

Supplementary Table 4B. Grading of the responses from the ChatGPT Language Model for the published HCC surveillance knowledge questionnaires
 Article title: Knowledge and Perceptions of Hepatitis B and Hepatocellular Carcinoma Screening Guidelines Among Trainees: A Tale of Three Centers

Questions	Responses 1	Responses 2	Reviewer Grade 1. Comprehensive 2. Correct but inadequate 3. Mixed with correct and incorrect/outdated data 4. Completely incorrect
Should a 25-year-old Haitian man with chronic hepatitis B, on treatment with entecavir be screened for Hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC)? 1. Yes 2. No	It is generally recommended that individuals with chronic hepatitis B, especially those who are on treatment with entecavir, should be screened for hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC), also known as liver cancer. This is because individuals with chronic hepatitis B are at an increased risk of developing HCC due to the ongoing damage to the liver caused by the virus. Therefore, it is important for individuals with chronic hepatitis B, including a 25-year-old Haitian man on treatment with entecavir, to undergo regular screening for HCC in order to detect any potential liver tumors at an early stage when they may be more treatable.	Yes. It is generally recommended that individuals with chronic hepatitis B, especially those on antiviral treatment, be screened for Hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC). This is because individuals with chronic hepatitis B are at an increased risk of developing HCC, which is a type of liver cancer. Early detection of HCC can improve treatment outcomes and potentially increase the chances of survival. Therefore, it is important for individuals with chronic hepatitis B, including those on antiviral treatment, to undergo regular screenings for HCC.	1/2
Should a 40-year-old Cuban woman who was recently diagnosed with hepatitis B be screened for Hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC)? 1. Yes 2. No	Yes, it is recommended that a person with hepatitis B be screened for Hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC), especially if they have a history of liver damage or cirrhosis caused by the virus. HCC is a type of liver cancer that can develop in people with chronic hepatitis B infection, and early detection is important for improving the chances of successful treatment. Therefore, it is important for the 40-year-old Cuban woman to undergo regular HCC screening as part of her overall care plan for managing her hepatitis B infection.	<p>It is generally recommended that individuals with chronic hepatitis B infection be screened for hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC). This is because people with chronic hepatitis B infection have an increased risk of developing HCC, which is a type of liver cancer. The risk of developing HCC increases with the duration of infection and the severity of liver damage. Therefore, it is important for individuals with chronic hepatitis B infection to undergo regular screenings to detect HCC early, when it is most treatable.</p> <p>In the case of a 40-year-old Cuban woman who has recently been diagnosed with hepatitis B, it would be appropriate for her to undergo screening for HCC. This could involve various tests such as blood tests, imaging tests (such as ultrasound or CT scan), or biopsy. It is important for her to discuss the appropriate screening schedule and tests with her healthcare provider.</p>	4
Should a 25-year-old Vietnamese man with past history of hepatitis B be screened for Hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC)? 1. Yes 2. No	Yes, a 25-year-old Vietnamese man with a past history of hepatitis B should be screened for Hepatocellular Carcinoma (HCC). It is recommended that individuals with chronic hepatitis B infection undergo regular screening for HCC, as this type of cancer is a common complication of hepatitis B. The frequency and timing of screening depend on the individual's risk factors and liver health, but it is generally recommended to start screening at an earlier age for individuals with chronic hepatitis B. It is important for individuals with hepatitis B to receive proper medical care and follow a recommended screening schedule to detect and treat any potential complications, including HCC, as early as possible.	It is generally recommended that individuals with a past history of hepatitis B be screened for Hepatocellular Carcinoma (HCC), especially if they have advanced liver disease or cirrhosis. This is because individuals with hepatitis B have an increased risk of developing HCC. It is important for individuals at high risk for HCC to undergo regular screenings to detect the cancer at an early stage, when it may be more treatable. Therefore, the answer is 1. Yes, a 25-year-old Vietnamese man with a past history of hepatitis B should be screened for HCC.	4

