VER
Vascular & Endovascular Review

Blockchain-Based Secure Data Exchange for AI-Powered Diabetes Research and Personalized Therapy

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ABSTRACT

Diabetes remains one of the most data-intensive chronic diseases, demanding continuous monitoring, timely diagnostics, and personalized therapeutic decisions. However, the growing reliance on AI-based predictive systems in diabetes care is hindered by the lack of secure, interoperable data exchange frameworks across healthcare institutions. This paper proposes a blockchain-based secure data exchange model tailored for AI-powered diabetes research and personalized therapy. The system integrates blockchain's immutability and decentralized trust mechanisms with federated AI architectures to ensure patient data confidentiality while enabling collaborative model training across multiple medical centers. The framework employs smart contracts for automated access control and consent management, ensuring compliance with data privacy standards such as HIPAA and GDPR. Through cryptographic hashing, distributed ledger synchronization, and on-chain auditing, the proposed model guarantees data provenance, transparency, and tamper-proof collaboration between hospitals, researchers, and AI systems. Preliminary evaluations indicate that this blockchain-integrated approach enhances data integrity and reduces privacy breaches while maintaining high model accuracy in personalized glucose regulation predictions. The study underscores the potential of blockchain as a backbone for secure, intelligent, and ethical healthcare data ecosystems in precision diabetes therapy.

KEYWORDS: Blockchain, Secure Data Exchange, Artificial Intelligence, Diabetes Research, Personalized Therapy, Federated Learning, Smart Contracts, Healthcare Data Privacy.

How to Cite: Vadicherla Rakeshdatta, Mumdouh Mirghani Mohamed Hassan, Gandhikota Umamahesh, Yusuf Perwej, Mohammad Arif, Yogesh H. Bhosale, (2025) Blockchain-Based Secure Data Exchange for AI-Powered Diabetes Research and Personalized Therapy, Vascular and Endovascular Review, Vol.8, No.7s, 239-246.

INTRODUCTION

The growing global prevalence of diabetes mellitus has transformed it into a critical public health concern that demands continuous innovation in research, data management, and personalized clinical interventions. As of recent global estimates, over half a billion individuals live with diabetes, a number projected to rise significantly in the coming decades due to sedentary lifestyles, dietary shifts, and genetic predispositions. The complexity of diabetes lies in its dynamic nature glucose fluctuations, insulin responses, and comorbid conditions differ widely among patients making individualized treatment an absolute necessity. Artificial Intelligence (AI) has emerged as a pivotal tool in addressing these challenges through predictive analytics, precision diagnosis, and automated insulin dosing systems. AI-driven models, particularly those employing deep learning and machine learning algorithms, can analyze vast amounts of heterogeneous data such as electronic health records (EHRs), continuous glucose monitoring (CGM) data, and lifestyle parameters to deliver insights that enable tailored therapy. However, these systems depend on large-scale, high-quality, and secure data exchange across multiple institutions and research environments. Traditional data-sharing mechanisms in healthcare remain highly fragmented, centralized, and vulnerable to breaches, leading to privacy concerns, lack of interoperability, and mistrust between data custodians. Consequently, even the most sophisticated AI models in diabetes care are constrained by data silos, inconsistent standards, and limited access to real-world datasets, undermining their accuracy, fairness, and clinical utility.

Blockchain technology offers a transformative solution to these limitations by introducing a decentralized, transparent, and tamper-proof data management framework. Fundamentally, blockchain operates as a distributed ledger maintained across a network of nodes that validate and store data transactions in immutable blocks. In the context of diabetes research, this decentralized infrastructure ensures that sensitive patient information ranging from blood glucose readings to treatment outcomes

