American Journal of Psychiatric Rehabilitation

Expert Opinion Article

The Impact of Big Data and Cloud Computing on Genetic Testing and Reproductive Health Management

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Abstract

The rapid advancements in Big Data and Cloud Computing have revolutionized various sectors, with healthcare being one of the most significantly impacted domains. In the context of genetic testing and reproductive health management, these technologies offer transformative potential by improving data storage, accessibility, and processing capabilities. Big Data analytics enable the analysis of vast and complex genetic datasets, leading to more accurate predictive models for disease risk, personalized medicine, and improved reproductive outcomes. Cloud computing enhances the scalability and flexibility of data storage, providing seamless integration of diverse health information across different platforms, and facilitating real-time access to genetic and medical data. This synergy between Big Data and Cloud Computing not only optimizes the efficiency of genetic testing but also supports the delivery of personalized care in reproductive health, allowing for timely interventions and informed decision-making. Furthermore, the reduced cost of infrastructure and the increased automation of genetic analysis processes contribute to making advanced genetic testing more accessible to a broader population. This paper explores the multifaceted impact of Big Data and Cloud Computing on genetic testing, their role in reproductive health management, and the implications for future healthcare practices. It highlights the potential benefits, challenges, and ethical considerations of incorporating these technologies into reproductive health systems, ultimately offering a vision for a more precise and efficient approach to genetic testing and personalized reproductive care.

Keywords: Big Data, Cloud Computing, Genetic Testing, Reproductive Health, Personalized Medicine, Data Analytics, Healthcare Innovation, Genetic Data Storage, Predictive Modeling, Reproductive Medicine, Health Data Integration, Artificial Intelligence, Bioinformatics, Cost Reduction in Healthcare, Precision Medicine.

1. Introduction

Advances in genetic testing and DNA sequencing have enabled the emergence of more proactive health management and of sophisticated methods to conceive children free of genetic diseases. Cloud computing and big data analytics have been central to such progress, since genomic data are too large and complex to be stored and interpreted on local servers. Such technologies enable cheap and flexible access to high-performance computing on a pay-as-you-go basis, while removing costs and burdens of local cluster maintenance. Since health data are among the most sensitive, one can expect the supporting cloud infrastructures to be designed with security and fault tolerance in mind, with multiple redundancies, guarantees of data isolation, and unique accountability domains. How providers enforce such guarantees on a case-by-case basis (a guarantee that is not addressed in the standard service agreements) is crucial, since network vulnerabilities, data breaches, and unavailability can compromise large parts of a particular research community or hospital sector. Broad studies from network, systems or economic viewpoints are needed to inform decisions on sourcing cloud providers.

Healthcare systems around the world handle vast amounts of medical data, from demographic and drug records to images from MRIs and CT scanners. The widespread adoption of electronic health care systems facilitates the integration of these disparate types of information in a digital format that can be efficiently analyzed for use in statistical models. This digitization has the added benefit of enabling patients to access their own health data, thereby fostering a better understanding of their conditions and of the treatment received by their clinicians. However, this accessibility to medical records in electronic format comes with an obvious risk: health data is sensitive. There is a pressing need for secure compliant cloud-based health data management.

