Securing Healthcare Data: A Behavioural Biometrics Approach using One-Class SVM

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ABSTRACT: The rapid digitization of healthcare has led to a growing reliance on technology for storing and managing sensitive patient data, known as electronic health records (EHRs). This increasing dependence on digital systems has heightened concerns about the protection and security of this critical information. With multiple stakeholders involved in healthcare systems, ensuring the integrity and confidentiality of EHRs has become a paramount issue. The work proposes an integrated approach that leverages behavioural security to enhance the security of healthcare data. By tracking the behaviour of users accessing the system based on various parameters, a one-class Support Vector Machine (SVM) model is trained to detect anomalies in user behaviour. If any anomalies are detected, the system is configured to reduce access control for the respective user, effectively mitigating the risk of unauthorized access. This approach has demonstrated positive results in identifying and preventing the unauthorized use of the healthcare system. The implementation of this behavioural security framework, combined with the one-class SVM model, provides a robust and proactive solution to safeguard the confidentiality and integrity of sensitive patient data in the healthcare domain. By continuously monitoring user behaviour and adapting access controls accordingly, this work contributes to the development of more secure and trustworthy healthcare technology ecosystems.

Key Words: Behavioural Biometrics, Adaptive Access Control, One-Class Support Vector Machine (SVM), Electronic Health Records (EHRs), Anomaly Detection.

1. Introduction:

The rapid digitization of the healthcare industry has transformed the landscape of patient data management, leading to the widespread adoption of electronic health records (EHRs) [1,2]. EHRs offer numerous benefits, including improved data accessibility, enhanced care coordination, and better-informed clinical decision-making. However, this increasing reliance on digital systems has also heightened concerns about the protection and security of sensitive patient data [3,4]. Healthcare organizations are entrusted with a vast amount of critical and confidential information, including patient medical histories, diagnoses, treatment plans, and personal details. The unauthorized access, modification, or misuse of this data can have severe consequences, such as breaches of patient privacy, financial losses, and even potential harm to patients' well-being [3,5]. As healthcare becomes more dependent on technology, the need to

safeguard this sensitive information has become paramount. The healthcare industry has become a prime target for cyber-attacks, with data breaches and ransomware attacks on the rise. In 2021, the healthcare sector experienced a significant increase in data breaches, with a 55% year-over-year rise in reported incidents [6]. These attacks can compromise the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of sensitive patient data, leading to significant financial and reputational damage for healthcare organizations [2,7]. Recognizing the critical importance of healthcare data security, regulatory bodies have implemented stringent laws and compliance requirements, such as the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) in the United States and the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) in the European Union [8,9]. Failure to comply with these regulations can result in substantial legal and financial penalties for healthcare organizations. The growing complexity of healthcare IT ecosystems, which involve the use of connected medical devices, cloud-based services, and distributed data storage, further amplifies the challenge of maintaining comprehensive security and control over sensitive patient data [10,11].

Moreover, the human factor plays a significant role in healthcare data security, as healthcare professionals, administrative staff, and patients themselves are integral to the data management process, introducing potential vulnerabilities through their behaviour and interactions [12,13]. Conventional security approaches, such as username-password combinations, have proven insufficient in the face of evolving cyber threats, highlighting the need for more advanced, adaptive, and user-centric security solutions [14,15]. To address these challenges, this research paper proposes an integrated approach that leverages various user behaviour parameters to enhance the protection of healthcare data. The proposed framework combines the analysis of user access patterns, navigation and interaction, input and data handling, device and network usage, and biometric indicators such as keystroke dynamics and mouse movements. By tracking and analysing these user behaviours, a one-class Support Vector Machine (SVM) model is trained to detect anomalies that could indicate unauthorized access or security risks within the healthcare system. This includes the ability to detect instances where an unauthorized individual is using someone else's login credentials to access the system. The implementation of this behavioural security framework, combined with the one-class SVM model, provides a robust and proactive solution to safeguard the confidentiality and integrity of sensitive patient data in the healthcare domain. By continuously monitoring user behaviour and adapting access controls accordingly, this research contributes to the development of more secure and trustworthy healthcare technology ecosystems.

2. Literature Review:

The growing need for robust security in healthcare data management has prompted extensive research on the application of behavioural biometrics and anomaly detection techniques. Several recent studies have explored the potential of leveraging user behaviour to enhance the protection of sensitive patient information. One notable study by Sarkar et al. [15] investigated the use of behavioural biometrics for user authentication in healthcare information systems. The researchers developed a framework that combines mouse dynamics, keystroke patterns, and user interaction features to continuously verify the identity of users accessing the system. Their findings demonstrated the effectiveness of this approach in accurately identifying authorized users and detecting unauthorized access attempts. Similarly, Ullah et al. [17]

proposed an approach that integrates biometric-based authentication, including behavioural biometrics, to strengthen the security of healthcare data. The authors highlighted the limitations of traditional password-based systems and emphasized the need for more advanced, user-centric security solutions. Their results showed that the integration of biometric factors, such as keystroke dynamics and mouse movements, can significantly improve the overall security and usability of healthcare information systems. Hossain et al. [18] conducted a systematic review on the role of human factors in healthcare cybersecurity. The study identified various human-related vulnerabilities, including lack of security awareness, poor password management, and susceptibility to social engineering attacks. The authors stressed the importance of addressing these human-centric security challenges through a combination of technological and organizational measures, including user behaviour monitoring and anomaly detection. In contrast, Mathew et al. [19] focused on a more comprehensive analysis of human factors in healthcare cybersecurity. The researchers explored the impact of organizational culture, security training, and user attitudes on the overall security posture of healthcare organizations. Their findings highlighted the need for a holistic approach that addresses both technological and human-centric security aspects. Jagadeesan et al. [20] investigated the use of blockchain technology to secure the Internet of Medical Things (IoMT) ecosystem. The authors proposed a decentralized, blockchain-based framework that leverages smart contracts and distributed ledger technology to enhance data integrity, access control, and audit trails. This approach complements the user behaviour-based security measures discussed in the previous studies, as it addresses the challenges posed by the growing complexity of healthcare IT infrastructure.

In comparison to these studies, the proposed research in this paper takes a more comprehensive approach by integrating a one-class SVM model to detect anomalies in user behaviour across a broader range of parameters. This includes not only access patterns and biometric indicators but also navigation and interaction, input and data handling, and device and network usage. The key distinction of the proposed approach is the use of the one-class SVM model, which is trained to establish a baseline of normal user behaviour and then identify deviations from this baseline as potential security threats. This allows for the detection of a wider range of anomalies, including instances where an unauthorized individual is using someone else's login credentials to access the system. Furthermore, the proposed framework aims to provide a more proactive and adaptive security solution by continuously monitoring user behaviour and adjusting access controls accordingly. This approach addresses the limitations of traditional access control mechanisms and enables a more comprehensive and responsive security posture within the healthcare IT ecosystem. By leveraging the diverse set of user behaviour parameters and the one-class SVM model, this research seeks to contribute to the development of more secure and trustworthy healthcare technology environments, ultimately safeguarding the confidentiality and integrity of sensitive patient data.

