

Health Care data security approach using Blockchain Technology

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ABSTRACT: In recent days Blockchain technology reduces the dependence on a centralized authority to verify information integrity and ownership, as well as arbitrate transactions and exchange of digital resources, while enabling secure and undisclosed transactions along with agreements directly between interacting nodes. It has key properties, such as immutability, decentralization and transparency that could address urgent health care issues, such as incomplete Peer-to-peer files, and difficult access to information on Patient health. An efficient and effective health care system requires interoperability, which allows software applications and technology platforms to communicate securely and seamlessly, exchange data, and use the exchanged data across health organizations and application vendors. Healthcare nowadays undergo many issues like fragmented data, delayed communications, and disparate workflow tools caused by the lack of interoperability. Blockchain offers the possibility of allowing access to complete and recognized longitudinal medical records with manipulations that are stored in fragmented systems in a secure and Pseudo-anonymous way. In this paper we carried out the literature study as well as system overview of blockchain technology along with fog computing environment which process the massive data in distributed environment. Our partial experimental analysis shows the gaps of current systems and predicts the future research plans.

I. INTRODUCTION

A blockchain system can be visualized as a practically trustable cryptographic database where censorious medical information could be recorded. The system is maintained by a computer network that is accessible to anyone running the software. The blockchain functions as an undefined system that still has privacy problem, as all operations are exposed to all, even though it is tamper-proof in the sense of data incorruptibility. Access authority of the patient's various health records through multiple health institutions and devices must be carefully drafted. Blockchain itself is not drafted as the extensive storage system. In the theory of health care, a decentralized storage solution would greatly complement the weakness of the blockchain in frame of reference. The blockchain network as a decentralized system is more flexible as there is no single point attack or information loss with respect to centralized systems. Fog computing that is known as edge network, and is pushing borderland of computing functions, information, and supply away from centralized cloud to the probable flow of the network edge. The Fog network system works to build discipline, composition, and functionality in the Internet grit rather than functioning primarily through network entrance. We can illuminate the cloud computing infrastructure as a highly visualized IT infrastructure that provides hierarchical networking facilities through periphery server nodes. These fog nodes manage various applications and services to store and process information close to end users. Sometimes, fog computing often uses the term "perimeter calculation". Fog and the fringes involve pushing the functioning and intellectual abilities to the closeness of where the information originates. In both structures, the information is sent by the same sources or physical resources. All these systems carry out a physical work in this world as electrical circuits, or detecting the operations around them. To achieve the security using decentralized we employ blockchain systems. This work we illustrate approach of blockchain applications in various environment data processing methods.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

According to Zhao, Huawei, et al. [1] efficient key management scheme for health blockchain. It is a consensus that blockchain has great potential application values in the field of healthcare. However, prevention of privacy cover must be

solved before the popularity of healthcare restrictions, because blockage over health blocks is involved in a large number of private health data. Here, according to the features of health blockchain, the authors use a body sensor network to design a lightweight backup and efficient recovery scheme for keys of health blockchain.

Amofa, Sandro, et al.[2]. A Blockchain-based Architecture Framework for Secure Sharing of Personal Health Data. A blockchain-supported architectural framework for secure control of personal data in a health information exchange by pairing user-generated acceptable use policies with smart contracts. The policy is made at the hospital's registered hospitals which determine permissible actions on their personal Health Information. These policies are stored in the system and consulted with the help of smart contracts to make sure when data can be shared or otherwise. Processing nodes, smart contracts and security monitors of participating health institutions cooperate to ensure patient data security is protected from unauthorized access and computations.

According to Wang, Shuai, et al.[3] The System Blockchain-Powered Parallel Healthcare Systems Based on the ACP Approach. The framework of parallel healthcare systems (PHSs) based on the artificial systems computational experiments parallel execution (ACP) approach. Emerging blocks technology with, by a composition Consortium blockchain patients, hospitals, healthcare bureaus, and comprehensive health care services for healthcare communities. Sharing, medical record review and supervision auditability.

According to Zheng, Xiaochen, et al. [4]. Blockchain-based Personal Health Data Sharing System Using Cloud Storage. The propose a conceptual design for sharing personal continuous dynamic health data using blockchain technology supplemented by cloud storage to share the health-related information in a secure and transparent manner. Personal Health Data Sharing System To enable, based on blockchain and cloud storage technology Users are sharing their personal health data easily and securely.

According to Xia, Qi, et al.[5] A system that addresses the issue of medical data sharing among medical big data custodians in a trust-less environment. MeDShare: Trust-less medical data sharing among cloud service providers via blockchain. System Blockchain-based and provides data emergence, auditing and control for shared medical data in the cloud Store in big data establishments. In MeDShare, data transitions and sharing from one entity to the other, along with all actions performed on the MeDShare system, are recorded in a tamper-proof manner. The action of the data series is constantly being checked From the technology mentioned in the paper and later Violations are addressed according to cancellation of access Data.

