

A close-up, low-angle shot of a person's hand pointing their index finger at a computer screen. The screen displays a dense grid of text, which appears to be a list of system logs or performance metrics. The text is repeated across many rows, showing details like "CPU", "MHz", "GeForce GTX 750", and "Ti.". The lighting is dim, with the screen being the primary light source, creating a focused and technical atmosphere.

Synthetic data as a novel anonymization technique: generation and evaluation approaches

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The core problems of sharing healthcare data



It is **challenging** to access and share valuable healthcare data



But high-quality data is still needed to **drive** innovation



In response, many **anonymisation techniques** and **privacy-enhancing technologies** were born

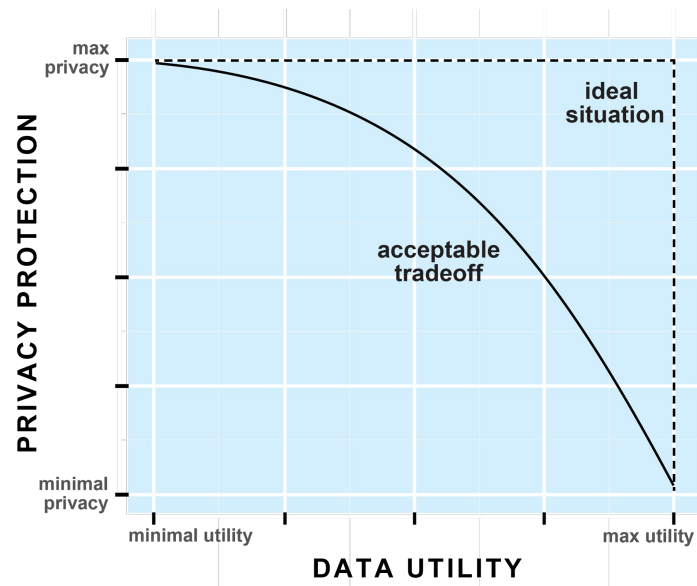
How to choose between privacy enhancing technologies?

The quality and privacy trade-off

Many anonymisation techniques and privacy-enhancing technologies **were born** to tackle the problem of data sharing

Some can **compromise the quality of the data or pose technical challenges**

We look for that technology or technique that allows us to find an **acceptable trade-off** between the quality of the data and the level of privacy protection