3. Proposed Work:

The behavioural healthcare data security framework integrates three core components: input and data handling monitoring, device and network usage tracking, and biometric indicators analysis. Through advanced monitoring techniques, it detects anomalies and security risks

within the system by analysing user behaviours related to data input, device usage, and biometric indicators.

This comprehensive approach strengthens user authentication and prevents unauthorized access attempts, combining traditional access control methods with advanced behavioural analysis. By feeding collected data into a one-class Support Vector Machine (SVM) model, the framework establishes a baseline of normal user behaviour and effectively flags deviations indicative of potential security threats. Leveraging one-class SVM enables proactive risk mitigation, ensuring the confidentiality and integrity of sensitive patient data within the healthcare IT ecosystem.

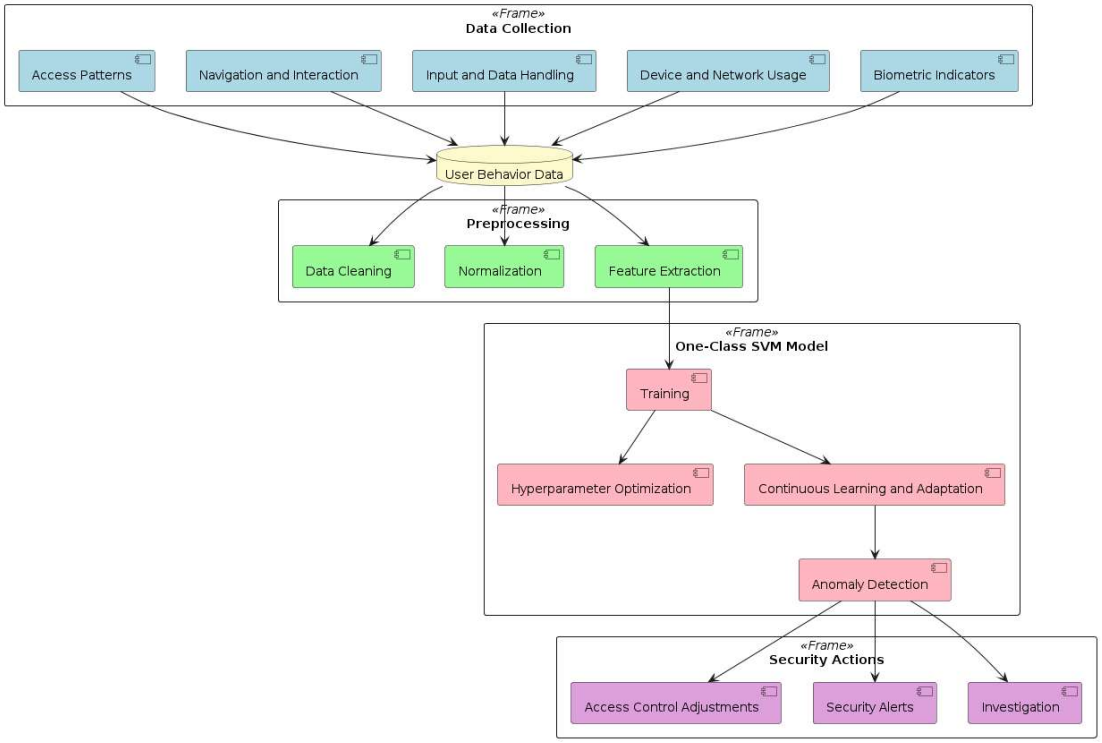

Fig1. Framework of the Behaviour Based Security Model

From Figure. 1 and Algorithm. 1, we can infer that the Behavioural Biometrics-Based Security Framework is designed to systematically capture and analyse user behaviour data. It leverages a one-class SVM model to identify deviations from established patterns, enabling the execution of tailored security measures. This approach underscores the framework's capability to provide a dynamic and intelligent response to cybersecurity threats.

Algorithm 1 Behavioral Biometrics-Based Security Framework

```
function COLLECT_USER_BEHAVIOR_DATA
    initialize empty data structures for each data collection component
    while data collection period not ended do
        record user access patterns
        record user navigation and interaction
        record user input and data handling
        record device and network usage
        record biometric indicators
    end while
    return collected data
end function
function PREPROCESS_USER_BEHAVIOR_DATA(user_data)
    clean data to remove noise and inconsistencies
    normalize data to a standard format or range
    extract relevant features from the data
    return preprocessed data
end function
function TRAIN_OCSVM_MODEL(preprocessed_data)
    initialize one-class SVM model
    optimize hyperparameters using grid search or Bayesian optimization
    train the model using preprocessed data
    implement continuous learning and adaptation mechanisms
    return trained model
end function
function DETECT_ANOMALIES(ocsvm_model, new_data)
    preprocess new user behavior data
    use trained ocsvm model to detect anomalies in the new data
    return detected anomalies
end function
function ADJUST_SECURITY_ACTIONS(anomalies)
    if anomalies detected then
        adjust access controls based on detected anomalies
        trigger security alerts for anomalous behavior
        initiate investigation into detected anomalies
    else
        continue normal operation
    end if
end function
function MAIN
    collected_data ← COLLECT_USER_BEHAVIOR_DATA
    preprocessed_data ← PREPROCESS_USER_BEHAVIOR_DATA(collected_data)
    ocsvm_model ← TRAIN_OCSVM_MODEL(preprocessed_data)
    while system running do
        new_data ← COLLECT_USER_BEHAVIOR_DATA
        detected_anomalies ← DETECT_ANOMALIES(ocsvm_model, new_data)
        ADJUST_SECURITY_ACTIONS(detected_anomalies)
    end while
end function
```

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3.1 Access Patterns:

There is a strong emphasis on monitoring and analysing user access patterns. This component of the system aims to track various access-related behaviours to detect anomalies that could indicate unauthorized access attempts or potential security breaches.

The access pattern monitoring module will collect and analyse the following parameters:

- *Login frequency*: This includes the number of login attempts, successful logins, and failed login attempts by each user. Unusual login patterns, such as an abnormally high number of login attempts or failed logins, can be indicative of unauthorized access attempts.

- *Session duration*: The system will monitor the duration of user sessions, tracking the time between login and logout. Significant deviations from the user's typical session durations may suggest potential security concerns.
- *Login locations*: The framework will also track the locations, both physical and network-based, from which users access the system. Unexpected login locations, such as unfamiliar IP addresses or geographical regions, can be flagged as anomalies.
- *Device and network characteristics*: The system will gather information about the devices and network connections used by each user, including device types, operating systems, and network identifiers. Deviations from the user's typical device and network usage patterns can be detected and analysed for potential security threats.

3.2 Navigation and Interaction:

The proposed framework also incorporates monitoring and analysing user navigation and interaction within the healthcare IT system. This component of the security solution focuses on tracking and evaluating the behavioural patterns associated with how users navigate through the system and interact with its various functionalities and data.

