

OHMF: A Query Based Optimal Healthcare Medication Framework

Santosh Kumar Majhi^a, Padmalochan Bera^b

^aSchool of Electrical Sciences, Indian Institute of Technology, Bhubaneswar 751013 India,
Contact: sm20@iitbbs.ac.in

^bSchool of Electrical Sciences, Indian Institute of Technology, Bhubaneswar, India.

Today, cloud computing infrastructure is largely being deployed in healthcare to access various healthcare services easily over the Internet on an as-needed basis. The main advantage of healthcare cloud is that it can be used as a tool for patients, medical professionals and insurance providers, to query and co-ordinate among medical departments, organizations and other healthcare related hubs. Although healthcare cloud services can enable better medication process with high responsiveness, but, the privacy and other requirements of the patients need to be ensured in the process. Patients' medical data may be required by the medical professionals, hospitals, diagnostic centers for analysis and diagnosis. However, data privacy and service quality cannot be compromised. In other words, there may exist various service providers corresponding to a specific healthcare service. The main challenge is to find the appropriate providers that comply best with patients' requirement. In this paper, we propose a query based optimal medication framework to support the patients' healthcare service accessibility comprehensively with considerable response time. The framework accepts related healthcare queries in natural language through a comprehensive user-interface and then processes the input query through a first-order logic based evaluation engine and finds all possible services satisfying the requirements. First order logic is used for modeling of user requirements and queries. The query evaluation engine is built using zChaff, a Boolean logic satisfiability solver. The efficacy and usability of the framework is evaluated with initial case studies on synthetic and real life healthcare cloud.

Keywords : Cloud Healthcare, First-order Logic, zChaff SAT.

1. INTRODUCTION

Cloud Computing is a model for enabling ubiquitous, convenient, on-demand network access to a shared pool of configurable computing resources (*e.g.*, networks, servers, storage, applications and services) that can be rapidly provisioned and released with minimal management effort or service provider interaction. Recent Research by Gartner [1], on top 10 "disruptive technologies," outlined that enterprise cloud [2], power grids [3], web ecosystems, virtualization and social software are the dominant but threat-prone technologies which are being adopted largely in different countries.

Today, healthcare is undergoing enormous change and reform worldwide. With healthcare spending as a percentage of GDP rising by dou-

ble digits annually in some countries [4] [5] [6], and concerns growing over medical care access and quality, governments and healthcare institutions are working to find creative new ways to address the need for improved care delivery models and payment reform.

Cloud computing [7] [8] provides efficient and cost-effective way of delivering IT services which can directly support the need to slow the growth of healthcare costs. The agility provided by on-demand, flexible cloud-based computing resources can also help empower the growth of a new generation of healthcare services and initiatives that respond more quickly and creatively to the needs of people and organizations across the continuum of health. Many healthcare providers and insurance companies today have adopted some form of elec-

Table 2
List of Requirement Attributes

Query Size	SAT translation time (msec)	SAT solver run time (msec)
200	8.23	1.2
350	8.89	1.2
1000	9.32	1.25
1500	10.12	1.26
2300	11.25	1.29
3000	11.98	1.31
3500	12.37	1.32
4000	12.89	1.33
5000	13.56	1.35

technique called Chaff [25] for finding solutions. It depends on the complexity and dependency between the Boolean clauses. This shows the power of the SAT solvers in solving Boolean formulae. Therefore, our framework is able to find the query result in considerably good time. It takes 14.91 msec to process a query with size 5000. At present, the translation of SAT results into natural language output is performed manually.

6. CONCLUSIONS

This paper presents a comprehensive query based optimal healthcare service framework that can be targeted to automate the searching of various medical information in a large hybrid healthcare cloud from different service providers. This will in turn guide the patients to take necessary and optimal decisions related to the specific healthcare service at any point of time. The framework may facilitate the service providers to design a scalable and efficient patient interaction system to choose the services as per their requirements. The major process elements of the proposed framework are as follows:

- The user validation and requirement gathering has been done through a simple and comprehensive user interactive interface.
- Query Translation module translates the user specified requirements into first

order logic query. It is represented in Boolean Conjunctive Normal Form (CNF).

