



International Telecommunication Union

The Use of X.509 in E- Healthcare

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X.509 Public-key and attribute certificate frameworks

- X.509 Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) provides a standard for strong authentication, based on public key certificates and certification authorities
- X.509 Privilege Management Infrastructure (PMI) provides a standard for strong authorization, based on attribute certificates and attribute authorities

E-Healthcare Projects

- X.509 PKI - Secure access to a hospital Diabetes Information System for high street opticians and general practitioners via the Internet
 - Chadwick, D.W., Cook, P., Young, A.J., McDowell, D.M., and New, J.P., "Can the Internet be used to securely and confidentially access hospital diabetes information systems?" British Medical Journal, Vol 321, 9 Sept 2000, pp 612-614.
- X.509 PKI and PMI - Secure authorisations of prescribers, dispensers and patients in the Electronic Transfer of Prescriptions
 - D.W.Chadwick, D.Mundy, "Policy Based Electronic Transmission of Prescriptions", to be presented at IEEE POLICY 2003, 4-6 June, Lake Como, Italy

Components of a PKI

Certification Authority

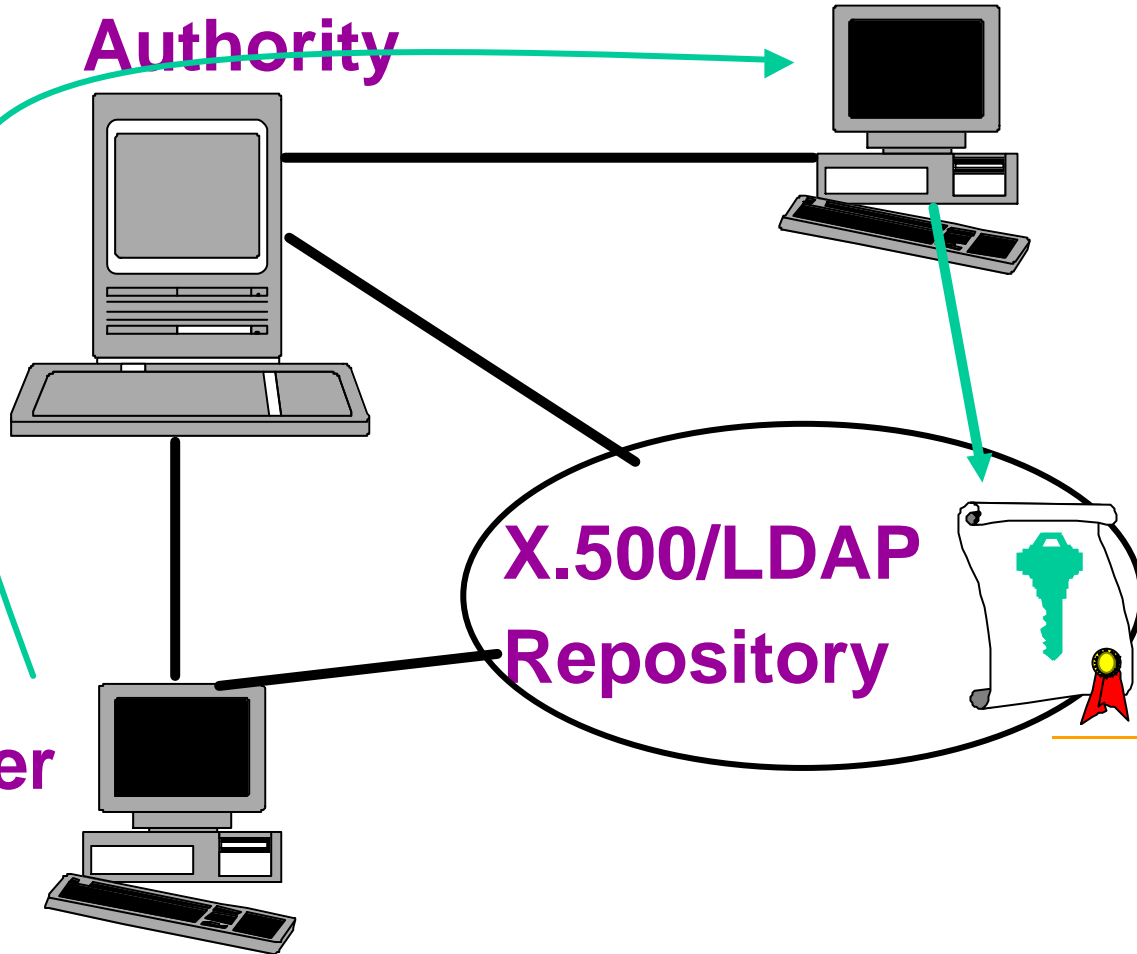
Registration Authority

Public key



Subscriber

Private key



X.500/LDAP Repository

Public key certificate



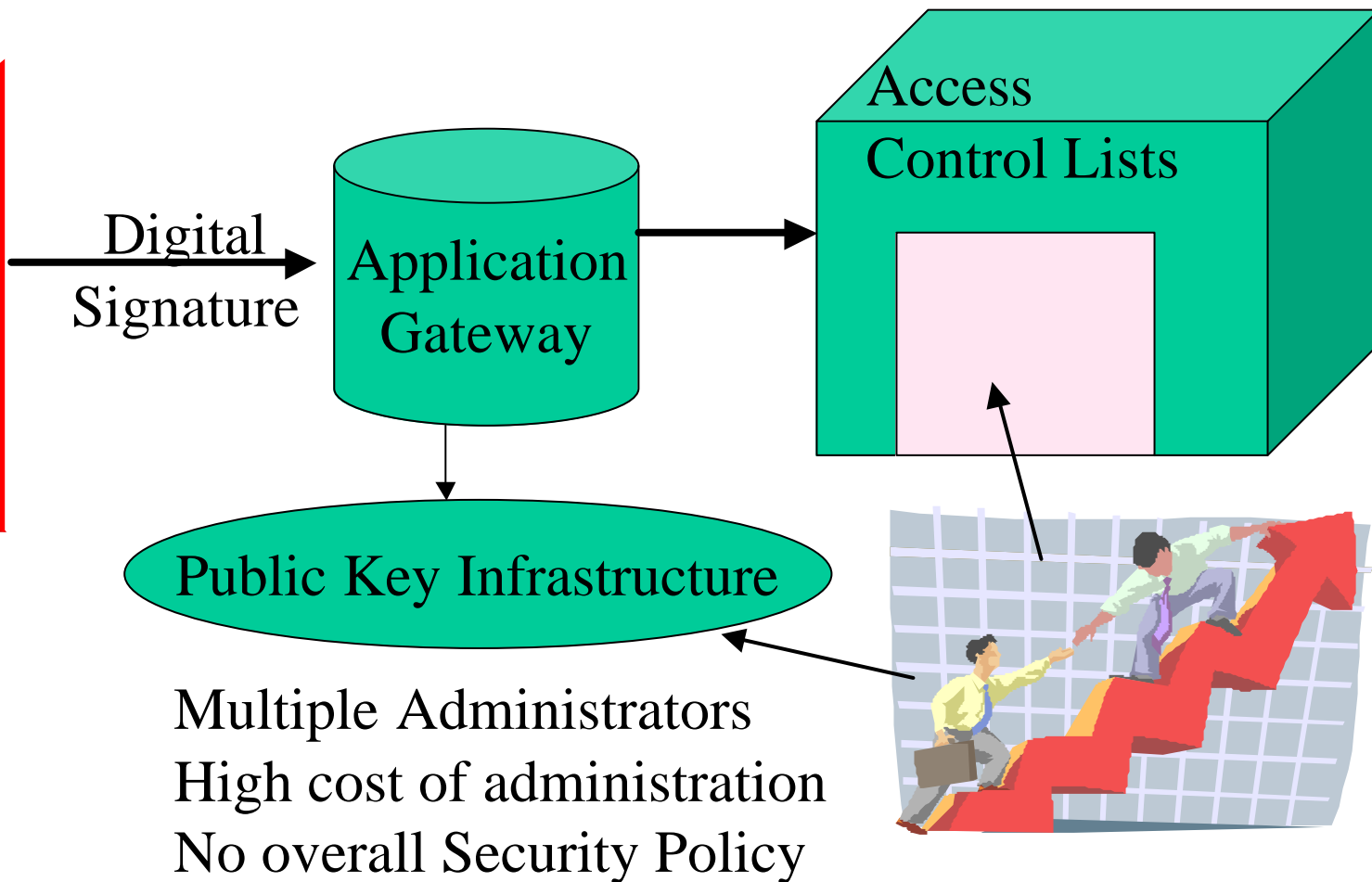
ITU-T

PKI

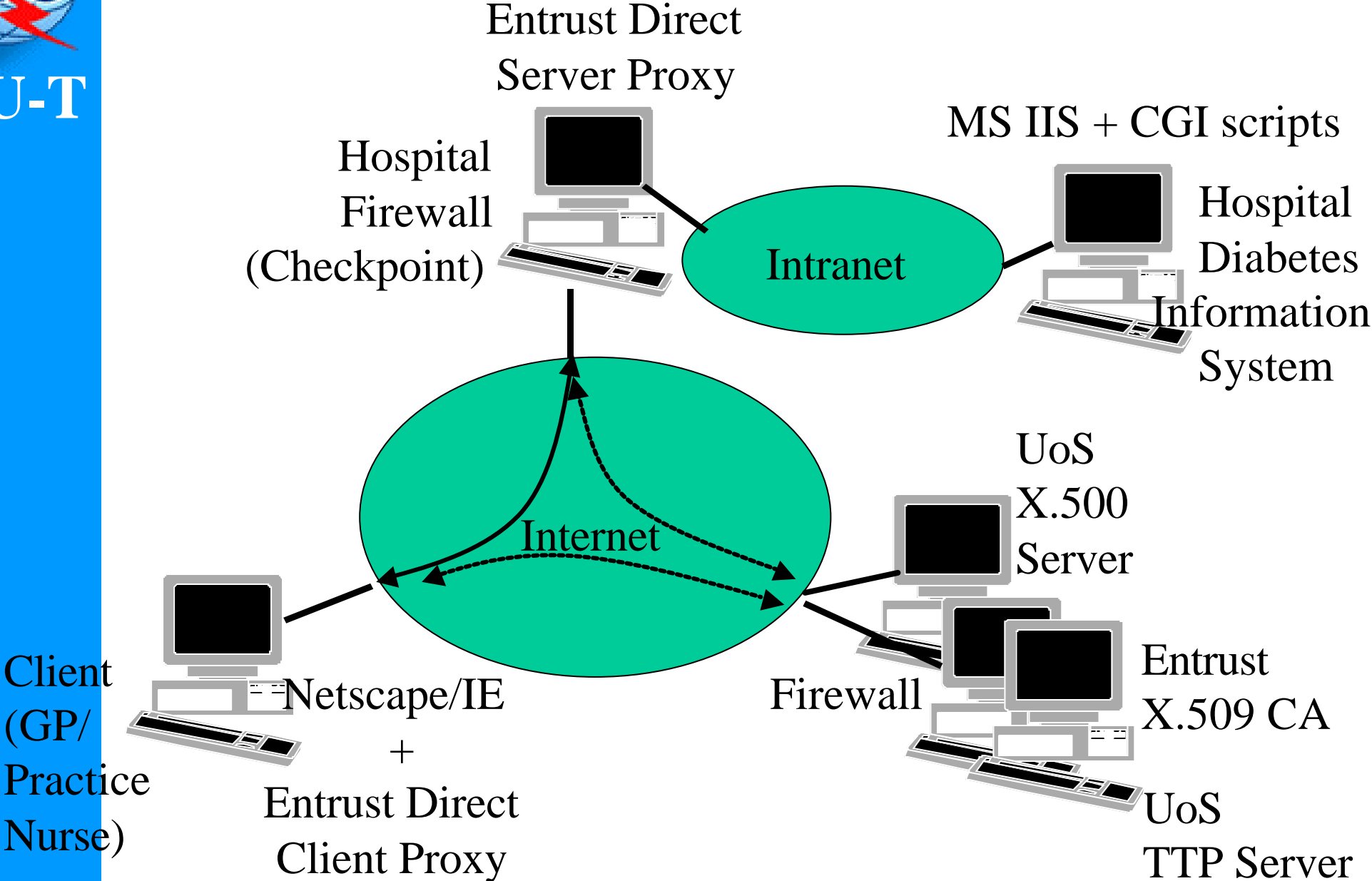
o Authentication is External to the Application



