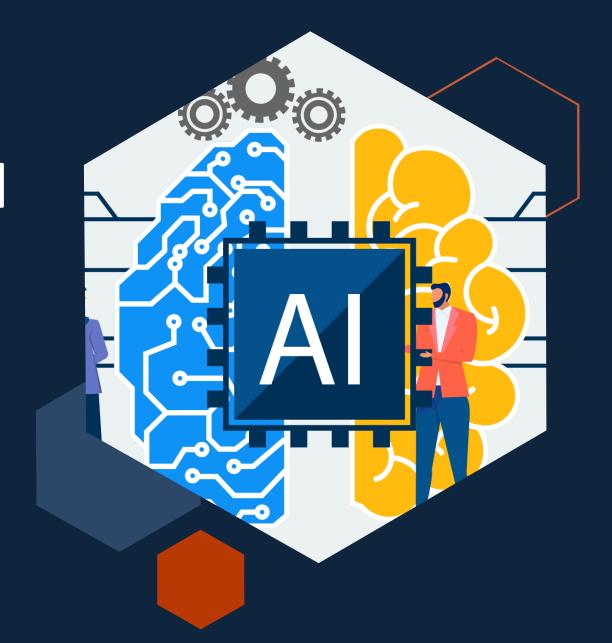
# Ethical Use of Al in the Peer Review Process

L Colby Mangum, PhD, ATC

Chris Kuenze, PhD, ATC, FNATA





### Agenda

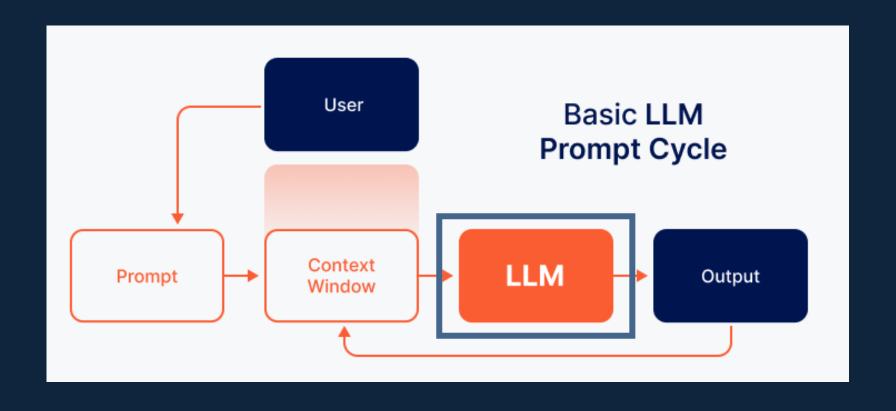
- Generative AI and LLMs
- Implications for Peer Review
- **Ethical Considerations**
- Guidance for Reviewers
- Looking Forward

What are they? What can't they do?

