



# Detecting & Preventing Data Leaks through Watermarking

**A Secure Medical Data Sharing Solution in a Federated Learning Environment**

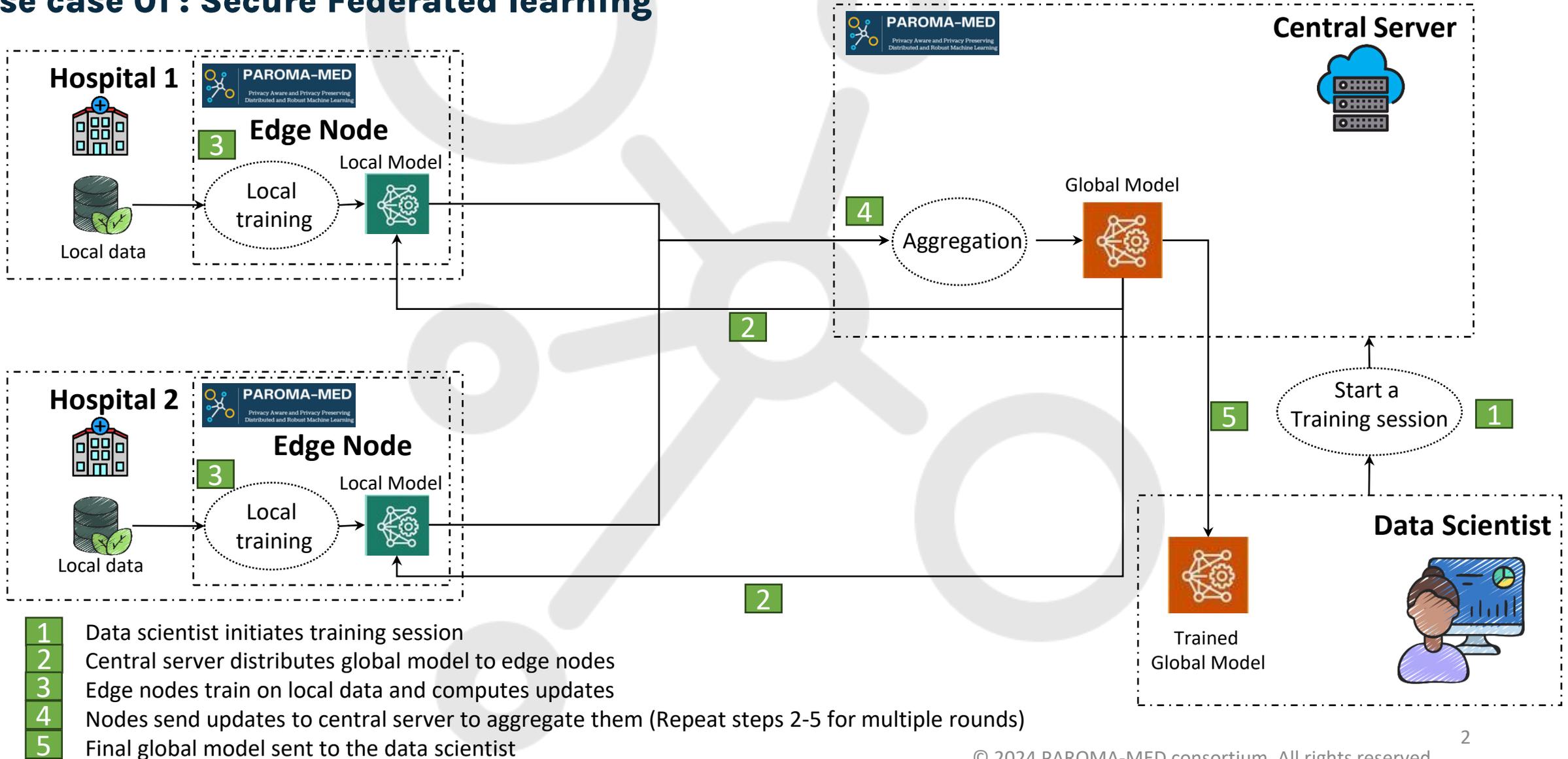
[Reda Bellafqira](#), Gouenou Coatrieux, Chloé Berton.

IMT Atlantique, Inserm, UMR 1101 LaTIM, 29238 Brest, France.

Cross-Talk, 21/10/2024, Brussels, Belgium.

