Can Artificial Intelligence Pass the American Board of Orthopaedic Surgery?

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INTRODUCTION: Over the past decade, advances in neural networks, deep learning, and artificial intelligence (AI) have changed the way we approach a wide range of tasks and industries ranging from manufacturing and information technology to consumer products. Previous deep learning AI has been structured around domain specific areas. Naturally, being trained on dataset-specific areas of interest result in higher accuracy and precision. A new AI large language model using non-specific domain areas has gained recent attention in its novel way to process information.

We wanted to understand if a generative pre-trained transformer chat bot has the ability to correctly answer orthopaedic surgery board questions. And if so, how would it do against a standard cohort of orthopaedic surgery residents, if it was capable of passing the orthopaedic boards, and if correct questions would vary based upon taxonomy type.

METHODS: We asked ChatGPT (OpenAI, San Francisco, CA, USA), 3830 questions, with 3173 questions based on the Orthopaedic In-Training Exam and 757 actual OITE questions. These questions were then entered and composite score was then record based upon subject material and taxonomy type. Questions with figures, diagrams or charts were excluded. Based upon ranking, a pass-fail rank was set at 10th percentile at a 5th year resident level. Comparison to orthopaedic surgery residents OITE ranking was made.

RESULTS SECTION: After exclusion, 1934 questions were administered. ChatGPT was able to select the correct answer 50% of the time. It performed better at basic science, pathology/oncology, knee sports medicine and pediatrics subject areas. The AI did not score differently based upon question taxonomy type. Based upon prior OITE testing, ChatGPT scored between 42-95th percentile for PGY1s, 30-54th percentile for PGY2s, 13-14th for PGY3s, 4-9th for PGY4s and 1st percentile for PGY5s.

DISCUSSION: Although this general domain AI has a low likelihood of passing the orthopaedic surgery board exam, testing performance and knowledge would be comparable to a 2nd year orthopaedic surgery resident with proficiency in basic science and pathology/oncology subject areas.

SIGNIFICANCE/CLINICAL RELEVANCE: Although artificial intelligence continues to grow and shape our approach to a variety of tasks, this study reveals that artificial intelligence, even with training from preformed data sets, does not have the same level of competency and proficiency that orthopaedic surgery residents demonstrate with regards to orthopaedic surgeon board examination testing and knowledge.

IMAGES AND TABLES:

Table 1: OITE simulated questions, from Orthobullets (Lineage Medical, SF, CA). A total of 3173 questions were administered to the AI chatbot. BS: basic science, TR: trauma, KS: knee and sports, SP: spine, RE: reconstruction (hip & knee), PE: pediatrics, PA: pathology, SE: shoulder and elbow. HA: hand, FA: foot and ankle, AN: anatomy and approaches.

		%	Incorrect	No			
	Correct	Correct	(%)	answer	Image	Total	р
BS	179	69	79	3	53	314	
TR	54	41	77	1	193	325	
KS	94	53	82	2	114	292	
SP	56	44	66	4	199	325	
RE	60	37	98	3	158	319	
PE	73	49	73	2	172	320	
PA	58	68	27	0	235	320	
SE	65	43	86	0	170	321	
HA	44	39	68	1	169	282	
FA	48	51	46	1	195	290	
AN	15	32	31	1	18	65	
Total	746	50	733	18	1676	3173	

Table 2: Questions from actual OITE exams, 2015, 2016 and 2022. Years 2022 was used as AI training data would not be available to know this specific information. BS: basic science, TR: trauma, SM: sports medicine, SP: spine, HK: hip and knee, PE: pediatrics, OC: oncology, SE: shoulder and elbow, HA: hand, FA: foot and ankle.

		%		Tax 1	Tax 1	Tax 2	Tax 2	Tax 3	Tax 3
	# Correct	Correct	# Incorrect	Correct	Inc.	Correct	Inc.	Correct	Incorrect
BS	75	66	39	66	33	7	4	2	2
TR	27	43	36	16	20	5	2	6	14
SM	27	73	10	14	6	5	0	8	4
SP	11	58	8	6	8	3	0	2	0
HK	17	47	19	11	10	2	2	4	7
PE	17	61	11	12	2	3	2	2	7
OC	9	50	9	7	3	1	1	1	5
SE	13	50	13	6	6	1	3	6	4
HA	9	28	23	4	7	2	6	3	10
FA	5	36	9	2	4	0	1	3	4
total					99		21		
for		54							
type	210		177	144		29		37	57

Combined Orthobullets and OITE. Binomial log regression Binomial Logistic Regression

 Model Fit Measures
 AIC
 R²_{McF}

 1
 2497
 2521
 0.0372

 Omnibus Likelihood Ratio Tests

 Predictor
 \(\chi^2 \)
 df
 p

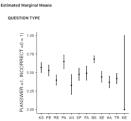
 QUESTION TYPE
 96.5
 11
 <.001</td>

 [3]

del Coefficients - ANSWER =1, INCORRECT =0

95% Confidence Interval Upper Upper Intercept QUESTION TYPE 0.204 0.202 0.249 PE – KS RE – KS PA – KS 0.2386 -0.2971 1.269 0.743 -1.08762 -0.14021 -0.692 0.347 0.8346 AN - KS -1.67338 -0.3265 -2.9102 0.721 SP - KS -0.373 -0.80087 0.0541 0.218 0.087 -0.311 -0.77562 0.1535 0.237 -1.3122 0.189 BS - KS 0.484 0.8319 2.7293 0.006 -0.512 -0.91435 -0.1105 0.205 0.012 -0.815 -1.24839 -0.2133

Note. Estimates represent the log odds of "ANSWER =1, INCORRECT =0 = 1" vs. "ANSWER =1, INCORRECT =0 = 0



			95% Confidence Interva			
QUESTION TYPE	Probability	SE	Lower	Upper		
KS	0.568	0.03394	0.501	0.633		
PE	0.528	0.03742	0.455	0.600		
RE	0.397	0.03513	0.330	0.467		
PA	0.650	0.04698	0.554	0.736		
AN	0.326	0.06912	0.207	0.473		
SP	0.475	0.04206	0.394	0.558		
FA	0.491	0.04810	0.398	0.584		
BS	0.681	0.02413	0.632	0.726		
SE	0.441	0.03732	0.369	0.515		
HA	0.368	0.04019	0.293	0.450		
TR	0.418	0.03541	0.350	0.488		
KE	3.49e-6	0.00113	2.22e-16	1.000		