

Artificial Intelligence-Powered Legal Document Processing for Medical Negligence Cases: A Critical Review

Gobind Naidu¹, Vicknesh Krishnan²

¹School of Business & Management, Malaysia University Science & Technology, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

²School of Public Health, Imperial College, London, UK

Email: gobind.naidu@phd.must.edu.my

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Abstract

This critical review looks at the assessment of the application of artificial intelligence in handling legal documents with specific reference to medical negligence cases with a view of identifying its transformative potentialities, issues and ethical concerns. The review consolidates findings that show the impact of AI in improving the efficiency, accuracy and justice delivery in the legal profession. The studies show increased efficiency in speed of document review and enhancement of the accuracy of the reviewed documents, with time efficiency estimates of 60% reduction of time. However, the review also outlines some of the problems that continue to characterize AI, such as data quality problems, biased algorithms and the problem of the opaque decision-making system. This paper assesses ethical issues related to patient autonomy, justice and non-malignant suffering, with particular focus on patient privacy and fair process, and on potential unfairness to patients. This paper's review of AI innovations finds that regulations lag behind AI developments, leading to unsettled issues regarding legal responsibility for AI and user control over AI-generated results and findings in legal proceedings. Some of the future avenues that are presented in the study are the future of XAI for legal purposes, utilizing federated learning for resolving privacy issues, and the need to foster adaptive regulation. Finally, the review advocates for Legal Subject Matter Experts to collaborate with legal informatics experts, ethicists, and policy makers to develop the best solutions to implement AI in medical negligence claims. It reasons that there is great potential for AI to have a deep impact on the practice of law but when done, it must do so in a way that respects justice and on the Rights of Individuals.

Keywords

Artificial Intelligence, Medical Negligence, Legal Document Processing,

1. Introduction

The legal and healthcare industries stand at a transformative meeting point, living in a time where artificial intelligence is changing industries from A to Z. Application of AI-powered technologies to the complex field of medical negligence cases epitomizes a frontier replete with challenges and promise in equal measure. This review completes the empirical landscape in the use of AI-driven processing of documents in cases of medical negligence, underlining how this technology might reshape the legal practice and enhance its efficiency, probably leading to a reevaluation of how justice is pursued in the litigation that comes out of medical malpractice.

1.1. Background on AI in Law and Healthcare

Over the last decade, there has been unparalleled development and deployment of Artificial Intelligence (AI) technologies across a wide range of industries. In the legal profession, AI has taken a quantum leap, automating several conventional processes [1]. For instance, while legal research conventionally involves wading through volumes of case law and statutes to determine applicable precedents, AI-powered search algorithms accelerate this process in seconds [2]. Apart from that, another big backbone in the field of law is contract analysis, which has also been greatly enhanced by a machine learning model going through thousands of documents rapidly to flag potential issues and can even predict litigation outcomes with growing precision [3].

In the medical field, AI is also being embraced with both hands. From the diagnosis of complex conditions to drawing on very large databases of medical knowledge and patient data, clinical decision support systems now inform physicians. Medical imaging has seen AI algorithms perform at human and even superior levels in anomaly detection in X-rays, MRI, and CT scans [4]. Monitoring systems driven by AI have enabled early intervention in a critical care environment and can thus save many lives.

1.2. Convergence of AI in Medical Negligence Cases

Cases of medical negligence lie at the intersection of these two fields, both of which have been revolutionized by AI. Such litigation presents a unique challenge in that it necessitates a combination of sophisticated medical knowledge with equally complex legal structures. The documentation pertinent to such cases is multi-layered and multidimensional in scope, ranging from patient records through expert testimony and from hospital procedures to the law of the land [5]. Conventionally, such documents have been processed in a manner that is both labor-intensive and prone to human fallibility and inefficiency.

The application of AI-powered legal document processing to medical negligence cases offers a tantalizing solution to these challenges. Employing natural language processing and machine learning algorithms, these systems come with the promise of automating the extraction, summarization, and analysis of critical information from large amounts of legal and medical documents [6]. This blending of AI capabilities with specific medical negligence litigation requirements can be considered a game-changing development in the legal landscape.

1.3. Potential Benefits of AI-Powered Legal Document Processing

The integration of AI in the processing of legal documents for medical negligence cases offers a number of key advantages [6]. This is because AI analyzes such documents at much higher speeds compared to human reviewers. Where weeks may have been consumed, now in a few hours, case preparation is made. It also helps in enhancing accuracy and consistency, minimizing human errors due to fatigue or oversight while consistently analyzing large volumes of information. Then again, AI adds transparency to clarify its analyses, thus making the legal processes more accessible and affordable. It finally cuts costs by offering scalability: handling increased amounts of digital records without additional human resources.

1.4. Challenges and Concerns

While AI has several advantages in processing medical negligence cases in legal documents, the following are some of the challenges [7]: data privacy and security have now become critical concerns while managing sensitive medical and legal information with due compliance to HIPAA and GDPR regulations. In addition, AI systems can inherit biases from their training data, and if not properly addressed, there is a real risk that those biases will result in unfair outcomes [8]. The difficulties with interpretability and trust, because of the “black box” nature of AI decision-making, are real challenges for legal professionals and the judiciary. Additionally, the integration of AI into mainstream legal workflows is likely to meet resistance to radical change in legal education and practice.

1.5. Aims of the Review

This critical review, therefore, aims to collate updated empirical evidence on the efficacy and practicability of AI-powered legal document processing systems in medical negligence cases, identify limitations and constraints in the extant literature, and indicate areas in which possible improvements could be made. Additionally, this research also aims to provide recommendations for future research and development activities toward further developing the efficacy and feasibility of such AI-powered tools within the medical and legal malpractice domains.

1.6. Structure of the Review

This review is organized to provide an in-depth overview of the current state of AI in legal document processing for medical negligence cases. After this introduction,

we describe our methodology concerning how we retrieved and analyzed the literature. Then, we review the contemporary status of various AI technologies in the processing of legal documents, which is followed by a critical review of empirical evidence concerning their efficacy and usefulness in practice. The review moves on to consider limitations and challenges that AI systems face: technical, ethical, and legal. Lastly, recommendations of future research and development are made by indicating those points which call for further investigation if full potentials of AI in this domain are to be realized. The review attempts to contribute to the ongoing debate on the role of artificial intelligence in shaping legal practices by critically examining the site of intersection between AI, the law, and healthcare in medical negligence cases. Considering an impending paradigmatic shift in the way legal documents are being processed and analyzed, we base our understanding on empirical evidence and thoughtful analysis. It is to provide such a foundation that this review is undertaken, in a manner perhaps supportive of informing future development and application of AI in this complex and consequential area of medical negligence litigation.

2. Methodology

The rapid development of AI technologies and their application in processing legal documents on medical negligence require a stringent and transparent methodological approach. This chapter describes the systematic process applied for identifying, appraising, and synthesizing the empirical evidence to present this critical review. The structured methodology is adopted for comprehensiveness, ensuring the reliability and reproducibility of findings.

2.1. Search Strategy and Database

The first step of the current review was to determine the degree to which research has been conducted in this area by conducting a search of the literature in several databases. The following databases were also utilized in this search:

- 1) Legal databases: Westlaw, LexisNexis, Hein Online;
- 2) Medical databases: PubMed, Medline, Embase;
- 3) Computer science and AI databases: ACM Digital Library, IEEE Xplore, arXiv;
- 4) Multidisciplinary databases: Database such as Scopus, Web of Science, Google Scholar.

The search strategy employed a combination of keywords and controlled vocabulary terms, including but not limited to:

- This is the case with “Artificial Intelligence” or “Machine Learning” or even “Natural Language Processing”.
- AND “Legal Document Processing” OR “Legal Analytics”.
- AND “Medical Negligence” OR “Medical Malpractice” OR “Healthcare Litigation”.

Since this is a relatively active area of research, we sought to include only articles

published within the last five years (2019-2024). Yet, the papers published before these years were also considered when they were highly impactful and contributed to the current state of research.

2.2. Inclusions and Exclusion Criteria

To make sure that the included studies are rigorous and relevant, the following are set as inclusion criteria:

Inclusion Criteria: The studies would be empirical in nature and present either quantitative or qualitative evaluations of AI-powered legal document processing systems for medical negligence cases; be published in peer-reviewed journals, conference proceedings, and high-quality pre-prints; be published in the English language; and describe explicit methodologies with substantial results.

Exclusion criteria are opinion editorials or purely theoretical discussion without any empirical data; general legal document processing that did not focus on medical negligence cases; and most methodological and/or result presentation was opaque to any critical analysis.

2.3. Data Extraction and Analysis

From each included study, several key elements were extracted, namely the study characteristics (which included author, publication year, country, and research design), artificial intelligence technologies and algorithms used, types of legal document processed, performance metrics such as accuracy, efficiency, cost-effectiveness, sample size, key findings along with their limitations. Two reviewers independently performed the data extraction, discussing discrepancies and where necessary involving a third reviewer to ensure that agreement was high thereby minimizing the risk of bias. This provides a formalized process that will most certainly guarantee a critical and reliable synthesis of the results.

2.4. Quality Assessment

Accordingly, this review has adapted the JBI Critical Appraisal Tools to the multidisciplinary nature of the study and then used them to assess the methodological quality of the studies. Many of the signs were indicative of well-defined research questions, an appropriate study design, sound construction and validation of artificial intelligence models, adequate sample size representative of cases, reliable and valid outcome measures, and proper statistical analysis and interpretation. This review also explored possible biases and ethical issues. In synthesizing and analyzing the studies, the authors provided high-quality findings and gave lower quality findings a lower quality ranking.

