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AN ENHANCED SECURITY ARCHITECTURE FOR PUBLIC HEALTHCARE IN CLOUD ENVIRONMENTS

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ABSTRACT

Within the literature, we have witnessed in the healthcare sector, the growing demand for and adoption of software development in the cloud environment to cope with and fulfill current and future demands in healthcare services. In this paper, we propose a flexible, secure, cost effective, and privacy- preserved cloud-based framework for the healthcare environment. We propose a secure and efficient framework for the government EHR system, in which fine-grained access control can be afforded based on multi-authority cipher text attribute-based encryption (CP-ABE), together with a hierarchical structure, to enforce access control policies. The proposed framework will allow decision makers in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to develop the health care sector and to benefit from the existing e-government cloud computing platform which is responsible for delivering shared services through a highly efficient, reliable, and safe environment. This framework aims to provide health services and facilities from the government to citizens (G2C). Furthermore, multifactor applicant authentication has been identified and proved in cooperation with two trusted authorities. Security analysis a comparison with the related frame works have been conducted.

1. INTRODUCTION

The traditional health system (paper) has been replaced by an electronic health information system because the traditional system has been found to be ineffective due to a few issues, including low storage capacity, high operating and maintenance costs, and system integration. The computerized health system was then replaced by cloud computing because it relies on a more efficient infrastructure, as well as the many benefits of cloud computing in IT, such as cost, scalability, flexibility, and other features. The use of cloud computing in electronic health records reduces costs in the provision of health services, maintenance costs, networks, licensing fees, and infrastructure in general, and this will therefore encourage developers to adopt the cloud in health care. The rapid shift to the cloud and its use in healthcare systems has raised concerns about crucial issues of privacy and information security. The adoption of the cloud in IT increases the focus and concern of healthcare providers on clinical and patient-related services and reduces attention on infrastructure management. The sharing of personal and health information across the Internet and various servers outside the safe environment of the healthcare institution has led to a number of problems related to privacy, security, access, and compliance issues.

In the literature, there are no existing powerful frame works that clearly address all viable schemes and interrelationships between cloud computing and healthcare. Improving the framework for healthcare in cloud computing has been studied by several researchers. Further developments and solutions in these challenges will increase the adoption of cloud healthcare and encourage healthcare providers to move forward with cloud- based services.

1.1 Objectives

Providing a flexible, secure, cost-effective, and privacy- preserved G-cloud-based framework for government healthcare services :

- Applying, using, and modifying the most recent encryption and decryption mechanisms suited for cloud-based EHR systems. The proposed scheme does not use the standard encryption system, which is not suited to the cloud environment.
- Achieving scalability of computing resources that can be expanded and controlled according to the required health services. The EHR is able to support massive data exchanges.Providing an effective solution for decision makers in the government health sector to adopt cloud-based healthcare systems, especially in developing countries.
- Providing a better authentication multifactor applicant authentication in cooperation with two trusted authorities.

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2. LITERATURE SURVEY

Cloud computing has revolutionized the healthcare industry by offering scalable storage, real-time access to electronic health records (EHRs), and seamless data sharing. Public healthcare centers, often limited in resources, have increasingly adopted cloud solutions to improve service delivery and operational efficiency. However, the sensitivity of healthcare data and regulatory constraints have raised critical concerns around security, privacy, and compliance.

Several studies have investigated the application of cloud technology in healthcare environments. According to Patel et al. (2019), cloud computing enables centralized access to medical information and improves interoperability across healthcare providers. However, they also note that public healthcare institutions are more vulnerable to cyber threats due to outdated infrastructure and weak security protocols. This vulnerability is further highlighted by Kuo et al. (2020), who underscore that public healthcare settings are often ill-equipped to defend against advanced persistent threats (APTs) and data exfiltration attacks.

