-16,2023-04-20

阑尾炎手术治疗 :done, des11, 2023-04-19,2023-04-21

病患住院病史



ChatGPT 產生SQL, STATA程式



how to perform Granger Causality Analysis in stata



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2. Open a new do-file in Stata.
3. Use the ``var`` command to estimate a vector autoregression (VAR) model. The syntax is:

scss

Copy code

```
var dependent_var independent_var [lags], lags(#) robust
```

Replace ``dependent_var`` with the variable you want to predict (e.g., COVID-19 cases) and ``independent_var`` with the variable you think might be causing changes in the dependent variable (e.g., social media keywords). The ``lags`` option specifies the number of lags to include in the model. The ``robust`` option specifies that you want to use robust standard errors.

1. Dilated aortic root, 37 mm and dilated ascending aorta 39 mm 2. Normal aortic valve with no aortic regurgitation. 3. Thickened mitral valve with mild mitral regurgitation. 4. Normal pulmonic valve with trivial regurgitation. 5. Normal tricuspid valve with mild regurgitation. 6. Normal pulmonary artery systolic pressure 7. Normal left ventricular size, mild concentric left ventricular hypertrophy with normal left ventricular systolic function. 8. Normal left ventricular diastolic function. 9. Normal atrial size. 10. VPC's during exam.

1. Dilated aortic root, 46.2 mm and ascending aorta 39.6 mm. 2. Thickened aortic valve with moderate aortic regurgitation. 3. Mild mitral annular calcification. 4. Thickened mitral valve with trivial mitral regurgitation. 5. Mildly dilated left ventricle with normal wall thickness. 6. Preserved left ventricular systolic function. 7. Left ventricular diastolic dysfunction, grade II. 8. Normal pulmonic valve with trivial regurgitation. 9. Normal tricuspid valve with trivial regurgitation. 10. Normal pulmonary artery systolic pressure. 11. Normal RV size, wall thickness and systolic function. 12. Mildly dilated left atrium (LA volume index 40 ml/m²) and normal right atrial size. 13. No pericardial effusion.

1. Dilated ascending aorta 35.4 mm 2. Thickened aortic valve with mild aortic regurgitation. 3. Thickened mitral valve with mild mitral regurgitation. 4. Normal left ventricular size. 5. Mild concentric left ventricular hypertrophy. 6. Normal left ventricular systolic function. 7. No LV segmental wall motion abnormalities. 8. Left ventricular diastolic dysfunction, indeterminate. 9. Moderately dilated left atrium. 10. Normal tricuspid valve with trivial regurgitation. 11. Normal pulmonary artery systolic pressure. 12. Normal pulmonic valve with trivial regurgitation. 13. Normal RV size, wall thickness and systolic function. 14. Normal right atrial size. 15. No pericardial effusion.

大數據挑戰:

7482 份心臟超音波報告中 主動脈直徑 出現的位置、關鍵字、行數都不太一樣 !!

大數據雙周報: (ChatGPT for DATA)

利用ChatGPT從7842份心臟超音波報告中擷取主動脈直徑

超音波報告 ChatGPT主動脈直徑

1. Calcified aortic valve with mild aortic regurgitation. 2. Thickened	38.9 mm	38.9
1. Dilated aortic root, 41.0 mm and ascending aorta 43.58 mm. 2. C	43.58 mm	43.58
1. Thickened aortic valve with no aortic regurgitation. 2. Dilated asc	38 mm	38
1. Thickened aortic valve with mild aortic regurgitation. 2. Dilated as	38.1 mm	38.1
1. Dilated aortic root, 46 mm and dilated ascending aorta 42 mm. 2.	42 mm	42
1. Thickened aortic valve with mild aortic regurgitation. 2. Dilated ac	48.7 mm	48.7
1. Atrial arrhythmia during exam. 2. Dilated ascending aorta, 43 mm.	43 mm	43
1. Thickened and calcified aortic valve with trivial aortic regurgitatio	37.2 mm	37.2
1. Dilated ascending aorta 41.6 mm and aortic root, 38.4 mm. 2. Thi	41.6 mm	41.6
1. Dilated ascending aorta 44 mm. Thickened aortic valve with moder	44 mm	44
1. Thickened and calcified aortic valve with mild aortic regurgitation	42.3 mm	42.3
1. Dilated ascending aorta 39 mm. 2. Thickened and calcified aortic	39 mm	39
1. Thickened aortic valve with trivial aortic regurgitation. 2. Dilated	43.5 mm	43.5
1. Dilated aortic root, 43 mm. Dilated ascending aorta 44.8 mm. 2. N	44.8 mm	44.8
1. Dilated aortic root, 42 mm. Dilated ascending aorta 39.8 mm. 2. T	39.8 mm	39.8
1. Thickened aortic valve with mild aortic regurgitation. 2. Dilated as	49 mm	49
1. Thickened aortic valve with trivial aortic regurgitation. 2. Normal	42 mm	42
1. Thickened aortic valve with moderate aortic regurgitation. 2. Dila	41 mm	41
1. Dilated ascending aorta 38.97 mm. 2. Thickened aortic valve with	38.97 mm	38.97

