

Retrospective Comparative Analysis of Prostate Cancer In-Basket Messages: Responses from Closed-Domain LLM vs. Clinical Teams

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ABSTRACT

In-basket message interactions play a crucial role in physician-patient communication, occurring during all phases (pre-, during, and post) of a patient's care journey. However, responding to these patients' inquiries has become a significant burden on healthcare workflows, consuming considerable time for clinical care teams. To address this, we introduce RadOnc-GPT, a specialized Large Language Model (LLM) powered by GPT-4 that has been designed with a focus on radiotherapeutic treatment of prostate cancer with advanced prompt engineering, and specifically designed to assist in generating responses. We integrated RadOnc-GPT with patient electronic health records (EHR) from both the hospital-wide EHR database and an internal, radiation-oncology-specific database. RadOnc-GPT was evaluated on 158 previously recorded in-basket message interactions. Quantitative natural language processing (NLP) analysis and two grading studies with clinicians and nurses were used to assess RadOnc-GPT's responses. Our findings indicate that RadOnc-GPT slightly outperformed the clinical care team in "Clarity" and "Empathy," while achieving comparable scores in "Completeness" and "Correctness." RadOnc-GPT is estimated to save 5.2 minutes per message for nurses and 2.4 minutes for clinicians, from reading the inquiry to sending the response. Employing RadOnc-GPT for in-basket message draft generation has the potential to alleviate the workload of clinical care teams and reduce healthcare costs by producing high-quality, timely responses.

1 Introduction

In-Basket is the online portal messaging system integrated within Epic Applications functioning similarly to email for communication between patients and their clinical care team. In-basket messaging system is often used to exchange messages regarding patient concerns, appointments, and follow-up care, particularly when real-time communication is not possible. During or following treatment, patients may not always receive immediate support from their care team. Patients with limited clinical literacy and understanding still need to communicate with healthcare professionals for various needs, including disease monitoring, medication, appointments, and billing or insurance issues. In this context, the In-basket serves as a vital tool to bridge the communication gap between patients and clinical professionals¹.

However, clinical care teams struggle to draft responses on time due to the increasing complexity of patients' supportive care needs². Several studies have shown that an increased workload from responding to in-basket messages can negatively impact clinicians' burnout rates and overall well-being²⁻⁵. Further, patient messaging volumes increased by more than 50% after COVID-19, placing an undue burden on clinical teams⁶⁻⁸. Though these added avenues of communication are beneficial, generally responding to these messages is non-reimbursable as well^{9, 10}.

Since In-basket messages often contain important real-world concerns from patients, the text-based in-basket message dataset is valuable for demonstrating patient-centered interactions. We propose using large language models (LLMs), which are connected with the electrical health record (EHR) system, to provide timely and layman-friendly responses to various categories of In-basket message inquiries¹¹⁻¹⁶. LLMs have already shown strong technical capabilities in clinical context learning, summarization, response generation, decision-support, and Q&A¹⁷⁻²⁹. Here, we aim to evaluate the performance of LLM and clinical care teams in three key areas: 1) capturing and interpreting all sources of data, 2) generating personalized and prompt responses, and 3) upholding high clinical standards in terms of completeness, correctness, clarity, and empathy.

Rather than applying LLMs across all types of disease sites, we focused on prostate cancer patients who received treatment at the Mayo Clinic's radiation oncology department. Specializing in a specific field allows the LLM to generate more accurate and relevant responses. We developed RadOnc-GPT, an OpenAI GPT4o-powered LLM, which is integrated with EHR³⁰. Since many in-basket messages require external context for proper understanding and interpretation, RadOnc-GPT can generate more

personalized responses with greater details in a zero-shot without training. This approach helps save time for the clinical care team by reducing the need to consult multiple sources of information to draft a response.

2 Method

This was a retrospective study approved by the Institutional Review Board of the Mayo Clinic. Our study included patients with prostate cancer who were managed at Mayo Clinic (Rochester, MN) in the calendar years 2022-2024. RadOnc-GPT connects with both the hospital wide electrical medical record database, Epic, developed by Epic Systems and the radiation oncology specific database, Aria, developed by Varian Medical Systems, including clinical notes, radiology notes, pathology notes, urology notes, radiology reports, radiation treatment details, lab results, diagnosis details, patient details, in-basket messages, and more.

Subject demographic information that was retrieved from the EHR system included gender, age, race, ethnicity, preferred language, insurance status, ZIP code of residence, education level, and attending physician's name. For prostate cancer-specific information, we retrieved all the information, if available: cancer stage, PSA score, Gleason score, ICD (International Classification of Diseases) diagnosis code and code type, onset date, CT (computerized tomography) details, and diagnosis details retrieved from the clinical notes. For prostate cancer treatment-specific information, we retrieved the course description, plan intent, treatment orientation, radiation type, radiation oncology machine type, number of fractions, dose prescription, dose delivered, radiation technique, start & end date, and treatment duration. We also present details of other diseases if available. For RadOnc-GPT, the information retrieval order starts with patient demographic details, then treatment details, the patient's diagnosis details, and lastly, the clinical notes.

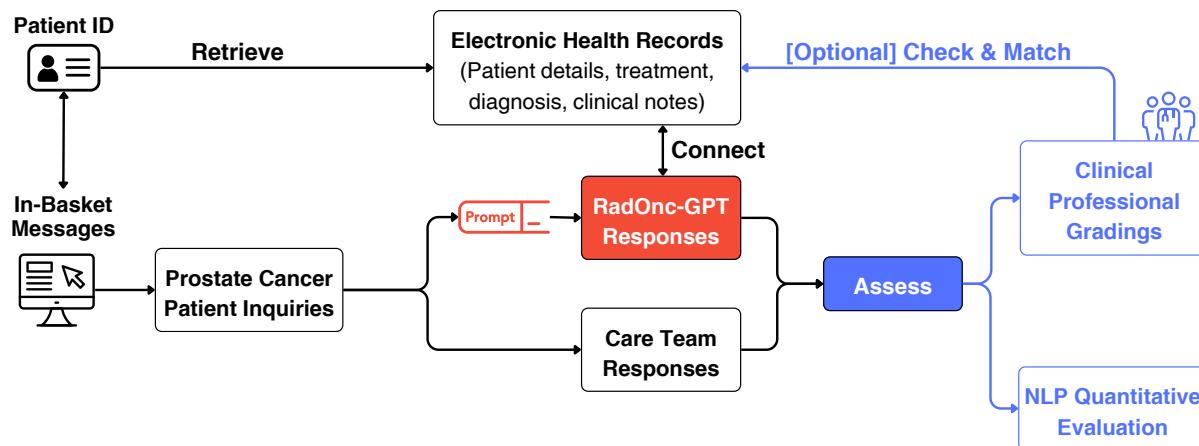


Figure 1. In-Basket Comparison Study Workflow Overview. From the in-basket messages dataset, we extracted prostate cancer patient inquiries and their corresponding care team responses. RadOnc-GPT, integrated with patients' EHR profiles, generates responses to these inquiries. A randomized dataset containing both RadOnc-GPT and clinical care team responses is then created for NLP-based quantitative evaluation and single-blinded grading by clinical professionals. Clinician and nurse graders can optionally review and match specific responses to patient EHRs using the patient ID.

