**InDiGenous:**

**personalized genomic ID system**

*(a project proposal)*

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## **I. Background and business requirement**

### ***Background***

The integration of genetic information (or, most comprehensive, individual genomic data [GD]) into daily clinical practice has the potential to significantly enhance personalized healthcare by allowing physicians to tailor treatments based on an individual’s genetic profile. However, in current medical systems, GD is often kept separate from general medical records, limiting its accessibility and usefulness in day-to-day medical decision-making. This lack of integration hinders advancements in personalized medical care, slows down genetic research, and restricts the potential of GD in public health (PH) applications.

GD plays a critical role not only in predicting disease risk but also in determining the effectiveness and safety of treatments based on individual genetic variations. The ability to use GD alongside other medical information could improve patient outcomes, particularly for complex conditions where genetics plays a significant role, such as certain cancers, cardiovascular diseases, and inherited disorders. However, there are several barriers to achieving this goal.

### ***Current challenges***

Several core challenges obstruct the effective use of GD in healthcare:

* Data fragmentation: Genetic information is often isolated within specialized databases, disconnected from electronic health records (EHRs). This fragmentation prevents healthcare providers from accessing comprehensive patient data during consultations, hindering the application of Genetics in routine clinical decisions.
* Privacy concerns: GD contains highly sensitive information about individuals and their families. Privacy and data security are paramount, as unauthorized access or data breaches could lead to stigmatization, discrimination, and other ethical concerns. These risks create a reluctance among both patients and healthcare providers to share or use GD without robust security and consent mechanisms in place.
* Underutilization in PH: PH research often lacks access to population-wide GD, limiting studies on Genetic Epidemiology and the identification of PH interventions targeted at genetic risk factors. Without a system for aggregating and anonymizing this data, researchers miss crucial insights that could shape PH policies and preventive care initiatives.

### ***Business requirement***

***InDiGenous*** is a proposed secure digital medical information repository system for individual genomic profiles, accessible by patients, healthcare providers, and other authorized persons. It aims to address these challenges by creating a centralized and secure repository for individual genomic profiles. Its core objectives are:

* Enhancement of patient autonomy: Provide patients with full control over their GD, including who can access it and for what purpose. This autonomy encourages individuals to participate in genetic research and personalized healthcare with confidence in their privacy.
* Facilitation of personalized healthcare: Allow healthcare providers access to GD that can inform personalized treatment plans, optimizing care for each individual based on their unique genetic makeup.
* Support of PH research: Offer aggregated, anonymized data for genetic research and population health studies. This feature bridges the gap between Clinical Genetics and PH, enabling studies that can reveal population-level trends and inform preventive health strategies.

***InDiGenous’ potential impact***

***InDiGenous*** seeks to revolutionize the use of GD by bridging the clinical and PH spheres. Its impact includes:

* Improved clinical outcomes: By integrating GD into patient care, healthcare providers can deliver more precise treatment, reduce adverse drug reactions, and improve health outcomes for genetic diseases.
* Population health insights: Aggregated GD offers insights into genetic patterns across populations, supporting research that can shape preventive health strategies and policy development.
* GD security and trust: Through strong privacy and consent frameworks, ***InDiGenous*** aims to build trust among patients, encouraging them to share their GD and participate in genomic and other research without fear of privacy violations.

***InDiGenous***, thus, presents an innovative solution to the challenges faced in integrating GD within healthcare, benefiting patients, healthcare providers, and PH researchers alike.

## **II. Goals of the proposed medical information system**

***InDiGenous*** aims to address critical gaps in healthcare by providing a centralized, secure platform for managing individual GD. This system envisions a future where GD is seamlessly integrated into healthcare, empowering patients, improving clinical outcomes, and advancing PH research.

The primary goals of ***InDiGenous***, designed to establish a robust framework for accessible, secure, and impactful GD management, are as follows:

1. Empowerment of patient autonomy: To enable individuals to fully control their GD, including granting and managing access based on their informed consent.

This goal is essential in respecting personal privacy and autonomy. Patients can set access permissions for healthcare providers, researchers, and even family members, allowing granular control over who can view, modify, or utilize their data. This feature aims to increase patients’ confidence and willingness to participate in genetic research and personalized care, with privacy as a top priority.