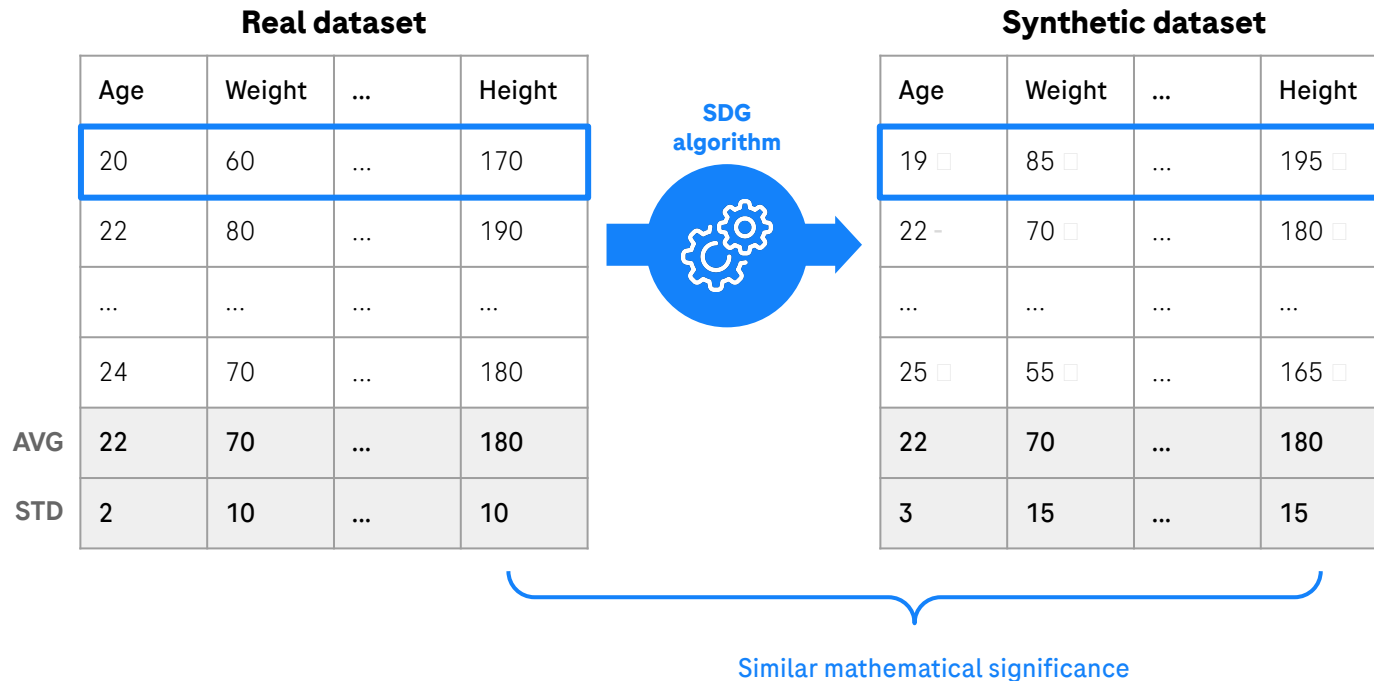


How to choose between privacy enhancing technologies?

| Technology | Pros | Cons |
|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| Homomorphic Encryption | High security & confidentiality (data usable even if encrypted) | Computationally intensive |
| Differential Privacy | Strong privacy guarantees (adds noise to data in a controlled way) | Data utility (may reduce accuracy of analysis) |
| Data Anonymization | Low risk data sharing (removes all PII data) | Data utility might be highly reduced |
| Pseudonymization | Easy data sharing (removes direct identifiers) | Risk of re-identification |
| Federated Learning | Collaborative learning (trains models on distributed data) | Complex coordination, potentially lower accuracy (aggregates) |
| Secure Multi-Party Computation (SMPC) | Strong Privacy for Joint Computations (Parties compute without revealing data) | Computationally intensive |
| Synthetic data | Private data sharing (generate artificial data based on real distributions) | Potentially lower utility of the data |



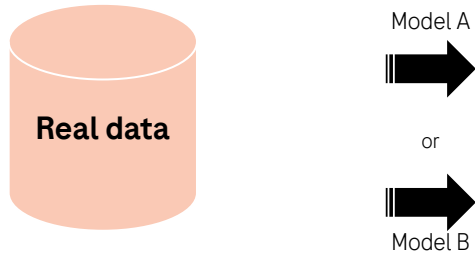
What is synthetic data?