To ensure every patient inquiry was consistent and under the same GPT generation environment, we developed a GUI interface for RadOnc-GPT. This approach ensured that RadOnc-GPT did not generate biased responses from its memory of the previous patient's pair of inquiries and responses.

Our study's evaluation was divided into two main components: natural language processing (NLP) quantitative assessments and clinical professional grading, as illustrated in Figure 1.

For NLP evaluation, we performed four types of measurements^{31,32}: natural language understanding, reasoning, context readability, and natural language generation.

For the grading study, we focused on six dimensions of evaluation^{33–35}:

1. completeness (ranging from 1-5, the higher the better),
2. correctness (ranging from 1-5, the higher the better),
3. clarity (ranging from 1-5, the higher the better),
4. empathy (ranging from 1-5, the higher the better),

5. estimated time to respond (in minutes),
6. extensive editing required (No use, major editing, minor editing, no editing needed),
7. (Optional) text comments section.

We enlisted four medical doctors from the Department of Radiation Oncology, all with significant in-basket response experience, with a mean Years of Experience (YoE) of 5. Of these, two medical residents (C1 and C2) independently graded all 158 messages. A third chief resident (C3) reviewed discrepancies when conflicts arose, and a board-certified radiation oncologist specializing in prostate cancer (C4) provided the final grading decision if disagreements persisted. Given that nurses typically initiate responses to in-basket messages, we also recruited four nurses from the same department to evaluate their capability (whether they can answer the questions or not) and estimate the time in minutes required to answer 158 patient inquiries (mean YoE = 5.25). The nurses provided anonymized estimates of the time in minutes spent responding to and redirecting these in-basket messages to other advanced practice providers (APPs) or clinicians. The graders details are displayed in Table 1. Sample grading details are displayed in Appendix Figure 10.

Clinician	Clinical Domain	Gender	YoE	Nurse	Cancer Domain	Gender	YoE
C1	Radiation Oncology	Male	3 yrs	N1	Prostate & Breast Cancer	Female	13 yrs
C2	Radiation Oncology	Female	3 yrs	N2	Prostate Cancer	Female	4 yrs
C3	Radiation Oncology	Male	5 yrs	N3	Prostate Cancer	Female	2 yrs
C4	Radiation Oncology	Male	9 yrs	N4	Prostate Cancer	Female	2 yrs

Table 1. Clinician and Nurse Grader Profiles.

3 Results

3.1 In-Basket Message Dataset

In-basket message interactions can often be disorganized. Without a standardized format for patient inquiries, under one subject, patients may send multiple messages for a single issue or combine several unrelated questions into one message. This makes it difficult to categorize the messages, as they frequently span multiple categories. Additionally, a single thread may include several conversation pairs, where a pair is defined as one or more patient inquiries followed by one or more care team responses in a time-sequenced manner. For inclusion in our evaluation dataset, each patient-clinician conversation pair must have consisted of one patient inquiry and one care team response.

We selected 90 non-metastatic prostate cancer patients from the Mayo Clinic Department of Radiation Oncology in-Basket message database. After filtering patient inquiries that are not relevant to medical advice seeking or receiving no or unrelated care team replies, we finally selected 158 patient inquiries, with each of them containing a clinical care team's reply. We only selected the message type under the Epic category of "Patient Medical Advice Request." We then pulled 158 patient inquiries' human care team's responses and utilized the patient inquiries to generate 158 RadOnc-GPT responses. We randomized the 316 responses and did not disclose the graders' response source.

We manually summarized the 158 patient inquiries into 9 main categories: 'Test Results', 'Side Effects', 'Medication Questions', 'Radiation Treatment Questions', 'Medical Oncology Questions', 'Surgical Oncology Questions', 'Care Coordination/Logistics', 'Lab/Radiology/Pathology Reports', and 'Care Journey Questions' (Figure 2). The three most common patient inquiries are 'Side Effects', 'Medication Questions', and 'Radiation Treatment Questions'.

3.2 NLP Analysis

3.2.1 Sentiment Analysis

To understand the sentiment differences from human care team and the RadOnc-GPT, we conducted TextBlob and VADER analysis. In the TextBlob Sentiment Distribution (Figure 3 (A)), RadOnc-GPT responses are observed to skew towards a more positive sentiment, with the majority of responses clustering around a sentiment score of 0.25. In contrast, human care team responses present a more evenly distributed sentiment profile, with a significant concentration around the neutral score of 0 (grey line in Figure 3 (A)). RadOnc-GPT responses tend to be more positive, whereas Care Team responses consist of a broader spectrum of sentiments, including neutral and negative tones. The VADER Sentiment Distribution (Figure 3 (B)) provides further insight into these differences. The box plot reveals that RadOnc-GPT responses exhibit a high median sentiment score, nearing 1.0, indicative of a predominantly positive sentiment. However, there are notable outliers reflecting occasional negative sentiment. Clinical care team responses, by comparison, display a wider range of sentiment scores, with a lower median,

