

# Privacy-Preserving Analytics in Medicine (PrivateAIM)

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## Modul 3 - Methodenplattform im Rahmen der aktuellen Förderphase der MII

### Ziel des Projekts:

*"Das Ziel von PrivateAIM ist die Entwicklung einer föderierten Plattform für maschinelles Lernen (ML) und Datenanalytik für die Medizininformatik-Initiative zu entwickeln, bei der die Analysen zu den Daten kommen und nicht die Daten zu den Analysen,,*

"Code to Data"-Paradigma - Die Daten bleiben dort, wo sie sind, um die Privatsphäre optimal zu schützen und große Datenmengen verarbeiten zu können.





15 Teilnehmer aus allen vier MII-Konsortien (und darüber hinaus)

## Koordinatoren

- Oliver Kohlbacher (U Tübingen)
- Fabian Prasser (Charité)
- Daniel Rückert (TU München)

## Drei assoziierte Nachwuchsgruppen

- Datenschutzbewusstes Training von ML-Modellen auf medizinischen Daten (Tübingen)
- Vertrauenswürdiges Maschinelles Lernen (Essen)
- Integration von Multimedia-Objekten und PACS-Umgebungen (Kiel)

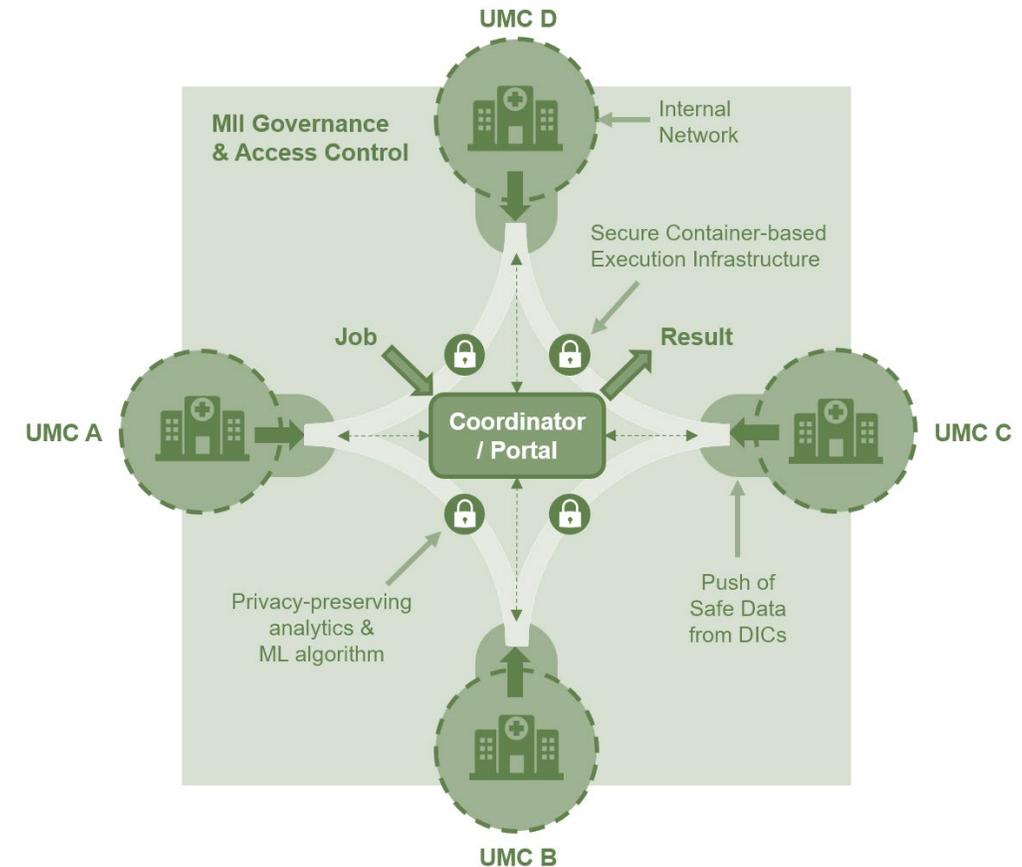
Charité - Universitätsmedizin Berlin (Charité)	Prof. Dr. Fabian Prasser
Helmholtz Center for Information Security (CISPA)	Prof. Dr. Mario Fritz
Deutsches Krebsforschungszentrum (DKFZ)	Dr. Ralf Omar Floca
University of Tübingen (EKUT)	Prof. Dr. Nico Pfeifer
Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München (LMU)	Prof. Dr. Ulrich Mansmann
TMF e.V. (TMF)	Dr. Sebastian C. Semler
Technische Universität München (TUM)	Prof. Dr. Daniel Rückert
Friedrich-Alexander-Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg (UKER)	Prof. Dr. Thomas Ganslandt
University of Freiburg (UKFR)	Prof. Dr. Harald Binder
University Hospital Heidelberg (UKHD)	Prof. Dr. Christoph Dieterich
University of Cologne (UKK)	Prof. Dr. Oya Beyan
Leipzig University Medical Center (UKL)	Prof. Dr. Toralf Kirsten
University Hospital Tübingen (UKT)	Prof. Dr. Oliver Kohlbacher
Ulm University (UKU)	Prof. Dr. Hans Kestler
Medical Faculty Mannheim, Heidelberg University (UMM)	Prof. Dr. Martin Lablans