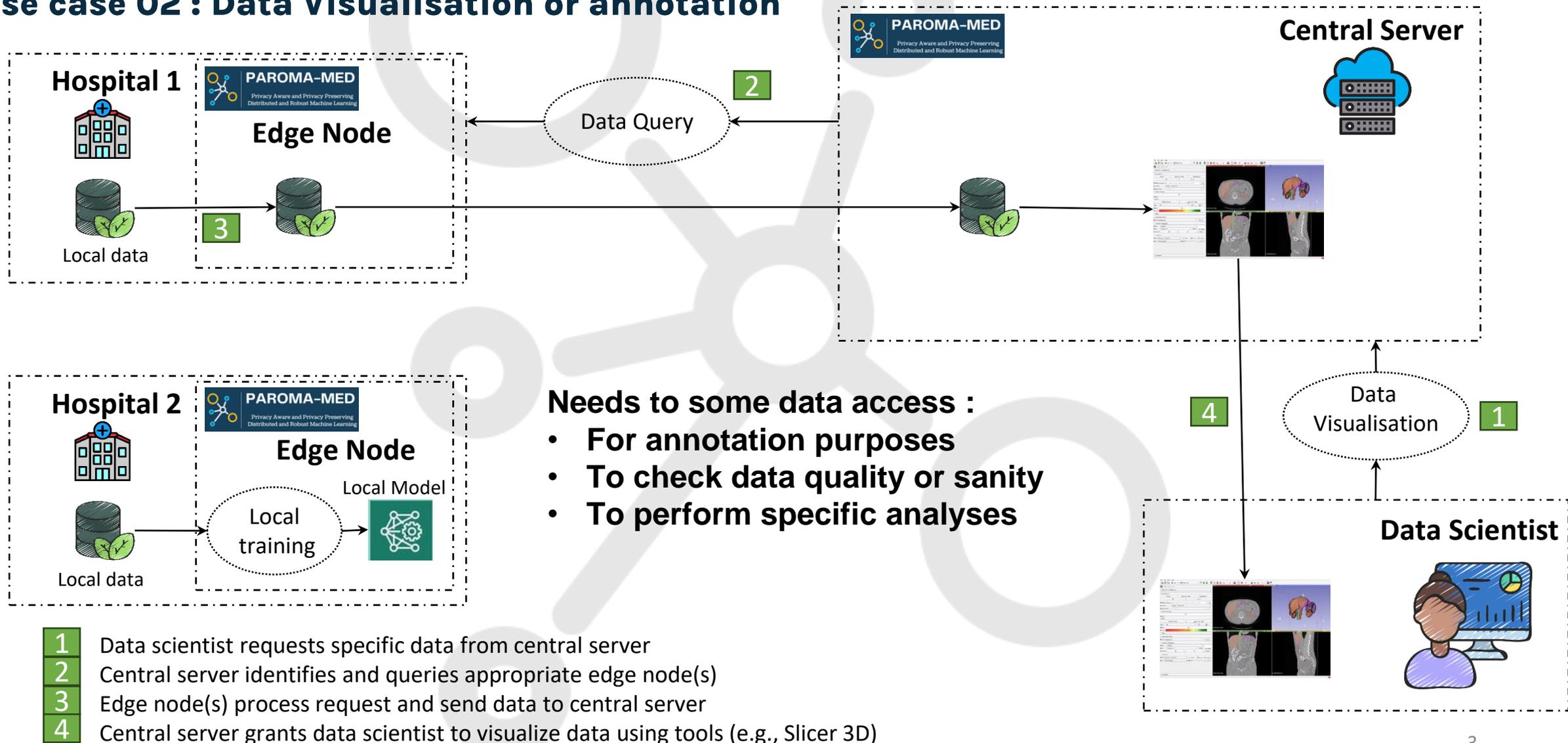
# Paroma-Med Framework

## Use case 01 : Secure Federated learning



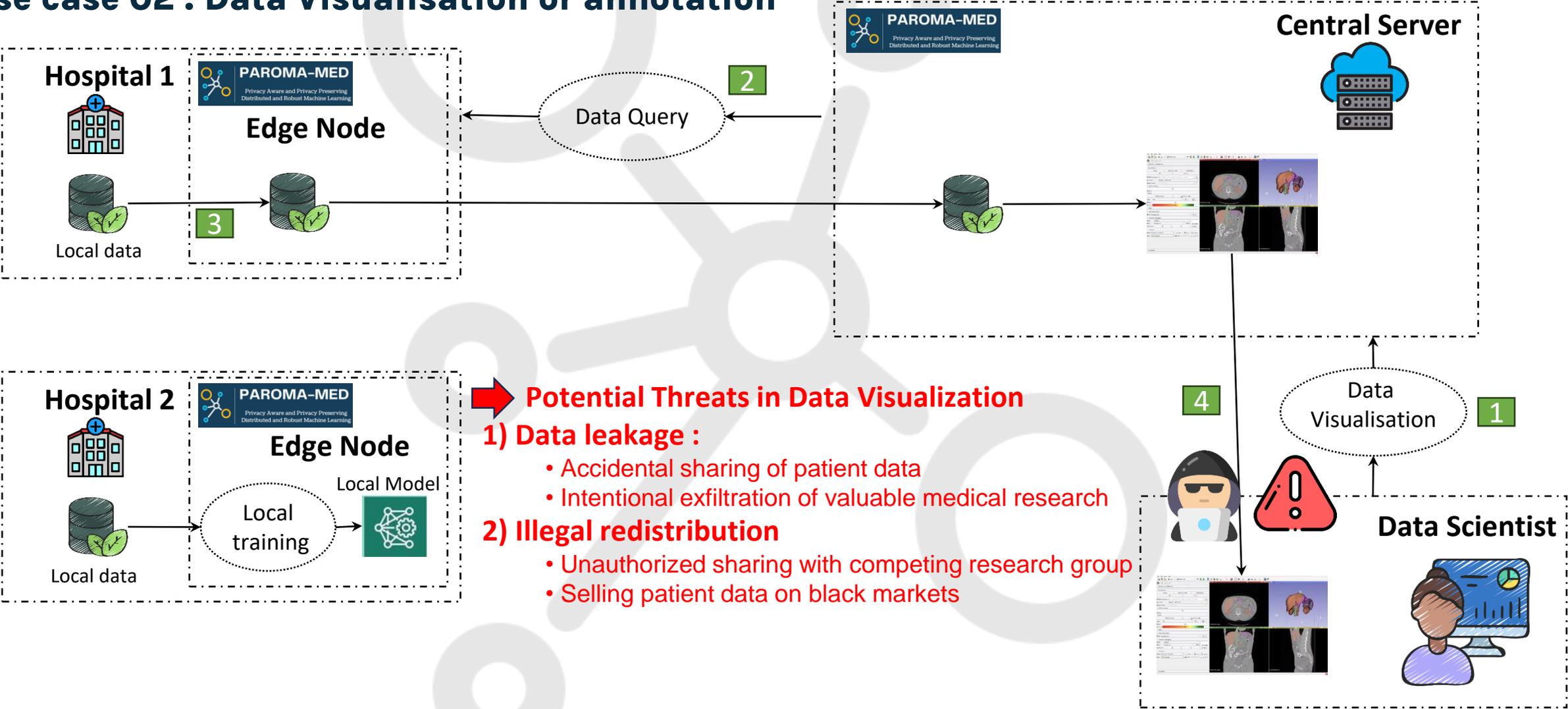