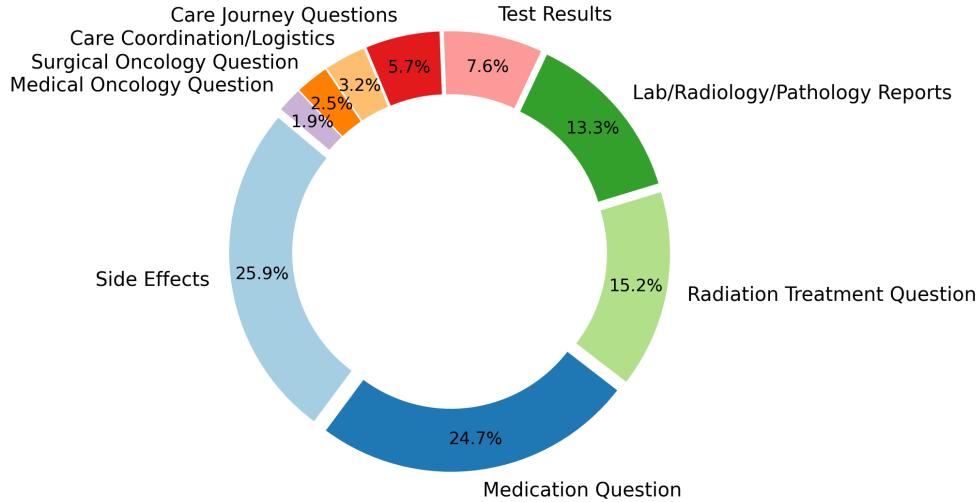


Figure 2. Nine Categories of In-Basket Message Patients' Inquiries

indicating a more varied and contextually nuanced sentiment expression. Our sentiment analysis collectively suggests that while RadOnc-GPT responses are generally more positive, care team responses offer a more balanced sentiment distribution, reflecting a greater sensitivity to the contextual nuances of the input data.

3.2.2 Natural Language inference (NLI) analysis

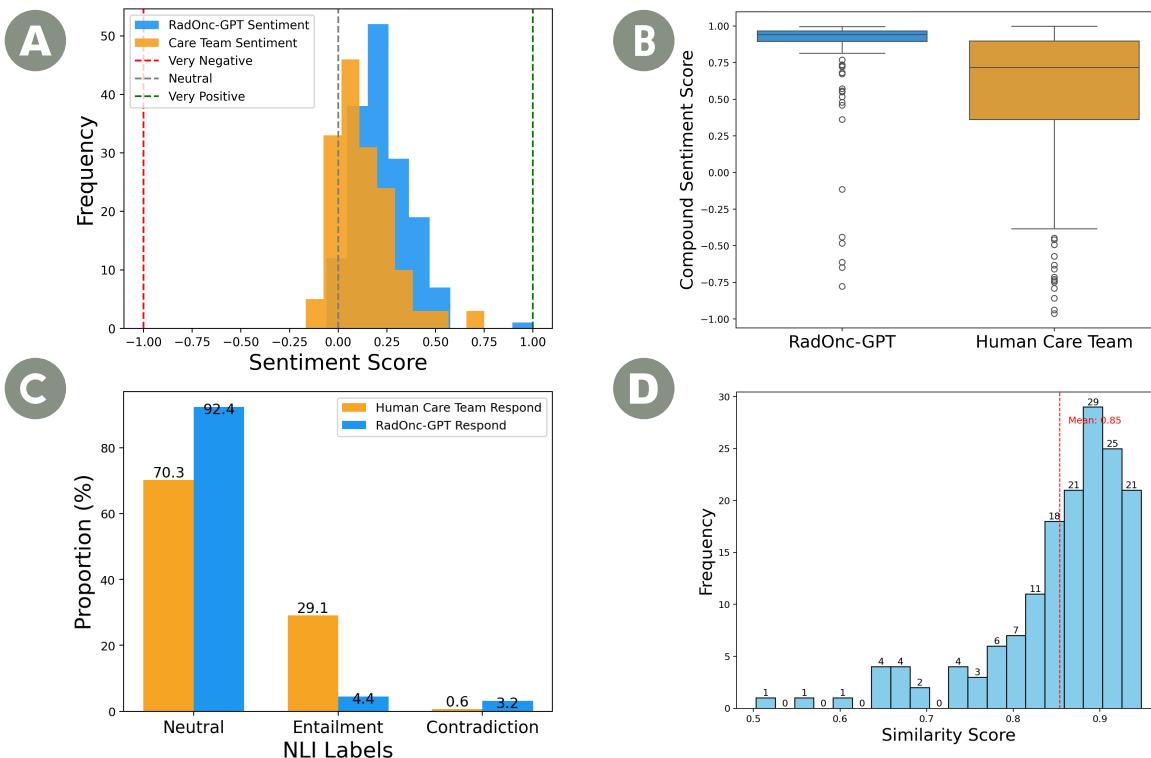


Figure 3. Sentiment Analysis. (A) TextBlob Sentiment Distribution; (B) VADER Sentiment Distribution; (C) NLI Distributions between GPT and Care Team Responses; (D) Semantic Similarity Scores

To understand how human care team and RadOnc-GPT responses' inferences with the patients' inquiries, we conducted an NLI analysis³⁶. RadOnc-GPT responses were predominantly Neutral, with 92.41% of responses in this category, suggesting a tendency towards generalized statements. In contrast, clinician responses were more varied, with 70.25% Neutral and

29.11% Entailment, indicating greater relevance and specificity. Both response types showed low contradiction rates, though RadOnc-GPT responses had a slightly higher rate at 3.16%, which may point to occasional inconsistencies. The NLI label distribution comparison is shown in Figure 3 (C).

Comparing the semantic similarity³⁷ between RadOnc-GPT and human care team responses provided additional context, showing a mean similarity score of 0.85 between RadOnc-GPT and human care team responses. This high score indicated a strong alignment in content, even though RadOnc-GPT responses are generally more neutral. The findings suggested that while RadOnc-GPT responses may lack the specificity found in human care team responses, they still captured the core semantic contents, reflecting contextually relevant information. Figure 3 (D) shows the distribution of the semantic similarity scores.

3.2.3 Readability Scores

We compared the average readability scores across several indices, comparing patient inquiry, RadOnc-GPT, and clinical care team responses. The Flesch Reading Ease scores^{38,39}, where higher values indicate easier readability, showed that the human care team responses were the most accessible (66.2), followed by RadOnc-GPT (59.9). This suggested that human care team responses were slightly easier than RadOnc-GPT to read. For the Flesch-Kincaid Grade Level, Gunning Fog Index, SMOG Index, Automated Readability Index, and Coleman-Liau Index, lower scores indicated better readability. Across these metrics, human care team responses consistently scores lower than RadOnc-GPT, implying that human care team are written at a lower reading level and are easier to understand. RadOnc-GPT and Human Care Team responses, while similar across these indices, generally reflect higher complexity, particularly in the SMOG Index and Gunning Fog Index.