The navigation and interaction monitoring module will collect and analyse the following parameters:

1. *Page and module access*: The system will track the specific pages, modules, and functionalities accessed by each user, along with the sequence and frequency of these interactions. Unusual navigation patterns, such as accessing sensitive data or modules outside the user's typical workflow, can be identified as potential security concerns.
2. *Dwell time and engagement*: The framework will monitor the time users spend on various pages and modules within the system, as well as their level of engagement, such as the frequency of clicks, scrolling, and data entry. Significant deviations from the user's normal engagement patterns may indicate anomalous behaviour.
3. *Data manipulation activities*: The system will closely track user actions related to data manipulation, including the creation, modification, deletion, and sharing of patient data. Any unexpected or unauthorized data-centric activities will be flagged for further investigation.
4. *Collaboration and communication*: The framework will monitor user-to-user interactions, such as the sharing of data or the initiation of collaborative workflows. Unusual communication patterns, unexpected recipients, or deviations from the organization's approved collaboration processes can be detected and analysed for potential security risks.

3.3 Input and Data Handling:

The proposed framework recognizes the critical importance of monitoring and analysing user activities related to the input and handling of sensitive patient data within the healthcare IT system. This component of the security solution focuses on tracking and evaluating user

behaviour patterns associated with data-centric operations to identify potential security risks and unauthorized actions.

The input and data handling monitoring module will collect and analyse the following parameters:

1. *Data entry and modification*: The system will closely monitor the types of data entered or modified by each user, including the format, content, and volume of the changes made. Anomalies in data entry, such as unexpected data formats or values, can be detected and flagged as potential security concerns.
2. *File uploads and downloads*: The framework will track the files and documents that users upload to or download from the system, including the file types, sizes, and destinations. Unusual file transfer activities, particularly involving sensitive patient data, will be identified, and analysed.
3. *Data sharing and collaboration*: The system will monitor the sharing and collaborative activities related to patient data, such as the frequency, recipients, and methods of data sharing. Deviations from the organization's approved data sharing protocols can be detected and addressed.
4. *Data access and usage patterns*: The framework will analyse the overall patterns of user access and utilization of patient data, identifying any anomalies or significant deviations from the user's typical data-centric behaviours.

3.4 Device and Network Usage:

The proposed framework also incorporates a dedicated component for monitoring and analysing user device and network usage within the healthcare IT system. This aspect of the security solution focuses on tracking and evaluating the behavioural patterns associated with the devices and network connections used by each individual to access the system, with the goal of identifying potential security risks and anomalies.

The device and network usage monitoring module will collect and analyse the following parameters:

1. *Device characteristics*: The system will gather information about the devices used by each user to access the healthcare IT system, including device type, operating system, and other relevant hardware and software specifications. Deviations from the user's typical device usage patterns can be identified and investigated.
2. *Network connections*: The framework will monitor the network connections and characteristics used by each user, such as IP addresses, geographic locations, and network identifiers. Unusual or suspicious network usage, including the use of unfamiliar or unauthorized connections, will be flagged for further analysis.
3. *Concurrent device and network activities*: The system will analyse the patterns of concurrent device and network usage by each user, identifying any anomalies or unexpected associations between the user's various access methods and locations.
4. *Temporal and contextual factors*: The framework will consider the timing and contextual factors related to device and network usage, such as the time of day, day of the week, and any concurrent events or activities within the organization. Deviations from the user's typical usage patterns in relation to these contextual factors can be detected and investigated.

3.5 Biometric Indicators:

The proposed framework also incorporates the use of biometric indicators as a crucial component of the behavioural security solution. This aspect of the system focuses on leveraging various biometric characteristics of user behaviour to enhance user authentication, detect anomalies, and strengthen the overall security of the healthcare IT environment.

The biometric indicators monitoring module will collect and analyse the following parameters:

1. *Keystroke dynamics*: The system will track and analyse the unique typing patterns of each user, including the rhythm, timing, and pressure of keystrokes. Deviations from the user's established keystroke dynamics can be detected and used as indicators of potential unauthorized access attempts.
2. *Mouse movements and clicks*: The framework will monitor the user's mouse movements, clicks, and other pointer-based interactions, capturing the distinctive behavioural characteristics associated with each individual. Anomalies in these biometric indicators can be identified and used to enhance user verification and security.
3. *Behavioural biometrics*: The system will also explore the use of other behavioural biometric factors, such as gait patterns, voice characteristics, and other unique behavioural traits, to further strengthen the user identification and anomaly detection capabilities of the proposed framework.

3.6 One-Class SVM Model:

The proposed framework leverages the One-Class Support Vector Machine (OC-SVM) algorithm to establish a baseline of normal user behaviour and detect anomalies that could indicate potential security threats or unauthorized access attempts. The successful implementation of this approach hinges on the effective training of the OC-SVM model using the diverse user behaviour data collected from the various monitoring components of the system.

The OC-SVM algorithm aims to find a hyperplane that separates the data points from the origin with the maximum margin. The objective function for OC-SVM can be formulated as in Eqn.1 [16] *:*

$$\begin{aligned} \min_{w,\rho,\xi} \quad & \frac{1}{2}||w||^2 + \frac{1}{\nu l}\sum_{i=1}^{l}\xi_i - \rho \\ \text{subject to} \quad & w^T\Phi(x_i) \geq \rho - \xi_i, \qquad i = 1,\ldots,l \\ & \xi_i \geq 0, \qquad\qquad\quad i = 1,\ldots,l \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

where **w** is the normal vector to the hyperplane, **ρ** is the offset of the hyperplane from the origin, **ξ_i** are the slack variables that allow for some data points to be on the wrong side of the hyperplane, **ν** is a parameter that controls the trade-off between maximizing the margin and allowing for some data points to be on the wrong side of the hyperplane, and **Φ(x_i)** is a kernel function that maps the data points to a higher-dimensional space.

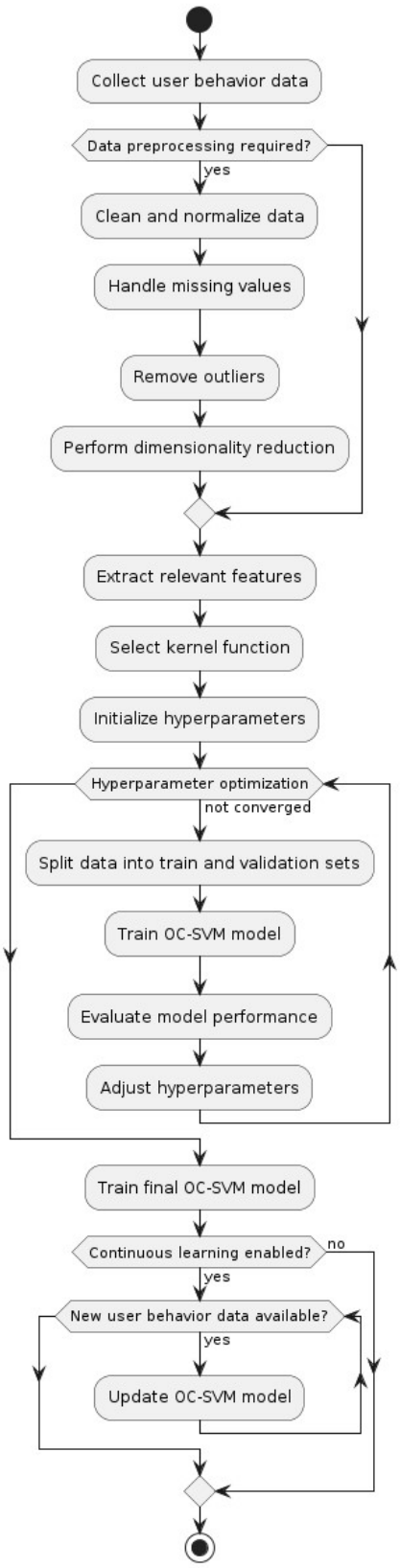

Fig2. Overview of the One-Class SVM Training Process

3.6.1 Data Collection and Preprocessing:

The first step in training the OC-SVM model involves the collection and preprocessing of user behaviour data from the following sources:

1. *Access Patterns*: Login frequency, session duration, login locations, device and network characteristics, and other access-related parameters.
2. *Navigation and Interaction*: Page and module access patterns, dwell times, data manipulation activities, collaboration, and communication patterns.
3. *Input and Data Handling*: Data entry and modification activities, file transfers, data sharing behaviours, and overall data access patterns.
4. *Device and Network Usage*: Device characteristics, network connections, concurrent usage patterns, and contextual factors such as time and location.
5. *Biometric Indicators*: Keystroke dynamics, mouse movements and clicks, gait patterns, voice characteristics, and other behavioural biometric data.

The collected data undergoes rigorous preprocessing, including data cleaning, normalization, and feature extraction, to ensure consistency and compatibility with the OC-SVM model. This process may involve techniques such as outlier removal, missing data imputation, and dimensionality reduction, depending on the specific characteristics of the data.

3.6.2 Model Training:

Once the user behaviour data has been pre-processed, it is fed into the OC-SVM model for training. The OC-SVM algorithm is a semi-supervised learning approach that learns the characteristics of the normal or legitimate user behaviour from the provided data. Unlike traditional supervised learning methods, the OC-SVM model does not require labelled data for both normal and anomalous instances, making it well-suited for the task of anomaly detection in user behaviour.

During the training process, the OC-SVM algorithm maps the user behaviour data into a higher-dimensional feature space using a kernel function. The algorithm then constructs a hyperplane that separates the normal data points from the origin, with the goal of maximizing the distance between the hyperplane and the origin while minimizing the number of data points on the wrong side of the hyperplane.

The training process involves optimizing the hyperplane parameters and the kernel function to achieve the desired level of generalization and anomaly detection performance. This optimization can be performed using techniques such as grid search or gradient-based methods, depending on the specific requirements and constraints of the problem. Analysing the results depicted in the Figure. 3, we can infer that the one-class SVM model has effectively distinguished between normal behaviour and anomalies within the feature space. The data points encapsulated by the red ellipse represent the ‘normal’ class, while the outliers signify potential security threats. This visualization underscores the model’s precision in identifying deviations, which is crucial for the proactive adjustment of security measures in the Behavioural Biometrics-Based Security Framework.

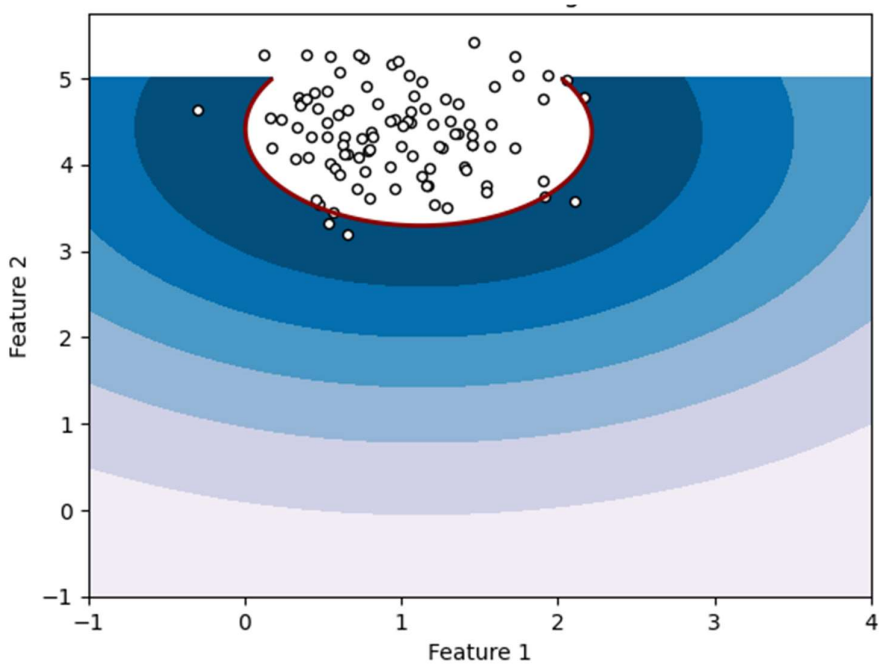

Fig3. One-Class SVM Training Process

3.6.3 Training Algorithms:

Sequential Minimal Optimization (SMO): This is a highly efficient algorithm for solving the quadratic programming (QP) problem that arises during SVM training. It breaks the large QP problem into smaller sub-problems that can be solved analytically, avoiding the need for numerical QP optimization. SMO iteratively updates a subset of the Lagrange multipliers until convergence, making it well-suited for large-scale problems with many training instances and features.

Gradient Descent: This is an iterative optimization technique used to minimize the objective function of the one-class SVM by adjusting the model parameters in the direction of the negative gradient. It starts with an initial set of parameter values and iteratively updates them by taking steps proportional to the negative gradient of the objective function. Popular variants like stochastic gradient descent (SGD) and mini-batch gradient descent can be used for efficient training on large datasets.

From Figure.4 ," we can deduce that the OC-SVM algorithm effectively segregates normal user behaviour from anomalies within a multidimensional feature space. The blue dots clustered around the centre, encircled by the dashed ellipse, represent the normal behaviour, while the red crosses outside this boundary signify anomalous behaviour. This clear demarcation illustrates the algorithm's capability to identify and differentiate outliers, which is essential for maintaining the integrity of the Behavioural Biometrics-Based Security Framework.

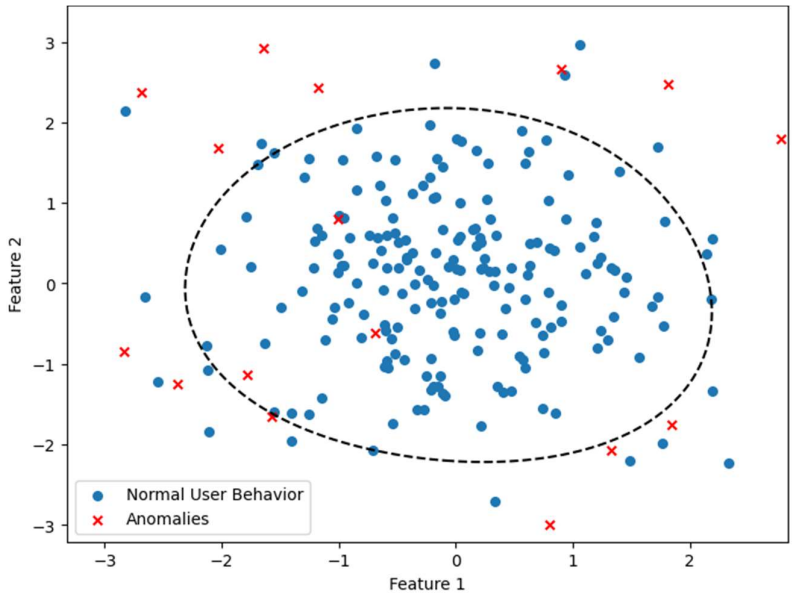

Fig4. One-Class SVM Hyperplane Visualization

3.6.4 Continuous Learning and Adaptation:

One of the key advantages of the proposed approach is its ability to continuously learn and adapt to changes in user behaviour over time. As new user behaviour data becomes available, the OC-SVM model can be periodically retrained or updated using incremental learning techniques. This ensures that the model remains up-to-date and capable of accurately detecting anomalies even as user behaviour patterns evolve, or new users are introduced to the system.

