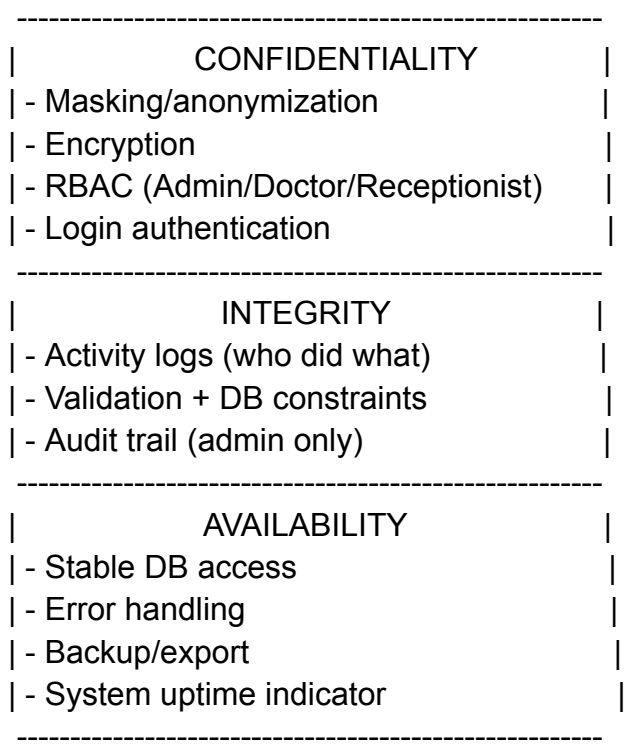
CIA Layers:



The Hospital Management System is structured into three CIA layers.
Confidentiality protects patient identity through anonymization, encryption, and RBAC.
Integrity ensures accuracy by logging all user actions and enforcing access controls.
Availability maintains reliable system access using backups, exception handling, and continuous uptime.