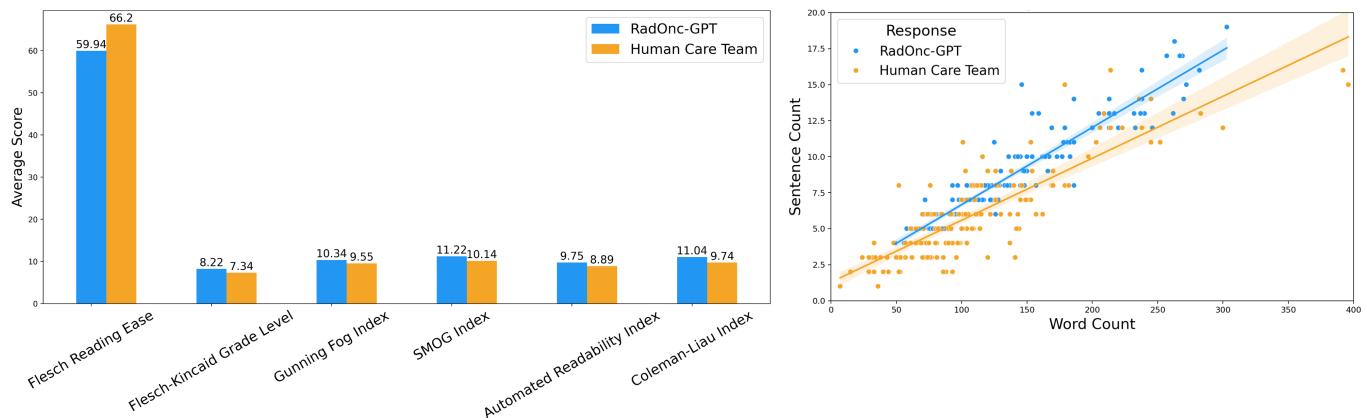


Figure 4. Readability Scores and Word and Sentence Counts Comparison.

The relationship between word counts and sentence counts in RadOnc-GPT, and human care team responses exhibited a positive correlation (Figure 4). RadOnc-GPT responses tended to use more words per sentence than clinic care team responses. The steeper slope of the RadOnc-GPT regression line indicated that RadOnc-GPT responses became more verbose as the sentence count increases. Human care team responses were more clustered at lower word and sentence counts, reflecting a more concise communication style. Figure 4 clearly distinguished GPT's verbosity from the clinic care team's brevity.

On average, RadOnc-GPT responses were more detailed, with about 135 words and 9 sentences per response. Human care team responses, while similar in length to RadOnc-GPT responses, average around 132 words and 7 sentences per response, indicating that care team responses were slightly more concise in terms of sentence structure.

3.3 Clinician Grader Study

In the single-blinded grader study, two clinician graders first graded all 316 responses (158 human care team responses, 158 RadOnc-GPT responses). The average of two graders' results showed that GPT consistently performs better in "Empathy" and "Clarity", while human responses show higher averages in "Completeness" and "Correctness". The grading rubrics are displayed in Appendix 12.3.

The mean clinician scores on "Completeness," "Correctness," "Clarity," and "Empathy" for "Human" responses vary between 16.00 and 19.25 across categories, with the highest in Surgical Oncology Question (19.25). In contrast, RadOnc-GPT scores range from 16.72 to 19.21, with the highest in Test Results (19.21). RadOnc-GPT outperforms clinical care team in **Test Results, Care Coordination/Logistics, and Care Journey Questions**, as displayed in Figure 6.

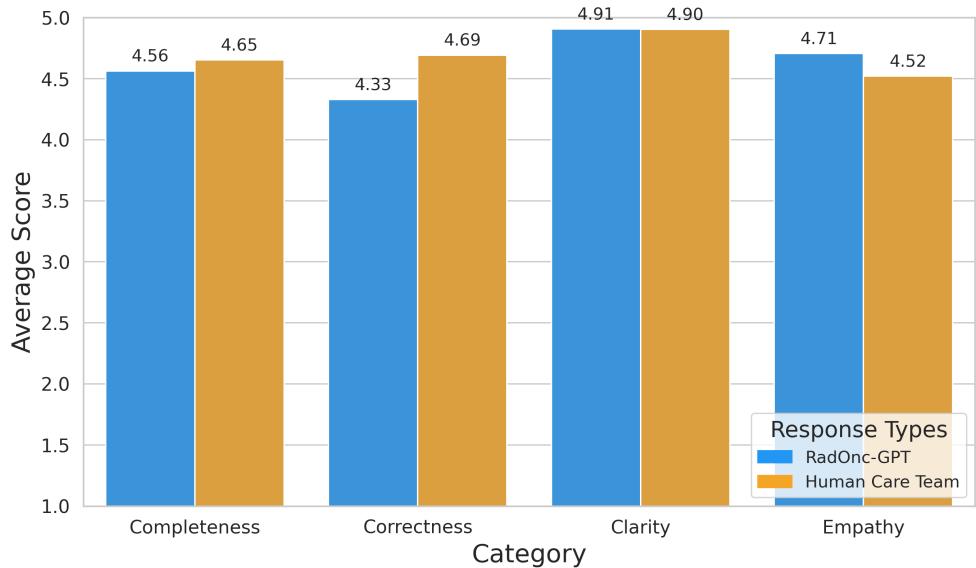


Figure 5. Average Score Across all Four Categories

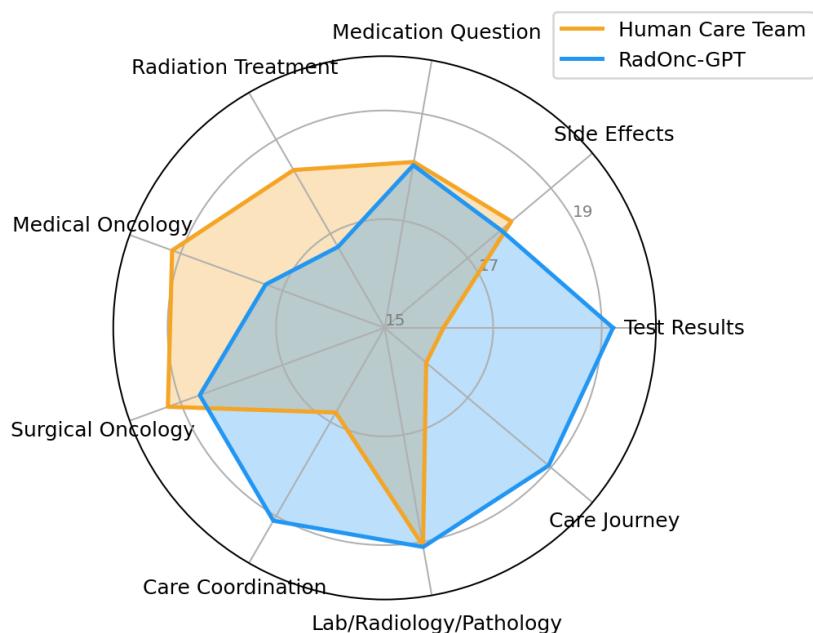


Figure 6. Radar Chart Comparing Clinical Care Team and RadOnc-GPT Performance Across Nine Categories. The four grading dimensions are combined, with a maximum possible score of 20.