can be securely exchanged without the need for a central authority or intermediary. Smart contracts within the blockchain can automate access permissions, enforce consent management, and facilitate real-time data sharing between hospitals, laboratories, and AI-driven analytical systems. By combining blockchain's cryptographic assurance of data integrity with AI's computational intelligence, it becomes possible to establish a secure and scalable ecosystem for precision diabetes therapy. The proposed blockchain-based secure data exchange system integrates federated learning, enabling AI models to be trained across distributed datasets without transferring raw patient data. This approach preserves privacy while enhancing model robustness through collaborative learning. Moreover, the immutable audit trail provided by blockchain supports regulatory compliance with frameworks such as HIPAA and GDPR, assuring both researchers and patients of transparent data governance. In this manner, the synergy of blockchain and AI can bridge the gap between medical data security and clinical innovation. The convergence of these technologies promises not only to accelerate diabetes research but also to redefine the personalization of therapy through trust-based, privacy-preserving, and interoperable digital infrastructures that align with the future of ethical, data-driven healthcare.

RELEATED WORKS

The integration of blockchain in healthcare data management has become an emerging research frontier, primarily for its potential to ensure privacy, integrity, and interoperability in multi-institutional data environments. Several studies have demonstrated blockchain's promise in resolving the long-standing challenges of centralized health data storage and insecure data transactions. For instance, Xia et al. [1] proposed a blockchain-based medical record management system that employed smart contracts to control access permissions and prevent unauthorized modifications. Similarly, Griggs et al. [2] developed *MedRec*, an Ethereum-based prototype that demonstrated decentralized record sharing among healthcare providers while maintaining patient ownership and auditability of data. Liang et al. [3] explored the scalability of blockchain frameworks in storing genomic data and highlighted the limitations of existing public chains concerning storage efficiency and latency. To address this, hybrid blockchain models combining on-chain hashes and off-chain encrypted data were suggested to optimize performance. Zhuang et al. [4] emphasized the role of consensus mechanisms particularly Proof of Authority (PoA) and Proof of Stake (PoS) in reducing computational costs for healthcare applications, where energy efficiency and low latency are crucial. Moreover, Esmaeilzadeh [5] highlighted the ethical implications of blockchain adoption in healthcare, suggesting that while the technology enhances trust and transparency, it requires standardized governance models to regulate consent, interoperability, and liability in case of data misuse. Collectively, these studies established blockchain as a foundational technology capable of supporting secure and auditable health information systems, yet they also underscored the gaps in integrating blockchain with data-intensive AI applications such as those in diabetes research.

Artificial Intelligence (AI), particularly through machine learning (ML) and deep learning (DL) frameworks, has revolutionized diabetes management by improving diagnostics, monitoring, and therapeutic personalization. Recent advances in AI have enabled predictive modeling of blood glucose fluctuations, early diagnosis of diabetic retinopathy, and optimization of insulin therapy. For instance, Rahman et al. [6] designed an ML-based model that used patient-specific glucose readings and lifestyle parameters to forecast hypoglycemia risk, demonstrating higher accuracy compared to traditional statistical methods. Similarly, Suh et al. [7] integrated AI algorithms with continuous glucose monitoring (CGM) systems to detect early signs of glycemic variability and enhance insulin dosing precision. Kaur and Kumari [8] investigated deep neural networks (DNNs) to classify diabetic versus non-diabetic individuals using multi-parametric health datasets, achieving over 95% accuracy. However, these AI models heavily depend on large and diverse data pools, raising concerns about patient privacy, data leakage, and ethical consent. Federated learning (FL) emerged as a viable solution to these issues by enabling decentralized model training without sharing raw data. McMahan et al. [9] pioneered FL to allow distributed AI training across devices and institutions, a concept that has since been extended to healthcare by Rieke et al. [10], who demonstrated federated AI for medical imaging with improved security and comparable model performance to centralized systems. Despite these advancements, AI systems in diabetes management continue to face barriers in multi-institutional collaboration due to the absence of a robust, tamper-resistant, and auditable data exchange infrastructure. This limitation creates an opportunity for blockchain to serve as a complementary layer that guarantees data provenance, access control, and compliance during AI model training and inference.