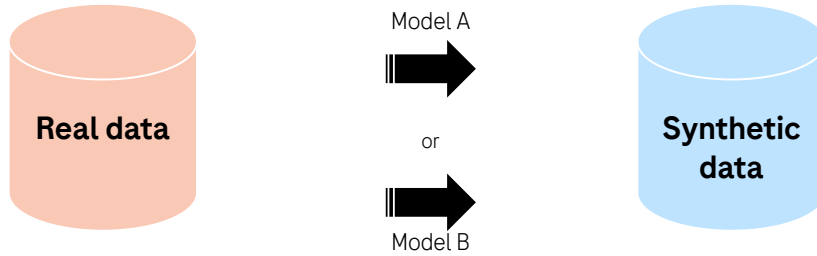
Synthetic Data Generation process



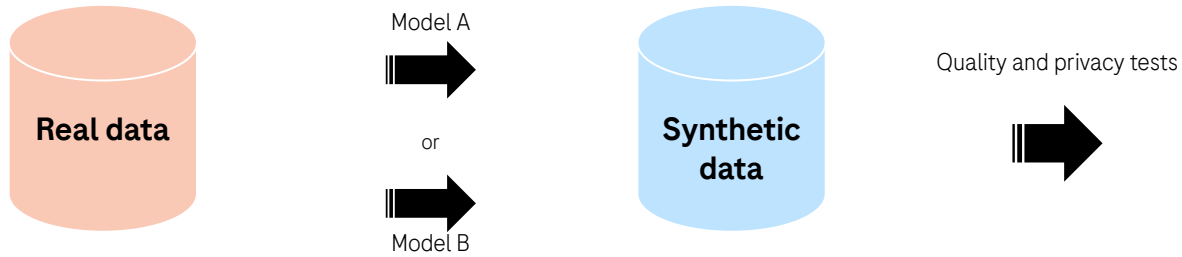
Synthetic Data Generation process



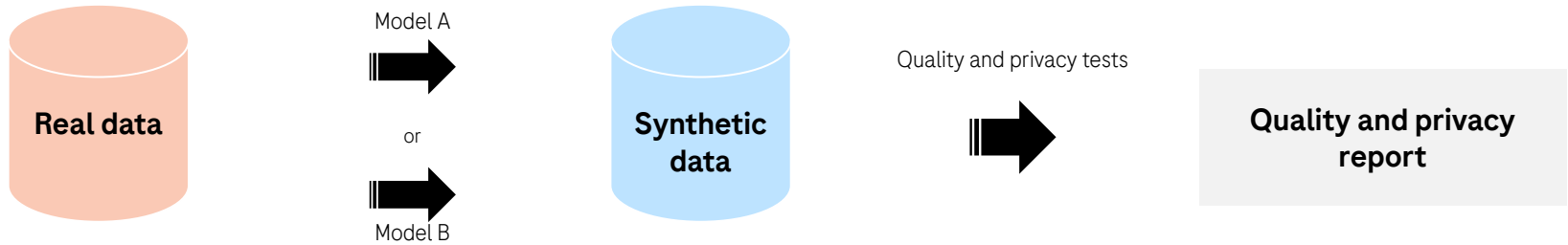
Synthetic Data Generation process



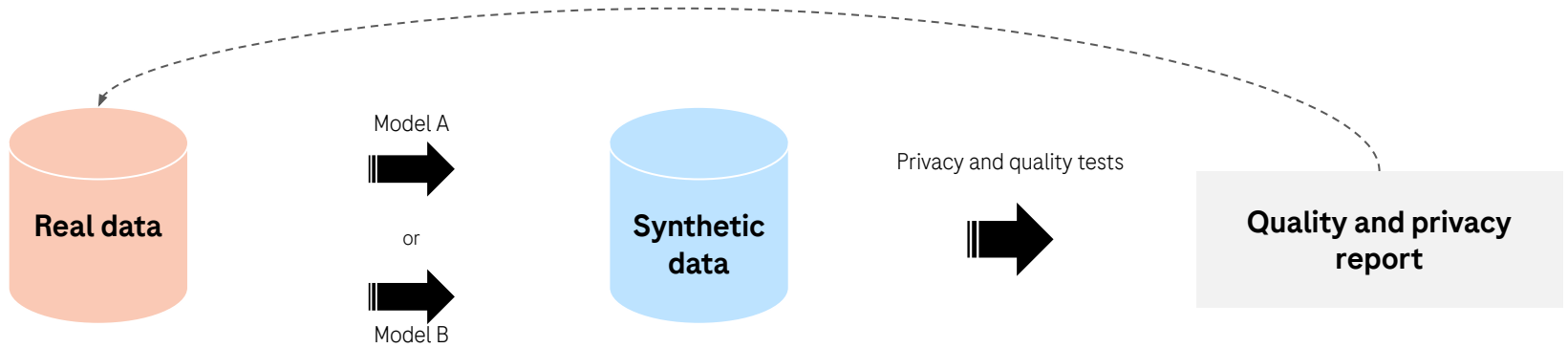
Synthetic Data Generation process



Synthetic Data Generation process



Synthetic Data Generation process

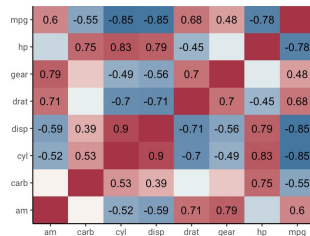


Generic utility evaluation metrics

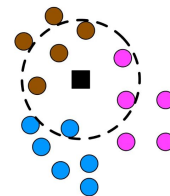
How do we assess the quality of the synthetic data?

| Variable | N | Mean | SD |
|----------|-----|------|-----|
| X | ... | ... | ... |
| Y | ... | ... | ... |
| Z | ... | ... | ... |

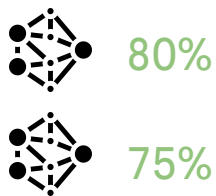
Feature distributions



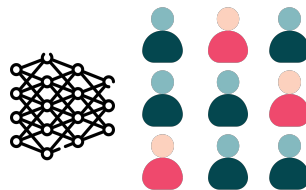
Feature correlations



Distance metrics



ML performance



Distinguishability

Measuring privacy risks

How do we assess the privacy of the synthetic data?