# Paroma-Med Framework

## Use case 02 : Data Visualisation or annotation



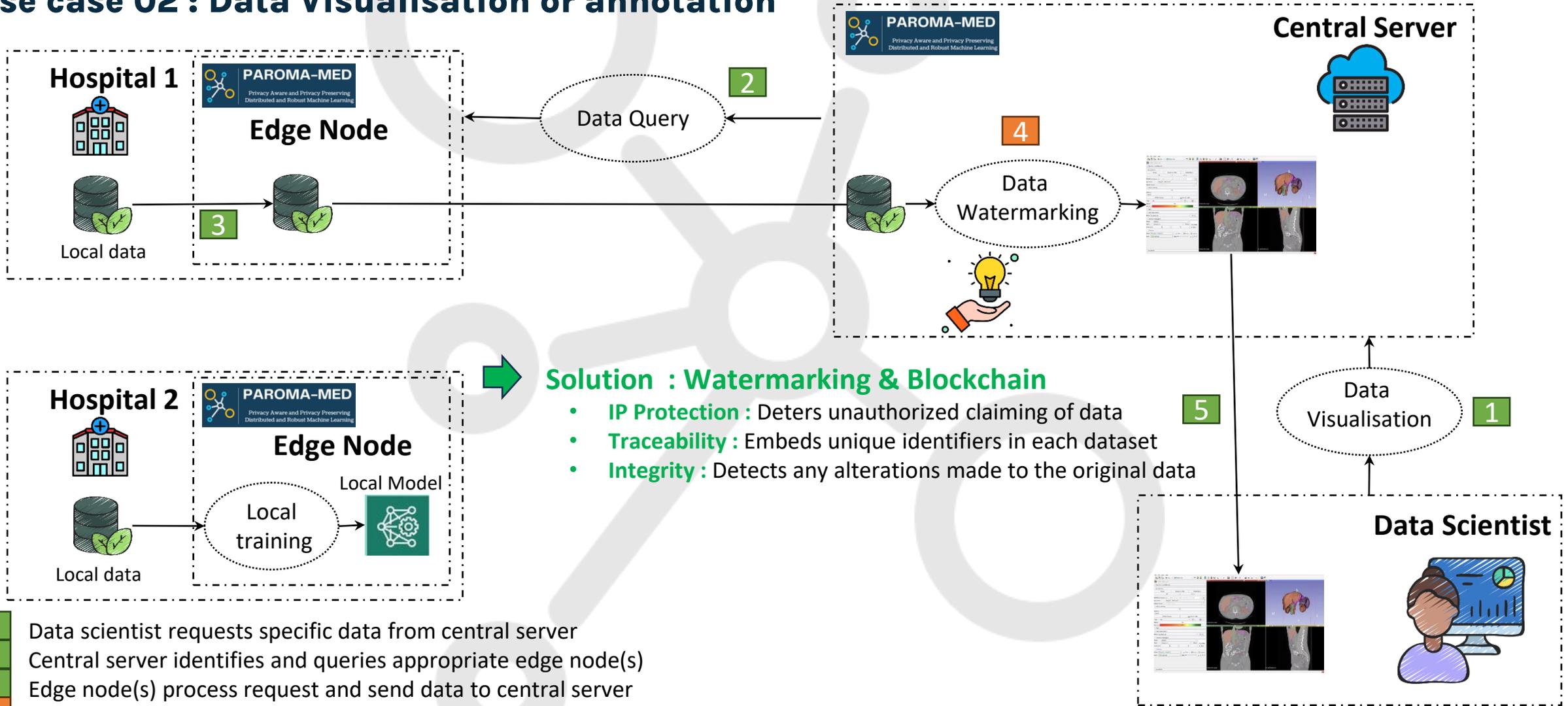
# Paroma-Med Framework

## Use case 02 : Data Visualisation or annotation



# Paroma-Med Framework

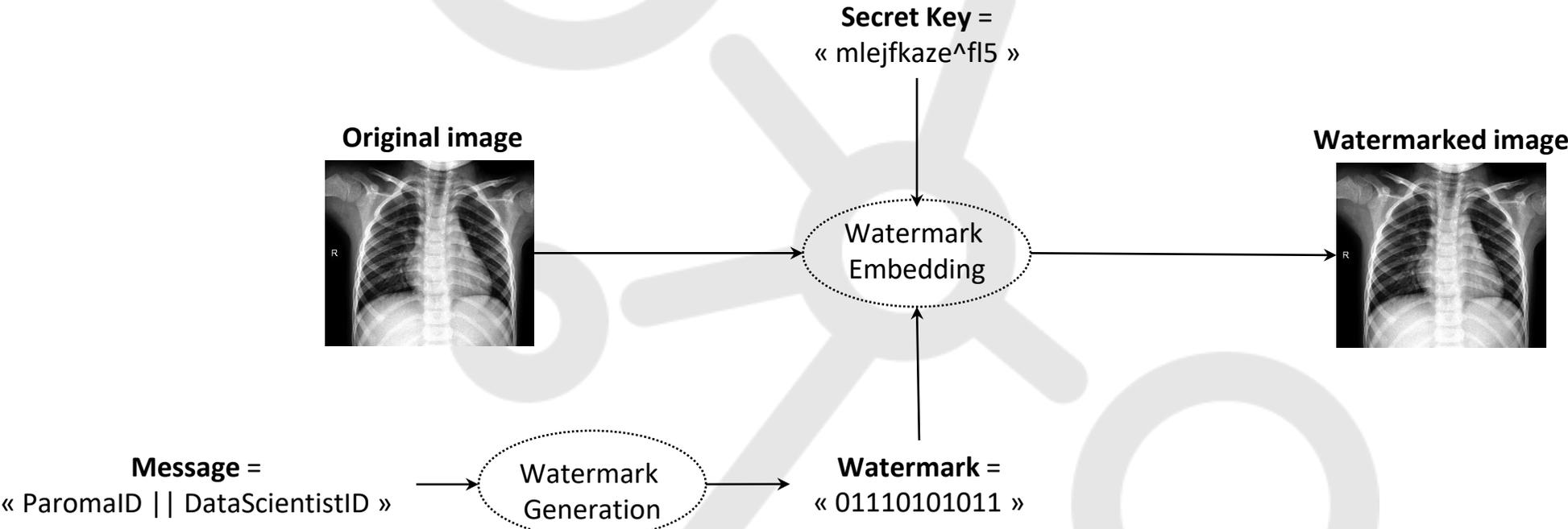
## Use case 02 : Data Visualisation or annotation



