Journal of Pioneering Medical Sciences
Received: January 29, 2025 | Accepted: March 01, 2025 | Published: July 05, 2025
Volume 14, Issue 06, Pages 169-179

DOI https://doi.org/10.47310/jpms2025140623

Transforming Healthcare with Blockchain: A Study on its Applications, Benefits and Barriers

C.M. Selvamuthu[1*], M. Salwin[2], D. Akshitha[3], Shaan D. Jain[4], V.K. Kavya[5], O. Manoj Kumar[6] and Vidur Karwa[7]
[1-7]Saveetha School of Law, Saveetha Institute of Medical and Technical Sciences (SIMATS), Chennai, India

Author Designation: [1]Assistant Professor, [2-7]Student

*Corresponding author: C.M. Selvamuthu (e-mail: selvamuthu.ssl@saveetha.com).

Abstract This study explores the application of blockchain technology in the healthcare sector, specifically focusing on its potential to enhance data security, transparency, interoperability and operational efficiency. The research follows the IMRaD structure, with the Introduction presenting blockchain's significance in transforming healthcare by addressing challenges such as data breaches, counterfeit drugs and inefficiencies in insurance claims. The Methodology section details an empirical approach, collecting primary data from 630 respondents using judgmental sampling, with the analysis focusing on demographic factors like age, gender, educational qualification and work experience. The Results highlight varying levels of awareness about blockchain's applications in healthcare, with younger and male respondents showing higher familiarity. Furthermore, the study identifies major benefits, such as improved interoperability, secure patient data management and transparency in drug traceability, along with challenges like high implementation costs and the need for clear regulatory frameworks. The Discussion emphasizes the importance of digital connectivity and the integration of blockchain with cloud computing and edge technologies, while also recommending the adoption of a unified national health ID and collaboration between public and private sectors for effective implementation. The Conclusion suggests that while blockchain holds transformative potential for healthcare, addressing technological, regulatory and financial challenges is crucial for widespread adoption. This study contributes to the growing body of research on blockchain in healthcare and offers policy and technological recommendations for fostering its successful integration into India's healthcare system.

Key Words Blockchain technology, healthcare, healthcare systems, digital connectivity, patient data management, pharmaceutical traceability, telemedicine, regulatory framework

INTRODUCTION

Blockchain technology is emerging as a transformative force in the healthcare industry, with the potential to significantly enhance data security, transparency, interoperability and operational efficiency. By leveraging its decentralized and immutable architecture, blockchain enables secure storage and exchange of sensitive medical information, ensuring that only authorized entities can access patient data. This robust security framework reduces the risk of data breaches, tampering and unauthorized alterations-key concerns in an increasingly digitized healthcare environment.

One of the critical challenges facing healthcare systems worldwide is the fragmentation of medical data across disparate platforms, leading to issues with data silos and interoperability. Blockchain addresses these concerns by enabling seamless and secure sharing of patient records across healthcare providers, thereby improving continuity of care and streamlining administrative workflows, including patient transfers and billing.

Moreover, blockchain empowers patients by granting them control over their personal health information. Through blockchain-enabled platforms, individuals can grant or revoke access to their medical data, enhancing privacy while promoting transparency and trust. The technology also plays a pivotal role in pharmaceutical supply chain management by ensuring the traceability and authenticity of medications. Every transaction, from manufacturing to dispensing, can be recorded on the blockchain, reducing the risk of counterfeit drugs entering the market.

In clinical research, blockchain enhances transparency and integrity by creating tamper-proof records of trial data, patient consent and outcomes. This fosters trust among stakeholders and mitigates the risk of data manipulation. Smart contracts-self-executing protocols embedded in the blockchain-can automate processes such as insurance claims and billing, reducing administrative overhead and minimizing opportunities for fraud.

As telemedicine and remote health monitoring continue to rise, particularly in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic, blockchain ensures the secure transmission of data from IoT-enabled devices, while facilitating identity verification and consent management. These capabilities are essential for protecting patient privacy in remote consultations and digital health services.

Globally, numerous governments and health authorities are exploring blockchain applications in healthcare. In India, initiatives led by NITI Aayog and the state government of Tamil Nadu are piloting blockchain-based solutions for medical data management, drug traceability and telemedicine. The National Health Authority is evaluating blockchain's potential to secure data within Ayushman Bharat, the country's flagship health insurance program. These efforts aim to create an integrated, transparent and efficient healthcare ecosystem.

Internationally, organizations like the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA), the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the European Blockchain Partnership (EBP) are investing in blockchain research and pilots to improve drug traceability, manage outbreak data and foster cross-border health data exchange. Projects such as *MyHealthMyData* in the European Union and the Dubai Health Authority's blockchain initiatives underscore a growing consensus around the technology's potential.

Despite its promise, blockchain adoption in healthcare faces several challenges. Regulatory uncertainty, data privacy concerns and integration with legacy health IT systems pose significant barriers. Additionally, questions regarding return on investment and scalability remain unresolved. Nevertheless, trends such as decentralized clinical trials, health token incentives and blockchain-powered electronic health records signal the growing momentum of this technology in reshaping healthcare delivery.

This study aims to examine the current landscape of blockchain technology in healthcare, focusing on public awareness, perceived opportunities, key challenges and the overall impact of its implementation in the sector.

Objectives:

- To Assess the level of awareness and understanding of blockchain technology among stakeholders in the healthcare industry
- To Identify the major challenges hindering the adoption and implementation of blockchain in healthcare, including regulatory, technical and infrastructural barriers
- To Examine the key opportunities and potential benefits that blockchain technology offers for improving healthcare delivery, data security, interoperability and patient empowerment
- To Gather public and professional opinion on the perceived impact of blockchain technology on the future of healthcare systems

Review of Literature

Blockchain technology has rapidly evolved into a key area of interest across various sectors, including healthcare. Researchers and policymakers alike are exploring its potential to enhance data security, improve interoperability and optimize operational efficiency in healthcare systems.

Mettler [1] was among the early scholars to highlight blockchain's flexibility and its disruptive potential in healthcare, particularly in public health data management, patient-centric research and combating pharmaceutical counterfeiting. This foundational work set the stage for subsequent investigations into blockchain's diverse applications in the healthcare domain. Gordon [2], explored five key mechanisms through which blockchain facilitates a shift toward patient-driven interoperability-digital access rules, data aggregation, liquidity, identity and immutability. He also acknowledged several challenges, including scalability, privacy and incentives for stakeholder participation, which remain critical barriers to adoption.

