

Computer-assisted diagnosis – Is the future suddenly here?

Appendix

In the Appendix, we provide the 45 vignettes, how they were adapted for ChatGPT, and how we scored them on both diagnostic and triage accuracy. More details about where we obtained these vignettes and how the scoring was done in prior work are available in the following two papers:

- Semigran HL, Linder JA, Gidengil C, Mehrotra A. Evaluation of symptom checkers for self diagnosis and triage: audit study. *BMJ*. 2015;351:h3480. Published 2015 Jul 8. Doi:10.1136/bmj.h3480
- Semigran HL, Levine DM, Nundy S, Mehrotra A. Comparison of Physician and Computer Diagnostic Accuracy. *JAMA Intern Med*. 2016;176(12):1860–1861. Doi:10.1001/jamainternmed.2016.6001

The 45 original vignettes were selectively chosen by our group such that 15 vignettes where emergent care was needed, 15 where non-urgent care was recommended, and 15 where self-care was reasonable. Consistent with our prior work, we first adapted the language in the vignette to make it more compatible with a patient asking the question. We also removed any laboratory or imaging results. We then posed the question for ChatGPT on what is likely causing the symptoms. If the recommendation on seeking care was not clear in ChatGPT's initial response, we followed up with a question on how quickly they should receive care. Depending on its initial response, we asked it to clarify if they should seek treatment and/or how quickly (exact language below). In some cases, the triage recommendation was still unclear, and we asked specifically if one should go to the emergency department. ChatGPT is frequently being updated. Most of the responses used the December 15 version.

We want to emphasize several points. First, we recognize that there is subjectivity in our initial categorization of the vignettes (i.e., emergent, non-urgent, self-care), whether there is sufficient data to make a diagnosis, and in whether the correct diagnosis and triage decision was provided by ChatGPT. Other clinicians may disagree with our decision. To be as transparent as possible, below we have provided our overall framework for determining triage and then, under each vignette, we explain our logic. Second, subtle differences in how we posed the question result in different output from ChatGPT ("What's wrong with me" vs. "What is most likely causing my symptoms"). We categorized the ChatGPT output into emergent care, non-emergent care, and self-care using the following rubric:

- Emergent: Use terms "immediately" or "right away" or recommendation to go to the emergency department or calling 911 for symptoms that match the vignette. In some cases, the ChatGPT output stated that if new symptoms develop or symptoms worsen, then they should receive emergent care. We did not incorporate that into the triage categorization.
- Non-Emergent: Use phrases such as "important to see a doctor." Because "as soon as possible" was ambiguous with some vignettes, we asked the follow-up questions above.
- Self-Care Appropriate: Language about initially starting with self-care treatment

EMERGENT VIGNETTES (15)

Acute Liver Failure

Original:

A 48-year-old woman with a history of migraine headaches presents to the emergency room with altered mental status over the last several hours. She was found by her husband, earlier in the day, to be acutely disoriented and increasingly somnolent. On physical examination, she has scleral icterus, mild right upper quadrant tenderness, and asterixis. Preliminary laboratory studies are notable for a serum ALT of 6498 units/L, total bilirubin of 5.6 mg/dL, and INR of 6.8. Her husband reports that she has consistently been taking pain medications and started taking additional 500 mg acetaminophen pills several days ago for lower back pain. Further history reveals a medication list with multiple acetaminophen-containing preparations.

Modified for Chat GPT:

My 48-year-old wife has a history of migraine headaches. Earlier today she was confused, disoriented and over the last few hours has become increasingly drowsy. She also has mild tenderness in the right upper side of her abdomen. She had consistently been taking pain medication such as acetaminophen but recently has been taking even more for her lower back pain. What is likely causing her symptoms?

What is likely causing her symptoms:

It's difficult to determine the exact cause of your wife's symptoms without a medical evaluation, but the symptoms she's experiencing - confusion, disorientation, drowsiness, and tenderness in the right upper side of her abdomen - along with her history of migraine headaches and the increased use of pain medication, suggest the possibility of acetaminophen toxicity. Overdose of acetaminophen can cause liver damage and cause symptoms like confusion, disorientation, and drowsiness. If your wife's symptoms persist or worsen, I would advise you to seek medical attention as soon as possible.

How quickly should I seek medical care:

If you suspect that your wife may have acetaminophen toxicity or any other potentially serious condition, it is important to seek medical attention as soon as possible. The severity of acetaminophen toxicity can vary, and in severe cases, it can cause liver failure and be life-threatening. Time is a critical factor in treating acetaminophen toxicity and other medical emergencies, so it is recommended to seek care as soon as possible.

Should I go to the emergency department:

If your wife is exhibiting symptoms of confusion, disorientation, drowsiness, and tenderness in the right upper side of her abdomen, along with a history of increased use of pain medication like

acetaminophen, it may be appropriate to go to the emergency department. In cases of suspected acetaminophen toxicity, prompt medical attention is crucial to prevent serious liver damage or other potential complications.

If you are unable to immediately go to the emergency department, you should call emergency services (such as 911 in the US) or your local poison control center for further guidance on what to do. They can provide you with specific instructions based on your wife's symptoms and medical history.

Correct diagnosis in top 3: Yes

Correct triage: Yes, recommends going to the emergency department or calling 911.

Appendicitis

Original:

A 12-year-old girl presents with sudden-onset severe generalized abdominal pain associated with nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea. On exam she appears ill and has a temperature of 104°F (40°C). Her abdomen is tense with generalized tenderness and guarding. No bowel sounds are present.

Modified for Chat GPT:

My 12-year-old daughter suddenly has severe abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea. She currently has a temperature of 104°F (40°C). She won't let me touch her abdomen. What is likely causing her symptoms?

What is likely causing her symptoms:

Based on the symptoms you describe, it is possible that your daughter has a gastrointestinal infection, such as food poisoning or a viral or bacterial illness. It is also possible that she has an inflammatory condition, such as appendicitis. A high fever, severe abdominal pain, and unwillingness to touch the area are all symptoms that warrant a prompt evaluation by a doctor. I would advise you to take your daughter to a healthcare provider as soon as possible for a proper diagnosis and treatment.

How quickly should I seek care?

If your daughter is experiencing severe abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, and a high fever, it is best to seek medical care as soon as possible. These symptoms can indicate a serious underlying condition that requires prompt evaluation and treatment.

In the case of appendicitis, for example, early treatment is essential to prevent the appendix from rupturing and potentially leading to a life-threatening infection. Therefore, I would advise you to take your daughter to a healthcare provider as soon as you can to ensure prompt and appropriate care.

Should I take her to the emergency department?

If your daughter's symptoms are severe, or if you are concerned about her health, it may be best to take her to the emergency department. The emergency department is equipped to handle emergencies and can provide prompt and appropriate care. The healthcare providers at the emergency department will be able to perform a thorough evaluation, make a diagnosis, and provide any necessary treatment.

If your daughter's symptoms are not severe, or if you are able to speak with her healthcare provider over the phone, you may be able to schedule an appointment with them instead. However, if there is any concern for your daughter's safety or well-being, it is best to err on the side of caution and take her to the emergency department.

Correct diagnosis in top 3: Yes

Correct triage: Yes. The output states that if the abdominal pain is severe (as it is in vignette), one should seek emergency department care.

Asthma exacerbation

Original:

A 27-year-old woman with a history of moderate persistent asthma presents to the emergency room with progressive worsening of shortness of breath, wheezing, and cough over 3 days. She reports prior exposure to a person who had a runny nose and a hacking cough. She did not receive significant relief from her rescue inhaler with worsening symptoms, despite increased use. She has been compliant with her maintenance asthma regimen, which consists of an inhaled corticosteroid and a leukotriene receptor antagonist for maintenance therapy and albuterol as rescue therapy. Her cough is disrupting her sleep pattern and as a consequence she is experiencing daytime somnolence, which is affecting her job performance.

Modified for Chat GPT:

I am a 27-year-old woman with a history of persistent asthma and over the past 3 days I have had progressive worsening of shortness of breath, wheezing, and cough. I did not receive significant relief from my rescue inhaler with worsening symptoms, despite using it more frequently. I also have had recent exposure to a person who had a runny nose and a hacking cough. What is likely causing my symptoms?

What is likely causing my symptoms:

Your symptoms of worsening shortness of breath, wheezing, and cough, despite increased use of your rescue inhaler, and recent exposure to someone with a cough and runny nose, suggest that you may have a respiratory infection such as the flu or a cold, which can worsen asthma symptoms. It's recommended that you seek medical attention promptly, as uncontrolled asthma and a respiratory infection can be serious. Your healthcare provider may perform an

examination, take a medical history, and possibly perform tests such as a lung function test or a rapid flu test to diagnose the underlying cause and determine the best course of treatment.

How quickly should I seek care:

If you have worsening asthma symptoms, it's important to seek medical attention promptly, as uncontrolled asthma can be serious. If you are experiencing difficulty breathing, chest tightness, or have a very fast heart rate, seek emergency medical attention immediately, as these symptoms may indicate a life-threatening asthma attack.

If your symptoms are less severe, make an appointment to see your healthcare provider as soon as possible, within the next 24-48 hours. It's important to communicate the details of your symptoms, including the frequency and severity of your symptoms and any recent changes, as well as your recent exposure to someone with a respiratory illness. Your healthcare provider can determine the best course of action, which may include adjusting your asthma medications, prescribing antibiotics if necessary, or referring you to a specialist for further evaluation.

Correct diagnosis in top 3: Yes

Correct triage: Yes. The output states that if there is difficulty breathing (as it is in vignette), one should seek emergency department care.

COPD Flare

Original:

A 67-year-old woman with a history of COPD presents with 3 days of worsening dyspnea and increased frequency of coughing. Her cough is now productive of green, purulent sputum. The patient has a 100-pack-year history of smoking. She has had intermittent, low-grade fever of 100°F (37.7°C) for the past 3 days and her appetite is poor. She has required increased use of rescue bronchodilator therapy in addition to her maintenance medications to control symptoms.

