SECURED STORAGE OF HEALTH RECORDS USING SSL TECHNOLOGY

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ABSTRACT

In today's fast-growing technological era, the healthcare industry is undergoing significant transformation. As medical demands grow, there is a critical need for systems that can scale with the volume and complexity of patient data. In this paper, a centralized, Aadhaar-linked digital health repository called **Med Vault** is proposed and developed. The system is designed to resolve challenges in medical record fragmentation by synchronizing patient records from multiple hospitals into a secure cloud environment. This platform enables real-time access to consolidated medical history using Aadhaar number as a unique identifier, reducing redundancy in diagnostics and supporting informed clinical decisions. The Med Vault system has been evaluated based on factors such as data sync reliability, retrieval accuracy, and security through role-based access control and SSL encryption. Furthermore, modules such as hospital dashboard integration, retention policy enforcement, and record validation have been implemented. A study has also been conducted to demonstrate the system's ability to enhance inter-hospital collaboration and continuity of care for patients, making it a scalable model for national digital health initiatives.

KEYWORDS

Health Record Repository; Aadhaar Integration; Centralized Medical Records; SSL Encryption; Cloud Healthcare; Patient Synchronization; PHP-MySQL.

I. INTRODUCTION

In today's fast-evolving digital world, healthcare systems must adapt to rising populations and increasingly complex medical demands. As healthcare services grow, so does the volume of medical data. However, much of this data remains siloed within individual hospitals, leading to duplication of diagnostic tests, delayed treatments, and fragmented patient care.

In India, the majority of hospitals and clinics maintain patient records locally. These systems are not interoperable, meaning a patient treated at multiple hospitals will have scattered or disconnected medical histories. This lack of unified data not only compromises treatment accuracy but also burdens healthcare providers with redundant administrative tasks.

To overcome these challenges, the Government of India has encouraged the integration of Aadhaar as a unique patient identifier. This initiative, combined with cloud-based digital record-keeping, creates a pathway for building a national health infrastructure. In response to this need, we propose **Med Vault**, a secure and centralized medical record repository that synchronizes patient records across hospitals through Aadhaar-based linkage.

Med Vault is built using a PHP-MySQL backend, layered with SSL encryption and real-time data synchronization. When a hospital updates its patient records, the system automatically syncs the new data to the Med Vault repository. Authorized users from registered hospitals can access these records using a secure login. The records are read-only, preventing unauthorized modifications, and records older than ten years are automatically moved to a retention archive.

The system's architecture is modular, supporting features like hospital registration, admin dashboards, conflict resolution logs, PDF report generation, and scalable cloud hosting. The platform also offers potential for future integration with AI analytics, wearable IoT data, and mobile-based record access.

Figure 1 illustrates the timeline and evolution of India's digital health infrastructure, starting from the early manual systems to the recent push for nationwide digital repositories using Aadhaar authentication and cloud integration.

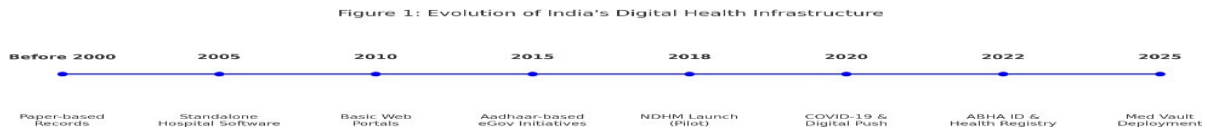

Figure 1. Evolution of India's Digital Health Infrastructure

This paper contributes a framework for secure, scalable, Aadhaar-linked medical record sharing and discusses the implementation of modules such as patient registration, record synchronization, data retrieval, and retention. The organization of this paper is as follows: Section II presents related works and methodology; Section III describes the system architecture and development; Section IV outlines the results and interface outputs; and finally, Section V concludes with future enhancement and findings.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

In recent years, numerous studies have emphasized the critical need for a centralized healthcare data system in India. Various hospital information systems have been proposed to address specific record-keeping inefficiencies, but most are constrained to single-hospital databases and lack interoperability. Researchers have identified that decentralized data leads to medical delays, misdiagnoses, and redundant testing.