- The SAT solver checks the satisfiability of the translated query with the healthcare cloud backend database. For this, a Boolean model is extracted from the database.
- The SAT solver provides the possible traces of solution that satisfies the requirement. Then the result trace is provided as output through the Response Engine.
- The output is translated into natural language forms and the response engine communicates the same to the GUI.

The query evaluation engine is developed using zChaff SAT solver. The efficacy of the framework has been demonstrated through a case study. The proposed methodology has been shown to be correct and scalable. In future, the framework will be validated with various real life case studies. This work can be extended to develop an integrated patient interaction system tool for systematic retrieval of healthcare information.

REFERENCES

1. P Kacsuk. *Editorial Journal of Grid Computing*, 2004.
2. J Hasier and M Nicolett. Assessing the Security Risks of Cloud Computing, Gartner Research, *Gartner Inc*, June 2008.
3. M Ashiqur Rahaman, Padmalochan Bera and E Al-Shaer. SmartAnalyzer: A Noninvasive Security Threat Analyzer for AMI Smart Grid, 31st *IEEE INFOCOM 2012*, pages 2255–2263, Orlando, Florida USA, March 2012.
4. Hillestad R, Bigelow J, Bower A, Girosi F, Meili R, Scoville R and Taylor R. Can Electronic Medical Record Systems Transform Health Care? Potential Health Benefits, Savings and Costs, *Health Affairs*, 24(5): 1103–1117, 2005.
5. Bartels A. US IT Spending Benchmarks for 2006: How to Turn the CIO's Bane into an Effective Tool for IT Budgeting, *Forrester Research Report*, www.forester.com, 2006.