1. Facilitation of personalized healthcare: To integrate GD into clinical practice, allowing healthcare providers access to patient-specific GD that can inform tailored treatment plans.

Access to GD enables providers to make more precise treatment recommendations, minimizing adverse drug reactions and enhancing the effectiveness of therapies. For instance, patients with certain genetic profiles may metabolize medications differently, impacting dosing and drug choice. ***InDiGenous*** can provide these insights at the point of care, preventing (reducing) errors in treatment and leading to more efficient healthcare delivery. For genetic-driven conditions like cancer, this tailored approach could improve long-term outcomes, supporting a shift toward proactive, personalized healthcare.

1. Support of PH and population-level research: To provide anonymized, aggregated GD that can support research in Genomics and Population Genetics, offering insights that benefit PH initiatives and inform policy.

By contributing to population-level data on genetic trends, ***InDiGenous*** could help identify genetic risk factors prevalent in certain communities or demographic groups, enabling targeted health interventions and preventive measures. For example, if certain populations are found to have a high prevalence of genetic markers associated with cardiovascular risks, PH campaigns can be tailored to address these specific needs. The system supports Genetic Epidemiology studies that investigate gene-disease associations at the population level, which are critical for understanding the heritability and prevalence of specific health conditions. This data could fuel advancements in fields such as Pharmacogenomics, PH Genomics, and Preventive Medicine.

1. Enhance GD security and trust in GD sharing: To create a secure digital environment that assures data privacy and integrity, fostering trust among users and stakeholders.

***InDiGenous*** implements stringent cybersecurity protocols, including encryption, multi-factor authentication, and controlled access logging, to prevent unauthorized access. By safeguarding patient data against breaches, it encourages a culture of trust, where individuals are more likely to share their individual clinical data for research and healthcare purposes. The system aligns with international data protection documents, such as the European General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) or American Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (HIPAA), ensuring that all data handling practices respect ethical guidelines and legal standards. This commitment to compliance reinforces its credibility and reliability among users and healthcare institutions alike.

1. Fostering collaboration between clinical and research communities: To facilitate collaboration between healthcare providers and researchers, leveraging GD for both patient care and scientific discovery.

***InDiGenous*** is designed to seamlessly integrate with EHRs, state ID systems, and research databases, promoting information sharing across sectors. This interoperability allows clinicians and researchers to work with a unified GD source, enhancing both the quality of care and the depth of research. Researchers can access anonymized GD for clinical trials, epidemiological studies, and PH investigations, driving discoveries that could improve treatment guidelines and inform future healthcare policies.

Through these well-defined goals, ***InDiGenous*** positions itself as a pioneering medical information system, designed to bridge clinical, personal, and PH applications of GD. By prioritizing patient autonomy, GD security, and collaboration, it provides a comprehensive framework for addressing current healthcare challenges and creating new opportunities for personalized Medicine and PH.

## **III. Current state analysis**

### ***Existing gaps in GD utilization***

While GD offers valuable insights for personalized healthcare, its integration within EHRs remains limited. Currently, GD is often stored in isolated databases that lack interoperability with other medical information systems. This data fragmentation presents a significant barrier to healthcare providers, as it prevents them from accessing comprehensive patient information in real time. As a result, the potential benefits of GD — such as precision in diagnostics, treatment customization, and predictive healthcare — are underutilized in both clinical and PH contexts.

Furthermore, the absence of standardized data-sharing protocols exacerbates the disconnection between GD repositories and clinical systems. Without uniform standards, healthcare providers may struggle to interpret and incorporate GD, leading to inconsistent care and a missed opportunity for optimized, patient-centered treatment plans.

### ***Privacy concerns and ethical barriers***

Privacy concerns are among the most critical issues affecting the widespread use of GD. GD is inherently sensitive, as it not only impacts the individual but also carries implications for family members and communities. The potential risks associated with unauthorized access, data breaches, or misuse are substantial, and they contribute to a general hesitancy among patients and healthcare providers to share GD for clinical or research purposes.

The lack of robust security measures in current GD repositories further fuels these concerns. Few systems meet the rigorous standards required for privacy in genomic databases, such as encryption, consent-driven access controls, and legal compliance. These limitations make patients wary of consenting to share their GD, which in turn limits its availability for PH and clinical use.