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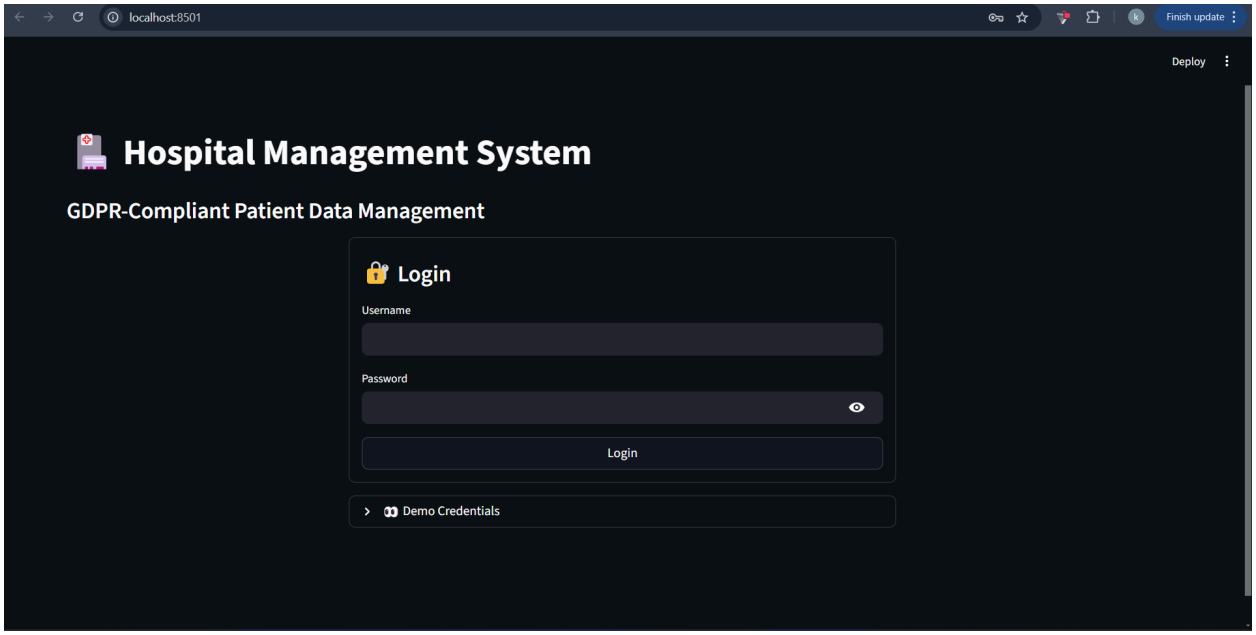
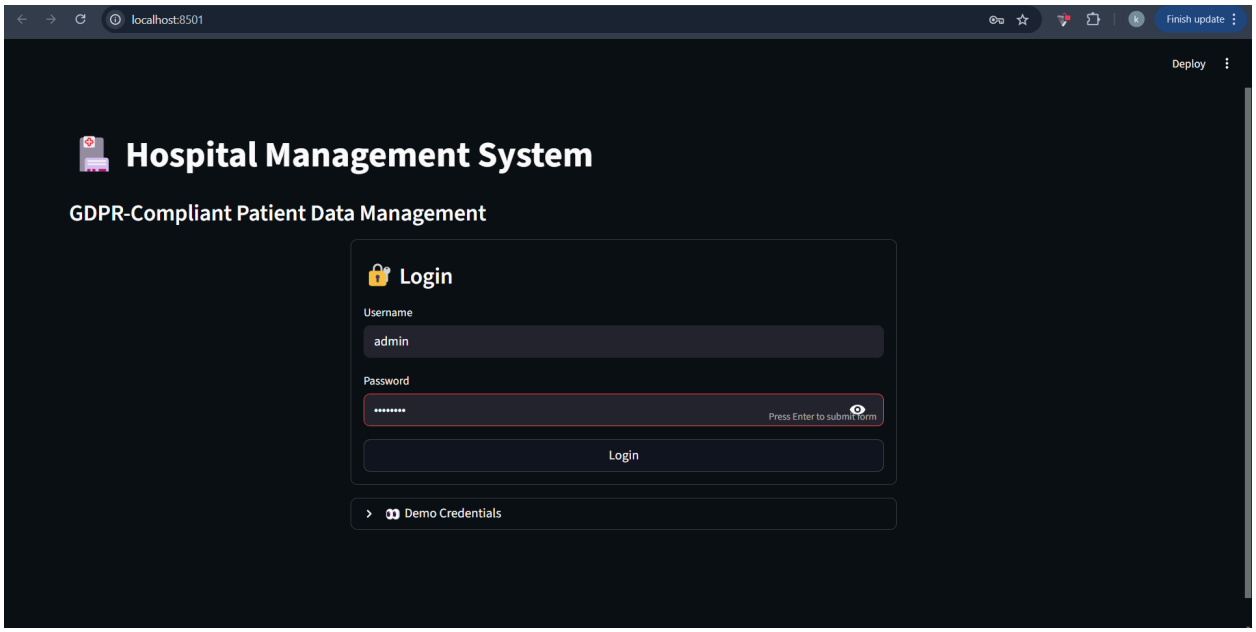
Screenshots:-

Login:





Anonymization:

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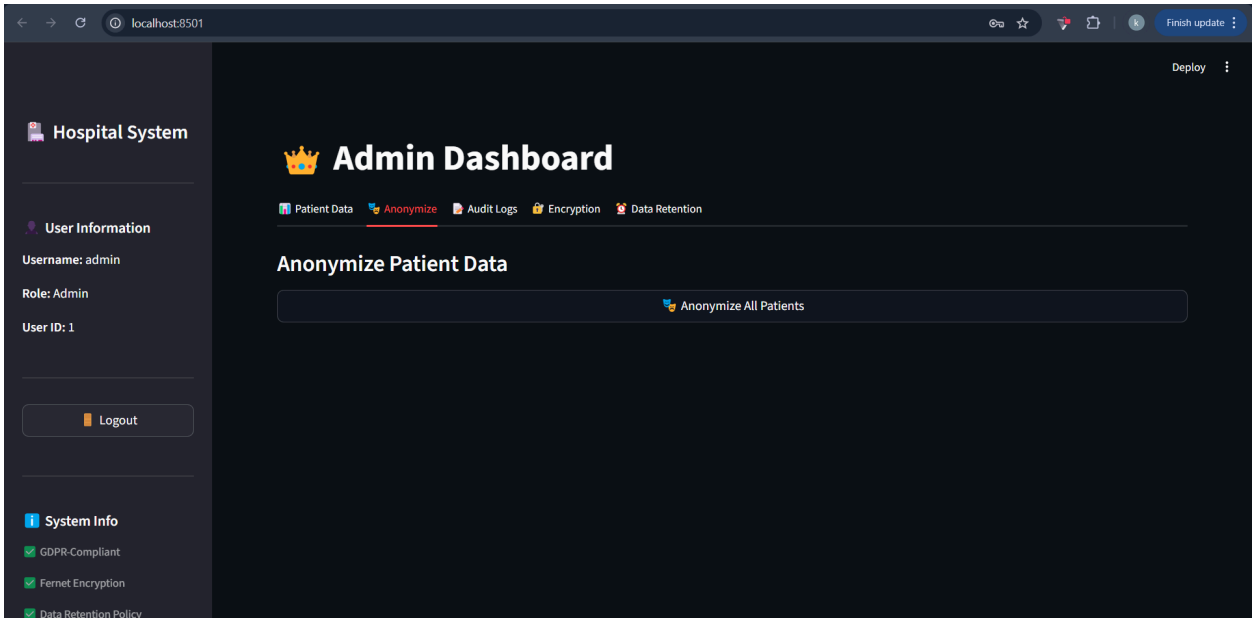
