

Supplemental Online Content

Pan A, Musheyev D, Bockelman D, Loeb S, Kabarriti AE. Assessment of artificial intelligence chatbot responses to top searched queries about cancer. *JAMA Oncol*. Published online August 24, 2023. doi:10.1001/jamaoncol.2023.2947

eTable 1. Top Cancer-Related Search Queries from 1/1/2021 - 1/1/2023 According to Google Trends

eTable 2. Benchmark Text for AI Chatbot Queries

This supplemental material has been provided by the authors to give readers additional information about their work.

eTable 1. Top Cancer-Related Search Queries from 1/1/2021 - 1/1/2023 According to Google Trends

	Skin cancer	Colorectal cancer	Prostate cancer	Lung cancer	Breast cancer
1	what is skin cancer	colorectal screening	prostate cancer symptoms	lung cancer symptoms	breast cancer symptoms
2	cancer symptoms	colorectal cancer screening	cancer symptoms	cancer symptoms	breast cancer awareness
3	skin cancer symptoms	symptoms colorectal cancer	prostate cancer treatment	what is cancer	what is breast cancer
4	skin cancer pictures	colon cancer	what is prostate	what is lung cancer	cancer symptoms
5	melanoma	colon	what is prostate cancer	small cell lung cancer	breast cancer signs

eTable 2. Benchmark Text for AI Chatbot Queries

AI Chatbot	ChatGPT	Perplexity	Chatsonic	Bing AI
Query	Colorectal cancer screening	Colorectal cancer screening	Colorectal cancer screening	Colorectal cancer screening
Text	<p>Colorectal cancer screening is a process that involves the detection of cancerous or precancerous growths in the colon and rectum. The goal of colorectal cancer screening is to identify and remove abnormal growths before they can develop into cancer, or to detect cancer in its early stages when it is most treatable.</p> <p>There are several methods for colorectal cancer screening, including:</p> <p>1. Colonoscopy: This is the most effective screening test for colorectal cancer, as it allows doctors to visualize the entire colon and rectum and remove any abnormal growths.</p>	<p>Colorectal cancer screening is an important way to detect and prevent colorectal cancer. The U.S. Preventive Services Task Force recommends that adults between the ages of 45 and 75 be screened for colorectal cancer^{1,2}. Screening options include colonoscopy, stool tests, and other methods^{1,3,4}. Colonoscopy is one of the most sensitive tests available for colorectal cancer screening³. It is important to talk to your doctor about which screening test is right for you. If you are diagnosed with</p>	<p>Colorectal cancer screening is an important process for detecting cancer before symptoms appear². There are several types of screening tests available, including stool tests, flexible sigmoidoscopy, colonoscopy, and CT colonography, as well as virtual colonoscopy and DNA stool test¹. The U.S. Preventive Services Task Force recommends that people between the ages of 45 and 75 be screened for colorectal cancer, while the American Cancer Society suggests that people at average risk start regular screening at age 45³. For individuals at increased or high risk, screening</p>	<p>There are several screening tests for colorectal cancer that are recommended by doctors. The U.S. Preventive Services Task Force (Task Force) recommends that adults age 45 to 75 be screened for colorectal cancer¹. The decision to be screened between ages 76 and 85 should be made on an individual basis¹.</p> <p>The Task Force outlines the following colorectal cancer screening strategies¹</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stool (poop) sample tests • Visual screening procedures such as colonoscopy (doctors use medical devices to look at the inside of your colon and rectum)

	<p>2. Fecal immunochemical test (FIT): This is a non-invasive test that detects small amounts of blood in the stool, which can be a sign of colorectal cancer or polyps.</p> <p>3. Flexible sigmoidoscopy: This test involves the use of a flexible, lighted tube to examine the lower part of the colon and rectum.</p> <p>4. CT colonography (virtual colonoscopy): This is a non-invasive test that uses a CT scan to create images of the colon and rectum.</p> <p>5. Stool DNA test: This test looks for DNA changes in the stool that may indicate the presence of colorectal cancer.</p> <p>The American Cancer Society recommends that people at average risk for colorectal cancer begin screening at age 45,</p>	<p>colorectal cancer, treatment options will depend on the stage and location of the cancer⁵.</p>	<p>may need to start earlier and be done more often, and specific tests may be necessary. Regardless of the test chosen, it is important to talk to a doctor about screening options and frequency. Colorectal cancer can occur in both the colon and rectum and is the third leading cause of cancer-related deaths in the US.</p>	<p>It is important to know that if your test result is positive or abnormal on some screening tests (stool tests, flexible sigmoidoscopy, and CT colonography), a colonoscopy test is needed to complete the screening process¹.</p> <p>Talk to your doctor about which test is right for you¹.</p>
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	while those at higher risk may need to begin screening earlier or undergo more frequent testing. It is important to talk to your doctor about which screening method is right for you and how often you should be screened.			
Sources	None	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CDC 2. CDC 3. Mayo Clinic 4. NCI 5. Mayo Clinic 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CDC 2. NCI 3. American cancer society 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CDC