EPV1731

Revolving door plagiarism in medical research: breaking the vicious cycle

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Introduction: The basic purpose of any research is to encourage and develop original thinking, critical analysis, and inculcate spontaneity and creativity. However, the online availability of a plethora of resources, sophisticated software, and artificial intelligence has opened floodgates to plagiarism, which is having adverse effect on developing minds for original research.
Objectives: To comprehensively understand the current state of postgraduate research training, the challenges faced by students, and potential areas for improvement, particularly in fostering an environment conducive to original and unimpeded research.
Methods: A cross-sectional web-based survey was conducted among medical students pursuing postgraduate courses in various specialties to address potential gaps in postgraduate research training. It comprised four sections with a total of twenty-seven items; Section one: Personal Data and Demographics; Section two: Exposure to Research Principles during Undergraduate Studies; Section three: Perception of postgraduate students towards Plagiarism Checks and Linguistic Barriers faced during dissertation writing; Section Four: An open-ended question inviting participants to suggest ways to promote the free flow of research ideas among young researchers. Survey data were exported to Microsoft Excel and analysed using descriptive statistics. Key themes and insights were derived from the suggestions provided in the fourth section of the questionnaire.
Results: The survey questionnaire was completed by 130 respondents. The majority of the students were in their first or second year of postgraduate studies and represented various medical specialities. The majority of participants reported "low exposure" (n=86, 66%) to research methodology during undergraduate studies. 80% participants reported that they conducted a background research on the topic of their thesis and the most common challenge faced by them was lack of credible content in the online arenas. Almost one-third of the respondents reported that their original idea was blocked because of the "plagiarism checks". Our survey participants represented linguistic diversity and 70.8% considered plagiarism as a marker of "linguistic proficiency". 77.2% believed that conducting literature reviews exclusively in English, without considering texts available in other languages, hampers comprehensive research on a given topic.
Conclusions: It is imperative to expose undergraduate students to "Practical aspects of research", such as "Good research Practices". Further, mentors should allow free flow of ideas, linguistic liberty, and encourage for in-depth discussion over these ideas, ensuring alignment with current scientific standards. An institutional level "Research integrity support" should be provided, including access to authentic plagiarism checking software and workshops focussing on research publication ethics.

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Linguistic Fingerprints in Aphasia: Exploring Speech Patterns Through LLM-Based Analysis

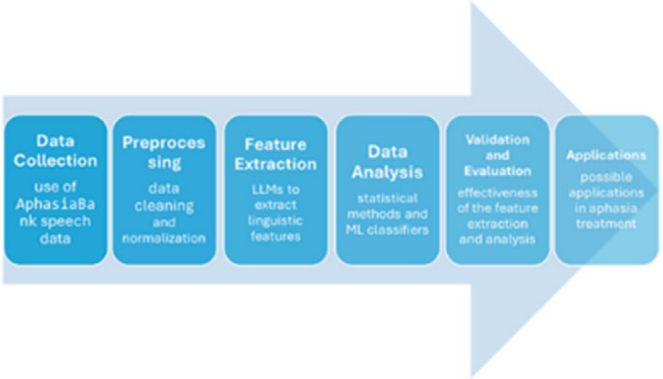
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Introduction: Aphasia, a language disorder resulting from brain damage, presents significant challenges in assessment and treatment. Traditional evaluation methods often lack precision and efficiency. This study introduces a novel framework for feature extraction in aphasia speech data, leveraging the power of state-of-the-art Large Language Models (LLMs) to enhance assessment, classification, and treatment planning. We used the AphasiaBank database (https://aphasia.talkbank.org/) to test our methods.
Objectives: Our primary objectives were to:

1. Develop a comprehensive set of LLM-based feature extractors for aphasia speech analysis.
2. Evaluate the effectiveness of these features in assessing aphasia types and severity.
3. Explore the potential of AI-assisted speech analysis in clinical settings for aphasia management.

Methods: We developed a novel framework focusing on content analysis of transcribed aphasia speech. Our approach utilizes the embedded knowledge of language usage in LLMs to evaluate speech disfluencies. The advanced set of features derived from LLMs includes, but is not limited to: 1) Lemma similarities for vocabulary diversity assessment, 2) Syntactic structure analysis, 3) Use of linkers and connectors, 4) Degree of abstraction in word usage, 5) CEFR framework-based word complexity analysis, 6) Maze type identification, 7) Semantic field variability, 8) False start analysis. This content-focused feature set is designed to complement existing phonetic features derived from audio files and other potential data sources, such as MRI.
Results: Our evaluation demonstrates that current SOTA LLMs show significant potential in aphasia assessment and group differentiation. The novel feature set provides detailed insights into various aspects of language use affected by aphasia, offering a more comprehensive evaluation than traditional methods.
Image 1:



Conclusions: This study presents an advancement in applying AI to aphasia assessment and treatment. Our novel LLM-based framework offers a more nuanced and efficient approach to analyzing aphasia speech, potentially leading to more accurate diagnoses and personalized treatment plans. The findings lay the groundwork for integrating AI-assisted tools into clinical workflows, complementing rather than replacing human expertise. Future research could explore combining this framework with immersive technologies for enhanced language rehabilitation. This work contributes to a future where AI augments the quality and accessibility of care for individuals with aphasia, while maintaining the central role of human clinicians in the therapeutic process.