According to Neudecker, Till et al.[6] The System Timing analysis for inferring the topology of the bitcoin peer-to-peer network. A timing analysis method that targets flooding P2P networks and shows its theoretical and practical feasibility. A recognition in Real-world Bit coin Network proves the possibility of notification Cooperative network actively involved with important Accuracy and memories potentially enable attacks On the network. A timing analysis method for inferring a flooding network's topology using information obtained by observing the flooding process.

According to Paharia, Bhumika et al [7] Fog Computing as a Defensive Approach Against Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS): A Proposed Architecture. A security of cloud from DDoS attack with the help on additional layer in the architecture termed as FilterFog here. There is a device Proposed here to enhance the traditional architecture Cloud Computing can be seen as an attempt to secure it Protect the information stored in the cloud. A fog computing is used as a defensive approach from the day-to-day increasing security threats particularly DDoS attacks in cloud computing. Here an architecture has been proposed to obstruct the malicious traffic generated by the DDoS attack from user to the cloud by utilizing the benefits of fog computing.

According to Naidu, Vishal, et al.[8] A Fully Observable Supply Chain Management System Using Block Chain and IOT. The decentralization of this data across different levels ranging from raw material manufacturer to the retailer will lead to a more flexible and transparent system. This feature will turn on results in a system where the data flows faster than traditional Centralized Approach to Supply Chain Management. Using This will help reduce the error rate caused by this system Various stages of supply chain will improve Customer support with full capacity Supply Chain Reprint and Traversal to Provide Spot Face Supplies Inconsistencies at different levels of the tree.

System to Zhao, Huawei, et al [9]. Blockchain is great that's comprehensive Potential app prices for the health service sector, However the above blocks of health blockchain contains great The number of private health data and it needs to be solved Privacy Protection Problems Before Popularity Health blockchain. System Body Sensor Network, To Build Lightweight Backups and to Build Key Efficient Recovery Planning for Health Inhibitors. The development of electronic techniques, body sensor networks (BSNs) emerge to serve the health of the human.



According to Chen, Zhonglin, et al[10], a Security Authentication Scheme of 5G Ultra-Dense Network Based on Block Chain. A security authentication scheme of 5G UDN based on the block chaining technologies. An APG-PBFT algorithm based on the block chaining technology with Byzantine Fault Tolerance (PBFT) consensus algorithm is proposed. Mobile Security Authentication Scheme for UC access to UCE, which mainly addresses the problem of how to make reliable access points as APG.

Sr.No	Paper Name	Author Name	Proposed System	Gap
1	Efficient key management scheme for health blockchain	Zhao, Huawei, et al	Various consensus algorithm has used for key management	Much resource dependency for node creation
2	A Blockchain-based Architecture Framework for Secure Sharing of Personal Health Data	Amofa, Sandro, et al	Health care data sharing using blockchain approach	Much expensive than traditional approaches.
3	Blockchain-Powered Parallel Healthcare Systems Based on the ACP Approach	Wang, Shuai, et al.	Distributed health care data sharing approach in blockchain	Not used any pure consensus P2P verification algorithm which generate data inconsistency.
4	Blockchain-based Personal Health Data Sharing System Using Cloud Storage	Zheng, Xiaochen, et al.	Blockchain based mining approach for healthcare in cloud environment	High time complexity during data transmission in data stream.
5	MedShare: Trust-less medical data sharing among cloud service providers via blockchain.	Xia, Qi, et al.	Massive data sharing approach via blockchain using encryption algorithm	High network overhead.
6	Timing analysis for inferring the topology of the bitcoin peer-to-peer network	Neudecker, Till, Philipp Andelfinger, and Hannes Hartenstein.	P2P environment has proposed in bitcoin network	It can work only in GPU's environment.
7	Fog Computing as a Defensive Approach Against Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS): A Proposed Architecture	Paharia, Bhumika, and KritiBhushan.	Machine Learning base attack defensive scheme using fog computing	Strong hardware configuration required, much expensive
8	A Fully Observable Supply Chain Management System Using Block Chain and IOT.	Naidu, Vishal, et al.	Supply chain management using IoT and Blockchain in traditional transaction management system.	Traditional approach, system did not used pure blockchain base consensus in P2P environment
9	Lightweight Backup and Efficient Recovery Scheme for Health Blockchain Keys.	Zhao, Huawei, et al.	Auto data recovery from disk failure using secure blockchain approach.	Key management issues
10	A Security Authentication Scheme of 5G Ultra-Dense Network Based on Block Chain	Chen, Zhonglin, et al.	Authentication approach using consensus algorithm for various network authentication	Applicable in user access control only, not for MAC authentication

III.SYSTEM OVERVIEW

In the proposed research work to design and implement a system for health care data, where user can store all information in single blockchain without any Trusted Third Party (TTP) in fog computing environment. The system also carried out data integrity, confidentiality as well as eliminate the inconsistency for end user.

