



Datenqualität und k-Anonymität in einem MIRACUM Repository

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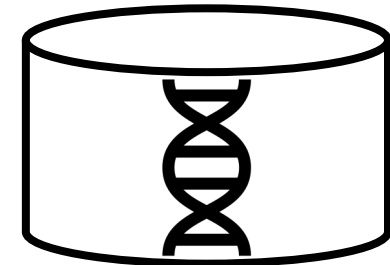
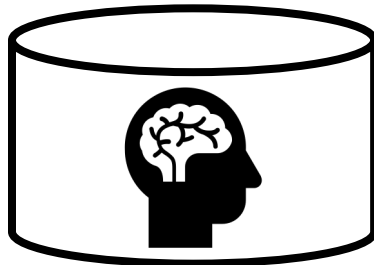
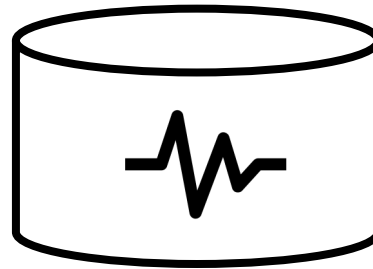
Freitag, 29.03.2019

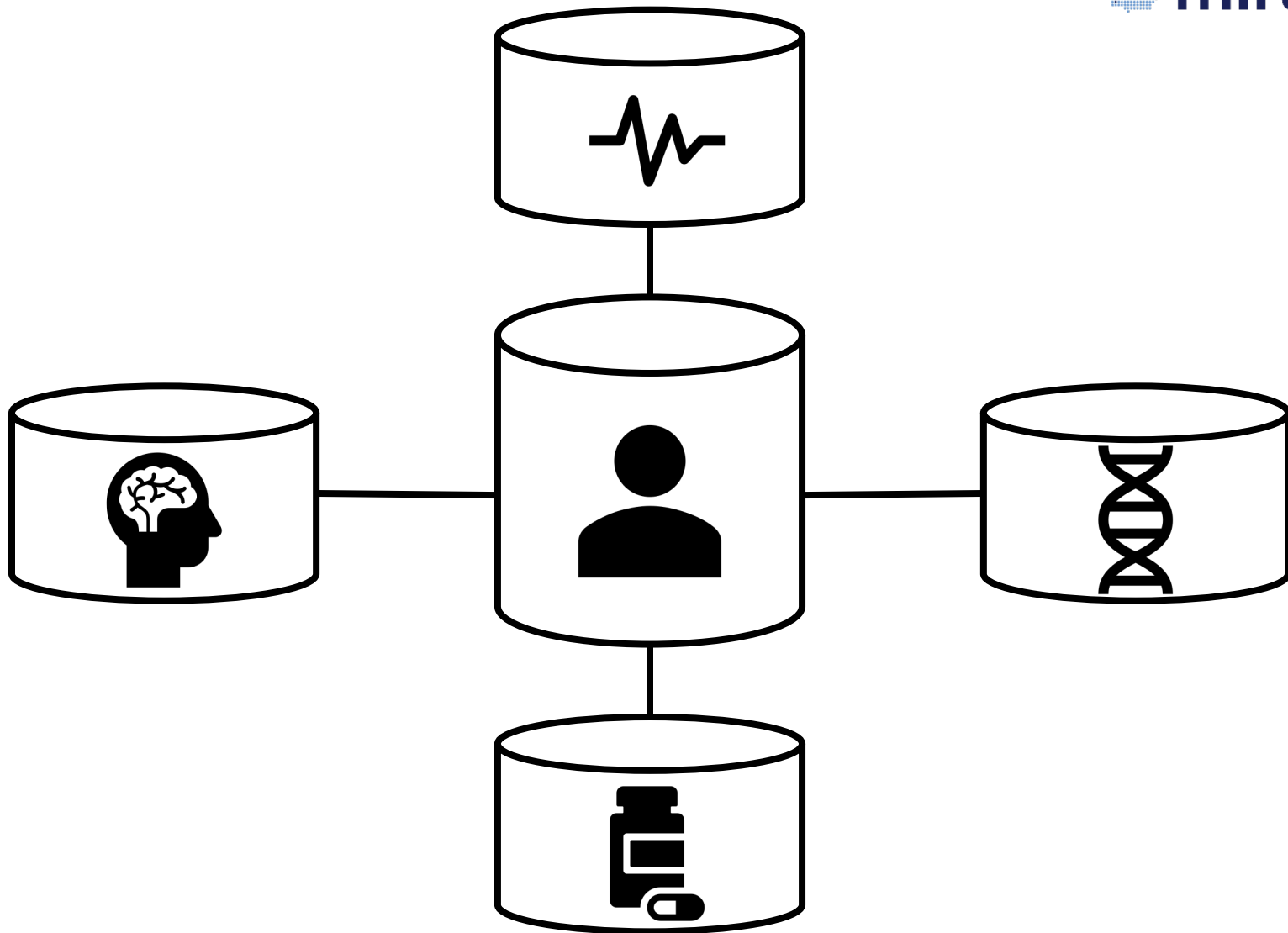
MIRACUM Symposium 2019, Mainz

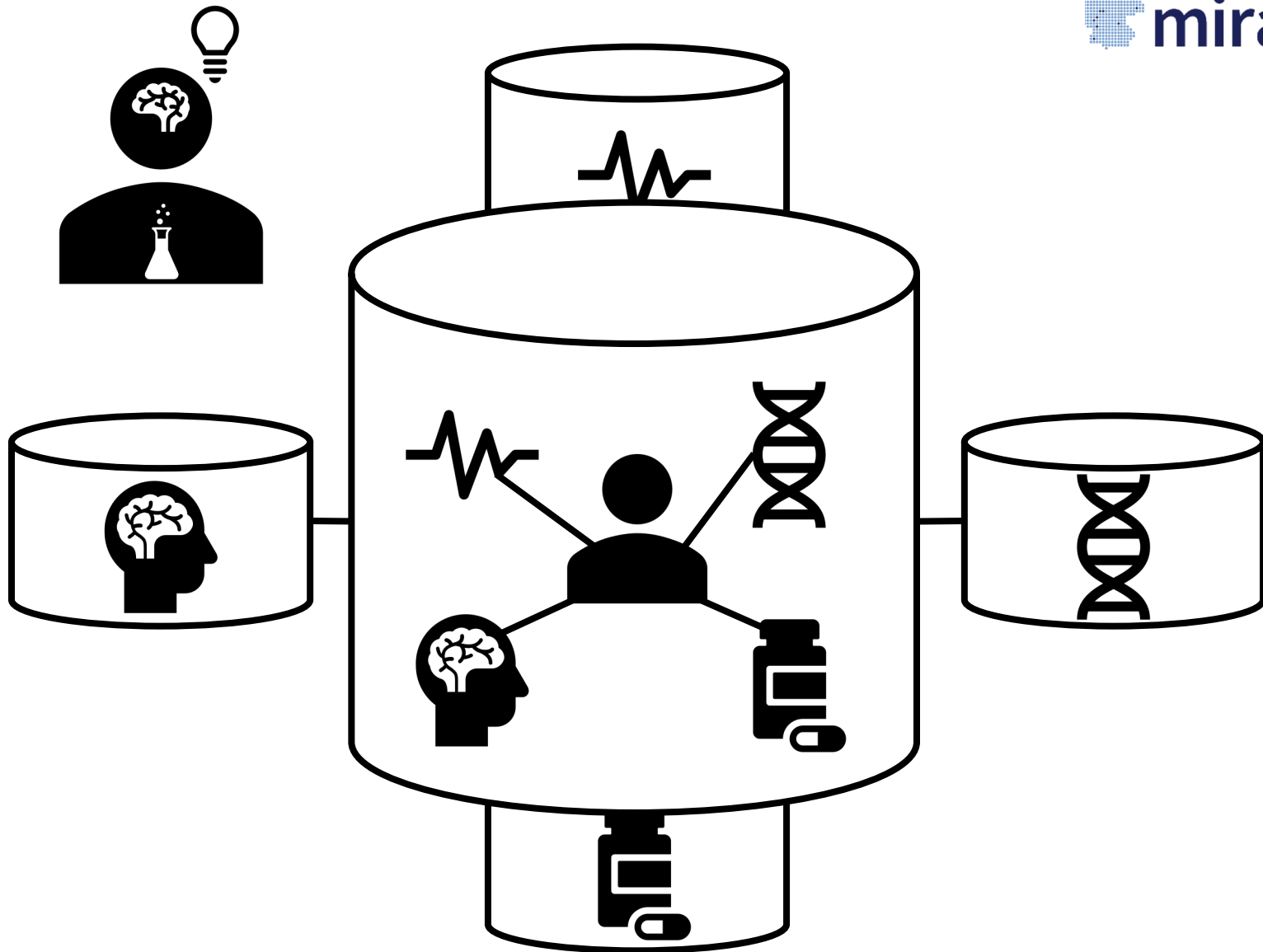
1. Was ist k-Anonymität? Wieso Datenqualität?
2. Analyse der k-Anonymität am Standort Erlangen
3. Zusammenfassung und Ausblick