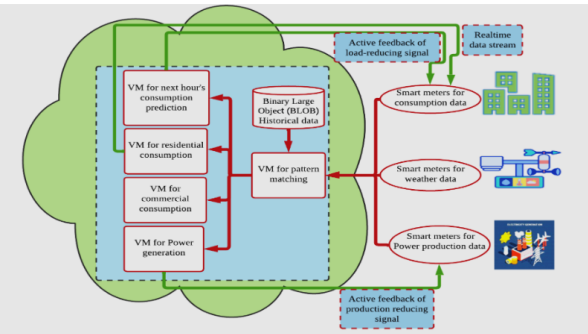

Fig 1: Big Data Analytics Using Cloud Computing

1.1. Background and Significance Big Data and Cloud Computing are changing not only the landscape of industries but also the depth of scientific research. The growing and spreading of the Internet has transformed the sensitivity and scope of data, and the revolution of the IT industry is changing the limitation of data processing in an unprecedented way. Cloud Computing arises as a new computing paradigm dramatically changing how data is stored, computational models are formulated, and systems are built and managed. These changes are reflected not only from the business perspective but also from the societal point of view . Genetic Testing has already served as a powerful tool for comparing the major differences, special altered individual and evolution direction. Every biochemical process of organisms is mostly conducted solely by DNA, the examination of DNA could predict the health conditions, the evolution and the behavior from different levels. But the excessive informational essence is hidden in DNA, which means the examination for DNA is confronted with a computationally intensified bottleneck problem. Cloud Computing is a novel promising model for hosting and delivering services over the Internet, and it is removing the burden of local computation restriction. The availability of large-scale distributed computing, storage resources together with the high speed network connection and the fault tolerance of the underlying system brought the realization of high performance computation regardless of location. The cost benefit of this technological ecosystem provides entirely new opportunities in a wide range of fields. From the Scientific side, big data is becoming indispensable and going to change both the way research is conducted and the way scientific data is analyzed. Scientists are determined to assimilate, manage, and harness big data, while creating new tools and software for computational analysis. Modern research is being driven by the exchange, discussion, and further elaboration of diverse datasets, regardless of scale or origin. There is a growing need for data stewardship, data sharing policies and attitudes, and integrated databases to provide an accessible and exhaustive perspective within the scientific community and stakeholders. Instead of traditional experimentation, simulations, or theoretical models, research infers from all the data exhaustively gathered. A wide range of scientific domains would in fact benefit from data intensive computation analysis altering their modeling and investigation approach. But indeed large-scale datasets should be available, with deep and systematic interrogation of the phenomena under analysis. From the Industrial side, big data and cloud computing are radically changing a number of industries, and even more societal processes. The increasing ubiquitousness and presence of web and internet devices within modern life demands additional approaches and ad-hoc. In the case of the web, necessity happens to be the mother of some new approaches. Broadly web applications are seen as large data warehousing in need of comprehensive analysis and real time response.

Equ 1: Data Storage and Accessibility (Cloud Computing)

$$S(t) = C \cdot \log_2(D(t))$$

Where:

- $S(t)$ is the storage space required at time t,
- C is a constant factor related to cloud storage efficiency,
- $D(t)$ is the amount of genetic data being generated over time.

2. Overview of Big Data in Healthcare

2. Overview of Big Data in Healthcare Big Data technological advances are producing a rapid increase in the amount of multi-modal and unstructured data that is accumulated and managed by the Healthcare community, making the second task challenging to retrieve relevant information and knowledge from. It is a well-accepted fact that healthcare knowledge management leads to maximizing the quality and efficiency in the delivery

of healthcare services. Although supervised learning has been applied in many different sub-areas of this field, such as predictive modeling, unsupervised learning, and specifically network analytics, the latter is involved in an incipient way. This chapter presents a specific healthcare knowledge management case study: the use of network analytics for the management of a healthcare network. A two-level network model was followed up with some analytic network processes concepts added to the mix as well. As the main limitations, the subsequent generalized models cannot automatically adapt to different situations or domains. A multi-disciplinary team would be constantly needed to configure general models easily adaptable to many situations. By 2030, the number of fatal cancer incidents is expected to double. Therapies in this domain are highly specific to the type of cancer and patients. On top of this, molecular data is needed to effectively manage a patient, leading to the possibility of several targets for tumor progression.

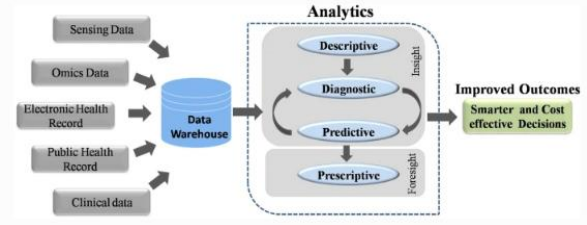

Fig 2: Big data in healthcare

2.1. Definition of Big Data In the context of this chapter, Big Data refers to the collection of large amounts of health-related clinical and bioinformatics data. For clarity and to be well understood, the meaning and definition of Big Data are highlighted as explained by some prominent industry leaders. Quite simply, Big Data refers to the massive amount of structured and unstructured data that cannot be processed using traditional methods. Industries are employing Big Data to develop predictive analytics systems. For example, Prudential developed a model that uses Big Data to predict an individual's refusal to buy insurance 100% of the time. This accomplishment was partially achieved in 2013 when mathematicians used Big Data to correctly predict 9 of 10 derivative prices within 60 seconds.