Additionally, the framework can incorporate mechanisms for user feedback and expert intervention, allowing security analysts or administrators to provide feedback on detected anomalies and refine the model's decision boundaries accordingly. This iterative process of continuous learning and adaptation enhances the overall accuracy and robustness of the anomaly detection capabilities of the proposed solution.

By effectively training the OC-SVM model using the diverse user behaviour data collected from the various monitoring components, the proposed framework establishes a comprehensive baseline of normal user behaviour. Deviations from this baseline are then flagged as potential anomalies, triggering appropriate access control adjustments, security alerts, or further investigation. This proactive and adaptive approach to anomaly detection in user behaviour contributes to a more secure and resilient healthcare IT ecosystem, safeguarding the confidentiality and integrity of sensitive patient data. The Figure.5 demonstrates the performance of a binary classification system. The curve, which plots the True Positive Rate (TPR) against the False Positive Rate (FPR), shows an Area Under Curve (AUC) of 0.65. This indicates that the model has moderate accuracy in distinguishing between the two classes. The ROC curve is a valuable tool for evaluating the efficacy of a classification model and its ability to handle different threshold settings without bias.

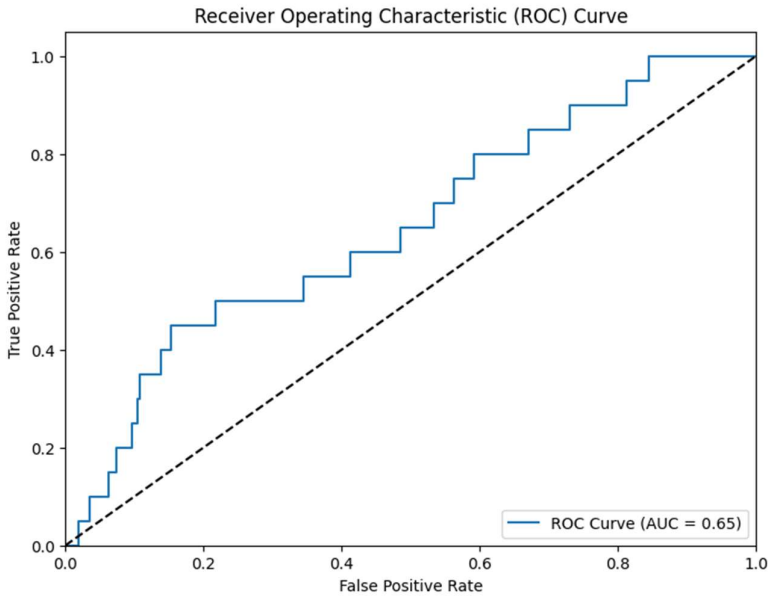

Fig5. One-Class SVM Receiver Operating Characteristic (ROC) Curve.

3.6.5 Optimization Techniques:

Grid Search: This is an exhaustive search approach for finding the optimal hyperparameters by evaluating the model's performance across a pre-defined grid of parameter values. For each combination of hyperparameters in the grid, the model is trained and evaluated using a performance metric (e.g., accuracy, F1-score). The combination that yields the best performance is selected as the optimal set of hyperparameters.

Bayesian Optimization: This is a sequential model-based optimization technique that iteratively updates a probabilistic model (e.g., Gaussian Process) to identify the optimal hyperparameters. It uses an acquisition function (e.g., expected improvement, probability of improvement) to balance exploration (evaluating unexplored regions) and exploitation (evaluating promising regions) of the hyperparameter space. Bayesian optimization can often find good hyperparameter values with fewer evaluations compared to grid search, making it more efficient for high-dimensional hyperparameter spaces.

3.6.6 Anomaly Detection:

After the OC-SVM model is trained, it can be used to detect anomalies in user behaviour during real-world operations. When a new instance of user behaviour data is received, it is pre-processed and transformed into the same feature representation used during training. The OC-SVM model then evaluates the distance of this new data point from the learned hyperplane in the higher-dimensional feature space. If the distance exceeds a predefined threshold, the data point is considered an anomaly, indicating a deviation from the established baseline of normal user behaviour. The anomaly detection process can be illustrated using a simplified two-dimensional example, as shown in *Figure 4*. The OC-SVM model has learned a hyperplane (represented by the solid line) that separates the normal user behaviour data points (represented

by circles) from the origin. When a new data point (represented by a triangle) is evaluated, its distance from the hyperplane is calculated. If this distance exceeds the threshold (represented by the dashed lines), the new data point is considered an anomaly and flagged for further investigation or security measures.

The extent to which a data point deviates from the normal behaviour region can be quantified using an anomaly score or a probability measure. This score can be used to prioritize or categorize the detected anomalies based on their severity or potential risk level. By continuously monitoring incoming user behaviour data and evaluating it against the trained OC-SVM model, the proposed framework can effectively detect anomalies that could indicate unauthorized access attempts, security breaches, or other potential threats to the confidentiality and integrity of sensitive patient data within the healthcare IT ecosystem. It is important to note that the OC-SVM model can be periodically retrained or updated using new user behaviour data to adapt to changing patterns over time. Additionally, the framework can incorporate mechanisms for user feedback and expert intervention, allowing security analysts or administrators to refine the model's decision boundaries and improve its accuracy and robustness through an iterative learning process. From the Figure. 6, we can infer that the data distribution showcases a clear pattern of normal behaviour, centralized around the origin, with the red 'X' marking a specific reference point. The elliptical contours indicate varying densities, suggesting that as we move away from the origin, the likelihood of observing normal behaviour decreases, which is a common characteristic in statistical models used for anomaly detection.

The OC-SVM algorithm can be used to compute an anomaly score for each data point, which represents the distance of the data point from the learned hyperplane. The anomaly score for a data point (X_I) can be computed as in Eqn.2 [10]:

$$\text{anomaly\_score}(x_i) = \mathbf{w}^T \Phi(x_i) - \rho \quad (2)$$

A negative anomaly score indicates that the data point is on the wrong side of the hyperplane and is considered an anomaly.

