\*\*SOAP Note\*\*   
\*\*Date:\*\* 7/17/2025   
\*\*Session Number:\*\* 4   
\*\*Client:\*\* M.A.   
\*\*Therapist:\*\* [Name]  
  
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\*\*Subjective:\*\*   
- \*\*Chief Complaint (CC):\*\* Client seeks to refine AI-generated speech prompts for clarity and effectiveness in self-care tasks.  
- \*\*History of Present Illness (HPI):\*\* M.A., a young adult male, engages with AI tools such as Gemini and Alexa to assist with everyday tasks, including medication management and self-care queries. The client successfully used Alexa to check medication lists but faced challenges using Gemini, particularly with tasks demanding specific location-based data. Instances of speech disfluency include omitting wake words in 3/5 interactions and using filler words in 12% of queries, such as commands being misconstrued or unrecognized.  
- \*\*Review of Systems (ROS):\*\* The client struggles to efficiently balance speed and detail in structuring Gemini queries, hindering prompt specificity and clarity.  
  
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\*\*Objective:\*\*   
- \*\*Speech Disfluency Metrics:\*\* Client omitted wake words in 3/5 instances and used filler words in 12% of utterances during AI-assisted engagements.  
- \*\*AI Tool Engagement:\*\* M.A. initially requested imprecise prompts, such as "Where do I find ibuprofen?" but later refined them after therapeutic guidance, demonstrating progress when prompted to query "What are the indications to get my dog drink water?" with increased clarity and specificity.  
- \*\*Therapeutic Observations:\*\* M.A. demonstrated enhanced engagement with Gemini and minimal prompting was required to refine queries. Client showed good follow-up capabilities, as evidenced by asking further questions after initial inputs with AI tools.  
  
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\*\*Assessment:\*\*   
- \*\*Problem:\*\* The client’s ongoing speech disfluency impacts the precise use of AI tools, limiting their effectiveness in supporting daily living tasks like finding healthcare resources or managing self-care routines.  
- \*\*Differential Diagnosis:\*\* Potential barriers include occasional overreliance on default AI settings and insufficient query specificity in initial prompt construction.  
- \*\*Discussion:\*\* The client's filler words and delayed wake-word use diminish the functional efficacy of AI tools, particularly when immediate responses are crucial for task completion.  
  
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\*\*Plan:\*\*   
- \*\*Skill-Building Interventions:\*\*   
 - Practice constructing clear and concise prompts using Gemini’s visual templates to enhance specificity.  
 - Use Alexa’s voice recognition as a rehearsal tool to practice structured verbal queries.  
 - Implement a 2-minute timer to allow M.A. adequate time for refining prompts before submission.  
- \*\*Therapeutic Goals:\*\*   
 - Increase the precision and clarity of Gemini-generated speech prompts by 20% over the next 4 weeks.  
 - Aim to reduce the use of filler words to below 5% during AI-assisted tasks.  
- \*\*Client Education:\*\*   
 - Demonstrate effective use of Gemini’s ‘visual output’ feature to improve query clarity.  
 - Provide a checklist for refining prompts (e.g., “Is the query specific?” “Does it include context?”) to ensure accurate responses.  
   
\*\*Issues of Concern:\*\*   
- Highlight potential challenges with AI tools, such as M.A.’s reliance on Gemini’s default settings, which may produce generic responses not tailored to his specific needs.  
- Emphasize the need for M.A. to verify AI-generated information against trusted primary sources, particularly for medical queries.  
  
\*\*Clinical Significance:\*\*   
- Integration of AI tools in therapy significantly impacts M.A.’s ability to perform self-care tasks, as improved query specificity through AI tools is correlated with a 15% faster task completion rate.  
- This note reflects ongoing progress in AI-assisted therapeutic strategies and supports the ongoing adjustment of interventions to enhance client outcomes effectively.