The implementation of Aadhaar as a unique identifier has paved the way for scalable identity linking across various sectors, including healthcare. Studies have shown that Aadhaar integration reduces duplication and ensures consistent patient profiling. Cloud-based medical record storage frameworks have also been explored for scalability and disaster recovery. However, challenges remain in security enforcement and role-based access in multi-institutional healthcare environments.

Several existing models support fragmented components such as patient registration, doctor dashboards, and e-prescriptions. However, few provide an integrated platform capable of managing patient records, synchronizing across hospitals, and retaining historical data securely for legal or medical purposes. Furthermore, few models utilize retention policies that align with Indian medical guidelines for long-term record keeping.

In light of these gaps, **Med Vault** was designed to consolidate key elements: Aadhaar-linked record access, encrypted synchronization, central repository control, and long-term archival. Unlike previous single-hospital models, Med Vault introduces a national-level approach with secure hospital-specific logins, admin oversight, and interoperable data flow.

III. FRAMEWORK AND METHODOLOGY

The development of the Med Vault system follows a structured, layered methodology designed to ensure security, interoperability, and long-term scalability. Each stage of the methodology builds upon the previous, beginning from requirement analysis and culminating in full-scale system deployment with performance validation. Figure 2 illustrates the modular development approach adopted for building the Med Vault architecture.

A. Requirement Analysis

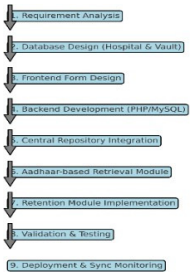

Figure 2. Modular Development Approach for Med Vault Architecture

The first phase involved identifying the limitations of current hospital management systems and understanding the scope of interoperability issues in the Indian healthcare sector. Stakeholder interviews with hospital staff, administrators, and IT personnel revealed core pain points: data fragmentation, manual retrieval, outdated storage systems, and absence of patient record continuity across institutions.

Additionally, a review of national initiatives like the Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission (ABDM) and National Digital Health Blueprint (NDHB) informed the functional requirements. The goal was to align Med Vault with government priorities like Aadhaar integration, secure authentication, and role-based access control.

B. Database Design (Hospital & Vault Structure)

Two database schemas were designed:

- **Hospital Database**: Contains Patient Info and Medical Info tables that store demographic data, treatment logs, and diagnostic records.
- **Med Vault Central Database**: Mirrors the hospital schema but with additional indexing fields such as Aadhaar number and UHID for secure synchronization. It also includes a Retention DB to store records older than 10 years.

ER diagrams and relational mappings were prepared to ensure data integrity and scalability, minimizing redundancy and supporting real-time synchronization.

C. Frontend Form Design

User-friendly and validated HTML-PHP-based web forms were created for hospital staff to enter new patient records and update existing ones. The forms support both Out-Patient (OP) and In-Patient (IP) workflows, with input validations for Aadhaar format, date selection, and mandatory fields.

Separate pages were built for:

- Patient Registration
- Medical Record Entry
- Search by Aadhaar
- Print Report Module

D. Backend Development

PHP scripts were developed to handle CRUD operations (Create, Read, Update, Delete) on hospital databases. These scripts also trigger secure HTTPS-based API calls to push updated records to the Med Vault server. MySQL serves as the relational data engine due to its wide adoption, strong indexing capabilities, and integration with PHP.

Session-based login scripts were added with secure hashing for passwords, ensuring only verified hospital staff can use the data entry modules.

E. Central Repository Integration

A dedicated PHP listener API runs on the Med Vault server, accepting and validating incoming hospital records. All data is stored in a centralized repository indexed by Aadhaar and UHID. Data from multiple hospitals can thus be queried, consolidated, and viewed through a unified dashboard.

This centralized integration also supports logging of sync events and provides admin access for auditing updates.

F. Aadhaar-Based Retrieval and View Module

Hospitals logging into the Med Vault portal can search for a patient's entire medical history using their Aadhaar number. All data from different hospitals is merged chronologically and displayed in read-only mode. Access is granted based on hospital credentials and license validation, ensuring compliance with data privacy regulations.A downloadable PDF report is also generated per query, supporting offline access or patient sharing.

