

Private Blockchain-driven Health Insurance

Major Project under the Supervision of

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Health Industry in India

Market Dynamics and Potential

- **Market Size:** Projected USD 372 billion by 2024
- **Growth Rate:** Impressive 16-17% CAGR
- **Key Sectors:**
 - Healthcare Services
 - Pharmaceuticals
 - Medical Devices
 - Health Insurance
- **Government Initiatives:**
Ayushman Bharat



Figure 1: Healthcare Industry in India

Image Source: Web

Motivation

Addressing Key Challenges in Healthcare

Recent Security Incidents

- **Star Health Insurance:**
Major data breach, October 2024
- **HDFC Life Insurance:**
Cyber attack, November 2024

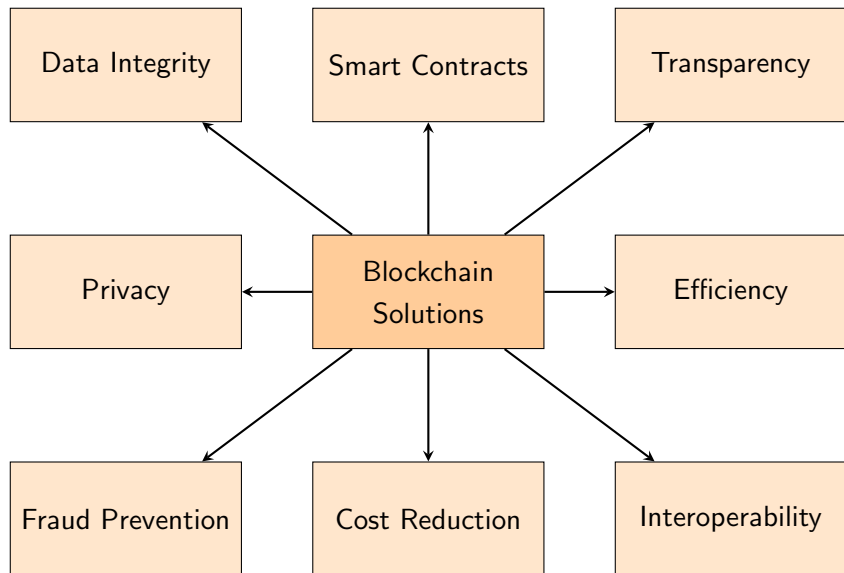
Critical Observations

- Lack of solutions tailored to the Indian landscape.

Current System Challenges

- Centralized, excessive paperwork
- Multiple complex intermediaries
- High administrative overhead
- Inefficient claim processing

Blockchain Solutions: Overview



Types of Blockchains

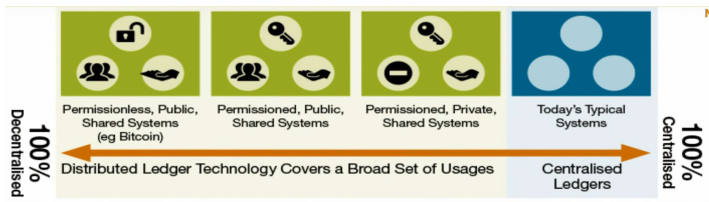


Figure 2: Blockchain Spectrum

Image Source: Web

Public Blockchain

- Open participation
- Fully decentralized
- Maximum transparency

Private Blockchain

- Restricted access
- Controlled environment
- Enhanced privacy

Consortium Blockchain

- Shared control
- Multiple organizations
- Balanced governance

Blockchain in Healthcare: Literature Review

- *Azaria et al.* (2016): MedRec - Ethereum-based system for EHR authentication and decentralized access management
- *Xia et al.* (2017): Attribute-based encryption (ABE) approach for secure and granular EHR access control
- *Raikwar et al.* (2018): First prototype demonstrating blockchain's potential in private health insurance management platforms
- *Aleksieva et al.* (2019): Ethereum smart contracts exploring automated health insurance claim processing
- *Zheng et al.* (2020): Advanced multi-layered blockchain architecture for comprehensive health insurance security
- *Anuj* (2021): Hyperledger Fabric framework enabling secure, API-driven electronic health record storage and retrieval

Hyperledger Fabric: Key Highlights

- **Enterprise-Grade:** Permissioned blockchain platform.
- **Modular Components:** Clients, peers, and ordering nodes.
- **Chaincodes**
- **Efficient Transactions:** Endorse, order, and validate process.
- **Membership Service Provider**
- **Data Privacy:** Strong isolation and customizable policies.



