

Towards Conversational Assistants for Health Applications: using ChatGPT to Generate Conversations about Heart Failure



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A. Introduction

- Goal: Explore ChatGPT potential to simulate self-care conversations for African American (AA) Heart Failure (HF) patients
- AA: face worse outcomes, need self-care
- Self-care: managing salt intake, exercise, adhering to medications [1]

B. Generating Based on Self-Care Aspects

Okay, but what kind of foods should I be eating or avoiding?

PE: Great question! In general, you should aim to eat more fruits, vegetables, whole grains, and lean protein. These provide heart-beneficial nutrients. Limit salt, **sugar, unhealthy fats**, and alcohol intake as they can worsen heart conditions.

How about beverages? Can I still drink things like sweet-natured tea or alcohol?

PE: Sweet tea and alcohol can add extra calories and sugar to your diet, which can lead to weight gain and can strain your heart. Try drinking more water or unsweetened beverages, and limit alcohol intake.

Conversation about limiting salt and sugar and increasing water intake

D. Generating Based on Social Determinants of Health (SDOH)

- SDOH: Influence health outcomes [3], shape healthcare experience
- Explored if ChatGPT can adapt to specific patient characteristics

But, my neighborhood is not safe for walking, what can I do?

PE: I understand. What about a stationary bike or a treadmill at home?

I can't afford to buy exercise equipment. Is there anything else I can do?

PE: Sure! You can do chair exercises or household chores which can also help to keep you active.

Exercise domain: Generated conversation for patient {gender: female, age: elderly, neighborhood: unsafe, socio-economic condition: below poverty line }

- Vision: develop culturally sensitive agent to support self-care
- Computational Need: Limited representative datasets
- Conversations: Simulated between patient and patient educator (PE)

C. Generating Based on African American Vernacular English (AAVE)

- AAVE Language: Way to introduce cultural compatibility [2]
- Educators should respect AAVE, should not initiate, adopt it themselves

Got it, 1.5 to 2 liters. Does that include stuff like juice and soup?

PE: Yup, it sure does. Juice and soup count, too. Just remember to spread 'em out during the day so you ain't **guzzlin**' too much at once.

What 'bout coffee and tea? I love my mornin' coffee.

Conversation where both patient and educator are speaking AAVE

E. Generating Based on SDOH-informed Reasoning

- Idea: Reasoning Enhances Large Language Model (LLM) capabilities [4]
- First generate reasoning given SDOH features
- Reasoning: Premise, Reasoning, Solution, Anticipate Barrier, Solve Barrier, Educate

What exercises can I do at home to help with my heart failure?

PE: You can start with walking, using household items as weights, or following online workout videos.

I'm worried about safety in my neighborhood.

PE: Try walking in a safe area or look for community centers with affordable exercise options.

Generated conversation given reasoning, SDOH features.

F. Research Findings

- Do generated conversations adhere to convention of human conversation?
 - Did not engage in 2-way conversation, PE dominates conversation
- Were generated conversations appropriate?
 Only generated positive examples without contextualising
- Can ChatGPT express empathy towards patients?
 Only in positive situations ("That's fantastic!"), tone-deaf conversations in negative situations
- Can ChatGPT personalize conversations based on SDOH features of patients?
 - Overlooks patient struggles/ ignore potential barriers involved.
- Is generating reasoning before conversations more effective than directly generating conversations?
 - Incorporating reasoning improves dialogue quality

G. Conclusions and Future Work

- Critical role of prompt design
- Incorporating SDOH, reasoning improves dialogue quality
- Address lack of empathy and engagement
- Run systematic evaluation

H. Acknowledgements

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I. References

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