2.5. Data Synthesis and Analysis

A meta-analysis was not possible given the heterogeneity of AI technologies, types of legal documents, and measures of results across studies. We, therefore, undertook a narrative synthesis by tabulating data under some key thematic domains:

1) the precision and reliability of AI systems in the processing of legal documents, 2) improvements in efficiency and cost-effectiveness, 3) user experience and challenges in the adoption of such technologies, 4) ethical and legal implications, and 5) ways of integrating into current legal workflows. We applied a rigorous process of synthesizing findings from each domain, paying close attention to patterns, trends, and gaps in the available literature on the subject under review.

2.6. Addressing Potential Biases

Certain sources of bias in our screening process were realized, publication bias was diminished by the inclusion of high-quality preprints in the search and also by comprehensively covering grey literature; language bias—while most of our review primarily included publications in English language, there are potentials of overlooking studies in other languages and this limitation aligns with current academic practices, as most scientific communication worldwide remains predominantly in English and finally, researcher bias—the study selection and data extraction were performed by different independent reviewers, with conditions being previously set to reduce subjectivity in each of these activities. These measures provided a much more transparent, well-rounded, and representative review process.

2.7. Limitation of the Methodology

Specific constraints of the methodological framework involve such aspects as findings within AI are rapidly improving, and recent innovations may not be represented yet in the peer-reviewed literature; the complicated nature of the field to be dealt with is heavy in terms of making the inclusion of all relevant research contributions within various domains representative; and, finally, its sole concentration on medical negligence cases will necessarily restrict the general applicability of the review findings across other areas related to legal document processing. These many limitations notwithstanding, this rigorous and transparent methodology provides a sound basis upon which to comprehensively and critically review the current status of AI-driven legal document processing in medical negligence cases.

2.8. Ethical Considerations

The review scrutinizes the ethical implications of AI in both legal and medical standpoints. The study explores how each study addresses privacy, equity, and transparency concerns in AI systems. Based on this, the ethical considerations analysis with recommendations will be made in the light of possible influence AI technologies may have on justice and equity in the case of medical negligence proceedings.

The methodology chapter is important to establish the credibility and reproducibility of this critical review. This section shall set the context in which the strength of findings and conclusions should be evaluated through outlining a

systematic approach toward literature search, inclusion criteria, data extraction, and analysis. Further chapters will expand upon this methodological base by taking into consideration various aspects and perspectives, both in their current state and when viewed in future development, of AI-powered legal document processing for medical negligence cases.

3. Current State of AI in Legal Document Processing

The integration of Artificial Intelligence into legal document processing is basically opening a new era of efficiency and capability for the legal profession. This chapter will present a comprehensive overview of the current state of the art of AI technologies that have been applied to the processing of legal documents. We specifically deal with medical negligence cases in this context and, therefore, investigate herein the underpinning technologies, their practical applications, and the transformational effect that they are causing within the legal landscape.

3.1. Overview of AI Technologies Used

The field of AI in legal document processing is built upon a foundation of several key technologies:

3.1.1. Machine Learning Algorithms

Artificial Intelligence (AI) in processing legal documents is all about Machine Learning (ML), using an extensive range of algorithms to provide changes to the field [9]. This covers various supervised learning methods, such as Support Vector Machines and Random Forests, which could classify documents and extract particular information from labeled data with a high degree of accuracy. Unsupervised learning techniques contain clustering algorithms that pose questions as to how to handle huge volumes of unstructured legal data in order to identify hidden patterns and relationships when predefined categories are absent. Deep learning approaches have gained phenomenal success with Convolutional and Recurrent Neural Networks in performing complex tasks such as document classification and named entity recognition [10]. Putting these varied ML techniques together creates a powerful combination that is changing the legal document processing landscape in terms of higher efficiency, accuracy, and insight than ever thought possible.

3.1.2. Natural Language Processing Techniques

Natural Language Processing (NLP) thereby plays an important role in deciphering the intricacies of the language of legal documents by applying various sophisticated techniques in order to extract meaning and insight from them [11]. Named Entity Recognition (NER) precisely identifies and classifies the key entities involved. Although less common, sentiment analysis gives further valuable insights into witnesses' statements and experts' opinions. Thematic patterns, like those revealed by Latent Dirichlet allocation, have been noted across vast document sets, while both extractive and abstractive summarization methods condense long legal

texts with much delicacy without compromising the vital information within. Indeed, this is a strong combination of tools in legal document analysis, and thus NLP is opening ways to streamline the process of legal text analysis without parallel.

3.1.3. Optical Character Recognition (OCR)

The role of OCR technology is a highly leading one in scanning physical documents to make them accessible to AI analytics. Advanced systems of OCR can already process handwritten text and complex layouts, which becomes of real value in cases of medical negligence that involve handwritten medical records.

3.2. Application in Legal Document Processing

The aforementioned technologies are being applied to various aspects of legal document processing:

3.2.1. Document Classifications

AI systems can classify large volumes of legal documents, according to their content, type, or relevance to the case, at great speed [12]. In cases of medical negligence, for example, that could mean categorizing medical records, testimony from experts, and applicable case law. For example, ROSS Intelligence, an artificial intelligence system powered by IBM's Watson cognitive computing, is able to categorize thousands of legal documents in minutes-a task for human lawyers that takes days, or even weeks.

3.2.2. Information Extractions

AI applications range from extracting particular elements of information from legal documents, such as date, name, monetary amount, and citations, to identifying key medical events, treatments, and outcomes from voluminous patient records in cases of medical negligence. Example: Machine learning underpins the core of Kira Systems' software for the automatic extraction and analysis of information from contracts and other documents; reports indicate accuracy rates of over 90% for some types of provisions [13].

3.2.3. Summarization

AI-powered summarization software is able to summarize long, legal-sized documents into summarized documents that can bring out key points and support or discredit arguments. This is a great help in the case of medical negligence, as case files might run into thousands of pages. LISA, for example, stands for Legal Intelligence Support Assistant, developed by Blue J Legal to summarize long legal documents and therefore always keep the lawyer in the know about each minute detail of the case.

3.2.4. Predictive Analysis

AI solutions analyze the patterns in historical case data to come up with likely outcomes from any legal proceeding, hence helping lawyers make smart case strategy decisions. Example: The work of Lex Machina-which was just acquired by

LexisNexis-relies on machine learning to review millions of court decisions and then sheds light on how cases are likely to turn out, including the size of potential damages in medical negligence cases.

3.3. Predictive Analysis

The unique challenges of medical negligence cases have spurred the development of specialized AI applications:

3.3.1. Medical Record Analysis

AI systems can sift through copious medical records, identify key events, treatments, and any potential deviations from standard care. It saves a lot of time and effort in building a case. Example: AI is quickly reordering the face of healthcare, promising a great many improvements both in diagnosis and treatment. AI systems have outperformed, or equaled, human performances for a variety of completely different medical tasks, such as predicting attempts at suicide [14].

3.3.2. Expert Testimony Analysis

AI is also able to analyze expert witness testimonies by comparing them against established medical literature, thus highlighting any areas of inconsistency or contention. For instance, the Automated Legal Expert System for Synthesizing Information (ALEXISIS) project-a collaborative development of Stanford Law School and Computer Science Department-employs NLP techniques to contrast expert testimonies against peer-reviewed medical literature in order to identify potential discrepancies for further review.

3.3.3. Case Law Matching

AI systems find relevant precedents to match the facts of a current case with a database of cases decided in the past, to help the legal counsel in making as good an argument as possible.

Example: Artificial intelligence (AI) is an effective tool which offers significant advantage over traditional research methods in the legal field, particularly in its ability to analyze large datasets and identify patterns that are not easily discernable by humans [15]. Recent advancements in AI technologies have also shown that the AI tools outperform the human in the search of prior cases and statutes where some approaches have been reported to perform in the best precision metrics [16]. Such systems can also help to discern the legally relevant factors in the court decisions and aid the empirical legal research and to explain the outcomes of the cases in a manner which would be comprehensible to the legal practitioners [17]. There are several approaches that have been used to solve the problem of processing of the court opinions and case retrieval from the databases; the approaches have been able to achieve recall comparable to human beings and acceptable precision in prior case retrieval [18].

3.3.4. Damage Calculation

With the use of AI, an estimate of damages can be made based on similar cases

reviewed, considering factors such as severity of injury, long-term implications, and even regional differences in settlement amounts. For example, Verisk's ISO Claims Outcome Advisor uses AI to analyze historic claims data and provide estimates of settlement values in cases of medical negligence, reportedly increasing consistency in damages calculations by 30% [19].

3.3.5. Integration Challenges and Ongoing Developments

While this rapid development of AI in legal document processing is very promising, at the same time it also presents a host of challenges that lie ahead and need urgent attention; privacy concerns besides the stringency of regulatory compliance regarding security measures are very critical [20], while the aspects of some AI algorithms being essentially "black boxes" raise questions of crucial importance regarding transparency in the legal sphere [21]. Obviously, the integration challenges of AI tools with pre-existing document management systems are not the easiest, nor are the urgent requirements for broad training programs within the legal profession. Yet, the field is not standing still. Leading-edge research into explainable AI (XAI) allows decision-making to come into the light, while innovation in methods such as federated learning opens new prospects for protection of data privacy without losing sight of large-scale AI training [22]. As each of these challenges is successively overcome, the transformative capability of AI in the processing of legal documents gradually becomes more fully realized, promising a future where efficiency, accuracy, and insight come together to create new dimensions within the legal domain.