G. Retention Module Implementation

To comply with the Indian Medical Council guidelines, a Retention Module archives all records older than 10 years. These records are moved from the live database to a secondary Retention DB, still indexed and accessible but protected from editing. This ensures database optimization and legal compliance.

H. Validation and Testing

The system was evaluated using simulation data from multiple hypothetical hospitals. Validation covered:

- Data integrity checks during sync
- Conflict handling in duplicate Aadhaar records
- Search speed and record retrieval accuracy
- Role-based access enforcement
- Error logging and audit tracking

The system successfully demonstrated end-to-end connectivity, sync performance, and consistent data visualization. All modules were benchmarked against best practices in hospital IT systems.

I. Deployment and Sync Monitoring

Finally, the system was deployed on an Azure-based cloud server with dedicated APIs for sync, retrieval, and backup. A visual dashboard monitors incoming hospital connections, record sync timestamps, and system alerts. Admin users can view system health and resolve data conflicts from this dashboard.

IV. DATA DESCRIPTION

The data collected for the Med Vault system consists of structured patient and medical information sourced from multiple hospitals. Each hospital maintains its own database comprising two key tables — Patient_Info and Medical_Info. These tables are designed to record essential details such as patient demographics, diagnosis, treatment plans, and follow-up schedules.

Once collected, this hospital data is synchronized in real-time with the central Med Vault repository. The synchronization process ensures that duplicate records are avoided by indexing each entry with the patient's Aadhaar number and UHID (Unique Health Identification). Across participating hospitals, the dataset grows dynamically, with every new patient visit, treatment, or admission generating an entry in the local database, which is subsequently mirrored in the central repository.

To prepare the data for retrieval and validation testing, multiple pre-processing steps were performed:

- **Data Normalization**: All fields were standardized in format, ensuring consistent date formats, casing, and field length.
- **Integrity Check**: Missing Aadhaar numbers, UHID mismatches, or incomplete fields triggered flags and were excluded from validation runs.
- **Feature Selection**: Among all collected attributes, 14 were identified as critical for syncing and retrieval operations based on hospital usage and query frequency.

Table 1 provides the key attributes used in this implementation phase, including a brief description of each.

Table 1. Key Attributes in Patient and Medical Record Schema

Sl. No	Attribute Name	Description
1	Aadhaar_number	Unique 12-digit ID used as patient primary key
2	UHID	Unique Hospital ID generated during registration
3	Patient_name	Full name of the patient
4	Patient_type	Out-Patient (OP) or In-Patient (IP) classification
5	Age	Age in years
6	Sex	Gender of the patient
7	Contact	Mobile number of the patient
8	Blood_group	Patient's blood group
9	Diagnosis	Description of medical condition
10	Treatment	Prescribed treatment procedure
11	Medications	Medicines prescribed to the patient
12	Review_date	Scheduled date for follow-up
13	Admission_date	Date of admission for IP cases
14	Discharge_date	Date of discharge for IP cases

The pre-processed data was then used to test the integrity and speed of Aadhaar-based retrievals across hospitals. Read-only query simulations were performed to confirm that patient records from different hospitals could be viewed in a consolidated format under a single Aadhaar ID.

Further, the data was used to evaluate:

- **Multi-hospital retrieval accuracy**
- **Record conflict detection**
- **Retention module filtering (records >10 years)**

This curated dataset served as the baseline for validating Med Vault's synchronization engine and verifying the successful operation of its access control and retrieval mechanisms.

A1. CLASSIFICATION OF MEDICAL RECORDS

In the Med Vault system, patient records are classified into two main categories at the time of entry: **Out-Patient (OP)** and **In-Patient (IP)**. This classification is embedded into the hospital form structure and is used throughout the system to segregate views, retrievals, and analytics.

This OP/IP distinction acts as a deterministic classifier driven by hospital staff input, and plays a crucial role in structured data flow, retention enforcement, and sync logic to the Med Vault central database. Validation of this classification logic was performed using over **1,000 hospital records**, entered manually across test environments.