- 1 Data scientist requests specific data from central server
- 2 Central server identifies and queries appropriate edge node(s)
- 3 Edge node(s) process request and send data to central server
- 4 **The central server watermark the data and store the metadata in a blockchain**
- 5 Central server grants data scientist to visualize data using tools (e.g., Slicer 3D)

# Principle of image watermarking

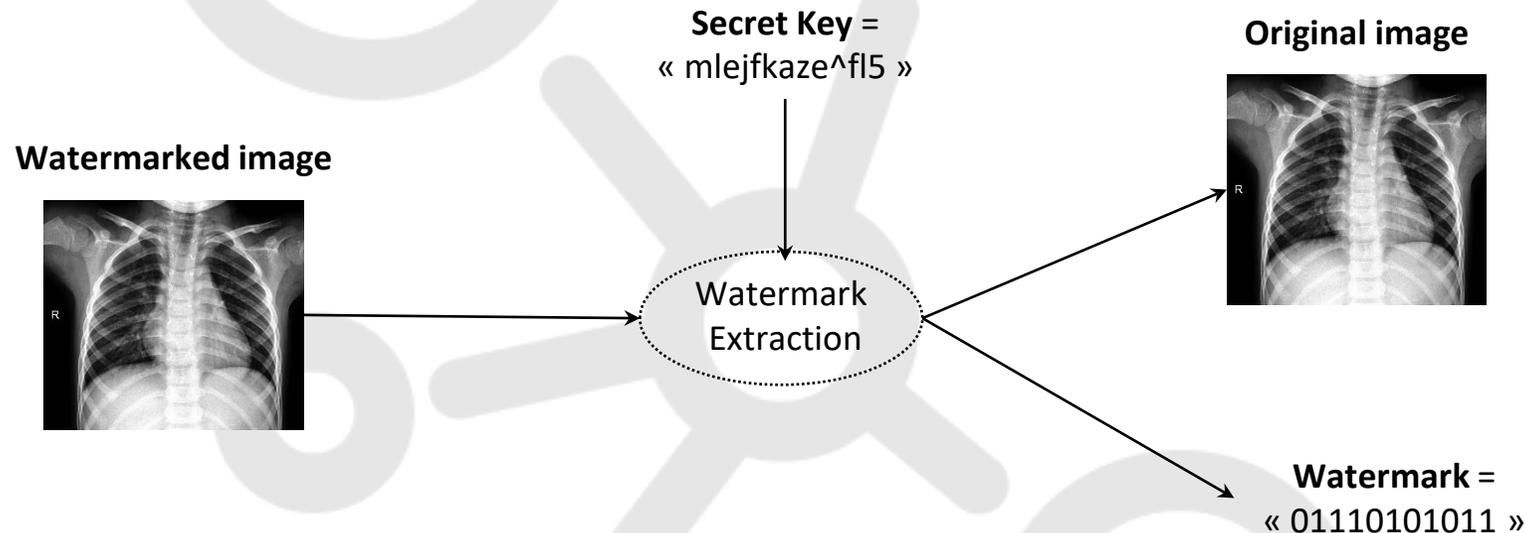
## 1. Embedding Stage



[https://github.com/Bellafqira/histogram\\_shiffting\\_predictions](https://github.com/Bellafqira/histogram_shiffting_predictions)

