

The Prior Authorization Revolution: How Machine Learning is Streamlining Healthcare's Most Costly Bottleneck

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Abstract: Before treating a patient, Prior Authorization requires healthcare providers to contact payers to obtain approval for a specific service or medication. Although it was meant to limit wasteful healthcare costs, PA has become a significant barrier, slowing patient care, adding costs, and making physicians' jobs more stressful. This study examines the growing use of machine learning (ML) as an effective solution to current challenges. ML boosts the PA process by automatically collecting data, providing estimates for approvals, and simplifying the entire process. The work examines the current state of PA, explores various applications of ML in this field, shares real-life examples, highlights the clear benefits, considers the broader implications of ML, and discusses the ethical issues and challenges that arise from using ML for PA. This research suggests that when ML is used in prior authorization, it is a breakthrough that can improve both the care provided and the sustainability of healthcare.

Keywords: *Prior Authorization, Machine Learning, Artificial Intelligence, Healthcare Administration, Revenue Cycle Management, Natural Language Processing, Predictive Analytics, Healthcare Costs, Automation.*

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I. INTRODUCTION

U.S. healthcare offers excellent medical services and quality care, but navigating its administrative systems is often both complicated and less than ideal. The primary factor contributing to this administrative difficulty is the prior authorization (PA) process. The PA was created to prevent unwarranted medical care and control expenses, but it has recently become a significant source of trouble for providers, payers, and patients. The AMA has noted that PA processes pose an essential challenge for physicians, who report that these processes cause delays in patient treatment and sometimes result in patients abandoning their care [3]. The costs associated with prior authorization each year are incredibly high, including expenses for manual review and follow-up [5].

Since big data and advanced analytics started working together a few years ago, solutions to key healthcare problems have emerged. Machine learning has been shown to improve significantly different areas of healthcare, such as deciding on treatment plans and discovering new drugs. This study examines the use of ML in the prior authorization area, as it

holds tremendous potential for change. ML allows healthcare organizations to switch from manual and lengthy ways of doing work to an automated system that is both intelligent and simple to use [1]. As a result, the process should reduce the tasks for medical staff and improve both the speed at which patients receive care and their general health outcomes. We examine the issues present in today's PA area, explore how ML supports new solutions, review the pros and cons of the transformation, and project how the field could look in the future.

II. PROBLEM STATEMENT

The traditional prior authorization process is an enormous barrier to timely healthcare delivery in the United States. Prior authorization processes are lengthy, costly, and labor-intensive, imposing a unique administrative burden on healthcare providers, delaying patient care, and contributing to physician burnout [2]. Furthermore, while there is no standardization in prior authorization processes with an additional lack of transparency that leads to differences in requirements across payers, this adds to the confusion while also heightening the administrative burden of prior

authorizations across payers and procedures alike [2]. The costs associated with inefficient prior authorizations are exorbitant, accounting for billions of dollars in administrative waste [5]. The current prior authorization process does not explicitly address many significant negative contributors to patient outcomes, including abandonment of treatment and adverse events due to delayed care [9]. It is time to find a solution that can reduce the burden of prior authorization, cost, and ensure timely patient access to care. I intend to demonstrate how machine learning can be a novel and viable option for this complicated problem

III. THE OVERWHELMING BURDEN OF PRIOR AUTHORIZATION

Advanced requirements for prior authorization are challenging for the healthcare system. Problems related to administration and money have been well documented.

