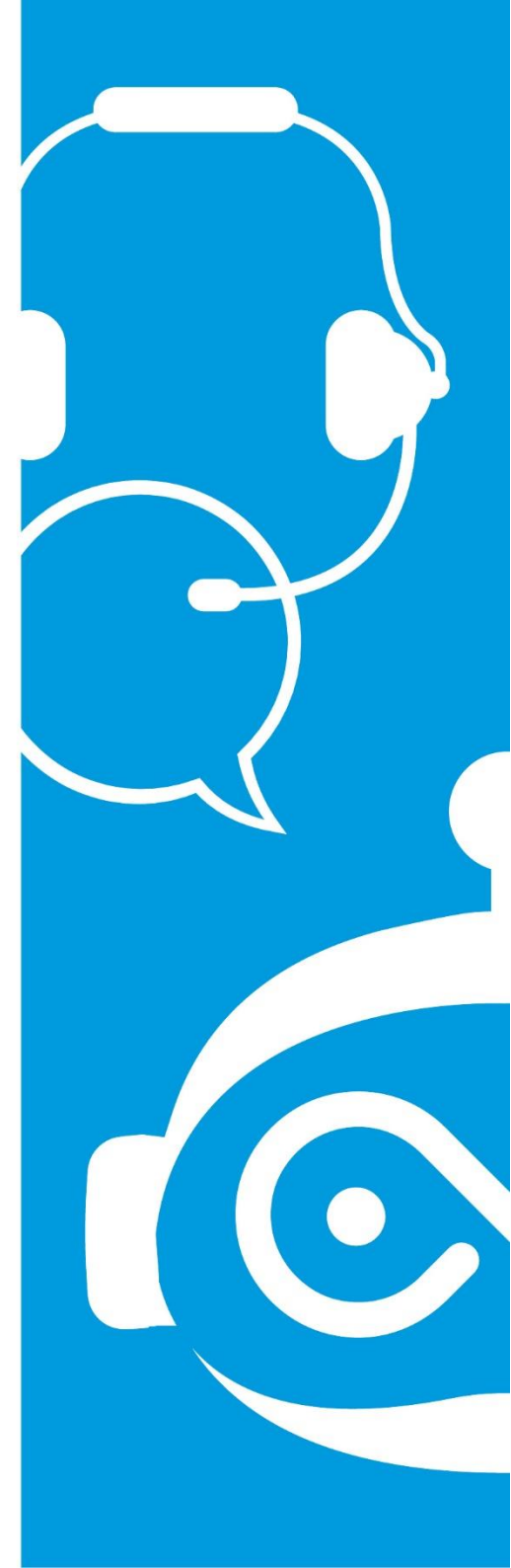




NEW TOOLS: ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

What is it?

Artificial intelligence (AI) is a **digital tool** that refers to the ability of a digital computer or computer-controlled robot to perform tasks commonly associated with intelligent beings. ChatGPT is an AI language model. It is freely accessible, developed by OpenAI and launched on November 30, 2022, and several more have been developed since then. This technology can be used by people for various tasks - it can write a poem, solve complex mathematical equations, offer ideas for a trip, etc.