Modified for Chat GPT:

I am a 67-year-old woman with a history of COPD and for the past 3 days I have had worsening shortness of breath and increased coughing. My cough is also productive of green sputum. I have also had a fever of 100°F (37.7°C) for the past 3 days and have been using my rescue inhaler more often. I have been consistent about taking my other medications. What is likely causing my symptoms?

What is likely causing my symptoms:

Based on the information you have provided, it's likely that you have an exacerbation of your Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) accompanied by an infection, possibly pneumonia. The worsening shortness of breath, increased coughing, productive cough with green sputum, and fever are all common symptoms of an exacerbation of COPD and a respiratory infection. I recommend that you seek medical attention as soon as possible to receive a proper

diagnosis and receive appropriate treatment, as infections can be serious and may require antibiotics.

How quickly should I seek medical care:

If you are experiencing worsening shortness of breath and increased coughing, especially if accompanied by other symptoms such as a fever and productive cough with green sputum, you should seek medical attention as soon as possible. In cases of worsening COPD symptoms, prompt medical evaluation is important to determine the cause and provide appropriate treatment. If your symptoms are severe or rapidly deteriorating, you should seek emergency medical care immediately.

Should I go to the emergency department:

It depends on the severity of your symptoms. If you are having difficulty breathing, experiencing severe chest pain, or if your symptoms are rapidly deteriorating, you should go to the emergency department immediately. On the other hand, if your symptoms are less severe, you can make an appointment to see your primary care doctor or pulmonologist as soon as possible.

It's important to seek medical attention for your worsening COPD symptoms to receive a proper diagnosis and appropriate treatment. Your doctor will be able to determine the cause of your symptoms and recommend the best course of action, which may include a referral to the emergency department if necessary.

Correct diagnosis in top 3: Yes

Correct triage: Yes. The output states that if there is difficulty breathing (as it is in vignette), one should seek emergency department care.

Deep vein thrombosis

Original:

A 65-year-old woman presents with unilateral leg pain and swelling of 5 days' duration. There is a history of hypertension, mild CHF, and recent hospitalization for pneumonia. She had been recuperating at home but on beginning to mobilize and walk, the right leg became painful, tender, and swollen. On examination, the right calf is 4 cm greater in circumference than the left when measured 10 cm below the tibial tuberosity. Superficial veins in the leg are more dilated on the right foot and the right leg is slightly redder than the left. There is some tenderness on palpation in the popliteal fossa behind the knee.

Modified for Chat GPT:

I am a 65-year-old woman with a history of high blood pressure and have had leg pain and swelling for the past 5 days in one of my legs. I was recently hospitalized for pneumonia and had been recuperating at home. After I started walking, my right leg became red, painful, tender, and swollen. What is likely causing my symptoms?

What is likely causing my symptoms:

Your symptoms of leg pain, swelling, redness, and tenderness after a recent hospitalization for pneumonia could be indicative of a DVT (Deep Vein Thrombosis) or a blood clot. It's important that you seek medical attention as soon as possible, as DVT can be serious and potentially lead to other complications, such as pulmonary embolism. Other possible causes of leg swelling and pain include an injury, cellulitis (a skin infection), or Lymphedema (an accumulation of lymphatic fluid). Your doctor can perform a physical examination and imaging tests (such as ultrasound) to determine the cause of your symptoms.

How quickly should I seek medical care:

It is important to seek medical attention as soon as possible if you have symptoms of DVT or a blood clot, such as leg pain, swelling, redness, and tenderness. The faster you receive a diagnosis and appropriate treatment, the lower the risk of complications. In some cases, DVT can lead to serious health problems such as pulmonary embolism, which is a potentially life-threatening condition. If you are experiencing any symptoms that you believe may be related to a DVT, you should contact your healthcare provider or seek emergency medical attention immediately.

Correct diagnosis in top 3: Yes

Correct triage: Yes, suggests calling provider right away or going to ED immediately.

Heart Attack**Original:**

Mr. Y is a 64-year-old Chinese male who presents with chest pain for 24 hours. One day prior to presentation, the patient began to experience 8/10, non-radiating substernal chest pressure associated with diaphoresis and shortness of breath. The pain initially improved with Tylenol, however over the following 24 hours, his symptoms worsened. The patient went to his primary physician, where an EKG was performed which showed ST elevation in leads V2-V6.

Modified for Chat GPT:

I am a 64-year-old male and have had chest pain for the past 24 hours. One day ago, I began to experience severe pain in the middle of my chest, as well as sweating and shortness of breath with chest tightening. The pain initially improved with Tylenol, however my symptoms have since worsened. What is likely causing my symptoms?

What is likely causing my symptoms:

Your symptoms may be related to a cardiac event such as a heart attack, angina, or cardiac dysrhythmia. It is important to seek medical attention as soon as possible, as chest pain can be a sign of a serious condition. An evaluation by a healthcare professional, including a medical history, physical examination, and possibly diagnostic tests such as an electrocardiogram (ECG)

or blood tests, is necessary to determine the cause of your symptoms and provide appropriate treatment. Do not delay seeking medical attention.

How quickly should I seek care:

If you are experiencing chest pain, it is important to seek medical attention immediately, as chest pain can be a sign of a serious condition such as a heart attack. Time is of the essence in these situations, so you should call 911 or your local emergency medical services to get to the nearest hospital as quickly as possible. Do not try to drive yourself to the hospital, as you may need immediate medical attention during transport.

Correct diagnosis in top 3: Yes

Correct triage: Yes. Use of the phrase "immediately."

Hemolytic uremic syndrome

Original:

A 4-year-old boy presents with a 7-day history of abdominal pain and watery diarrhea that became bloody after the first day. Three days before the onset of symptoms, he had visited the county fair with his family and had eaten a hamburger. Physical examination reveals a mild anemia

Modified for Chat GPT:

My 4-year-old son has been having pain in his stomach for 7 days and bloody diarrhea that became bloody after the first day. Three days before all this started we visited the county fair with our family and he had eaten a hamburger. What is likely causing his symptoms?

What is likely causing his symptoms:

The symptoms you described, such as abdominal pain, bloody diarrhea, and a recent history of eating a hamburger, may suggest that your son has developed an infection from consuming contaminated food. However, this is not a definite diagnosis, and it is important to seek medical attention for your son as soon as possible. The doctor will be able to perform a thorough examination and possibly order tests to determine the cause of your son's symptoms and provide the appropriate treatment.

How quickly should I seek medical care for him:

It is important to seek medical attention as soon as possible if your son is experiencing abdominal pain and bloody diarrhea, especially if it has been going on for 7 days. These symptoms can be a sign of a serious condition and prompt medical evaluation is necessary to determine the cause and provide proper treatment. Additionally, bloody diarrhea can lead to dehydration, which can be especially dangerous for young children. I would recommend

contacting your son's pediatrician or visiting an urgent care center or emergency room as soon as possible.

Correct diagnosis in top 3: No, although the ChatGPT response does correctly emphasize the bloody diarrhea and the possibility of a food-related illness.

Correct triage: Yes, recommends contacting son's pediatrician or visiting an urgent care center or emergency room.

Kidney Stones

Original:

A 45-year-old white man presents to the emergency department with a 1-hour history of sudden onset of left-sided flank pain radiating down toward his groin. The patient is writhing in pain, which is unrelieved by position. He also complains of nausea and vomiting

Modified for Chat GPT:

About an hour ago, my 45-year-old husband suddenly started having severe pain in the lower left side of his stomach. He said the pain is also radiating into his groin. He is writhing in pain, and it is unrelieved by position. He also has nausea and is vomiting. What is likely causing his symptoms?

What is likely causing his symptoms:

It is possible that your husband is experiencing an abdominal aortic aneurysm, kidney stones, diverticulitis, or a gastrointestinal issue such as appendicitis or a stomach ulcer. However, without further examination, it is not possible to determine the exact cause of his symptoms with certainty. I would advise seeking medical attention immediately, as these symptoms can be indicative of a serious condition that requires prompt treatment.

Correct diagnosis in top 3: Yes

Correct triage: Yes, recommends seeking medical attention "immediately."

Malaria

Original:

A 28-year-old man presents to his physician with a 5-day history of fever, chills, and rigors, not improving with acetaminophen (paracetamol), along with diarrhea. He had been traveling in Central America for 3 months, returning 8 weeks ago. He had been bitten by mosquitoes on multiple occasions, and although he initially took malaria prophylaxis, he discontinued it due to mild nausea. He does not know the specifics of his prophylactic therapy. On examination he has a temperature of 100.4°F (38°C), and is mildly tachycardic with a BP of 126/82 mmHg. The remainder of the examination is normal.

Modified for Chat GPT:

I am a 28-year-old man and for the past 5 days I have had a fever, chills, rigors, and diarrhea and it has not been improving with acetaminophen (paracetamol). I had been traveling in Central America for 3 months, returning 8 weeks ago. I had been bitten by mosquitoes on multiple occasions, and although I initially took malaria prophylaxis, I discontinued it due to mild nausea. What is likely causing my symptoms?

What is likely causing my symptoms:

Based on your symptoms and recent travel history, it is possible that you have contracted a tropical infection such as malaria, dengue, or yellow fever. These illnesses can have similar symptoms and are commonly transmitted by mosquitoes. It's important that you seek medical attention as soon as possible for a proper diagnosis and treatment. Your doctor may also consider other possibilities such as food or water-borne illnesses, so it's important to give a full history of your travels and symptoms.

How quickly should I seek medical care:

If you are experiencing fever, chills, rigors, diarrhea, and your symptoms are not improving with acetaminophen (paracetamol), it is important to seek medical attention as soon as possible. Prompt medical evaluation and treatment can be crucial in effectively managing tropical infections, especially if they are caused by a parasite like malaria, which can be life-threatening if left untreated. It is best to call ahead to your doctor or go to an emergency room to let them know about your symptoms and travel history so that they can prepare for your arrival and provide the appropriate care.

Correct diagnosis in top 3: Yes

Correct triage: Yes, recommends calling their doctor or going to the emergency department immediately.

Meningitis**Original:**

An 18-year-old male student presents with severe headache and fever that he has had for 3 days. Examination reveals fever, photophobia, and neck stiffness.