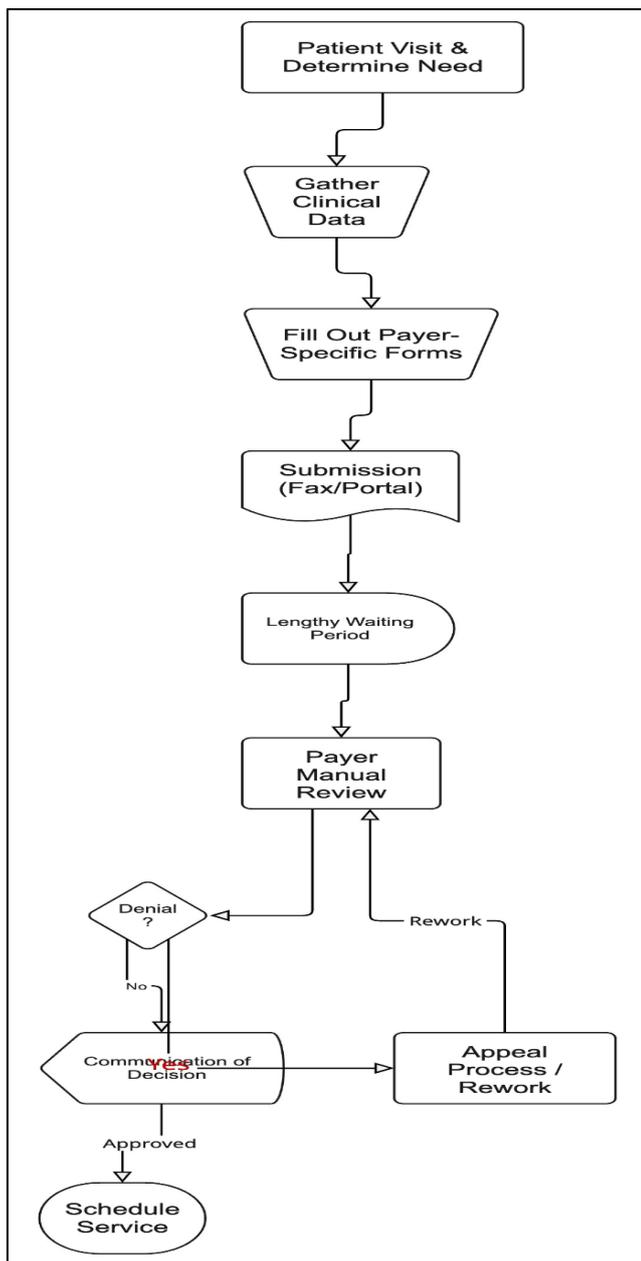


Fig 1: The Traditional Prior Authorization Workflow

➤ Administrative costs:

A large portion of healthcare costs is used for administration, and one of the main reasons is prior authorization. A typical practice carries out approximately 43 prior authorizations per week for every doctor, and staff usually work on these requests for a total of about 12 hours [9]. Every clinician pays thousands of dollars each year in administrative costs [5].

➤ Physician Burnout:

Prior authorizations that consume a lot of time are one of the top reasons that lead to physician burnout. Many physicians say that seeing patients is impacted by the PA process, which makes them feel less satisfied with their jobs and causes more stress and exhaustion [2].

➤ Delayed and Abandoned Care:

More troubling than anything else, Prior authorization can create obstacles to patient care. According to the AMA, delays in care due to PA affect 94% of patients, and 78% decide to discontinue their treatment as a result of these delays [9]. Such delays may result in harmful incidents and poor health [9].

IV. MACHINE LEARNING: A PATHWAY TO A STREAMLINED FUTURE

This technology is ready to make the usual prior authorization process more efficient and effective. ML enables the automation of several parts of the PA process using advanced algorithms

