



UNLOCKING THE VALUE OF HEALTHCARE DATA

Des Shanahan, Privitar



THE HEALTHCARE INDUSTRY IS UNDERGOING MASSIVE TRANSFORMATION DRIVEN BY EXCITING NEW TECHNOLOGIES







AI AND MACHINE LEARNING ARE OPENING UP NEW AND INNOVATIVE OPPORTUNITIES FOR INNOVATION The five Artificial intelligence (AI) AI cancer detectors

Researchers suggest artificial intelligence is now better and faster at detecting cancer than clinicians

An AI startup that claimed it can beat doctors in an exam is putting \$100 million into creating 500 new jobs



 British startup Babylon Health says it will invest \$100 million from its own balance sheet into hiring hundreds of scientists to push forward the use of artificial



7 Applications of Machine Learning in Pharma and Medicine

Last updated on September 16, 2018 by Daniel Faggella



Vhen it comes to effectiveness of machine earning, more data almost always yields better results—and the healthcare sector is sitting on a data goldmine. *McKinsey* estimates that big data and machine learning in pharma and medicine could generate a value of up to \$100B annually, based on better decision-making, optimized innovation, improved efficiency of research/clinical trials, and new tool creation for physicians, consumers, insurers, and regulators.



UK IS WELL PLACED TO TAKE A LEAD WITH GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES AND WORLD CLASS ACADEMIA



GOVERNMENT DETERMINED TO POSITION UK 'AT THE FOREFRONT OF THE AI REVOLUTION' IN HEALTHCARE

The UK has an opportunity to 'lead the world in the use of data and technology to prevent illness', Prime Minister Theresa May said in a speech today marking a £20bn funding boost for the NHS.

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• 41% of total breaches in 2017 targeted the healthcare industry, making it the most popular target for breach attempts.

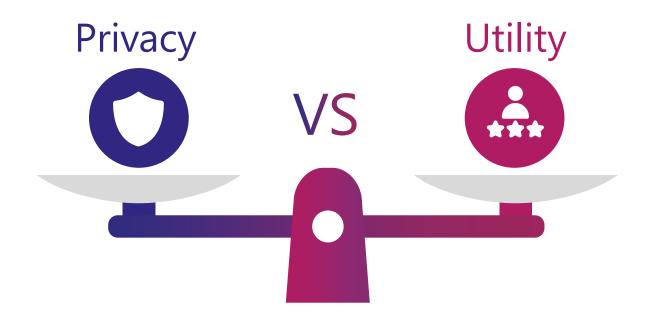


THERE IS NOW RESPONSIBILITY ON THOSE WHO HOLD AND PROCESS HEALTHCARE DATA TO BUILD TRUST AND PREVENT ATTACKS



PRIVACY ENGINEERING:

HEALTHCARE ORGANISATIONS WANT TO UNLOCK VALUABLE INSIGHTS IN THEIR DATA WITHOUT COMPROMISING INDIVIDUAL PRIVACY



How can you act in the best interest of your customers, while also acting in the best interest of their privacy?

SECURITY VS PRIVACY: WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE?

Security Engineering

- Protect against unauthorised access to sensitive data
- Access controls & firewalls
- Authentication & Authorisation
- Reduce the risk of a data breach happening

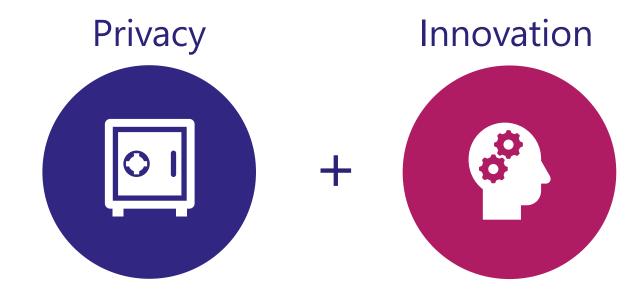


Privacy Engineering

- Protect the content of sensitive data by de-identifying it
- De-Identify primary identifiers
- Generalise quasi-identifiers
- Reduce or eliminate the consequences of a data breaches, if/when it happens



PRIVACY IS CONTEXTUAL AND REQUIRES PRINCIPLED AND CONSISTENT POLICY EXECUTION





"It's not privacy or innovation, it's privacy and innovation."

Elizabeth Denham, UK Information Commissioner, ICO



PRIVITAR IS ADVISED BY WORLD-LEADING PRIVACY ACADEMIA



George Danezis Advisor



PRIVITAR AND THE NHS:

CENTRALISED POLICY EXECUTION WITH FEDERATED CONTROLS TO ENABLE NATIONAL AND LOCAL DATA FLOWS Digital Data and information Systems and services News

NHS Digital > News and events

NHS Digital leading the protection of patient data with new patient deidentification solution

29 June 2018

NHS Digital must be quoted as the source of this information.

NHS Digital has signed a contract to deliver a new software solution for the de-identification³ of patient information, which will help to improve the way that data is used across the NHS and social care.



PRIVITAR AND SENSYNE HEALTH:

Sensyne Health signs strategic research agreement

13-Aug-2018



TECHNOLOGY

Collaboration with Oxford University Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust aims to analyse anonymised genetic data using clinical artificial intelligence technology



Sensyne Health

IMPLEMENTING A PRIVACY POLICY LAYER TO ENABLE CONSISTENT APPROACH TO DATA DE-**IDENTIFICATION**



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Sensyne Health Licenses Privitar's Data Privacy Software



TO SUMMARISE:

THE PRINCIPLES OF DATA PRIVACY



- Ensure Privacy is embedded into the design phase not a bolt on
- Data Minimisation only store what you need
- Aggregate and statistically anonymise before sharing to minimise future linkage risks
- If the data is too complex to anonymise, extract the feature of interest and anonymise and share only those that are required.
- Be open and clear about how you protect and use private data



THANKS FOR LISTENING

