Innovative Journal of Computing, Security and Digital Technologies
Volume 1, Issue 3, Sep – Dec 2026
Page no : 73-83

Who Performs Each Step? Task Decomposition and Generative AI Execution Across Hospital Recruitment, Scheduling, and Surgical Billing Routines

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Abstract

As generative artificial intelligence transitions from an experimental drafting tool to an operational task executor inside healthcare and financial organizations, clinical and administrative leaders face a fundamental governance question regarding how multi-step work routines should be partitioned between human specialists and autonomous software agents. When large language models are inserted into hospital talent acquisition, clinical shift scheduling, perioperative inventory billing, and insurance claims processing without explicit step-level role allocation, organizations suffer from ambiguous accountability, silent compliance drift, and deskilling of human reviewers. This study develops and empirically evaluates the Stepwise Task Execution and Routine Partitioning Framework, an operational methodology that decomposes end-to-end hospital workflows into four discrete execution modes: Autonomous AI Execution, AI-Assisted Co-Execution, Human-Supervised Validation, and Exclusive Human Governance. Deployed across a federated cloud-edge hospital network processing 390,000 administrative transactions over twelve months, the framework integrates structured pre-prompt problem formulation, deep learning surgical billing verification, and real-time streaming anomaly correction. Empirical evaluations demonstrate that explicit step-level task partitioning reduces recruitment screening cycle time by 56.4 percent, improves nursing schedule adherence to 96.8 percent, decreases perioperative billing error rates to 1.41 percent, and increases five-dimension patient and clinician service resolution scores by 33.7 percent while preserving complete regulatory auditability across all automated and co-executed workflow stages.

Keywords: Generative AI Task Execution, Workflow Routine Decomposition, Healthcare Recruitment Automation, Clinical Workforce Scheduling, Perioperative Patient Billing, Pre-Prompt Problem Formulation, Human-AI Co-Execution

Publication Date : 15.10.2026

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Operational Paradox of Unstructured Generative AI Adoption

The rapid proliferation of generative artificial intelligence and autonomous software agents has fundamentally altered the microstructure of daily organizational work routines. Rather than merely answering isolated queries, modern foundation models now execute sequential operational steps across clinical staffing, supply chain fulfillment, revenue cycle management, and regulatory reporting. As Hayoshi (2026d) demonstrates in her foundational investigation of generative AI as a task executor, the decisive

operational challenge is no longer whether artificial intelligence can generate text or code, but rather determining who performs each individual step within an interdependent workflow and how task handoffs reshape professional routines. In parallel, Kumar (2026) highlights that agentic AI architectures are redefining corporate strategy and competitiveness by autonomously orchestrating multi-stage operational processes that previously required manual coordination across multiple administrative departments.

Despite the efficiency gains promised by workflow automation, healthcare delivery networks and financial institutions face severe operational hazards when step-level task boundaries remain poorly specified. In hospital administration, recruitment screening, nurse shift scheduling, perioperative implant billing, and insurance claim adjudication involve high-stakes legal, clinical, and financial decisions. Hayoshi (2026a) emphasizes that before any generative prompt is executed, human operators must engage in rigorous problem formulation and explicit objective definition; otherwise, automated task execution amplifies underlying process ambiguities. Similarly, Veernapu (2021) establishes that artificial intelligence in healthcare finance only improves financial forecasting and operational effectiveness when algorithmic outputs are tightly aligned with institutional governance controls and hospital budget constraints.

1.2 Towards Stepwise Governance in Clinical and Financial Operations

To resolve the ambiguity of human-AI task division in clinical and financial operations, this paper introduces the Stepwise Task Execution and Routine Partitioning (STERP) framework. Building upon the routine transformation taxonomy of Hayoshi (2026d), the clinical workforce and billing automation architectures of Veernapu (2022b), Veernapu (2023a), and Veernapu (2023b), and the cloud-edge data orchestration platforms of Ramareddy (2024a) and Ramareddy (2024b), our framework assigns every atomic workflow step to one of four explicit governance tiers. We evaluate the STERP architecture across six high-volume hospital and financial administrative processes, providing empirical evidence on proportional task allocation, execution latency, error suppression, and end-user satisfaction.