Building upon this foundation, Agbo *et al.* [3] conducted a comprehensive systematic mapping study using PRISMA guidelines to categorize existing literature on blockchain in healthcare. Their review uncovered a growing interest in blockchain-enabled solutions but also revealed inconsistencies in methodology and a lack of standardization across studies. Khezr *et al.* [4] and Ben Fekih and Lahami [5] contributed broad surveys detailing state-of-the-art applications, including Electronic Health Record (EHR) sharing, remote patient monitoring and supply chain transparency. These studies emphasized blockchain's capacity to address long-standing issues in healthcare information systems. Jabbar *et al.* [6] focused on the evolving role of blockchain in EHR systems. Their work underlined the importance of data integrity and interoperability across healthcare stakeholders, reinforcing blockchain's potential as a unifying infrastructure for health data exchange. Abu-Elezz *et al.* [7] categorized blockchain benefits into two major groups: patient-centric advantages (e.g., personalized care, secure access, real-time monitoring) and organizational benefits (e.g., health information exchange, pharmaceutical traceability, clinical trials). Their findings stress the importance of a balanced perspective when evaluating blockchain's impact. Haleem *et al.* [8] and [9] presented a practical overview of blockchain applications, particularly for error detection in healthcare processes and data-sharing across institutions. Similarly, Hussien [10] addressed future challenges such as blockchain standardization, scalability and universal interoperability, suggesting areas for continued innovation.

Faisal *et al.* [11] and Ray *et al.* [12] discussed blockchain's technical underpinnings and its potential integration with the Internet of Things (IoT) to support remote patient care. Ray introduced a privacy-preserving framework using blockchain and swarm exchange techniques, tackling security concerns linked to IoT-based health monitoring. Saeed *et al.* [13] conducted a systematic literature review revealing that blockchain is reshaping healthcare through improved access control, enhanced data privacy and increased system efficiency. Fatima *et al.* [13] further emphasized the role of blockchain in encrypting and securing patient data on cloud platforms, mitigating the risks of unauthorized access. Al Mamun *et al.* [15] and Attaran, investigated blockchain's capacity to secure EHR systems,

underscoring the challenges of current systems1such as lack of auditability and privacy risks and how blockchain could offer a more reliable alternative. Baral *et al.* [16] extended this discussion to wearable and implantable health devices, highlighting blockchain's role in securing data transmission and storage. Moosa *et al.* [17] analyzed how blockchain could improve healthcare data exchange through both B2B and B2C models, while Rahman [18] applied a thematic and bibliometric analysis to understand the broader adoption landscape using an extended Technology-Organization-Environment (TOE) framework. Blockchain technology holds transformative potential in healthcare by enhancing transparency, data security and system efficiency. This is particularly evident when examining current challenges in food safety and public health. Gopalan *et al.* [19] highlight the alarming prevalence of food adulteration in India, revealing critical regulatory gaps and the devastating health consequences of consuming contaminated products. Their study underscores the need for robust traceability systems-an area where blockchain can provide tamper-proof, end-to-end tracking of food items, ensuring transparency and accountability across the supply chain. Similarly, Thiruvengadam *et al.* [20] explore the use of nanoparticle-based sensors for real-time adulteration detection, emphasizing the role of smart technologies in public health. When integrated with blockchain, these sensors can generate secure, verifiable data that enhances trust and enables instant alerts in case of contamination. Together, these studies support the integration of blockchain with emerging technologies to strengthen food safety and healthcare systems. However, the implementation faces challenges such as high infrastructure costs, technical interoperability issues and regulatory uncertainties. Despite these barriers, the immutable and decentralized nature of blockchain offers promising solutions to the inefficiencies highlighted in both studies, making it a vital tool for modernizing healthcare and safeguarding public health.

In addition to its applications in public health and food safety, blockchain also presents significant potential in addressing legal and ethical challenges within telemedicine. Gopalan *et al.* [20] explore the legal complexities surrounding medical negligence in telemedicine in India, emphasizing issues related to unclear regulatory frameworks, inadequate documentation and difficulties in establishing accountability in virtual healthcare interactions. These challenges are particularly critical as telemedicine continues to expand rapidly in response to increasing healthcare demands and technological accessibility. Blockchain can serve as a foundational tool in this context by offering immutable records of consultations, automated time-stamping and secure storage of consent and communication data. Such features not only enhance the reliability of digital health transactions but also provide verifiable evidence in medico-legal disputes, thereby protecting both patients and healthcare providers. As this study demonstrates, the integration of blockchain into telemedicine infrastructure could play a vital role in strengthening legal compliance, improving trust and reducing risks associated with digital healthcare delivery. Finally, Kassen [21] and Qi *et al.* [22] explored blockchain in the context of e-governance and the Internet of Healthcare Things (IoHT), respectively. Their findings support blockchain's viability in protecting sensitive data, enabling decentralized service delivery and addressing increasing concerns around data breaches in a connected healthcare environment. Collectively, these studies reflect growing consensus around the transformative potential of blockchain in healthcare. However, they also highlight persistent barriers such as regulatory ambiguity, technical integration and scalability, pointing to a need for further empirical research and policy development.

METHODS

This study adopts an empirical research design, utilizing both primary and secondary data sources to explore the awareness, opportunities and challenges associated with blockchain technology in the healthcare sector.

Data Collection

Primary data was collected through a structured survey conducted by the researcher. Secondary data was sourced from academic journals, books and credible online databases to support and contextualize the primary findings.

Sampling Technique

The study employed a judgmental (purposive) sampling method to select participants who are deemed knowledgeable or relevant to the research topic. A total of 630 respondents, aged 20 years and above, participated in the survey.

Demographic Variables

The analysis considered the following independent variables Age, Gender, Educational Qualification, Employment Status and Work Experience. These variables were selected to assess whether demographic factors influence perceptions and understanding of blockchain in healthcare.

Analytical Tools

The collected data was analyzed using Graphical Representation: For visual interpretation of trends and distribution; Analysis of Variance (ANOVA): To examine the relationship between demographic factors and the respondents' awareness or opinions regarding blockchain technology. This mixed-method approach ensures a comprehensive understanding of the subject matter, combining quantitative data with contextual insights drawn from literature.

