

# Determining Causes of Death with ChatGPT: A Case Study of Deaths from Verbal Autopsy in Sierra Leone from 2019-2022

Richard Wen<sup>1\*</sup>, Rajeev Kamadod<sup>1,5</sup>, Cheryl Chin<sup>1</sup>,  
Asha Behdinan<sup>1,3</sup>, Leslie Newcombe<sup>1</sup>, Anteneh Tesfaye Assalif<sup>1</sup>,  
Areeba Zubair<sup>1,3</sup>, Thomas Kai Sze Ng<sup>1</sup>, Patrick Brown<sup>1,4</sup>,  
Prabhat Jha<sup>1,2</sup>

<sup>1\*</sup>Centre for Global Health Research, St. Michael's Hospital, Unity Health Toronto, 30 Bond St, Toronto, M5B 1W8, Ontario, Canada.

<sup>2</sup>Dalla Lana School of Public Health, University of Toronto, 155 College Street, Toronto, M5T 3M7, Ontario, Canada.

<sup>3</sup>Department of Surgery, University of Toronto, 149 College Street, Toronto, M5T 1P5, Ontario, Canada.

<sup>4</sup>Department of Statistical Sciences, University of Toronto, 700 University Avenue, Toronto, M5G 1Z5, Ontario, Canada.

<sup>5</sup>Kentropy Technologies Pvt. Ltd., 2nd Main Rd, Bengaluru, 560 034, Bangalore, India.

\*Corresponding author(s). E-mail(s): [richard.wen@unityhealth.to](mailto:richard.wen@unityhealth.to);

Contributing authors: [rajeevk@kentropy.com](mailto:rajeevk@kentropy.com);

[cheryl.chin@unityhealth.to](mailto:cheryl.chin@unityhealth.to); [asha.behdinan@mail.utoronto.ca](mailto:asha.behdinan@mail.utoronto.ca);

[leslie.newcombe@unityhealth.to](mailto:leslie.newcombe@unityhealth.to); [antenehta@gmail.com](mailto:antenehta@gmail.com);

[areeba.zubair@mail.utoronto.ca](mailto:areeba.zubair@mail.utoronto.ca); [KaiSze.Ng@unityhealth.to](mailto:KaiSze.Ng@unityhealth.to); ;

[prabhat.jha@utoronto.ca](mailto:prabhat.jha@utoronto.ca);

## Abstract

The abstract serves both as a general introduction to the topic and as a brief, non-technical summary of the main results and their implications. Authors are advised to check the author instructions for the journal they are submitting to for word limits and if structural elements like subheadings, citations, or equations are permitted.

**Keywords:** keyword1, Keyword2, Keyword3, Keyword4

## 1 Background

Reliable counts and diagnosis of deaths are crucial for public health planning and policy making, guiding intervention strategies and resource allocation that effectively saves lives and reduces premature deaths worldwide [1–4]. However, most low-income countries have reported to have either no data on deaths or have registered less than 50% of deaths in their country, where an even fewer 8% of these registered deaths have a Cause of Death (COD) recorded [5]. To fill in this gap, an alternative method known as Verbal Autopsy (VA) is used to determine likely causes for deaths at scale and outside of traditional healthcare facilities [6–8].

VA involves two major processes: survey and COD assignment [9]. In the survey process, trained surveyors that interview those familiar with the deceased to gather information using standardized questionnaires and open narratives. In the COD assignment process, physicians evaluate the gathered information from the surveyor interviews to assign probable CODs. Although the survey process has been an effective alternative to collect mortality data at scale, the COD assignment process has been criticized to be costly and difficult to reproduce due to the reliance on physician assigned CODs [10, 11].

## 2 Methods

x.

## 3 Results

x.

## 4 Discussion

Discussions should be brief and focused. In some disciplines use of Discussion or ‘Conclusion’ is interchangeable. It is not mandatory to use both. Some journals prefer a section ‘Results and Discussion’ followed by a section ‘Conclusion’. Please refer to Journal-level guidance for any specific requirements.

## 5 Conclusion

Conclusions may be used to restate your hypothesis or research question, restate your major findings, explain the relevance and the added value of your work, highlight any limitations of your study, describe future directions for research and recommendations.

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Authors reporting data from electrophoretic gels and blots should supply the full unprocessed scans for key as part of their Supplementary information. This may be requested by the editorial team/s if it is missing.

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**Acknowledgments.** Acknowledgments are not compulsory. Where included they should be brief. Grant or contribution numbers may be acknowledged.

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## Declarations

Some journals require declarations to be submitted in a standardised format. Please check the Instructions for Authors of the journal to which you are submitting to see if you need to complete this section. If yes, your manuscript must contain the following sections under the heading ‘Declarations’:

- Funding
- Conflict of interest/Competing interests (check journal-specific guidelines for which heading to use)
- Ethics approval
- Consent to participate
- Consent for publication
- Availability of data and materials
- Code availability
- Authors’ contributions

If any of the sections are not relevant to your manuscript, please include the heading and write ‘Not applicable’ for that section.

## Appendix A Section title of first appendix

An appendix contains supplementary information that is not an essential part of the text itself but which may be helpful in providing a more comprehensive understanding of the research problem or it is information that is too cumbersome to be included in the body of the paper.

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