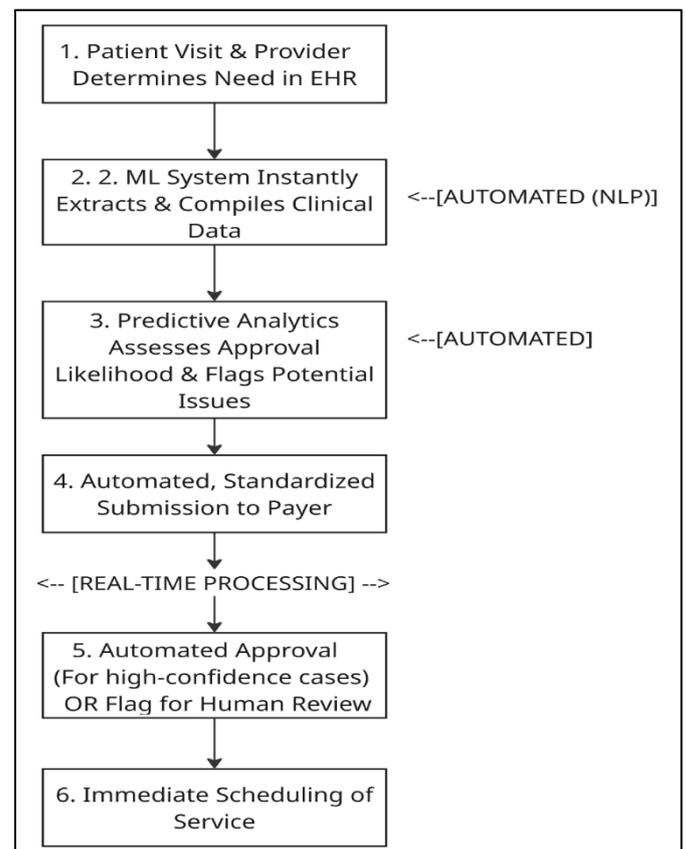


Fig 2: The ML-Powered Prior Authorization Workflow

➤ *Natural Language Processing (NLP):*

Extracting critical medical data from EHRs is a significant challenge because such records are not organized. NLP, a branch of AI, can help automatically fill PAs by examining clinical notes, patient records, and similar information [6]. This makes data entry automatic, which reduces the chances of errors caused by people.

➤ *Predictive Analytics:*

Using what is known about past PA requests, machine learning helps decide the possible outcome of the application [7]. As a result, providers can quickly identify and manage risks, obtain additional information from high-risk cases, and ensure that approvals are prioritized [7].

➤ *Automated Submission and Follow-up:*

AI can send healthcare organizations' payment requests to insurers and track updates instantly. In this way, a member of the team does not have to check each request, so they can handle more advanced jobs that machines cannot handle.

V. REAL-WORLD CASE STUDIES

Many healthcare organizations in the nation are now enjoying the practical advantages of using machine learning for prior authorization. The examples below use the technologies described by showing how ML helps hospitals become more efficient, reduce expenses, and provide a better standard of care.

➤ *Case Study 1:*

GuideWell used advanced AI-based technology to improve patient care by removing the delays caused by old approval processes. These developments turned out to be significant, as the system managed to authorize 78% of such tasks in less than a minute and a half [1]. This case shows that AI significantly shortens the time required to process information, making it possible in a matter of moments.

➤ *Case Study 2:*

As denial rates were high, Blue Cross Blue Shield introduced an AI system based on predictive analytics to address the problem [13]. By studying data from the past, the system helps identify problems or skipped details before an authorization can be approved. Taking action in this way has resulted in more success during the first approval decision and made appeals less frequent and expensive [6, 13].

➤ *Case Study 3:*

At Aultman Hospital, management issues in the revenue cycle were fixed using AI and predictive tools. Thanks to these strategies, the hospital recorded increased revenue and fewer denied claims, which proves that ML technologies have positive and clear returns in hospitals [7].

VI. RESULTS & DISCUSSION

➤ *Results:*

Integrating ML into different areas has dramatically improved how efficient things are. In many cases, ML changed prior authorization productivity from 3-5 requests per hour to 12-15 requests per hour, which is 200% to 333% greater than before [3]. Because of this efficiency, there would be substantial cost savings since one study predicts that industry-wide adoption of PA automation could save over \$13 billion a year [3]. In addition, these systems guarantee accuracy and use predictive analytics to help deny claims just 25% of the time and approve them on the first review in almost all cases [10].