Modified for Chat GPT:

I am an 18-year-old male student and have had a severe headache and fever for 3 days. My eyes have also been really irritated by bright light and my neck is stiff. What is likely causing my symptoms?

What is likely causing my symptoms:

It is possible that you are experiencing symptoms of meningitis. Meningitis is an inflammation of the protective membranes that cover the brain and spinal cord and is a serious condition. Other symptoms include confusion, sensitivity to light, and muscle aches. I would advise you to see a doctor as soon as possible for an evaluation and proper treatment. Don't wait, as prompt medical attention is important for the management of meningitis.

Correct diagnosis in top 3: Yes

Correct triage: Yes. It emphasizes that they shouldn't wait to seek medical care.

Pneumonia

Original:

A 65-year-old man with hypertension and degenerative joint disease presents to the emergency department with a three-day history of a productive cough and fever. He has a temperature of 38.3°C (101°F), a blood pressure of 144/92 mm Hg, a respiratory rate of 22 breaths per minute, a heart rate of 90 beats per minute, and oxygen saturation of 92 percent while breathing room air. Physical examination reveals only crackles and egophony in the right lower lung field. The white-cell count is 14,000 per cubic millimeter, and the results of routine chemical tests are normal. A chest radiograph shows an infiltrate in the right lower lobe.

Modified for Chat GPT:

I am a 65-year-old man with hypertension and degenerative joint disease and for the past 3 days I have had a productive cough and fever. My temperature is 38.3°C (101°F). What is likely causing my symptoms?

What is likely causing my symptoms:

It is likely that you have a respiratory infection such as the flu or pneumonia. It is important that you see a doctor for an accurate diagnosis and treatment, as some respiratory infections can be serious in individuals with underlying health conditions such as hypertension and degenerative joint disease. In the meantime, it is important to stay hydrated and rest as much as possible. Avoid close contact with others and cover your mouth and nose with a tissue or your elbow when you cough or sneeze.

How quickly should I seek medical care:

If you are experiencing symptoms such as a productive cough, fever, and temperature of 38.3°C (101°F), it is recommended to seek medical attention as soon as possible. Given your underlying health conditions, it is particularly important to have your symptoms evaluated promptly to determine the cause and to prevent potential complications. If you have any concerning symptoms, such as severe shortness of breath, chest pain, or difficulty speaking, you should seek emergency medical attention immediately.

Correct diagnosis in top 3: Yes.

Correct triage: No, though somewhat ambiguous. However, the vignette does not mention severe symptoms listed in the output..

Pulmonary embolism

Original:

A 65-year-old man presents to the emergency department with acute onset of SOB of 30 minutes' duration. Initially, he felt faint but did not lose consciousness. He is complaining of left-sided chest pain that worsens on deep inspiration. He has no history of cardiopulmonary disease. A week ago he underwent a total left hip replacement and, following discharge, was on bed rest for 3 days due to poorly controlled pain. He subsequently noticed swelling in his left calf, which is tender on examination. His current vital signs reveal a fever of 100.4°F (38.0°C), heart rate 112 bpm, BP 95/65, and an O2 saturation on room air of 91%.

Modified for Chat GPT:

My 65-year-old husband has suddenly started having shortness of breath for the past 30 minutes. He also has left-sided chest pain that worsens when he breathes deeply. A week ago, he underwent a total left hip replacement and, following discharge, was on bed rest for 3 days due to poorly controlled pain. I also noticed swelling in his left calf, which is tender, and he has a fever of 100.4°F (38.0°C). What is likely causing his symptoms?

What is likely causing his symptoms:

Your husband's symptoms of shortness of breath, left-sided chest pain, swelling in the left calf, and fever could be indicative of a deep vein thrombosis (DVT) or a pulmonary embolism. DVT is a blood clot that forms in a deep vein, often in the leg, which can cause swelling and tenderness. If a piece of the blood clot breaks off and travels to the lung, it can cause a life-threatening condition called a pulmonary embolism. Given that your husband recently underwent surgery and was on bed rest, these symptoms may be related to his recent hospitalization. It is important to seek medical attention immediately as DVT and pulmonary embolism can be serious conditions.

Correct diagnosis in top 3: Yes

Correct triage: Yes. Recommends seeking medical care immediately.

Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever

Original:

An 8-year-old boy in Oklahoma is brought to the emergency department over the fourth of July weekend because of fever, chills, malaise, arthralgias, and a headache. Physical examination reveals a maculopapular rash that is most prominent on his wrists and ankles.

Modified for Chat GPT:

My 8-year-old son in Oklahoma has a fever, chills, joint pain, and a headache. He also has a rash that is most prominent on his wrists and ankles. What is likely causing his symptoms?

What is likely causing his symptoms:

It is difficult to determine the exact cause of your son's symptoms without a medical examination. However, based on the symptoms you described, it is possible that he may have a viral illness such as a flu or an infectious disease such as Lyme disease or Rocky Mountain spotted fever. I would recommend you to seek medical advice as soon as possible and have him examined by a doctor.

How quickly should I seek medical care for him:

If your son is experiencing symptoms such as a high fever, severe headache, joint pain, and a rash, it is best to seek medical care as soon as possible. Early diagnosis and treatment can help manage the symptoms and prevent any potential complications. You should contact your healthcare provider or go to the nearest emergency room if your son's symptoms are severe or if you are concerned about his well-being.

What are some examples of severe symptoms:

Severe symptoms can vary based on the underlying cause of the illness, but generally, the following symptoms would warrant prompt medical attention:

- High fever (above 101°F or 38.3°C)
- Severe headache that is not relieved by over-the-counter pain relievers
- Persistent vomiting or diarrhea
- Shortness of breath or difficulty breathing
- Stiff neck and sensitivity to light
- Confusion or altered consciousness
- Seizures
- Rash with severe itching or blistering
- Joint pain or swelling that affects mobility
- Abdominal pain or severe stomach cramps
- Bruising or excessive bleeding

If your son is exhibiting any of these symptoms, or if you are concerned about his well-being, it is best to seek medical attention as soon as possible.

Correct diagnosis in top 3: Yes

Correct triage: No. The vignette does not mention severe symptoms listed in the output.

Stroke

Original:

A 70-year-old man with a history of chronic HTN and atrial fibrillation is witnessed by a family member to have nausea, vomiting, and right-sided weakness, as well as difficulty speaking and comprehending language. The symptoms started with only mild slurred speech before progressing over several minutes to severe aphasia and right arm paralysis. The patient is taking warfarin.

Modified for Chat GPT:

My 70-year-old father has nausea and is vomiting. The right side of his body is beginning to look weak and he has increasing difficulty speaking and comprehending language. The symptoms started with only mild slurred speech before progressing over several minutes to severe difficulty speaking and right arm paralysis. What is likely causing his symptoms?

What is likely causing his symptoms:

Based on the description provided, it sounds like your father may be experiencing a stroke. Strokes can cause sudden and severe changes in speech, arm weakness or paralysis, and difficulty understanding language. Nausea and vomiting can also be symptoms of a stroke, especially in the case of a vertebrobasilar stroke, which affects the back of the brain. It's important to seek medical attention immediately as prompt treatment can improve outcomes. Call emergency services or go to the nearest hospital as soon as possible.

Correct diagnosis in top 3: Yes

Correct triage: Yes.

Tetanus

Original:

A 63-year-old man sustained a cut on his hand while gardening. His immunization history is significant for not having received a complete tetanus immunization schedule. He presents with signs of generalized tetanus with trismus ("lock jaw"), which results in a grimace described as "risus sardonicus" (sardonic smile). Intermittent tonic contraction of his skeletal muscles causes intensely painful spasms, which last for minutes, during which he retains consciousness. The spasms are triggered by external (noise, light, drafts, physical contact) or internal stimuli, and as a result he is at the risk of sustaining fractures or developing rhabdomyolysis. The tetanic spasms also produce opisthotonus, board-like abdominal wall rigidity, dysphagia, and apneic periods due to contraction of the thoracic muscles and/or glottal or pharyngeal muscles. During a generalized spasm the patient arches his back, extends his legs, flexes his arms in abduction, and clenches his fists. Apnea results during some of the spasms. Autonomic overactivity initially manifests as irritability, restlessness, sweating, and tachycardia. Several days later this may present as hyperpyrexia, cardiac arrhythmias, labile hypertension, or hypotension.

Modified for Chat GPT:

My father is a 63-year-old man and recently cut himself on his hand while gardening. He cannot open his mouth and contraction of his muscles causes painful spasms for minutes. He is also experiencing sweating and his heart rate feels very fast. He also did not complete his tetanus immunization schedule. What is likely causing his symptoms?

What is likely causing his symptoms:

Based on the information provided, it's possible that your father is experiencing symptoms of tetanus, which is a serious bacterial infection that can occur after an injury such as a cut. Tetanus can cause muscle stiffness and spasms, difficulty opening the jaw (lockjaw), sweating, and a fast heartbeat. It is important that he seek medical attention immediately, as tetanus can be life-threatening if left untreated. If he has not completed his tetanus immunization schedule, he may benefit from receiving a tetanus shot.

Correct diagnosis in top 3: Yes

Correct triage: Yes.

NON-EMERGENT

Acute otitis media

Original:

An 18-month-old toddler presents with 1 week of rhinorrhea, cough, and congestion. Her parents report she is irritable, sleeping restlessly, and not eating well. Overnight she developed a fever. She attends day care and both parents smoke. On examination signs are found consistent with a viral respiratory infection including rhinorrhea and congestion. The toddler appears irritable and apprehensive and has a fever. Otoscopy reveals a bulging, erythematous tympanic membrane and absent landmarks.

Modified for Chat GPT:

My 18-month-old toddler has had 1 week of runny nose, cough, and congestion. She is irritable, sleeping restlessly, is not eating well, and has developed a fever. She attends day care and both my husband and I smoke. What is likely causing her symptoms?

What is likely causing her symptoms:

Your toddler's symptoms are likely caused by an infection, such as the common cold or a respiratory virus. Daycare and exposure to cigarette smoke can increase the risk of respiratory infections in children. It's recommended to take your child to a pediatrician for a proper diagnosis and appropriate treatment.