Analysis

ANOVA

- **Null hypothesis:** There is no significant difference between "Are you aware of use of blockchain technology in healthcare and gender".
- **Alternate hypothesis:** There is a significant difference between "Are you aware of use of blockchain technology in healthcare and gender".

Interpretation: Since the p-value (0.003) is less than 0.05, the null hypothesis is rejected. Therefore, it can be concluded

that there is a statistically significant difference in awareness of blockchain technology in healthcare across different gender groups.

RESULTS

The demographic analysis of the 630 respondents reveals significant insights into the population sample. A notable 39.52% of the participants belong to the 20–30 years age group, reflecting a younger demographic likely to be more open to digital technologies. The gender distribution shows that 53.33% of the respondents are male, while 46.67% are female, ensuring a relatively balanced representation. Regarding educational attainment, 30% of the participants are high school graduates, highlighting a mix of basic and higher education levels within the sample. In terms of employment status, 31.43% of the respondents reported being self-employed, suggesting a considerable segment with entrepreneurial or freelance work experience. Additionally, 36.19% of the participants have more than six years of work experience, indicating a mature audience with significant professional exposure.

Awareness of blockchain technology in healthcare varies across demographic segments. Among male respondents, 35.24% reported being aware of the use of blockchain in healthcare, compared to 27.14% of female respondents. This points to a slight gender disparity in familiarity with emerging digital technologies. Age-wise, 22.38% of participants aged between 31 and 40 years indicated awareness of blockchain applications in the healthcare sector, showing growing interest in this age group.

When asked about the potential uses of blockchain in healthcare, 18.57% of male and 17.14% of female respondents identified enhanced interoperability between healthcare systems as one of the most promising benefits. This sentiment was echoed by 17.62% of respondents aged 20–30, emphasizing a strong interest among younger participants in improving data sharing across medical platforms.

Cost emerged as a significant barrier to blockchain adoption. Specifically, 17.14% of female respondents cited high implementation costs as a major challenge, while 16.67% of those in the 20–30 years age group shared this concern. These findings suggest that both financial and resource-related constraints may hinder broader adoption of blockchain in the healthcare sector.

Respondents were also asked about the role of blockchain in supporting global health initiatives. Among those aged 20–30 years, 18.10% agreed that blockchain can enhance transparency and traceability in medical supply chains, vaccine distribution and health data exchange across borders. Support was even stronger among male respondents, 22.86% of whom expressed agreement with the same statement, indicating confidence in blockchain's potential to improve global healthcare infrastructure.

When asked to rate the overall impact of blockchain technology on healthcare (on a scale of 1 to 10), 33.81% of female respondents gave it a rating of 8, suggesting a high level of optimism. Similarly, 29.52% of respondents in the 20–30 years age group also rated the impact as 8, further indicating strong belief in blockchain's transformative potential, particularly among younger demographics.

DISCUSSION

Figures 1 through 5 present the demographic breakdown of the 630 respondents across various categories such as age, gender, educational qualification, employment status and work experience. These factors significantly influence the participants' perspectives on the integration of blockchain technology in healthcare. The data indicates that the majority of respondents are in the 20–30 years age group, predominantly male, with most holding a high school qualification. A substantial portion is self-employed and possesses over six years of work experience, suggesting a relatively mature and digitally literate audience with exposure to real-world professional systems.

Analysis of Figure 6 reveals that a higher proportion of male respondents (35.24%) and a significant share of female respondents (27.14%) are aware of blockchain technology's use in healthcare. This awareness may be attributed to the growing public discourse around blockchain beyond its financial roots, particularly its applications in securing sensitive data such as electronic medical records and insurance claims. Widespread media coverage and the increasing digitization of health services may have contributed to this awareness across gender lines.

