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DETECTION OF PROCESS ABUSE AND DATA  
REQUEST MISUSE ON ELECTRONIC HEALTH  
RECORD SYSTEM BASED ON REQUEST LOGS

Master Thesis

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PROTSESSI KÕRVALEKALLETE JA  
ANDMEPÄRINGUTE VÄÄRKASUTUSE  
AVASTAMINE TERVISE INFOSÜSTEEMIS  
PÄRINGU LOGIDE PÕHJAL

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## **Author's declaration of originality**

I hereby certify that I am the sole author of this thesis and that no part of this thesis has been published or submitted for publication. All works and major viewpoints of the other authors, data from other sources of literature and elsewhere used for writing this paper have been referenced.

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# **Abstract**

Here goes your abstract...

The thesis is in English and contains 15 pages of text, 5 chapters, 23 figures, 8 tables.

## Annotatsioon

Annotatsioon on lõputöö kohustuslik osa, mis annab lugejale ülevaate töö eesmärkidest, olulisematest käsitletud probleemidest ning tähtsamatest tulemustest ja järeldustest. Annotatsioon on töö lühitutvustus, mis ei selgita ega põhjenda midagi, küll aga kajastab piisavalt töö sisu. Inglisekeelset annotatsiooni nimetatakse Abstract, venekeelset aga

Sõltuvalt töö põhikeelest, esitatakse töös järgmised annotatsioonid:

- kui töö põhikeel on eesti keel, siis esitatakse annotatsioon eesti keeles mahuga  $\frac{1}{2}$  A4 lehekülge ja annotatsioon *Abstract* inglise keeles mahuga vähemalt 1 A4 lehekülge;
- kui töö põhikeel on inglise keel, siis esitatakse annotatsioon (Abstract) inglise keeles mahuga  $\frac{1}{2}$  A4 lehekülge ja annotatsioon eesti keeles mahuga vähemalt 1 A4 lehekülge;

Annotatsiooni viimane lõik on kohustuslik ja omab järgmist sõnastust:

Lõputöö on kirjutatud inglise keeles ning sisaldab teksti 15 leheküljel, 5 peatükki, 23 joonist, 8 tabelit.

## Glossary of Terms and Abbreviations

ATI	TTÜ Arvutitehnika instituut
DPI	<i>Dots per inch</i> , punkti tolli kohta

# Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>Introduction</b>	<b>10</b>
1.1	Problem statement . . . . .	10
<b>2</b>	<b>Approach overview</b>	<b>11</b>
2.1	Data cleansing . . . . .	11
2.2	Data representation . . . . .	12
2.3	Methods for parsing logs for needed data . . . . .	12
<b>3</b>	<b>Discovering process models</b>	<b>13</b>
3.1	Clustering request types . . . . .	13
<b>4</b>	<b>Conclusion</b>	<b>14</b>

## List of Figures



## List of Tables

# **1. Introduction**

Estonian Health Information System gives doctors the ability to send patient data to centralized information system. From there other medical workers and also the patient can view entered documents and information. This also gives doctors and nurses access to private data, when they are doing examinations and other procedures to their patients.

## **1.1. Problem statement**

Since medical staff can view peoples medical history in Health Information System, this poses security threat of misusing the queried data. All that is needed, to see the information, is the persons identification code.

It is hard to determine, if patient has really turned to them for medical help or not. When in an emergency and patient is un-cooperative or in such state unable to communicate, patients identity has to be confirmed without an persons consent. Permission or rights to view patients data is usually given, when the person turns to the doctor with medical issue. Meaning, the permission is not specifically given in the information system and thus allowing view data knowing just the persons personal This allows medical staff to open any persons medical history and view it at any given time whether the person has any medical relationship to that medical staff or does not.

When a persons private data such as medical information is viewed and used, then there has to be a reason. Even if it wrongly done but is still explainable (wrong identification code submission into the system by accident due to similarities, typing wrongly by mistake or third person has given wrong patient identification code by accident).

To solve this problem is to detect health records data misuse and errors in the process as early as possible by analyzing Health Information System logs what include data requests and documents sent. Learning about the different processes in which different queries has to be made within patient treatment and data forwarded. This gives the possibility to detect processes and its anomalies - queries and documents sent when not needed or out of the ordinary. Upon problem detection healthcare service provider can be contacted and be questioned, if action was intentional or not. Also to find out the reason. If the misuse is very serious, proper action has to be taken by proper authorities.

## **2. Approach overview**

Estonian Health Information System logs every data query and document sent to it as requests. Every response is either data from queried documents and/or from subqueries to other data providers or approval, that document or data is saved. Before the request reaches to the database, there are multiple layers of services that receive the request and examine it, if the organization is allowed to send it, if its properly constructed to its standard, if the syntax of query is valid and if subqueries to other information systems is needed. When some part of the checks and validations fail to accept the query, proper error message is sent as an response. If data query is too large or query requests data for large period then information system might cancel the query if it takes a long time to respond or its unable to respond. Requests and responses are sent as XML SOAP messages. These contain different object identification codes to classify each document and query.

Usually every request is made following a certain process. This is agreed upon on an organizational and national level. In information system the process model might be different and needs to be found out. For this process mining tools and machine learning techniques could help to create process models and check conformance. Also detect anomalies in data usage.

Every request has to be parsed for certain data fields, which give input for the process mining tools to form a process model. After that, a conformance check can be made to find anomalies and machine learning helps to find out data misuses.

### **2.1. Data cleansing**

Logs have large amount data and not every piece of it is needed. These have to be cleansed and selected what to use with machine learning algorithms. If data is doubled (same thing but different representation) then the doubled data does not give anything new value to analyze and learn. Other data, that does not help the initial goal, also is not valueable.

Goal is to detect abuse and misuse of data requests. These requests have standardized fields of objects and their values according to X-Road request and response structure and international electronic health record HL7 standard.

To avoid any friction of the data protection law and persons private data, selection of data fields is chosen. This is conformed with Health and Welfare Informations Systems Centre information security specialists and ethics committee in Ministry of Social Affairs.

Selected data include health care organizations national registry code, healthcare organization workers identification code (who made the request), request type, response type, request timestamp, response timestamp, document type, sent document number (anonymized), responded document number(s) (anonymized), document forwarded timestamp, patients identification code (anonymized).

Organizations and persons Identification and document numbers are needed to maintain relationships between different requests and chain together requests and documents queried or sent and form a process model based on the data. This helps to find differences in process models used by organizations and give insight what could be better or data is being used.

Anonymized data is generated to hide any visible and person identifiable information from the logs since we do not need to find out specific persons data - we have to maintain the requests and responses relationships to a process model done for specific person or their medical case what needs to be conformed and any misuse should be identifiable.

Data cleansing is done by pulling logs and parsing them through and extracting required data fields to a table format

## **2.2. Data representation**

Gathered data is saved in a table format in a csv file. Every row describes a log entry and column represents log entries attributes what have been previously extracted and were limited to in regards of the information protection law and information security requirements.

## **2.3. Methods for parsing logs for needed data**

### **3. Discovering process models**

#### **3.1. Clustering request types**

## **4. Conclusion**

## References