Mission possible !

過去需要大量人力

現在只需要你的創意

Operative Procedures:

1. Under ETGA, the patient was put on prone position. The skin was draped in sterile fashion.
2. Two paramedial incisions about 4cm were made above disc space and deepened to the fascia layer.
3. O-arm navigation reference was inserted into iliac crest. Navigation system was set up and intraoperative CT was performed.
4. Under the O-arm navigation, trocar was aimed to junction of transverse process and entered the pedicle.
5. K-wire replaced the trocar was inserted over junction and secured with K-wire.
6. Various dilators were inserted over facet position and dilated.
7. A cylinder retractor was placed and dilators were removed. Soft tissue was removed and hemifacet were drilled.
8. Yellow ligament was removed then and nerve root was seen with disc rongeur and curet.
9. Cages were inserted into the disc space and confirmed by C-arm.
10. Dilators were inserted over junction along the K-wire. Taper was used to drill the route. Transpedicle screws were implanted into vertebral body.
11. Rod was guided with C-arm to pass through the screws.
12. The wound was closed with 1-0 Vicryl, 2-0 Polysorb and skin staples.
13. Estimated blood loss was 375 mL. The patient stood the whole procedures well and was sent to POR under stable condition.

Operative Procedures:

1. Under nasal ETGA, the patient was placed in supine position.
2. Under C-arm X-ray, the C5/6 level was located.
3. The surgical field was disinfected and draped as usual.
4. A transverse incision, about 6 cm, was made crossing skin crease medial to right SCM muscle. The wound was deepened and the carotid sheath was protected laterally, esophagus was protected medially.
5. Through the avascular plane, the longus colli muscle and vertebrae were identified and venous plexus was coagulated.
6. Distraction screws were applied for better exposure.
7. Under microscopy, the C5/6 discs were excised and removed by disc rongeur, diamond burr drill and Kerrison punch. The spurs and endplate were drilled out.
8. The cages were inserted into intervertebral spaces and made secure.
9. The plate and screws were applied and fixed on C5/6 bodies for ensuring the stability. The position of these instruments were checked by C-arm.
10. After irrigation and checking bleeders with Floseal use, an Exudrain was inserted for drainage and the wound was closed layer by layer with subcuticular sutures.
11. Estimated blood loss was 30 mL. The patient stood the whole procedures well and was sent to POR under stable condition.

Operative Procedures:

- (1) The patient was placed in beach chair position, sterilized and draped as usual under general anesthesia.
- (2) Made excisional line above the fracture site and extended until all fracture segments were exposed.
- (3) Open reduction the displaced segments with reduction forceps until anatomic reduction.
- (4) A small DCP plate was placed above the displaced segments.
- (5) 7 screws were placed to fix the displaced segments and 2 interfragment screw was fixed.
- (6) Irrigated with amount of normal saline.
- (7) Closed the wound layers by layers.
- (8) Blood loss: 30mL

大數據挑戰:

手術紀錄中 **blood loss** 出現的位置、關鍵字、行數都不太一樣!!

Future:

利用AI從OP note中擷取 blood loss 進行分析

醫師創意大爆發!

OP note

AI解析Blood loss

Operative Procedures:

1. Under ETGA,the patient was put on prone position. The skin was prepared and draped in sterile fashion.
2. Two paramedium incisions about 4cm were made above disc space of L4S1 and deepened to the fascia layer.
3. O-arm navigation reference was inserted into iliac crest.