### ***Underutilization of GD in PH research***

In PH, GD has immense potential for informing population-level health strategies, but its use is currently limited. PH research often lacks access to comprehensive GD, which is crucial for identifying genetic trends across populations and understanding the genetic basis of widespread health issues. This underutilization in PH means that many opportunities for preventative care, risk stratification, and early intervention are missed.

One primary barrier is the absence of a system that can aggregate and anonymize GD at a population level, which is essential for PH studies without infringing on individual privacy. Without this, PH researchers are unable to analyze GD alongside other epidemiological factors, reducing their capacity to develop targeted interventions based on genetic risk profiles.

### ***Current systems and limitations***

Some existing platforms provide partial solutions for GD storage and access, but they fall short of a fully integrated approach. For example:

* Standalone genomic databases: These databases are specialized repositories where GD is stored but often lack direct links to EHRs, leading to isolation from other clinical data. This limitation hinders their practical use in day-to-day clinical workflows.
* EHR systems with limited GD integration: Although some EHRs incorporate GD, their functionality is typically limited to certain conditions or cases, and comprehensive integration remains rare. Additionally, most EHRs lack the infrastructure to manage complex consent and access requirements associated with GD.
* PH surveillance systems: Current PH surveillance systems generally do not include GD, as they are primarily focused on epidemiological and demographic data. This gap reduces the scope of PH initiatives and hampers the development of genetic-focused health interventions.

This analysis highlights the critical need for a comprehensive solution like ***InDiGenous***. By addressing these gaps, the system could offer a secure, integrated platform that facilitates GD access for clinical and PH applications, while ensuring privacy and fostering trust among users.

## **IV. Description of the proposed system (InDiGenous)**

### ***Overview of InDiGenous***

***InDiGenous*** is designed as a comprehensive, secure digital repository for managing individual GD. This chapter outlines the core structure, functionality, and features of ***InDiGenous***, highlighting its role in transforming GD accessibility for patients, healthcare providers, and researchers.

### ***Core Functionality***

1. Centralized storage and secure access:
   * Data storage: ***InDiGenous*** utilizes a centralized, secure database that consolidates genomic profiles alongside other relevant medical data. The system is structured to support a wide range of GD types, including DNA sequences, genetic markers, and information about heritable conditions.
   * Controlled access: Access to GD is highly regulated, with patients maintaining control over permissions. Through a user-friendly interface, individuals can grant or restrict access to healthcare providers, family members, and researchers as desired. Permissions are customizable, allowing users to specify who can view, modify, or utilize their GD.
   * Security measures: ***InDiGenous*** incorporates state-of-the-art cybersecurity protocols, including encryption, multi-factor authentication, and detailed access logs. Each access request is recorded, enabling patients and administrators to review and manage GD interactions, ensuring compliance with privacy regulations such as GDPR.
2. Cross-platform availability:
   * Web, mobile, and desktop versions: To maximize accessibility, ***InDiGenous*** is available on multiple platforms, allowing users to access their GD through web, mobile, and desktop applications. This flexibility accommodates a variety of user preferences and ensures GD accessibility in clinical, PH, and personal settings.
   * Seamless user experience: Each version of the platform features an intuitive interface, designed with user experience in mind. Access controls and data management tools are easy to navigate, encouraging widespread adoption among diverse user groups, from patients to healthcare professionals.

### ***Integration and data flow***

1. Integration with EHRs and the national health system:
   * EHR compatibility: ***InDiGenous*** is designed to integrate smoothly with EHRs, enabling healthcare providers to view and utilize GD within their existing clinical workflows. This integration allows providers to pull relevant GD directly from the patient’s profile, facilitating real-time, personalized healthcare decisions without disrupting clinical processes.
   * The national health system linkage: The platform also links with the national health system, leveraging state ID infrastructure to verify identities and streamline access management. This connection enhances the system’s reliability and minimizes barriers to cross-institutional data sharing, fostering collaborative healthcare.
2. PH research integration:
   * Aggregated GD for research: The system anonymizes and aggregates GD, providing PH researchers with access to population-wide GD while preserving privacy. This aggregated GD is essential for studies in Genetic Epidemiology and Population Genetics, offering insights that can drive PH strategies and interventions.
   * Real-time updates and data synchronization: ***InDiGenous*** updates patient GD in real-time, ensuring that both clinical and research data reflect the most recent information. This synchronization supports accuracy in clinical applications and robustness in GD used for PH research.