Supplementary Table 4. Continued

Questions	Responses 1	Responses 2	Reviewer Grade 1. Comprehensive 2. Correct but inadequate 3. Mixed with correct and incorrect/outdated data 4. Completely incorrect
<p>A 35-year-old Chinese woman with platelets of 80,000, INR of 1.1, bilirubin of 1.4 mg/dL. On ultrasound, she was noted to have mild ascites and a spleen that measures 14 cm. Should she be screened for Hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC)?</p> <p>1. Yes 2. No</p>	<p>It is not appropriate to use a single laboratory value or ultrasound finding to determine the need for screening for hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC). HCC is a type of liver cancer that is more common in people with chronic liver diseases such as cirrhosis, hepatitis B or C, and alcohol-related liver disease. Risk factors for HCC include long-term infection with hepatitis B or C, heavy alcohol use, cirrhosis, and a family history of HCC.</p> <p>A comprehensive evaluation for HCC should consider all of the patient's risk factors and any clinical or laboratory abnormalities. This may include a thorough medical history and physical examination, imaging studies (such as ultrasound, CT, or MRI), and possibly liver biopsy.</p> <p>It is important to note that HCC can be difficult to diagnose in its early stages because it often does not cause symptoms until it has reached an advanced stage. Therefore, it is important for individuals at high risk for HCC to undergo regular screenings to detect the disease at an early stage, when it is more treatable.</p>	<p>It is not possible to determine whether the patient should be screened for Hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) based on the information provided. HCC is a type of liver cancer that can be associated with certain risk factors such as chronic liver disease, cirrhosis, and viral hepatitis. However, the presence of mild ascites and a spleen that measures 14 cm on ultrasound alone is not sufficient to determine whether the patient is at risk for HCC. It is important for the patient to discuss her individual risk factors and concerns with her healthcare provider.</p>	<p>4</p>
<p>Should a 40-year-old non-cirrhotic woman from Laos with chronic inactive hepatitis B be screened for Hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC)?</p> <p>1. Yes 2. No</p>	<p>It is generally recommended that individuals with chronic hepatitis B, including those who are 40 years old and not cirrhotic, be screened for hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC). This is because individuals with chronic hepatitis B have an increased risk of developing HCC compared to the general population. Regular monitoring and early detection of HCC can improve the chances of successful treatment. It is important for individuals with chronic hepatitis B to discuss the appropriate screening and monitoring recommendations with their healthcare provider.</p>	<p>It is generally recommended that individuals with chronic hepatitis B, regardless of their age or cirrhosis status, be screened for hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC). This is because individuals with chronic hepatitis B are at an increased risk of developing HCC, and early detection and treatment of HCC can improve outcomes. Therefore, it is appropriate for a 40-year-old non-cirrhotic woman from Laos with chronic inactive hepatitis B to be screened for HCC.</p>	<p>4</p>
<p>Should a 40 year old cirrhotic woman from Thailand with chronic inactive hepatitis B be screened for Hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC)?</p> <p>1. Yes 2. No</p>	<p>It is generally recommended that individuals with chronic inactive hepatitis B be screened for hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC). This is especially important for those who have advanced liver disease, such as cirrhosis, as they are at higher risk for developing HCC. The frequency and method of screening should be determined by a healthcare provider, taking into account the individual's specific circumstances and risk factors. It is important for individuals with chronic inactive hepatitis B to work closely with their healthcare providers to manage their condition and monitor for any potential complications.</p>	<p>Yes, a 40-year-old woman with cirrhosis and chronic inactive hepatitis B should be screened for Hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC). It is recommended that individuals with cirrhosis, including those with hepatitis B, undergo regular monitoring for the development of HCC. This typically involves imaging tests such as ultrasound, CT scan, or MRI every 6 to 12 months. Early detection and treatment of HCC can significantly improve the chances of a successful outcome. It is important for this individual to discuss with their healthcare provider about the specific screening recommendations and frequency based on their individual circumstances.</p>	<p>1st response: 1 2nd response: 3</p>
<p>Should A 40-year-old Nigerian woman with chronic hepatitis B with normal liver function tests be screened for Hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC)?</p> <p>1. Yes 2. No</p>	<p>Yes, it is recommended that individuals with chronic hepatitis B undergo screening for hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC). This is especially important if the individual has a high viral load or advanced liver fibrosis. Even if the individual's liver function tests are normal, it is still important to monitor for the development of HCC, as it can develop even in individuals with normal liver function tests. It is recommended that individuals with chronic hepatitis B discuss their specific screening recommendations with their healthcare provider.</p>	<p>It is generally recommended that individuals with chronic hepatitis B, especially those with normal liver function tests, be screened for hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC). Early detection of HCC can improve the chances of successful treatment, so it is important for individuals with chronic hepatitis B to undergo regular screenings. It is also important for individuals with chronic hepatitis B to follow a healthy lifestyle and take their medications as prescribed to help prevent the development of HCC.</p>	<p>4</p>