

What if AI Scribe for Doctors Were Used for AI Scribe for Chip Design and Verification?

The parallel is striking.

AI ambient scribes were first built to solve a documentation problem in medicine: clinicians buried in typing instead of treating patients. The exact same architecture—capture, transcribe, extract, structure, integrate, and human sign-off—maps almost one-for-one onto the documentation burden in chip design and verification. The table below walks through each part of the pipeline side by side.

Topic	AI Scribe for Doctors (Medical)	AI Scribe for Chip Design & Verification
What It Is	An ambient intelligence application that securely listens to a conversation between a clinician and a patient and formats it into a structured clinical note.	An ambient intelligence application that securely listens to a design review or verification discussion between engineers and formats it into a structured technical note.
Primary Purpose	Alleviates the documentation burden that forces clinicians to spend hours typing into Electronic Health Record (EHR) systems instead of focusing on patient care.	Alleviates the documentation burden that forces designers and verification engineers to spend hours typing into spec trackers and bug databases instead of focusing on design and verification work.
Ambient Capture	A microphone securely records natural, unstructured dialogue in the exam room or during a telehealth session.	A microphone securely records natural, unstructured dialogue in the design review room or during a remote verification sync.
Speech Recognition	High-accuracy ASR converts spoken audio into raw text, filters background noise, isolates speakers (diarization), and recognizes medical terminology.	High-accuracy ASR converts spoken audio into raw text, filters background noise, isolates speakers (diarization), and recognizes hardware/verification terminology (RTL, SVA, UVM, DUT, FV).
NLP & Semantic Analysis	An LLM filters out small talk and extracts core medical data—symptoms, risk factors, proposed treatments.	An LLM filters out small talk and extracts core technical data— requirements, bugs, corner cases, proposed fixes .
Structured Output	Parsed data is organized into a standardized SOAP note (Subjective, Objective, Assessment, Plan).	Parsed data is organized into a standardized design/verification note (Spec, Implementation Intent, Verification Approach, Sign-off Status).
System Integration	Generated text is pushed to an EHR system (Epic, Athenahealth) via secure APIs, mapping into discrete data fields.	Generated note is pushed to a verification management system or bug tracker (JIRA, Jama, regression dashboard) via secure APIs, mapping into structured fields.
Human-in-the-Loop	The AI never submits or finalizes anything independently; the clinician reviews the draft, corrects errors, and signs off manually.	The AI never submits, finalizes, or tapes out anything independently; the engineer reviews the draft, corrects errors, and signs off manually .
Context-Aware Syncing	Pulls historical patient context (labs, imaging, medications) to enrich the current encounter note.	Pulls historical design context (prior RTL versions, existing assertions, known bugs, coverage) to enrich the current session note.
Automated Coding	Suggests relevant billing codes (ICD-10 diagnoses, CPT procedures) to help optimize revenue cycles.	Suggests relevant bug-tracker categories and requirement IDs to help streamline verification closure and traceability.
Multi-Lingual / Multi-Tool	Can listen to a conversation in one language (or a mix) and generate final documentation in structured English.	Can listen to a discussion referencing different HDLs (VHDL, SystemVerilog, C++) and generate structured documentation—even a first-draft assertion .

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Rule-Based Quality Gate	General clinical decision-support checks (drug-interaction alerts, note-completeness flags) surface warnings, but the note is still generated even when a flag fires.	A fixed rule corpus (e.g., the RAG-SVA rule set) is checked against every generated property. When a gap is found—such as a degeneracy case in a vacuity check—a sibling rule is added to close it (e.g., a Tier 1/Tier 2 detection rule) rather than patching the output after the fact.
Ambiguity Handling	If the dictated encounter is ambiguous or incomplete, the scribe typically fills the gap with a best-guess phrase for the clinician to edit.	If a rule conflicts or the source material is ambiguous, generation halts for human review rather than guessing—no property is emitted on an unresolved ambiguity.
Core Engine – Gemini	Massive context window (1–2M tokens) and native audio processing let it ingest hours of dialogue and output a JSON schema without losing context.	Massive context window and native audio processing let it ingest hours of dialogue plus long RTL/spec documents without losing context.
Core Engine – Claude	Favored for clinical workflows for its professional writing style and reasoning; Anthropic offers “Claude for Healthcare” with HIPAA-ready tools.	Favored for verification workflows for its careful, rule-governed reasoning—valuable for generating formal-ready assertions; built on Anthropic's Developer Platform.
Dedicated Platforms	Specialized platforms (e.g., DeepCura, Freed, Abridge) offer a “Choose Your AI Engine” option to switch between Gemini and Claude for SOAP notes.	Specialized EDA/verification platforms can offer a “Choose Your AI Engine” option to switch between Gemini and Claude for design and verification notes.
Critical Warning	Never paste raw patient text or stream patient audio into consumer Gemini, ChatGPT, or Claude—no BAA or PHI protection. Use a HIPAA-compliant app or an enterprise BAA.	Never paste proprietary RTL, netlists, or export-controlled IP into consumer Gemini, ChatGPT, or Claude—no IP or export-control protection. Use a secured company tool or an enterprise agreement.