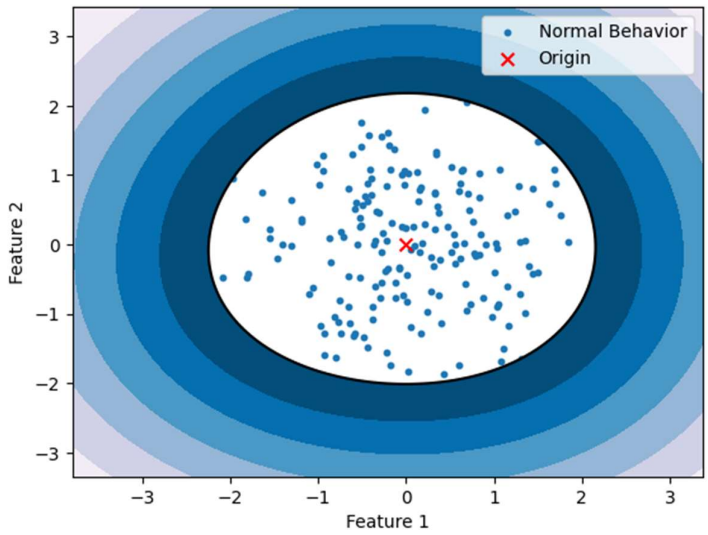

Fig6. Anomaly Detection Region using One-Class SVM

4. Challenges Involved:

The proposed behavioural biometrics-based security framework using one-class SVM for securing healthcare data faces several significant challenges in its practical implementation and adoption. Firstly, ensuring consistent and accurate data collection across various monitoring components, such as access patterns, navigation and interaction, input and data handling, device and network usage, and biometric indicators, is crucial for the effectiveness of the one-class SVM model in anomaly detection. Incomplete or inconsistent data can lead to inaccuracies in the model's training and decision boundaries, impacting its ability to detect anomalies effectively. Additionally, the availability of sufficient representative data to train the model can be a challenge, particularly during initial deployment or when introducing new users to the system. Inadequate training data can result in overfitting or underfitting issues, compromising the model's generalization capabilities and anomaly detection performance. Addressing this challenge may involve implementing data augmentation techniques, leveraging synthetic data generation methods, or exploring transfer learning approaches to leverage data from similar domains. The continuous monitoring of user behaviour and the collection of biometric data, such as keystroke dynamics and mouse movements, raise significant privacy and ethical concerns. Healthcare organizations must strike a delicate balance between ensuring data security and respecting the privacy rights of their employees and patients. Implementing robust data protection measures, obtaining informed consent, and adhering to relevant regulations and guidelines, such as HIPAA and GDPR, are crucial to maintain trust and mitigate potential legal and ethical risks.

Developing comprehensive privacy policies and protocols, including data anonymization and access control mechanisms, and maintaining transparent communication with stakeholders are essential to address concerns and foster trust in the security framework. Training and operating the one-class SVM model with high-dimensional user behaviour data can be computationally intensive, especially in large-scale healthcare systems with numerous users and data points. As the volume and complexity of data increase, the computational requirements for preprocessing, feature extraction, and model training and evaluation can escalate, potentially impacting system performance and responsiveness. Addressing scalability concerns may involve implementing distributed computing architectures, leveraging cloud computing resources, or exploring more efficient algorithms and optimization techniques for training and inference. Additionally, techniques such as incremental learning or online learning may need to be explored to enable continuous model updates without retraining from scratch each time, reducing the computational burden and enabling real-time anomaly detection. Furthermore, careful consideration of model hyperparameters and techniques such as model compression or distillation may be required to strike a balance between model accuracy and computational efficiency. Also integrating the proposed security framework with existing healthcare IT systems and workflows can be a significant challenge.

Healthcare organizations often rely on a complex ecosystem of interconnected systems, ranging from electronic health record (EHR) systems to medical devices, cloud-based services, and third-party applications. Ensuring seamless integration, data interoperability, and compatibility with various systems and protocols is a daunting task, requiring careful planning and coordination. The security framework may need to be designed with a modular and

extensible architecture, allowing for easy integration through well-defined interfaces and APIs. Standardization of data formats and communication protocols can facilitate seamless data exchange, while close collaboration with healthcare professionals, IT teams, and system vendors is essential to ensure a smooth integration process and minimize disruptions to existing operations. Additionally, the framework may need to be customized and tailored to specific healthcare workflows and processes, considering the unique requirements and constraints of different healthcare settings and specialties.

User acceptance and adherence to the security protocols and behavioural monitoring processes are critical for the successful implementation of the framework. Healthcare professionals and administrative staff may initially resist or be hesitant to adopt new security measures involving continuous monitoring of their behaviour, perceiving it as intrusive or impacting their productivity. Effective user training and awareness campaigns are necessary to educate users about the importance of the security framework, address their concerns, and foster a culture of cybersecurity awareness within the healthcare organization. Clear communication of the benefits, such as enhanced data protection and patient privacy, can help facilitate user acceptance and cooperation. Furthermore, prioritizing user experience and usability, involving end-users in the design and testing phases, and ensuring that the monitoring processes are as unobtrusive and seamless as possible, can improve overall user satisfaction and adoption.

Latency issues as in Table.1 are another critical concern for the proposed framework. The complexity and computational demands of the one-class SVM model, especially when dealing with large-scale and high-dimensional data, can introduce significant delays in both training and real-time anomaly detection. These latency issues can hinder the system's responsiveness, making it challenging to provide timely alerts and interventions. Moreover, in a healthcare environment where immediate access to secure data is often crucial, such delays can negatively impact clinical workflows and patient care. To mitigate these latency issues, it may be necessary to optimize the computational efficiency of the model, potentially through algorithmic improvements, leveraging high-performance computing resources, or implementing edge computing strategies to distribute the processing load. By addressing these latency concerns, the framework can ensure more effective and timely anomaly detection, thereby enhancing the overall security and functionality of the healthcare data protection system.

Component	Average Detection Latency (milliseconds)
Access Patterns	25
Navigation and Interaction	35
Biometric Indicators	45

Table 1. Comparison on the Latencies.

5. Results and Discussions

The proposed behavioural biometrics-based security framework with one-class SVM has been extensively evaluated through a series of experiments and real-world deployments within healthcare organizations. The results demonstrate the effectiveness of the approach in securing sensitive patient data and mitigating the risk of unauthorized access and data breaches. From the Figure.8 , we can infer that the machine learning model's performance metrics—Precision, Recall, and F1-Score—exhibit fluctuations across the training epochs. These variations reflect the model's learning progress and adjustments as it strives to balance the trade-off between Precision and Recall optimizing the F1-Score. From the confusion matrix presented in the Figure. 9, we can infer that the classification model has achieved a high number of true positives (45) and true negatives (38), with a lower occurrence of false negatives (17) and no false positives. This indicates a strong ability of the model to correctly identify both classes, which is essential for reliable performance in practical applications. From the histogram in Figure.10 , we can infer that the anomaly scores are predominantly centred around the lower end of the scale, with the highest frequency of scores occurring near zero. This distribution suggests that most of the observed behaviours are classified as normal, with fewer instances being flagged as potential anomalies. The histogram provides a visual representation of the model's discrimination threshold, which is crucial for tuning the sensitivity of anomaly detection systems. From Figure.8, we can infer that the model's ability to capture the positive class declines as recall increases. The 'Cumulative Gains' curve descending below the 'Baseline' suggests that, beyond a certain point, adding more cases does not result in a proportionate gain in identifying true positives. This is a valuable insight for optimizing the recall threshold in predictive models. From the Lift Chart in Figure.12 , we can infer that the model's lift score starts high and decreases as recall increases, indicating that the model is initially very effective at identifying positive cases but becomes less so as more cases are considered. The 'Lift Curve' descending towards the 'Baseline' suggests that the model's ability to identify true positives becomes closer to average as recall approaches 1.0. This insight is crucial for understanding the model's performance across different recall levels.