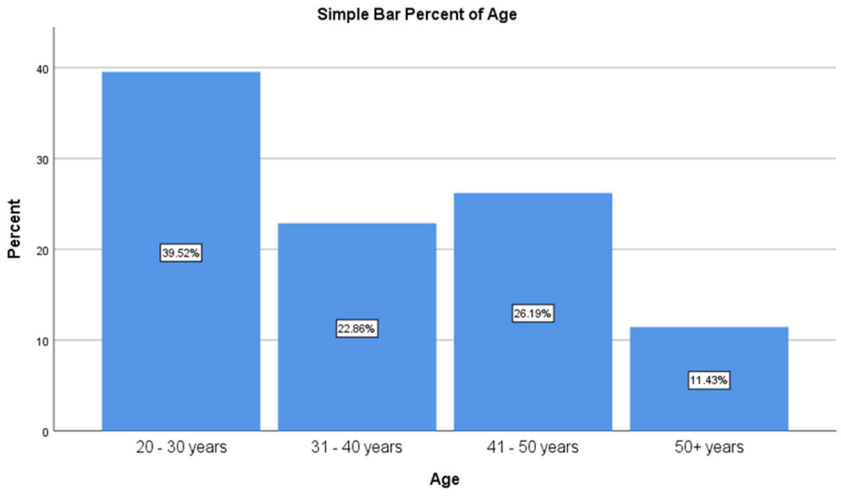

Figure 1: This graph shows the age group of the respondents

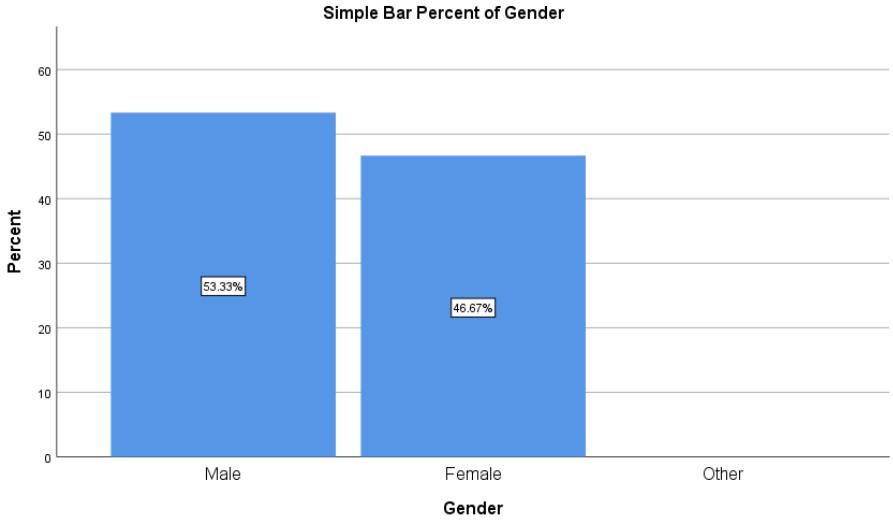

Figure 2: This graph shows the gender of the respondents

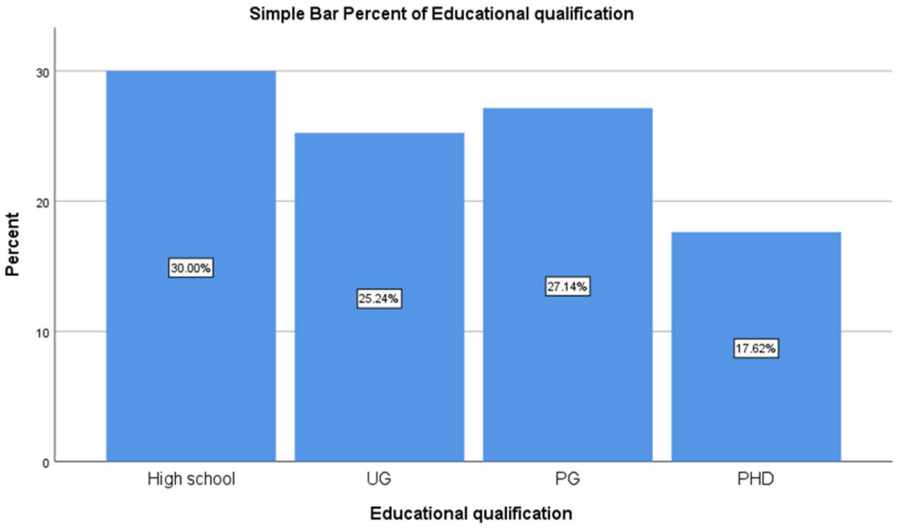

Figure 3: This graph shows the educational qualification of the respondents

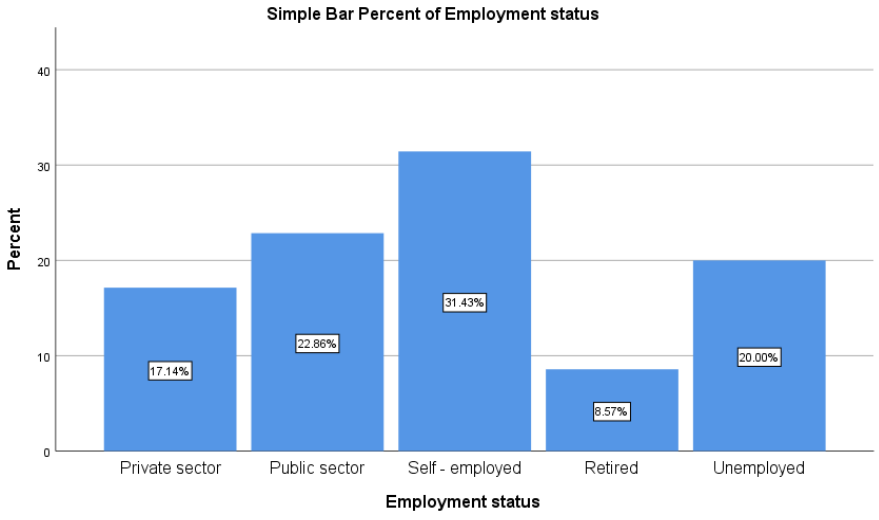

Figure 4: This graph shows the empty status of the respondents

Figure 5: This graph shows the work experience of the respondents

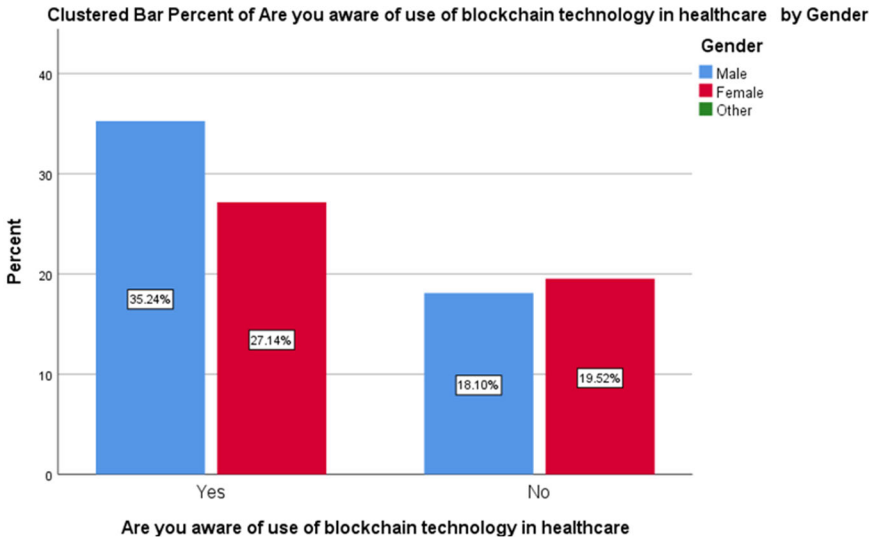

Figure 6: This graph shows the awareness of respondents towards use of blockchain technology in healthcare

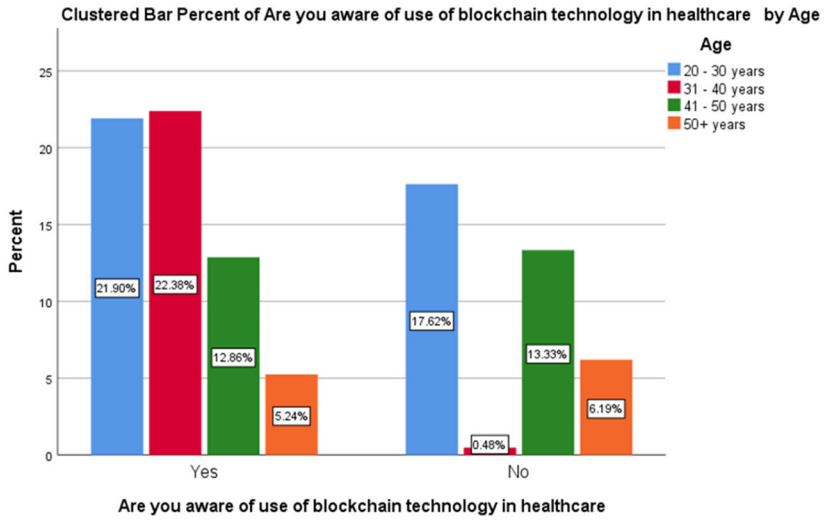

Figure 7: This graph shows the awareness of respondents towards use of blockchain technology in healthcare