Figure 3: Fabric Logo

*Image Source: Hyperledger
Fabric Documentation*

Transaction Flow in Hyperledger Fabric for Insurance

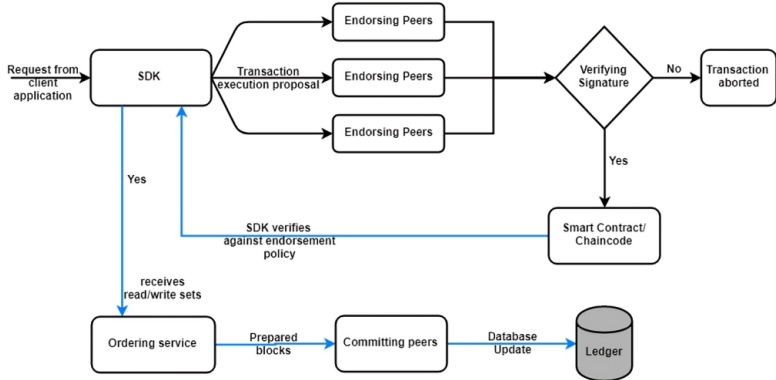


Figure 4: Transaction flow in Hyperledger Fabric.

Image Source: Hyperledger Fabric Documentation

Healthcare Blockchain Network Setup

Initial Configuration by MSP

- **MSP (Membership Service Provider):**
 - Issues digital identities
 - Manages certificates
 - Establishes trust
- **Channel Formation:**
 - Private communication pathway
 - Connects Patient, Trusted Hospital, Insurer
 - Ensures data privacy

