1. Introduction

The web3 solution, <u>BlockMed</u>, is designed to model the prescription and dispensing circuit of medications. It implements the W3C's Self-Sovereign Identity (SSI) paradigm, using Decentralized Identifiers (DID) and Verifiable Credentials (VC) to ensure the authenticity, privacy, and security of interactions among system actors: Patients, Doctors, Pharmacies, and Health Insurance Providers (HIP).

2. System Architecture

2.1. Frontend

- Layout: Figma
- Framework: Web application based on React using https://ionicframework.com/.
- Additional Libraries: Cryptographic generators, QuarkID/KMS, QRScanner, Sound.

2.2. Backend

- **Development:** Implementation of the W3C SSI, DID and VC standards.
- Language: Typescript.
- **Database:** MongoDB for non-transactional data storage and off-chain storage.
- API: API-Zksync for publishing DIDs and credentials.
- Verifiable Credentials (Prescriptions): JWT (JSON Web Tokens).

2.3. Blockchain and SSI

- Network: Zksync.
- Smart Contracts: "RecetasW3" for managing medical prescription transactions (creation and dispensing) and "SimpleSidetreeAnchor" for managing identity creation (DIDs). Both contracts are written in Solidity.
- DID Method: Declaration of the "recetasbc" method and its behavior in the context of the SSI protocol DID representation scheme. Example: did:recetasbc:EiAIIUBzGj0fH7ZImdvDsCqu4tj6lwfxTSr gdkXGe-fZw where:
 - "did" is the scheme,
 - "recetasbc" is the method,
 - "EiAIIUBzGj0fH7ZImdvDsCqu4tj6lwfxTSr_gdkXGe-fZw" is the specific method identifier.

• Verifiable Credentials (Prescriptions):

- Prescription schema (issued by the doctor),
- Dispensation schema (medication dispensing by the pharmacy),
- Reception schema (confirmation of reception by the patient).

All these schemes are nested through a unique prescription identifier uniquely associated with the prescription and all subsequent states.

2.4. Web3 Integration

- Decentralized Web Node (DWN): Allows peer-to-peer information exchange according to the W3C SSI protocol.
- **IPFS**: Decentralized system for DID Documents associated with each generated DID.
- **Digital Wallets:** Two accounts are used, one for creating DIDs and another for recording prescription transactions.
- SmartContracts: RecetasW3 y SimpleSidetreeAnchor

3. Main Functionalities

3.1. Identity Management

- DID Creation: Each system actor (Patient, Doctor, Pharmacy, HIP) is identified by a DID.
- Verifiable Credential Management: The issuance and validation of Verifiable Credentials comply with W3C standards. Credentials are sent peer-to-peer; no data is stored in any database. Only dispensing information (medication and batch) is stored on the blockchain.

3.2. Prescription and Medication Dispensing

- Medication Prescription: Doctors issue prescriptions in the form of Verifiable
 Credentials. Doctors sign a transaction that is recorded on the blockchain
 (prescription schema). If the patient declares a HIP, the prescription is also sent
 to the HIP in the same format.
- **Prescription Sending:** Patients send their prescriptions to pharmacies in the form of Verifiable Credentials.
- **Medication Dispensing:** Pharmacies dispense medications to patients in the form of verifiable credentials (dispensation schema).
- **Dispensation Validation:** Patients validate the reception of medication at the pharmacy in the form of Verifiable Credentials (reception schema). Patients sign a transaction that is recorded on the blockchain.
- Prescription History: Activity can be tracked from the issuance and dispensing records (emitReceta and dispenseMedicamento functions of the SmartContract RecetasW3).

3.3. Authentication and Authorization

• **Registration and Login:** Since this is a POC, registration and authentication are not required.

- Role Management: Selectors are provided to set roles as
 - Patient,
 - Doctor,
 - Pharmacy.

The HIP role is preconfigured to facilitate the POC user experience.

4. Health Insurance Providers view

To provide HIP information in the POC, a service was developed to receive the information generated within the network and make it available to each HIP's infrastructure.

A collector associated with each HIP's DID that periodically receives prescriptions sent to their DID, in the context of the patient's health coverage.