An effective anonymisation prevents an attacker from:

1. **Singling out an individual** in a dataset
2. **Linking two records** within a dataset (or between two separate datasets)
3. **Inferring any information about individuals** in such dataset

Original sample

| Age | Gender | BMI | Hypertension |
|-----|--------|------|--------------|
| 58 | F | 32.4 | True |
| 66 | M | 25.4 | False |
| 35 | M | 27.8 | True |



Synthetic sample

| Age | Gender | BMI | Hypertension |
|-----|--------|------|--------------|
| 35 | M | 28 | True |
| 29 | F | 34.4 | True |
| 65 | M | 30.8 | False |

Measuring privacy risks

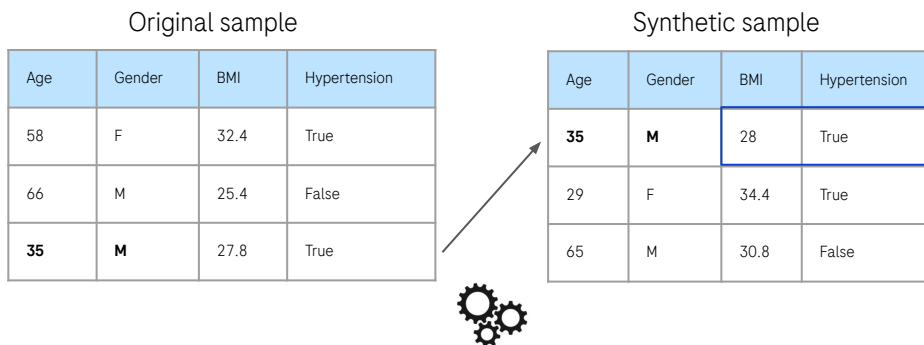
How do we assess the privacy of the synthetic data?

Identity Disclosure involves the risk of inferring the true identity of an individual from synthetic data