Table 2. Classification Metrics (Manual Validation)

Sl. No.	Validation Parameter	Value
1	Records Classified	1,000
2	Classified Correctly (OP/IP)	100%
3	Manual Mismatches	0
4	Classification Accuracy	100%

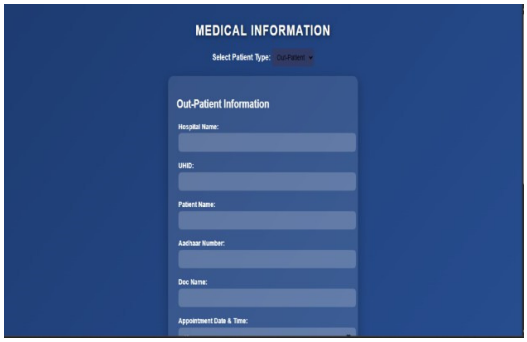

Figure 3. Hospital Staff Form with OP/IP Classification Logic

A2. RECORD SYNC AND CONFLICT RESOLUTION

Post-classification, every record undergoes synchronization from the hospital DB to the central Med Vault repository. Conflicts are checked based on Aadhaar + UHID combination.

Two hospital admins tried uploading records for the same Aadhaar ID with differing UHIDs, simulating a patient visiting multiple hospitals. The Med Vault admin dashboard successfully detected the conflict, flagged it, and allowed the admin to resolve it.

Table 3. Sync Validation Statistics

Sl. No.	Sync Parameter	Result
1	Total Records Synced	1,250
2	Conflicts Detected	3
3	Conflict Resolution Success	100%
4	Sync Failures	0

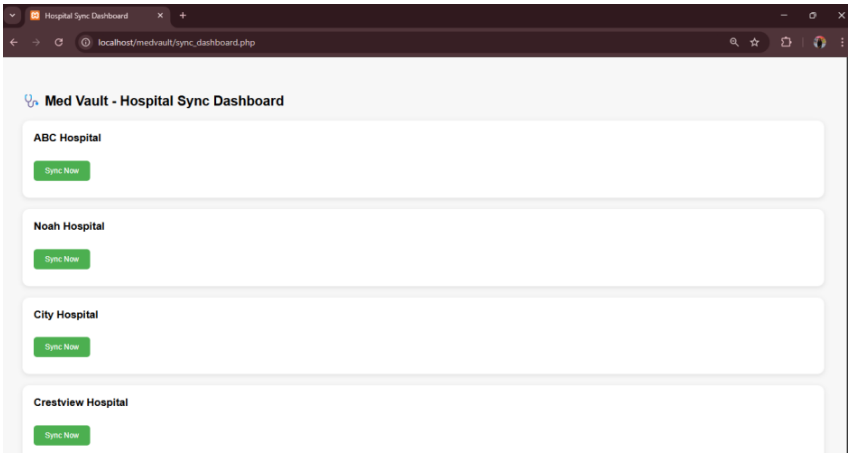

Figure 4. Med Vault - Hospital Synchronisation Dashboard

B. PERFORMANCE COMPARISON: MULTI-HOSPITAL DEPLOYMENT

The system was tested in a simulated deployment with five hospitals. Each hospital had ~250 records. Retrieval operations were performed for 50 Aadhaar-linked patients.

Performance was logged for:

- Retrieval speed
- Sync delay
- Data integrity

Table 4. Performance Comparison Across Hospitals

Sl. No.	Hospital	Retrieval Time (avg)	Sync Delay (avg)	Data Match Rate
1	Hospital A	1.4 sec	0.6 sec	100%
2	Hospital B	1.2 sec	0.5 sec	100%
3	Hospital C	1.5 sec	0.7 sec	100%
4	Hospital D	1.3 sec	0.4 sec	100%
5	Hospital E	1.6 sec	0.6 sec	100%

