PrivateAIM's FLAME GMDS 2025

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Conflict of interest



The authors declare no conflict of interest.



Content of presentation



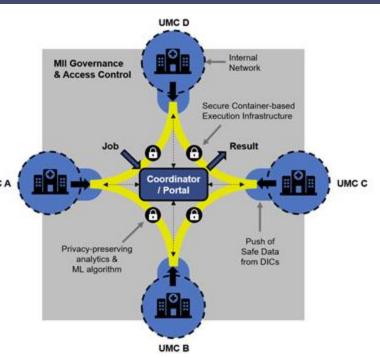
- TOP 1 Introduction PrivateAIM
- TOP 2 PrivateAIM's FLAME platform
- TOP 3 Security & Privacy
- TOP 4 Policies & Permissions
- TOP 5 Survey & Discussion



Key Ideas



- Make major contributions in
 - Methods for federated machine learning
 - Privacy guarantees for federated analytics
 - Real-world platform for privacy-preserving analytics
- Deploy these ideas in a consistent platform across the MII sites
- Support other (clinical) use cases within the MII with the platform





PrivateAim Consortium



- 15 Participants from all four MII consortia (and beyond)
- Coordinators
 - >Oliver Kohlbacher (U Tübingen)
 - >Fabian Prasser (Charité)
 - >Daniel Rückert (TU Munich)
- Three associated junior research groups
 - Mete Akgün Medical Data Privacy and Privacy-Preserving ML on Healthcare Data (MDPPML) (Tübingen)
 - Michael Kamp Trustworthy Machine Learning (Essen)
 - Björn Schreiweis Medical Informatics (Kiel)

Charité - Universitätsmedizin Berlin (Charité)

Helmholtz Center for Information Security (CISPA)

Deutsches Krebsforschungszentrum (DKFZ)

University of Tübingen (EKUT)

Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München (LMU)

Technology, Methods, and Infrastructure for Networked Medical

Research (TMF)

Technische Universität München (TUM)

Friedrich-Alexander-Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg (UKER)

University of Freiburg (UKFR)

University Hospital Heidelberg (UKHD)

University of Cologne (UKK)

Leipzig University Medical Center (UKL)

University Hospital Tübingen (UKT)

Ulm University (UKU)

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Prof. Dr. Thomas Ganslandt

Prof. Dr. Harald Binder

Prof. Dr. Christoph Dieterich

Prof. Dr. Oya Beyan

Prof. Dr. Toralf Kirsten

Prof. Dr. Oliver Kohlbacher

Prof. Dr. Hans Kestler

Prof. Dr. Martin Lablans



FLAME Platform





The FLAME platform integrates proven technologies (PADME & PHT-meDIC) to provide a robust framework for medical data analysis, ensuring security and compliance while advancing research and data privacy. The platform is open-source available.

Repositories https://github.com/PrivateAIM

Info page https://privateaim.de/

Documentation https://docs.privateaim.net/



FLAME Analysis



General



- Based on Docker and Master Images (software dependencies)
- Multi round communication between nodes possible
- Aggregation and analysis functions contained in one bundle
- Currently support: Python and R technical no restriction

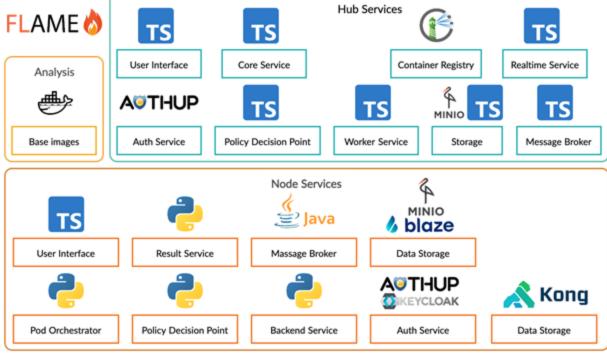
Analysis written with FLAME-SDK

- Different analysis patterns possible (star model, site-to-site, decentral)
- Input / Output communication only over protected endpoints and APIs
- Reusable and modular adjustable