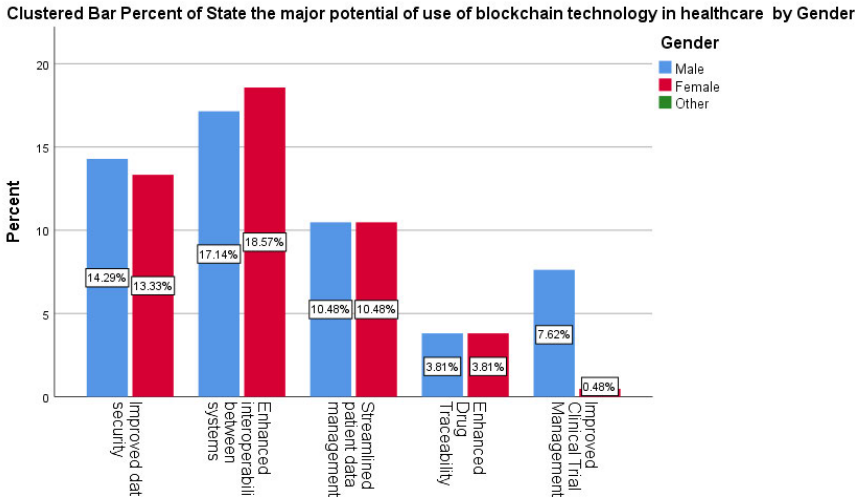

Figure 8: This graph shows the major potential of blockchain technology in healthcare

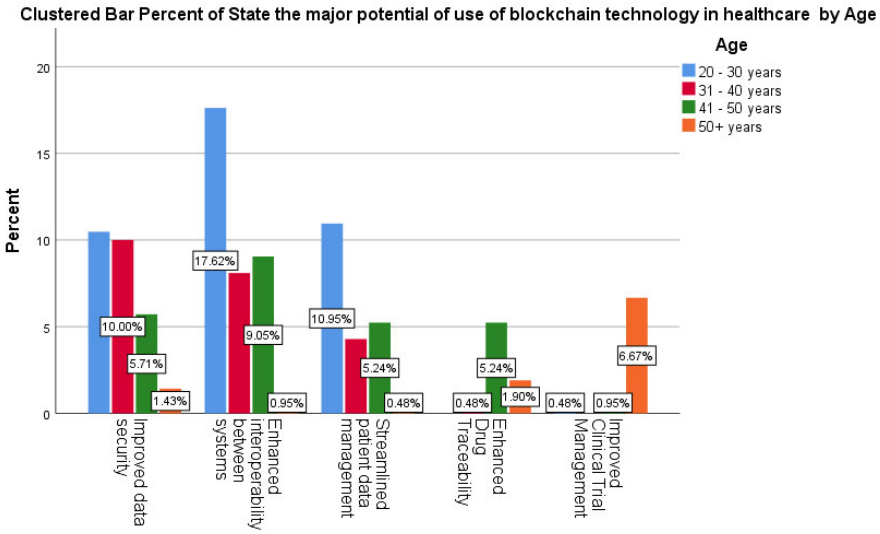

Figure 9: This graph shows the major potential of blockchain technology in healthcare

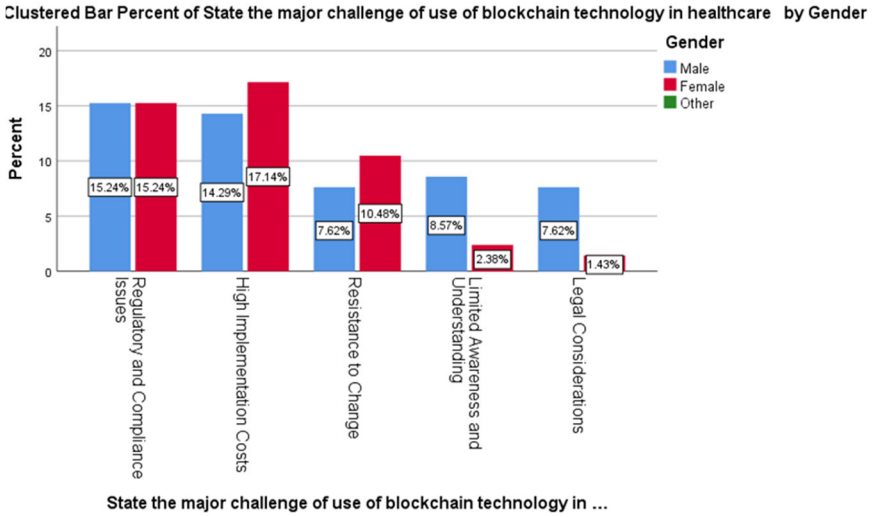

Figure 10: This graph shows the major challenges of use of blockchain technology in healthcare

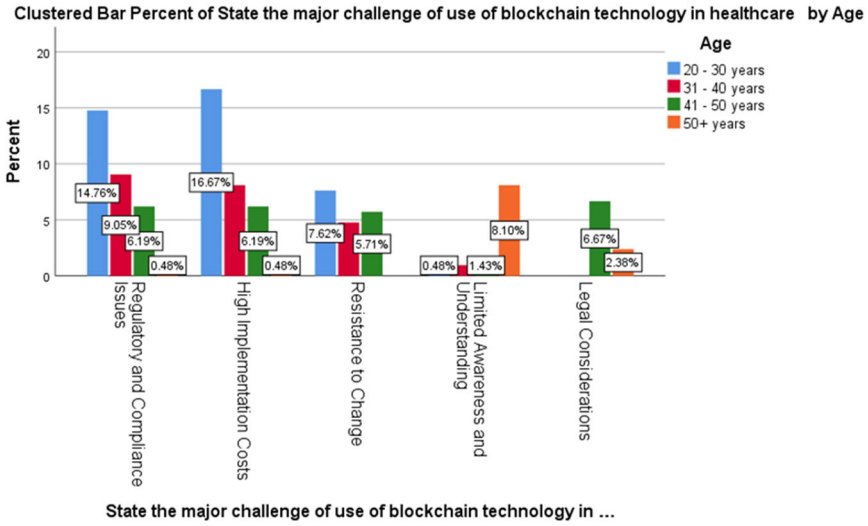

Figure 11: This graph shows the major challenges of use of blockchain technology in healthcare