Big Data provides huge amounts of health and bioinformatics data. Question 1 is defined as: How does access to Big Data from organizations such as private, government, and academic sources influence the development of predictive analytics tools related to genetic testing and management of reproductive health? PPACA is the acronym for the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and refers to the health system U.S. Federal Health Care Law in 2010. PPACA is described because it supports the development and implementation of Big Data in health-related industries. Large amounts of data produced by industries should be stored because Big Data is useful for analyzing the past for a better future. Fundamental business questions hope to understand how Big Data can analyze articles, books, and databases. This chapter answers fundamental predictive questions uniquely using PPACA as the unexplored document and industry problem. Beyond the document itself, this chapter also provides an unseen explanation as to why PPACA is useful to healthcare providers and industries and identifies substantial evidence from funding sources.

2.2. Importance of Big Data in Healthcare The healthcare sector has been improved significantly by advances in technology; these advances include the discovery of new drugs and medical devices, but also innovations in data storage, connectivity, and quantum computing power. All these developments have brought enormous advances in disease diagnosis and treatments. An important problem that remains, however, is how to understand and make use of the large amounts of digital health datasets generated by such advances.

This problem has given way to a new era of "Big Data" in which scientists across a variety of fields are exploring new ways to understand large amounts of unstructured data. Computer scientists have played a key role here by creating and deploying Bioinformatics algorithms for processing and mining large-scale biological datasets. Enabled by these approaches, high-throughput technologies now allow us to generate and access a wide range and growing volume of -omic scale data, such as genomics, epigenomics, transcriptomics, proteomics, metabolomics and phenotypic/clinical data. This is in addition to a wide range of public data, like gene repositories, pathways, and networks. In turn, this heterogeneous structure has given rise to systems biology – an approach that combines mathematical modeling and computational simulation to capture the dynamics and the function of biological systems holistically. Yet, despite these advances, we see few examples of Big Data being leveraged in healthcare, for creating personalized and effective treatments. Here, we describe until now unexplored opportunities for effective use of Big Data in

Healthcare, highlighting epidemiological relevance with a focus on childhood cancer. By using machine-learning architectures – a type of biological systems model – we provide a critical assessment of their strengths, opportunities and challenges towards realizing the vision of understanding cancer progression and personalizing therapy. With implications for patient care, we suggest future research avenues that focus on eco-technologies.

3. Cloud Computing in Healthcare

Although the interpreted results are available for browsing, mining and downloading at a site-specific data portal, there are many compelling scientific reasons for researchers to have remote access to the raw sequencing data. Foremost, pan-cancer analyses can be performed to identify commonalities and differences among the various cancer types. Certain projects have been successfully designed to handle specific legal and ethical issues surrounding identifiability for large-scale community projects. This not only ensures anonymity but also enables a secure, two-way, individual-controlled communication with the research platform. Yet, the biggest challenge in twenty-first century data-intensive science is more fundamental: comprehensive analyses of genomic data sets to advance biomedical research and clinical practice cannot be done without greater collaboration, a vast computer infrastructure and advanced software tools. As a result, researchers are increasingly turning to cloud computing both as a solution to integration data from genomics. Genomic cloud computing allows researchers to use technologies, such as application programming interfaces to launch servers. Various cloud computing platforms have emerged for genomic researchers, which allow researchers to perform genomic analyses using only a web browser. Four deployment models of cloud computing have emerged in recent years. Commercial cloud infrastructure is provisioned for open use by the general public and may be owned, managed and operated by a business, academic or government organization or some combination of them.