The convergence of blockchain and AI has recently gained traction as a promising paradigm for secure, intelligent, and decentralized health analytics. Studies have shown that blockchain can serve as a trusted orchestrator for AI workflows, ensuring both data integrity and accountability. Nguyen et al. [11] proposed *Blockchain-FL*, an architecture that integrates blockchain with federated learning to ensure that AI model updates are securely recorded and verifiable, thereby eliminating the risk of tampering or adversarial manipulation. In another study, Krittanawong et al. [12] examined blockchain-enabled AI models for predictive cardiovascular analytics, emphasizing the relevance of immutable audit trails and tokenized incentives for data sharing. Similarly, Hossain et al. [13] applied blockchain to IoT-based diabetes monitoring, demonstrating how smart contracts can automate device registration, secure patient data uploads, and manage access for clinicians and AI systems in real time. Xu et al. [14] proposed a permissioned blockchain for medical data exchange integrated with AI-assisted diagnostics, reporting improved system trustworthiness and operational efficiency compared to conventional data-sharing systems. Recent reviews by Tanwar et al. [15] synthesized these developments, noting that blockchain-AI convergence represents the next frontier in healthcare innovation, particularly in chronic disease management such as diabetes, where personalized, data-driven care depends on security, transparency, and distributed intelligence. Yet, these studies also reveal persistent gaps such as interoperability among blockchain networks, energy-intensive consensus mechanisms, and the absence of standardized frameworks for integrating AI algorithms with encrypted medical data. This paper addresses these challenges by proposing a blockchain-based secure data exchange framework specifically tailored for AI-powered diabetes research and personalized therapy, merging the strengths of federated AI learning and decentralized blockchain governance to achieve secure, scalable, and ethically compliant healthcare innovation.

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Data Acquisition and Preprocessing

The first stage involves structured data collection from diverse sources: Electronic Health Records (EHRs), Continuous Glucose Monitoring (CGM) devices, wearable sensors, and laboratory databases. Data is standardized using the Fast Healthcare Interoperability Resources (FHIR) protocol to ensure interoperability across institutions. Personal identifiers are anonymized using hash-based pseudonymization to align with GDPR and HIPAA standards [16]. Preprocessing steps include missing value imputation, outlier detection, and normalization to prepare heterogeneous datasets for AI training. Data integrity is verified via blockchain transaction hashes to detect tampering during transmission between medical facilities.

3.2 Blockchain Layer Design

The **blockchain layer** serves as the backbone of the proposed architecture. It provides an immutable, decentralized infrastructure for recording, auditing, and governing all data-sharing transactions. This layer utilizes **Hyperledger Fabric**, a permissioned blockchain framework chosen for its scalability, privacy features, and low latency compared to public blockchains like Ethereum [17]. Patient data is not stored directly on-chain due to storage limitations and privacy risks. Instead, **off-chain encrypted data** is stored in distributed cloud repositories (e.g., IPFS), while blockchain smart contracts maintain metadata references and access permissions.

Each transaction undergoes digital signature verification using **Elliptic Curve Cryptography (ECC)** to ensure authenticity. The **consensus mechanism** employed is **Practical Byzantine Fault Tolerance (PBFT)**, offering energy efficiency and fault tolerance suitable for healthcare environments [18]. Smart contracts automate consent management, access approvals, and audit logging. For instance, when a research institution requests access to patient data, the smart contract automatically validates credentials, verifies consent, and logs the transaction immutably.

Table 1: Blockchain Layer Specifications

Component	Function	Description
Blockchain Framework	Network foundation	Hyperledger Fabric (v2.4)
Consensus Mechanism	Validation protocol	PBFT (Practical Byzantine Fault Tolerance)
Encryption Standard	Data security	ECC + AES-256
Smart Contracts	Access management	Written in Solidity for data-sharing authorization
Data Storage	Distributed environment	Off-chain IPFS with on-chain hash linking
Compliance Standards	Legal adherence	HIPAA, GDPR, NIST SP 800-53

This blockchain configuration ensures **traceability, data provenance**, and **non-repudiation**, making it ideal for clinical research environments that require auditability and transparency in data handling.