### ***User interface and access controls***

1. Patient-centric design:
   * User-friendly interface: The interface is tailored to both technically adept and novice users, with intuitive navigation that allows individuals to manage their GD easily. Patients can set access controls "with a few clicks", selecting specific GD elements to share or withhold from authorized parties.
   * Consent-based access management: Access controls are built around informed consent, ensuring that each patient understands and approves how their GD will be used. Notifications and alerts provide transparency about who has accessed or modified GD, building trust in the system.
2. Healthcare provider access:
   * Streamlined clinical interface: Healthcare providers benefit from a clinical dashboard that displays essential GD relevant to their patients’ care. This dashboard allows providers to interpret GD within the context of the patients’ health history, with genetic insights accessible at the point of care.
   * Customizable GD views: Providers can customize their GD views to prioritize information most relevant to each patient’s condition, such as pharmacogenomic data for patients requiring personalized drug regimens.
3. Researcher access and anonymization:
   * Anonymized datasets: Researchers receive access to anonymized, aggregated GD for studies, enabling them to analyze trends without compromising individual privacy. This process ensures that ***InDiGenous*** meets ethical standards for research data usage.
   * Data export and integration: Researchers can export anonymized datasets for advanced analysis or integrate GD with research platforms, promoting collaboration and facilitating studies in Genetic Epidemiology and PH Genomics.

### ***Comparison with existing systems***

***InDiGenous*** stands apart from current GD storage solutions due to its integrated approach, combining patient autonomy, privacy, and cross-platform availability. Existing systems either lack sufficient interoperability with EHRs, have limited GD handling capacity, or do not provide comprehensive privacy controls. ***InDiGenous*** addresses these limitations by offering a fully integrated system that prioritizes accessibility, privacy, and cross-sector functionality, making it uniquely suited to modern healthcare needs.

## **V. Stakeholders and users**

The success of ***InDiGenous*** relies on engaging a range of stakeholders, each with distinct roles and interests. By catering to their specific needs, the system enhances healthcare, research, and data management processes across the board. This section identifies the primary stakeholders and details how each group benefits from and interacts with ***InDiGenous***.

| ***Stakeholder group*** | ***Primary benefits/roles*** |
| --- | --- |
| Patients | Control and privacy over GD, enhanced personalized healthcare, insights for family planning. |
| Healthcare providers | Access to GD for tailored treatments, streamlined clinical workflows, continuity of care across institutions. |
| PH researchers | Access to anonymized, aggregated GD for epidemiological studies, policy development, and ethical research. |
| IT developers/system admins | Ensuring data security, system reliability, regulatory compliance, and user trust. |
| State regulatory bodies | Overseeing compliance, supporting PH initiatives, and ensuring data protection and quality control in GD management. |
| Research institutions/universities | Access to GD for research and collaboration, educational resource for genomics in clinical and PH contexts. |

### ***1. Patients***

Patients are the central stakeholders in ***InDiGenous***, as they own and control their GD. By managing access permissions, they decide who can view or utilize their GD, enabling them to protect their privacy and autonomy.

* GD control and privacy: Patients can share their GD on their terms, fostering trust in the system and encouraging greater participation in genetic research.
* Enhanced healthcare: With GD integrated into their EHRs, patients benefit from personalized care, as providers can consider genetic insights for tailored treatment plans.
* Informed family planning: For patients with genetic special conditions, ***InDiGenous*** offers valuable insights for family planning, empowering individuals and couples to make well-informed reproductive choices.

### ***2. Healthcare providers***

Healthcare providers, including family doctors and specialists, use ***InDiGenous*** to access patient GD within clinical workflows, allowing them to deliver personalized, precision medicine.

* Improved decision-making: By accessing GD within EHRs, providers can tailor treatments to patients’ genetic profiles, minimizing adverse drug reactions and optimizing therapies for complex conditions like cancer or cardiovascular diseases.
* Streamlined clinical workflows: The integration with EHRs ensures that providers can seamlessly incorporate GD into consultations without needing separate systems, which increases efficiency and reduces administrative burdens.
* Continuity of medical care: ***InDiGenous*** facilitates cross-institutional data sharing, allowing healthcare providers to access patient GD across various medical facilities, supporting consistent and comprehensive care.