Key Components

- Digital Certificates
- Access Policies
- Channel Policies

Credential Provided by MSP

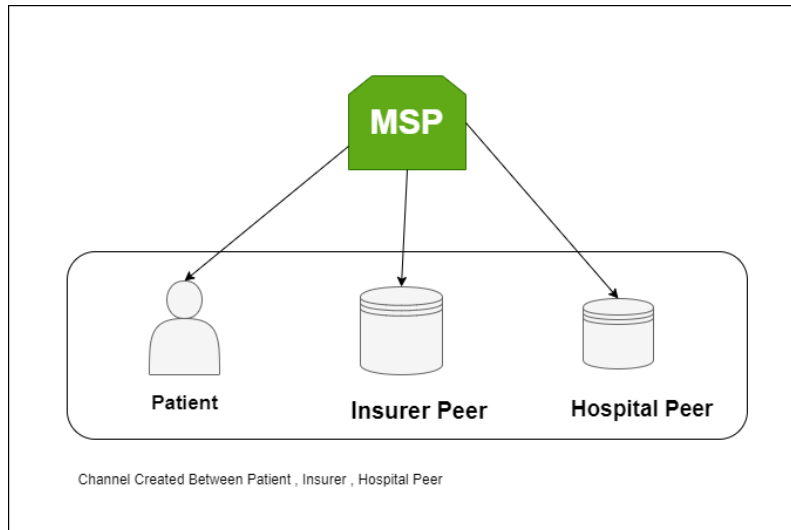


Figure 5: Channel for Trusted Hospitals, Patient Peer, Insurer Peer

Traditional Registration Flow of Insurance

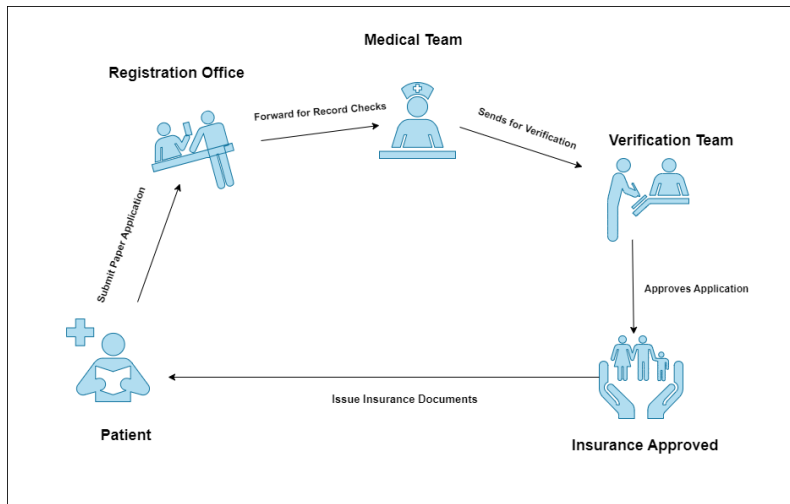


Figure 6: Traditional Flow of Registration

Channel Creation

The MSP (Master Service Provider) is connected to the Patient, Insurer Peer, and Hospital Peer.

Data Flow

The Patient, Hospital, Insurance Provider, and Ledger are connected. The Patient sends Health Checkup (1) to the Hospital, which sends Request Endorsement / Consents (2) back. The Patient sends Grants Consents (3) to the Hospital. The Patient sends Insurance Application (4) to the Insurance Provider, which sends Patient Records (5) back. The Insurance Provider sends Shared Records (6) to the Hospital. The Insurance Provider creates a Policy (7) and sends it to the Ledger.

Storage Details

Patient

- Paid Cost, Audit, Cost
- Patient PDC
- Acts as Endorser for shared health records
- Consent Records and other relevant information
- DB
- CloudXNG

Hospital

- Health Records
- Life Records, Treatment Data
- Hospital PDC
- Consent, Time Duration for data to expire
- Block TTS
- Administrative Data, Operational Records
- CloudDB

Insurance Provider

- Stores Patient ID, Policy ID, Names of Health Records
- Consent ID, Date, Premium Amount
- Blockchain
- Policy Checkpoint, Term and Conditions, Liability, Policy Calculation Rule
- DB
- CloudXNG
- Stores the Health configuration of the channel
- Insurance, capabilities and fees
- Contract Book

