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Human intelligence is the complex of higher-order cognitive functions, including learning, thinking, problem-solving, and creativity, which enable people to perceive the world, apply knowledge, and act upon the environment. The ability lets humans solve complex problems, come up with new ideas, and adapt to the environment. While AI, on the other hand, is a simulation technology designed to transfer human intelligence into the computer environment, with developments in both NLP and machine learning, it has come out to a point of interaction with humans in a very intimate and natural way. More precisely, it has improved in the fronts of understanding and generating human languages, especially with technologies such as NLP and language large models. NLP is the technology enabling machines to understand and speak the human language, basically the backbone of voice assistants such as Siri and Alexa. LLMs are deep AI models that have been trained on big text data, can generate texts-often indistinguishable from those created by humans. Models like OpenAI's GPT-3 are among the most popular examples of their breed. Thanks to these technologies, AI no longer performs simple tasks but also successfully completes creative and complex tasks. Fundamentally, there is a big difference between AI and human decision-making. Decisions made by AI are based on algorithms and data only; emotions or morals are never taken into consideration.

With growing application in key sectors like autonomous vehicles and forensic systems, this approach has indeed raised many questions. After all, human beings base their decisions not only on logical data, but on ethical values, emotional reactions, and experiences. The same depth in this layered evaluation process is yet to be emulated by AI. One study has shown that while AI can accelerate judicial processes, it cannot replace the ethical and moral judgment capabilities of judges.^[1]

It is undeniable that artificial intelligence (AI) is fundamentally transforming the editorial processes of medical journals. As an orthopaedic surgeon and journal editor myself, I've seen the process firsthand. Currently, AI assists in triaging initial manuscript evaluations, publication appropriateness reviews, plagiarism surveillance, and identifying authors' qualifications.^[2]

With AI tools, it helps in the selection of reviewers, sends automated reminders, and analyzes reviewer comments. However, while AI provides valuable data-driven insight, human judgment remains irreplaceable. The future of medical publishing is through a balanced synergy between AI-powered automation and the critical thinking of experienced editors. And finally, differences and similarities that will be drawn between artificial and human intelligence make for one very thoughtful comparison. While AI-amazing as it is, a creation of human ingenuity-does indeed impress by manipulating large volumes of data and carrying out certain tasks with a very high degree of precision, human intelligence-which has been whittled over in a tussle with millions of years of evolution-offers that special combination of skills that include contextual understanding, knowledge generalization, ethical evaluations, and emotional experiences.

The interaction and boundaries of these two kinds of intelligence do seem to raise some very significant questions about our future.

REFERENCES

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