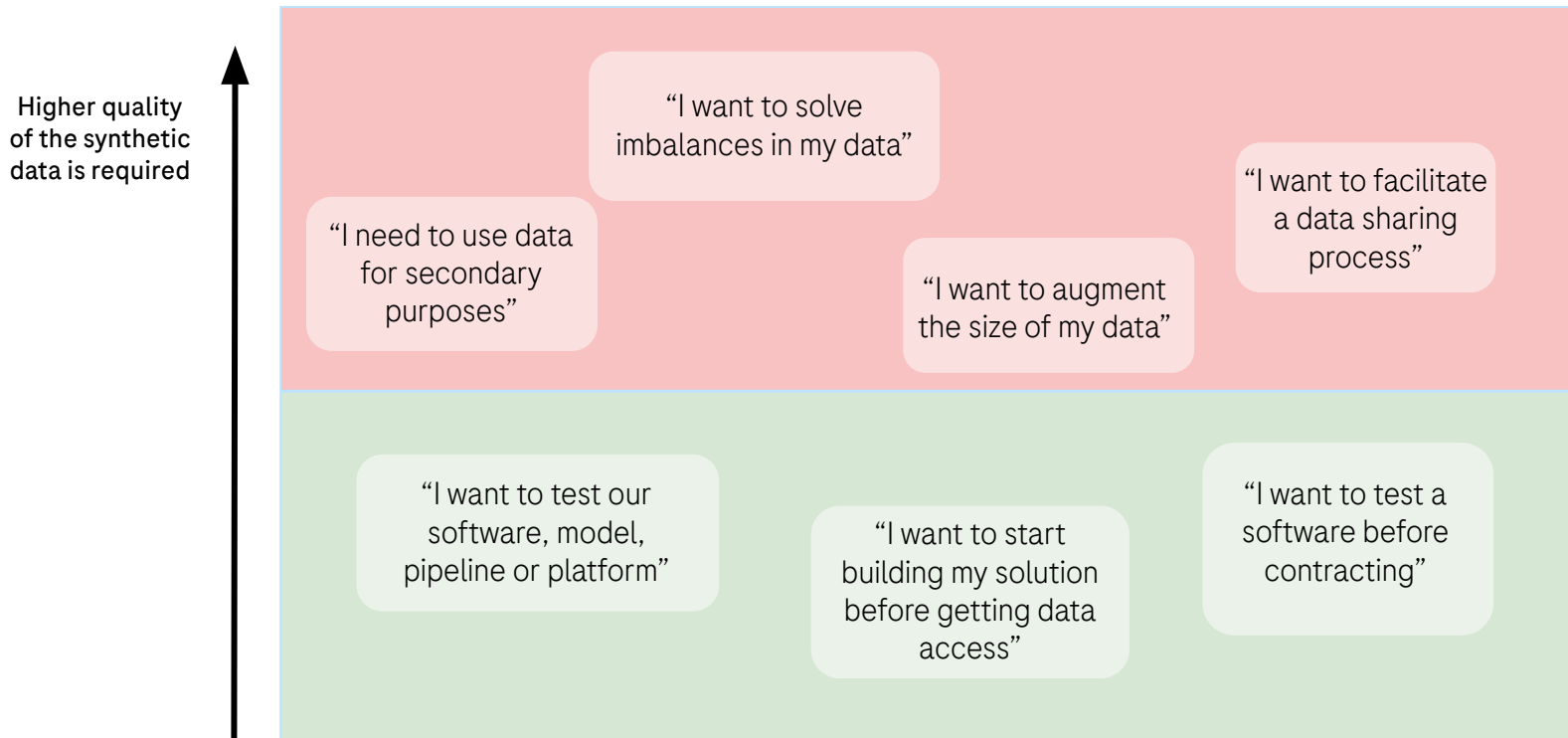
Adversary gains information on the individual through the **matched record**.

Membership Disclosure refers to the risk that an individual's presence in a dataset can be disclosed through the synthetic data.

Adversary gains information on the individual through the **membership in the dataset**.