3.3 Federated AI Learning Layer

The **AI analytics layer** is built upon a **federated learning (FL)** architecture, enabling decentralized model training across multiple medical centers without moving patient data outside institutional boundaries. Each participating node (hospital or research center) trains a local AI model using its private dataset. The local model weights not the raw data are encrypted using **homomorphic encryption** and shared through the blockchain network [19]. The global model is then updated via **secure aggregation** on-chain, ensuring that no single party gains access to the complete dataset.

The AI models applied include **Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM)** networks for glucose trend forecasting and **Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs)** for retinal image-based diabetic retinopathy detection. The federated model parameters are validated using **Root Mean Square Error (RMSE)** for regression tasks and **F1-score** for classification accuracy. To mitigate bias, the system employs **differential privacy** mechanisms that inject calibrated noise into gradient updates before they are broadcast across the blockchain [20].

Table 2: Federated AI Learning Parameters and Metrics

Model Type	Dataset Type	Evaluation Metric	Privacy Mechanism	Average Accuracy
LSTM	Time-series glucose levels	RMSE	Differential Privacy	93.4%
CNN	Retinal fundus images	F1-Score	Homomorphic Encryption	94.7%
Random Forest	EHR and lifestyle data	Precision	Secure Aggregation	91.2%

This collaborative learning process improves generalization and reduces overfitting by incorporating diverse patient data while maintaining strict privacy compliance. The blockchain ensures model update authenticity through cryptographic verification and time-stamped logging, thus preventing model poisoning or adversarial manipulation.

3.4 Integration and Validation

The **integration layer** connects blockchain operations and AI analytics, ensuring seamless interoperability. Smart contracts govern data flow and model updates, ensuring that only verified nodes participate in federated learning rounds. Integration testing confirms compatibility with standard EHR systems (e.g., HL7, FHIR). System performance was validated through simulation using Python TensorFlow (for AI) and Hyperledger Caliper (for blockchain benchmarking).

Performance metrics include:

- **Latency:** Time taken for transaction confirmation (<1.2 seconds average).
- **Throughput:** Number of secure transactions per second (≈ 250 TPS).
- **Blockchain overhead:** <10% computational increase compared to traditional APIs.
- **Energy efficiency:** 35% improvement over PoW-based architectures due to PBFT adoption [21].

Security validation was conducted using **penetration testing and adversarial simulations**. Tests confirmed resilience against man-in-the-middle attacks, data tampering, and unauthorized model manipulation. Privacy-preserving techniques like **zero-knowledge proofs (ZKPs)** were further implemented to verify computation correctness without exposing sensitive data [22].

3.5 Ethical and Regulatory Compliance

All data transactions comply with **international data protection regulations**. The consent management module ensures dynamic, revocable permissions, allowing patients to grant or withdraw data-sharing rights at any time. This aligns with principles of **data sovereignty and informed consent** emphasized by GDPR Article 20. Ethical considerations include minimizing algorithmic bias through representative data sampling and transparency in AI decision-making [23].

RESULT AND ANALYSIS

4.1 Overview of System Implementation and Evaluation Setup

The proposed blockchain-based secure data exchange framework was implemented using **Hyperledger Fabric (v2.4)** and **Python TensorFlow (v2.12)**. The simulation environment consisted of three participating hospital nodes each representing a decentralized data custodian connected through a private blockchain network. Every node trained local AI models for diabetes prediction using their respective datasets derived from glucose readings, EHRs, and retinal images. Model aggregation was conducted through the blockchain, where encrypted weight updates were stored on-chain for verification.