How quickly should I seek medical care for her:

If your toddler has a fever and is younger than 2 years old, it is recommended to seek medical care promptly, as fevers in this age group can indicate a serious infection. Other symptoms such as irritability, poor eating, and restlessness can also be concerning, especially in combination with a fever. If your child's symptoms persist or worsen, seek medical care as soon as possible. It's always better to be safe than sorry.

Should I take her to the emergency room:

It depends on the severity of your toddler's symptoms. If your child is having difficulty breathing, has a persistent high fever, or is showing signs of dehydration, such as decreased urination or dry mouth, it's best to go to the emergency room immediately. In other cases, it may be more appropriate to schedule an appointment with a pediatrician. If you are unsure, you can always call your doctor or seek advice from a medical professional. The important thing is to take prompt action if your child's symptoms are severe or if they show signs of worsening.

Correct diagnosis in top 3: No

Correct triage: Yes. Recommends scheduling appointment with pediatrician unless she has the severe symptoms listed, which are not mentioned in this vignette.

Acute pharyngitis

Original:

A 7-year-old girl presents with abrupt onset of fever, nausea, vomiting, and sore throat. The child denies cough, rhinorrhea, or nasal congestion. On physical exam, oral temperature is 101°F (38.5°C) and there is an exudative pharyngitis, with enlarged cervical lymph nodes. A rapid antigen test is positive for group A Streptococcus (GAS).

Modified for Chat GPT:

My 7-year-old daughter has a fever of 101°F (38.5°C), nausea, vomiting, and a sore throat. She's not coughing, does not have runny nose, or nasal congestion. She does have swollen lymph nodes and her tonsils have a coating. What is likely causing her symptoms?

What is likely causing her symptoms:

Based on your description, it is possible that your daughter has a case of tonsillitis, which is an inflammation of the tonsils often caused by a bacterial or viral infection. The presence of a sore throat, swollen lymph nodes, a coated tonsil, and a fever are common symptoms of tonsillitis. It is best to take her to a doctor for a proper diagnosis and treatment.

How quickly should I seek medical care:

It's important to seek medical care as soon as possible if your daughter is experiencing symptoms of tonsillitis, as prompt treatment can help her feel better and reduce the risk of complications. If her symptoms are severe or getting worse, you should seek care as soon as possible. This may

involve contacting her pediatrician or going to an urgent care center. If she is having difficulty breathing, swallowing, or her symptoms are accompanied by severe headache, neck pain, or confusion, it is advisable to seek emergency medical attention.

Correct diagnosis in top 3: No, said it was tonsillitis instead of pharyngitis.

Correct triage: Yes. The vignette does not mention severe symptoms listed in the output that would warrant an urgent care visit, but it does still encourage seeing a doctor.

Acute pharyngitis

Original:

Mr. A is a 24-year-old man who presents to your office for complaints of sore throat, fever, and headache. His symptoms started 2 days ago with acute onset of sore throat and fever to 102.2. He has had no cough. His physical examination is normal, except for the presence of tonsillar exudates and some tender anterior cervical lymphadenopathy. He is otherwise in good health, and is on no medications except for ibuprofen for fever. He has no drug allergies. (Centor score = 4 – treat, or test and treat)

Modified for Chat GPT:

I am a 24-year-old man and have a sore throat, fever, and headache. My symptoms started 2 days ago with a sudden sore throat and fever to 102.2 degrees Fahrenheit. I have had no cough, but I do have an abscess in the back of my throat. I have otherwise been in good health and am on no medications except for ibuprofen for fever. I have no drug allergies. What is likely causing my symptoms?

What is likely causing my symptoms:

It's difficult to diagnose the exact cause of your symptoms without a proper medical examination, however, based on the information you provided, it is possible that you have a bacterial or viral infection. The symptoms of a sore throat, fever, and headache are common with many infections including the common cold, strep throat, or even the flu. An abscess in the back of the throat can also cause pain and difficulty swallowing. It's best to see a doctor for proper diagnosis and treatment.

How quickly should I seek medical care:

If you have symptoms of a fever, sore throat, headache, and an abscess in your throat, it's recommended to seek medical care as soon as possible. Prompt treatment can help you recover more quickly and also prevent potential complications. If you have a high fever, difficulty breathing or swallowing, or severe pain in your throat, you should seek medical attention immediately. It's always better to be safe than sorry and get a professional medical opinion.

Correct diagnosis in top 3: Yes.

Correct triage: Yes. The vignette does not mention severe symptoms listed in the output that would warrant an ED visit, but it does still encourage seeing a doctor.

Acute sinusitis

Original:

Mrs. S is a 35 year-old woman who presents with 15 days of nasal congestion. She has had facial pain and green nasal discharge for the last 12 days. She has had no fever. On physical examination, she has no fever and the only abnormal finding is maxillary tenderness on palpation. She is otherwise healthy, except for mild obesity. She is on no medications, except for an over-the-counter decongestant. She has no drug allergies

Modified for Chat GPT:

I am a 35-year-old woman and have had nasal congestion for the past 15 days. I have had facial pain and green nasal discharge for the last 12 days, but I have had no fever. I am otherwise healthy, except for mild obesity. I am on no medications, except for an over-the-counter decongestant. I also have no drug allergies. What is likely causing my symptoms?

What is likely causing my symptoms:

Based on the symptoms you've described, it's possible that you have a sinus infection or sinusitis. The green nasal discharge and facial pain along with nasal congestion are common symptoms of sinusitis. However, it's best to see a doctor for a proper diagnosis and treatment plan. Your doctor may recommend antibiotics, nasal spray, or other treatments based on the specific cause of your symptoms.

How quickly should I seek medical care:

If your symptoms persist or worsen, it's best to see a doctor as soon as possible. In some cases, sinusitis can lead to serious complications if left untreated. If you have severe headache, high fever, severe facial pain, or visual changes, seek medical attention immediately as these may be signs of a more serious condition. In general, it's a good idea to see a doctor within a week if you have persistent symptoms of sinusitis.

Correct diagnosis in top 3: Yes.

Correct triage: Yes. The vignette does not mention severe symptoms listed in the output that would warrant immediate medical attention, but it does still encourage seeing a doctor.

Back pain

Original:

Consider a 35-year-old man who developed low back pain after shoveling snow 3 weeks ago. He presents to the office for an evaluation. On examination there is a new left foot drop. In study 82% physicians recommend MRI (sciatica/sprain)

Modified for Chat GPT:

I am a 35-year-old man who developed low back pain after shoveling snow 3 weeks ago. I noticed I have trouble lifting part of my left foot and have partially lost sensation in my left foot. These symptoms have been lasting for the last three weeks. What is likely causing my symptoms?

What is likely causing my symptoms:

It is possible that your low back pain and subsequent foot problems may be due to a nerve root compression or injury in your lower back. This could have been caused by the physical strain of shoveling snow. It is advisable to seek a medical evaluation from a doctor or a spine specialist to determine the exact cause of your symptoms and receive an appropriate treatment plan.

How quickly should I seek medical care:

If you are experiencing new or worsening symptoms such as difficulty lifting part of your foot, partial loss of sensation in your foot, and persistent low back pain for three weeks, it is recommended to seek medical care as soon as possible. Early evaluation and treatment can help prevent the progression of your symptoms and improve your chances of a full recovery.

Should I go to the emergency department:

It depends on the severity of your symptoms. If you are experiencing severe or worsening low back pain, weakness or loss of control in your legs, sudden and severe numbness or tingling, or bladder or bowel incontinence, it is advisable to go to the emergency department immediately as these may be signs of a serious spinal cord injury or nerve damage.

In other cases, you can make an appointment with your primary care physician or a specialist for an evaluation. They can refer you to the emergency department if necessary based on the severity and nature of your symptoms.

Correct diagnosis in top 3: Yes

Correct triage: No. The vignette does mention difficulty lifting the foot and the response notes that if there is weakness in the legs to go to the ED immediately.

Cellulitis

Original:

A 45-year-old man presents with acute onset of pain and redness of the skin of his lower extremity. Low-grade fever is present and the pretibial area is erythematous, edematous, and tender.

Modified for Chat GPT:

I am a 45-year-old man and have had pain and redness of the skin in my lower leg. I also have a low fever and the area on my lower leg has redness, edema, and tenderness. What is likely causing my symptoms?

What is likely causing my symptoms:

Your symptoms suggest that you might have a skin infection or an inflammation of the soft tissue in your lower leg, such as cellulitis or a muscle strain. It is best to see a doctor for a proper diagnosis and treatment. Self-diagnosis can be risky and delay proper treatment.

How quickly should I seek medical care:

It is recommended that you seek medical care as soon as possible if you have a fever, redness, swelling, and tenderness in your lower leg. These symptoms can worsen quickly and can be a sign of a serious infection. Prompt diagnosis and treatment are important to prevent the spread of infection and possible complications.

Should I go to the emergency department:

It depends on the severity of your symptoms. If your symptoms are mild, you can make an appointment with your primary care doctor. If, however, you have severe pain, rapid swelling, difficulty walking or moving the affected limb, or if you have a high fever, it is best to go to the emergency department. The emergency department can provide prompt medical attention and treatment, if necessary. It's always better to err on the side of caution and seek medical attention as soon as possible.

Correct diagnosis in top 3: Yes

Correct triage: Yes. Recommends going to the ED only if symptoms are severe, which in this vignette they are not.

COPD Flare (milder)

Original:

A 56-year-old woman with a history of smoking presents to her primary care physician with shortness of breath and cough for several days. Her symptoms began 3 days ago with rhinorrhea. She reports a chronic morning cough productive of white sputum, which has increased over the past 2 days. She has had similar episodes each winter for the past 4 years. She has smoked 1 to 2 packs of cigarettes per day for 40 years and continues to smoke. She denies hemoptysis, chills, or weight loss and has not received any relief from over-the-counter cough preparations.