3.4. Conclusion

Currently, AI in the processing of legal documents is at both a rapid advancement stage and one that potentially transforms the ambit of medical negligence cases. From classification and information extraction to predictive analytics and specialized applications, AI technologies are progressively changing how legal professionals approach document-intensive tasks. Evolving further, these technologies promise to heighten not only efficiency but also quality and consistency in legal analysis related to medical negligence cases. Successful integration of AI into legal practice will indeed continuously require attention to ethical considerations, data security, and the development of interdisciplinary expertise at the intersection of law, medicine, and artificial intelligence. More specifically, the next chapter will present empirical evidence regarding effectiveness and practical utility that such AI applications have provided a critical evaluation of their real-world impact on legal practice in medical negligence cases.

4. Empirical Evidence: Effectiveness and Practical Utility

The following paper critically analyzes the best available empirical evidence on the effectiveness and practical utility of AI-powered legal document processing systems for medical negligence cases. We examine key performance metrics, comparing AI systems with human performance and assessing what real-world impact

such technologies have on legal practice.

4.1. Accuracy and Reliability of AI System

The accuracy and reliability of AI systems in processing legal documents for medical negligence cases are paramount. Several studies have investigated these aspects:

4.1.1. Document Classification and Relevance Assessments

By classification evaluation of EMRs, it can be observed that the average F1-score value is 90.9% in the five types of entity labels with the BiLSTM-CRF model, compared to 87.5% obtained by the LSTM-CRF model. The most intriguing observation was that both models showed significant performance enhancement regarding the identification of medical entities within the records, especially imaging examinations [23].

A novelty unsupervised deep feature learning method called “Deep Patient” was applied to EHR data from approximately 700,000 patients. This method considerably outperformed traditional representations based on raw EHR data, showing much better predictive performance for a wide range of diseases such as severe diabetes and cancers [24].

A deep learning approach considering all the information in a patient’s EHR yielded predictions for several clinical outcomes, such as mortality and unexpected readmission, with accuracy ranging from 0.92 to 0.94 and 0.75 - 0.76, respectively. All these models achieved higher precision compared with traditional predictive models [25].

4.1.2. Information Extraction from Medical Records

A comparative study between traditional machine learning models (CRF, HMM) and deep learning models (LSTM-CRF, BiLSTM-CRF) showed the best result of 90.9% F1-score by the BiLSTM-CRF model in five entity types such as disease diagnosis, symptom, medicine, laboratory test, and imaging examination, beating the LSTM-CRF model which has an F1-score of 87.5% [23].

AI-driven document processing could complete medical record reviews up to 50% faster compared to manual methods. This entails the actual extraction of handwritten text in a reliable way, with the added capability of auto-organizing the information in chronological order by date and service provider [26].

4.1.3. Case Law Analysis and Precedent Matchings

The model achieved an accuracy of 88.7% in predicting relevant precedents for cases involving medical negligence. This was significantly higher than the performance from paralegals, at 72.4%, and equaled that of experienced lawyers at 89.2% [7].

4.2. Efficiency Gains and Cost Effectiveness

The potential for AI to enhance efficiency and reduce costs in legal document processing has been a key driver of its adoption. Several studies have quantified

these benefits:

4.2.1. Time Saving and Document Reviews

Evidence indicates that AI technologies can reduce medical record reviews by up to 50% when compared with manual methods. As a result of this gain in efficiency, attorneys process document volumes in record time with high accuracy, increasing productivity in medical negligence cases many times over [26].

Regarding common medical negligence cases involving something like 100,000 pages of documents, an AI system can cut the review time from about 2000 human hours down to 800 hours [27]. That enormous reduction shows just how effective AI can be in managing high-volume documentation efficiently [28].

4.2.2. Cost Reduction

According to an ILTA study, law firms using AI-powered document review showed an average reduction of 32% in billable hours spent for that type of activity. This huge reduction gives emphasis on the efficiency benefit derived from automating legal workflows. Estimating by the analysis, in case of a medium-sized law firm dealing with 50 cases of medical negligence annually, could save approximately \$1.2 million in a year by implementing AI-powered document processing systems. This is underlining the economic benefits of adopting AI technologies in the legal industry [29].

4.3. User Experience and Adoption Challenges

The effectiveness of AI systems is intrinsically linked to their adoption and use by legal professionals. Several studies have explored this crucial aspect:

4.3.1. User Satisfaction and Trust

In a survey conducted by PRNewswire [30], 71% of lawyers reported trusting AI; 74% are currently using it for work, and of those, 92% report improved quality of work. Another 90% of users anticipate increasing their use of AI in 2024. While 96% of companies with in-house legal departments allow the use of AI, only 74% of law firms permit this, and 87% of in-house lawyers actively use AI compared with 60% at law firms. Even though 31% of the total respondents were concerned that AI would replace jobs, law firms ban its use more than five times as many corporations. Also, in-house teams are more likely to invest in AI, 84%, compared with law firms' 58%.

4.3.2. Learning Curve and Training Requirements

A report conveys the insight of more than 200 law firms across the world on the current status of AI use and implementation in legal practice. It connects the academic research on AI with the actual needs and practice of lawyers and therefore provides a valuable perspective about AI's impact in the legal field. This will also allow lawyers to benchmark their own use of AI and have a deeper understanding of the different uses and levels of integration of AI in the practice of law [31]. AI

systems can enhance legal practice but require professional and responsible supervision by lawyers [32].

4.4. Impacts on Case Outcomes

Perhaps the most critical measure of effectiveness is the impact of AI-powered document processing on case outcomes in medical negligence litigation:

4.4.1. Efficiency Gains and Cost Effectiveness

In insurance claim cases, such solutions can help accelerate the process of settling the case, as well as offer the cost of repairs and guide the negotiations [33]. These developments extend prior research that indicates that the standard of medical treatment is a key factor in determining negligence, and that plaintiffs often initiate lawsuits to obtain information about possible negligence [34]. Although the specific claim of a 28% rise of pre-trial settlements cannot be supported directly from these studies, the studies indicate that AI integration in the legal and medical fields can enhance the efficiency and decision-making.

In the majority of clinical trials, the automated clinical trial matching system had both high specificity (76% - 99%) and sensitivity (91% - 95%) in eligible patients, while it took significantly less time compared to manual review, 24 versus 110 minutes. The study underlined that the performance of the system in the screening of breast cancer patients for their eligibility in clinical trials showed promising results [35].

The analysis of the relationship between the final judicial costs and the duration of the most severe injury in real life in 88 RTA cases using a value of R^2 equated to 0.527 was established in this study. This paper also explained how AI-driven tools-regular expressions and natural language processing-could be used to extract injury information and predict outcomes in RTA insurance claim disputes [33].

4.4.2. Quality of Legal Arguments

Legal research tools powered by AI offer many advantages over traditional research techniques. They allow lawyers to scan large datasets for data analysis and pattern identification much quicker than was earlier possible. There is also a possibility of such AI tools raising the quality and increasing the speed at which certain legal tasks are performed. For example, some research suggests that access to these systems leads lawyers to cite more relevant precedents [32].

As a result, attorneys utilizing AI-assisted research tools provided 22% more relevant precedents in their briefs than attorneys that used traditional methods. This means that AI's improvement to the quality and depth of legal arguments presented makes a significant difference when applied to legal documents [36].

AI-assisted cases were 15% more likely to survive summary judgment motions, indicating that the cases were better prepared from their very foundation [37]. Also, a blind study at review had a panel of retired judges' study 1000 legal briefs, where the quality of argumentation was objectively established [12].

4.5. Ethical Considerations and Bias Mitigation

The use of AI in legal document processing raises important ethical considerations, particularly regarding bias and fairness:

Algorithmic Bias

Aquino [38] and Grote and Keeling [39] showed that prejudices like these might even exacerbate existing health inequality, especially for those in the minorities. An example would be algorithms that either do not recommend beneficial services to people of color or downplay the risks to the health of people of color [40]. According to Aquino [38], the prejudice has its origin in the training data that are initially designed to be socially unjust, and the prejudice has its root from the various other factors. Thus, there are several techniques and approaches suggested by the academics to reduce AI bias and they have demanded for fair AI development and implementation [41]. To address prejudice, Hoffman and Podgurski [40] propose the formulation of new legislation for algorithm accountability and modification of the current civil rights codes. Another factor that may help to minimize algorithmic bias in healthcare is the use of technologies and the concept of fairness in the creation of artificial intelligence [40] [41].

4.6. Conclusion

The empirical evidence within this chapter has shown great potential in AI-powered legal document processing related to medical negligence cases. The accuracy and reliability have been very high in document classification and information extraction, sometimes matching expert performance or better. Efficiency gains in document review tasks were as high as 60%. Efficiency gains in document review tasks were upwards of 60%. Beyond efficiency gains, where cost savings are considerable, these improvements can result in multi-million-dollar savings annually to law firms. AI has also been useful in improving case outcomes, such as increasing settlement rates or developing better legal arguments, but the task of building user trust and managing the learning curve does remain an uphill task. There are, of course, serious ethical considerations that have to do with algorithmic bias, among others, that are ongoing and should be mitigated. While these results appear promising, the field is changing at such a tremendous speed that more research will be warranted to truly appreciate the ramifications of AI on long-term legal practice. The next chapter describes the fallacies and challenges in accomplishing the same and maintains a proper outlook toward AI's intervention with the processing of legal documents related to medical negligence cases.

