

Beyond Bots: Agentic AI in Healthcare Revenue Cycle

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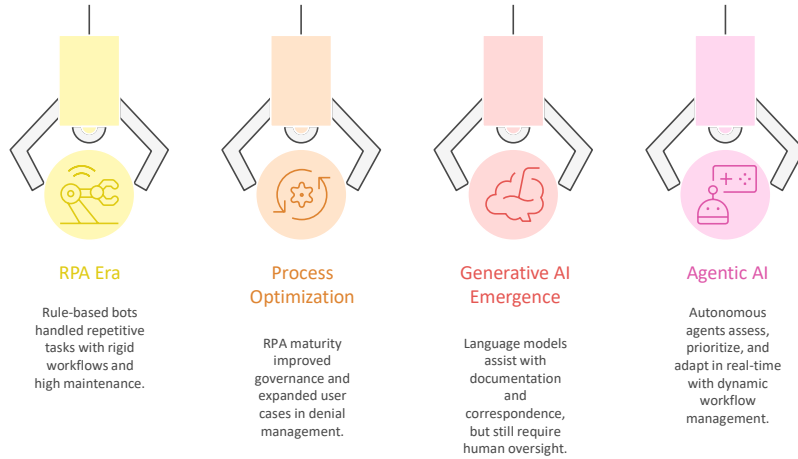
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The Evolution of Automation in Revenue Cycle

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AI Development Timeline



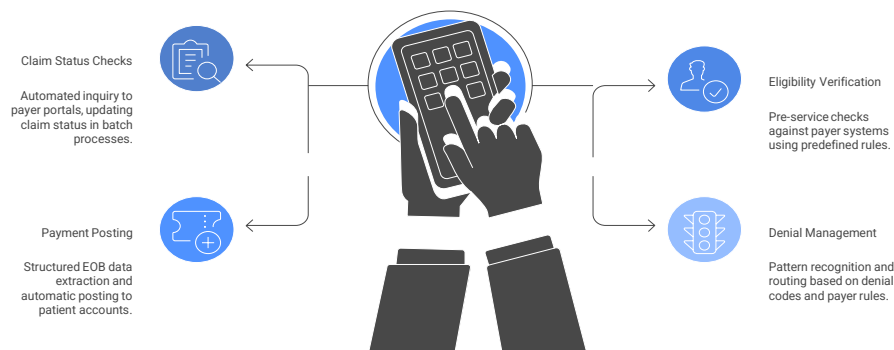
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RPA: Still Delivering Value

Traditional Automation Use Cases



The Limitation

- 4 RPA excels at "if this, then that" logic, but struggles with exceptions, ambiguity, and dynamic prioritizations

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RPA vs. Generative AI vs. Agentic AI

RPA vs. Generative AI vs. Agentic AI

Characteristic	Capability	Decision-Making	Adaptability	Example
Traditional RPA	Follows Explicit Rules	None-Executes Predefined Steps	Breaks on exceptions	Bot Logs into Portal, searches claim, copies status
Generative AI	Generates Content and Insights	Suggests actions, requires approval	Context-aware but not autonomous	Drafts appeal letter based on denial reason
Agentic AI	Assess, Decides, and Acts	Autonomous within guardrails	Learns patterns, adjusts priorities	Evaluates claims, optimizes follow-up times

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What Makes AI “Agentic”?

RPA vs. Generative AI vs. Agentic AI

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What Makes AI “Agentic”?



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Goal-Oriented
 Focuses on achieving specific outcomes rather than just completing tasks.
- 
Contextual Awareness
 Understands the nuances of payer behavior and claim complexity.
- 
Dynamic Prioritization
 Adjusts worklists based on likelihood of success and financial impact.
- 
Learning & Adaptation
 Refines strategies based on outcomes over time.

Key Difference

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- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Traditional Automation: | “Check all claims over 30 days and send standard follow-up” |
| Agentic AI: | “Prioritize claims with highest recovery probability, customize follow-up based on payer patterns, escalate outliers” |

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Agentic AI Use Cases in Healthcare RCM

Authorization Follow-Up Management

Challenge: Thousands of pending auths with varying urgency and payer response times

Agentic Solution: AI agent monitors auth status, predicts approval likelihood, prioritizes high-dollar cases, sends customized follow-ups at optimal times, escalates denials with appeal-worthy documentation

Impact: Reduction in auth delays, Decrease in manual touchpoints

Denials Triage and Intelligent Appeals

Challenge: High denial volume with limited staff time and inconsistent appeal quality

Agentic Solution: AI agent classifies denials by root cause, predicts overturn likelihood, prioritizes high-value and high-win cases, assembles payer-specific appeal packets with supporting clinical and financial documentation, and submits within payer timeframes

Impact: Increase in appeal win rates, faster turnaround, fewer low-value appeals clogging queues

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Additional High Impact Areas

Denial Prevention

Patient Payment Processing

Payer Contract Analysis

Complex Case Routing

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Implementation Framework

Phase 1: Foundation (Months 1-3)

Assess current automation maturity and data infrastructure. Identify 2-3 pilot use cases with clear success metrics. Establish governance framework and approval workflows.

Phase 2: Pilot (Months 4-6)

Deploy first agent in controlled environment. Monitor performance against baseline metrics. Gather staff feedback and refine workflows.

Phase 3: Scale (Months 7-12)

Expand successful use cases to full production. Implement additional agents for proven workflows. Build center of excellence for AI operations.

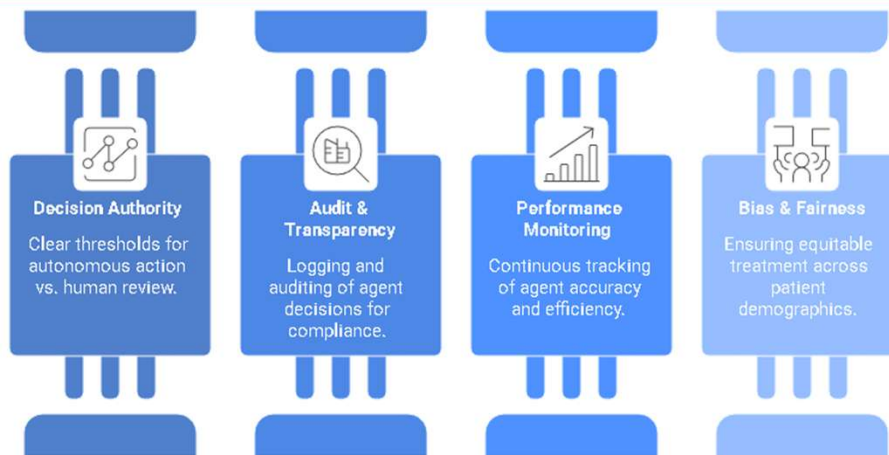
Phase 4: Optimize (Ongoing)

Continuous monitoring and tuning of agent performance. Identify new automation opportunities. Share best practices across organization.

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Governance & Oversight



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Agent Checklist



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Questions/Follow up

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