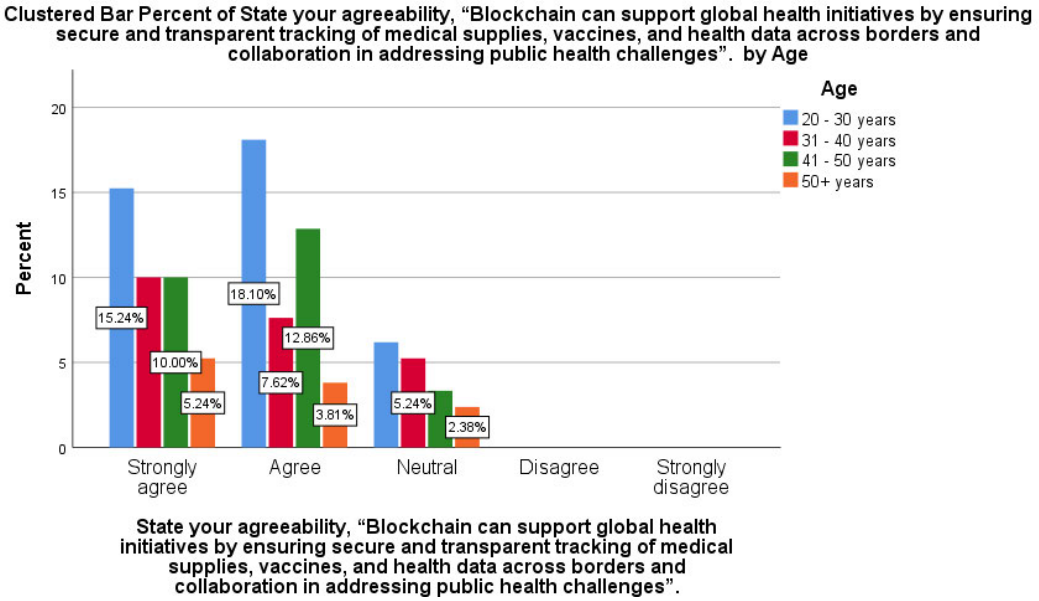

Figure 12: This graph shows the respondents agreeability on the statement regarding the use of blockchain can support global health initiatives and increase transparency in medical supplies, vaccines and medical data across borders

Figure 7 further supports this trend by showing heightened awareness among the 31–40 age group. Individuals in this bracket are often more actively engaged with healthcare systems-either through personal medical needs or responsibilities as caregivers-which could expose them to blockchain-enabled solutions such as secure health data sharing, insurance claim automation and digital identity verification.

Figures 8 and 9 highlight a common perception across demographics regarding the potential of blockchain to enhance interoperability between healthcare systems. Both male and female respondents, as well as those aged 20–30 years, identified this as a key benefit. The lack of seamless communication among hospitals, laboratories, insurers and practitioners remains a significant bottleneck in healthcare delivery. Respondents likely resonate with the inefficiencies of disjointed systems, viewing blockchain's promise of secure, unified and immutable data exchange as a remedy to these challenges.

Conversely, Figures 10 and 11 underscore concerns related to the high implementation costs of blockchain. Female respondents, in particular, flagged this as a prominent barrier, which may stem from their heightened involvement in managing family healthcare expenses. Respondents in the 20-30 age range also showed concern, possibly due to financial insecurities common in early career stages. These groups may perceive blockchain as a valuable innovation, but one whose cost implications could hinder equitable access to improved healthcare services.

Figures 12 and 13 show a positive attitude toward the global potential of blockchain in improving the transparency of vaccine distribution, medical supply chains and cross-border health data sharing. Younger adults (20–30 years) and male respondents in particular displayed strong agreement with this idea. This aligns with a generational trend of global awareness, particularly in the post-COVID era, where transparency in global health initiatives became critical. Respondents may see blockchain as a solution to previous failures in equitable and efficient healthcare delivery across borders.

Finally, Figures 14 and 15 present overall perceptions regarding the impact of blockchain in healthcare. Female respondents and those aged 20–30 largely rated the impact as 8 out of 10, reflecting optimism and trust in blockchain's ability to revolutionize health data security and system efficiency. Given growing concerns around digital privacy and increasing cyber threats, blockchain's decentralized and encrypted infrastructure is likely viewed as a robust safeguard for sensitive medical data.

Overall, the discussion reveals a strong alignment between demographic factors and perceptions of blockchain technology in healthcare. While awareness and optimism are evident across segments, particularly among younger and male respondents, concerns around cost and implementation feasibility persist-highlighting the need for policy and technological frameworks that make blockchain adoption both accessible and sustainable in healthcare settings.

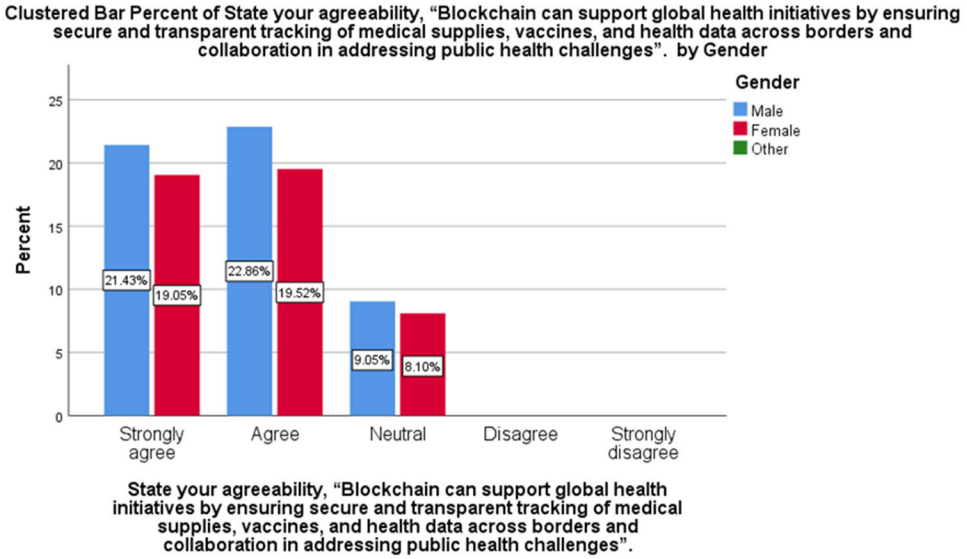

Figure 13: This graph shows the respondents agreeability on the statement regarding the use of blockchain can support global health initiatives and increase transparency in medical supplies, vaccines and medical data across borders