Modified for Chat GPT:

I am a 56-year-old woman with a history of smoking and have had shortness of breath and a cough for several days. My symptoms began 3 days ago with a runny nose. I have had a chronic morning cough that produces white sputum, which has increased over the past 2 days. I have had similar episodes each winter for the past 4 years. I have smoked 1 to 2 packs of cigarettes per day for 40 years and continue to smoke. I don't have chills but have not received any relief from over-the-counter cough preparations. What is likely causing my symptoms?

What is likely causing my symptoms:

I am a 56-year-old woman with a history of smoking and have had shortness of breath and a cough for several days. My symptoms began 3 days ago with a runny nose. I have had a chronic morning cough that produces white sputum, which has increased over the past 2 days. I have had similar episodes each winter for the past 4 years. I have smoked 1 to 2 packs of cigarettes per day for 40 years and continue to smoke. I don't have chills but have not received any relief from over-the-counter cough preparations. What is likely causing my symptoms?

How quickly should I seek medical care:

It is recommended that you seek medical attention as soon as possible if you have been experiencing symptoms such as shortness of breath and a persistent cough, especially if they are not improving with over-the-counter treatments. Your history of smoking and the presence of sputum production are also concerning and indicate the need for prompt medical evaluation. It's always better to be safe than sorry and seeking medical attention early on can help ensure prompt and effective treatment.

Should I go to the emergency department:

It depends on the severity of your symptoms. If you are experiencing shortness of breath, chest pain, a high fever, or difficulty speaking, it is best to go to the nearest emergency department right away as these symptoms could indicate a more serious condition. However, if your symptoms are less severe, you can schedule an appointment with your primary care physician. They will be able to examine you and recommend appropriate treatment, which could include referral to a specialist if needed. If you are unsure whether your symptoms warrant an emergency room visit, it's best to call your doctor for guidance.

Correct diagnosis in top 3: No

Correct triage: No. The vignette mentions symptoms listed in the output that would warrant an ED visit.

Influenza

Original:

A 30-year-old woman presents in January with 2-day history of fever, cough, headache, and generalized weakness. She was in her usual state of health before an abrupt onset of these symptoms. A few viral illnesses have affected her during the current winter, but not to this severity. She reports sick contacts at work and did not receive the seasonal influenza vaccine this season.

Modified for Chat GPT:

I am a 30-year-old woman and for the past two days I have had a fever, cough, headache, and generally feel very weak. I was in a usual state of health before suddenly feeling these symptoms. A few viral illnesses have affected me during the current winter, but not to this severity. I did have sick contacts at work though and did not receive the seasonal influenza vaccine this season. What is likely causing my symptoms?

What is likely causing my symptoms:

It is possible that you are experiencing symptoms of an infectious disease, such as the flu or a cold. Since you have had exposure to sick individuals and did not receive the seasonal influenza vaccine, it is possible that you have contracted the flu. It is also possible that you have another type of viral infection. To be sure, it is best to consult a doctor for proper diagnosis and treatment.

How quickly should I seek medical care:

If you are experiencing severe or worsening symptoms, it is recommended to seek medical care as soon as possible. If you are experiencing any of the following symptoms, seek emergency medical attention:

- High fever (above 100.4°F or 38°C)
- Shortness of breath or difficulty breathing
- Chest or abdominal pain
- Severe or persistent vomiting
- Confusion or disorientation
- Bluish lips or face

Even if your symptoms are mild, it is still advisable to consult a doctor, especially if you have underlying health conditions that make you more vulnerable to complications. They can assess your symptoms and provide appropriate care and advice on how to manage your illness.

Correct diagnosis in top 3: Yes

Correct triage: Yes. Recommends seeing a doctor but urged against the immediately seeking care unless symptoms are severe.

Mononucleosis

Original:

A 16-year-old female high school student presents with complaints of fever, sore throat, and fatigue. She started feeling sick 1 week ago. Her symptoms are gradually getting worse, and she has difficulty swallowing. She has had a fever every day, and she could hardly get out of bed this morning. She does not remember being exposed to anybody with a similar illness recently. On physical examination she is febrile and looks sick. Enlarged cervical lymph nodes, exudative pharyngitis with soft palate petechiae and faint erythematous macular rash on the trunk and arms are found.

Modified for Chat GPT:

I am a 16-year-old female and have had a fever, sore throat, and fatigue for about a week. My symptoms are gradually getting worse, and I have had difficulty swallowing. I have had a fever every day, and I could hardly get out of bed this morning. I also have enlarged lymph nodes, inflamed tonsils that are producing a clear fluid, and have a flat, red rash on my chest area and arms. What is likely causing my symptoms?

What is likely causing my symptoms:

It is likely that you have a viral infection such as mononucleosis (mono) or streptococcal pharyngitis (strep throat). Based on your symptoms, it is important for you to see a doctor for an accurate diagnosis and proper treatment. Your doctor may suggest a blood test or a rapid strep test to determine the cause of your symptoms. It is important to take care of yourself and seek medical attention to ensure a prompt recovery.

How quickly should I seek medical care:

It is recommended to seek medical attention as soon as possible, especially if you have been experiencing symptoms for a week and they are getting worse. Early diagnosis and treatment can help prevent complications and ensure a prompt recovery. If your symptoms are severe or rapidly worsening, do not wait, seek medical attention immediately.

What are some examples of severe symptoms:

Examples of severe symptoms that warrant immediate medical attention include:

- High fever (above 101°F)
- Difficulty breathing or shortness of breath
- Chest or abdominal pain
- Severe headache or neck pain
- Confusion or altered consciousness
- Severe and persistent vomiting
- Sudden onset of a rash that covers the body
- Seizures
- Persistent neck stiffness
- Bluish lips or face

- Extreme fatigue or weakness
- Persistent bleeding from the mouth, nose or ears

These symptoms may indicate a more serious condition and prompt medical attention is necessary. It's important to listen to your body and seek help if you are experiencing any unusual or severe symptoms.

Correct diagnosis in top 3: Yes

Correct triage: Yes. Recommends seeing a doctor but urged against the immediately seeking care unless symptoms are severe.

Peptic Ulcer Disease

Original:

A 40-year-old man presents to his primary care physician with a 2-month history of intermittent upper abdominal pain. He describes the pain as a dull, gnawing ache. The pain sometimes wakes him at night, is relieved by food and drinking milk, and is helped partially by ranitidine. He had a similar but milder episode about 5 years ago, which was treated with omeprazole. Physical examination reveals a fit, apparently healthy man in no distress. The only abnormal finding is mild epigastric tenderness on palpation of the abdomen.

Modified for Chat GPT:

I am a 40-year-old man and for the past two months I have periodically had pain in my abdomen. It often radiates from my upper abdomen. The pain feels like a dull and gnawing ache, and it sometimes wakes me at night. I've noticed that it's relieved by food and by drinking milk and is helped partially by ranitidine. I had a similar but milder episode about 5 years ago. What is likely causing my symptoms?

What is likely causing my symptoms:

It's difficult to determine the exact cause of your symptoms without a thorough medical evaluation. However, based on your description, it could be indicative of an ulcer or acid reflux. It is recommended that you see a doctor for a proper diagnosis and appropriate treatment.

How quickly should I seek medical care:

If you have persistent abdominal pain that is accompanied by other symptoms such as vomiting, fever, changes in bowel habits, or weight loss, you should seek medical care as soon as possible. These symptoms could be indicative of a more serious underlying condition and prompt medical attention is important. In any case, it's always a good idea to see a doctor if you have concerns about your health.

Correct diagnosis in top 3: Yes.

Correct triage: Yes. Given symptoms in vignette, doesn't warrant immediate medical attention per output. Specifically, pain is not described as severe or getting worse. However, still recommends seeing a physician.

Pneumonia

Original:

A 6-year-old boy with a medical history significant for mild persistent asthma is brought to the clinic by his mother with a history of a 5-day cough. His mother reports that the child's fever continues to be elevated despite acetaminophen therapy. He has missed school for the past 3 days and he has a classmate sick with pneumonia. The mother reports that the appetite is good for the child. His cough produced yellowish sputum at home. His vitals at the clinic are: respiratory rate 19 breaths/min, heart rate 80 beats/min, and temperature 101.6°F (38.7°C). He appears in no respiratory distress. His lung examination reveals bilateral rales and occasional wheeze. CXR reveals lobar infiltrates without pleural effusions.

Modified for Chat GPT:

My 6-year-old son with a history of mild, persistent asthma has had a cough for five days. His temperature continues to be elevated (101.6°F) despite taking Tylenol. His appetite is good, but his cough produced yellowish sputum at home. What is likely causing his symptoms?

What is likely causing his symptoms:

It is possible that your son's elevated temperature and persistent cough with yellowish sputum may be due to a bacterial respiratory infection such as bronchitis or pneumonia. It is recommended to consult with his pediatrician for a proper evaluation and to determine the best course of treatment, which may include antibiotics and further management of his asthma.

How quickly should I seek medical care for him:

If your son has a persistent cough with yellowish sputum, elevated temperature and a history of mild, persistent asthma, it is recommended to seek medical care as soon as possible. This is particularly important because children with asthma are more susceptible to respiratory infections, which can worsen their asthma symptoms and potentially lead to serious complications. Your son's pediatrician will be able to assess his condition, make a diagnosis, and determine the best course of treatment to help him recover quickly.

Should I take him to the emergency department:

Whether or not you should take your son to the emergency department depends on the severity of his symptoms. If your son is having severe difficulty breathing, is unable to take enough fluids, or has a high fever that is not controlled by medication, it is best to go to the emergency department right away. If his symptoms are milder, you can start by contacting his pediatrician

for further evaluation and guidance on the best course of action. If his condition worsens or if you are uncertain, it is always better to err on the side of caution and seek medical attention.

Correct diagnosis in top 3: Yes

Correct triage: No, vignette states his fever continues to be high (over 101.5) despite taking Tylenol, which according to the output would warrant an ED visit.