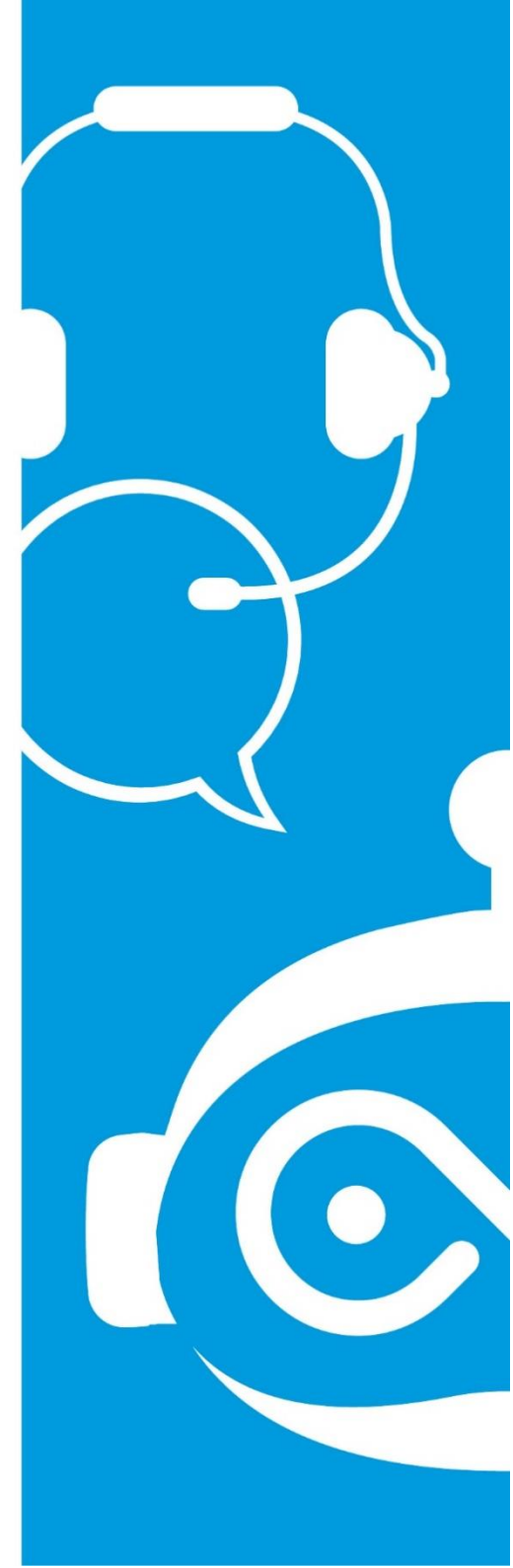
How can it impact the sexual and reproductive health of youth?

The use of AI has several advantages. Users can use it to discuss with any topic, such as those that are SRH-related. Since the user is talking to a robot, he/she can feel safe even when talking about sensitive topics.

AI can also be a powerful tool to enhance education, prevention, and treatment in the field of preventing sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and other sexual health issues. Some chatbots are designed to assess an individual's risk of contracting an STI based on their sexual behaviour and provide tailored recommendations on how to reduce that risk. Moreover, by analysing patterns in large datasets, AI can identify trends and correlations that may indicate an increased risk of infection.

Furthermore, it can be helpful in improving access to sexual health services, particularly in underserved communities, helping individuals receive the care they need anytime and anywhere by providing AI virtual consultants or chatbots.

However, it is not guaranteed that the given information is always correct, which is why a credibility check is useful before taking any action. Moreover, artificial intelligence tools do not possess emotional intelligence. Although the bot can use some of the phrases that give a sense of emotion, youth should be aware that it still does not possess emotional intelligence or common sense. Even if the answer seems emotional, it was not given by a being with emotions.



Supporting youth's sexual & reproductive health in the digital age: BEST PRACTICES

AI does not have the life experience that a human has, so it can offer inappropriate solutions to situations. Its answers are usually based on a huge amount of data, and, for this reason, it will sometimes offer an inappropriate and biased answer or action. Despite the large amount of data, AI is not omniscient. Youth should be aware that it is more useful for general information than for detailed pieces of advice.

The user should also be mindful of security threats and privacy concerns. A lot of data goes through ChatGPT, so it is important to be careful when recording any personal or confidential data.



