Chapter 13 Blockchain in Healthcare Department: Blockchain in Healthcare Data Management

Daksh Srivastava VIT-AP University, India

Nandini Mahanag VIT-AP University, India

ABSTRACT

Blockchain technology is revolutionizing healthcare data management by introducing unprecedented levels of security, privacy, and interoperability. It provides a tamper-resistant, decentralized ledger for storing patient records and enables secure, transparent sharing of medical data among healthcare providers and patients. With blockchain, patients have more control over their data, ensuring their privacy while enhancing data accuracy. Moreover, healthcare institutions can streamline administrative processes and reduce fraud. This innovative approach promises to improve patient care, reduce costs, and reshape the healthcare industry's data management landscape. The Department of Health and Human Services keeps track of and posts the data breaches. The battle against the COVID-19 pandemic highlighted the importance of the blockchain technology.

DOI: 10.4018/979-8-3693-2268-0.ch013

Copyright © 2024, IGI Global. Copying or distributing in print or electronic forms without written permission of IGI Global is prohibited.

INTRODUCTION TO BLOCKCHAIN

The development of information and communication technology (ICT) has ushered in a new era where every neccesity can be fulfilled just by a single click. Every area of human life, including agriculture, smart cities, industrial automation, smart homes, healthcare, etc., depends on these new technologies and control systems. The most significant of these applications is healthcare, which is one of a person's basic needs. Electronic health records (EHRs) and control systems are the main components of Internet of Things (IoT) applications in healthcare. Control systems aid in supplying control techniques, and electronic health records (EHRs) play a big part in offering medical services that are quick, affordable, and easy to use.

Blockchain technology is one of the innovation that falls under information and communication technology (ICT) which is a broad term that encompasses technologies used for data manipulation, storage, retrieval, transmission, and exchange of information. It relies on networks of computers (nodes) to maintain and update the blockchain ledger, uses cryptographic techniques to secure data and transactions, and involves the storage and retrieval of information in a distributed manner.(Sharma, 2022)

Blockchain is a revolutionary technology that has transformed the way we think about data, transactions, and trust in the digital age. It was originally introduced as the underlying technology behind the digital cryptocurrency Bitcoin, but its applications have since expanded far beyond just cryptocurrencies. Imagine a digital ledger or record book that is duplicated and distributed across a network of computers, also known as nodes. Each new transaction or piece of data is grouped into a block. Once a block is filled with transactions, it is linked to the previous block in chronological order, forming a chain of blocks - hence the name "**blockchain**."

Blockchain is recasting the technology worldwide providing the stable data integrity and security. Countries such as Saudi Arabia is one such example, former correspondent to healthcare executives' perception and the internet connection, Saudi Arabia's pharmacuetical businesses are being prevented from using block-chain technology due to economic imbalance and lack of cooperation. blockchain technology in the pharmacuetical industries, Saudi Arabia were found as system robustness, increased data safety and decentralization, need for enhanced supply chain management and interoperability, and government laws and policies.(Kumar, 2020)

29 more pages are available in the full version of this document, which may be purchased using the "Add to Cart" button on the publisher's webpage: <u>www.igi-</u> <u>global.com/chapter/blockchain-in-healthcare-</u> <u>department/353228</u>

Related Content

Advancing Women in the Digital Economy: eLearning Opportunities for Meta-Competency Skilling

Patrice Braun (2009). *Risk Assessment and Management in Pervasive Computing: Operational, Legal, Ethical, and Financial Perspectives (pp. 298-310).* www.irma-international.org/chapter/advancing-women-digital-economy/28462

Key Establishment for Securing Pervasive Wireless Sensor Networks

Anusree Banerjee, Divya P., Jeevan E. L.and Jibi Abraham (2010). *Strategic Pervasive Computing Applications: Emerging Trends (pp. 86-98).* www.irma-international.org/chapter/key-establishment-securing-pervasive-wireless/41582

Managing Context Uncertainty in Smart Pervasive Environments

Nirmalya Royand Sajal K. Das (2010). *Designing Solutions-Based Ubiquitous and Pervasive Computing: New Issues and Trends (pp. 1-23).* www.irma-international.org/chapter/managing-context-uncertainty-smart-pervasive/42501

Intelligent Supply Chain Management with Automatic Identification Technology

Dong Li, Xiaojun Wang, Kinchung Liuand Dennis Kehoe (2010). *Ubiquitous and Pervasive Computing: Concepts, Methodologies, Tools, and Applications (pp. 1128-1249).*

www.irma-international.org/chapter/intelligent-supply-chain-management-automatic/37842

Design and Implementation of Bipolar Digital Signal Acquisition and Processing System based on FPGA and ACPL-224

Guangfu Lin, Zhenxing Yinand Guo Feng (2013). *Global Applications of Pervasive and Ubiquitous Computing (pp. 206-211).*

www.irma-international.org/chapter/design-implementation-bipolar-digital-signal/72944