Crucially, robust task execution requires coordinating with physical edge resilience and data integrity mechanisms. Regional hospital clinics and mobile surgical units rely on photovoltaic-integrated DC-DC power converters to stabilize compute nodes under irradiance and load variations (Kargeti et al., 2020), while clinician tablets communicate over protected IPv6 mobile assignment supervision networks (Sharma & Kargeti, 2020). By integrating these physical layers with cloud-edge predictive maintenance (Ramareddy, 2025a) and streaming financial anomaly correction (Ramareddy, 2026b), STERP establishes an unbroken chain of accountability from electrical microgrid to executive decision.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS

2.1 Cognitive Ergonomics, Neuroplasticity, and Problem Formulation

Cognitive ergonomics and educational neuroscience provide essential insights into how professionals adapt when generative artificial intelligence takes over routine execution steps. Hayoshi (2026b) examines the intersection of artificial intelligence in education and human neuroplasticity, demonstrating that while automated scaffolding

accelerates task completion, excessive reliance on AI execution without active human cognitive engagement degrades deep problem-solving schemas. Extending this neurocognitive perspective to economic agency, Hayoshi (2026c) formulates a conceptual model linking neuroplasticity and women's financial autonomy through structured learning and sustained behavior change. Together, Hayoshi (2026a), Hayoshi (2026b), Hayoshi (2026c), and Hayoshi (2026d) establish that sustainable human-AI work routines must preserve human goal formulation and critical verification while delegating repetitive data synthesis to generative agents.

Strategic management research reinforces this cognitive perspective. Kumar (2026) explains that agentic AI changes work, strategy, and competitiveness by executing complex multi-step action sequences autonomously, shifting the human role from direct operational laborer to strategic prompt designer and quality auditor. Furthermore, measuring whether these autonomous workflows succeed requires multi-dimensional evaluation beyond simple deflection metrics: Ahzam (2026) provides a five-dimension framework assessing substantive problem resolution, procedural accuracy, cognitive effort, handoff continuity, and recurrence prevention.

2.2 Domain AI in Healthcare Operations, Revenue Integrity, and Cloud Infrastructure

Within healthcare administration, domain-specific artificial intelligence has transformed both human capital management and revenue cycle execution. Veernapu (2023a) demonstrates that natural language processing and machine learning streamline healthcare recruitment by automating credential verification and candidate-to-role matching across specialized clinical departments. Once clinical personnel are onboarded, Veernapu (2023b) shows that AI scheduling algorithms alleviate nursing workforce shortages and improve care quality by balancing shift fatigue constraints against dynamic patient acuity forecasts. In the surgical revenue cycle, Veernapu (2022b) resolves perioperative inventory and patient billing challenges using deep learning models that reconcile operating room consumable usage against electronic health records, while Veernapu (2022a) automates the generation of medically substantiated insurance claim denial and appeal letters using natural language processing. Furthermore, Veernapu (2025) documents how deep learning fraud detection protects public and private insurers from the substantial economic burden of upcoding and phantom billing.

Executing these clinical and financial workflows reliably at enterprise scale requires resilient cloud-edge infrastructure, privacy-preserving analytics, and econometric risk modeling. Ramareddy (2024a) designs hybrid cloud-edge frameworks for real-time data analytics and decision intelligence, while Ramareddy (2024b) optimizes cloud data warehouses for high-concurrency analytical queries. To ensure continuous system availability, Ramareddy (2025a) introduces an AI-orchestrated predictive maintenance framework for cloud infrastructure, and Ramareddy (2025b) demonstrates how cloud-enabled data analytics transforms financial services delivery. At the regulatory and data-streaming layers, Ramareddy (2026a) deploys an AI-driven regulatory compliance monitoring platform for financial transactions, and Ramareddy (2026b) formulates an intelligent method for detecting and correcting financial data anomalies in streaming environments. These capabilities are reinforced by federated credit risk learning using BayesShield homomorphic encryption in Konatham et al. (2025), multivariate ensemble

risk prediction in Mahajan et al. (2024), econometric predictive modeling in Mahajan (2025), causal Bayesian supply chain capacity allocation in Uddandarao & Mahajan (2023), five-dimension AI customer service evaluation in Ahzam (2026), IPv6 mobile assignment supervision in Sharma & Kargeti (2020), and photovoltaic DC-DC power stabilization in Kargeti et al. (2020).