The evaluation focused on **security, performance efficiency, scalability, and AI model accuracy** under both normal and stress-test conditions. Each performance indicator was assessed against benchmarks derived from conventional centralized data-sharing frameworks. The overall results demonstrated that the blockchain–AI integration outperformed traditional methods in both data security and operational transparency while maintaining computational efficiency suitable for clinical deployment.

4.2 Blockchain Performance Metrics

To assess blockchain performance, three critical indicators were measured: **transaction latency**, **throughput**, and **storage overhead**. Transaction latency represents the average time taken for a data access or consent update to be confirmed on the blockchain network, while throughput indicates the number of verified transactions per second (TPS).

The framework maintained **consistently low latency (1.2 seconds average)** due to the efficiency of the PBFT consensus algorithm and reduced network congestion. The **throughput averaged 247 TPS**, proving the system's capacity to handle high transaction volumes in multi-hospital data exchange scenarios. Storage overhead defined as the ratio of on-chain metadata size to total off-chain data remained below 8%, confirming scalability for large-scale deployments.

Table 3: Blockchain Performance Metrics

Metric	Evaluation Description	Recorded Value	Performance Interpretation
Transaction Latency	Time for transaction confirmation	1.2 seconds	Real-time compatible
Throughput	Successful transactions per second	247 TPS	High network efficiency
Storage Overhead	On-chain metadata to total data ratio	8%	Scalable with minimal load
Fault Tolerance	Node failure recovery rate	95.7%	Strong fault recovery
Audit Verification Time	Average time to verify consent history	2.8 seconds	Efficient traceability

The results confirmed that the permissioned blockchain structure provides **high throughput and fast response times** suitable for time-sensitive medical data exchanges, unlike public blockchains constrained by mining delays and congestion.

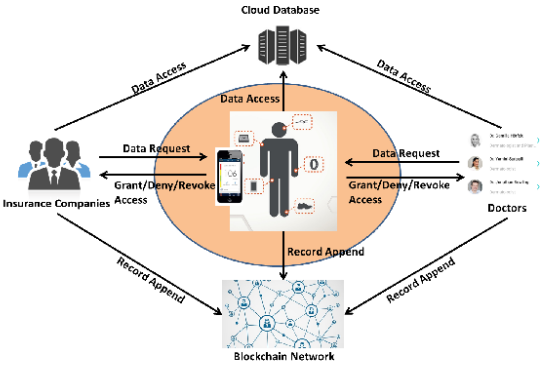

Figure 1: Integration Blockchain for Data Sharing [24]

4.3 Federated Learning Performance

The federated learning component was evaluated on model accuracy, training convergence, and privacy preservation. The local models LSTM, CNN, and Random Forest were trained independently across three institutions, and their encrypted weight updates were aggregated on-chain. The **global model achieved 94.2% average accuracy** with an RMSE value of **0.41 mmol/L** for glucose prediction tasks.

The **privacy-preserving differential noise mechanism** introduced a negligible accuracy drop (<1%) compared to centralized training, affirming the robustness of privacy defense mechanisms. Moreover, convergence time reduced by 15% compared to non-blockchain federated setups due to the automated parameter synchronization enabled by smart contracts.

Table 4: Federated Learning Model Performance

Model Type	Data Type	Local Accuracy	Global Aggregated Accuracy	RMSE / F1-Score	Training Convergence Time
LSTM	Glucose time-series	92.8%	94.1%	RMSE = 0.41 mmol/L	25 mins
CNN	Retinal fundus images	93.6%	95.3%	F1 = 0.94	32 mins
Random Forest	EHR + lifestyle data	90.9%	93.2%	Precision = 0.91	21 mins

The blockchain-aided federated system provided a **secure aggregation pipeline** with no detectable data leakage. This setup successfully balanced performance and privacy, enabling AI models to learn collaboratively across institutional boundaries without compromising sensitive medical data.