3.3.1 Time Comparison

The nurse graders study focused solely on two criteria: *"Can you answer this patient inquiry?"* and *"Estimated time to answer this patient inquiry."* We compared the clinician graders' estimated times to those of the nurses. On average, clinicians took 3.60 minutes (SD 1.44) to respond to an in-basket message, compared to the nurses' 6.39 minutes (SD 4.05). While both clinician graders were able to answer all 158 messages, nurses indicated "No" for 90 inquiries, requiring referral to clinicians, and "Yes" for 68 inquiries. For the inquiries marked "Yes," the average response time was 5.54 minutes, and for those marked "No," the average time was 8.83 minutes. Even though nurses may struggle with some inquiries, they still need to conduct proper research and gather relevant patient information to determine whether the in-basket message should be escalated to clinicians.

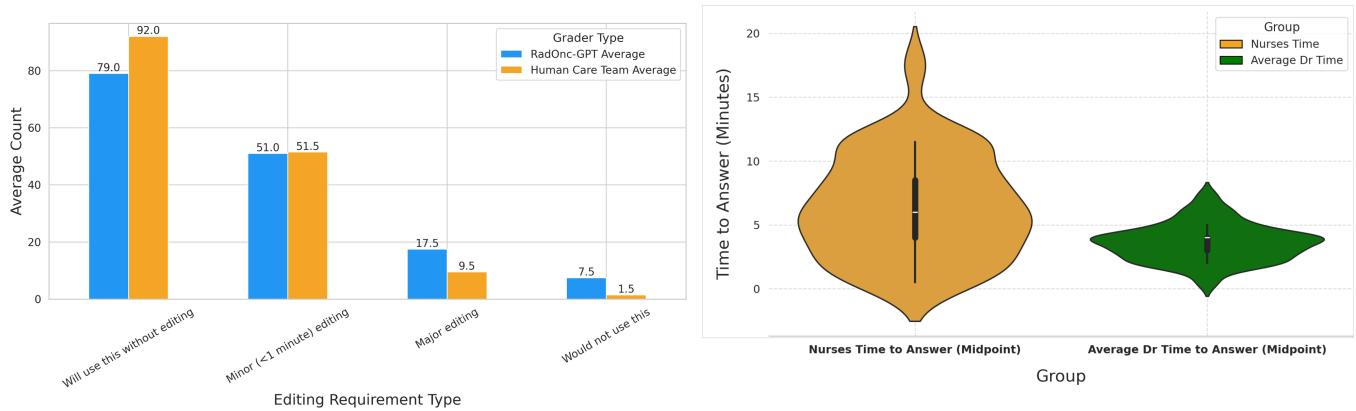


Figure 7. [Left] Comparisons on Two Graders' Average Human Care Team and RadOncGPT Editing Time; [Right] Comparative Analysis of Clinicians and Nurses Average Time in Responding In-Basket Messages.

4 Discussion

RadOnc-GPT was well able to provide medical advice to individualized patient In-basket messages on this retrospective comparison study to both trained radiation oncologists as well as radiation-oncology-specific nurses. Although RadOnc-GPT responses are human-like and generally similar to responses generated by the original human care teams in many aspects, caution is still needed before deploying its messages without human oversight in real-world healthcare settings.

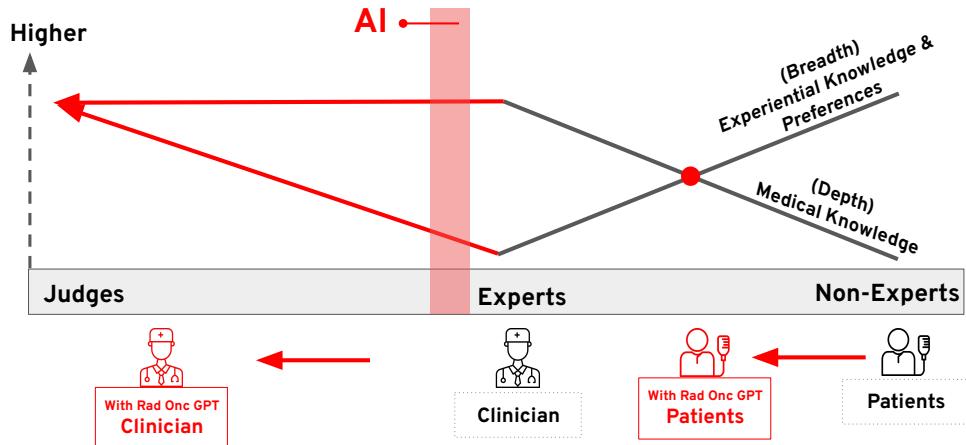


Figure 8. Patient-Clinician Hierarchy Structure Shift with RadOncGPT in In-Basket Message Generation. With RadOnc-GPT's assistance in in-basket message generation, human care team can gradually switch its roles in initiating the response drafts to judging the RadOnc-GPT generated drafts.

Since human care team may still need to confirm the evidence in responses by pulling out the imaging or lab/exam results to avoid hallucination, RadOnc-GPT may be able to accelerate the response turn-out rate and alleviate the human care team's response pressure.

Our study observed that the human care team responses typically addressed the immediate action items to instruct patients what to do next. The care team seldom provides sufficient patient education, clinical concepts clarifications, or informed explanations. As RadOnc-GPT responses provided more information than clinical care team's responses might not include, RadOnc-GPT pushed non-expert patients to gain more expertise. While RadOnc-GPT prepared a draft in-basket message response, clinicians went from *Experts* to *Judges*. The shift of both patients' and clinicians' roles and expertise in healthcare

was illustrated in Figure 8.

4.1 Prompt Engineering

We considered prompts to be one of the key factors determining the quality of RadOnc-GPT responses. For the final prompts, we provided instructions in 1) steps of retrieving information to ensure responsibility; 2) acting as the attending physician and provider; 3) step-by-step reasoning from patient health profiles to address patient's inquiries; 4) handling the medications (prioritizing over-the-counter medications); 5) determining the clarity of patient's inquiry and asking for more information if needed; 6) patient's health literacy; 7) providing the original patient's inquiry. The full prompts were presented in the appendix 12.2.