Salmonella

Original:

A 14-year-old boy presents with nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea. Eighteen hours earlier, he had been at a picnic where he ingested undercooked chicken along with a variety of other foods. He reports moderate-volume, non-bloody stools occurring 6 times a day. He has mild abdominal cramps and a low-grade fever. He is evaluated at an acute care clinic and found to be mildly tachycardic (heart rate 105 bpm) with a normal BP and a low-grade temperature of 100.1°F (37.8°C). His physical exam is unremarkable except for mild diffuse abdominal tenderness and mild increased bowel sounds. He is able to take oral fluids and is instructed on the appropriate oral fluid and electrolyte rehydration.

Modified for Chat GPT:

My son is 14 years old and has nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea. Yesterday, he was at a picnic where he ingested undercooked chicken along with a variety of other foods. He has had regularly sized, non-bloody stools occurring 6 times a day. He also has mild abdominal cramps and a fever of about 100.1 degrees Fahrenheit. What is likely causing his symptoms?

What is likely causing his symptoms:

Your son's symptoms are likely due to food poisoning, specifically from the consumption of undercooked chicken. The symptoms of nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, abdominal cramps, and fever are common with food poisoning. To prevent further dehydration, it's important to ensure your son drinks plenty of fluids. If the symptoms persist or worsen, it is best to consult a doctor.

How quickly should I seek medical care for him:

You should seek medical care for your son if his symptoms persist or worsen, or if he shows signs of dehydration such as dry mouth and skin, decreased urination, and dizziness. In general, it's a good idea to consult a doctor if symptoms persist for more than a couple of days, or if the child is very young, elderly, or has a weakened immune system. If your son has severe or bloody diarrhea, high fever, severe abdominal pain, or signs of dehydration, seek medical attention immediately.

Correct diagnosis in top 3: Yes

Correct triage: No, recommends trying self-care and waiting a couple of days before seeing a doctor.

Shingles

Original:

A 77-year-old man reports a 5-day history of burning and aching pain on the right side of his chest. This is followed by the development of erythema and a maculopapular rash in this painful area, accompanied by headache and malaise. The rash progressed to develop clusters of clear vesicles for 3 to 5 days, evolving through stages of pustulation, ulceration, and crusting.

Modified for Chat GPT:

I am a 77-year-old man and for five days I have had a burning and aching pain on the right side of my chest. On the same part of my chest, I also have redness and small bumps. These rashes have also begun to develop clear vesicles. I also have a headache and just a general feeling of discomfort. What is likely causing my symptoms?

What is likely causing my symptoms:

It is difficult to determine the exact cause of your symptoms without a physical examination. However, your symptoms of chest pain, redness, bumps, clear vesicles, headache, and discomfort can be signs of a skin infection, such as shingles or impetigo, or a respiratory infection, such as pneumonia. It is important to seek medical attention as soon as possible to get a proper diagnosis and treatment.

How quickly should I seek medical care:

You should seek medical care as soon as possible if you are experiencing chest pain and other symptoms such as redness, bumps, clear vesicles, headache, and general discomfort. These symptoms can be indicative of a serious condition that requires prompt attention and treatment. Early diagnosis and treatment can prevent further complications and ensure a quicker recovery. If your symptoms worsen or new symptoms develop, seek medical attention immediately.

Should I go to the emergency department:

If your symptoms are severe or worsening, you should go to the emergency department for prompt evaluation and treatment. Symptoms such as severe chest pain, difficulty breathing, a high fever, and confusion or disorientation warrant an immediate visit to the emergency department. In such cases, it's better to be safe than sorry.

However, if your symptoms are mild to moderate, you may consider contacting your primary care physician or a walk-in clinic for an appointment. They can evaluate your condition and recommend the appropriate course of action, including referring you to a specialist or the emergency department if necessary.

Correct diagnosis in top 3: Yes

Correct triage: Yes. Recommends seeing a doctor but urged against the immediately seeking care unless symptoms are severe or getting worse.

Urinary tract infection

Original:

A 26-year-old female newly wed presents complaining of painful urination, feeling of urgent need to urinate, and more frequent urination for 2 days. She denies any fever, chills, nausea, vomiting, back pain, vaginal discharge, or vaginal pruritus

Modified for Chat GPT:

I am a 26-year-old woman and have had painful urination, an increasingly urgent need to urinate, and more frequent urination for the past 2 days. I am sexually active, but I don't have any fever, chills, nausea, vomiting, back pain, vaginal discharge, or vaginal pruritus. What is likely causing my symptoms?

What is likely causing my symptoms:

Based on the symptoms you described, it's possible that you have a urinary tract infection (UTI). UTIs are common in women and can cause symptoms such as painful urination, frequent urination, and a strong urge to urinate. It's important to see a healthcare provider to get an accurate diagnosis and proper treatment, as untreated UTIs can lead to more serious complications. Your provider may perform a urine test to diagnose a UTI and may prescribe antibiotics to treat the infection.

How quickly should I seek medical care:

If you have symptoms of a urinary tract infection, it's recommended that you seek medical care as soon as possible. UTIs can progress quickly and lead to more serious complications if left untreated. Additionally, prompt treatment can help relieve your symptoms more quickly. It's best to see a healthcare provider within the next few days to get an accurate diagnosis and proper treatment.

Correct diagnosis in top 3: Yes

Correct triage: Yes. Recommends seeing a provider within the next few days.

Vertigo

Original:

A 65-year-old woman presents with a chief complaint of dizziness. She describes it as a sudden and severe spinning sensation precipitated by rolling over in bed onto her right side. Symptoms typically last less than 30 seconds. They have occurred nightly over the last month and

occasionally during the day when she tilts her head back to look upward. She describes no precipitating event prior to onset and no associated hearing loss, tinnitus, or other neurologic symptoms. Otologic and neurologic examinations are normal except for the Dix-Hallpike maneuver, which is negative on the left but strongly positive on the right side.

Modified for Chat GPT:

I am a 65-year-old woman and have been experiencing dizziness. It is a sudden and severe spinning sensation that often happens after rolling over in bed onto my right side. The symptoms typically last less than 30 seconds. They have occurred nightly over the last month and occasionally during the day when I tilt my head back to look upward. However, I don't have any hearing loss, ringing in my ears, muscle weakness, or loss of sensation. What is likely causing my symptoms?

What is likely causing my symptoms:

The symptoms you describe are consistent with a condition called benign paroxysmal positional vertigo (BPPV). BPPV is a type of dizziness caused by a problem with the inner ear that affects the body's balance and sense of spatial orientation. It is often triggered by sudden head movements, such as rolling over in bed or tilting your head back. While BPPV can be uncomfortable, it's usually not serious and can be treated effectively. I would recommend you to see a doctor or an audiologist to get a proper diagnosis and to discuss the best treatment options for you.

Correct diagnosis in top 3: Yes

Correct triage: Yes. Output recommends seeking care but does not imply it was urgent.

SELF CARE APPROPRIATE

Acute bronchitis

Original:

A 34-year-old woman with no known underlying lung disease 12-day history of cough. She initially had nasal congestion and a mild sore throat, but now her symptoms are all related to a productive cough without paroxysms. She denies any sick contacts. On physical examination she is not in respiratory distress and is afebrile with normal vital signs. No signs of URI are noted. Scattered wheezes are present diffusely on lung auscultation.

Modified for Chat GPT:

I am a 34-year-old woman and have been coughing for the last 12 days. Initially, I had nasal congestion and a mild sore throat, but now my symptoms are all related to coughing. I don't have a fever. What is likely causing my symptoms?

What is likely causing my symptoms:

It's difficult to determine the exact cause of your symptoms without a proper examination and additional information. However, a persistent cough for 12 days could be a sign of various conditions such as a respiratory infection (such as bronchitis or pneumonia), allergies, post-nasal drip, or even acid reflux. I recommend seeing a healthcare provider to diagnose the underlying cause and receive proper treatment.

How quickly should I seek medical care:

If your cough is accompanied by other symptoms such as shortness of breath, chest pain, a high fever, or excessive fatigue, it is important to seek medical attention promptly. If your cough has been persistent for more than a week and is not getting better, it is also a good idea to see a healthcare provider. They can help determine the cause of your symptoms and provide the appropriate treatment. Keep in mind that prompt treatment can help prevent complications and speed up your recovery.

Correct diagnosis in top 3: Yes

Correct triage: No for triage because it recommends going to a doctor and doesn't mention self-care.

Acute bronchitis

Original:

Mrs. L is a 61-year-old woman who presents with 4 days of a cough productive of yellow sputum. Her symptoms started 4 days ago with rhinorrhea and productive cough. She initially had fevers as high as 101 for 2 days, but those have now resolved. In the office, she has normal vital signs and a normal physical examination. She is otherwise healthy.

Modified for Chat GPT:

I am a 61-year-old woman and have had a cough for 4 days that produces of yellow sputum. My symptoms started with a runny nose and a productive cough. I initially had fevers as high as 101 for 2 days, but those have now subsided. What is likely causing my symptoms?

What is likely causing my symptoms:

Your symptoms are consistent with an acute respiratory infection such as bronchitis or pneumonia. These infections can cause cough, yellow or green mucus, fever, and body aches. It's important to see a doctor for a proper diagnosis and treatment, especially since you are an older adult, who are at a higher risk for complications from respiratory infections. The doctor may recommend laboratory tests or imaging studies to confirm the diagnosis and determine the cause of the infection.

How quickly should I seek care:

If you are experiencing symptoms of a respiratory infection, it is advisable to seek medical care as soon as possible. Delaying treatment can increase the risk of complications, especially in older adults.

If your symptoms are severe or you have other health conditions that put you at a higher risk, it may be important to seek medical attention right away. Signs of severe illness include high fever, difficulty breathing, chest pain, rapid heart rate, confusion or disorientation, and persistent cough with thick phlegm.

If your symptoms are mild, you can still see a doctor for evaluation, but it may not be an emergency. The doctor can recommend the best course of action based on your specific symptoms and medical history.

Correct diagnosis in top 3: Yes.

Correct triage: No. Recommends seeking care and does not mention self-care.