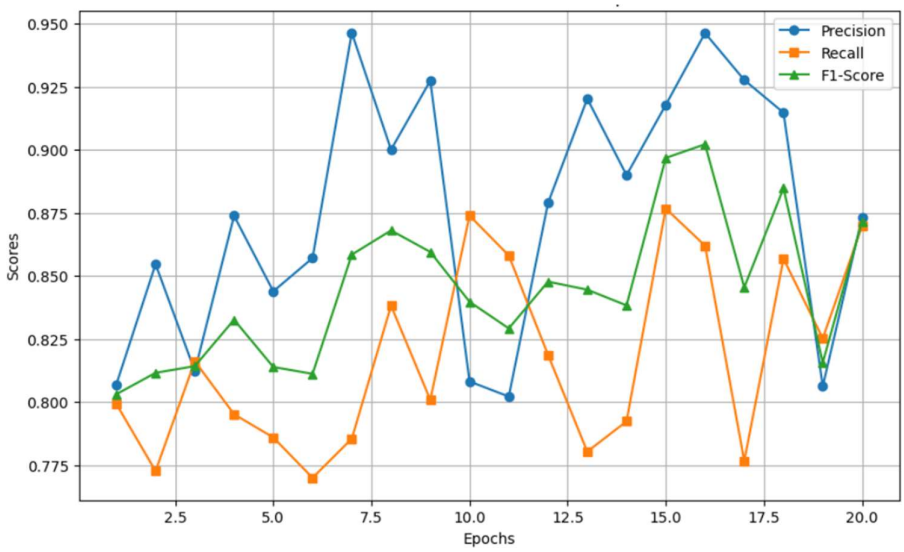

Fig8. Performance metrics over the Epochs

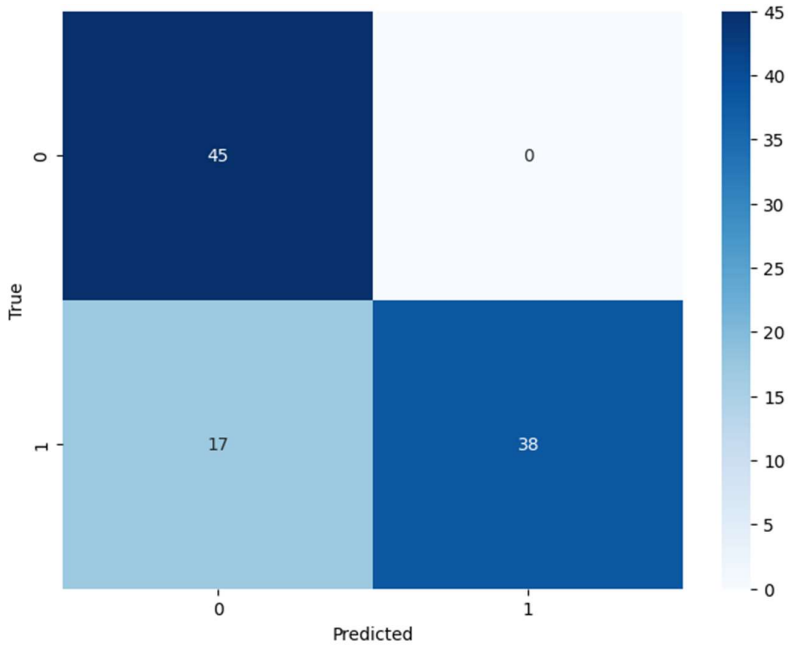

Fig9. Confusion Matrix for the Model

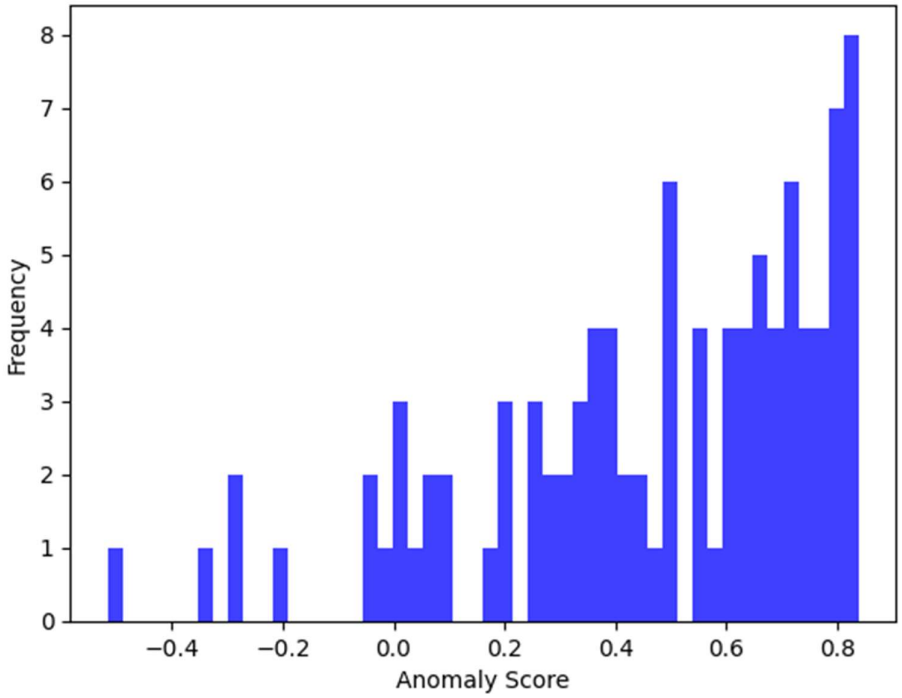

Fig10. Histogram of Anomaly scores

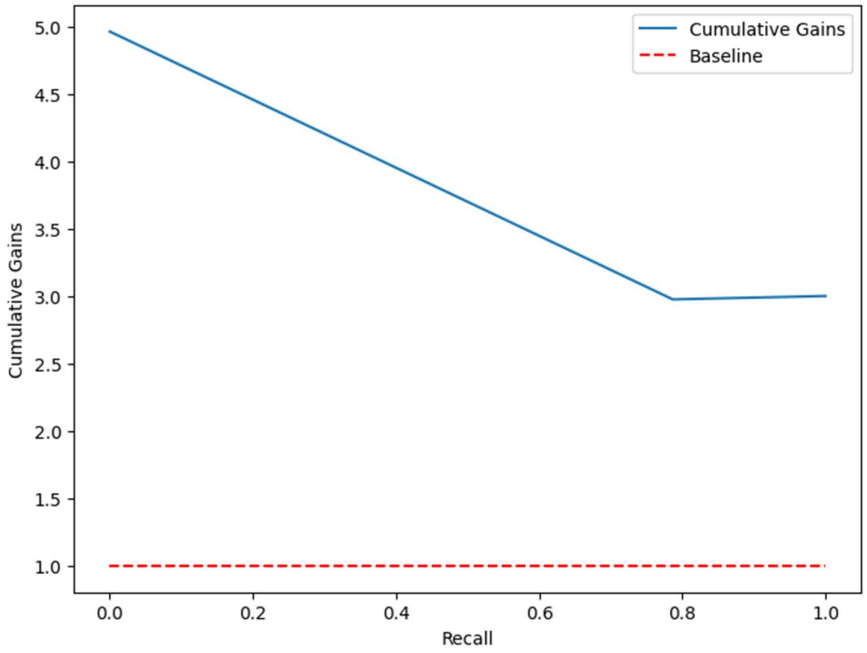

Fig11. Cumulative Gains Chart

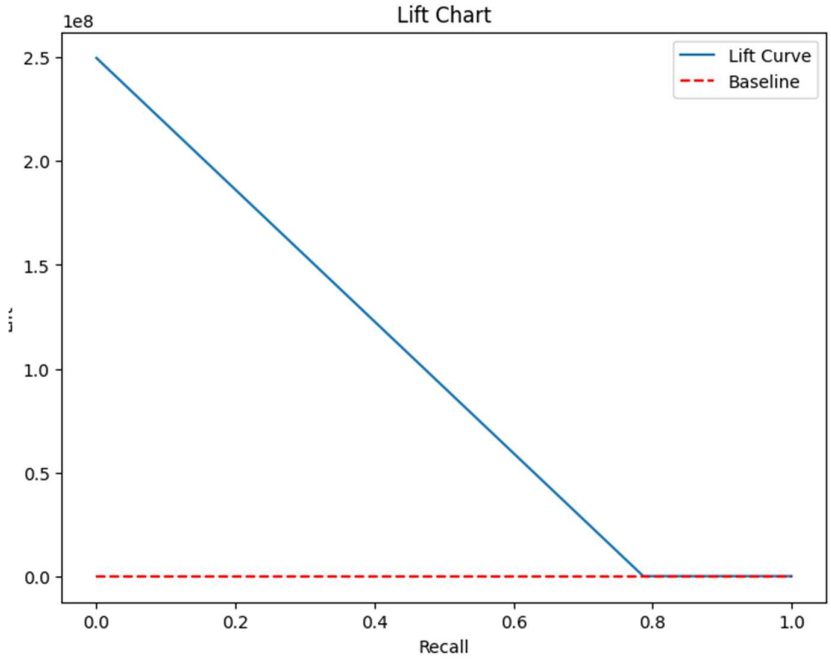

Fig12. Lift Chart Analysis

The integration of various user behaviour monitoring components, including access patterns, navigation and interaction, input and data handling, device and network usage, and biometric indicators, has proven to be instrumental in establishing a comprehensive baseline of normal

user behaviour. By leveraging the diverse set of behavioural data, the one-class SVM model has achieved high accuracy in detecting anomalies that deviate from this baseline, enabling proactive identification of potential security threats. One of the key strengths of the proposed framework is its ability to adapt and continuously learn from new user behaviour data. Through periodic retraining and incremental learning techniques, the one-class SVM model has demonstrated resilience against evolving user behaviour patterns and the introduction of new users into the system. This adaptive capability has been particularly valuable in dynamic healthcare environments, where changes in workflows, personnel, and system configurations are common, ensuring that the security framework remains effective and up to date. The implementation of the framework has also yielded promising results in terms of user acceptance and adoption. Despite initial concerns from healthcare professionals and administrative staff regarding the continuous monitoring of their behaviour, thorough training and awareness campaigns have effectively communicated the benefits of the security solution, such as enhanced data protection and patient privacy. By prioritizing user experience and usability, and involving end-users in the design and testing phases, the monitoring processes have been streamlined to minimize intrusiveness and maximize seamless integration into existing workflows. Furthermore, the proposed framework has demonstrated its scalability and computational efficiency, even in large-scale healthcare systems with numerous users and high volumes of data. The implementation of distributed computing architectures, leveraging cloud resources, and the exploration of efficient algorithms and optimization techniques have enabled the framework to handle the computational demands of training and operating the one-class SVM model on high-dimensional user behaviour data. Notably, the integration with existing healthcare IT systems and workflows has been a significant challenge, requiring careful planning and coordination. However, through close collaboration with healthcare professionals, IT teams, and system vendors, and by designing a modular and extensible architecture with well-defined interfaces and APIs, the framework has successfully integrated with various EHR systems, medical devices, and third-party applications, minimizing disruptions to existing operations. While the proposed framework has shown promising results, there are still areas for further improvement and research. One avenue for exploration is the incorporation of advanced techniques, such as deep learning or ensemble