## Entwicklung

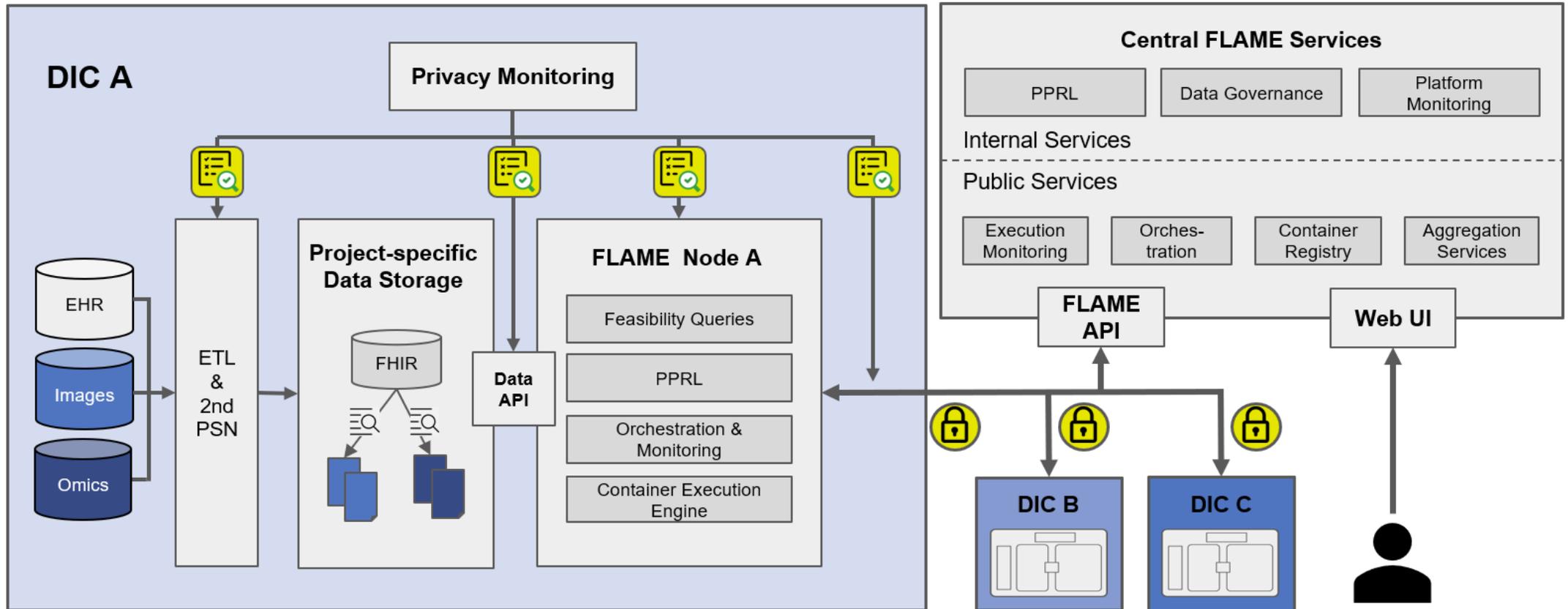
- Innovativer Methoden für föderiertes Lernen
- Robuster Datenschutzgarantien für föderierte Ansätze
- Praktikable Plattform für verteilte Analysen

Einsatz dieser Lösungen in einer konsistenten Plattform an allen MII-Standorten

Unterstützung anderer (klinischer) Anwendungsfälle innerhalb der MII



# Die FLAME Plattform



# Vorarbeiten



## Secure, privacy-preserving and federated machine learning in medical imaging

Georgios A. Kaissis<sup>1,2,3</sup>, Marcus R. Makowski<sup>1</sup>, Daniel Rückert<sup>2</sup> and Rickmer F. Braren<sup>1,2,3</sup>

The broad application of artificial intelligence techniques in medicine is currently hindered by limited dataset availability for algorithm training and validation, due to the absence of standardized electronic medical records, and strict legal and ethical requirements to protect patient privacy. In medical imaging, harmonized data exchange formats such as Digital Imaging and Communication in Medicine and electronic data storage are the standard, partially addressing the first issue, but the requirements for privacy preservation are equally strict. To prevent patient privacy compromise while promoting scientific research on large datasets that aims to improve patient care, the implementation of technical solutions to simultaneously address the demands for data protection and utilization is mandatory. Here we present an overview of current and next-generation methods for federated, secure and privacy-preserving artificial intelligence with a focus on medical imaging applications, alongside potential attack vectors and future prospects in medical imaging and beyond.