# Principle of image watermarking

## 2. Detection/Extraction Stage



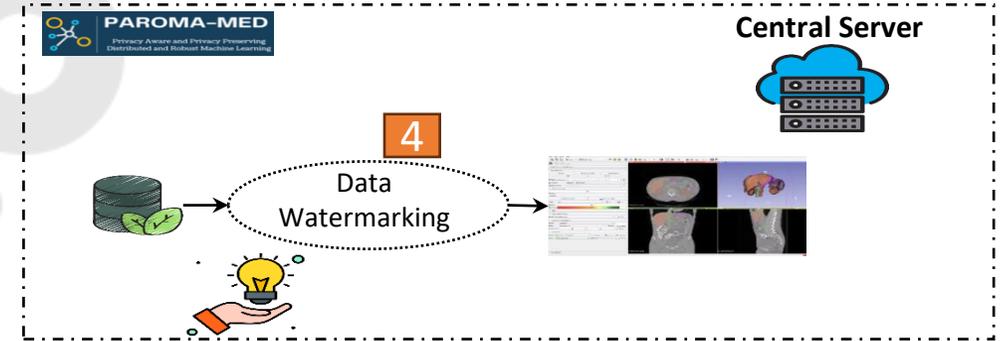
### Why Reversible Watermarking?

- Preserves data integrity for medical diagnosis and research
- Allows complete removal of the watermark when needed
- Ensures no loss of original data quality
- Critical for maintaining the accuracy of AI model training
- Complies with medical data regulations requiring data preservation

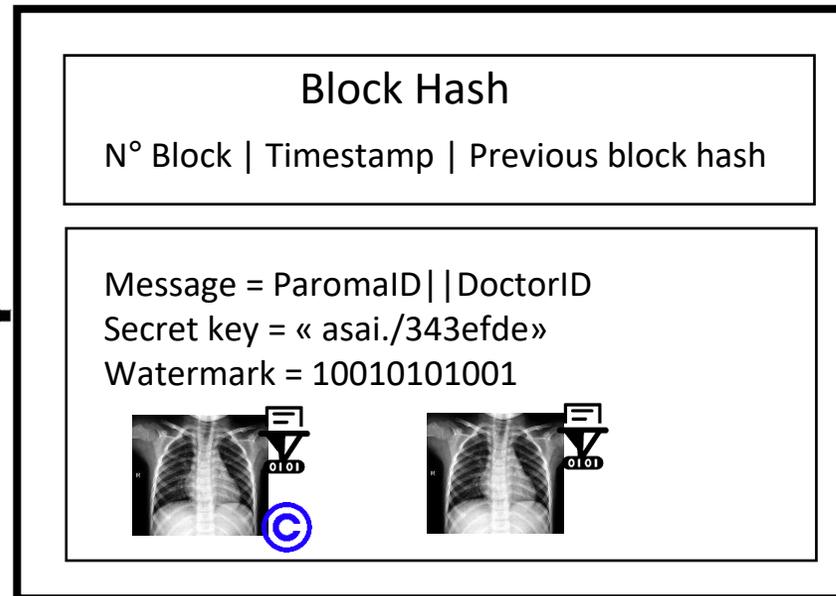
# Watermarking & Blockchain

## Blockchain Integration Benefits

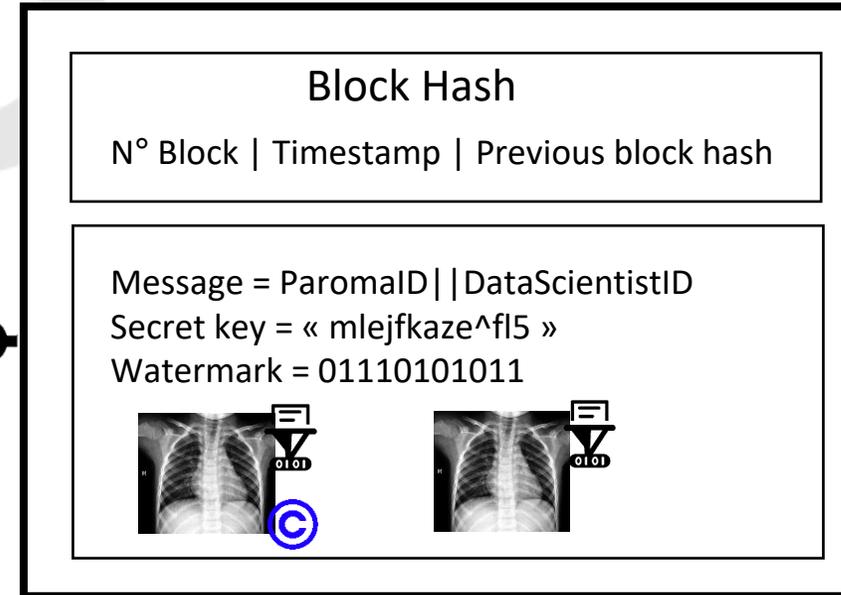
- Immutable record of all data access and watermarking operations
- Enables quick verification of data ownership and integrity
- Decentralized storage enhances security and reliability
- Supports transparent data sharing in research collaborations