Metric	Improvement Value	Score
Productivity Increase	200% - 333%	[3]
Potential Annual Cost Savings	>\$13 Billion	[3]
Denial Rate Reduction	Up to 75%	[11]

Chart 1: Impact of ML on Prior Authorization Metrics

➤ *Discussion:*

What these findings accomplish is nothing short of changing how physicians and staff manage one of the biggest problems in healthcare. This significant increase in approvals and decrease in waiting time guarantees more individuals can receive proper care and reduces the incidence of dropped treatments and unfavourable results [9]. For clinicians, the decrease in paperwork helps solve a significant cause of stress, allowing them to invest more of their time in caring for patients.

Still, the high achievements of these technologies should be seen in the light of how they are used. ML can bring the most significant change when it helps clinical and administrative workers instead of being considered only as an alternative to them. It is necessary to point out how vital the data is when training these models. Good-quality and neutral data and algorithms are required for the results reported to be genuine. Because of this, quick approval tools could also be made to auto-reject claims, widening gaps in healthcare and making patients doubt their healthcare providers [2, 10]. For this reason, getting ML to work correctly in PA is both about ethics and about using technology effectively.

VII. NAVIGATING THE CHALLENGES AND ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

Even though ML can do a lot for prior authorization, it is necessary to deal with the challenges and ethical implications it brings.

➤ *The "Black Box" Problem:*

Some advanced ML models, mainly deep learning models, are complex for humans to interpret because they work in a way that is not clear [10]. When transparency is not there, and a request is turned down, it is often difficult for people to figure out the reasons for the decision.

➤ *Algorithm Bias:*

ML models use information from the past, so if there are existing biases in healthcare, the models can keep or worsen those biases [10]. It is necessary to see that algorithms do not provide less care to patients based on factors that should have no bearing.

➤ *Automated Denials:*

Automated denials have become a concern because it is possible that a computer could often make invoice denials without human participation [2]. Such changes would hinder the aim of providing better patient care and might result in many cases of injury. It is crucial to put in place regulations and clear directions to avoid these situations.

➤ *Data Privacy and Security:*

Machine learning plays a role in prior authorization, since it handles confidential patient details. It is essential to use strong data privacy and security measures to prevent others from accessing and using the information [10].

VIII. THE FUTURE OF PRIOR AUTHORIZATION: A LOOK AHEAD

Future changes in prior authorization will come from advances in AI and a greater need for healthcare to focus on patients. Some of the trends we can anticipate are the following:

➤ *The Rise of Predictive AI:*

The future will see ML models develop more, helping companies use predictive analytics and even draw inference about future actions [10]. The systems will review patients' past health information and take the proper steps to use prior authorization if required.

➤ *Greater Transparency and Interoperability:*

There will be a greater need for making AI use in prior authorization more visible [10]. In addition, provider and payer systems will start working more smoothly together, sharing information more easily.

➤ *A Shift Towards "Gold Carding":*

If robotic systems show their worth, companies might increase the use of "gold carding," where providers giving high approval rates don't have to get approvals for typical services.

➤ *Focus on Value-Based Care:*

More time and energy that was once spent on prior authorization, can now be used for initiatives to improve how patients are cared for and the cost of their care.

IX. CONCLUSION

How prior authorization is done at the moment makes it hard to achieve a better and fair healthcare system. Both healthcare providers and patients face negative impacts because this step is both costly and takes a lot of time. The challenges can be handled effectively by using machine learning. Using ML, there is a chance to automate tasks, foresee what will happen next, and streamline each step, which could make prior authorization much more straightforward and convenient. The efficiency, savings, and opportunity for more patients to access care are all very noticeable, as shown in real life. Although issues of openness, equality, and data safety require ongoing attention, the benefits of using machine learning are evident. This revolution related to prior authorization is already underway and will continue to develop in the near future. When this technology is handled with care, the healthcare industry can get closer to a time when patients receive more efficient and competent care.

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