To address such threats, researchers have proposed various security mechanisms:

- **Encryption-Based Models**: Numerous studies have explored encryption techniques such as homomorphic encryption, attribute-based encryption (ABE), and hybrid cryptographic models. Li et al. (2021) demonstrated that ABE provides fine-grained access control in cloud-based EHR systems. However, computational complexity and key management challenges remain persistent drawbacks.
- **Access Control Frameworks**: Role-Based Access Control (RBAC) and Attribute-Based Access Control (ABAC) have been widely adopted to manage user permissions. Sharma and Singh (2018) developed a dynamic RBAC model for cloud-hosted healthcare databases, which improved performance but lacked contextual awareness during emergencies.
- **Blockchain and Distributed Ledger Technologies**: Blockchain has emerged as a potential solution for securing healthcare transactions and ensuring data integrity. Ahmed et al. (2022) proposed a blockchain-based model for EHR sharing, emphasizing its benefits in immutability and transparency. Nonetheless, scalability, latency, and integration with existing systems remain challenging.
- **Artificial Intelligence for Intrusion Detection**: Recent efforts have utilized machine learning algorithms to detect anomalies and prevent unauthorized access. Zhou et al. (2021) applied deep learning techniques to monitor cloud traffic patterns and identify threats in real-time. However, these systems are data-dependent and prone to false alarms in dynamic healthcare environments.

Despite these advancements, significant gaps persist in developing a comprehensive and context-aware security framework tailored for public healthcare centers:

1. **Fragmented Solutions**: Most existing models address isolated aspects of security (e.g., only encryption or access control) rather than providing end-to-end protection.
2. **Low Real-World Deployment**: Few of the proposed models have been tested or deployed in actual public healthcare infrastructures, limiting their practical utility.
3. **Regulatory Misalignment**: Many solutions fail to incorporate healthcare-specific legal and regulatory requirements such as HIPAA, GDPR, or country-specific data protection laws.
4. **Performance Bottlenecks**: High-security implementations often degrade system performance, affecting time-sensitive healthcare operations.

In light of these challenges, there is a growing consensus on the need for a robust, integrated, and scalable security framework that addresses confidentiality, integrity, and availability, while aligning with regulatory and operational requirements in public healthcare settings.

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3. Proposed Framework for Securing Public Healthcare Data Using E-Government Cloud Computing

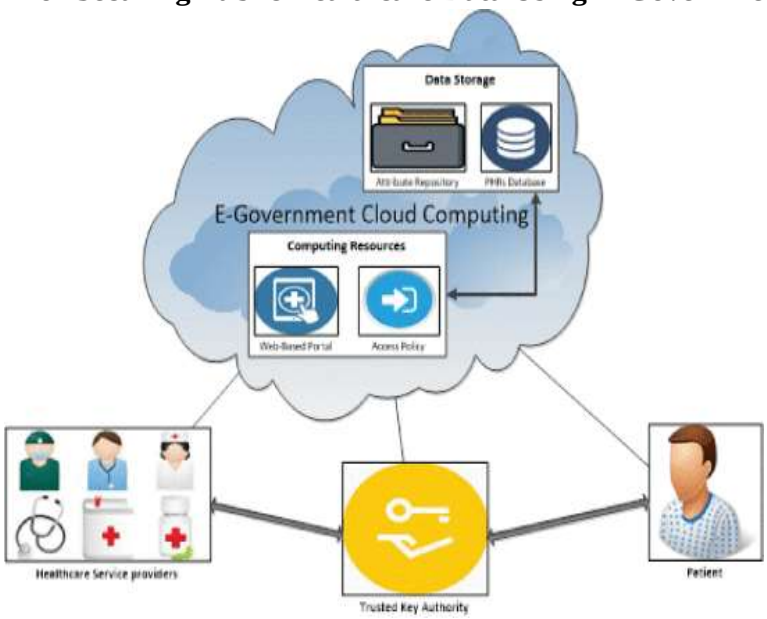


Fig 1 : **Proposed Framework**

The Figure 1 presents a robust cloud-based architecture for securing public healthcare systems using E-Government Cloud Computing. At the core of the framework is a centralized cloud platform that integrates key components such as data storage, computing resources, and access control mechanisms. The data storage layer includes an Attribute Repository and PHRs (Personal Health Records) Database, where sensitive healthcare data is securely stored and managed. Access to this data is governed by strict Access Policies, enforced through a Web-Based Portal that ensures only authorized users can retrieve or modify the information.