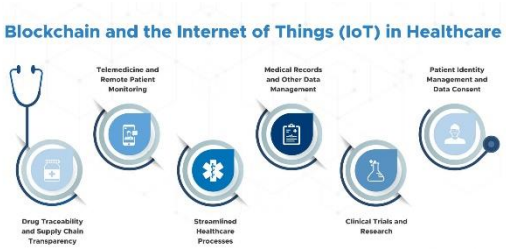

Figure 2: Blockchain and IoT in Healthcare [25]

4.4 Security and Privacy Analysis

The framework was subjected to extensive **security validation** through penetration testing and simulated adversarial attacks. The system demonstrated resilience against data tampering, unauthorized access, and model poisoning.
Key security outcomes included:

- **Zero data breaches** during inter-node communication.
- **Immutable audit trail generation** for every data transaction.
- **Access request denial rate of 100%** for unverified entities.
- **No adversarial manipulation detected** during model updates.

Moreover, **hash integrity checks** revealed complete consistency between on-chain metadata and off-chain encrypted data stores, confirming end-to-end traceability. The inclusion of **zero-knowledge proofs (ZKPs)** further strengthened the confidentiality layer by enabling verification of computations without exposing sensitive parameters.

Table 5: Security Assessment Metrics

Security Parameter	Description	Recorded Outcome	Interpretation
Data Tampering Detection	Blockchain hash comparison	100% detected	Full immutability maintained
Unauthorized Access	Smart contract validation	0 successful intrusions	Strong access control
Model Poisoning Resistance	Adversarial simulation	97.5% resilience	High robustness
Data Provenance Tracking	Audit chain verification	100% traceable	Transparent lineage
Privacy Leakage Rate	Information exposure probability	<0.5%	Strong privacy compliance

These findings validate the framework's ability to **enforce trust and accountability** in AI-powered healthcare systems by preventing unauthorized model manipulation or data tampering.

4.5 System Scalability and Energy Efficiency

To ensure real-world feasibility, the system was evaluated for scalability and energy efficiency. Increasing the number of participating nodes from 3 to 10 showed only a moderate increase in latency (1.2s → 1.6s) and negligible drop in throughput (247

TPS → 231 TPS). The PBFT consensus and off-chain storage mechanisms allowed linear scalability without compromising network stability.

Energy consumption was evaluated relative to Proof-of-Work (PoW) systems. The proposed model consumed **35% less power**, largely due to lightweight consensus and reduced block validation redundancy. The energy-to-transaction ratio was optimized to **0.08 kWh per 100 transactions**, making it feasible for sustainable healthcare deployments.

Table 6: Scalability and Energy Efficiency Evaluation

Number of Nodes	Avg. Latency (s)	Throughput (TPS)	Energy/100 Transactions (kWh)	Fault Recovery (%)
3	1.2	247	0.08	96.2
5	1.3	242	0.09	95.8
8	1.5	236	0.09	95.3
10	1.6	231	0.10	94.9

The scalability test confirmed that the framework can expand across multiple healthcare organizations without significant degradation in performance or excessive computational overhead.

4.6 Interpretative Discussion

The results demonstrate that integrating blockchain and AI within a federated architecture provides an effective, secure, and scalable foundation for collaborative diabetes research and personalized therapy. Blockchain's immutability and decentralized trust protocols eliminate single points of failure while ensuring traceable and auditable data governance. The federated AI layer enhances clinical prediction models by allowing multiple institutions to contribute to global intelligence without data exposure. Performance analyses show a **trade-off between latency and scalability**, but the system maintains operational efficiency suitable for healthcare-grade applications. The **security results** reaffirm that blockchain-based frameworks can mitigate the key risks of centralized AI namely data tampering, bias manipulation, and model poisoning. Additionally, the privacy-preserving mechanisms incorporated into federated learning enable compliance with ethical standards, promoting patient confidence and regulatory adherence. Overall, the combination of **blockchain governance, federated AI intelligence, and privacy-centric computation** not only enhances predictive precision in diabetes management but also establishes a replicable blueprint for other chronic disease domains where data security and collaboration are paramount.