The second model is community cloud infrastructure with a focus on fair data sharing. In this model, infrastructure is provisioned for exclusive use by a specific community of consumers from combined organizations. It is typically better for communities to have access to a common cloud with a focus on legal and ethical compliance. This led to the creation of a resource fully dedicated to supporting proposed research. Gathered information is common to a vast majority of the cloud computing projects, including encryption and decryption of controlled-access data and limiting the scans to governmental requests. A very general data use agreement exists. In order to gain access to controlled-access data, a cloud user must first make a request to the relevant services team. The team then reviews the request to assess compliance with data use guidelines and restrictions. The team further reviews requests if necessary. However, the biggest issue is that several governments can circumvent the laws with this approach.

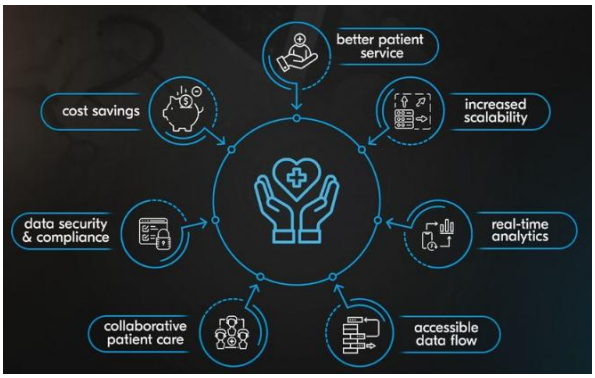

Fig 3: Cloud Computing in Healthcare

3.1. Definition of Cloud Computing Researchers' increasing use of cloud computing as a solution to integrate large-scale data from genomics or storage within the context of such data. Researchers are also making use of cloud computing to analyze the integrated data. Researchers can manage various tasks at various layers, from raw sequence data management to statistical data modeling and visualization of results. Clouds provide a set of technologies and tools that allow resources to be shared among a large number of users in parallel, replacing the need for each user to build, maintain and scale resources.

Genomic cloud computing refers to cloud computing applied to the management and analysis of genomic data. Genomic cloud computing provides researchers with applications that can interface with cloud-based technologies to enable sequence alignment, genomic variant calling, annotation of genomic variants, estimation of association of genomic variants with

clinical outcomes or other types of phenotypes, and other kinds of genomics analyses. Genomic cloud computing also enables the use of programmable workflow tools that allow researchers to design and share workflows for analysis in a cloud environment. Cloud service models can be classified as follows: Public clouds are essentially utility computing platforms where a cloud provider makes resources available to the public, typically on a per-pay basis. Public clouds eliminate the need for end users to purchase expensive computing resources and maintain this infrastructure. The user can access and manage computing resources through a Web service API on demand, often with no human intervention between the service provider and the consumer. This study focuses on public clouds because data sharing in "large-scale cohort studies" often involves numerous research groups that will frequently collaborate to generate integrated data.

3.2. Benefits of Cloud Computing in Healthcare As the size and complexity of genetic data continue to increase, there is a growing demand for large-scale data storage, analysis, and sharing facilities. Consequently, a large number of health institutions have turned to cloud computing services in which computational facilities and storage tools are provided as a service. Cloud computing allows the storage of large amounts of data and offers fast access to shared genome analysis software for multiple institutions regardless of their size, thus enabling easier future collaboration. In genetics and genomics, the unprecedented fast rate at which new technologies are developed resulted in a sharp increase in the amount of data that single experiments yield, further amplified by the decreasing costs of old genomic techniques.

Cloud computing can provide cost-effective options for storing and analyzing the vast amount of data generated by genetic research. In a cloud computing scenario involving genomic analysis, researchers prepare datasets for secure upload that comply with the API. At the service end, they upload their analytic software. As a paying customer, they then upload their prepared dataset followed by a service command file that determines the software, reference datasets, and actual software parameters to be run. The service will then securely compute the results in the cloud, offering scalability, fast processing times, data protection, and incentivization to share large genomic resources that can be embedded within the GCL or actively used in conjunction with it. Some of the constructs described, such as the secure format for prepared datasets, could in principle also have standalone independent utility for genomic software and dataset providers looking to standardize secure upload paths for genomic input files.

Equ 2: Data Processing and Analysis (Big Data)

$$P(t) = \frac{K}{A(t) \cdot B(t)}$$

Where:

- $P(t)$ is the processing time at time t,
- K is a constant reflecting the computational power of the Big Data
- $A(t)$ is the algorithm efficiency in genetic data analysis at time t,
- $B(t)$ is the volume of data being processed.