# Generative Al and LLMs

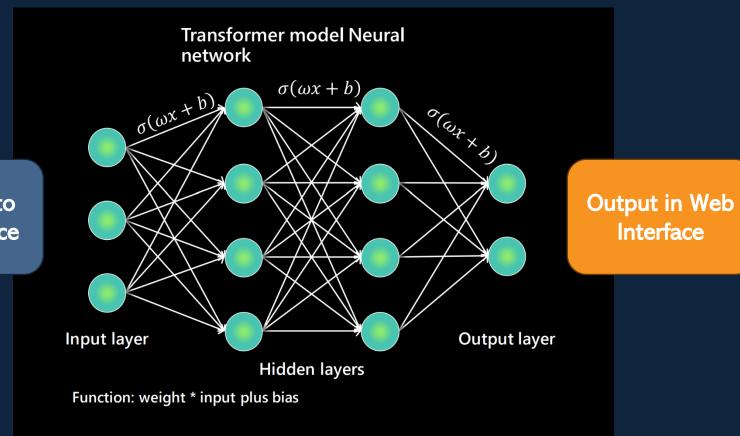






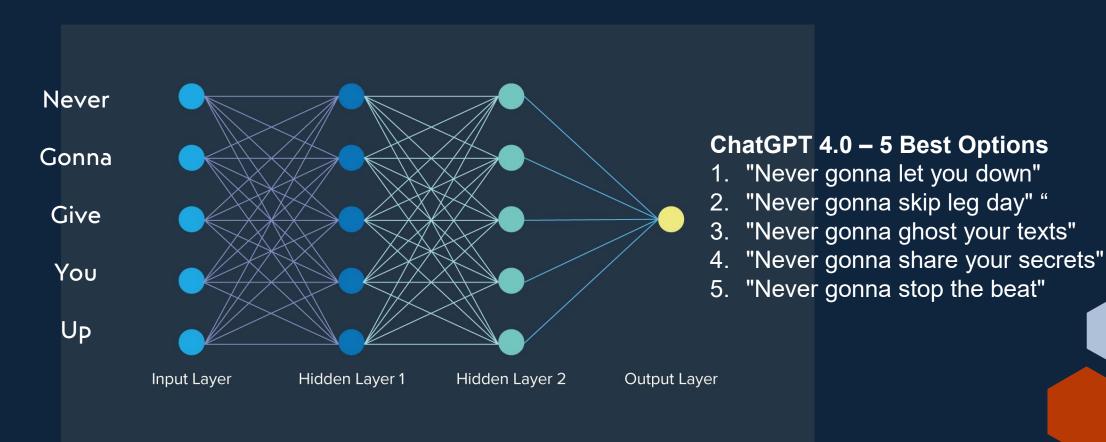


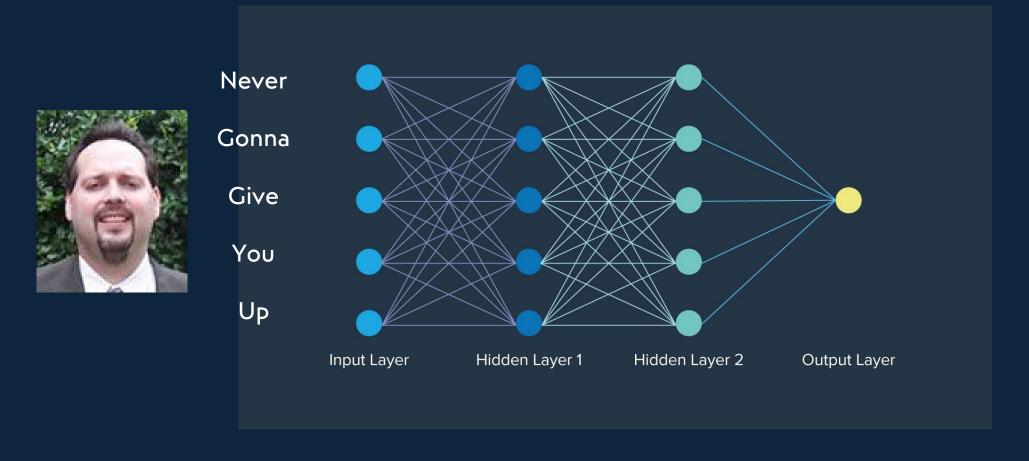


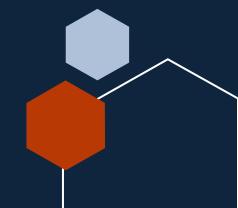


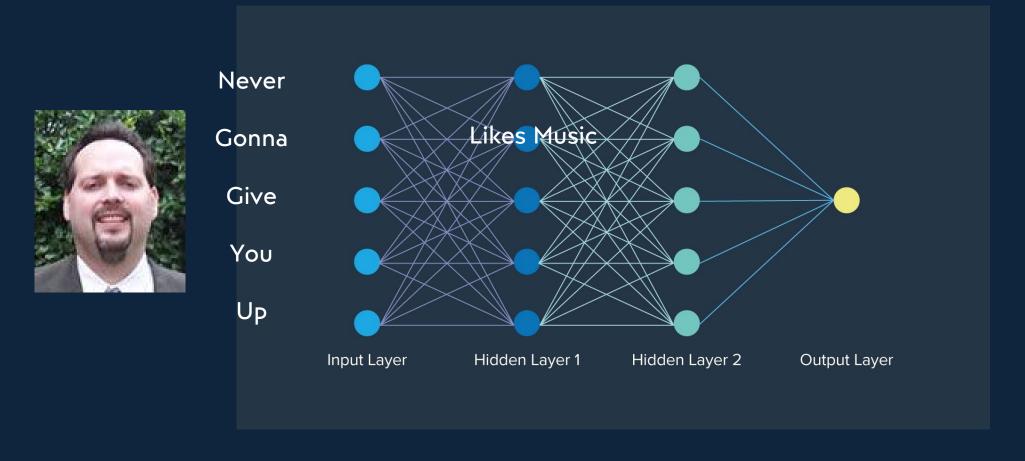


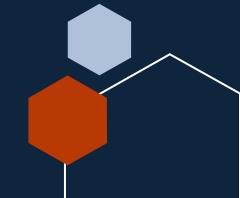
### Large Language Models – How Do They Work?