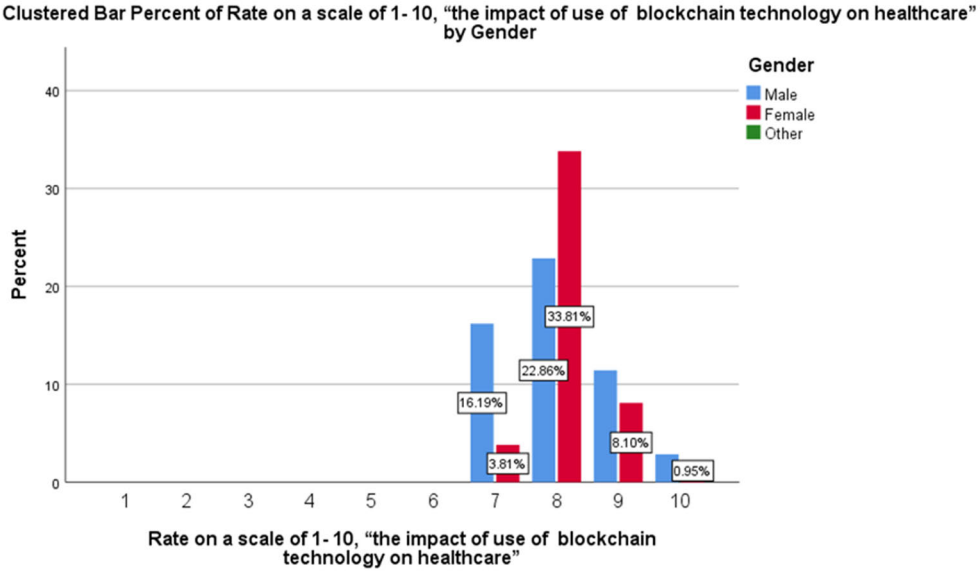

Figure 14: This graph shows the respondents rating on the statement regarding the impact of blockchain technology on healthcare

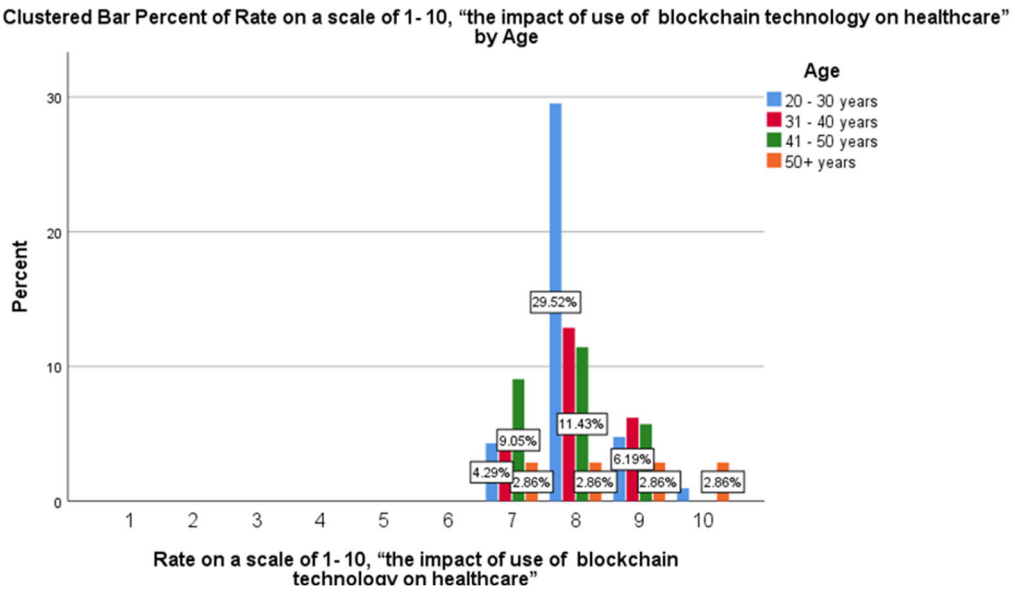

Figure 15: This graph shows the respondents rating on the statement regarding the impact of blockchain technology on healthcare

Table 1: ANOVA state the major challenge of use of blockchain technology in healthcare

	Sum of squares	df	Mean square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	13.879	1	13.879	8.941	0.003
Within Groups	322.888	208	1.552		
Total	336.767	209			

CONCLUSION

Blockchain technology is emerging as a transformative force in the healthcare sector, offering solutions to persistent challenges related to data security, transparency, interoperability and operational inefficiencies. Its decentralized framework enables secure and tamper-proof storage of Electronic Health Records (EHRs), allowing patients greater control over their medical data while ensuring that only authorized stakeholders can access it. In the pharmaceutical industry, blockchain has the potential to revolutionize supply chain transparency, significantly reducing the risk of counterfeit medications and enhancing patient safety.

The results of this study, based on responses from 630 participants, indicate a moderate to high level of awareness regarding blockchain's application in healthcare. While a considerable portion of respondents-particularly those in the 20–30 age group and with higher digital exposure-expressed familiarity with blockchain, a significant percentage still lacked awareness. This gap highlights the need for increased education and outreach on blockchain's benefits in the healthcare sector.

Blockchain's integration into medical insurance processing, billing systems and clinical trials offers substantial advantages through the use of smart contracts, which can automate transactions and ensure compliance with pre-set conditions. Moreover, the technology supports data integrity in clinical research and secures patient consent in an immutable format, improving the ethical standards of scientific studies.