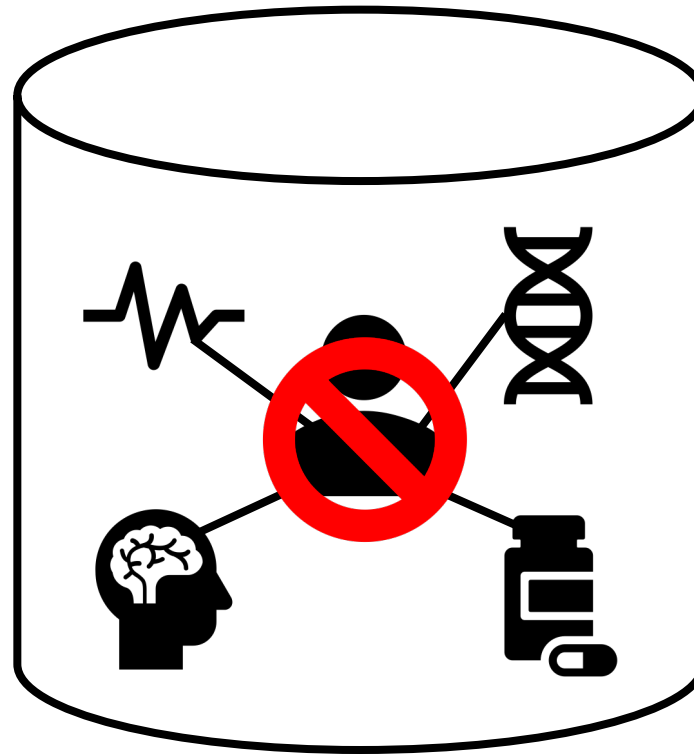
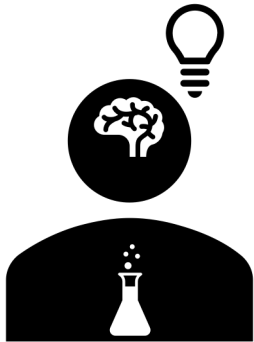