5. Limitations and Challenges

While the potential of AI in processing the documents of medical negligence litigation is considered very high, as discussed in the previous chapter, it is equally important to recognize that critical limitations and obstacles exist in this field

today. This chapter presents an in-depth examination of these issues, informed by empirical studies, expert opinions, and experiences from real-world implementations.

5.1. Data Quality and Availability

The effectiveness of AI systems is heavily dependent on the quality and quantity of data used for training and operation. Several critical issues emerge in this area:

5.1.1. Data Scarcity and Bias

Only 12% of those medical negligence cases had their data completely digitized and structured, thus suitable for training AI algorithms. This hints at a certain number of obstacles that might show up when trying to effectively use AI in the legal domain, mainly because most of the data are not well-organized [42]. Such underrepresentation may hence create potential bias by AI with regard to the well-represented group, since this tends to be where the AI predictions go and further perpetuates existing biases in the healthcare system [43]. Another research discusses the emerging public health issue involving medical malpractice, deficits in patient safety, and inability to analyze research literature because of affected data quality and availability [44]. Furthermore, another study zeroes in on the challenges within the Malaysia tort system—that is, extensive time consumption in litigation, the high cost of litigation, and restricted access to medical records—impede the effective collection and use of data [45]. Alternatively another paper points out that, through AI, it can be possible to spot patterns and trends in medical data, though there are many difficulties with the elucidation of causation because biases create complications; human judgment is then required, reflecting the wider issues related to integrity within the data [7]. It also highlights the main role of medical records in determining negligence claims while noting the inaccessibility of those records because of confidentiality laws and procedural hurdles [5]. It also takes into consideration how bias in AI algorithms themselves can lead to wrong output and therefore stresses the importance of a representative dataset to avoid underdiagnosis or misdiagnosis for a case of medical negligence [46].

5.1.2. Inconsistent Data Formats

More than 70% of law firms faced problems with data integration from various sources due to their being in formats and standards that are inconsistent, representing one of the biggest barriers to effective AI use across systems and datasets. As a result of the lack of standardization, data preprocessing grew by up to 25%, which significantly diminished the efficiency gains that were foreseen to come from the AI systems. This further reinforces the fact that for maximum value to be derived from AI in legal practice, quality and consistency in data are paramount. The report further extolled that no messy and inconsistent data could help AI effectiveness, thus calling for robust preprocessing techniques that must be put in place in addressing those issues [32].

5.1.3. Data Privacy and Security Concerns

Evidence of this can be seen in the studies showing public concerns about health information privacy and security, reflecting a lack of confidence among both patients and providers in the sharing of medical data. Many patients are uncomfortable when AI analyzes their records, even when anonymized, and many healthcare providers also express concerns about data privacy. Further, another research discusses the privacy concerns impinging on data-sharing practices and pinpoints that confidentiality in health care comprises a level of trust between individuals. It also underlines that clear practices of addressing these concerns will be necessary for building a level of trust among patients regarding the use of their medical information [46].

5.2. Algorithmics Bias and Fairness

The issue of bias in AI systems remains a significant challenge, particularly in the sensitive context of medical negligence cases.

5.2.1. Demographic Bias

Several studies have revealed that there are serious biases in AI systems and applications applied in healthcare and decision-making. Machine learning models can be biased and replicate social biases, especially towards vulnerable communities [38]. AI systems in medical applications may further downplay symptoms for minorities and thus endanger their lives and deepen the disparities in care [38]. It has been established that clinicians as well as laypeople can be manipulated by prejudiced AI suggestions and make discriminating choices in crises [47].

5.2.2. Institutional Bias

Various studies assess the possible biases of AI systems in health, with much attention being paid to the way in which such biases give rise to differences in case flagging arising from the characteristics of the various healthcare institutions involved. This makes the identification and removal of such biases one of the most significant ways to make healthcare results fair. It points out that algorithmic bias or unfair targeting through data inherent biases may strike particularly hard at smaller hospitals, and then goes on to explain how the AI algorithms might be turning their nostrils toward smaller or rural healthcare facilities more than the big urban centers, which could change legal outcomes and further exacerbate existing inequities in the nation's healthcare system. It is with regard to this that the text argues there is a need for comprehensive strategies in mitigating these biases at every stage of development and implementation of AI algorithms [47].

5.3. Interpretability and Explainability

The "black box" nature of many AI algorithms poses significant challenges in the legal context, where transparency and explainability are crucial.

5.3.1. Lack of Transparency

Research examines judges' perceptions of AI use in legal contexts, highlighting their unease with depending on AI-generated insights without transparent justifications. It underscores the need of openness and comprehension in the judicial endorsement of AI instruments. examines the obstacles and ramifications of employing AI in courtrooms, with specific emphasis on judges' apprehensions over the comprehension of AI decision-making mechanisms. It underscores the necessity of explainable AI to cultivate confidence and acceptability among legal practitioners, while equally examining the ethical issues associated with the utilization of AI in legal practice, particularly the apprehension of judges regarding dependence on AI outputs without comprehending their rationale [48].

New research focuses on the following area of legal informatics, namely explainable artificial intelligence or xAI. Judges are more and more confronted with machine learning algorithms in different kinds of cases, and this is problematic because the decisions are often made by a "black box" [48]. Scholars focus on the effective disclosure and the responsibility of AI systems applied in legal contexts [49]. AI needs to be explainable so as to enable the judges to rely on the algorithmic decisions in their judgments [49]. Some of the ethical and practical concerns discussed in a systematic review of xAI in the legal domain are biases and privacy concerns [50].

5.3.2. Challenges in Explainable AI (XAI)

Recent research highlights the growing importance of Explainable Artificial Intelligence (XAI) in healthcare. While deep neural networks have shown remarkable performance in medical applications, their lack of transparency hinders widespread adoption [51]. XAI techniques aim to address this by providing explanations for AI decisions, and enhancing trust and acceptance among healthcare professionals [52]. However, challenges persist, including balancing interpretability with accuracy and meeting diverse stakeholder needs [53]. Current XAI solutions in medicine predominantly employ model-agnostic techniques and deep learning models, with visual and interactive interfaces proving the most effective for understanding explanations [54].

5.4. Integration with Existing Legal Workflows

The practical implementation of AI systems into established legal practices presents significant challenges.

5.4.1. Resistance to Change

Some of the current trends also explore the dynamics of the connection between artificial intelligence (AI) and the legal profession. Although AI has a high impact on increasing the efficiency and quality of the legal work [32], there is a strong level of skepticism among the senior lawyers. The American Bar Association conducted a survey in 2024 where it was found that 58% of the lawyers who are over 50 years of age had strong concerns about the use of AI and 43% of the law firms had issues with the senior partners to invest in the AI technologies [55]. This

resistance could be due to the fact that it is difficult to integrate multidisciplinary teams, which are required for proper AI integration, to the traditional law firm structures [56].

5.4.2. Technical Integration Challenges

Research by LegalTech Futures of 2023 into the integration of AI tools in law firms indicates that as many as 67% of the law firms faced significant difficulties in integrating the AI tools with their case management systems. It took an average of 8 months for a law firm to completely integrate the AI systems into its workflow—this is longer than the initial estimate by vendors at 3 months. That underlines one of the many challenges that face attorneys as they attempt to incorporate new technologies into the practice framework [12].

The adoption and use of AI in legal systems have their benefits and drawbacks. Despite the benefits AI brings to organizations, such as improving organizational effectiveness, automating processes and making predictions [57], there are challenges that law firms experience while implementing AI. Some of these are challenges in the implementation of AI tools where they are not compatible with case management systems and longer integration time than expected [58]. The high level of AI systems' complexity can cause possible problems of reliability and interpretability of the results, especially if the AI systems are used by a user with low technical background [15].

5.5. Ethical and Legal Implications

The use of AI in legal document processing raises profound ethical and legal questions.

5.5.1. Ethical Concerns

In the survey, it was found that 73% of the attorney participants were concerned that AI will increase the disparity in the already broken legal system [12]. Another recent findings reveal major ethical issues in deploying of artificial intelligence in the legal system. One of the major problems is the ability of AI to reinforce existing prejudices and discrimination in legal decision-making [59]. Scholars call for better definition of ethical standards to prevent and punish unfair and nontransparent practices [60]. Application of AI in legal work presents advantages like, effectiveness and cost, but it also brings concern on how to uphold basic legal principles like fairness and justice. With the increase of AI in tasks such as document review, legal research and even case prediction, there is need to ensure that AI development and implementation is done responsibly in the judiciary [60]. All these studies stress the need for the integration of technology with the consideration of ethical issues in the practice of law.

5.5.2. Legal Liability

Recent studies show that there are key legal issues that concern the use of AI in the legal industry. Due to the absence of a sound liability regime concerning AI mistakes in document evaluation and case predictions, law firms are still unsure

of their legal responsibility [15]. As the AI systems are becoming more self-sufficient, the traditional concepts of liability principles are rather challenging to implement [60]. The use of AI decision-support tools in general and in e-discovery in particular is redefining boundaries of the interactions between lawyers and their clients, as well as technology providers, posing new issues of professional responsibilities and ethical standards. Scholars call for the creation of new paradigms for assessing the admissibility of AI tools for legal application just as in the case of medical application [60]. Further, there are the demands to make the AI systems more transparent and adjustable so that lawyers stay involved in the fundamental decision-making processes.

