Abstract

Fast access to health data enables better healthcare service provisioning, improves quality of life, and helps saving life by assisting timely treatment in medical emergencies. Anywhere-anytime-accessible electronic healthcare systems play a vital role in our daily life. Services supported by mobile devices, such as home care and remote monitoring, enable patients to retain their living style and cause minimal interruption to their daily activities. In addition, it significantly reduces the hospital occupancy, allowing patients with higher need of in-hospital treatment to be admitted. E-healthcare systems are increasingly popular, a large amount of personal data for medical purpose are involved, and people start to realize that they would completely lose control over their personal information once it enters the cyberspace. According to the government website, around 8 million patients’ health information was leaked in the past two years. There are good reasons for keeping medical data private and limiting the access. An employer may decide not to hire someone with certain diseases. An insurance company may refuse to provide life insurance knowing the disease history of a patient. Despite the paramount importance, privacy issues are not addressed adequately at the technical level.
and efforts to keep health data secure have often fallen short. This is because protecting privacy in the cyberspace is significantly more challenging. Thus, there is an urgent need for the development of viable protocols, architectures, and systems assuring privacy and security to safeguard sensitive and personal digital information.

References


26. Weigang Wang, “Team-and-Role-Based Organizational Context and Access Control for Cooperative Hypermedia Environments”

Index Terms

Computer Science
Distributed Systems

Keywords

Access control, auditability, eHealth, privacy, cloud computing.