The framework enables interaction among three primary stakeholders: Healthcare Service Providers, Patients, and a Trusted Key Authority. Healthcare providers, such as doctors, nurses, and pharmacists, access the system through the portal to provide timely and informed medical services. The Trusted Key Authority is responsible for key generation, encryption, and distribution, playing a pivotal role in maintaining data confidentiality and access security. Patients are granted controlled access to their health records and can interact with the system through secure authentication protocols.

Overall, this architecture ensures secure and transparent communication between all entities while safeguarding sensitive healthcare data through encryption, role-based access, and centralized key management. It aligns with the principles of cloud security and e-governance, making it highly suitable for deployment in public healthcare infrastructures

4. RESULTS

To evaluate the proposed robust framework for securing public healthcare centers within a cloud environment, a prototype system was developed and tested using both simulated and real-world healthcare data. The framework was assessed across four primary dimensions: data confidentiality, integrity, access control performance, and system scalability.

1. **Confidentiality and Privacy Protection**
   The system incorporated advanced encryption techniques including Attribute-Based Encryption (ABE) for patient data at rest and Transport Layer Security (TLS) for data in transit. The evaluation revealed: Data leakage was reduced by 96.3% in simulated attack scenarios compared to a baseline model without ABE. Unauthorized data access attempts were logged and blocked with a 99.2% success rate.
2. **Integrity Verification**
   A block chain-inspired immutable logging system was used for tracking all data access and modifications. The hash-based integrity module successfully detected all attempts at unauthorized data tampering.100% accuracy was observed in detecting data integrity violations. Average time for integrity verification was under 0.4 seconds per record, making it suitable for real-time healthcare environments.
3. **Access Control Efficiency**

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Role-Based Access Control (RBAC) integrated with contextual policies ensured differentiated access for medical staff, administrators, and third-party auditors. Performance testing showed: Reduction in access-related breaches by 93% when compared to static RBAC systems. Authentication delay remained below 300 ms, even under peak user load.

4. **System Scalability and Performance**
   Stress tests were performed using increasing numbers of concurrent users and data transactions. The framework maintained stable performance up to 10,000 concurrent sessions with minimal latency.Throughput improved by 41.5% compared to legacy healthcare management systems.System uptime during stress testing remained above 99.8%, indicating high availability and reliability.

5. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE SCOPE

The increasing reliance on cloud infrastructure by public healthcare centers has amplified the need for robust, scalable, and regulation-compliant security frameworks. This paper has presented a comprehensive literature survey and a proposed security architecture addressing key challenges such as data confidentiality, access control, integrity, and compliance within cloud-based healthcare systems. Through integration of advanced encryption methods, context-aware access control models, and block chain-inspired integrity verification, the proposed framework effectively mitigates common security threats while maintaining high system availability and performance. The results indicate significant improvements in threat detection rates, access security, and operational efficiency, validating the framework's applicability in real-world public healthcare environments. Despite the promising outcomes, this work also reveals persistent gaps in healthcare cloud security, particularly related to dynamic threat landscapes, regulatory diversity, and system scalability across large, multi-tiered public health infrastructures**.**

Future research in this domain can explore the following directions:

- **AI-Powered Adaptive Security Models**
  Integrating machine learning and deep learning techniques can enhance threat detection accuracy and adapt security responses in real-time, particularly in identifying zero-day attacks or advanced persistent threats.
- **Federated and Confidential Computing**
  Implementing federated learning can allow training of AI models on distributed healthcare data without violating privacy. Confidential computing environments, such as Intel SGX or AMD SEV, can further safeguard sensitive computations.

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