Service Components

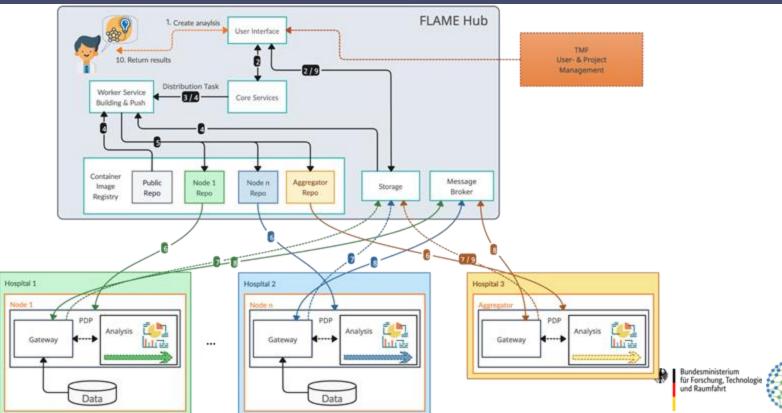






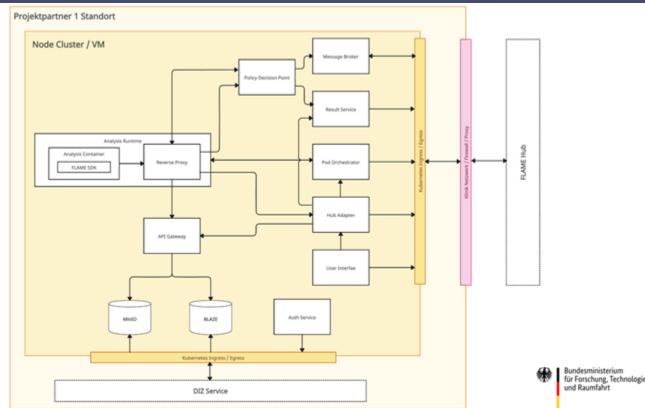
Simplified analysis execution





Node Data Flows



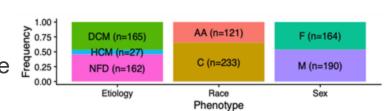


Use Case 1 - Gene expression + phenotype study data



Data

- Clinical phenotype study data (366 individuals)
- Gene expression data from Magnetique database
- Public available datasets mapped to FHIR



Analysis

- Analysis in R (executed from Python) distinguishing subjects into DCM, HCM and NFD groups and biomarker discovery
 - Dilated cardiomyopathy (DCM) is a disease of the heart muscle
 - o **Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy** (HCM) is a disease in which the heart muscle becomes abnormally thick
 - Non-Failing donor (NFD)







Use Case 2 - Genome-wide association Study - current (current)



DNA sequencing data

Whole Genome sequencing ~1,200 samples

RNA sequencing data

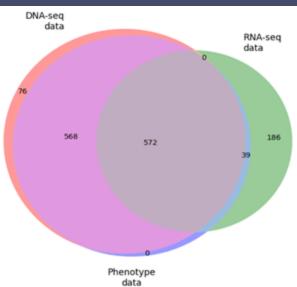
PaxGene Blood ~800 Samples

Clinical phenotype data

- Physical features (Age, Sex, Weight, etc.)
- Clinical features (Blood pressure, Hypertension, etc.)
- Medication (Name, Dosage etc.) ~1300 Samples

Federated dataset: Data from apparently healthy individuals are gathered from multiple clinic centers across Germany

Multimodality: Dataset contains several different types of data



FLAME Security



Software Dependencies

- Analyses are based on master images (approved by us)
- CVE scans

Analysis and Project approval

Analyses must (currently) be manually approved and initiated by each site

Encryption

All communication is encrypted via SSL/TLS

Authorization and Authentication

All flows are protected and controlled



FLAME Privacy



PETs (Privacy Enhancing Technologies)

- Different levels of PET integration, from analyst-controlled to fully system-enforced protection.
 - Bronze: Integrated by the user
 - Silver: From SDK ensured
 - Gold: On the API level integrated
- Scalable, auditable, and policy-driven privacy safeguards across the data lifecycle.