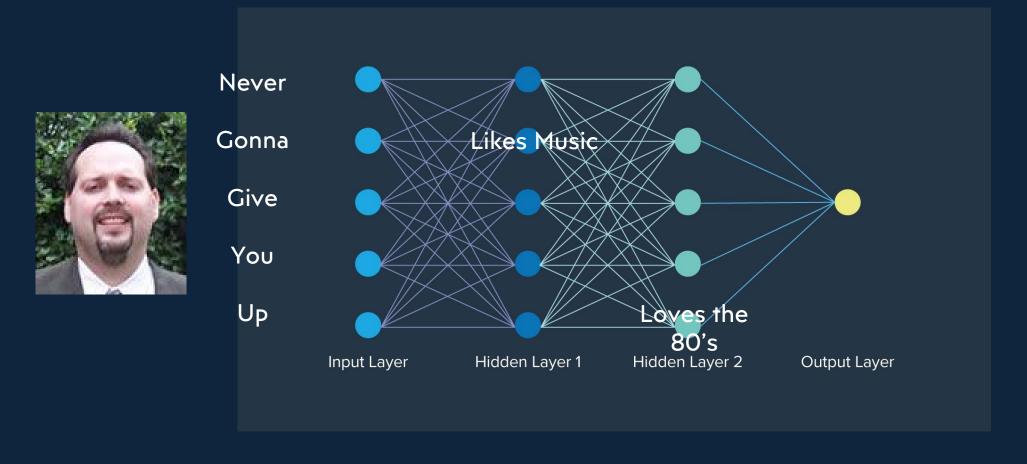


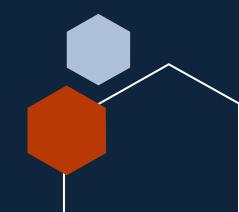






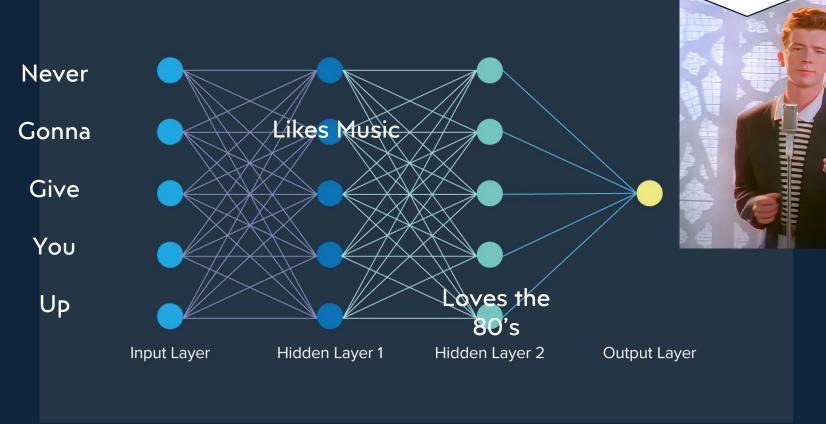