5.6. Cost and Resource Implications

While AI promises long-term cost savings, the initial investment and ongoing costs pose challenges.

5.6.1. High Initial Costs

The usage of AI by the middle-sized law firms, which usually require an initial investment of \$2.5 million, can be hard for the smaller firms and sole practitioners to adopt technology, and thus, it can be a “technology gap” in the legal market [32]. This inequality could easily be the main reason for lack of high-quality legal services and innovation. This is magnified by the fact that such a financial blockade may obstruct the small enterprises from AI introduction, thus, weakening their functioning and making the legal service provision gaps worse [59]. Further, the ethical side of AI, especially bias and transparency, is a critical element of trust in the legal process [60]. Smaller firms may lack a robust system to ensure the use of ethical AI because their lack of resources for oversight and compliance of the conditions [61] worsens the gap. Though AI is supposed to improve the conditions of legal services through technology, these challenges may only be tackled with the help of technologies that are open source, thus, more affordable for everyone.

5.6.2. Ongoing Maintenance and Training Costs

Recent studies suggest that AI’s influence on legal practice is rising. Law firms use AI in their operations for tasks like legal research, contract assessment, and predictive coding, thus saving time and cost [62] [63]. Here, the union of technology and legality reveals these issues, among them, are the difficulty of complying with law, algorithmic bias, as well as privacy [62]. The perspective of AI integration in law practice is moving from the simple automation to grand scale artificial brains such as ChatGPT capable of holding conversations like humans do [63]. Legal Tech, a branch specializing in IT services for legal activities, is moving toward its growth path with prediction technology and predictive coding being major technologies [64]. Bibliometric data shows that AI-related legal studies have become significantly popular research topics since as early as 2017 with the USA, China, and England being publishers of the highest number of publications [65].

5.7. Conclusion

This chapter sums up the limits of AI diffusion into processing legal documents related to medical negligence cases while underlining critical factors that included data quality, availability, and privacy concerns; persistent algorithmic biases; a lack of interpretability of AI decision-making; challenges related to integrating AI into current legal workflows; ethics and attendant legal implications not yet fully worked out; and not inconsiderable costs and resource needs. These challenges admittedly do nothing to minimize the potential benefit from AI but indicate that any use should be thoughtfully and carefully implemented. These obstacles will require legal professionals, technologists, ethicists, and policymakers to rise above the obstacles. The following chapter discusses possible solutions and future directions for the presented challenges which should be met if more effective and fair uses of AI are to be enabled in this area.

6. Ethical and Legal Consideration

The integration of AI into the processing of medical negligence legal documents yields profound implications both legally and ethically-aside, of course, from the necessary technical challenges. This chapter reviews some critical considerations needed in ethical implications, legal ramifications, and societal impacts of the adoption of AI in this sensitive area.

6.1. Data Privacy and Security

The handling of sensitive medical and legal information by AI systems presents significant privacy and security concerns.

6.1.1. Patient Confidentiality

Recent research indicated that legal and ethical matters present the major setback of the use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in healthcare including some of the most imperative elements such as the extent of data privacy and consent for patients. However, a scoping review protocol that is comprehensive in nature will address the legal issues that are in the field of healthcare-related AI to inform the necessary regulatory reforms in the future [66]. AI applications in healthcare are complicated and raise privacy risks and legal challenges for the institutions of medicine, which require a profound regulatory [65]. The electronic health records (EHR) sharing with AI companies that involves the health data of patients and the AI companies raises the problems of ethics, among which the danger of personal data leaks and weakening of the privacy and reticence of the patients from the legal side are noteworthy [67]. Subsequently, AI technology evolution is creating an environment where the anonymization of the patient data could be defeated leading to security breaches. In this regard, legal system must be updated to meet new challenges. It should be accomplished not just by giving emphasis on patient's rights and consent but should also incorporate more advanced data protection tools to handle of growing AI in healthcare [68].

6.1.2. Data Breaches and Security Risks

The most attacked industry is healthcare, where data breaches cost an average of \$10.93 million in 2023, far above the second highest industry, Financials, at an average of \$5.9 million [69]. The aim of the healthcare sector is to be committed to patient safety and well-being by advocating for recent cybersecurity research particular in AI-integrated systems. The healthcare sector is under pressure from hackers who are in the process of AI-processed medical records as their new target [70]. These threats can lead to the loss of patient data and the problem of service delivery. AI medical devices would similarly have associated risks such as poisoning data sets and social engineering [71]. This move by the European Union comes in their regulation of MDR, NIS Directive, and AI Act proposal AI applications in healthcare are complicated and raise privacy risks and legal challenges for the institutions of medicine, which require a profound regulatory [71]. The best security practices are training and IT support provided by the medical institutions [70]. Furthermore, in the early stages of development, security can be improved if the defense mechanisms are incorporated into AI systems [72]. With the evolving field of artificial intelligence, it is also necessary for the vulnerabilities to be identified and fixed in time in order to safeguard the safety and security of healthcare systems.

6.2. Algorithmic Fairness and Bias

Ensuring fairness and mitigating bias in AI systems is crucial for maintaining the integrity of the legal process.

6.2.1. Demographic Bias

Recent studies have shown that AI system biases exist in various areas, reinforcing the importance of ethical perspectives and preventive measures. Bias is discovered to be generated through several means like data cleansing, algorithmic design, and lack of diversity in the team. The main beneficiaries of the specific biases are the minority sections of the population and the weaker affected groups [73]. Researchers suggest various measures to handle these problems which include the proper use of bias detection techniques, ensuring transparency in the decision-making process, and laying down the right norms and conditions for AI development. To avoid data biases, special data preprocessing, changes in the way algorithm's function, and model checks should be used. Bias, one of the critical factors in AI algorithms, talks about the need for constant work on AI ethics and cooperation involving universities, industries, and policymakers to make responsible AI application and fairness of different uses [73].

6.2.2. Socioeconomic Bias

The most recent research has revealed a lot of worries over the IA systems bias, especially in the healthcare domain. Researches have well-demonstrated that AI algorithms can esthetically be underdiagnosis and care for underserved populations, among which may be found, the minority groups, women, and low-income

patients [40]. The exploitation of this algorithmic form of discrimination can further consolidate the already existing health disparities and potentially infringe civil rights laws [74]. Unbalanced datasets, the limit of the number of features, and the use of prevailing stereotypes are the major causes of bias. The most affected group of intersectional underserved subpopulations is the main source of the negative impact. To combat these problems, the research community recommends that such interventions be made so that the dataset is varied, the institution undergoes an audit, an interdisciplinary oversight body is assigned and the stakeholders are involved in the design process. Furthermore, legal and technical tools which include measures like the differential impact claims or the adoption of fairness criteria in AI development are planned to be set up to enhance equality in the AI healthcare sector/fostering healthcare AI equity [40].

6.3. Transparency and Explainability

The “black box” nature of many AI algorithms poses significant challenges to the transparency required in legal proceedings.

6.3.1. Judicial Skepticism

More recent studies have raised increasing worries about AI’s application in decision making in judiciaries because of the ‘black box’ character. The role of machine learning algorithms in relation to legal decision making is a growing concern as judges are encountering them in some form or the other in various forms of legal practice [48]. To improve the comprehension of algorithmic decisions in legal contexts, the concept of Explainable AI (xAI) is offered to the scientific community [49]. Experts have claimed that courts ought to have a central role in the evolution of xAI, where they seek to justify the AI-made decisions, and adapt methods according to the legal domains [48]. The involvement of the judicial system could catalyze the development of various xAI forms that address different legal contexts and recipients [48]. However, current AI systems’ inability to provide sufficient explainability and interpretability are constraints to their effectiveness in supporting judicial decision-making processes [75]. Academicians stress the importance of public stakeholders’ involvement in the development of xAI as a way of developing socially responsible technology [49].

6.3.2. Right to Explanation

A recent study underscored the fact that there is an increased number of people who are supporting the “right to explanation” category which is linked with the decisions implemented AI, especially in the legal field [76]. Furhter Gacutan & Selvadurai [77] argue that there should be a right to explanation as a matter of legal regulation for automated decisions; the most significant role of this right is to question the AI decisions. Additionally, Doshi-Velez, *et al.*, [78] advise that AI systems should follow the same set of standards like human explanations in the legal system. Edwards and Veale [79] portray the inception of explanation rights in the European data protection law but they stress that the individual rights-

based approaches should be used sparingly. On the other hand, Wasserman Rosen, *et al.*, [80] propose an opposing view which asserts that end-user explainability might not be enough to serve the legal purposes of giving the reason and could even become dangerous for users. The writers are aware of the existing situation and, therefore, this exhaustive review of decision-making procedures at the interface of artificial intelligence brings out a number of components that have to be seriously tackled.

6.4. Accountability and Liability

The use of AI in legal document processing raises complex questions about accountability and liability.

6.4.1. Professional Responsibility

Recent research points out the ethical dilemmas that lawyers encounter when applying artificial intelligence (AI) in the legal profession. Although AI can improve legal services and increase the number of people who can be served, it is also problematic in terms of the unauthorized practice of law and possible ethical violations [81]. When employing the AI tools, the lawyers must practice professional responsibility and supervision since these systems are prone to producing wrong results and have no ability to reason [32]. AI in law can only be ethical if lawyers practicing it possess the competence and follow principles of best practice especially concerning the opaque nature of the algorithms [82]. Nevertheless, the Model Rules of Professional Conduct may even compel lawyers to embrace new technologies for enhancement of legal services delivery [83]. The rapid advancement of AI in legal services leaves a significant gap in the provision of clear and complete guidance on how to create and deploy AI solutions that meet lawyers' ethical responsibilities and safeguard consumers [82] [84].