However, despite its potential, several challenges remain, particularly concerning high implementation costs, technical infrastructure limitations and regulatory uncertainties. These barriers are more prominently recognized by younger and female respondents, pointing to the need for targeted policy and technological interventions.

To facilitate the widespread adoption of blockchain in healthcare across India, several strategic recommendations must be considered. Firstly, improving digital infrastructure, particularly in rural and remote regions, is essential. Expansion of broadband and 5G networks will enable healthcare providers to reliably access blockchain networks. Secondly, integrating blockchain with cloud and edge computing technologies will reduce latency and enable real-time data processing. Thirdly, the adoption of a unified National Health ID system linked with blockchain can promote consistency and verifiability of patient records across the nation.

Furthermore, the government must establish clear regulatory guidelines specific to blockchain in healthcare, ensuring compliance with data privacy frameworks such as the Personal Data Protection Bill (PDPB). These regulations should prioritize patient consent, data ownership and transparency. Public-private collaborations should also be encouraged to co-develop pilot projects that can serve as scalable models for nationwide implementation. Lastly, continuous security audits of blockchain systems will be essential to maintain trust and ensure adherence to data protection standards.

In conclusion, while blockchain is not a panacea, it holds substantial promise for reshaping India's healthcare ecosystem. As awareness grows and infrastructural and regulatory

challenges are addressed, blockchain can enable a more secure, efficient and patient-centered healthcare system that meets both local and global demands.

REFERENCES

[1] Mettler, Matthias. "Blockchain Technology in Healthcare: The Revolution Starts Here." https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/abstract/document/7749510. Accessed 11 Sept. 2024.

[2] WJ Gordon. "Blockchain Technology for Healthcare: Facilitating the Transition to Patient-Driven Interoperability." Computational and Structural Biotechnology Journal, vol. 16, Jan. 2018, pp. 224–30.

[3] Agbo, Cornelius C., *et al.* "Blockchain Technology in Healthcare: A Systematic Review." HealthcarePapers, vol. 7, no. 2, Apr. 2019, p. 56.

[4] Khezr, Seyednima, *et al.* "Blockchain Technology in Healthcare: A Comprehensive Review and Directions for Future Research." NATO Advanced Science Institutes Series E: Applied Sciences, vol. 9, no. 9, Apr. 2019, pp. 1736.

[5] Ben Fekih, Rim and Mariam Lahami. "Application of Blockchain Technology in Healthcare: A Comprehensive Study." The Impact of Digital Technologies on Public Health in Developed and Developing Countries, 2020, pp. 268–76.

[6] Jabbar, Rateb, *et al.* "Blockchain Technology for Healthcare: Enhancing Shared Electronic Health Record Interoperability and Integrity." https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/abstract/document/9089570. Accessed 11 Sept. 2024.

[7] Abu-Elezz *et al.* "The Benefits and Threats of Blockchain Technology in Healthcare: A Scoping Review." International Journal of Medical Informatics, vol. 142, Oct. 2020, pp. 104246.

[8] A Haleem. "Blockchain Technology Applications in Healthcare: An Overview." International Journal of Intelligent Networks, vol. 2, Jan. 2021, pp. 130–39.

[9] Jagannathan, A. and Durairaj, V. "Exploring the Impact of Social Media in Academic Performance of High-School Students in India." Journal for Educators, Teachers and Trainers, vol. 13, no. 3, 2022, pp. 33–39. https://doi.org/10.47750/jett.2022.13.03.004

[10] HM Hussien. "Blockchain Technology in the Healthcare Industry: Trends and Opportunities." Journal of Industrial Information Integration, vol. 22, June 2021, p. 100217.

[11] Faisal, Mohammad, *et al.* "Blockchain Technology for Healthcare Record Management." Pervasive Healthcare, 2022, pp. 255–86.

[12] Ray, Partha Pratim, *et al.* BIoTHR: Electronic Health Record Servicing Scheme in IoT-Blockchain Ecosystem. https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/9319213. Accessed 11 Sept. 2024.

[13] Saeed, Huma, *et al.* "Blockchain Technology in Healthcare: A Systematic Review." PloS One, vol. 17, no. 4, Apr. 2022, pp. e0266462.

[14] Fatima, Sameen, *et al.* A Secure BlockChain Framework for IoT Healthcare. https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/10007122. Accessed 11 Sept. 2024.

[15] Al Mamun, Abdullah, *et al.* Blockchain-Based Electronic Health Records Management: A Comprehensive Review and Future Research Direction. https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/9673752. Accessed 11 Sept. 2024.

[16] Baral, Abinas, *et al.* A Smart and Secure Blockchain-Enabled Framework for Healthcare Applications. https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/10292016. Accessed 11 Sept. 2024.

[17] Moosa, Hesham, *et al.* "A Combined Blockchain and Zero-Knowledge Model for Healthcare B2B and B2C Data Sharing." Arab Journal of Basic and Applied Sciences, Dec. 2023, https://doi.org/10.1080/25765299.2023.2188701.

[18] Gopalan, K.R., *et al.* "Contaminated consumption: Unveiling the Health Hazards of Food Adulteration and its Profound Impact on Public Health in India." Journal of Pioneering Medical Sciences, Vol. 13, no. 7, 2024, pp. 75–88. https://doi.org/10.47310/jpms2024130713

[19] Thiruvengadam, M., *et al.* "Safeguarding Public Health: Advanced Detection of Food Adulteration Using Nanoparticle-Based Sensors." Critical Reviews in Analytical Chemistry, 2024, pp. 1–21. https://doi.org/10.1080/10408347.2024.2399202

[20] Gopalan, K.R., *et al.* "A Study on the Legal Complexities Surrounding Medical Negligence in Telemedicine in India." Journal of Pioneering Medical Sciences, vol. 14, no. 3, 2025, pp. 62–75. https://doi.org/10.47310/jpms2025140307

[21] Kassen, Maxat. "Blockchain and Public Service Delivery: A Lifetime Cross-Referenced Model for E-Government." Enterprise Information Systems, Apr. 2024, https://doi.org/10.1080/17517575.2024.2317175.

[22] Qi, Minfeng, *et al.* Privacy Protection for Blockchain-Based Healthcare IoT Systems: A Survey. https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/abstract/document/9964468. Accessed 11 Sept. 2024.