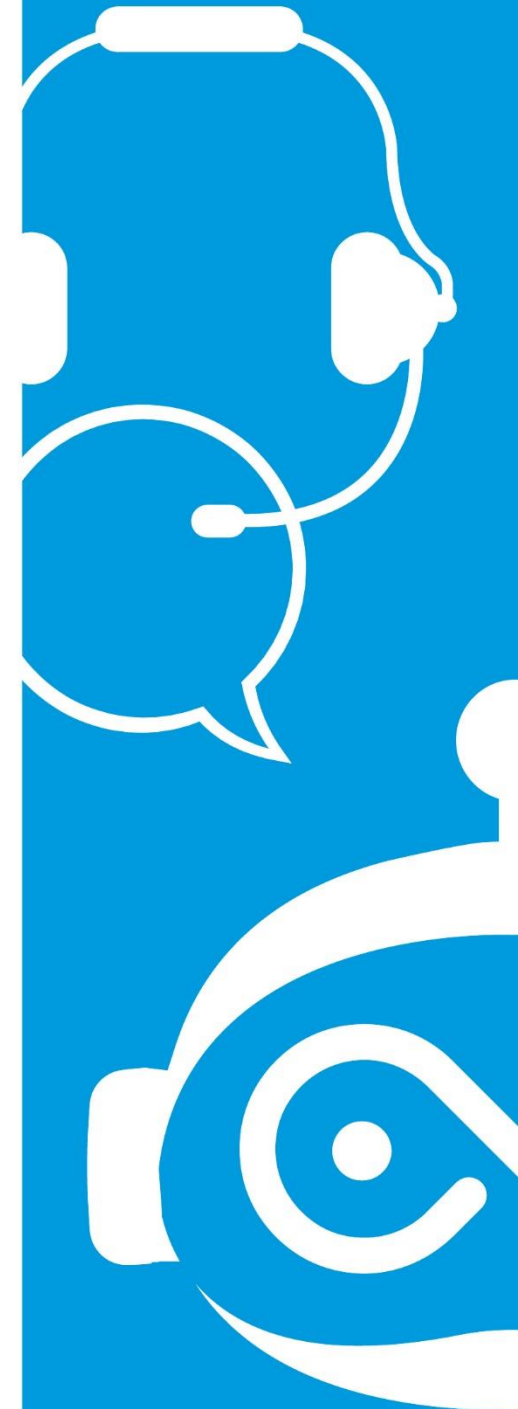
What are some ways in which youth can be supported?

- Remind young people about possible incorrect answers when using AI and show them how to credibly verify data.
- Familiarise them with the different uses of this technology, as it can be very handy when used correctly.
- Explain to them the risks about data privacy. They should refrain from providing identifiable personal information.
- Some studies claim that using AI can have a negative impact on adolescents' social adaptability. Inform them that contacts with AI cannot replace real relationships with peers, family and other human beings.

Related digital phenomena/tools:

See sheets:

- Privacy: Setting privacy settings
- Privacy: Online anonymity
- Know your rights: Accessibility of platforms/media



Further reading:

- “Artificial Intelligence.” Encyclopædia Britannica. <https://www.britannica.com/technology/artificial-intelligence>.
- “AI in Sexual Health: Enhancing Education, Prevention, and Treatment.” TS2. <https://ts2.space/en/ai-in-sexual-health-enhancing-education-prevention-and-treatment/>
- Azam, Naem. “A Brief Review of CHATGPT: Limitations, Challenges and Ethical-Social Implications.” Zenodo. <https://zenodo.org/record/7629888>.
- Lai, Tinghong, Chuyin Xie, Minhua Ruan, Zheng Wang, Hong Lu, and Shimin Fu. “Influence of Artificial Intelligence in Education on Adolescents’ Social Adaptability: The Mediator Role of Social Support.” PLOS ONE 18, no. 3 (2023). <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0283170>.
- Wang, Hua, Sneha Gupta, Arvind Singhal, Poonam Muttreja, Sanghamitra Singh, Poorva Sharma, and Alice Piterova. “An Artificial Intelligence Chatbot for Young People’s Sexual and Reproductive Health in India (Snehai): Instrumental Case Study.” Journal of Medical Internet Research 24, no. 1 (2022). <https://doi.org/10.2196/29969>.