Block (n-1)



Block (n)



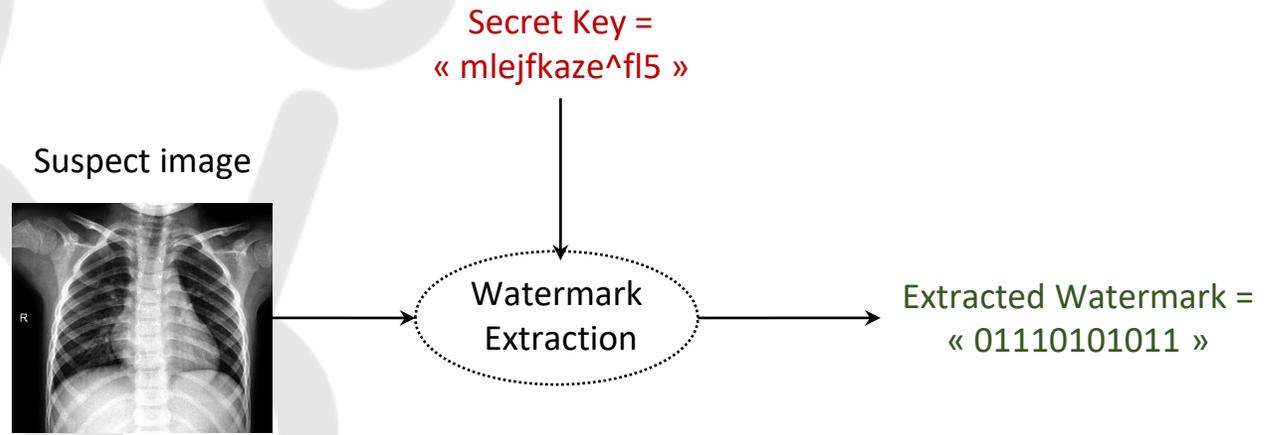
: Hash Function



: Watermark

# Principle of image watermarking

## 2. Detection/Extraction Stage



### Block (n)

#### Block Hash

N° Block | Timestamp | Previous block hash

Message = ParomaID | DataScientistID

Secret key = « mlejfkaze^fl5 »

Watermark = 01110101011



1. Compute the hash of the suspect image
2. For each block in the Blockchain:
  1. If the **computed hash** exists in the current block:
    1. Return the **message** stored in the block
  2. **Extract** the **watermark** from the image using the block's **secret key**
    1. If the **extracted watermark** equals the **watermark in the block**:
      1. Return the **message** in the block
  3. If **no match**, continue to the **next block**
3. If **no matching** block is found:
  1. Return "**No watermark detected**"



**Demo!**

[https://github.com/Bellafqira/histogram\\_shiffting\\_predictions](https://github.com/Bellafqira/histogram_shiffting_predictions)

# Conclusion: Securing Medical Data Sharing

- Watermarking provides robust protection against data leaks and misuse
- Blockchain integration ensures transparency and traceability
- Next steps: Large-scale implementation and real-world testing

# Acknowledgement and disclaimer

- This project is funded by the European Union under Grant Agreement 101070222, project PAROMA-MED.
- Views and opinions expressed, are those of the author(s) only and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union or the European Commission (granting authority). Neither the European Union nor the granting authority can be held responsible for them.

# PAROMA-MED partners

**EURESCOM**

**agentscape**



**ERICSSON**



Institut Mines-Télécom



**THALES**  
Building a future we can all trust



**6G Health Institute**



**PAROMA-MED**

Privacy Aware and Privacy Preserving  
Distributed and Robust Machine Learning

# Thank you!

Reda Bellafqira – [reda.bellafqira@imt-atlantique.fr](mailto:reda.bellafqira@imt-atlantique.fr)