**Current Issues in Block chain**:

1. **Performance**

Studies have implied that certain aspects of architectural frameworks developed for adoption of block chain in healthcare can affect the performance efficiency of the proposed framework. For instance, high compression ratios may affect the inherent stability of a framework, and subsequently, its performance. The design of the framework and authorizations for data movement may also be contingent on manual approval by users.

Mamoshina et. al also acknowledged that their proposed framework directed at detecting anomalies may underperform in certain cases where datasets are not labelled.

1. **Assumptions**

The effectiveness and efficiency of the frameworks proposed in prior literature are limited by the assumptions that they are based on. These assumptions are likely to impact an accurate assessment of a framework’s performance. For example, Uddin et al. assumes that users (patients), would utilize a smartphone to collect and store medical data from sensors. [My note: A few patients are not allowed to use smartphones]

1. **Constraints**

Constraints can be classified across four dimensions. These identified dimensions imply that such constraints transcend technical boundaries (pertaining to the costs of developing and deploying blockchain-based frameworks, analysis of data for framework, and constituent elements of the frameworks) and include some societal aspects as well (e.g. trust in government, technological infrastructure of the country).

1. **Ethics and Security**

These concerns are mainly related to the technical limitations of block chain technology, such as the security of individual nodes, level of security enabled by cryptographic elements incorporated in framework, and the maintenance of data privacy while requests complete their computations.

1. **Technical Advancements**

Scholars have proposed for the need for a more nuanced development if existing technology and existing algorithms for enabling more blockchain-based healthcare ecosystems. This leads to issues such as eliminating the need for global smart contracts, utilizing conjunctive keyword searches, and improved data transference, among others.

1. **Lack of adopting a holistic overview**

There are interoperability issues due to various reasons such as certain sections of the society being under-represented or block chain is not user in the entire healthcare value chain and supply chain. There is a need to develop standardized protocols for using blockchain-based systems.

1. **Synthesizing framework**
   1. **Data sources**

Data is being generated through so many different forms of devices (smart phones, fitness bands, records at hospitals, etc.). With integrations of newer technologies (like IoT), there is a need to focus on managing data sources to improve comprehensiveness of medical record databases.

* 1. **System architecture**

Future research needs to focus on managing developed system architectures, especially in context of issues that can affect performance and efficiency, such a node management and key distribution techniques.

* 1. **Strategic implementation of block chain technology**

These include strategic issues such as performance uncertainty and system requirements.

* 1. **Beneficiaries**

The blurring boundaries between the health care, mobile technology, and wellness sectors make it imperative to make it imperative for researchers to identify the beneficiaries to ensure that the data is accessed by appropriate authorities.

* 1. **Legal and ethical considerations**

Interoperability, authentication, and secure sharing of medical data are critical issues being addressed by block chain applications.