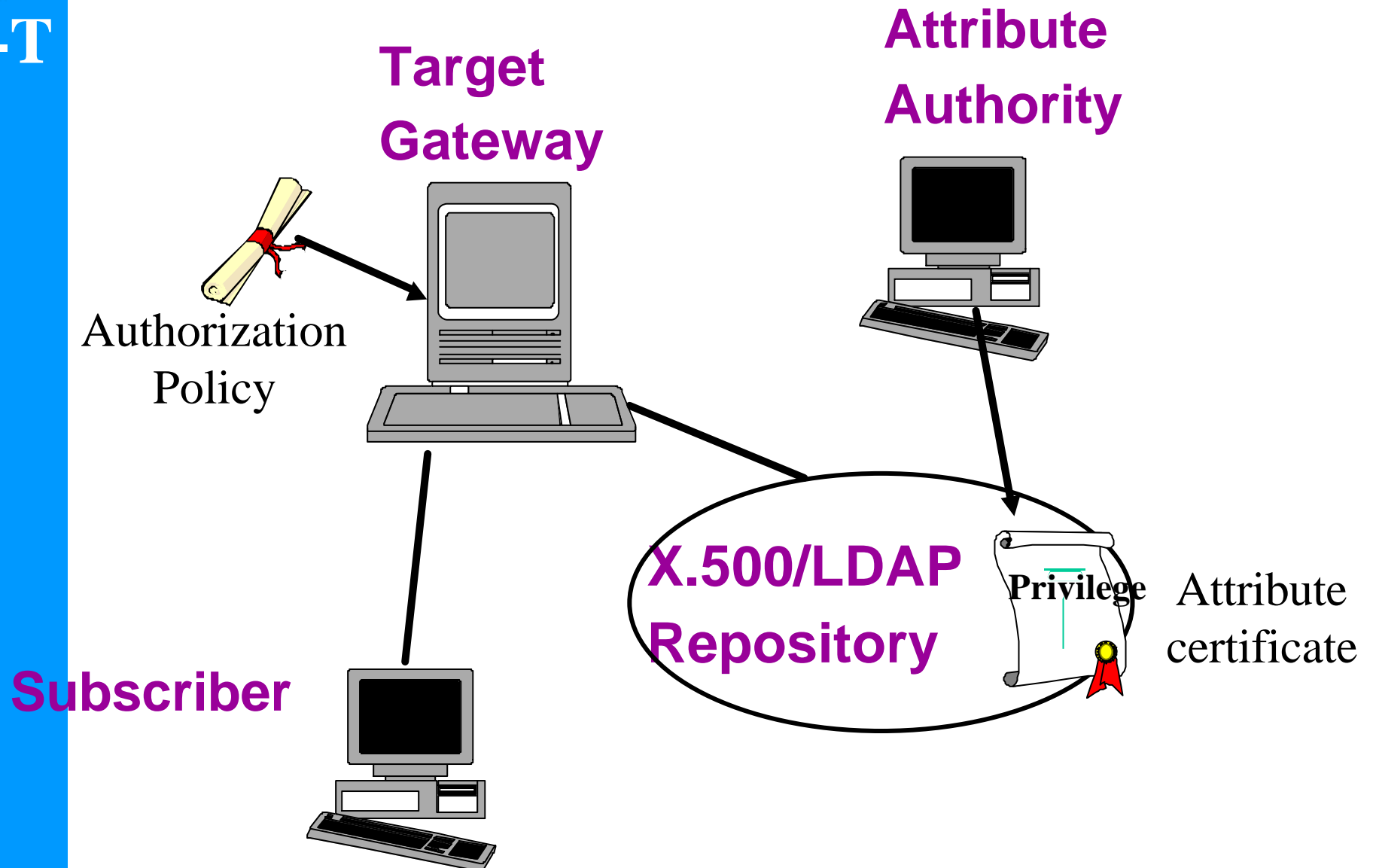
One password or pin
to access private key