Additionally, there is a lack of standardized scales or metrics to evaluate the GPT-generated messages. A few studies have included clear evaluation methods and scoring rubrics for grading. However, the studies in the medical domain are quite specific, and researchers found it challenging to generalize the grading across all types of medical domains or diseases. Also, in the reader study, which included human evaluators, the subjective grading could potentially introduce bias from years of experience, practicing domain, clinical roles, and clinics.

4.2 Economic Potential Impacts

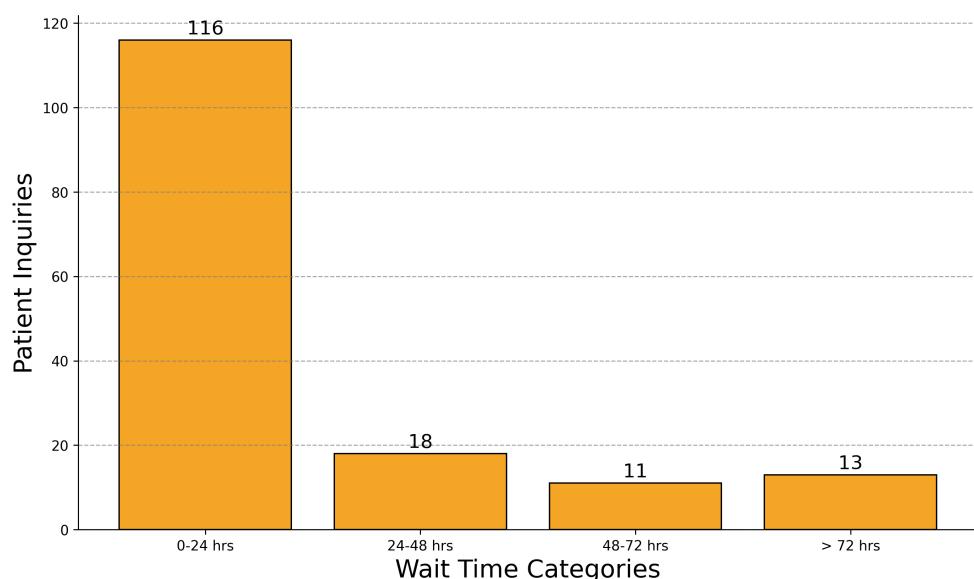


Figure 9. Wait Time for Human Care Team's Response

The average of this 158 patient inquiry messages wait time for clinical care team response is 22.42 hrs ($sd = 32.83$, median = 11.73 hrs), as shown in Figure 9.

The purpose of using RadOnc-GPT to generate in-basket message response was not to replace the human care team's role in managing the prostate cancer patients' inquiries. Instead, RadOnc-GPT was intended to streamline the response process and save time for the care team. Typically, responses to in-basket messages were handled sequentially, starting with nurses, then progressing to nurse practitioners or APPs, and finally to clinicians.

Based on our estimation, using RadOnc-GPT to assist in in-basket messages generation, average words in patient inquiries were 88.89 ($SD: 64.93$), estimated reading time (for an average English reader 175 words per min) would be 0.51 min for each message ($SD: 0.37$ min). GPT response average words were 119.55 ($SD: 49.72$), with an estimated reading time of 0.68 min ($SD: 0.28$ min). The clinical professionals review time would be 1.19 min for each message. Based on the clinicians and nurses estimation, RadOnc-GPT could save approximately 5.2 minutes per message for nurses and 2.41 minutes for clinicians, from reading the patient inquiry message to drafting and sending the response. With Mayo Clinic receiving around 5,000 in-basket messages daily⁴⁰ and assuming that one-fifth of these are requests for medical advice (which is 1000 messages), the potential time savings for nurses alone would amount to 5200 minutes (or 86.67 hours) per day. Based on the NIH salary table¹, this equates to a daily savings of at least \$6,240.24 in nurse time (\$72 per hour).²

²<https://hr.nih.gov/benefits/pay/pay-guide>

5 Limitation

The retrospective study feature limited our study since we can't ask the patients to add more information or reply to the RadOnc-GPT generated responses. We only compared a pair of interactions under one subject, which consists of a patient inquiry and a response message from either RadOnc-GPT or the clinical care team. It might deviate from the real-world interaction since sometimes either the clinical care team or patients send out multiple messages under one subject to explain their health concerns. Additionally, RadOnc-GPT processes only text and is currently unable to handle images or files. While no images or files were involved in the in-basket message grading, interpreting such information typically takes longer than reading text messages.

Although RadOnc-GPT generated responses can be comparable to clinical care team responses, this was a retrospective study, and the human care team's responses were affected by multiple factors (i.e., different care team roles' response, the busy time, clinical department), and likely the responses were not the best from the clinical care team.

Another limitation is that we only use GPT-4o as the backend LLM for RadOnc-GPT to generate responses. We didn't compare our backend engine GPT-4o with other LLMs such as LLama 3, Gemini, GPT-4 or GPT-3.5. The performance based on GPT-4o may not generalize to other LLMs.

6 Conclusion

In this single-blinded comparison study, we evaluated 158 in-basket message interactions between RadOnc-GPT and clinical care teams. The results demonstrated RadOnc-GPT's ability to answer patient inquiries, though we observed limitations in its capacity to capture the nuanced information that clinical professionals provide. Utilizing RadOnc-GPT as a foundational tool for generating in-basket message responses allows clinical professionals to serve more as reviewers than primary authors. This approach not only saves time and improves workflow efficiency but also enables clinicians to be more comprehensive in their responses and to focus more on the direct patient interaction care. Future studies should further explore the limitations of LLMs in assisting with in-basket message generation.

7 Data Availability

The authors declare that the data supporting the findings of this study are available upon request. The dataset is not public because it contains patient health information (PHI). However, sample data consisting of 18 pairs of patient inquiries and responses, with PHI removed, is available on GitHub: <https://github.com/YuexingHao/In-Basket-Message-Evaluation/blob/main/InBasketQADataset.xlsx>.

8 Code Availability

The code is available on GitHub: <https://github.com/YuexingHao/In-Basket-Message-Evaluation>

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10 Author Contributions

Y.H., J.M.H., M.W., and L.W. conceptualized the study. Y.H. and J.M.H. were responsible for data collection, data preprocessing, model development, and validation. J.H., A.B., D.E., S.S., S.H.P., B.E.B., C.L.H., and M.W. offered expertise in clinical grading studies and interpreted the results. Y.H., J.M.H., D.R., N.Y.Y., B.E.B., D.E., M.W., and L.W. interpreted the experimental results and provided feedback on the study. All authors contributed to writing the manuscript and reviewed and approved the final version. The study was co-supervised by M.W. and L.W.