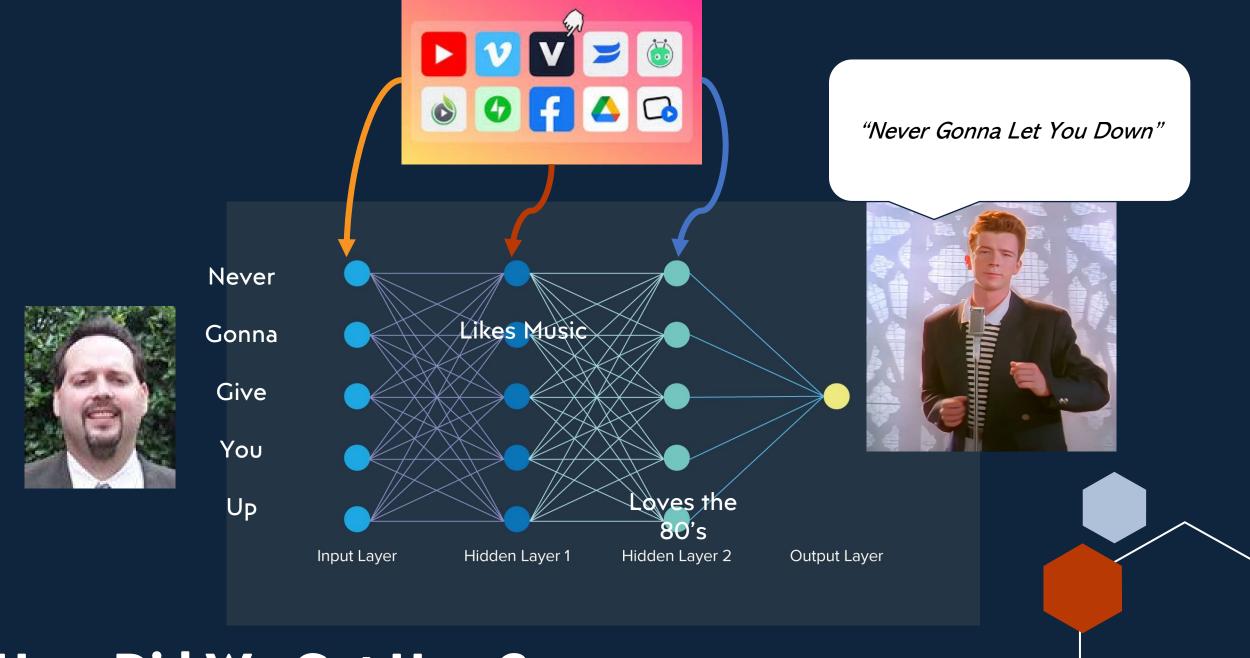




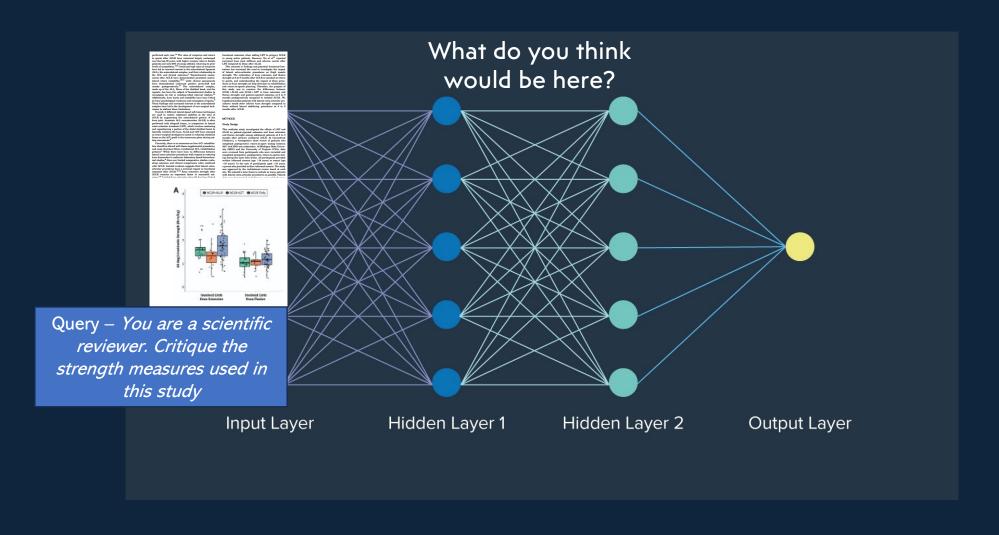
"Never Gonna Let You Down"