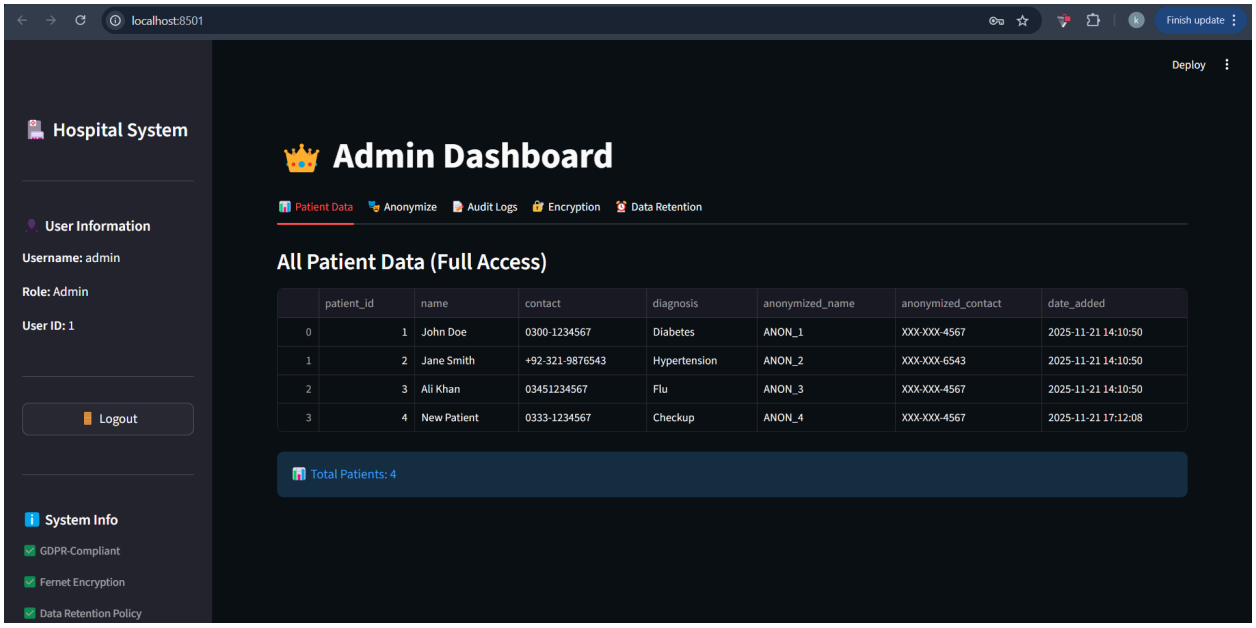
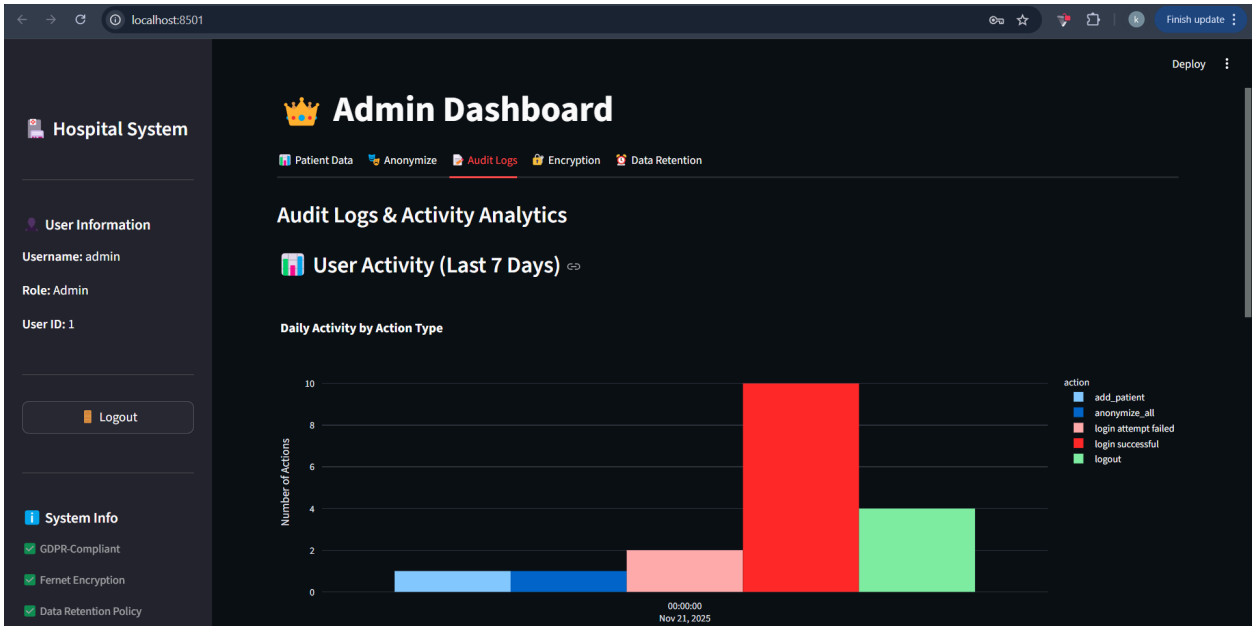
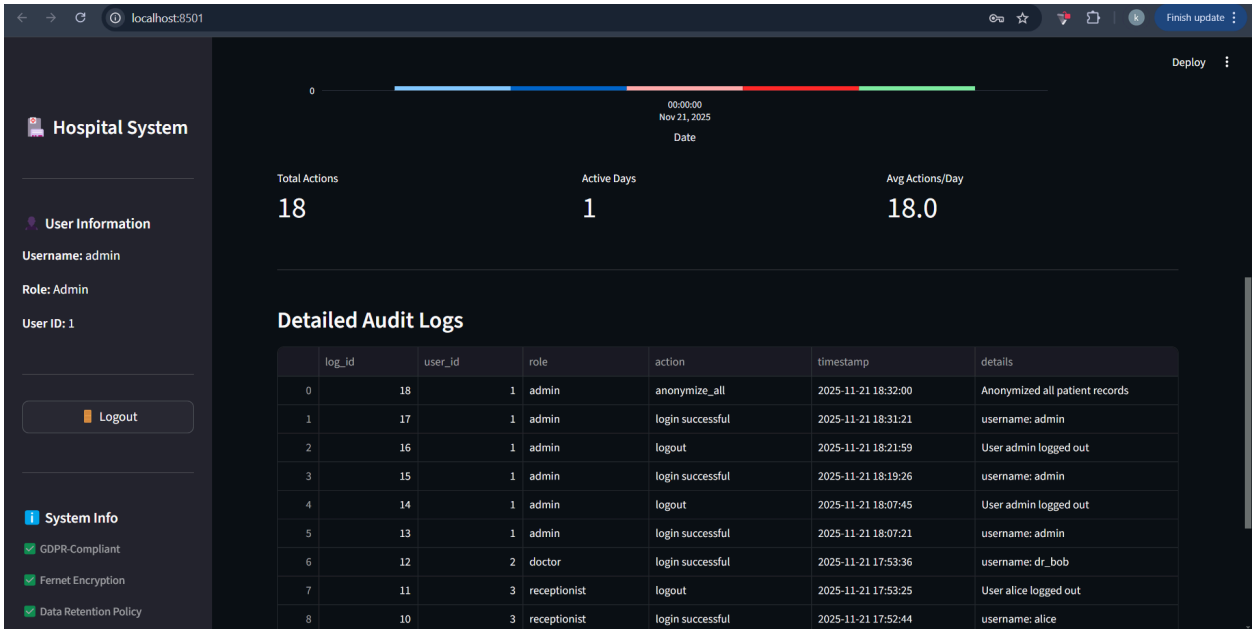




