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| INPUT PROBLEM | PROCESS SOLUTION | Academic papers |
| Security threats to the central system  ( servers) | Blockchain is a peer-to-peer (P2P) distributed ledger technology for a new generation of transactional applications that establishes transparency and trust.  Blockchain technology is based on decentralized System i.e the data is distributed on different machine across the web in an encrypted format.  Blockchains distributed architecture is built-in fault tolerance and disaster recovery. Data is distributed across many servers in many different locations. There is no single point of failure and it is unlikely a disaster would impact all locations at the same time. | Amit Appari & M. Eric Johnson  Information Security and Privacy in Healthcare: |
| Difficulties in supervision of drug intake and distribution | The use of the distribute ledger can  improve supervision of drug intake and distribution , promote regulatory  compliance or managing healthcare materials  , such as in compliance with HIPAA.  The use of blockchain is shown to  address a vital trouble in  healthcare supply chain which is  lack of standardisation of business  processes. It can promote the  missing cooperation between  business partners is integral in  areas such as product  identification and barcoding,  master data synchronisation,  ordering, delivery and invoicing techniques as well as logistics. | Tseng et al., 2018 |
| Data integrity issues through concerns of confidentiality and protection | Blockchain provides  opportunities to combine and  encrypt digital assets, including  medical records, or processing  claims on a ledger.  The ledger can ensure  patient confidentiality and  protection of relevant data as well  as make certain regulatory compliance. | Yue et al., 2016 |
| API issues over Security . | Blockchain technology addresses interoperability challenges, is based on open standards, provides a shared distributed view of health data and will achieve widespread acceptance and deployment throughout all industries.  Third party API can prove a threat to the data , In order to overcome this we will use a Ledger having all information whether to add the data or not. | Laure A. Linn Martha B. Koo, M.D. 2017 |
| Massive Duplication of Data. | Blockchain is a peer-to-peer (P2P) distributed ledger technology for a new generation of transactional applications that establishes transparency and trust. Blockchain is the underlying fabric for Bitcoin and is a design pattern consisting of three main components: a distributed network, a shared ledger and digital transactions.  While entering data it may be possible that duplication arises which increases the complexity and memory consumption,  Leading to Transaction Faults. | Laure A. Linn Martha B. Koo, M.D. 2017 |
| Low transparency of contracts and high intermediary costs | (By Using Smart contracts)  Decentralised consensus improves the healthcare system transparency whilst removing an  intermediary party that inflates the  cost of healthcare. Further benefits  include a significant reduction of  inefficiency and waste in the  healthcare ecosystem(Zhang,  Schmidt, et al., 2018). The use of  encryption, transparency and  decentralised ledger removes  miscommunication and mistrust  and promote a transition to valuebased care. | Stanciu, 2017 |