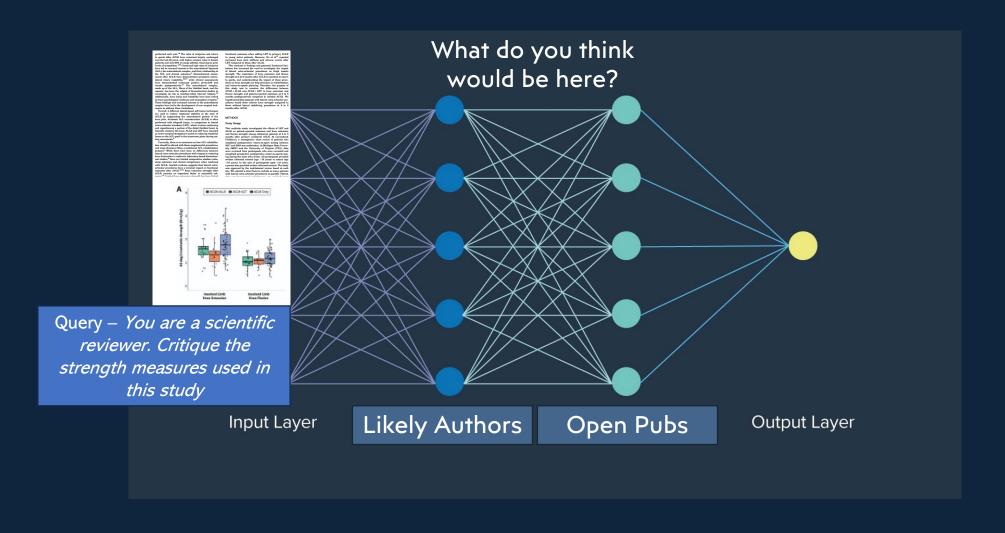


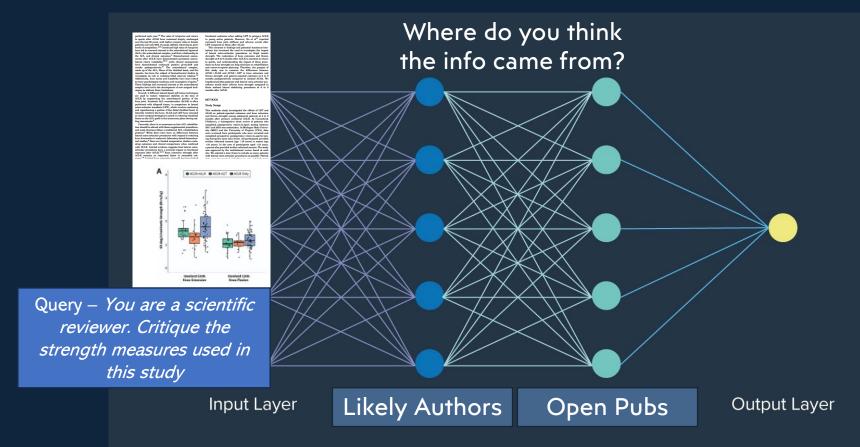




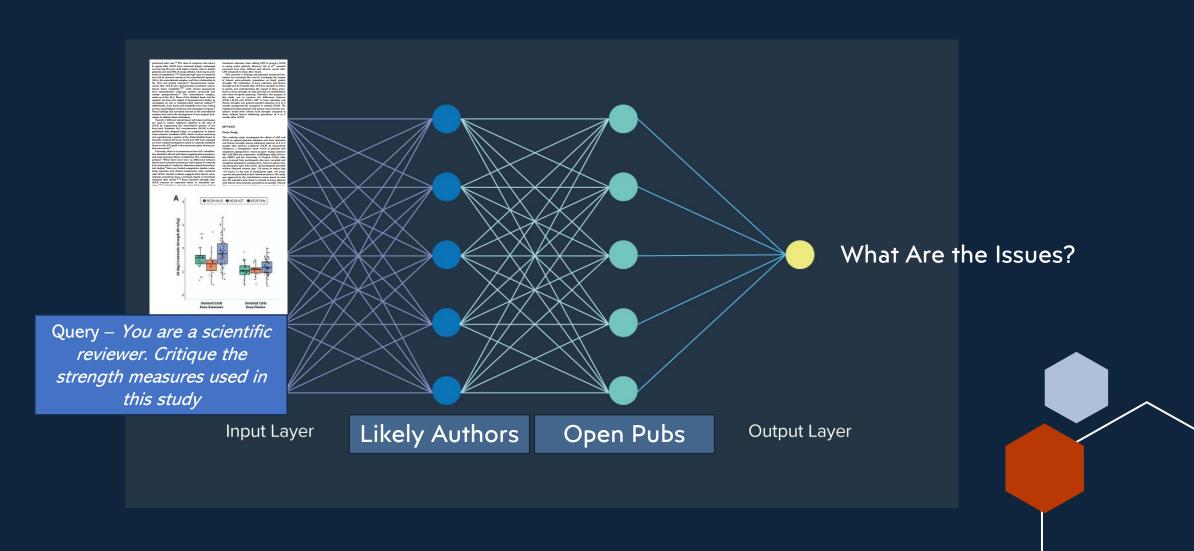
### How Did We Get Here?