Acute conjunctivitis

Original:

A 14-year-old boy with no significant past medical history presents 3 days after developing a red, irritated right eye that spread to the left eye today. He has watery discharge from both eyes and they are stuck shut in the morning. He reports recent upper respiratory symptoms and that several children at his day camp recently had pink eye. He denies significant pain or light sensitivity and does not wear contact lenses. On examination, his pupils are equal and reactive and he has a right-sided, tender preauricular lymph node. Penlight examination does not reveal any corneal opacity.

Modified for Chat GPT:

My 14-year-old son has been developing a red, irritated right eye for the past three days and today it spread from the right to the left eye. He has watery discharge from both eyes, and they are stuck shut in the morning. He has recently had congestion and a cough and several children at his day camp recently had pink eye. He doesn't have significant pain or sensitivity to light and does not wear contact lenses. What is likely causing his symptoms?

What is likely causing his symptoms:

Based on your description, it's likely that your son has conjunctivitis (pink eye), a highly contagious eye infection that can cause redness, itching, and discharge. The spread from one eye to the other and the presence of congestion and coughing support this diagnosis. I would recommend having your son seen by a doctor, who can diagnose and treat the condition.

How quickly should I seek medical care for him:

It's advisable to seek medical care for your son as soon as possible. Conjunctivitis can be highly contagious and early treatment can help prevent the spread of the infection to others and speed up recovery. A doctor can diagnose the cause of your son's symptoms and provide appropriate treatment, which may include antibiotic eye drops or ointment. If left untreated, conjunctivitis can lead to more serious complications.

Correct diagnosis in top 3: Yes

Correct triage: No, does not mention self-care and recommends seeking care.

Acute pharyngitis

Original:

Mr. E is a 26 year-old man who presents to your office for complaints of sore throat, headache, and non-productive cough. His symptoms started 2 days ago with acute onset of sore throat. He has been afebrile. His physical examination is normal, except for some pharyngeal erythema. He is otherwise in good health, and is on no medications except for acetaminophen for his sore throat and fever. He has no drug allergies.

Modified for Chat GPT:

I am a 26-year-old man and have had a sore throat, headache, and cough for the past 2 days. I don't have a fever and am otherwise in good health. What is likely causing my symptoms?

What is likely causing my symptoms:

Based on the symptoms you have described, it is likely that you have a viral illness such as the common cold or a flu-like illness. These types of illnesses often cause sore throat, headache, and cough, and typically resolve on their own within a week or two. If your symptoms persist or worsen, it is recommended that you seek medical advice.

Correct diagnosis in top 3: No.

Correct triage: Yes. Recommends self-care first.

Allergic rhinitis

Original:

A 22-year-old student presents with a 5-year history of worsening nasal congestion, sneezing, and nasal itching. Symptoms are year-round but worse during the spring season. On further questioning it is revealed that he has significant eye itching, redness, and tearing as well as palate and throat itching during the spring season. He remembers that his mother told him at some point that he used to have eczema in infancy.

Modified for Chat GPT:

I am a 22-year-old male and for the past 5-years I have had worsening nasal congestion, sneezing, and nasal itching. The symptoms are year-round but worse during the spring season. I also have had very itchy eyes, redness, and have been tearing up more often. My mouth and throat have also felt very itchy during the spring season. My mom told me I also used to have eczema in infancy. What is likely causing my symptoms?

What is likely causing my symptoms:

Based on your symptoms, it is likely that you have seasonal allergic rhinitis (hay fever) and/or atopic dermatitis (eczema). Hay fever is a common condition that causes symptoms like nasal congestion, sneezing, itching, and tearing due to an allergic reaction to airborne allergens such as pollen, mold, and dust mites. Atopic dermatitis is a type of eczema that causes itchy, red, and inflamed skin. It is often associated with other allergic conditions like hay fever and asthma. I would recommend seeing a healthcare provider for a proper diagnosis and treatment plan.

How quickly should I seek medical care:

If your symptoms are mild and do not interfere with your daily activities, you may not need immediate medical attention. However, if your symptoms are moderate to severe and are affecting your quality of life, it's a good idea to seek medical care as soon as possible. Additionally, if you have been experiencing symptoms for more than a few weeks and over-the-counter remedies are not providing relief, it's also a good idea to see a healthcare provider. An accurate diagnosis and early treatment can help improve your symptoms and prevent them from becoming more severe.

Correct diagnosis in top 3: Yes

Correct triage: No. It encourages patient to seek medical attention.

Back pain

Original:

A 38-year-old man with no significant history of back pain developed acute LBP when lifting boxes 2 weeks ago. The pain is aching in nature, located in the left lumbar area, and associated with spasms. He describes previous similar episodes several years ago, which resolved without seeing a doctor. He denies any leg pain or weakness. He also denies fevers, chills, weight loss, and recent infections. Over-the-counter ibuprofen has helped somewhat, but he has taken it only twice a day for the past 3 days because he does not want to become dependent on painkillers. On examination, there is decreased lumbar flexion and extension secondary to pain, but a neurologic exam is unremarkable.

Modified for Chat GPT:

I am a 38-year-old man with no significant history of back pain but suddenly developed lower back pain when lifting boxes 2 weeks ago. I don't have any leg pain or weakness. I also don't have any fevers, chills, no weight loss, and no recent infections. Over-the-counter ibuprofen has

helped somewhat, but I have taken it only twice a day for the past 3 days because I do not want to become dependent on painkillers. What is likely causing my symptoms?

What is likely causing my symptoms:

It is difficult to determine the exact cause of your lower back pain without a proper examination, however, the symptoms you describe are consistent with acute lower back strain or sprain. This can occur due to sudden and excessive stress on the muscles and ligaments in the lower back, such as lifting heavy objects. It is a good idea to rest and apply heat to the affected area, and to avoid any activities that may exacerbate the pain. If the pain does not improve or becomes worse, it is advisable to see a healthcare provider for a proper diagnosis and treatment.

Correct diagnosis in top 3: Yes

Correct triage: Yes. It encourages them to seek medical care only if symptoms are not manageable at home.

Bee sting without anaphylaxis

Original:

A 9-year-old boy is brought to the ER after being stung by a bee at a picnic. He is crying hysterically. After 15 minutes of calming him down, exam reveals a swollen tender upper lip but no tongue swelling, no drooling, no stridor, no rash, and no other complaints.

Modified for Chat GPT:

My 9-year-old son was stung by a bee at a picnic. He was crying hysterically and after 15 minutes of calming him down, it looks like he has a swollen and tender upper lip but no tongue swelling, no drooling, no trouble breathing, no rash, and no other complaints. What is likely causing his symptoms?

What is likely causing his symptoms:

Based on your description, it is likely that your son was stung by a bee and is experiencing a localized reaction to the sting. This reaction can cause swelling and tenderness in the affected area. As long as there is no tongue swelling, drooling, trouble breathing, rash, or other significant symptoms, the reaction is likely to be mild and should resolve on its own over the next several hours to a couple of days. If symptoms worsen or new symptoms develop, it is best to seek medical attention.

Correct diagnosis in top 3: Yes

Correct triage: Yes. Did not ask a follow up question because its recommendations were clear.

Canker sore

Original:

A 17-year-old male student presents with recurrent mouth ulceration since his early schooldays. He has no respiratory, anogenital, gastrointestinal, eye, or skin lesions. His mother had a similar history as a teenager. The social history includes no tobacco use and virtually no alcohol consumption. He has no history of recent drug or medication ingestion. Extraoral exam reveals no significant abnormalities and specifically no pyrexia; no cervical lymph node enlargement; nor cranial nerve, salivary, or temporomandibular joint abnormalities. Oral exam reveals a well-restored dentition and there is no clinical evidence of periodontal-attachment loss or pocketing. He has five 4 mm round ulcers with inflammatory haloes in his buccal mucosae.

Modified for Chat GPT:

I am a 17-year-old male and have had repeated mouth ulcerations for a year. My mother said she had similar mouth ulcers as a teenager, and I don't have lesions anywhere else. I don't smoke or drink alcohol. I also don't do drugs or take any medication. What is likely causing my symptoms?

What is likely causing my symptoms:

Mouth ulcers are common and can have multiple causes, including stress, injury, certain foods, infections, and some medical conditions such as Crohn's disease or Behcet's disease. Since you don't have other symptoms and don't engage in activities that may increase your risk for ulcers, it's likely that stress is a contributing factor. I recommend speaking with your doctor for a proper evaluation and to rule out any underlying medical conditions that may be causing your symptoms.

How quickly should I seek medical care:

Mouth ulcers are usually harmless and often resolve on their own within a week or two. However, if your mouth ulcers persist for more than three weeks, become very painful, or are accompanied by other symptoms such as fever, swelling, or difficulty swallowing, you should seek medical care as soon as possible. It's also important to seek medical attention if you have a weakened immune system, as this can increase the risk of complications from mouth ulcers. Your doctor can help determine the cause of your symptoms and provide appropriate treatment.

Correct diagnosis in top 3: Yes

Correct triage: Yes, recommends seeing a doctor only if they persist for longer than three weeks consecutively. While vignette mentions having repeated ulcers, it does not specify that they last for longer than three weeks at a time.

Candidal yeast infection

Original:

Consider a 40-year-old, monogamous, married woman who calls to report a 2-day history of vaginal itching and thick white discharge. She has no abdominal pain or fever. (in study 50% recommended physician visit)

Modified for Chat GPT:

I am a 40-year-old woman and for the past 2 days I have had vaginal itching and a thick white discharge. I don't have any abdominal pain or fever. What is likely causing my symptoms?

What is likely causing my symptoms:

Your symptoms may be caused by a vaginal yeast infection, which is a common condition in women. Yeast infections can cause itching, burning, and a thick, white discharge that is similar to cottage cheese. Other possible causes of vaginal itching and discharge include bacterial vaginosis, trichomoniasis, and chlamydia. To determine the exact cause and receive appropriate treatment, it's important to see a healthcare provider.

How quickly should I seek medical care:

If you have symptoms of vaginal itching and discharge, it is recommended to seek medical care as soon as possible, especially if this is your first time experiencing these symptoms. Prompt treatment can help alleviate your symptoms and prevent complications. Additionally, some types of vaginal infections, such as chlamydia, may require early treatment to prevent serious health consequences. A healthcare provider can diagnose the cause of your symptoms and recommend an appropriate treatment plan.