6. Hasan R and Yurcik W. A Statistical Analysis of Disclosed Storage Security Breaches, in *Proceedings of 2nd ACM Workshop on Storage Security and Survivability*, Alexandria, VA, pages 1–8, 2006.
7. N Khan, A Noraziah, T Herawan, E Ismail and Z Inayat. Cloud Computing: Architecture for Efficient Provision of Services, in *Proceedings of 15th International Conference on Network-Based Information Systems*, 2012.
8. Shirley Radack. Cloud Computing: A Review of Features, Benefits and Risks and Recommendations for Secure, Efficient Implementations, *ITL Bulletin for June 2012*.
9. Abraham C, Watson R T and Boudreau M C. Ubiquitous Access: On the Front Lines of Patient Care and Safety, *Communications of the ACM*, 51(6):95–99, 2008.
10. Kilo C M and Wasson J H. Practice Redesign and the Patient-Centered Medical Home: History, Promises and Challenges, *Health Affairs*, 29(5), 2010.
11. Microsoft HealthVault, Connected Continuous Care, White Paper, March 2011.
12. M Mohebbi, Dan Vanderkam, J Kodysh, R Schonberger, H Choi, Sanjiv Kumar. *Google Correlate Whitepaper*, June 9, 2011.
13. H Park. Report of the for Working Groups and Special Interest Groups, *IMIA Board Meeting*, April 21, 2013.
14. S M Furnell, P W Sanders. Security Management in the Health-care Environment, MED-INFO 95, *Proceedings of the Eighth World Congress on Medical Informatics Canada*, pages 675–678, 1995.
15. Sabah Mohammed, Daniel Servos and Jinan Fiaidhi. HCX: A Distributed OSGi Based Web Interaction System for Sharing Health Records in the Cloud, *IEEE/WIC/ACM International Conference on Web Intelligence and Intelligent Agent Technology*, 2010.
16. M Li, S Yu, K Ren and W Lou. Securing Personal Health Records in Cloud Computing: Patient-Centric and Fine-Grained Data Access Control in Multi-owner Settings, in *SecureComm10*, pages 89–106, Sept. 2010. I S Jacobs and C P Bean, Fine Particles, Thin Films and Exchange Anisotropy, in *Magnetism*, vol. III, G T Rado and H Suhl, Eds. New York: Academic, pages 271–350, 1963.
17. Leslie S Liu, Patrick C Shih, Gillian R Hayes. Barriers to the Adoption and Use of Personal Health Record Systems, *ACM Conference*, 2011.
18. V Koufi. Ubiquitous Access to Cloud Emergency Medical Services, in the *Proceedings of 10th IEEE International Conference on Information Technology and Applications in Biomedicine (ITAB)*, Corfu, Greece, pages 1–4, Nov. 2010.
19. Chia-Chi Teng. A Medical Image Archive Solution in the Cloud, in the *Proceedings of IEEE International Conference on Software Engineering and Service Sciences (ICSESS)*, Beijing, China, pages 431–434, July 2010.
20. N Botts. Cloud Computing Architectures for the Underserved: Public Health Cyber Infrastructures Through a Network of HealthATMs, in the *Proceedings of 43rd Hawaii International Conference on System Sciences (HICSS)*, Hawaii, USA, pages 1–10, 2010.
21. S Van der Burg, E Dolstra. Software Development in a Dynamic Cloud: From Device to Service Orientation in a Hospital Environment, In *2009 Proceedings of ICSE Workshop on Software Engineering Challenges of Cloud Computing*.
22. O Shimrat. Cloud Computing and Healthcare, San Diego Physician.org, 2009.
23. Y S Mahajan, Z Fu and S Malik. Zchaff 2004: An Efficient SATsolver, in *Proceedings of 8th International Conference on Theory Application Satisfiability Testing*, pages 360–375, Scotland, June 2005.
24. T Hofmeister, U Schoning, R Schuler and O Watanabe. A Probabilistic3-SAT Algorithm Further Improved, in *Proceedings 19th Annual Symposium Theoretical Aspects Computer Science (SATACS)*, pages 192–202, 2002.
25. Matthew W Moskewicz, Conor F Madigan, Ying Zhao, Lintao Zhang and Sharad Malik. Chaff: Engineering an Efficient SAT Solver, in *Proceedings of the 38th Annual Design Automation Conference*, pages 530–535, New York, USA, 2001.



Santosh Kumar Majhi is currently pursuing Ph.D on Computer Science and Engineering at Indian Institute of Technology, Bhubaneswar. He obtained his Bachelor of Technology from VSSUT, Burla. He received his Masters degree in Computer Science and Engineer-

ing with specialization in Knowledge Engineering from Utkal University, Bhubaneswar. He is associated with School of Electrical Sciences, IIT Bhubaneswar as a research scholar. Before that, he was working as an Oracle Technical Consultant at Tata Consultancy Services. He has qualified in UGC NET LS and JRF. His primary research includes Distributed Computing, Algorithms for Parallel Computing. Currently he is more focused on Cloud Security.



Dr. Padmalochan Bera is an Assistant Professor in School of Electrical Sciences and Computer Engineering, Indian Institute of Technology Bhubaneswar. Dr. Bera received his BE and ME in Computer Science and Engineering from Jadavpur University, Kolkata, India. He did his Ph.D from

Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur, India. Dr. Bera has more than 5 years of applied research experience in the field of Formal modelling and analysis of Enterprise Networks, Security Implementations and Development and validation of control software. His major research areas are Network Security, Security Analytics for Safety critical Infrastructures such as Smart Grid, Healthcare Cloud and Vehicular Networks. Dr. Bera has experience working in industrial research labs where he lead various projects on control software validation, maintenance and verification. Dr. Bera has published more than 20 research papers in reputed journals and conferences. He has served as a program committee member in different conferences and reviewed research articles in various journals. Dr. Bera has established strong research collaborations with academia, Govt. Agencies and Industrial research labs in India and abroad as well.