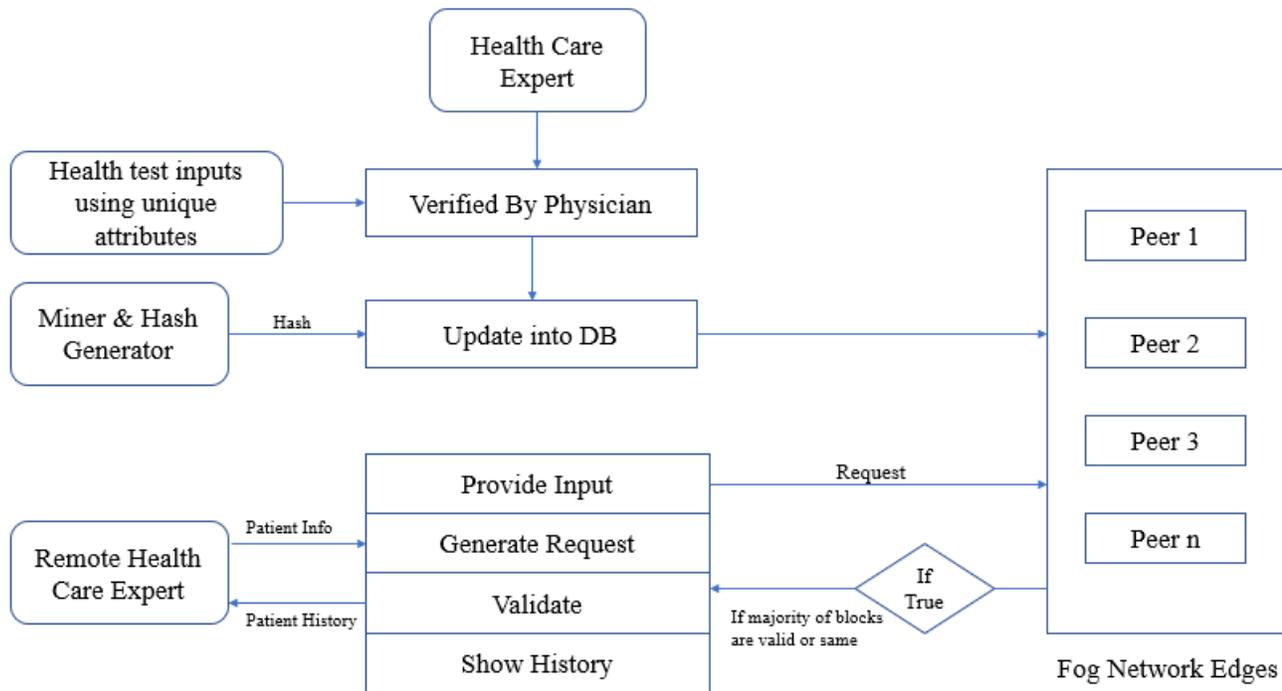


Figure 1 : System overview

System highlights the implementation of health care data storage using block chain. In the system the patient if changes the city and then refers to the doctor of the other city then through fog networks the new doctor can get the complete history of that patient and for maintaining the secure data we use the blockchain technology. In this data is processed in multiple servers so the transactions are processed in sequencing fog network. This illuminates the quality of service issue and time limits. This is a middleware system in which the processing environment in which the load will be balanced using threads. The request generated will be parallels saved on all nodes in a Blockchain manner. Hash generation algorithm and the Hash will be generated for the given string. Before executing any transaction, we use peer to peer verification to validate the data. If any chain is invalid then it will recover or update the current server blockchain. This will validate till the all nodes are verified and commit the query. Mining algorithm is used for checking the hash generated for the query till the valid hash is generated.

IV.CONCLUSION

From the additional technical side, abundant analysis is required to pinpoint the foremost sensible style method in making associate degree practical system exploitation the Blockchain technology whereas equalization important security and confidentiality considerations in attention. whether or not to make a redistributed application leverage associate degree existing Blockchain, extra analysis on secure and economical package apply for applying the Blockchain technology in attention additionally required to teach package engineers and domain consultants on the potential and also limitations of this new technology. Likewise, validation and testing approaches to measure the efficaciousness of Blockchain-based health care architectures compared to existing systems are vital (e.g., via performance metrics associated with time and value of computations or assessment metrics associated with its feasibility). In some cases, a replacement Blockchain network is also

additional appropriate than the present Blockchains; thus, associate degree other direction is also investigation extensions of an existing Blockchain or making a attention Blockchain that completely provides health-related services.. To implement the proposed system with various data nodes will the interesting in future work. The majority of research is focusing on revealing and improving limitations of Blockchain from privacy and security perspectives, but many of the proposed solutions lack concrete evaluation on their effectiveness. Many other Blockchain scalability related challenges including throughput and latency have been left unstudied.

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