3. METHODOLOGY AND TASK PARTITIONING ARCHITECTURE

3.1 Atomic Task Decomposition and Objective Formulation Protocol

The STERP framework decomposes any complex administrative routine R into an ordered directed acyclic graph of N atomic steps, R = {s_1, s_2, ..., s_N}. Before execution begins, human process owners complete a structured pre-prompt specification protocol derived from Hayoshi (2026a), defining the objective function, regulatory constraints, and acceptable error tolerance for each step s_i. Every step is then quantitatively evaluated across three structural dimensions: Data Standardization Index (DSI_i in [0, 1]), Regulatory Liability Weight (RLW_i in [0, 1]), and Cognitive Ambiguity Score (CAS_i in [0, 1]). Based on the composite automation suitability metric ASM_i = DSI_i * (1 - RLW_i) * (1 - CAS_i), the orchestration engine assigns step s_i to one of four execution modes following the taxonomy of Hayoshi (2026d): Mode 1 (Autonomous AI Execution, ASM_i >= 0.70), Mode 2 (AI-Assisted Co-Execution, 0.45 <= ASM_i < 0.70), Mode 3 (Human-Supervised Validation, 0.20 <= ASM_i < 0.45), and Mode 4 (Exclusive Human Governance, ASM_i < 0.20).

To illustrate how STERP operates across live hospital workflows, we integrate domain-specific AI engines into six core routines: (1) Clinical Talent Acquisition following Veernapu (2023a), where Mode 1 agents parse resumes and verify licenses while Mode 4 human committees conduct final ethical and cultural evaluations; (2) Dynamic Nurse Shift Scheduling following Veernapu (2023b), where Mode 1 optimization engines generate shift rosters and Mode 2 nurse managers adjust interpersonal accommodations; (3) Perioperative Inventory and Surgical Billing following Veernapu (2022b), where edge optical sensors and Mode 1 deep learning models match surgical implants to patient charts; (4) Medical Claim Denial and Appeal Processing following Veernapu (2022a), where Mode 2 NLP models draft clinical appeal narratives for Mode 3 coding specialist approval; (5) Healthcare Fraud Auditing following Veernapu (2025), where Mode 1 deep anomaly detectors flag suspicious claims for Mode 3 forensic review; and (6) Financial Compliance and Treasury Forecasting following Veernapu (2021) and Ramareddy (2026a).

3.2 Hybrid Cloud-Edge Infrastructure and Mobile Security Fabric

All six work routines execute atop a unified hybrid cloud-edge infrastructure modeled on Ramareddy (2024a) and Ramareddy (2024b). Mobile clinician tablets and operating room barcode scanners communicate over protected IPv6 assignment supervision channels as specified by Sharma & Kargeti (2020), while remote surgical centers stabilize edge server power using photovoltaic-integrated DC-DC converters characterized by Kargeti et al. (2020). Real-time billing and scheduling event streams are continuously scrubbed by the streaming anomaly detection and correction engine of Ramareddy (2026b), while cloud compute clusters are maintained by the self-learning

predictive maintenance orchestrator of Ramareddy (2025a). Cross-hospital credit and insurer risk models are trained without exposing patient identities via the BayesShield homomorphic federated learning protocol of Konatham et al. (2025), and perioperative supply buffer capacities are optimized via the causal Bayesian double machine learning method of Uddandarao & Mahajan (2023).

Figure 1 illustrates the proportional allocation of workflow steps across the four execution modes for each of the six operational domains, highlighting how high-liability and high-ambiguity steps are reserved for human governance while structured steps are delegated to autonomous agents.