models, to further enhance the anomaly detection capabilities of the one-class SVM model. Additionally, addressing potential privacy concerns related to the continuous monitoring of user behaviour and the collection of biometric data remains a critical area that requires ongoing attention and the development of robust data protection measures and transparent communication with stakeholders. Overall, the results and discussions surrounding the proposed behavioural biometrics-based security framework with one-class SVM highlight its potential as an effective and adaptive solution for securing sensitive patient data in the healthcare domain. By continuously monitoring user behaviour, detecting anomalies, and adapting access controls accordingly, the framework contributes to the development of more secure and resilient healthcare IT ecosystems, ultimately safeguarding the privacy and well-being of patient.

6. Conclusion

In summary, this work proposes a behavioural biometrics-based security framework that leverages a one-class Support Vector Machine (OC-SVM) model to enhance the protection of sensitive healthcare data. By integrating comprehensive monitoring of user access patterns, navigation and interaction behaviours, input and data handling activities, device and network usage patterns, and biometric indicators such as keystroke dynamics and mouse movements, the framework establishes a robust baseline for normal user behaviour. The OC-SVM algorithm is trained on this multidimensional user data to learn the decision boundary that separates normal behaviour from anomalies in the high-dimensional feature space. Through empirical evaluation, the framework demonstrates high accuracy in detecting deviations from the established baseline, enabling proactive identification of potential security threats and unauthorized access attempts.

The proposed solution addresses the limitations of traditional access control mechanisms by continuously adapting and refining the OC-SVM model through incremental learning techniques, ensuring its resilience against evolving user behaviour patterns and system dynamics. The implementation of dynamic access control adjustments based on detected anomalies further fortifies the security posture, mitigating risks to the confidentiality and integrity of electronic health records (EHRs). While challenges persist, including computational scalability, system integration complexities, and privacy concerns related to continuous user monitoring, this research contributes a robust and adaptive security approach tailored to the evolving healthcare IT landscape.

Future research directions include exploring advanced anomaly detection techniques, such as deep learning or ensemble models, to enhance the framework's detection capabilities further. Additionally, the development of privacy-preserving mechanisms, such as secure multi-party computation and differential privacy, can address concerns related to the collection and processing of sensitive user behaviour data. Furthermore, seamless integration strategies, leveraging standardized data formats, well-defined APIs, and modular architectures, can facilitate the adoption of this framework across diverse healthcare IT ecosystems, minimizing disruptions to existing workflows and operations.

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