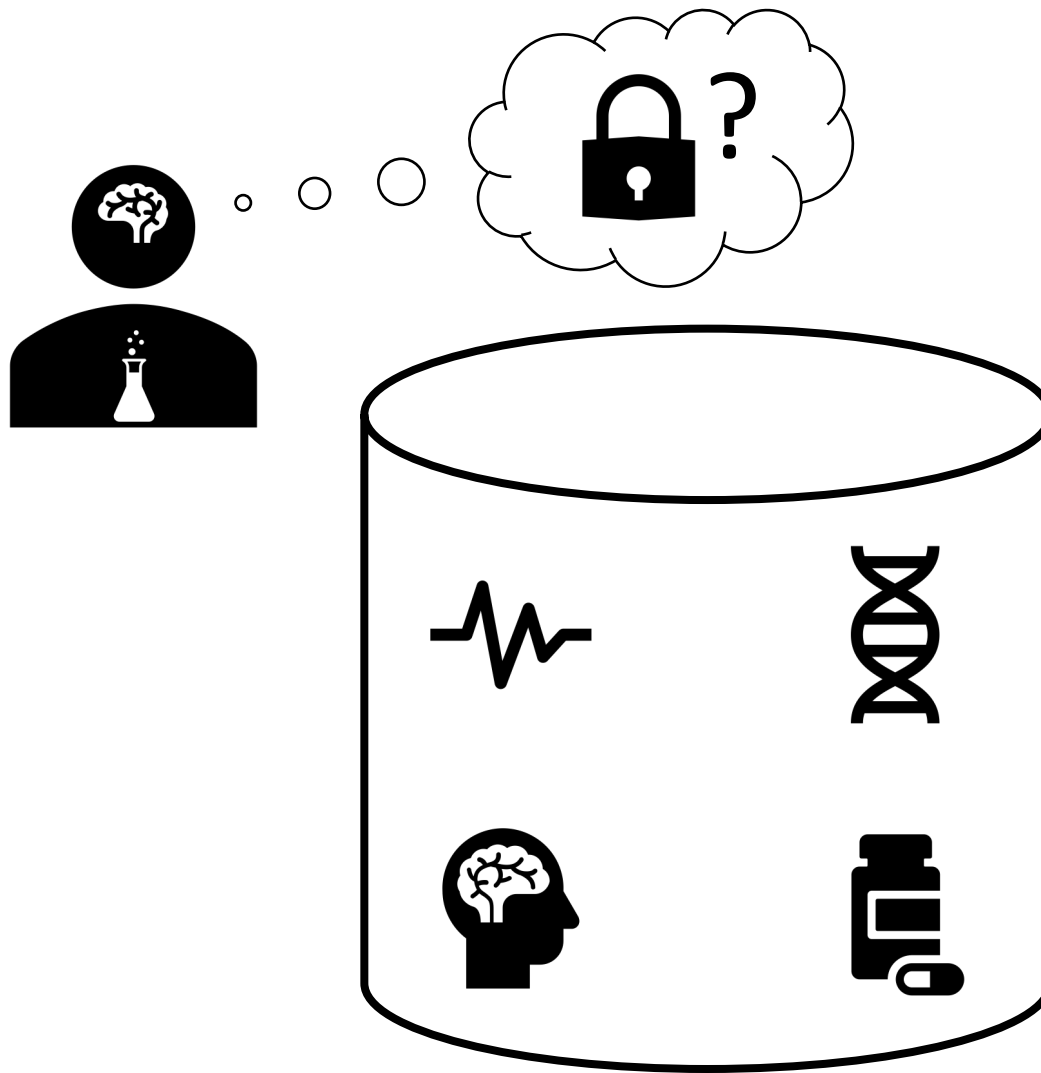
Was ist k-Anonymität?