4. Genetic Testing: An Overview

The impact of biological big data and cloud computing on genetic testing and reproductive health management is an innovative study. Genetic testing is the utilization of a set of technologies to directly analyze an individual's genome or specific genes. There are dozens of genetic tests presently available for hundreds of conditions and additional tests are continuing to become available at an increasingly rapid pace. The study of the genetic basis for infertility includes research on the reproductive systems of humans, model organisms, and agricultural species, as well as research on the genetic assessment of gametes. A genetic basis for variations in pubertal development, disorders of sexual development, and other aspects of reproduction - considered as niche genetics under the more general rubric of reproductive genetics is beginning to emerge. Most current research concerns common genetic variation, rare genetic variation, and models for the role genetic variation might play in shaping evolutionary processes or constraints affecting reproduction. Genetic testing will have far-reaching expansion on the reproductive systems of the world's citizens.

Genetic testing is a crucial module of personalized medicine - a medical model aimed at customizing health care that is based on individual patient characteristics. The cost of a sequencing-based genetic test had dropped to around $5000 by 2010, with promise for even lower cost in the near future. The rapid increase in the availability of genetic testing provides opportunities for improving disease prevention, early detection of disease, tailored pharmacotherapy and the general well-being of society through education and health-related decisions. Genetic testing also poses significant challenges. Salient issues include the analyses of

enormous amounts of data for the routine management of health, the generation of results whose implications may be far from obvious, and the risk of genetic discrimination and violation of privacy evolved with the dissemination of genetic testing through the wide spectrum of segments of the population. Data storage, analysis and security are among the main concerns of scientists as the world copes with the genetic data deluge. Even larger issues will follow in the realm of reproduction, including decision making on offspring ranking, embryo selection, or the implementation of an evolving offspring genome in reproductive clinics.

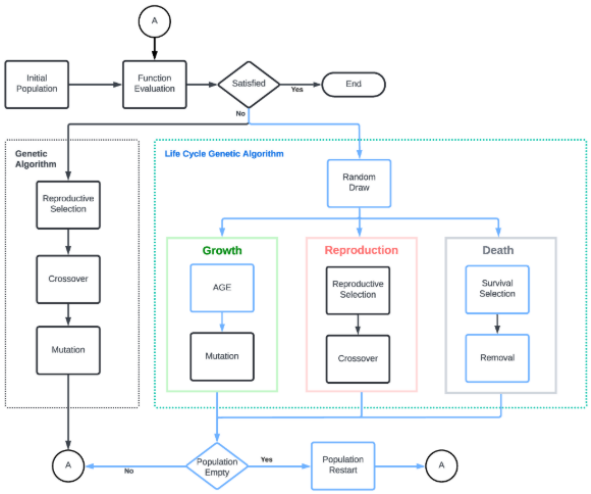

Fig 4: Genetic testing

4.1. Types of Genetic Tests Genetic tests provide the first important step towards the ubiquitous application of genetic and genomic information in clinical medicine. A universally accepted definition of a 'genetic test' remains elusive. Genetic tests can be categorized according to their application (clinical versus research), their purpose (diagnostics, prognostics, screening, carrier testing, pharmacogenomics, etc.), the nature of the disease (Mendelian versus complex), and mutation(s) or polymorphisms being investigated (somatic versus germline). Of course, the potential for categories of genetic tests and conditions to overlap is obvious. In the case of cystic fibrosis, there is both targeted mutation analysis and biochemical tests available. With the increasing availability of genome-wide scans, there are expectations that commercial testing on an increasing number of gene–disease associations will eventually become available. This will be in addition to the proliferation of Direct-to-Consumer (DTC) tests that are already being marketed. Thus, although developments in genetic and genomic testing are robust and moving quickly, defining what are, and are not, genetic tests is complex.