11 Competing Interests

The authors declare no competing interests.

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12 Appendix

12.1 Grading Study Details

The figure shows two side-by-side panels for 'Clinician Graders' and 'Nurse Graders'. Both panels have a header with icons of people and the title 'Patient EHR details'.

Clinician Graders Panel:

- Patient EHR details:**
 - Demographic:** 69M, White...
 - Diagnosis:** Stage IVA, T3b, N1, M0, PSA 4.3, Gleason score 4+4
 - Clinical notes:** Increased urinary frequency, urgency, weak stream,....
- Subject:** Bladder Control Issue
- Patient ID:** XXXXXXXX
- Patient Inquiries:**

Hi Dr. XXX, Just letting you know I had my PSA today and it is 0.48, I have been feeling very tired lately. Let me know if you think we should be doing anything. Thanks, XXX
- Response:**

Hi XXX,

Thank you for the update. I think we should wait till your PSA is a little bit higher before we proceed with imaging, as this will improve our chances of clearly being able to identify any site of recurrence
- Completeness:** 0 1 2 3 4 5
- Extensive Editing Needed?** (radio button)
- Correctness:** 0 1 2 3 4 5
- Use without Editing** (radio button)
- Minor Editing (< 1 min)** (radio button)
- Clarity:** 0 1 2 3 4 5
- Major Editing** (radio button)
- Will not use this** (radio button)
- Empathy:** 0 1 2 3 4 5
- Comments** (text input field)

Nurse Graders Panel:

- Subject:** Bladder Control Issue
- Patient Inquiries:**

Hi Dr. XXX, Just letting you know I had my PSA today and it is 0.48, I have been feeling very tired lately. Let me know if you think we should be doing anything. Thanks, XXX
- Can you answer this inquiry?** (radio buttons: Y, N)
- Estimate Time to answer:**
 - 1 min or less
 - 10 mins - 13 mins
 - 1 min - 3 mins
 - 13 mins - 15 mins
 - 3 mins - 5 mins
 - 15 mins - 20 mins
 - 5 mins - 7 mins
 - more than 20 mins
 - 7 mins - 10 mins

Figure 10. In-Basket Message Grading Study Details and Sample GUI.

12.2 Prompt Engineering

From the instructions above, we tested several different prompts and finally used this as our final prompt: "*Patient #ID has sent an in-basket message. Please generate a response to their message. Before generating the response, first retrieve the patient details, patient treatment details, patient diagnosis details, and patient clinical notes. Do not pull the in-basket messages. Retrieve all types of patient data simultaneously. In writing your response, feel free to make recommendations as if you were the attending physician (since your response will be approved by the attending physician). When handling prescriptions, prioritize over-the-counter if appropriate. Sign off as the attending physician. Do not mention that the patient should contact their provider, since you are acting as their provider. Prior to giving your response, explain your reasoning step by step in an analysis section. As part of your analysis, indicate whether the patient has provided enough information to adequately respond to the message. If you determine that the patient has not provided enough information, please ask for more information in your message to the patient. Assume the patient has a high school education level. Here is the in-basket message that you should respond to: Message Details.*"

12.3 In-Basket Messages Grading Rubric

0 - Not applicable; 1 - Strongly disagree; 2 - Disagree; 3 - Neutral; 4 - Agree; 5 - Strongly agree

Completeness (6-point scale)

Definition: The extent to which the response addresses all parts of the patient's message.

Key Points:

- Does the response cover all the questions or concerns raised by the patient?
- Are there any missing elements that the patient might need to know?
- Does the response provide a thorough and comprehensive answer?

Correctness

Definition: The accuracy and reliability of the information provided in the response.

Key Points:

- Is the information factually correct?
- Are medical terms and treatment options accurately described?
- Does the response avoid any misleading or incorrect statements?

Clarity

Definition: The ease with which the patient can understand the response.

Key Points:

- How clear and easy is the language to understand?
- Are medical terms explained in a way that a layperson can comprehend?
- Is the response well-organized and logically structured?

Empathy

Definition: The degree to which the response shows understanding and sensitivity to the patient's emotional state.

Key Points:

- Does the response acknowledge the patient's feelings and concerns?
- Is the tone compassionate and supportive?
- Does the response make the patient feel heard and cared for?

Extensive Editing (4-point scale)

Definition: The degree to which the response can be sent to the patient directly.

Scale:

- Would use this without editing.
- Minor (<1 minute) editing.
- Major editing.
- Would not use this.

12.4 Grader Study Result Statistics

Metrics	Completeness	Correctness	Clarity	Empathy
Two Graders Mean of RadOnc-GPT Responses	4.56	4.33	4.91	4.71
Two Graders Mean of Human Care Team Responses	4.65	4.69	4.90	4.52
t-statistics	-3.96	-1.08	0	-4.23
p-Value	< 0.01	> 0.05	> 0.05	< 0.01
Wilcoxon signed-rank test	1033.0	2168.0	196.0	854.0
R-Squared	0.30	0.40	0.23	0.31
ICC	0.68	0.77	0.65	0.67
Pearson Correlation Coefficient	0.55	0.63	0.48	0.56
Cohen's Kappa Score	0.27	0.30	0.21	0.32
Three Graders' Mean Variability [41 messages]	0.94	0.98	0.74	0.74

Table 2. Clinician Grader Result Statistics.

12.5 More Results

12.5.1 Grader Bias

The correlation of 0.717 indicates a strong positive relationship between the results of the two graders. This means that when one grader gives a higher score, the other grader tends to give a higher score as well, showing that their evaluations are largely consistent and in agreement. Small T-test and >0.05 P-Value indicate that there is no statistically significant difference between the results of the two graders, meaning their assessments are generally consistent with each other. To understand the bias between two independent graders, we used a Radar Chart (Figure 12 Right) to understand the differences between the four categories.