Sind die Daten jetzt anonym?

k-Anonymität: Beispiel

Identifier	Quasi-identifiers			Sensitive attributes
Name	Age	Sex	ZIP	Disease
Andrew	37	male	86368	Influenza
Berta	51	female	87459	Multiple Sclerosis
Claudia	55	female	92360	Asthma
Doris	39	female	92660	Hypertension
Eddy	41	male	86399	Influenza
Frances	47	female	87509	Diabetes
Gloria	55	female	87730	Arteriosclerosis
Henry	35	male	73079	Obesity
Ian	43	male	79350	Lung Cancer

(Any resemblance to living persons is purely coincidental.)

k-Anonymität: Population uniqueness

Identifier	Quasi-identifiers			Sensitive attributes
Name	Age	Sex	ZIP	Disease
*	37	male	86368	Influenza
*	51	female	87459	Multiple Sclerosis
*	55	female	92360	Asthma
*	39	female	92660	Hypertension
*	41	male	86399	Influenza
*	47	female	87509	Diabetes
*	55	female	87730	Arteriosclerosis
*	35	male	73079	Obesity
*	43	male	79350	Lung Cancer

(Any resemblance to living persons is purely coincidental.)

Erwägungsgrund 26:

“[...] personenbezogene Daten, die in einer Weise anonymisiert worden sind, dass die betroffene Person nicht oder nicht mehr identifiziert werden kann.“

k-Anonymität: Generalisation & Suppression

Identifier	Quasi-identifiers			Sensitive attributes
Name	Age	Sex	ZIP	Disease
*	37	male	86368	Influenza
*	51	female	87459	Multiple Sclerosis
*	55	female	92360	Asthma
*	39	female	92660	Hypertension
*	41	male	86399	Influenza
*	47	female	87509	Diabetes
*	55	female	87730	Arteriosclerosis
*	35	male	73079	Obesity
*	43	male	79350	Lung Cancer

(Any resemblance to living persons is purely coincidental.)

k-Anonymität: Generalisation & Suppression

Identifier	Quasi-identifiers			Sensitive attributes
Name	Age	Sex	ZIP	Disease
*	36 < x < 42 (37)	male	86*	Influenza
*	46 < x < 56 (51)	female	87*	Multiple Sclerosis
*	46 < x < 56 (55)	female	92*	Asthma
*	46 < x < 56 (39)	female	92*	Hypertension
*	36 < x < 42 (41)	male	86*	Influenza
*	46 < x < 56 (47)	female	87*	Diabetes
*	46 < x < 56 (55)	female	87*	Arteriosclerosis
*	34 < x < 44 (35)	male	7*	Obesity
*	34 < x < 44 (43)	male	7*	Lung Cancer

(Any resemblance to living persons is purely coincidental.)

→ Datenqualität

k-Anonymität: Generalisation & Suppression

Identifier	Quasi-identifiers			Sensitive attributes
Name	Age	Sex	ZIP	Disease
*	36 < x < 42 (37)	male	86*	Influenza
*	46 < x < 56 (51)	female	87*	Multiple Sclerosis
*	46 < x < 56 (55)	female	92*	Asthma
*	46 < x < 56 (39)	female	92*	Hypertension
*	36 < x < 42 (41)	male	86*	Influenza
*	46 < x < 56 (47)	female	87*	Diabetes
*	46 < x < 56 (55)	female	87*	Arteriosclerosis
*	34 < x < 44 (35)	male	7*	Obesity
*	34 < x < 44 (43)	male	7*	Lung Cancer

(Any resemblance to living persons is purely coincidental.)

k-Anonymität: Äquivalenzklassen (k=2)

	Ident.	Quasi-identifiers			Sensitive attributes
Eq. Class	Name	Age	Sex	ZIP	Disease
A	*	$36 < x < 42$	male	86*	Influenza
	*	$36 < x < 42$	male	86*	Influenza
B	*	$46 < x < 56$	female	87*	Multiple Sclerosis
	*	$46 < x < 56$	female	87*	Diabetes
	*	$46 < x < 56$	female	87*	Arteriosclerosis
C	*	$46 < x < 56$	female	92*	Asthma
	*	$46 < x < 56$	female	92*	Hypertension
D	*	$34 < x < 44$	male	7*	Obesity
	*	$34 < x < 44$	male	7*	Lung Cancer

(Any resemblance to living persons is purely coincidental.)