### ***3. PH researchers***

PH researchers rely on anonymized, aggregated GD provided by ***InDiGenous*** to analyze genetic trends and inform PH strategies. They focus on understanding population-level genetic patterns that can influence disease prevention and health policy.

* Data for epidemiological studies: By accessing aggregated GD, PH   
  researchers can identify genetic risk factors prevalent in specific   
  populations, which is essential for developing targeted interventions.
* Anonymized and ethical research: ***InDiGenous*** ensures GD privacy by providing researchers with anonymized datasets, aligning with ethical standards and increasing public trust in PH studies.
* Improved PH policies: Insights from population-level GD enable researchers to shape preventive measures and health policies, addressing genetic risk factors in communities effectively.

### ***4. IT developers and system administrators***

IT developers and system administrators maintain and secure ***InDiGenous*** platform, ensuring system integrity, data security, and compliance with regulatory standards like GDPR.

* Enhanced GD security: IT teams manage security protocols, including encryption, access logging, and multi-factor authentication, safeguarding GD against unauthorized access and data breaches.
* System reliability: By continuously monitoring and updating the platform, developers ensure smooth operation across web, mobile, and desktop applications, enhancing user satisfaction and adoption rates.
* Compliance and trust: Ensuring that ***InDiGenous*** complies with international data protection regulations, strengthens trust among patients, healthcare providers, and researchers, fostering its widespread use.

### ***5. State regulatory bodies***

These bodies oversee the legal and ethical standards for managing and utilizing GD within ***InDiGenous***. Their role includes monitoring compliance and establishing policies that guide the system’s use in healthcare and research.

* Data protection assurance: Regulatory bodies ensure that ***InDiGenous*** adheres to national and international privacy standards, protecting citizens’ rights.
* Support for PH initiatives: Government health agencies can leverage aggregated GD from ***InDiGenous*** for PH planning, identifying genetic risk patterns in populations and developing preventive health strategies.
* Quality control: Regulatory oversight ensures that ***InDiGenous***   
  maintains high-quality data management standards, reducing risks of misuse and promoting ethical, responsible use of GD in healthcare.

### ***6. Research institutions and universities***

Research institutions and universities may use ***InDiGenous*** as a data source for advancing scientific knowledge in Genomics, Genetic Epidemiology, and personalized Medicine.

* Access to high-quality GD: Academic researchers gain access to anonymized GD, enabling them to conduct high-quality studies on gene-disease associations, genetic risk factors, and treatment efficacy.
* Collaboration opportunities: ***InDiGenous*** fosters collaboration across institutions, enabling interdisciplinary research that can drive breakthroughs in clinical and PH areas.
* Educational resource: For academic programs, ***InDiGenous*** serves as a valuable teaching resource, exposing students to practical applications of Genomics in Clinical Medicine and PH.

By catering to these diverse stakeholders, ***InDiGenous*** establishes a well-rounded ecosystem where GD is used to its full potential. Each stakeholder benefits from and contributes to the system’s success, creating a collaborative, secure, and effective environment for advancing personalized healthcare and PH research.

## **VI. Success metrics**

To evaluate the effectiveness and impact of ***InDiGenous*** in transforming GD management for personalized healthcare and PH research, several key metrics are established. These metrics are designed to provide quantitative and qualitative feedback on user adoption, data security, research utility, and overall system effectiveness. By tracking these indicators, stakeholders can measure progress, identify areas for improvement, and ensure that the system achieves its goals.

| ***Metric*** | ***Meaning*** |
| --- | --- |
| User adoption and engagement | Number of patients, healthcare providers, and researchers actively using the system. |
| Data security and privacy compliance | Number of data breaches, unauthorized access attempts, and compliance with privacy regulations. |
| Research impact and utilization | Number of studies/publications using ***InDiGenous*** data and anonymized datasets accessed by researchers. |
| Patient outcomes and clinical improvements | Improved patient outcomes, such as reduced adverse reactions and enhanced treatment efficacy. |
| Family planning and informed decision-making | Usage of GD for family planning and satisfaction with genetic counseling. |
| PH contributions | Number of PH studies using aggregated GD and policies developed from the research. |

***1. User adoption and engagement***

This is the number of patients, healthcare providers, and researchers actively using ***InDiGenous***.