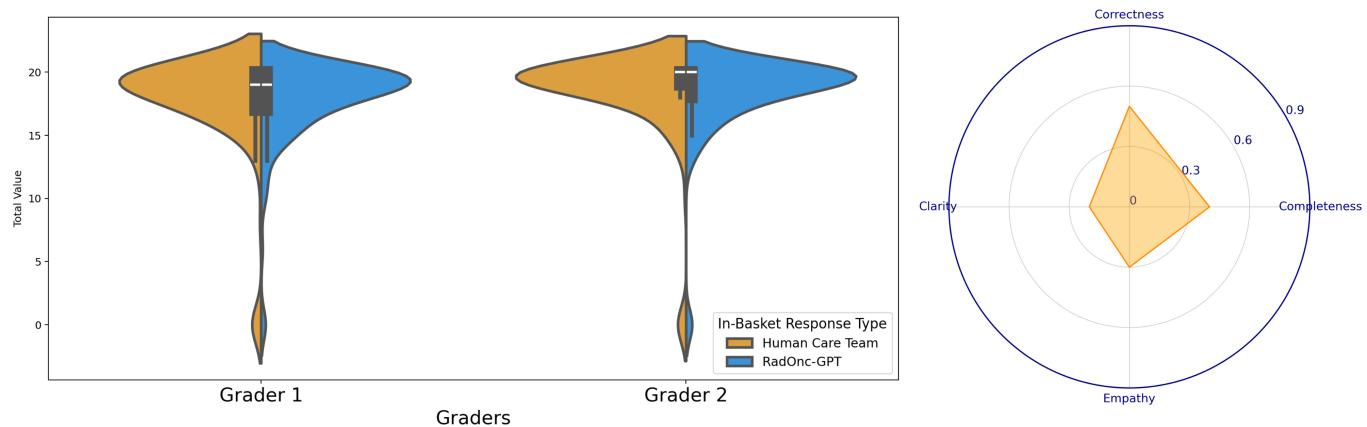


Figure 11. Comparisons Between Two Graders' Scorings on Four Categories: *Completeness, Correctness, Clarity, and Empathy*.

The third grader graded 41 responses when the differences between two graders are greater than one. The fourth grader graded 2 responses when third grader still introduced big differences.

The analysis of "Completeness," "Correctness," "Clarity," and "Empathy" scores between two clinician graders revealed notable differences in certain areas. In the category of "Completeness," the t-test yielded a t-statistic of -3.960 with a p-value of 0.0000084 ($p < 0.05$), indicating a statistically significant difference between the two graders. Similarly, in "Empathy," a t-statistic of -4.235 and a p-value of 0.0000027 ($p < 0.05$), highlighting a significant difference in graders' perspectives interacting with patients. On the other hand, the "Correctness" category presents a different picture. The t-test of -1.076 and a p-value of 0.282 ($p < 0.05$) suggest no statistically significant difference between the two clinicians, indicating that both clinician graders

are similarly accurate in their assessments. Moreover, the "*Clarity*" scores show complete parity between the two clinicians, with a t-statistic of 0.0 and a *p*-value of 1.0, meaning their clarity in communication is identical.

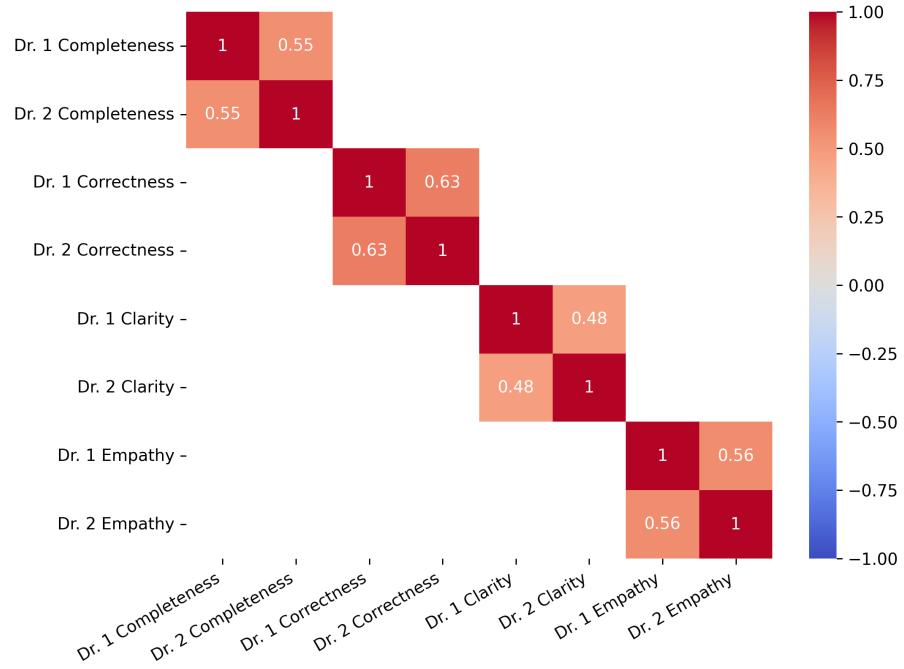


Figure 12. Combined Heatmap of Graders' Correlation Across Categories (Dr. 1 & Dr. 2).

12.6 Analysis of Qualitative Comments from Clinician Graders

The clinician graders' comments indicate a focus on patient concerns, with words like "patient," "radiation," "prostate," and "symptoms" standing out (Figure 13). Issues related to treatment side effects, proper assessment, and clarity in responses are frequently mentioned, highlighting the importance of addressing specific patient needs and improving communication.

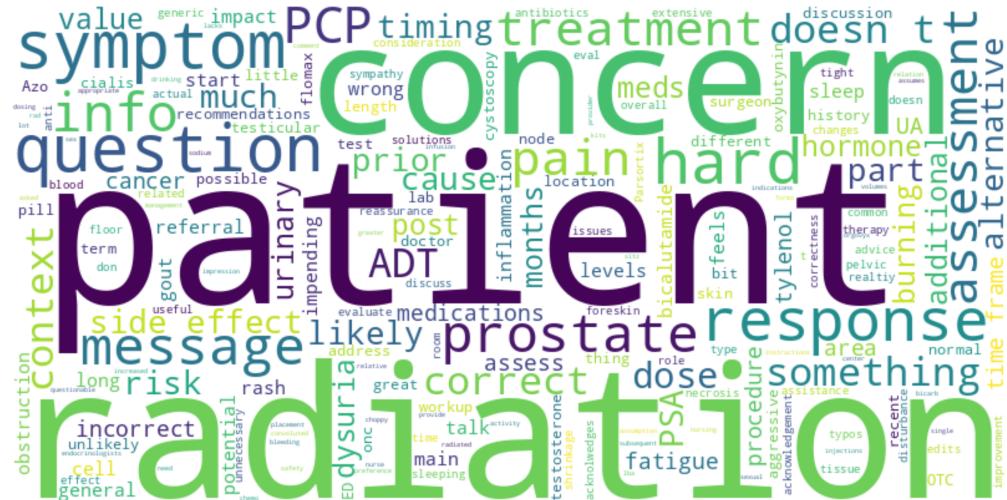


Figure 13. Wordcloud of Qualitative Comments from Clinician Graders