Genetic or genomic test involves an analysis of human chromosomes, DNA, RNA, genes, and/or gene products to detect heritable or somatic mutations, genotypes, or phenotypes related to disease and health. Genetic and genomic information will play an increasingly important role in health care management and the delivery of health care services. DTC genetic tests have been available for over a decade. There are ethical and practical concerns about the use of DTC genetic tests including a lack of informed consent, a lack of utility of results for health care management, and the potential increased burden on health services. The authors of this paper can conceive of a situation where DTC testing may have a legitimate role – that is, in cases where it is impossible to do the test within a health care setting in the country the test has been requested, or in the case of a fatal progressive disorder, which may preclude traveling to a place where such a test becomes available within current health care settings. However, many of the DTC tests available are seen as not having benefit for the customer or their health care services.

4.2. Applications of Genetic Testing Genotyping of DNA samples or entire genome data of individuals can be captured through big data techniques which thrusts the function of human kind reproduction, health and social intercourse management into a "Digital Society". Given the advanced computing power of the domain of Cloud Computing, the system can not only return the best matched donor candidates from the genome stored in the cloud based on the genotype of parents or a single individual, but also evaluate the potential social in-breeding risks of two people based on their genome data. Economic efficiency is to maximize the number of genetically unrelated offspring from a group of maximum size and fairness is that everyone receives the same allocation. The utilization and duplication of genome information can also be optimized and

priced through big data management and cloud computing. By digitizing personal genotype, health and physical quality or related evidence data, people's abilities in employment and education or suitability in food, drug taking would be managed in digital numeric rules. Evidently, human offspring management such as effective methods and tools for developmental, gene, intelligence, health and physical quality management will be emerging in the near future and will burst out as one of the most controversial fields recently.

Apart from the above-mentioned applications on human reproduction management, the genetic or even genome of individuals can also be digested based on big data mining and exploration. The health management of someone in diet, risk assessment on certain genetic diseases such as cystic fibrosis, Prader-Willi syndrome, susceptibility loci e.g. BRCA1 and BRCA2 jointly pronounced by human-computer system related to cancer can also be donated and digested through data computing system. The genetic and phenotypic status can be recorded and consumed in digital form with pseudo-name through a data cloud. Oncogenetic changes, or different welded or broken points modeled on genes, say, BRCA1 and BRCA2 greatly increase the risk of developing specific types of cancer and are very difficult and expensive or even impossible to be detected using traditional sequence analysis out of a computing environment. In this way the digital experience from genetic testing data of people who have reached the legal majority can be donated to children and children's children from the digital cloud stores.

5. Reproductive Health Management

There are about 21,000 scientific journals, each publishing an average of 10 articles a year. If each article generates two gigabytes of data, making ten gigabytes when peer reviews and editing are factored in, this alone would amount to 42 zettabytes of data. It is the biggest challenge in twenty-first century data-intensive genomic science. Thus, the most pressing emerging needs are to create a vast computer infrastructure and advanced software tools that can be used to store, transfer, secure and analyze comprehensive datasets of genome data. The ability to meet this demand will be essential for biological research and health research in the emerging era of genomic data. Public health, as broad as it is, is an area that deals with the health of the population and the fights against diseases. In this sense, this area can be considered related to the sex lives of the individuals that make up the community. Today, there is an increase in reproductive health problems. These kinds of problems involve unwanted pregnancies, reproduction related cancers, risk of genetic diseases, etc. In order to prevent these diseases, technology and public health can be collaborated. For example, genetic information might be used to estimate the risks for reproduction related diseases or the compatibility of the couple.

Fig 5: Reproductive Health Management

5.1. Importance of Reproductive Health It is anticipated that genetic testing will be integrated with routine blood tests and imaging investigations to identify individuals at high risk of most major disorders. As a result, the focus may then shift to preventive strategies based on these results, and potentially the manipulation of risk alleles using advanced gene editing techniques. Direct access to the results of one's genome can be achieved either through healthcare professionals or directly by individuals themselves. The latter option has become increasingly popular and affordable, allowing customers to obtain not only ancestry and genealogy information, but also to find out if they carry mutations associated with monogenic disorders. While people participating in such testing may not fully realize the implications of these results, a positive finding can likely result in negative anxiety and significant distress, leading to unnecessary medicalization, public health responses, and an economic burden on the healthcare services.