High user adoption rates indicate trust in the system and satisfaction with its functionality. Adoption rates among patients suggest acceptance of GD management, while high engagement from healthcare providers and researchers demonstrates the system’s value in clinical and research settings.

User registration and activity logs are monitored to track engagement. Additionally, user feedback surveys assess satisfaction and usability, helping to refine ***InDiGenous*** and ensure it meets users' needs.

***2. Data security and privacy compliance***

It is the number of data breaches, unauthorized access attempts, and compliance with privacy regulations.

Zero or nearly zero incidents of unauthorized data access or breaches   
indicate robust security and guarantee users' trust.

Regular security audits and monitoring of access logs provide insights into the system’s resilience against cyber threats. Compliance assessments with data protection laws confirm that ***InDiGenous*** adheres to the highest standards of data privacy.

***3. Research impact and utilization***

This is the number of research studies and publications using data provided by ***InDiGenous***, as well as the number of anonymized datasets accessed by researchers.

Increased utilization of GD for scientific research demonstrates the system’s contribution to advancing genomic and epidemiological knowledge. Studies supported by ***InDiGenous***-kept GD indicate the platform’s relevance in academic and PH research contexts.

Records of dataset requests, mentions of ***InDiGenous*** in published research, and partnerships with research institutions provide measurable evidence of the system’s impact on scientific advancement.

***4. Patient outcomes and clinical improvements***

Improvements in patient outcomes are measured by reduced adverse drug reactions, enhanced treatment efficacy, and adherence to personalized care plans.

The integration of GD in clinical decision-making should result in better   
medical outcomes, particularly for complex conditions with genetic components. Tracking clinical outcomes provides evidence of the system’s effectiveness in enabling personalized healthcare.

Healthcare providers report on treatment success rates, patient feedback, and health improvements linked to genetic insights accessed through ***InDiGenous***. This GD helps assess the platform’s real-world impact on patient care.

***5. Family planning and informed decision-making***

This are evaluated by usage rates of GD for family planning decisions and reported satisfaction with genetic counseling.

Supporting patients in making informed reproductive decisions based on GD reflects the system’s value in empowering patient autonomy. High satisfaction rates indicate that ***InDiGenous*** provides useful insights for individuals or couples with genetic concerns.

Patient surveys and family planning reports assess how often GD insights influence reproductive decisions. Qualitative feedback helps understand user experiences and guides improvements in genetic counseling resources.

***6. PH contributions***

They are measured by the number of PH studies utilizing aggregated GD and the resulting policies or preventive measures informed by this research.

Aggregated GD from ***InDiGenous*** should support PH efforts to understand genetic risk factors in communities, leading to targeted health interventions and policy development.

PH agencies track the use of ***InDiGenous*** data in epidemiological studies, health campaigns, and policy documents. Metrics include the scope and reach of PH initiatives informed by GD insights, reflecting the system’s role in promoting community health.

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Through these well-defined metrics, ***InDiGenous*** establishes a measurable framework for assessing its effectiveness and impact. Tracking these indicators allows stakeholders to evaluate progress, ensure data security, and confirm the system’s contributions to personalized healthcare and PH research.

### **VII. Appendices**

***Appendix A: EU and US data protection guidelines***

* General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) (2016). European Union. Retrieved from [https://gdpr.eu](https://gdpr.eu/) HIPAA Privacy Rule.
* The Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (HIPAA) privacy rule. U.S. Department of Health & Human Services. Retrieved from <https://www.hhs.gov/hipaa/for-professionals/privacy/index.html>

***Appendix B: Patient access control guide***

A step-by-step guide for patients to manage access permissions, including assigning GD access to healthcare providers, family members, or researchers.

| ***Step*** | ***Description*** |
| --- | --- |
| 1 | **Start access**: Access the control panel where you can manage permissions for your GD. |
| 2 | **Select data to share**: Choose specific parts of your GD (e.g., genetic markers, family history) that you wish to share. |
| 3 | **Choose recipients**: Select who will have access to your GD, such as healthcare providers, family members, or researchers. |
| 4 | **Review permissions**: Check the access settings for each recipient to confirm they align with your preferences. |
| 5 | **Confirm and save**: Finalize the permissions by confirming and saving the access settings. You’ll receive a confirmation of the updated permissions. |