Log Screens:





	log_id	user_id	role	action	timestamp	details
0	18	1	admin	anonymize_all	2025-11-21 18:32:00	Anonymized all patient records
1	17	1	admin	login successful	2025-11-21 18:31:21	username: admin
2	16	1	admin	logout	2025-11-21 18:21:59	User admin logged out
3	15	1	admin	login successful	2025-11-21 18:19:26	username: admin
4	14	1	admin	logout	2025-11-21 18:07:45	User admin logged out
5	13	1	admin	login successful	2025-11-21 18:07:21	username: admin
6	12	2	doctor	login successful	2025-11-21 17:53:36	username: dr_bob
7	11	3	receptionist	logout	2025-11-21 17:53:25	User alice logged out
8	10	3	receptionist	login successful	2025-11-21 17:52:44	username: alice

🏥 Discussion on CIA Implementation & GDPR Alignment (For Hospital Management System)

🔵 Confidentiality (C)

In the HMS, confidentiality is ensured by restricting access to sensitive patient information. Only the Admin can see full patient details, while Doctors receive partially anonymized medical data, and Receptionists only see non-sensitive fields (e.g., appointment schedule). Sensitive attributes (name, CNIC, disease type) are masked or encrypted during processing. User authentication is mandatory before accessing any module.

🔍 GDPR Alignment – Confidentiality

GDPR requires *data minimization* and *purpose limitation*.
Our system aligns with this by:

- Showing only necessary data to each role (least privilege).
- Masking identifiable fields unless strictly required for treatment.
- Ensuring that protected health information (PHI) is never exposed to unauthorized roles.

🟢 Integrity (I)

Integrity is maintained through strict control over who can add, edit, or delete hospital records. Every modification is logged with timestamp, role, and activity type to maintain accountability. Database constraints prevent invalid or incomplete data entry. Doctors cannot modify administrative fields, and receptionists cannot change medical reports.

🔍 GDPR Alignment – Integrity

GDPR mandates *accuracy* and *traceability*.
The HMS meets this by:

- Keeping an audit trail of all modifications (who changed what).
- Ensuring only authorized staff can alter medical information.
- Preventing data tampering through validation rules and edit restrictions.

🟡 Availability (A)

The system ensures availability by maintaining stable database access and using error-handling to avoid unexpected crashes. Backup/export features (CSV snapshots) help restore data if the system fails. The system dashboard remains accessible for staff during working hours, and uptime information is displayed to the admin.

🔍 GDPR Alignment – Availability

GDPR requires *availability and resilience of processing systems (Art. 32)*.
The HMS supports this by:

- Maintaining frequent database backups.
- Implementing safeguards to ensure continuous access for authorized staff.
- Allowing rapid restoration of data during system errors.

Conclusion:

The Hospital Management System incorporates CIA principles by protecting patient privacy (Confidentiality), ensuring accurate and trustworthy records (Integrity), and maintaining reliable access to healthcare information (Availability). Its design aligns with GDPR through data minimization, access restrictions, audit logging, accuracy enforcement, and strong backup mechanisms. Together, these measures ensure that sensitive health data remains secure, compliant, and accessible.

Short Demo Video Link:

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1mVg2e0CUbCGD36v8dHyXtN8yBK0EEZT3/view?usp=sharing