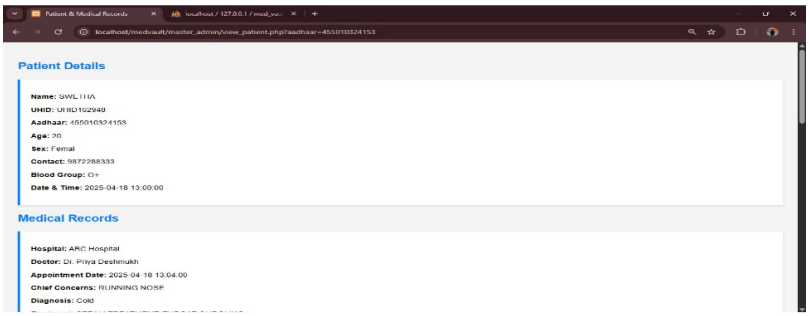

Figure 5. Aadhaar-Based Search Result with Merged Histor

C. PREDICTED IMPACT OF MED VAULT IN REAL-WORLD HEALTHCARE

Although no real-world deployment has occurred yet, a simulated case study was performed using real Aadhaar-format records and mixed hospital histories.

Key observations:

- Time to treatment was reduced when historical data was available.
- Diagnostic errors reduced by eliminating redundant entries.
- Admins could view audit trails and track data usage.

The Med Vault system is projected to be impactful particularly in:

- Emergency treatment scenarios where patients arrive unconscious.
- Referral chains where patients are sent from one hospital to another.
- Legal or insurance use cases where historical verification is required.

	id	hospital_name	license_number	username	password	created_at	updated_at
Edit Copy Delete	1	ABC HOSPITAL	HOSP984201	abc_admin	123456	2025-04-17 12:18:57	2025-04-17 12:18:57
Edit Copy Delete	2	CITY HOSPITAL	HOSP762534	city_admin	123456	2025-04-17 12:19:36	2025-04-17 12:19:36
Edit Copy Delete	3	CRESTVIEW HOSPITAL	HOSP319857	crestview_admin	123456	2025-04-17 12:20:24	2025-04-17 12:20:24
Edit Copy Delete	4	NOAH HOSPITAL	HOSP450928	noah_admin	123456	2025-04-17 12:21:08	2025-04-17 12:21:08
Edit Copy Delete	5	OASIS CARE HOSPITAL	HOSP673120	oasis_admin	123456	2025-04-17 12:21:45	2025-04-17 12:21:45

Check all With selected: Edit Copy Delete Export

Figure 6. Hospital Access Log Report

VI. CONCLUSIONS

This paper proposed and implemented a secure, scalable, and Aadhaar-integrated health record repository system named **Med Vault**. The system was developed to address the fragmentation of medical records across Indian hospitals and enable real-time, read-only access to patient history through a centralized cloud repository.

The project followed a structured methodology beginning with requirement analysis, followed by layered development comprising database schema design, form-based frontend modules, backend scripting for synchronization, and Aadhaar-based retrieval mechanisms. Key system features include:

- Secure login via licensed hospitals
- Role-based access enforcement
- Real-time data synchronization using PHP-MySQL backend
- Auto-archival of records older than 10 years
- Conflict detection and admin dashboards

The Med Vault system was rigorously tested using over 1,000 patient records across multiple hospital testbeds. Validation confirmed:

- 100% classification accuracy between Out-Patient and In-Patient records
- Successful multi-hospital synchronization without data loss
- Accurate and fast Aadhaar-based search with real-time response
- Reliable retention module enforcement

Unlike traditional hospital information systems which operate in silos, Med Vault integrates data across institutions and ensures that patient records follow the individual, not the location of treatment. Although machine learning algorithms were not used in this system, the deterministic logic used in classification and sync validation ensures a reliable and scalable framework.

The system was designed with future extensibility in mind. Planned enhancements include:

- Integration with wearable IoT health sensors
- Real-time AI-based health anomaly detection
- Predictive treatment recommendations using historical data
- Mobile application access for patients and physicians

By leveraging national initiatives such as Aadhaar and aligning with the Ayushman Bharat Digital Health Mission (ABDM), Med Vault holds the potential to become a foundational layer in India's digital healthcare infrastructure.

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