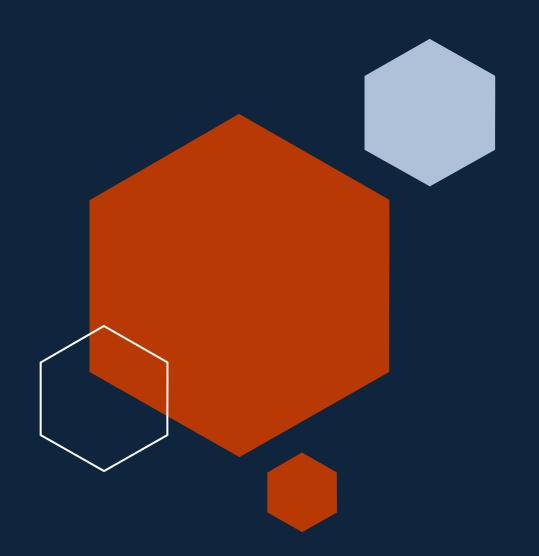


# Implications for Peer Review

What is already happening and what is on the horizon?

### Popularity of Al Tool Usage

- Peer review is not excluded from the exponential increase of Al tool usage across all areas, especially academia
- Researchers are utilizing AI technology and tools to innovate and increase efficiency
- Responsible usage of AI in manuscript preparation has gained more attention
- The role of AI in peer review is less understood and should be defined by journals and editorial boards



# **Ethical Considerations**

What are the potential issues with the use of Al in the review process?

#### **Potential Concerns**

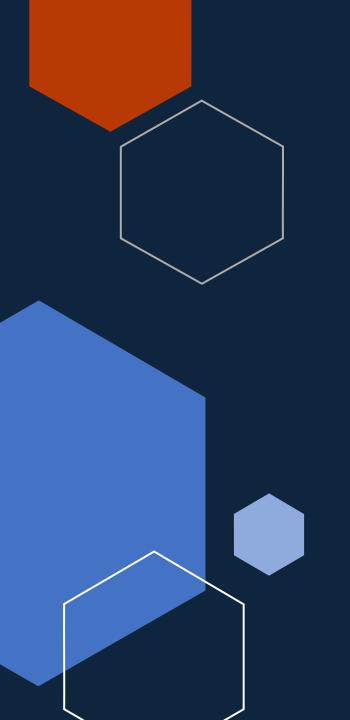
#### Confidentiality and Data Privacy

- Reviewers should assume that text or documents entered into the system are stored and used to further train the Al model
- Includes Al models or platforms that provide guarantees of data privacy or opt-outs for data sharing
- Reviewers are expected to uphold the confidentiality of the peer review process and refrain from exposing unpublished content

### **Potential Concerns**

#### Accountability and Transparency

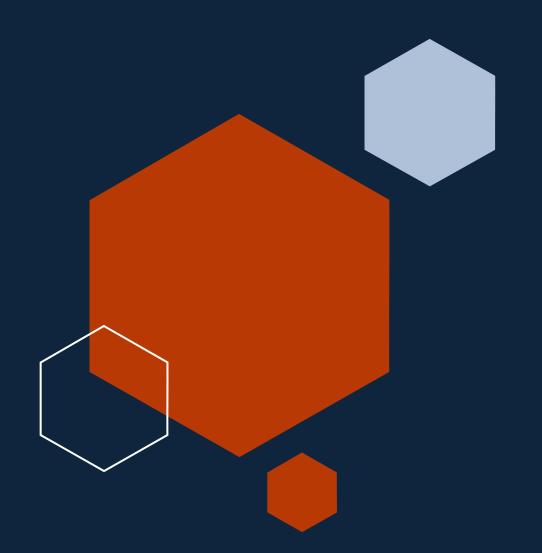
- Peer reviewers are held accountable for their feedback, unlike Al models
- Reviewers using an LLM or other Al product as a tool (e.g., for verifying references or assessing adherence to author guidelines) must disclose this fact when submitting the evaluation