375

Operative Procedures:

1. Under nasal ETGA, the patient was placed in supine position.
2. Under C-arm X-ray, the C5/6 level was located.
3. The surgical field was disinfected and draped as usual.
4. An transverse incision, about 6 cm, was made crossing skin crease medial to

265

Operative Procedures:

- (1)The patient was placed in beach chair position, sterizedand draped as usual under general anesthesia.
- (2)Made excisional line above the fracture site andextended until all fracture s egments were exposed.
- (3)Open reduction the displaced segments with reduction forceps until anatomic r

30

Operative Procedures:

1. Under nasal ETGA, the patient was placed in supine position.
2. Under C-arm X-ray, the C5/6 level was located.
3. The surgical field was disinfected and draped as usual.
4. An transverse incision, about 6 cm, was made crossing skin crease medial to right SCM muscle. The wound was deepened and the carotid sheath was

400



首頁



編輯精選

遠端工作必備

企業必備

值得探索的應用程式



由 Google 打造



熱門排行榜

最受歡迎

評分最高



類別



GPT for Sheets™ and ...

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開發者：[Talarian](#)

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讓 Google 表單有 GPT 功能

208萬+

總覽

權限

評論

ChatGPT 統計建議

I want to act as a Statistician. I will provide you with details related with statistics. You should be knowledge of statistics terminology, statistical distributions, confidence interval, probabillity, hypothesis testing and statistical charts.

My first request is: 描述統計問題

Context (背景)

Instruction (指令)

Descriptor (描述)

Thoughts (附加說明)

ChatGPT產生文章架構

Sure, I can help you with that. Here's an outline to get started:

I. Introduction

- A. Background on Home Care
- B. Importance of Reducing Hospital Readmissions
- C. Purpose of the Article

II. Literature Review

- A. Definition of Hospital Readmissions
- B. Predictive Factors for Hospital Readmissions
 - 1. Patient Demographics and Characteristics
 - 2. Clinical Factors
 - 3. Home Care Factors
- C. Risk Assessment Models for Hospital Readmissions
 - 1. LACE Index
 - 2. HOSPITAL Score
 - 3. LACE+ Index
 - 4. Other Models
- D. Limitations of Current Risk Assessment Models

III. Methodology

- A. Study Design
- B. Data Collection
- C. Data Analysis

IV. Results

- A. Descriptive Statistics
- B. Predictive Factors for Hospital Readmissions
- C. Performance of Risk Assessment Models

V. Discussion

- A. Comparison of Predictive Factors with Previous Studies
- B. Comparison of Risk Assessment Models with Previous Studies
- C. Limitations of the Study
- D. Implications for Home Care Practice

VI. Conclusion

- A. Summary of Findings
- B. Future Directions for Research
- C. Clinical Implications

ChatGPT 圖表建議

I want to act as a Statistician. I will provide you with details related with my analysis. You should suggest best chart to present my result.

It should be illustrative.

And show me Stata code.

My first request is: 描述統計問題

Context (背景)

Instruction (指令)

Descriptor (描述)

Thoughts (附加說明)

ChatGPT文句翻譯修改

I want you to act as an English translator, spelling corrector and improver. I will speak to you with english key words and you show me the corrected and improved version of my text in English. I want you to replace my simplified A0-level words and sentences with more beautiful and elegant, upper level English words and sentences. Keep the meaning same, but make them more academic. I want you to only reply the correction, the improvements and nothing else, do not write explanations.

My keywords include “把您原本的文字 (中文、英文) 貼在這裡”

Context (背景)

Instruction (指令)

Descriptor (描述)

Thoughts (附加說明)

A photograph of two children racing go-karts on a paved road. The child in the foreground is a girl with curly hair, wearing a white shirt, dark pants, and goggles, sitting in a red go-kart with a white stripe down the center. She has her right arm raised in a celebratory gesture. The child in the background is a boy wearing a blue shirt, a brown aviator cap, and goggles, sitting in a blue go-kart. They are both smiling and appear to be enjoying the race. The background features a scenic landscape with green hills and distant mountains under a cloudy sky.

ChatGPT新時代 先行者優勢 好機會
All you need is Idea !

第3彈

加碼現場實作DIY

「GoGo ChatGPT」

讓你的論文動起來!



主持人：大數據中心 陳育群主任

講師群：家庭醫學部 林冠羣醫師 陳從鉸醫師

時間：2023年5月18日(四) 中午12:15-13:15

地點：致德樓第三會議室(定額100名)

Webex：2516 058 9515

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研究者

專注於創造