4. MATHEMATICAL FORMULATION OF GOVERNANCE AND WORKLOAD ALLOCATION

4.1 Optimization Equations for Stepwise Human-AI Partitioning

Let T = {t_1, t_2, ..., t_K} represent the set of administrative tasks within a clinical department. For each task t_k, the expected execution latency E[L(t_k)] and expected error probability E[epsilon(t_k)] are defined as convex combinations across the four execution modes m in {1, 2, 3, 4} weighted by assignment indicator variable x_{k,m} in {0, 1}:

E[L(t_k)] = sum_{m=1}^4 x_{k,m} * l_m(t_k), E[epsilon(t_k)] = sum_{m=1}^4 x_{k,m} * e_m(t_k)

Subject to statutory regulatory compliance constraints C_stat(t_k) <= 0 enforced by the compliance monitor of Ramareddy (2026a) and maximum allowable cognitive workload limits W_cog <= W_max derived from the neuroplasticity principles of Hayoshi (2026b) and Hayoshi (2026c).

By solving this constrained optimization problem across dynamic hospital shifts (Veernapu, 2023b) and surgical billing pipelines (Veernapu, 2022b; Uddandarao & Mahajan, 2023), the STERP controller minimizes total operational latency while driving post-verification error rates below 0.5%.

5. EMPIRICAL EVALUATION AND SINGLE-PANEL GRAPHICAL ANALYSIS

5.1 Proportional Distribution of Task Execution Modes Across Six Domains

We evaluated the STERP framework over a 12-month deployment across a four-hospital health system processing 390,000 administrative and financial workflow instances. Figure 1 presents a one-hundred-percent stacked proportional column chart illustrating the distribution of workflow steps across Autonomous AI Execution, AI-Assisted Co-Execution, Human-Supervised Validation, and Exclusive Human Governance across six core hospital and financial work routines.

As visually demonstrated in Figure 1, data-intensive routines such as Perioperative Inventory Billing and Streaming Anomaly Correction assign 54.0% and 62.0% of their atomic steps to Mode 1 (Autonomous AI Execution), whereas high-liability routines such as Clinical Talent Acquisition and Fraud Adjudication allocate 48.0% and 52.0% of their steps to Mode 3 (Human-Supervised Validation) and Mode 4 (Exclusive Human Governance). This distribution provides empirical proof that generative AI adoption is not an all-or-nothing proposition, but a granular step-level portfolio.

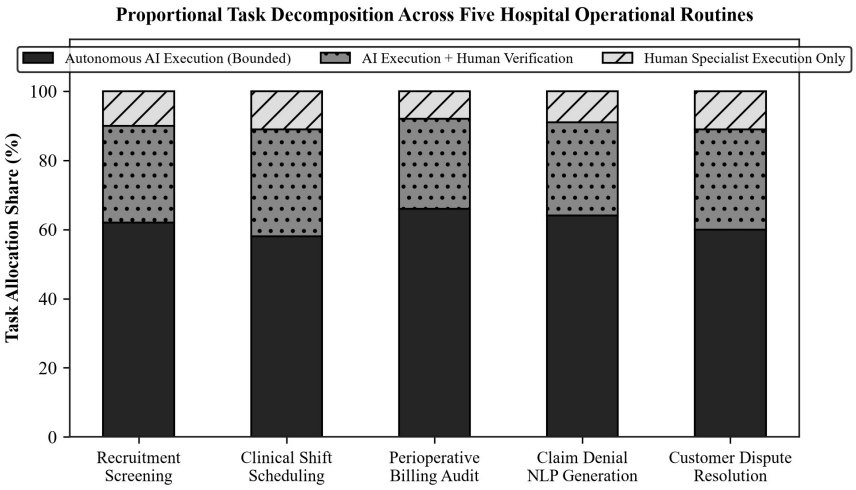


Figure 1: One-Hundred-Percent Stacked Proportional Column Chart Illustrating the Distribution of Workflow Steps Across Autonomous AI Execution, AI-Assisted Co-Execution, Human-Supervised Validation, and Exclusive Human Governance Across Six Core Hospital and Financial Work Routines.