Genetic, epigenetic, transcriptomic, proteomic, metabolomic, metagenomic, and images are routinely generated in medical research. Integration of such multi-omic datasets through sophisticated bioinformatics could potentially define normal versus disease state(s) by the perturbations caused by the disease conditions at different levels, stages of physiological development, or associated with exposure to drug(s) or other biologically active molecules. Epidemiological factors can also be incorporated to the extent to which they are causally related to the multi-omic data, greatly improving the chances of identifying the disease markers. It is therefore not surprising that the high throughput technologies generating various omics datasets have been viewed as essential elements of recent approaches to stratification of patient groups and enriched selection of participants for therapeutic interventions. This also partly explains the big disparity in the number of novel biomarkers discovered through careful experimental design compared to those found in the subsequent validation effort. To address this gap, the space for applications of causal modelling is rapidly expanding. These algorithms can integrate the effects of genetic and environmental factors on transcription, chromatin, or protein abundance to direct the connections between these levels, allowing the prioritization of functional variants or improvement in the annotation of non-coding regions.

5.2. Challenges in Reproductive Health Management The next generation of industrialization is a system based on the internet, the cloud, and Big Data: Global Industry 4.0. Although the application of this system has only just begun, it will transform many industries in the United States as it provides a framework for creating global industrial data. In particular, the cloud and Big Data can be used as the industrial Internet architecture in service to analyze large amounts of real-time data generated by industrial products. In preparation for this transformation, industrialists have joined together to develop common languages, protocols, and data analytics, in coordination with academics and the government.

Data.gov benefits each of the USA in many ways but most importantly in the analytics and transparency of the nation's central source of data-driven insights. Utilizing the API strategy, it showcased how Innovation work occurs in a collaborative and open fashion even in the Federal government. The ability to request data is not limited to the .gov and domain but can be retrieved like any normal API. This holds particular value in that users can extract data most efficiently and accurately in a format that can be directly imported into end-user tools. It highlighted the potential collaborative opportunities with the private sector to further add value for industry or standards for consumer-based apps, much like the weather industry. By providing a variety of tools and IoT devices, partners can tell stories that enrich and diversify the learning ecosystem.

Equ 3: Healthcare Efficiency and Cost Reduction

$$C_{eff} = \frac{T_{total}}{R_{genetic} + D_{cloud}}$$

Where:

- C_{eff} is the efficiency ratio of healthcare services,
- T_{total} is the total healthcare cost,
- $R_{genetic}$ is the cost reduction due to accurate genetic testing,
- D_{cloud} is the cost reduction from cloud computing infrastructure.

6. Integration of Big Data and Cloud Computing in Genetic Testing

The advances in high-throughput techniques have enabled the generation of large amounts of -omics data (i.e. genomics, metabolomics, proteomics and transcriptomics). As such, researchers are turning to cloud computing to integrate data from genomics, systems biology, and biomedical data mining. In addition to infrastructural benefits, cloud services could promote among researchers (i) the reuse of genomic datasets, (ii) the reproduction of results of published studies, and (iii) the re-analysis of published data using new tools and algorithms. Nonetheless, both the sharing of data with third party providers and the storage of data on computers outside of Canada may raise legal and ethical issues under the current interpretation of Canadian laws. To promote public trust in this field, researchers should consider three key points (data control; data security, confidentiality and transfer; accountability) and, when contracting with service providers, should take into account a twelve-point checklist. This discussion should not substitute for legal advice but rather highlight topics to be broached by genomic researchers with their legal counsel or technology transfer office.