DIS Components



Components of a PMI



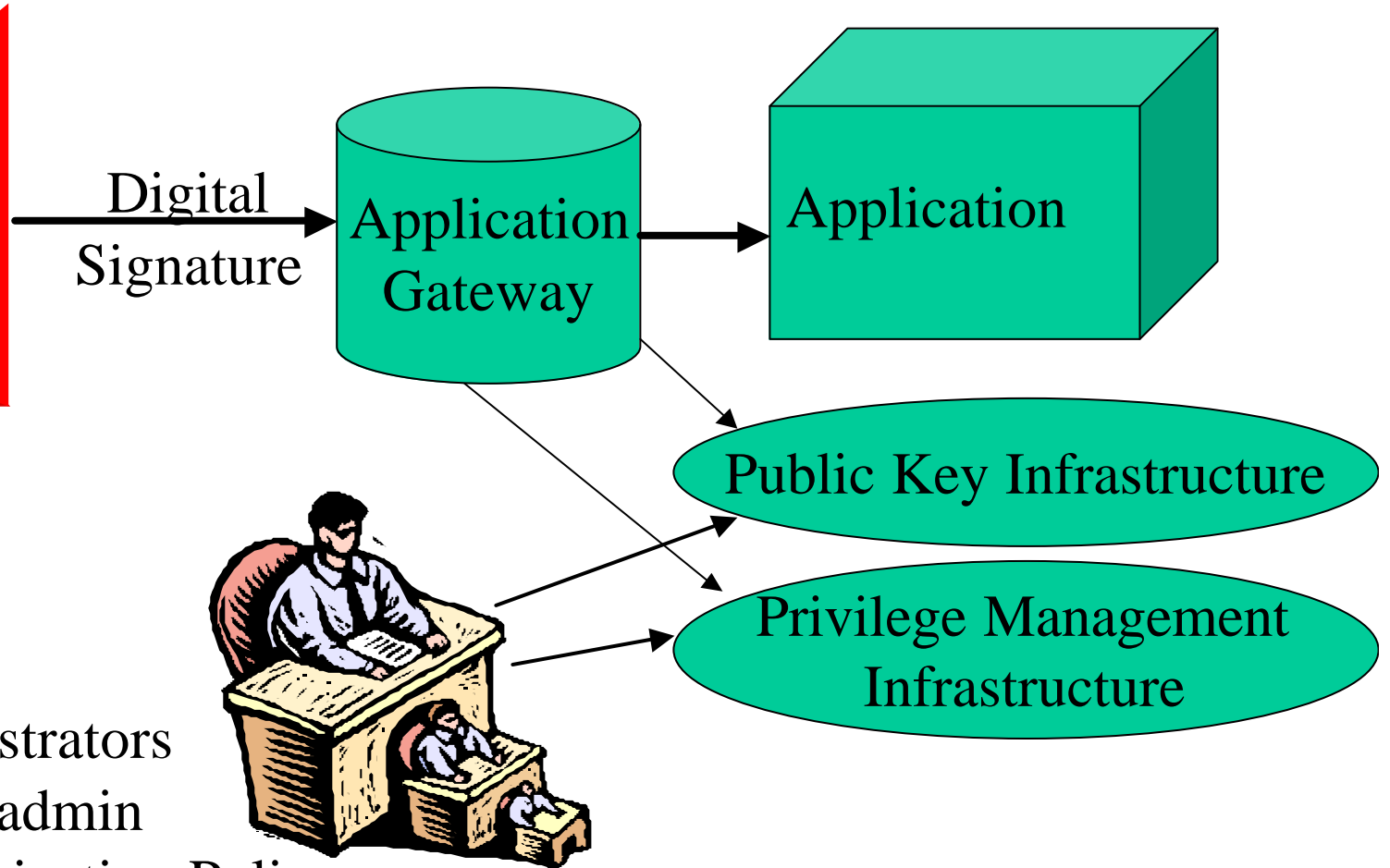
PMI

- o Authentication and Authorisation are External to the Application



One password or pin
to access private key

Fewer Administrators
Lower cost of admin
Overall Authorization Policy



A Prescription with Bar Codes