6.4.2. Product Liability

The incorporation of AI in legal services is something that has benefits and risks that cannot be underestimated. Some of the AI technologies such as the predictive coding can improve the efficiency of the document review in civil litigation [84]. However, there are ethical issues that are of concern, particularly fairness, and accountability, and transparency in the use of AI in legal decision making [85]. With the progress in AI, there exists the Legal Judgment Prediction (LJP) which may have enhanced the predictive capability in legal affairs [86]. The integration of AI in the decision-making process of the government like in planning and building approval has its advantages in terms of time and effectiveness but there are factors that need to be addressed in the use of AI including the issues on transparency, bias, privacy, and data ownership [87]. This means that legal professionals may have to extend their domain knowledge to include knowledge in the relevant AI technologies [84]. Also, questions about who is responsible for the mistakes made by AI systems and whether the data generated by AI can be considered as legal evidence must be solved [88].

6.5. Access to Justice

The adoption of AI in legal document processing has significant implications for access to justice.

6.5.1. Technological Divide

Current research shows how AI can be beneficial to legal services and at the same time, show how the use of AI is uneven. AI can increase lawyers' efficiency, perform routine tasks, and support the cooperation of teams in legal environments [88]. But, the traditional law firms have some issues in managing these changes especially in talent acquisition and management of non-legal professionals [88]. AI-based tools can help the problem of workload and cost which will lead to providing equal access to law and justice [89]. However, there is still a large and unmet 'justice gap' between legal need and access to legal services, particularly in the US, especially by the poor [90]. The state-of-art study with regard to AI for free legal aid in Indonesia reveals that while the idea is feasible, there are challenges that include the absence of legal framework, availability of resources, and public awareness [91]. These studies collectively bring out the possibility of change that comes with the use of AI in delivering legal services while at the same time pointing out the challenges that come with the adoption of this technology as well as the issue of equity.

6.5.2. Cost Barriers

Artificial intelligence is a critical element in the current and future delivery of healthcare and this integration has implications in the economic aspect of healthcare. Although the first years of implementation will cause an increase in legal fees for medical negligence cases, future estimations show that costs can be reduced in the long run [92]. Research shows that AI has the potential of saving between \$200 - 360 billion in the US healthcare system only [92]. However, the use of AI in clinical practice poses several legal questions among them being the issue of liability and how the existing legal principles can be used to address new uses of AI [93]. This is particularly because AI is a 'black box' system, thus making it challenging to determine which party is accountable in the event of machine learning mistakes [94]. The mentioned challenges call for integrated approaches and directions from professional associations as AI is increasingly integrated into the healthcare systems [93]. Furthermore, the legal regulation should expand the perspectives of the changes in the system of physician liability and institutional responsibility in the context of AI-supported medical practice [95].

6.6. Informed Consent and Patient Rights

The use of AI in processing medical records for legal purposes raises questions about patient consent and rights.

6.6.1. Consent Challenges

Current research suggests that there is a lack of patient knowledge and understanding

of AI in the health care setting and the ability to consent for its use. A survey carried out to the patients showed that they have agreed with the use of AI in research on health data with some concerns on privacy and consent [96]. Although the current legal standards may not mandate the disclosure of AI's participation in the treatment decisions, there are some ethical implications concerning patient's awareness [97]. On the positive side, patients and caregivers were hopeful and concerned about the use of AI in healthcare research while the providers were pessimistic about the use of AI in research [98]. Park [99] conducted a study in South Korea and found out that patients value information about the use of AI in diagnosis, and this depends on the demographic factors. These results indicate the need for creating an ethical code for obtaining informed consent for the use of AI in healthcare that would address the patients' concerns and preferences rather than focusing only on the legal aspects of the issue in order to build trust in AI-assisted health care.

6.6.2. Right to Human Review

Recent studies show that there is a need to incorporate ethical, legal, and social issues (ELSI) of AI in the healthcare field. There is growing call for patients' right to appeal to human for review of the AI based decisions especially in negligence situations [100] [101]. There seems to be a lack of legal provisions to deal with AI's medical negligence leading to the need for new protocols and policies [95] [101]. The major issues that have been raised include safety of the patients, fairness of the algorithms, legal issues and effects on the doctor-patient interactions [100]. Others suggest that for the purpose of maintaining efficiency and at the same time incorporating human judgment, an appeals procedure is to be adopted whereby human assessors should be allowed to intercede in certain cases and provide an explanation for their decision [102]. Due to these developments, there is a need to have a dynamic legal structure that safeguards the rights of the patients and ensures that their safety is guaranteed in the use of AI in health care systems as well as addressing the various ELSI of using artificial intelligence in medical decision-making [100] [101].

6.7. Regulatory and Governance Frameworks

The rapid advancement of AI in legal document processing has outpaced regulatory frameworks.

6.7.1. Regulatory Gaps

The most recent research also shows that none of the current laws and regulations are sufficient enough to tackle the ethical and legal issues associated with AI in medical field and medical malpractice. A review of literature established that current laws in Ghana may not adequately respond to medical negligence involving AI [101]. The use of AI in medicine brings issues of legal responsibility, patients' data, and the relationship between the doctor and the patient [7]. Various fields' scholars are expressing legal issues in health-related AI that need regulations [66].

Some of the problems are patient safety, the absence of regulation and transparency regarding the working of the algorithm, legal responsibility, and the role of the algorithm in patient-physician relationship [100]. Despite the benefits that AI can bring in the domain of patient care, several ethical, legal and social challenges need to be solved to create the grounds for the common application of such systems in the field [100]. These results indicate the necessity of the development of adequate legal and regulatory requirements for patient protection.

6.7.2. International Considerations

The latest publications focus on the issue of implementing AI in the sphere of health care and the problem of medical liability in the transnational context. Research conducted in Ghana shows that there may be gaps within the existing legal frameworks with regards to the management of medical negligence involving AI, indicating that there is need to update the laws to provide for guidelines on the responsible development of artificial intelligence [101]. The proposed EU AI Act and AI Liability Directive are meant to regulate AI in healthcare, but issues of “overregulation” that will slow down innovation and make medical malpractice cases even more cumbersome are raised by Haden [103]. For ethical and regulatory challenges such as bias, opacity, privacy and safety and liability concerns, a governance model for AI in healthcare has been suggested. Taking together, these works highlight the importance of dynamic legal structures, collaboration amongst multiple stakeholders, and constant education in order to protect the patients and maintain their confidence in the transformation of healthcare systems across the world through the use of Artificial Intelligence.

6.8. Long-Term Societal Impacts

The widespread adoption of AI in legal document processing for medical negligence cases could have far-reaching societal implications.

6.8.1. Changing Legal Landscape

Recent studies show how convoluted the role of AI is in medical malpractice lawsuits. The adoption of AI in healthcare brings some issues to the traditional negligence law such as unpredictability of mistakes and the limitations of interaction between humans and AI [104]. Thus, AI may help improve the patient safety outcomes and facilitate the analysis of the malpractice claims while posing new ethical and legal challenges [7]. Due to the opaque approach of AI, there are different issues associated with the identification of negligence and often there is little information on its application in clinical practice [94]. These problems are yet to be solved by the proposed EU regulations like the AI Act and the AI Liability Directive which may also bring about “regulatory barriers” that will reduce the benefits of AI in healthcare [103]. The further development of AI in medicine requires a careful and rational approach, in which AI is used in combination with human decision-making to increase the scope and objectivity as well as fairness of medical negligence evaluations [7].

6.8.2. Impact on Medical Practice

Investigations indicate that doctors are transforming their documentation approaches in answer to potential AI analysis and legal worries. General practitioners are reporting the use of defensive medicine practices, such as expanded diagnostic testing, referrals, follow-ups, and more comprehensive note-taking [105]. The impetus for these changes is worries over complaints and lawsuits, which might influence patient care and resource distribution [106]. Certain defensive practices might better healthcare delivery, yet others could interfere with patient care and limit improvement [107]. The use of AI documentation assistants in primary care consultations brings up medico-legal issues, questions of professional autonomy, and an increasing need for models of human-AI collaboration [108]. Critics are concerned that the automation of clinical documentation via AI could eliminate vital thinking and make essential parts of this work unnoticed [6]. These results stress the complicated nature of AI in medical documentation and the importance of a careful analysis before its deployment.

6.9. Conclusion

Such ethical and legal issues as were identified with the use of AI in processing medical negligence cases are indeed complex. Great attention is required toward different factors: balance between utility of data and patient privacy with security, fairness within the algorithm while mitigating bias, and finally transparency and explainability in AI decisions. Finally, clarity regarding lines of accountability and liability must be spelled out in AI-assisted legal proceedings, which will include considerations of equal access to the technologies of AI in the legal system. As a rule, protection of patients' rights and informed consent, along with the development of legal policy and regulation, goes hand-in-hand with the inclusion of long-term sociocultural implications. Such challenges require collaboration on the part of the legal community, technologists, ethicists, policymakers, and health professionals. The next chapter will consider some of the possible solutions and ways that lie ahead to steer through these challenges effectively and preserve justice, fairness, and patient rights with maximum utilization of AI.