Figure 7: Registration Process Flow

Registration Process in Our System

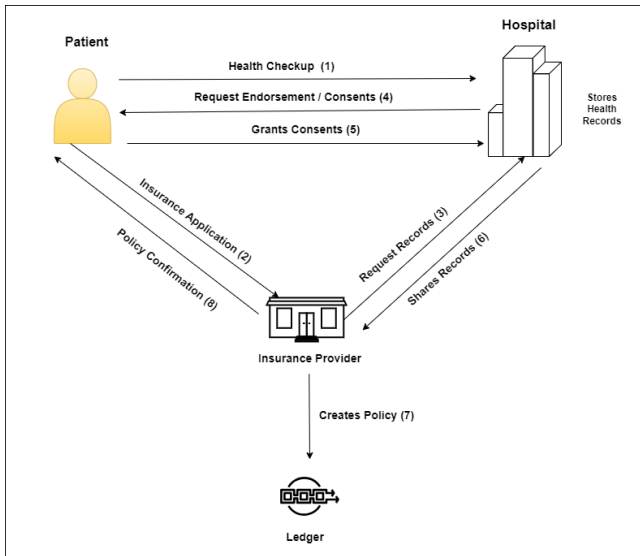


Figure 8: Registration Flow in Our System

Storage Architecture

Distributed Data Management

- **Patient Storage:**

- Personal documents in PDC
- Consent records
- Access logs

- **Hospital Storage:**

- Health records in PDC
- Treatment data
- Administrative records

- **Insurance Storage:**

- Policy details
- Claim information
- Risk assessments

- **Blockchain:**

- Transaction hashes
- Policy references
- Consent status

Storage details for each peer

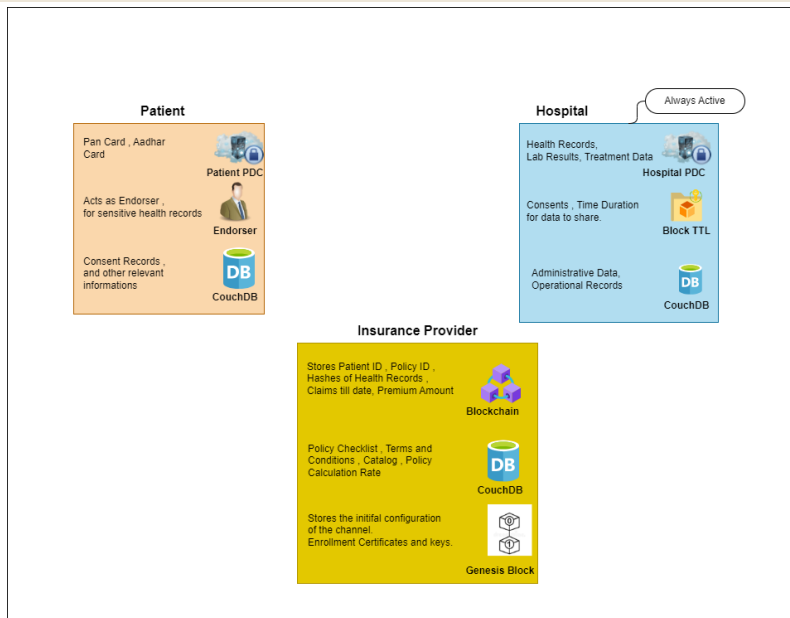


Figure 9: Storage Architecture

Sequence Diagram of Registration Process Flow

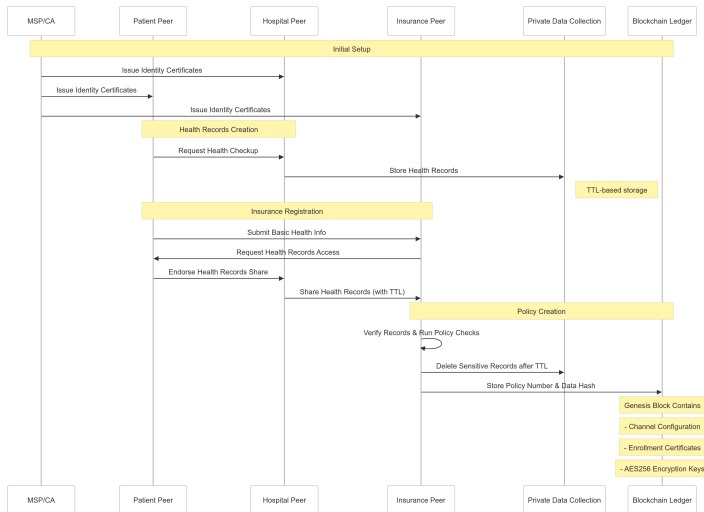


Figure 10: Sequence Diagram of Registration Process Flow

Security Benefits Breakdown in Registration Process

Security Feature	Healthcare Insurance Benefits
Private Data Collections	Confidential storage Selective data sharing Granular access control
AES-256 Encryption	Military-grade protection End-to-end confidentiality Prevents data interception
Endorsement Policies	Validates transaction authenticity Multi-party consensus Prevents unauthorized modifications
Channel Creation	Isolated communication networks Restricts data visibility Prevents cross-entity leakage
Membership Service Provider	Identity management Digital certificate issuance Access control enforcement