### **Potential Concerns**

#### Bias and Judgment

- Reviewers are selected by the editorial board based on their subject matter expertise
- Al models can only use the information available to them, which is often largely unregulated
- Subject matter covered in JAT and JAT-EP also presents a concern for ensuring that clinical knowledge and expertise are represented in peer review
- New, innovative information cannot be fully evaluated by Almodels due to their reliance on existing data

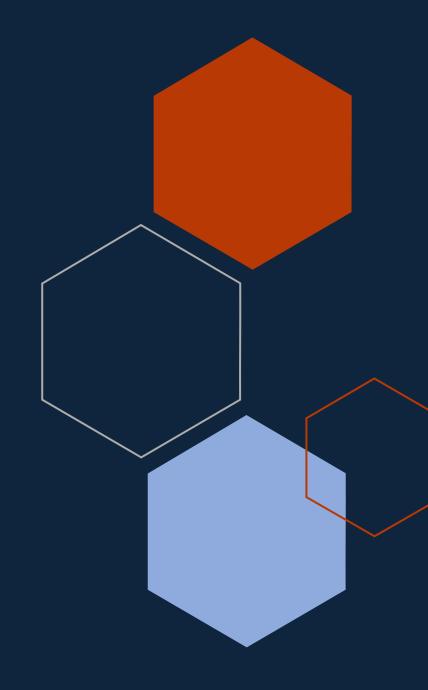


# Guidance for Reviewers

What should *JAT* and *JAT-EP* reviewers do when reviewing a paper?

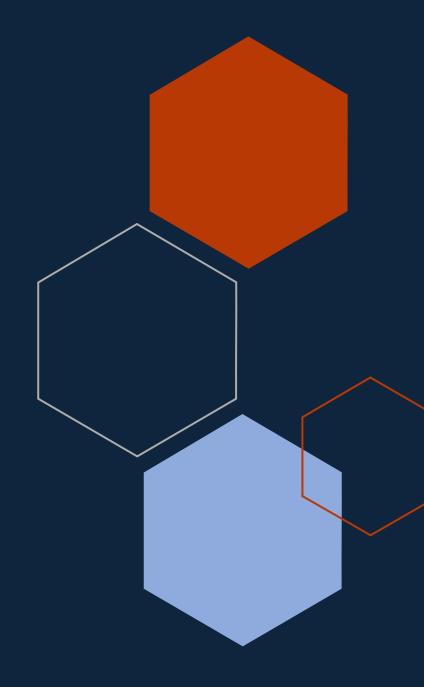
- Full manuscripts or portions of manuscripts should NOT be uploaded to Al platforms
- This is regardless of whether the product is accessed via a personal or institutional license
- Authors retain copyright until publication and the text of the submission is not yours to share

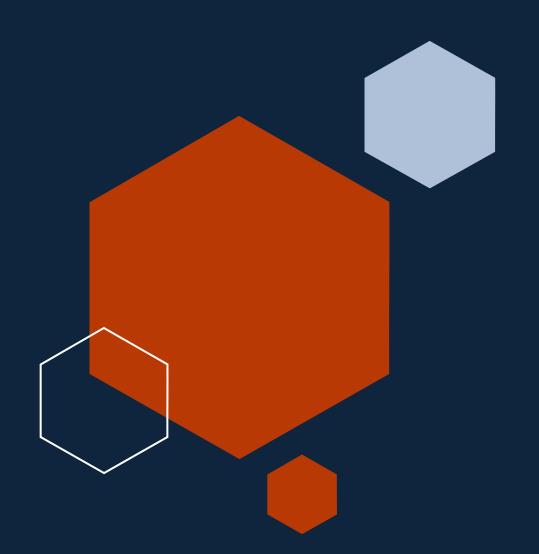
- At submission of a review, reviewers should disclose if and how Al was used in the production or editing of the submitted review
- This does not change recommendation #1



- Reviewers should be able to assert that there is no plagiarism in their review produced by the Al, including text and images
- Human reviewers must ensure there is appropriate attribution of all quoted material, including full citations within their review.

- If reviewers believe that Al was used in the preparation of a submission without disclosure by the authors:
  - Contact the section editor or associate editor responsible for managing the submission
  - Continue your typical review process until guidance is provided





### Looking Forward

What comes next?