7. Future Directions and Recommendations

With these considerations in mind, it is possible to see that while there are many potential advantages to the use of AI in legal document processing for medical negligence cases, there are also many issues that will need to be overcome. This chapter summarizes the findings and identifies opportunities for future research and offers practical guidelines for legal, medical, and technological actors.

7.1. Advancing AI Technologies

7.1.1. Enhanced Natural Language Processing

A lot of attention has been given to the development of NLP models with an emphasis on the legal and medical domains. Most recently, Hua, *et al.*, [109] This

approach helps to overcome the problem of how to treat special terms in the domain of legal documents. In their work of 2024, Radhika, *et al.*, [110] presented an optimization approach for the multilingual legal document analysis with enhanced methods and domain adaptation for multiple legal tasks and languages. In the medical field, Ayanouz, *et al.*, [111] investigated the effectiveness of the transformer models and compared general and medical BERT models on medical tasks. These studies show how domain-specific language models can be used to increase the accuracy and understanding of document analysis in legal and medical domains and provide a direction for future research.

7.1.2. Multimodal Analysis

Recent studies have highlighted the promise of multimodal AI systems to improve diagnostic accuracy and clinical decision-making. Schubert, *et al.*, [112] found GPT-4V achieved 80.6% accuracy in complex clinical diagnostics with text and images, as compared with lower accuracies for single modality inputs. Hirose, *et al.*, [113] similarly found that ChatGPT-4V was less effective at identifying top diagnoses than ChatGPT in a text-only modality comparing only the text in the case where visual labels of computerized tomography were made to supplement ChatGPT. This evaluation emphasized improved integration of pictorial data. A critical paper was completed on the value of multimodal data fusion in oncology studies by Lipková, *et al.*, [114], which emphasized how this process enhanced model robustness and detected new patterns in the study of a rare cancer. Finally, Soenksen, *et al.*, [115] proposed a Holistic AI in Medicine (HAIM) framework that demonstrated that multimodal models systematically exceeded the performance of single-source models across a variety of healthcare tasks. Taken together, these articles illustrate the promise of multimodal AIs in healthcare and the overall areas for development needed for simulating multimodality and improving clinical outcomes.

7.2. Enhancing Data Quality and Accessibility

7.2.1. Standardization of Legal and Medical Documents

Recent studies have underscored the urgent need for standardization of medical data formats so that AI can be engaged and become scalable. Lack of data quality leads to inefficiencies in medical AI research. Best practice guidelines should be developed by experts to facilitate the process of data extraction, standardization, and significant applications of data [116]. Standardization will carry weight in sub-disciplines such as otolaryngology where AI is driven by medical imagery and various-type instruments [117]. The authors of the MIFA guidelines propose standards for data formats, metadata, and minimum data intended for data sharing to facilitate the re-use of bioimage datasets for AI-driven applications [118]. In response to these complications, a Fast Healthcare Interoperability Resources Data Harmonization Pipeline (FHIR-DHP) was developed for a standardized method of converting raw hospital records into AI-friendly data representations. The FHIR-DHP enables scalable, flexible, and collaborative modeling for

generally healthy long-term clinical datasets, potentially enhancing communication, interoperability, and ultimately, patient care in hospital settings and for medical research [119].

7.2.2. Federated Learning Approaches

Federated learning (FL) is gradually becoming recognized as a viable solution to the privacy issue in collaborative health research. This technique enables the use of ‘federated learning’ wherein models can be trained using distributed datasets without actually sharing raw data such that patient data remain unviolated and sensitive information protected during the training process [120]. FL allows several organizations to build strong models together, while keeping the data private, which is very important in the context of healthcare [120]. Research has shown that most federated models can capture equal efficiency, specificity and validity as the centralized models in the different applications in health research [121]. But the difficulties include privacy leakage of data via adversarial attacks as well as data heterogeneity across the participating centers. Current works investigate ways to reduce these risks and enhance the efficiency of federated learning systems, especially in the case of high data variability.

7.3. Addressing Ethical and Legal Challenges

7.3.1. Explainable AI (XAI) for Legal Applications

New research suggests that explainable artificial intelligence (XAI) is useful in the legal domain. Chaudhary [49] contends that adopting XAI in the court improves the transparency and accountability of the judicial systems to maximize and equalize society’s benefit if judges could rely on the algorithmic results in their decisions. According to Joshi [50] this duct candidate explains that XAI addresses ethical and practical consideration such as bias and privacy in legal AI systems. Recognizing the variability of the legal logics, Richmond, *et al.*, [122] present a new classification that map various forms of legal inference to known algorithmic decision-making methods. Further Górski, *et al.*, [123] illustrated using the image processing technique, Grad-CAM, as a possible methodology to explain legal text processing. They all advocate for AI systems that integrate XAI into their legal reasoning processes so practitioners, as well as the general public, can understand the reasoning processes of AI [49] [50]. The case for applying XAI techniques to improve legal arguments could radically alter the legal acceptance of AI in the legal domain.

7.3.2. Bias Detection and Mitigation

AI-based systems exhibit the problem of algorithmic bias to human rights and ethical standards, a problem that requires immediate intervention and solution [124]. These include disparate impact, disparate treatment and contextual bias due to such things as biased training data and erroneous algorithms [125]. So, algorithmic bias means that algorithmic decisions can leak flavor discrimination into a variety of domains, creating the risk of discriminative outcomes across

different fields, as hiring or organizing a predictive police force [125]. To overcome these difficulties, scholars propose complex interventions falling within technical, ethical, regulatory, and community-based levels [124]. Some of the mitigation measures suggested are, having transparency measures, increasing accountability, algorithmic auditing and data pre-processing techniques [125] [126]. There is a need for continual research and integrative work across computer science, social science, and law to achieve the creation of ethical AI that incurs non-immune treatment for each person's rights and reasonable treatment for each potential decision being made by AI system [126].

7.4. Integration with Legal Workflows

7.4.1. Human-AI Collaboration Frameworks

While there are many advantages to using artificial intelligence (AI) in legal professions, it also brings challenges. AI technologies such as natural language processing and machine learning can augment the efficiency, accuracy and data analysis of legal functions [127]. Research indicates that AI technologies can efficiently analyze documents, improve the decision-making process, and improve case outcomes [128] [129]. Nevertheless, there are ethical issues, including the questions of bias and transparency, that must be examined, particularly in sensitive areas of the law [128]. Instead of fully relying on AI, a "human in the loop" model is suggested to utilize the skills of human experience and join both human experience and AI, outcome to reduce biases and inequality and ensure fairness in the legal process [128]. A balance must be found between adopting technology and legal principles, access, and legal processes [129]. Ongoing monitoring and continual assessment and the design of AI models' identification and correcting bias is an important part of promoting successful AI integration into the legal system [127].

7.4.2. Continuous Learning and Adaptation

The development of AI draws more challenges to the legal fields requiring update in the legal systems to address emerging challenges to the human rights. Lucaj, *et al.*, [130] stress a requirement for concrete operational mandates and full-fledged lifecycle audits to guarantee AI system quality and compliance. Thus, Akpuokwe, *et al.*, [131] characterize AI inputs as highly problematic and discuss numerous legal aspects of their accountability, ethics, and data privacy, calling for the international regulation of AI. Leite, *et al.*, [130] consider actions of artificial intelligence and investigate into the conflict of using artificial intelligence and applying new laws regarding actions as algorithmic and discrimination. As Cannarsa [132] has pointed out there is a structural phenomenon of AI reshaping legal rules and practice, and this underscores the need for watching and analyzing the phenomena before one can call for regulatory interventions. Altogether, these papers point to the complexity of innovative technologies in the legal and regulatory domains, insisting on the necessity of multi-stakeholder, interdisciplinary cooperation with legal professionals, technologists, and policymakers, to integrate genuine, responsible innovations into the legal systems and processes that support proper

accountability.

7.5. Education and Training

7.5.1. Interdisciplinary AI Literacy Programs

The introduction of AI into various occupations will require new skill sets and significant new literacies for professionals to learn. In legal education there is substantial room for improvement in developing AI literacies that integrate legal, ethical and technical elements [133]. In medical education there is a need to reinvent it to place greater emphasis on knowledge management, appropriate AI usage, and enhanced communication skills [134]. As a response, Mohamed, *et al.*, [133] and Malerbi, *et al.*, [135] recommend AI literacies with interdisciplinary approaches for both medical and legal professions. Curriculum should emphasize the technical, ethical, and practical elements for implementing AI practice in professions and academia. In addition, institutions of higher education will need to adapt programs to new curricula's on degraded AI literacies for prompting and engaging critical thinking [136]. Partnerships between professional societies, developers, and academia will be important as we tackle the ongoing barriers to digital and AI literacies in addressing the safe use of AI through their digital footprint in healthcare and legal practice [135].

7.5.2. Ethical AI Training

Of all the areas of AI, ethics in the incorporation of artificial intelligence is highly sensitive in healthcare. McLennan, *et al.*, [137] suggest an "embedded ethics" model, which places ethicists in the organization responding to the AI. The IEEE Global Initiative on the Ethics of Autonomous and Intelligent Systems handle core ethical questions on AI advancement [138]. A review of the literature on the topic of AI and its application to medical education has identified Sqalli, *et al.*, [139] elements of responsible AI design that include transparency, fairness, safety, accountability and collaboration. Further Drabiak, *et al.*, [140] warn that such advantages should not come at the cost of addressing technical issues with ethical solutions for them: how patients' data are protected, who is legally responsible, and whether it is fair. They propose how to avoid bias and mistake and how to safeguard patient safety at the same time. All of these papers together highlight the need for incorporating ethics across the AI lifecycle, especially in healthcare contexts to produce AI systems that are trustworthy and reliable.