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EPV1732

About value systems and religious orientations among family sobriety club members

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Introduction: For over 50 years, there has been based on Vladimir Hudolin method a family preventive program for the addicted of psychoactive substances and actions (Zoricic 2006; 42(1) 35). Family therapeutic communities (family sobriety clubs) exist in many countries in Europe and the world, in Russia there are over 50 clubs. In Russian clubs, a change in the lifestyle of rehabilitants is accompanied by a transformation of value systems and semantic formations into traditions of religious worldview.
Objectives: To study the dynamics of changes in value systems and religious beliefs among family sobriety club members during rehabilitation, which includes a spiritually-oriented component.
Methods: 50 Russian patients with alcohol addiction who participated in rehabilitation in a community setting were examined: 25 ("participants" group) - with remission from several months to two years, 25 ("leaders") – with remission over two years were also the heads of family sobriety clubs. There were used psychometrical (Schwartz Value Survey – SVS, Religions Orientation Scale - ROS) and statistical methods.
Results: Leading values among "participants" are "kindness", "safety" and "conformality", the most significant values among "leaders" are "kindness", "traditions" and "universalism" ($p<0,05$). Benchmarking: *self-transcedence* values prevail among "leaders", high levels of *self-raising* among "participants". Analysis of variance (ANOVA): increasing the significance of values of *kindness* ($p = 0.025$) and *tradition* ($p = 0.009$) at the level of ideals, *tradition* ($p = 0.0003$) and *safety* ($p = 0.04$) at the level of priorities at remote stages of rehabilitation. The cohesion of values among "leaders" is higher than among "participants" (*conformity* ($p = 0.03$) and *kindness* ($p = 0.09$)). Over time a detailing of spiritual ideas takes place, rehabilitants identify themselves as believers and aim to change their lifestyle according to religious Faith values. According to ROS, there is a more meaningful religiosity among "leaders" than among "participants," the predominance of internal religiosity over external religiosity at long stages of assistance.
Conclusions: Change in value orientations correlates with the duration of rehabilitation, their greater cohesion is noted, values are more consistent with the normative for the population as a whole. Religious idias become more harmonious, a transformation of dysfunctional manifestations of external religiosity into adaptive forms of internal religiosity is noted, which is associated with the increase of overall meaningfulness of life.

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EPV1733

Cognitive impairments and their impact on daily life in persons with severe mental illness in long-term care: an explorative study using electronic clinical files

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Introduction: In persons with severe mental illness (SMI) in long-term care, cognitive impairments may be severe and pervasive. However, it remains unclear how cognitive impairments specifically impact daily life and how these effects are reflected in their everyday functioning. Collection of such data is complicated by the fact that these individuals are often excluded from scientific research and tend to drop out more frequently due to the severity and complexity of their mental health issues. This calls for a different approach, one that makes greater use of the available structured and unstructured data from electronic patient records (EPRs).
Objectives: The goals of this research are to assess how cognitive impairments and their impact on daily life in persons with SMI are qualitatively addressed in EPRs and to assess whether and how such data may be systematically evaluated.
Methods: We will conduct an explorative, retrospective EPR study focused on persons with SMI who use long-term care services within Lentis Psychiatric Institute, Department of Rehabilitation. EPRs contain qualitative (such as written reports) as well as quantitative (such as Routine Outcome Measures) data. To ensure patient privacy, the data in the obtained files will be de-identified. Indicators of cognitive impairments and their impact on daily life will be operationalized in collaboration with health care professionals and clustered in the domains of working memory, attention, verbal learning and memory, reasoning and problem solving, processing speed and social cognition. Using these operationalizations, natural language processing, an innovative machine-learning technique used to understand and interpret human language, will be used to identify patterns (such as, potentially, gender differences) with respect to cognitive impairments and their impact on daily life functioning from the qualitative EPR data.
Results: As the study is work in progress, preliminary results are currently not yet available and will be presented at the conference.
Conclusions: EPRs are a potentially vital but underused source of data for persons with SMI in long-term care. By analysing data from EPRs we may gain a broader insight into cognitive impairments and their impact on daily life in persons with SMI. Such insights are essential to aid recovery for persons with SMI in long-term care.

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