Traditional Cashless Claim Flow of Insurance

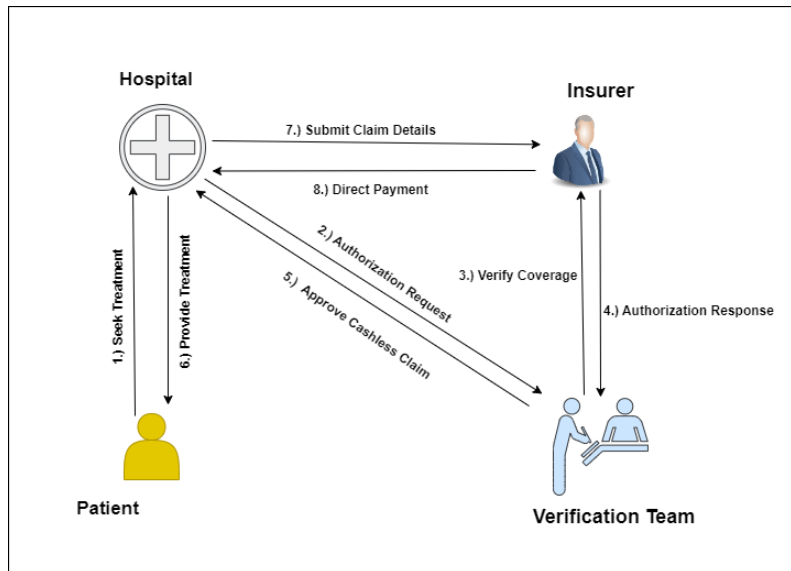


Figure 11: Traditional Flow of Cashless Claim

Cashless Flow in our System

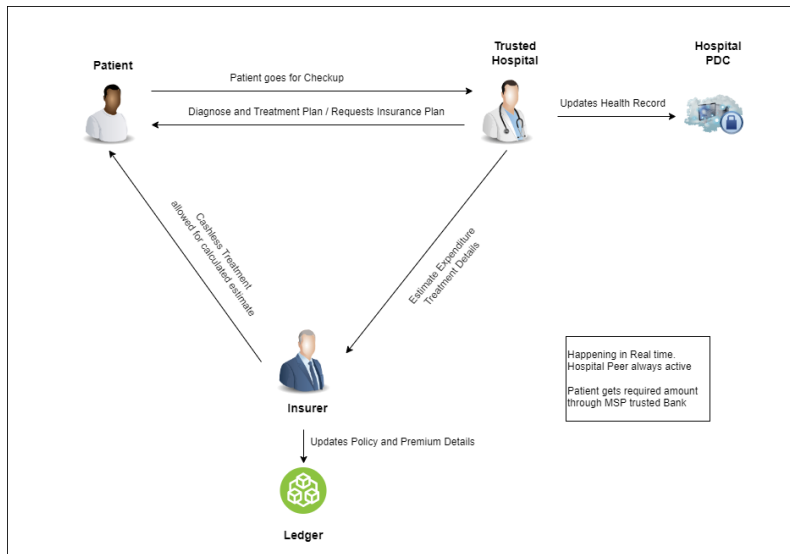


Figure 12: Claims Processing Architecture

Claims Processing Benefits Breakdown

Blockchain Feature	Claims Processing Advantages
Smart Contracts	Automated claim rules Instant policy compliance check Eliminates manual interpretation
Decentralized Verification	Multiple stakeholder consensus Reduced manipulation risk Transparent decision-making
Immutable Record Keeping	Complete audit trail Tamper-proof documentation Permanent claim history
Cryptographic Security	End-to-end data protection Secure inter-organizational communication Prevents unauthorized access
Real-time Tracking	Instant claim status updates Transparent processing stages Reduced customer anxiety

Claims Processing and Registration: Comparative Analysis

Parameter	Traditional System	Blockchain Solution
Documentation	Paper-based, Manual	Digital, Automated
Verification Process	Lengthy, Multi-departmental	Instant, Smart Contract Enabled
Fraud Detection	Retrospective	Real-time Prevention
Consent Management	Minimal	Explicit, Granular
Cost of Processing	High Administrative Overhead	Significantly Reduced
Transparency	Limited Visibility	Complete Audit Trail
Data Privacy	Limited	Cryptographically Secured

Security Measures in Registration and Claims Processing

Security Aspect	Centralized System	Blockchain System
Data Storage	Centralized databases Single-point breach risk Physical storage	Distributed ledger Hash-based tracking Confidentiality, Integrity, Availability
Data Encryption	Inconsistent encryption Basic protection Limited security	AES-256 encryption End-to-end protection Advanced management Confidentiality, Non Repudiation
Access Control	Basic username/password Limited logs Easily compromised	MSP-driven Digital certificates Granular controls Confidentiality, Integrity
Data Integrity	Manual reconciliation Error-prone Limited tracking	Immutable records Automatic verification Comprehensive history Integrity, Non-Repudiation

Conclusions

- **Landscape Mapping:** Insurance to Blockchain transition
- **Challenges:** Limited resources, support systems
- **Security:** Focused on Secure Implementation
- **Chaincode Development:** Smart contracts for Registration and Claims Processing
- **Prototype:** Proof-of-concept developed

Future Directions

- **Scalability:** Enhance current architecture
- **Security:** Implement proxy re-encryption
- **Claims Processing:** Robust reimbursement mechanism
- **Fraud Detection:** Integrate AI technologies
- **Compliance:** Develop Indian regulatory framework

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Thank you !
Any questions?