FLAME Analysis: GeMTeX Showcase

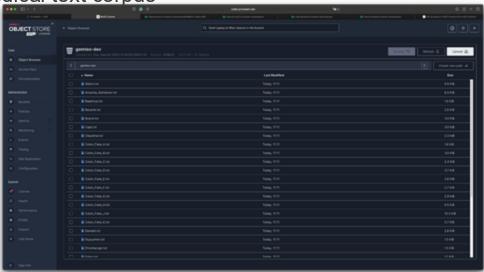


Data: GRASCCO - The First Publicly Shareable, Multiply-Alienated German Clinical Text Corpus¹

Analysis: Calculate readability score of medical text corpus²

Setup: 2 Nodes (half data) 1 Aggregator







FLAME Analysis: GeMTeX Submission

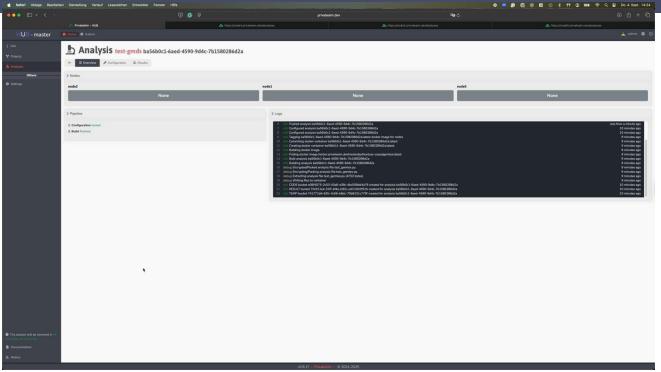


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FLAME Analysis: GeMTeX Execution & Results









Current status



Platform

- Test deployment at leading DIC (3 / 4)
- First methods integration and Use Case 1

Privacy

- Specification and implementation guide for privacy models
- Integration of first PETs & Permissions and Policies

Governance / Legal

- Deployment document templates (in review)
- Privacy protection guideline



Permissions



Definition

A permission (<Entity>_<Action>) represents an ability, that defines what an **actor** (user, client, robot, ...) may do

Components

- Entity targeted by the action (e.g. datastore, service, log)
- Action to perform (e.g. access, read, write)

Categories

- Node
- Universal
- Hub



Policies



Definition

A policy

- restricts a permission by specific conditions
- consists of a specification
 (parameterization) and an evaluator

Categories

- General Policies (time, date, attributes, ...)
- Virtual Resource Policies (storage, logging, ...)
- Physical Resource Policies (hardware, ...)



Framework: Components



Policy Distribution Point (PDiP)

provides policy configurations to PE

Policy Information Point (PIP)

 provides additional information for policy decisions (linkage permission & analysis)

Policy Engine (PE)

- container for different policy configs
- evaluates different configurations (from PDiP & PIP) for a given policy

Policy Decision Point (PDP)

- uses Policy Engine (PE) for evaluation
- core point for decision logic

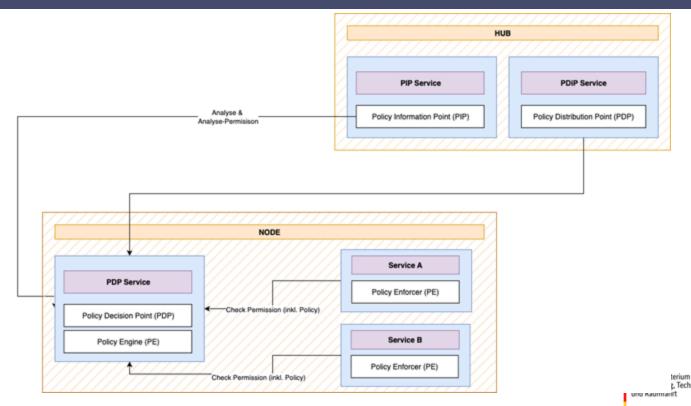
Policy Enforcer (PE)

- implements PDP/PE decisions in practice
- implementation varies by service



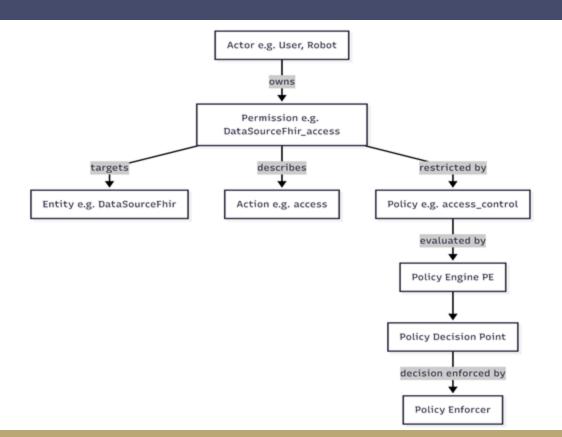
Framework: Architecture





Permissions & Policies







Discussion



- General
- Architecture
- Policy & Permissions
- Results of mentimeter



Thanks











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David Hieber Alexander Röhl















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Questions?