Analyse der k-Anonymität am Standort Erlangen

- Standortübergreifend standardisiertes Format
- Erste Ausbaustufe: MIRACUM Forschungsdaten-Repo
- Enthält:
 - Interne KH-Nummer, Versicherungsnummer, ...
 - Demografische Daten (Name, Alter, Geschlecht, PLZ, ...)
 - Fallinformationen (Datum, Aufenthaltsdauer, ...)
 - Diagnosen (ICD10-GM)
 - Prozeduren (OPS-301)
- Wahl der Quasi-Ident. für Analyse:
 - **Geschlecht, Alter, Diagnose, Diagnoseart, Prozedur**

- **Diagnosen: ICD10-GM**

Beispiel:

E11.81 (*Diabetes mellitus, Typ 2 : Mit [...]*)

- Kapitel-Ebene: **E00-E90** (*Endokrine, Ernährungs- und [...]*)
- Gruppen-Ebene: **E10-E14** (*Diabetes mellitus*)

- **Prozeduren: OPS-301**

Beispiel:

8-010.3 (*Intravenöse, kontinuierliche Applikation von [...]*)

- Kategorie-Ebene: **8-01** (*Applikation von Medikamenten [...]*)

Äquivalenzklassen für best. Attribute (2004-2017; 423.087 Patienten)

Attribute Set	k	# Eq. Classes	Transformation	k	# Eq. Classes
{age}	< 3	0			
	3	1			

Äquivalenzklassen für best. Attribute (2004-2017; 423.087 Patienten)

Attribute Set	k	# Eq. Classes	Transformation	k	# Eq. Classes
{age}	< 3	0	Age grouping by 10 yrs	< 105	0
	3	1		105	1

Äquivalenzklassen für best. Attribute (2004-2017; 423.087 Patienten)

Attribute Set	k	# Eq. Classes	Transformation	k	# Eq. Classes
{age}	< 3	0	Age grouping by 10 yrs	< 105	0
	3	1		105	1
{diagnosis,type}	1	3.351			
	2	1.748			

Äquivalenzklassen für best. Attribute (2004-2017; 423.087 Patienten)

Attribute Set	k	# Eq. Classes	Transformation	k	# Eq. Classes
{age}	< 3	0	Age grouping by 10 yrs	< 105	0
	3	1		105	1
{diagnosis,type}	1	3.351	3-digit ICD10	1	97
	2	1.748		2	66

Äquivalenzklassen für best. Attribute (2004-2017; 423.087 Patienten)

Attribute Set	k	# Eq. Classes	Transformation	k	# Eq. Classes
{age}	< 3	0	Age grouping by 10 yrs	< 105	0
	3	1		105	1
{diagnosis,type}	1	3.351	3-digit ICD10	1	97
	2	1.748		2	66
{sex,age,diagnosis,type}	1	287.733			
	2	110.616			

Äquivalenzklassen für best. Attribute (2004-2017; 423.087 Patienten)

Attribute Set	k	# Eq. Classes	Transformation	k	# Eq. Classes
{age}	< 3	0	Age grouping by 10 yrs	< 105	0
	3	1		105	1
{diagnosis,type}	1	3.351	3-digit ICD10	1	97
	2	1.748		2	66
{sex,age,diagnosis,type}	1	287.733	Both above	1	5.835
	2	110.616		2	3.453

Äquivalenzklassen für best. Attribute (2004-2017; 423.087 Patienten)

Attribute Set	k	# Eq. Classes	Transformation	k	# Eq. Classes
{age}	< 3	0	Age grouping by 10 yrs	< 105	0
	3	1		105	1
{diagnosis,type}	1	3.351	3-digit ICD10	1	97
	2	1.748		2	66
{sex,age,diagnosis,type}	1	287.733	Both above	1	5.835
	2	110.616		2	3.453
{sex,age,diagnosis}			Recoding to Group Level	1	206
				2	104

Äquivalenzklassen für best. Attribute (2004-2017; 423.087 Patienten)