Correct diagnosis in top 3: Yes.

Correct triage: No. Does not mention self-care.

Constipation

Original:

A 5-month-old baby boy presents with difficulty and delay in passing hard stools. His mother reports that he strains for several hours and may even miss a day, before passing stool with screaming and occasional spots of fresh blood on the stool or diaper. He has recently been weaned from breastfeeding to cows' milk formula, which he had been reluctant to drink initially. The child is thriving and now feeding normally. There was no neonatal delay in defecation and no history of excessive vomiting or abdominal distension.

Modified for Chat GPT:

My 5-month-old son has had difficulty and delay in passing hard stools. He strains for several hours and may even miss a day before passing stool while screaming. He also has occasional spots of fresh blood on the stool or diaper. I recently weaned from him from breastfeeding to

cows' milk formula, which he had been reluctant to drink initially, but he is now feeding normally. What is likely causing his symptoms?

What is likely causing my symptoms:

Your 5-month-old son's symptoms suggest that he may have constipation and rectal bleeding, which could be related to the change in his diet from breastfeeding to cow's milk formula. This can be a common issue in infants who are not used to cow's milk, as it is more difficult to digest and can cause harder stools. Additionally, the straining, screaming and blood in the stool can indicate that the hard stools are causing discomfort and irritation to the rectum.

It's best to consult a pediatrician to rule out any underlying medical conditions and to get a proper diagnosis and treatment plan. The pediatrician may suggest a change in formula, increasing fluid intake, or trying a different feeding schedule to help regulate your son's bowel movements. They may also suggest a stool softener or other remedies to ease his symptoms.

How quickly should I seek medical care for him:

If your 5-month-old son is experiencing symptoms of constipation and rectal bleeding, it's best to seek medical care as soon as possible. Delaying medical attention can lead to further discomfort and worsening of the symptoms.

Additionally, if your son is showing any signs of dehydration, such as a dry mouth, sunken eyes, decreased urination or excessive sleepiness, it's important to seek medical care right away, as dehydration can be a serious issue in infants.

In general, it's always a good idea to consult a pediatrician if you have any concerns about your child's health, especially when they are experiencing symptoms such as constipation and rectal bleeding. The pediatrician can provide a proper diagnosis and treatment plan, and will be able to guide you on the best course of action for your son's well-being.

Correct diagnosis in top 3: Yes

Correct triage: No. A bit difficult. It offers a lot of home remedies, but ChatGPT recommends going to a healthcare provider before giving medication / trying self-care.

Eczema

Original:

A 12-year-old female presents with dry, itchy skin that involves the flexures in front of her elbows, behind her knees, and in front of her ankles. Her cheeks also have patches of dry, scaly skin. She has symptoms of hay fever and has recently been diagnosed with egg and milk allergy. She has a brother with asthma and an uncle and several cousins who have been diagnosed with eczema.

Modified for Chat GPT:

My daughter is 12 years old and has dry, itchy skin in front of her elbows, behind her knees, and in front of her ankles. Her cheeks also have patches of dry, scaly skin. She has symptoms of hay fever and has recently been diagnosed with an egg and milk allergy. She also has a brother with asthma and an uncle and several cousins who have been diagnosed with eczema. What is likely causing her symptoms?

What is likely causing my symptoms:

Your daughter's symptoms are consistent with atopic dermatitis (eczema), which is a common condition that often runs in families. Her personal and family history of allergies, hay fever, and asthma are also associated with eczema. Her dry, itchy skin, especially in the common locations you described (elbows, knees, ankles, and cheeks), and the scaly patches, are characteristic of the condition. It is recommended to have a dermatologist or an allergist evaluate her to confirm the diagnosis and recommend appropriate treatment options.

How quickly should I seek medical care:

If your daughter's symptoms of dry, itchy skin are causing discomfort or interfering with her daily activities, it is advisable to seek medical care as soon as possible. Prompt treatment can help to manage the symptoms and prevent the eczema from worsening.

If her skin is also red, swollen, or infected, it is especially important to see a doctor right away, as these could be signs of a skin infection that requires prompt treatment.

A dermatologist or allergist would be the best healthcare provider to see for an evaluation and treatment recommendations for eczema.

Correct diagnosis in top 3: Yes

Correct triage: No. Recommends going to a dermatologist without suggesting home remedies.

Stye

Original:

A 30-year-old man presents with a painful, swollen right eye for the past day. He reports minor pain on palpation of the eyelid and denies any history of trauma, crusting, or change in vision. He has no history of allergies or any eye conditions and denies the use of any new soaps, lotions, or creams. On exam, he has localized tenderness to palpation and erythema on the midline of the lower eyelid near the lid margin. The remainder of the physical exam, including the globe, is normal.

Modified for Chat GPT:

I am a 30-year-old man and have had a painful, swollen right eye for the past day. It is tender and there is also redness on the lower eyelid of my right eye. I have never injured my eye and there is

no crusting or change in vision. I have no history of allergies or any eye conditions and haven't used any new soaps, lotions, or creams. What is likely causing my symptoms?

What is likely causing my symptoms:

It is likely that you have a condition called conjunctivitis, also known as pink eye. This is an inflammation of the clear membrane that covers the white part of the eye and the inside of the eyelid. Conjunctivitis can be caused by a viral or bacterial infection, an allergy, or exposure to irritants. You may benefit from seeing a doctor, who can diagnose the cause of your symptoms and recommend the appropriate treatment.

How quickly should I seek medical care:

If you are experiencing painful, swollen, and red eyes along with tenderness and redness on the lower eyelid, it's advisable to seek medical care as soon as possible. This is especially important if your symptoms are severe, worsening, or accompanied by other symptoms such as a high fever, light sensitivity, or vision changes. Early treatment can help prevent the spread of infection, reduce the duration of symptoms, and minimize the risk of complications.

Correct diagnosis in top 3: No

Correct triage: No. Recommends going to the doctor without mentioning self-care.

Viral upper respiratory infection

Original:

Mr. R. is a 56 year-old man who presents to you with 6 days of non-productive cough, nasal congestion, and green 5 nasal discharge. He has had intermittent fevers as high as 100.8. His physical examination is normal except for rhinorrhea. He is otherwise healthy, except for chronic osteoarthritis of the right knee. He has no drug allergies.

Modified for Chat GPT:

I am a 56-year-old man and for the past 6 days I have had a cough, nasal congestion, and green nasal discharge. I have also had intermittent fevers as high as 100.8 and a runny nose. What is likely causing my symptoms?

What is likely causing my symptoms:

Your symptoms are consistent with an acute upper respiratory tract infection, such as the common cold or sinusitis. It is possible that a viral infection is the cause, however, it is also possible that a bacterial infection is the cause, especially if the symptoms persist or worsen after a week. I would recommend seeing a doctor for a proper diagnosis and appropriate treatment.

Correct diagnosis in top 3: Yes

Correct triage: Yes. Recommends seeing if symptoms improve on their own before seeking care.

Viral upper respiratory infection

Original:

A 30-year-old man presents with a 2-day history of runny nose and sore throat. He feels hot and sweaty, has a mild headache, is coughing up clear sputum and complains of muscle aches. He would like antibiotics as he was prescribed them last year when he had a similar condition. On examination, he is afebrile, has a normal pulse, a slightly inflamed pharynx and nontender cervical lymphadenopathy. There is no neck stiffness and his chest is clear. He has tried over-the-counter cough medications, but has not found these helpful. He smokes 10 cigarettes per day

Modified for Chat GPT:

I am a 30-year-old man and have had a runny nose and sore throat for 2 days. I feel hot and sweaty, have a mild headache, am coughing up clear sputum and have muscle aches. I don't have a fever or neck stiffness. What is likely causing my symptoms?

What is likely causing my symptoms:

Your symptoms are likely due to a viral infection such as the common cold or the flu. These symptoms are common with viral infections and can last for several days to a week. It's recommended to stay hydrated, rest, and treat symptoms with over-the-counter medications for pain and fever if necessary. If your symptoms persist or worsen, consider consulting a healthcare provider.

If you are unsure whether your symptoms warrant a trip to the doctor, you can always call your healthcare provider for advice. They will be able to assess your symptoms and advise you on the best course of action.

Correct diagnosis in top 3: Yes

Correct triage: Yes. Recommends self-care before seeking medical attention.

Vomiting

Original:

Elizabeth's 2-year-old son has a fever and vomited twice. Elizabeth worries about dehydration, so she gives Jack a sippy cup of apple juice. He immediately vomits up the juice. Elizabeth debates what to do next. Should she try to reach Jack's pediatrician or should she take Jack to the ED? Instead, she calls her triage nurse line. Temperature = 100.5

Modified for Chat GPT:

My 2-year-old son has a fever of 100.5 and vomited twice. I was worried about dehydration, so I gave him a sippy cup of apple juice, but he immediately vomited up the juice. What is likely causing his symptoms?

What is likely causing my symptoms:

Your son's symptoms could be due to a number of causes, including a viral or bacterial infection. Vomiting and fever are common symptoms in young children, and they can lead to dehydration. It is important to monitor your son's fluid intake and contact a healthcare provider for further advice, especially if his symptoms persist or worsen. They may advise additional measures, such as oral rehydration solutions, or in some cases, a visit to the emergency room.

How quickly should I seek medical care for him:

It's generally a good idea to seek medical care if your child has a fever of 100.5°F or higher and is younger than 3 months old. If your child is between 3 and 6 months old and has a fever, it is also a good idea to seek medical care.

In the case of vomiting, it is important to seek medical care if your child is not able to keep any liquids down, shows signs of dehydration (such as dry mouth, sunken eyes, and crying without tears), has severe abdominal pain, or if their symptoms persist or worsen.

It is always better to err on the side of caution when it comes to your child's health and seek medical attention promptly. Your child's healthcare provider can best determine the cause of their symptoms and provide appropriate treatment.

Correct diagnosis in top 3: Yes

Correct triage: No. The vignette mentions symptoms that would warrant seeking medical care before trying self-care, according to the output.