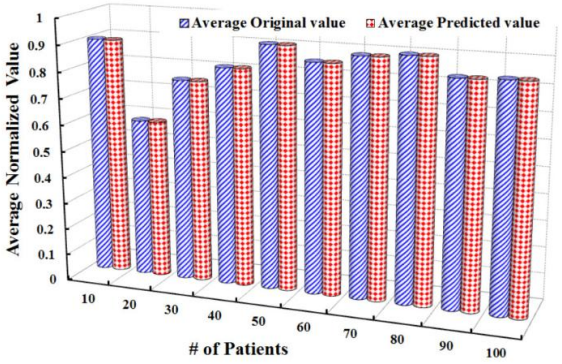

Fig : Healthcare Big Data Analysis

6.1. Data Collection and Storage Amidst a rapid cloud advance, genetic testing and reproductive health management must securely integrate data protocols. Encoded with regional, national, and international encryption, strict storage control is required so that genetic and medical data cannot be accessed without protection. The joint challenge of innovative cloud computing and genomic science has quickly drawn analytic attention to subsequent bioethical and legal issues. There is rapidly growing notice of developmental undertakings for leading-edge examination of the managerial and honest subjects that cloud computing's rise poses for genetic and reproductive health data.

This research tests the legal agreements that underpin cloud service providers from competitive nations investing in genomic and reproductive health research and bioinformatics well-reaching the "-omics" era. The services depend on current cloud services. Cloud computing is quickly growing in biomedicine or "the Cloud" as recognized by information technology. This appellation refers to the provisioning of online services and server capacity to accommodate a massive dataset and analyze it at the speed of the internet. Numerous excellent cloud computing platforms provide readily available applications concurrent with different types of freezer storage. In biomedical research, genomic, system biology, and like datasets are exceedingly challenging to make use of, given the vast dataset sizes and also different formats. Biomedical researchers are rapidly seeking more sophisticated and effective methods to appreciate this data .

7. Conclusion

Various e-health technologies with big-data and cloud computing are influencing reproductive health. Advanced genetic testing technologies (genomics, transcriptomics, proteomics, metabolomics etc.) are progressively used for preventive, predictive and personalized medicine programs. As the testing technologies are becoming increasingly IT-based and gene sequencing approaches are even computer-based in principle, genetic testing and IT tend to become inseparable. In this respect, genetic testing products and services are part of the scope of e-health technologies. The test data of genetic tests is big-data by its nature. The cloud is a major platform of big-data and its economy of scale is unmatched. Encrypting data itself is an option but it may be expensive because of de-identifying huge data sets prior to storage. There will be a huge demand on the cloud service provider for data warehousing to store big genomic data in a computational tool compatible format that databases and software tools can access and use. It is discussed here how to make this cost affordable, and the solution is developing an Open Repository fro Genetic RIsk Prediction Tools (OR4GeR) system on the cloud. They showed that running an OR4GeR, storing back-end data and sharing the same data among clients on the cloud is times more cost-efficient compared with running the same system on workstation/workstation's storage in the most expensive scenario, and there may still be a saving up to times in the least expensive case even where a desktop backup option is used.

7.1. Future Trends Bio-banking of tissues has become easier and more common in the age of personalized medicine and the involvement of Big Data, while the involvement of Big Data has transformed biotechnology into Big Bio-science. In clinical medicine, the adoption of the electronic health record coupled with implementation of Big Data technologies for medical -omics in order to record and analyze these comprehensive molecular data of clinical samples have opened the window to stratified, personalized, or P4 medicine. Therefore, genetic and genomic information will play an increasingly important role in the public's health and healthcare delivery, as much progress has been made toward ground-breaking discoveries in the fields of drug development and companion diagnostics. They have the potential to inform causation, improve prevention and early diagnosis, and generate novel effective treatments, thereby minimizing healthcare expenditures in the future.

The evolution of technology and more widespread use of electronic medical and health records have

facilitated the medical record of healthcare information. With the adoption of electronic health records and other electronic databases, such as biobank, DNA bank, and so forth, new knowledge could be discovered through large scale data analytics. Accordingly, the long time envisioned reality of transforming the public's health from today's population averages to individually tailored healthcare promised by P4 medicine seems to be materializing. Pending the reflection on and clarification of these benefits entailed by the advent of the P4 era thus may assist a better preparation to its opportunities and challenges, especially on the public health side, providing more insights on different sides about new biotechnologies to the various stakeholders involved. It addresses the health impacts that are expected from the empirical use of genetic and genomic information provided by next-generation high-through-output responses, as a case of biotechnology-enhanced health innovation. These large sets of data are framed by the broader understanding of biotechnology-based developments and analyzed through the possible and actual concerns that have arisen from current experiences or from a more hypothetical approach.

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