Attribute Set	k	# Eq. Classes	Transformation	k	# Eq. Classes
{age}	< 3	0	Age grouping by 10 yrs	< 105	0
	3	1		105	1
{diagnosis,type}	1	3.351	3-digit ICD10	1	97
	2	1.748		2	66
{sex,age,diagnosis,type}	1	287.733	Both above	1	5.835
	2	110.616		2	3.453
{sex,age,diagnosis}			Recoding to Group Level	1	206
				2	104
			Recoding to Chapter Lvl.	1	14
				2	10

Äquivalenzklassen für best. Attribute (2004-2017; 423.087 Patienten)

Attribute Set	k	# Eq. Classes	Transformation	k	# Eq. Classes
{age}	< 3	0	Age grouping by 10 yrs	< 105	0
	3	1		105	1
{diagnosis,type}	1	3.351	3-digit ICD10	1	97
	2	1.748		2	66
{sex,age,diagnosis,type}	1	287.733	Both above	1	5.835
	2	110.616		2	3.453
{sex,age,diagnosis}			Recoding to Group Level	1	206
				2	104
			Recoding to Chapter Lvl.	1	14
				2	10
{sex,age,procedure}	1	206.260			

Äquivalenzklassen für best. Attribute (2004-2017; 423.087 Patienten)

Attribute Set	k	# Eq. Classes	Transformation	k	# Eq. Classes
{age}	< 3	0	Age grouping by 10 yrs	< 105	0
	3	1		105	1
{diagnosis,type}	1	3.351	3-digit ICD10	1	97
	2	1.748		2	66
{sex,age,diagnosis,type}	1	287.733	Both above	1	5.835
	2	110.616		2	3.453
{sex,age,diagnosis}			Recoding to Group Level	1	206
				2	104
			Recoding to Chapter Lvl.	1	14
				2	10
{sex,age,procedure}	1	206.260	Recod. Cat. Lvl.	1	50



Zusammenfassung und Ausblick

- Allgemein hohe Population Uniqueness ohne Transformationen
- Mit steigender Anzahl an zu betrachtenden Attributen (Quasi-Identifikatoren), steigt Population Uniqueness
- Generalisierung von ICD10 und OPS zu höheren Hierarchieebenen reduziert Population Uniqueness (allerdings keine 2-Anonymität)
 - Möglicherweise machbar für Sub-Kohorten
 - Individuen ausschneiden (Volle Suppression?)

- Anonymisierung muss immer spezifisch für ein Projekt bzw. einen Datensatz vorgenommen werden
- Anonymisierung sorgt immer für Informationsverlust

Anonymität vs. Datenqualität

- Es ist bei gewisser Datenqualität nie unmöglich zu re-identifizieren, allerdings kann Aufwand gesteigert werden

“Akademisches Risiko“ vs. Real-life Risiko

- **WICHTIG: Wahl der Quasi-Identifikatoren für Betrachtung realitätsnah gestalten!**
- Weitere Anonymisierungstechniken, z.B.:
 - **Utility constraints**
 - *G. Poulis et al., Anonymizing datasets with demographics and diagnosis codes in the presence of utility constraints*
 - **Global/local recoding**
 - *J. Xu et al., Utility-based anonymization using local recoding*
- Weitere Risiko-Modelle, z.B.:
 - **I-Diversität**
 - *A. Machanavajjhala, D. Kifer, J. Gerke et al., L-diversity: Privacy Beyond K-anonymity*
 - **t-Closeness**
 - *N. Li, T. Li, and S. Venkatasubramanian, t-Closeness: Privacy Beyond k-Anonymity and I-Diversity*

Dankeschön!

- **k-Anonymität:** Für jede Kombination von quasi-identifizierenden Attributwerten gibt es mindestens zwei Datensätze mit diesen Werten
- **l-Diversität:** Jede Äquivalenzklasse enthält sensible Attribute, deren Werte „ausreichend repräsentativ“ sind

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