Genetics and population analysis

## Identifying disease-causing mutations with privacy protection

Mete Akgün<sup>1,2,\*</sup>, Ali Burak Ünal<sup>2</sup>, Bekir Ergüner<sup>3</sup>, Nico Pfeifer<sup>2,4,5</sup> and Oliver Kohlbacher<sup>1,4,6,7</sup>

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TECHNICAL NOTE

## A scalable software solution for anonymizing high-dimensional biomedical data

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## Privacy-Preserving Machine Learning

## Secure Multi-Party Computation

## Data Anonymization

## Enabling Open Science in Medicine Through Data Sharing: An Overview and Assessment of Common Approaches from the European Perspective

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## Bringing the Algorithms to the Data - Secure Distributed Medical Analytics using the Personal Health Train (PHT-medIC)

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RESEARCH

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## Privacy-preserving data sharing infrastructures for medical research: systematization and comparison

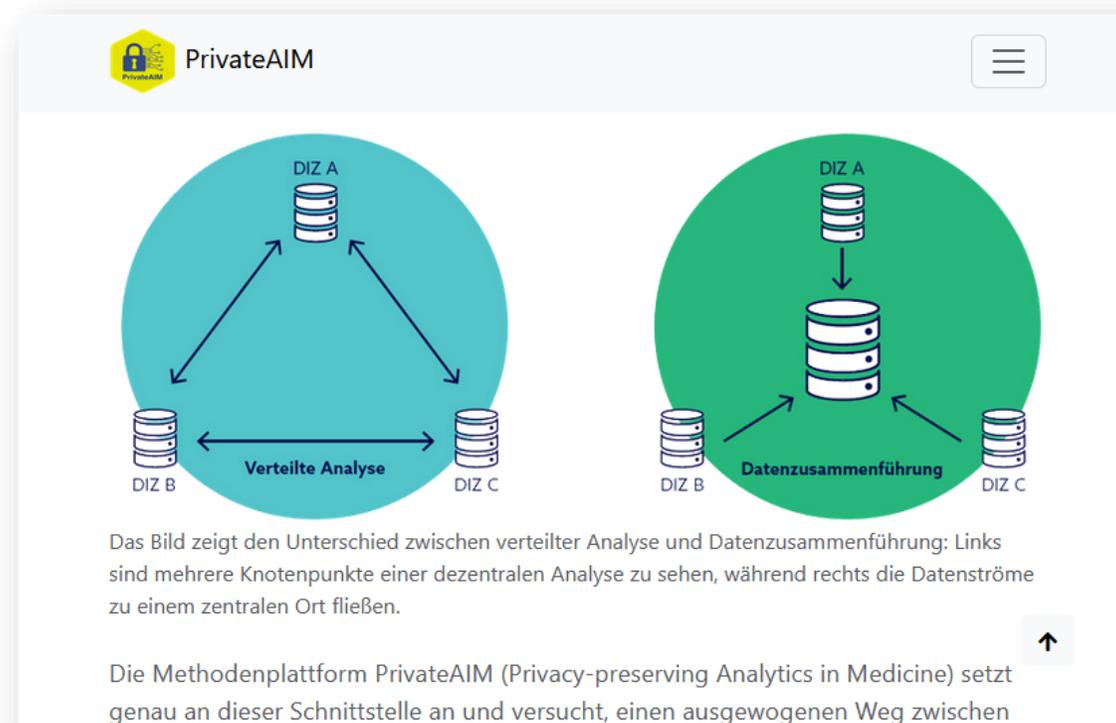
Felix Nikolaus Wirth<sup>1</sup>, Thierry Meurers, Marco Johns and Fabian Prasser

## Technico-Legal Analyses

## PHT Implementation

## Data Sharing Architectures

# Danke für Ihre Aufmerksamkeit!



The screenshot shows the PrivateAIM website interface. At the top left is the PrivateAIM logo, and at the top right is a hamburger menu icon. The main content area features two circular diagrams. The left diagram, titled 'Verteilte Analyse', shows three database icons labeled DIZ A, DIZ B, and DIZ C. DIZ A is at the top, DIZ B at the bottom left, and DIZ C at the bottom right. Bidirectional arrows connect DIZ A to DIZ B, DIZ A to DIZ C, and DIZ B to DIZ C. The right diagram, titled 'Datenzusammenführung', shows three database icons labeled DIZ A, DIZ B, and DIZ C. DIZ A is at the top, DIZ B at the bottom left, and DIZ C at the bottom right. Arrows point from DIZ B and DIZ C towards a central database icon, and an arrow points from DIZ A down to this central icon. Below the diagrams is a paragraph of text, and at the bottom right of the screenshot is an upward-pointing arrow icon.

Das Bild zeigt den Unterschied zwischen verteilter Analyse und Datenzusammenführung: Links sind mehrere Knotenpunkte einer dezentralen Analyse zu sehen, während rechts die Datenströme zu einem zentralen Ort fließen.

Die Methodenplattform PrivateAIM (Privacy-preserving Analytics in Medicine) setzt genau an dieser Schnittstelle an und versucht, einen ausgewogenen Weg zwischen

<https://privateaim.de>