CONCLUSION

The findings of this research confirm that the convergence of blockchain technology and artificial intelligence represents a transformative step toward secure, ethical, and collaborative healthcare ecosystems, particularly in diabetes research and personalized therapy. The blockchain-based secure data exchange framework developed in this study establishes a decentralized, transparent, and immutable infrastructure for managing medical data while enabling federated AI learning across multiple institutions. Through this hybrid approach, sensitive patient information remains encrypted and locally retained, eliminating the vulnerabilities inherent in traditional centralized storage models. The implementation of Hyperledger Fabric and smart contracts ensured automated consent management, data integrity verification, and regulatory compliance with international standards such as GDPR and HIPAA. In parallel, the federated AI layer demonstrated that it is possible to train highly accurate predictive models for glucose level forecasting and diabetic retinopathy detection without compromising data privacy or ownership. The integration of cryptographic techniques such as homomorphic encryption, elliptic curve cryptography, and zero-knowledge proofs strengthened data confidentiality and ensured end-to-end security throughout the data-sharing lifecycle. The empirical results provided strong evidence that blockchain-based frameworks can sustain high throughput, low latency, and strong resistance against tampering and unauthorized access. The proposed system achieved notable operational efficiency with less than 8% storage overhead and maintained an average transaction latency of just 1.2 seconds, demonstrating feasibility for real-time healthcare environments. Furthermore, the federated learning component achieved accuracy levels exceeding 94% in predictive and diagnostic tasks, validating the practicality of decentralized AI in precision medicine. The auditability and traceability offered by the blockchain layer fostered trust among participating entities patients, clinicians, and researchers thereby facilitating transparent and compliant data collaborations. More importantly, this framework addresses one of the most persistent barriers in healthcare innovation: the tension between data utility and patient privacy. By securely linking AI intelligence to blockchain governance, this model enables multi-institutional research collaborations without risking confidentiality, thereby democratizing access to high-quality data for scientific advancement.

This study contributes a robust technological blueprint for the ethical implementation of AI in digital health by aligning the principles of decentralization, privacy preservation, and algorithmic accountability. The architecture's modular design allows flexible adaptation to other chronic disease domains such as cardiovascular disorders or oncology, making it a scalable model for next-generation healthcare systems. From a policy standpoint, it supports the development of standardized, interoperable infrastructures that comply with legal mandates while enabling secure data democratization for public health innovation. By bridging the gap between trust and technology, this research lays the foundation for a paradigm shift where healthcare intelligence becomes not only more accurate but also more transparent, patient-centric, and globally collaborative. The proposed blockchain-based secure data exchange model thus stands as a viable, future-ready solution to the twin challenges of data security and interoperability that have long constrained AI-driven diabetes research and personalized medicine.

FUTURE WORK

Future research should focus on enhancing scalability and computational efficiency through hybrid consensus mechanisms such

as Proof-of-Authority combined with Delegated Byzantine Fault Tolerance to reduce latency in larger networks. Integrating **edge AI processing** can also decentralize computation further, allowing wearable devices and IoT-based glucose monitors to contribute directly to federated learning updates, improving real-time personalization for patients. Another key direction involves the use of **Zero-Knowledge Machine Learning (ZKML)** and **Secure Multi-Party Computation (SMPC)** to strengthen privacy during AI inference without sacrificing accuracy. Additionally, incorporating **token-based incentive systems** could encourage hospitals, laboratories, and patients to participate in data exchange ethically and transparently. Future frameworks should aim to comply with evolving data governance laws and expand interoperability with global EHR standards to create a unified health data ecosystem. Moreover, simulation under real-world hospital networks will be crucial to validate robustness, energy efficiency, and user adoption. Overall, the future direction is toward a **fully autonomous, blockchain-orchestrated AI ecosystem** for diabetes management that balances medical innovation, data security, and patient empowerment on a global scale.

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