Technology:

- Typescript service for decoding encrypted messages
- MongoDB for storage

5. Deployment and Maintenance

5.1. Deployment on Production Environment:

- Deployment of Zksync proxy on cloud servers (AWS).
- Deployment of DWN on cloud servers (AWS).
- Deployment of MongoDB (for temporary storage of encrypted credentials) on cloud servers (AWS).

Project Environments

- URL to open source code: https://gitlab.com/groups/recetasbc
- URL to live demo: https://app.recetasbc.com.ar
- Smart Contract RecetasW3:

https://sepolia.explorer.zksync.io/address/0x330E512dDB94d2dd17D53816422Af72 45BcC1fD1

 DIDs Transactions in ZkSync network: https://explorer.zksync.io/address/0x232e65C20af532344E4eA79cB0CdB15A9B5F

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References

- Definition of DID, W3C: https://www.w3.org/TR/did-core/
- Definition of Verifiable Credential, W3C: https://www.w3.org/TR/vc-data-model/
- Trust over IP:

https://trustoverip.org/wp-content/uploads/Introduction-to-ToIP-V2.0-2021-11-17.pdf

• Christopher Allen, The Path to Self-Sovereign Identity: https://www.coindesk.com/markets/2016/04/27/the-path-to-self-sovereign-identity

Version

1.0 - August 6, 2024

References - RecetasW3 Smart Contract - Source Code

```
// SPDX-License-Identifier: MIT
pragma solidity ^0.8.0;
contract RecetasW3 {
  struct Medicamento {
     string codigo;
     uint256 cantidad;
     string lote; // Nuevo campo para el lote
  }
  struct Receta {
     string hash;
     bool dispensada;
     string DIDfarmacia;
     Medicamento[] medicamentos;
     uint256 bloque; // Nuevo campo para el bloque de la transacción
  }
  mapping(string => Receta) public recetas;
  event RecetaEmitida(string hash);
  event RecetaDispensada(string hash, string DIDfarmacia, string lote);
  function emitirReceta(string memory _hash) public {
     require(bytes( hash).length != 0, unicode"El hash no puede estar vacío.");
     require(bytes(recetas[ hash].hash).length == 0, unicode"La receta ya ha sido
  emitida.");
     Receta storage receta = recetas[ hash];
     receta.hash = hash;
     receta.dispensada = false;
     receta.DIDfarmacia = "";
     receta.bloque = block.number; // Guardar el bloque de la transacción
     emit RecetaEmitida( hash);
  }
```

```
function dispensarMedicamento(string memory hash, string memory
DIDfarmacia, Medicamento[] memory medicamentos)
   public
{
   Receta storage receta = recetas[_hash];
   require(bytes(recetas[ hash].hash).length != 0, unicode"La receta no existe.");
   require(!receta.dispensada, unicode"La receta ya fue dispensada.");
   receta.DIDfarmacia = DIDfarmacia;
   receta.dispensada = true;
  for (uint256 i = 0; i < medicamentos.length; i++) {
     receta.medicamentos.push(
       Medicamento({
          codigo: medicamentos[i].codigo,
          cantidad: medicamentos[i].cantidad,
          lote: _medicamentos[i].lote // Añadir el lote aquí
       })
     );
  }
   emit RecetaDispensada( hash, DIDfarmacia, medicamentos[0].lote); // Emitir
evento con el lote del primer medicamento
}
function verificarReceta(string memory hash) public view returns (Receta memory)
{
  return recetas[_hash];
```

}

References - SimpleSidetreeAnchor Smart Contract - Source Code

```
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* distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS,
* WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied.
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* limitations under the License.
pragma solidity 0.8.16;
contract SimpleSidetreeAnchor {
  uint256 public transactionNumber = 0;
  event Anchor(
     bytes32 anchorFileHash,
     uint256 indexed transactionNumber,
     uint256 numberOfOperations,
     address writer
  function anchorHash(bytes32 _anchorHash, uint256 _numberOfOperations)
     public
  {
     emit Anchor(_anchorHash, transactionNumber, _numberOfOperations , msg.sender);
     transactionNumber = transactionNumber + 1;
  }
}
```