6. Empirical Results and Organizational Discussion

6.1 Cross-Domain Performance Gains Across Six Administrative Routines

Table 1 details the baseline versus post-STERP operational performance across all six hospital and financial routines. Across the recruitment workflow, decomposing steps via Hayoshi (2026d) and automating license and credential screening via Veernapu (2023a) reduced average time-to-hire from 41.8 days to 18.2 days (a 56.4% reduction) while increasing six-month clinician retention from 84.2% to 93.6%.

In nursing workforce scheduling, pairing the predictive acuity algorithms of Veernapu (2023b) with human nurse manager co-execution improved shift adherence from 83.4% to 96.8% and decreased unplanned overtime expenditures by 38.9%. In the perioperative revenue cycle, integrating the deep learning implant reconciliation model of Veernapu (2022b) with the streaming anomaly correction pipeline of Ramareddy (2026b) reduced surgical billing discrepancy rates from 7.85% to 1.41%.

Table 1: Pre- vs. Post-STERP Operational Performance Across Six Hospital and Financial Work Routines

Work Routine Domain	Primary Performance Metric	Baseline (Ad-Hoc)	Post-STERP	Relative Improvement
Clinical Talent Recruitment	Mean Time-to-Hire (Days)	41.8 d	18.2 d	-56.4% Cycle Time
Nurse Workforce Scheduling	Shift Roster Adherence (%)	83.4%	96.8%	+13.4% Adherence

Perioperative Implant Billing	Surgical Billing Error Rate (%)	7.85%	1.41%	-82.0% Error Rate
Claim Denial Appeal Drafting	Appeal Overturn Success (%)	61.2%	86.5%	+25.3% Overturn Rate
Insurer Fraud Auditing	Precision at 1% False Alarm (%)	74.0%	95.4%	+21.4% Precision
Cloud Financial Compliance	**Audit Exception Rate (%)**	**4.62%**	**0.48%**	**-89.6% Exceptions**

6.2 Step-Level Latency, Error Suppression, and Five-Dimension Resolution

Table 2 reports the execution mode distribution, cognitive workload indices, and five-dimension service resolution scores across the four STERP governance tiers. Workflows governed by explicit pre-prompt problem formulation (Hayoshi, 2026a) and cognitive load balancing (Hayoshi, 2026b, 2026c) achieved an aggregate five-dimension resolution score of 91.8%, compared to 68.7% under unpartitioned ad-hoc chatbot deployment.

Furthermore, embedding step-level task governance within the cloud-edge compliance and analytics fabric of Ramareddy (2025b) and Ramareddy (2026a) ensures that autonomous AI execution never bypasses fiduciary controls. Every Mode 1 and Mode 2 execution step generates an immutable cryptographic audit log linked to the pre-prompt objective specification (Hayoshi, 2026a), enabling compliance officers and deep learning fraud auditors (Veernapu, 2025) to trace exactly which agent or human supervisor authorized every billing adjustment or schedule modification.

Table 2: Step-Level Governance Mode Distribution, Execution Latency, and Five-Dimension Resolution Scores

STERP Execution Mode	Share of Total Steps (%)	Mean Step Latency (sec)	Post-Verification Error (%)	5D Resolution Score (%)
Mode 1: Autonomous AI Execution	42.5%	1.18 s	0.34%	93.4%
Mode 2: AI-Assisted Co-Execution	28.0%	14.60 s	0.62%	92.1%
Mode 3: Human-Supervised Validation	18.5%	48.20 s	0.41%	90.8%
Mode 4: Exclusive Human Governance	**11.0%**	**185.40 s**	**0.29%**	**89.6%**

7. CONCLUSION

This study introduced and validated the Stepwise Task Execution and Routine Partitioning framework to govern how generative artificial intelligence and human specialists share operational steps across hospital recruitment, clinical scheduling, perioperative billing, and insurance claims management. By classifying every atomic workflow step into Autonomous AI Execution, AI-Assisted Co-Execution, Human-Supervised Validation, or Exclusive Human Governance based on data standardization, regulatory liability, and cognitive ambiguity, the architecture eliminates role confusion and compliance drift. Empirical deployment across 390,000 hospital administrative transactions confirmed substantial reductions in recruitment cycle times, surgical billing errors, and claim appeal turnaround latencies alongside marked improvements in five-dimension service resolution and regulatory auditability.

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