

Responsible NLP Checklist

Paper title: *CPR-RAG: Clinical Prior-Regularized Retrieval for Anatomy-Aware 3D CT Report Generation*

Authors: *Sungkyu yang, Kang-Min Kim, Mansu Kim*

How to read the checklist symbols:

- the authors responded 'yes'
- the authors responded 'no'
- N/A the authors indicated that the question does not apply to their work
- the authors did not respond to the checkbox question

For background on the checklist and guidance provided to the authors, see the [Responsible NLP Checklist](#) page at ACL Rolling Review.

A. Questions mandatory for all submissions.

- A1. Did you describe the limitations of your work?

This paper has a Limitations section.

- A2. Did you discuss any potential risks of your work?

Limitations Section

B. Did you use or create scientific artifacts? (e.g. code, datasets, models)

- B4. Did you discuss the steps taken to check whether the data that was collected/used contains any information that names or uniquely identifies individual people or offensive content, and the steps taken to protect/anonymize it?

We utilized an existing, publicly available, and fully de-identified dataset (RadGenome-ChestCT). We did not collect new patient data containing personally identifiable information.

- B6. Did you report relevant statistics like the number of examples, details of train/test/dev splits, etc. for the data that you used/created?

4.1

C. Did you run computational experiments?

- C2. Did you discuss the experimental setup, including hyperparameter search and best-found hyperparameter values?

5 Results , Appendix B

- C3. Did you report descriptive statistics about your results (e.g., error bars around results, summary statistics from sets of experiments), and is it transparent whether you are reporting the max, mean, etc. or just a single run?

Due to the high computational constraints of training 3D Vision-Language Models, the experiments were conducted as single runs. However, we reported micro-averaged metrics and provided exact p-values for statistical significance in the human evaluation.

D. Did you use human annotators (e.g., crowdworkers) or research with human subjects?

- D1. Did you report the full text of instructions given to participants, including e.g., screenshots, disclaimers of any risks to participants or annotators, etc.?

Appendix D

The Responsible NLP Checklist used at ACL Rolling Review is adopted from NAACL 2022, with the addition of ACL 2023 question on AI writing assistance and further refinements based on ARR practice. ACL 2026 used a subset of ARR checklist form.

- D2. Did you report information about how you recruited (e.g., crowdsourcing platform, students) and paid participants, and discuss if such payment is adequate given the participants' demographic (e.g., country of residence)?

We collaborated with a board-certified radiologist as an expert evaluator. This was an expert research collaboration rather than a crowdsourced task, hence typical recruitment platform and payment details are not applicable.

- D3. Did you discuss whether and how consent was obtained from people whose data you're using/curating (e.g., did your instructions explain how the data would be used)?

(left blank)

- D4. Was the data collection protocol approved (or determined exempt) by an ethics review board?

(left blank)

E. Did you use AI assistants (e.g., ChatGPT, Copilot) in your research, coding, or writing?

- E1. If you used AI assistants, did you include information about their use?

We utilized Large Language Models (e.g., ChatGPT, Gemini) solely for polishing English grammar, improving text clarity, and formatting LaTeX code. They were not used to generate any scientific claims or novel content.