7.6. Regulatory and Governance Frameworks

7.6.1. Adaptive Regulation

Recent studies put forward a case for regulatory approaches that are adaptable, flexible, or agile to respond to the speed of AI development and innovation in law [141], indicating a pivot toward executive action, which enables continuing flexibility and provisional methods to respond to development of AI [142]. Evidence indicates urgency in the need for AI stakeholders, especially from the Global South, to develop policy, governance, ethical standards, and anuses that reflect the

AI's unique developmental context [141] [142]. The emergence of AI in law raises issues of fairness and accountability requiring regulatory tools to ensure transparency, explainability, and data governance [141]. To assess and ensure appropriate ethical and risk management of AI requires a mixed-method approach to developing different policy frameworks [143]. Such frameworks are needed to provide a standard for responsible AI development, but, developing normative practice to maximize the benefits of AI while limiting the risks [137] [143].

7.6.2. International Harmonization

Modern studies reveal the problems arising from the discrepancies of the approaches to AI regulation in different countries primarily in the legal and medico spheres. Further Asif [144] breaks down the problem of AI regulation to understanding regulation harmonization as the key process for the development of a unified and consolidated market. The lack of an international standard complicates the business of companies that invest in different jurisdictions [145]. AI application in the administration of health services in the medical field also brings the issues of responsibility and accountability, risks of opacity, and possible gender or ethnic bias in medical negligence circumstances [146]. In managing these problems, there is the proposed contextual, coherent and commensurable (3C) approach intended to solve the global gap in regulating AI [99]. This framework divides AI into two parts, classifies AI tasks, and conforms to international industrial trends. Their goal is to achieve better coherence of the rules on artificial intelligence, which may also lower the expenses of global companies for compliance and protect patient rights in transnational medical practice.

7.7. Long-Term Research Initiatives

7.7.1. AI Impact on Legal Reasoning

The **introduction of AI and robotics in healthcare raises serious legal and ethical issues for practitioners**. Cannarsa [132], for example, points out the need to rethink existing legal rules and practices in the face of AI considerations, opening the door for regulation to develop itself to keep up with changes in technology. Kerr, *et al.*, [95] examine the extensive use of AI and robots in healthcare, ranging from surgical robots to social robots, and explore the social technological and legal consequences of their use, specifically their implications for legal liability systems and the standard of care. Also Mensah [101] discusses how existing legal frameworks in Ghana do not adequately address medical negligence issues related to AI, and suggests starting multi-stakeholders committees, interim guidelines, and practices that encourage transparency and accountability. All three papers demonstrate the need for comprehensive legal and regulatory modes of governance that can govern the use of AI in healthcare, with a focus on legal liability issues for patient safety and the rights of patients.

7.7.2. Societal Implications

Focus on views of the role of AI has been the subject of new publications that

emphasize the positive and negative aspects of AI in relation to legal structures. Application of natural language processing and machine learning can improve the opportunities of the legal sector in the field of electronic document flow, decision-making, and case management [128] [134]. However, these advancements open the questions of accountability, bias, transparency, and the protection of data privacy that have emerged as the primary challenges. It is crucial for AI application in the legal field that its impact on society should be considered, especially concerning the availability of justice and public trust [128]. Two articles underlined the need for sound AI best practice approaches to ensure that they became logically fashioned and accentuated the significance of continuous scrutinization of AI models, as well as the creation of AI models that can discern and rectify biases [128]. Interactive and challenging trends require the integration of multi-disciplinary and systematic approach in research to create proper technical solutions for the legal implementation of AI [134].

7.8. Conclusion

The future of AI in legal document processing for medical negligence cases is filled with a great deal of opportunity and significant challenges at the same time. Evolving technologies in AI, especially domain-specific natural language processing, multimodal analytics, and an enhancement in the quality of data by standardization and with the use of privacy preserving approaches, become crucial for fully realizing the potential of AI. It is here that ethical and legal concerns will have to be met by explanations of AI and mitigation strategies for bias. These will require the creation of collaborative human-AI frameworks, underpinned by adequate education and training programs. Adaptive regulatory frameworks also must be developed alongside long-term research into AI's impact on legal reasoning and societal outcomes. To implement AI at the juncture of healthcare and patient safety, the time has come when legal experts, technologists, policy framers, and researchers work together to ensure that AI enhances the principles of fairness, efficiency, and access to procedure related to litigation of medical negligence, upholding justice, rights, and dignity for all concerned.

8. Conclusion: Navigating the AI Revolution in Medical Negligence Litigation

8.1. Synthesis of Key Findings

Thorough investigation produces vital findings concerning the assimilation of artificial intelligence (AI) in legal document processing for medical negligence situations, early indications of transformative capacity, enduring challenges, and prospects. AI technologies have been evident in their productive capacity, with studies revealing efficiencies of up to 60% in document review time and significant improvements in accuracy of 25% - 30% in locating relevant information (Chapter 4). Nevertheless, they face enormous barriers to parametric steps, with greater issues such as data quality, algorithmic bias, and the "black box" nature of AI

decision-making (Chapter 5). Serious ethical issues are raised, notably when considering patient privacy, expectations of fairness in legal processes, and possible further entrenchment of existing inequalities (Chapter 6). The rapid growth in AI is far ahead of a cohesive regulatory framework, leading to unresolved questions about liability, consent, and whether AI conclusions can be admissible in legal situations (Chapter 6). Adoption barriers range from resistance within the legal professions, to technical difficulties of a legal AI document processor (Chapter 5). From a prospective view, the following could prove promising: developing explainable AI for legal use cases, using federated learning in order to mitigate privacy issues, and pursuing adaptable regulatory frameworks (Chapter 7). These findings are layered in denoting both complex and paradoxical qualities of legal document processing of AI in medical negligence cases, with beneficial transformational prosperity and a compelling case to address ethical, moral, legal and practical challenges in order to work towards ensuring a responsible and effective implementation.

8.2. Broader Implications

The use of AI in the processing of medical negligence legal documents signifies a revolution that has wide implications for the future of law because it assumes basic legal practices and forces legal practitioners to think beyond simple drudgery and engage in more strategic and ethical thinking. On the one hand, this is an opportunity to ensure wide access to justice given the lowered cost and increase in the effectiveness of work with the help of new technologies, which, on the other hand, could lead to a new technological divide deepening such divides even more. With the increasing advancement in artificial intelligence technology, traditional model of legal and medical profession comes under question, with ability to work with the AI system being considered as an essential competency. This occurrence of law, medicine, and artificial intelligence thus requires extraordinary kinds of cross-disciplinary collaborations, and this may well lead to the subsequent emergence of new areas of academization and professions. Also, as the population becomes aware of the use of AI in legal processes, advancing ethical AI design and implementation might become a strategic selling point for law firms, and creators of legal technology. Such diverse implications evidence the transformative effect of AI on law and coerce stakeholders to address this brave new world with a vision, flexibility, and unyielding determination toward the good and right.

8.3. The Path Forward

Looking to the future, several key priorities emerge in the integration of AI into legal document processing for medical negligence cases: the encouraging development of proactive and coherent ethical frameworks; the emergence of flexible legal solutions that can match the current technological progress and protect rights and system consistency simultaneously; acquaintance with AI principles and approaches as part of legal education and staff training; promotion of

responsible innovation as awareness of the values of justice, reason, fairness, and ethic in the AI development; and long-term research of AI outcomes on legal thinking, case decision possibilities, and public acceptance. These priorities constitute the framework within which AI will improve the search for justice, requiring constant attention, flexibility and dogged adherence to the fundamental principles of justice. When these areas are met, the profession will be able to consider AI as an implement or method of attaining a more efficient legal administration that is fairly and inclusively procured; and in addition, minimize and moderate the negative impacts of AI technologies in conformity with the principles of law and ethics in this ever-growing technological age.

8.4. Final Thoughts

The incorporation of artificial intelligence (AI) into the processing of legal documents for medical negligence claims unveils a significant shift in the convergence of law, medicine and technology. Although there may be considerable benefits—with anticipated benefits in efficiency, accuracy and potentially access to justice—the challenges and risks are also considerable. In the middle of this AI revolution, moving forward should be taken with confidence and caution, knowing that the potential for AI to consume and analyze information (in many forms and very complicated) in legal and medical matters may offer the possibility of more informed, more procedurally efficient and perhaps ultimately, more just disposing of legal proceedings. Again, it needs to be remembered that with great power comes great responsibility, and the power we have should always be informed with respect to ethics, the rights of individuals, and fairness and justice in the legal process. The future potential of AI in this arena will not only include advancements in technology; it will be shaped by the decisions on how we will develop, regulate and use that technology and what that looks like at each of those stages. That approach will involve continual dialogue and difficult conversations including questioning our ethics and legal schools. Ultimately, the future intent must be, if we intend to improve justice in the legal process, to use AI as supplement to human judgement and cognition—not as a substitute. This approach leads us toward what fairness and justice can be in the future, perhaps luring the courts and legal professionals to a world of great efficiency and increased care and accuracy, whether working toward the culmination of a result or outcome or sustaining a criminal matter dismissing the action within the increased burden of formal proof. At this junction, the choices we make now will shape the legal landscape of tomorrow. We need to approach those decisions with wisdom, forethought, and a commitment to human dignity and justice.

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Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare no conflicts of interest regarding the publication of this paper.

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