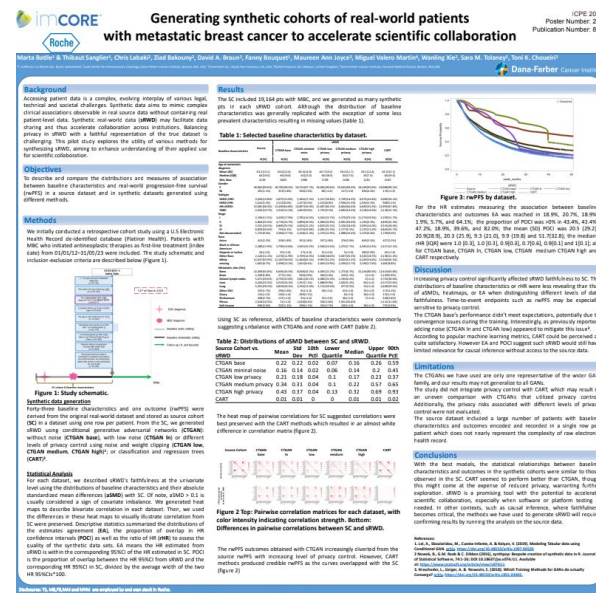


Applications of synthetic data



A real example of synthetic data sharing pilot

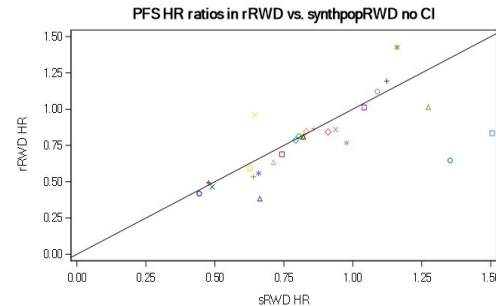
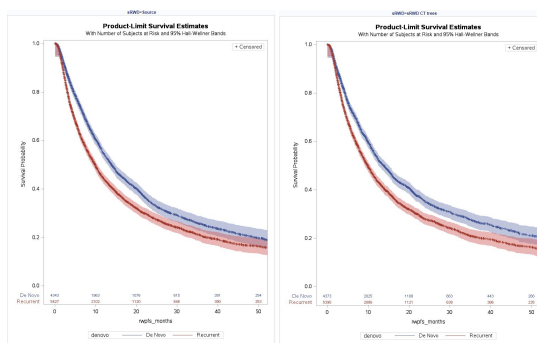
- Pilot on data sharing to accelerate collaboration with Dana Farber Institute (Harvard Medical School)
- Synthesis of sRWD from existing analytical dataset using different methods CTGAN or CART
 - ~10k MBC patients
 - Over 100 variables



A real example of synthetic data sharing pilot

- A total of 9,770 pts with MBC were included in the SC and as many synthetic pts were generated in each sRWD cohort.
- Distributions of continuous and categorical variables were closely replicated
- Measures of association between baseline characteristics and outcomes were largely preserved
- CART outperformed CTGAN
- Dimensionality of dataset has a big impact on utility

| | Source | gRWD | | | |
|-----------------|--------|----------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|
| | | sRWD GNM | sRWD GANm | sRWD CART | |
| biomarker_group | N | N | N | N | P (Percent) |
| HER2+HR+ | 1,430 | (14.62) 1,149 | (11.74) 1,067 | (17.04) 1,427 | (14.85) |
| HER2+HER- | 669 | (8.84) 904 | (8.24) 711 | (7.27) 601 | (8.76) |
| HR+HER- | 6,294 | (14.33) 6,136 | (62.71) 5,485 | (56.06) 6,345 | (64.85) |
| TNBC | 1,392 | (14.22) 1,595 | (16.30) 1,021 | (19.63) 1,351 | (18.81) |
| bm_cet | | | | | |
| 1 Underweight | 244 | (2.49) 236 | (2.41) 18 | (2.23) 266 | (2.72) |
| 2 Normal | 2,686 | (27.45) 2,368 | (24.20) 2,353 | (24.05) 2,713 | (27.62) |
| 3 Overweight | 2,766 | (27.27) 2,188 | (27.78) 3,767 | (25.05) 2,702 | (27.73) |
| 4 Obese | 3,339 | (34.13) 3,778 | (38.61) 2,595 | (26.52) 3,338 | (34.89) |
| 5 Missing | 749 | (7.66) 684 | (6.99) 851 | (7.20) 735 | (7.85) |
| groupstage | | | | | |
| I | 1 | (41.0) 43 | (41.0) 80 | (41.0) 3 | (41.0) |
| II | 1,006 | (10.28) 1,104 | (11.28) 1,005 | (10.89) 1,032 | (10.50) |
| III | 2,219 | (22.68) 1,820 | (18.60) 2,309 | (23.60) 2,200 | (22.79) |
| IV | 1,518 | (15.52) 2,036 | (20.81) 1,908 | (19.00) 1,508 | (15.41) |
| Not documented | 478 | (43.74) 407 | (41.06) 3,665 | (37.46) 4,302 | (43.25) |
| Not documented | 760 | (7.77) 417 | (7.81) 767 | (7.94) 790 | (7.95) |



| Label | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| o pfs_biomeker_group HER2+HR- | * pfs_biomeker_group HER2+HR- |
| x pfs_biomeker_group HR+HER2- | Δ pfs_ecog_cot |
| * pfs_ecog_cot 1 | * pfs_ecog_cot 2+ |
| * pfs_denovo De Novo | o pfs_mel_bone 0 |
| * pfs_mel_brain 0 | * pfs_mel_lung 0 |
| * pfs_mel_liv 0 | * pfs_mel_sad 0 |
| * pfs_mel_brains_comp 0 | * pfs_mel_din 0 |
| * pfs_mel_laid 0 | * pfs_mel_mar 0 |
| * pfs_mel_oth 0 | * pfs_mel_ova 0 |
| * pfs_mel_pan 0 | * pfs_mel_per 0 |
| * pfs_mel_ple 0 | * pfs_mel_sdn 0 |
| * pfs_mel_spl 0 | * pfs_mel_tst 0 |
| * pfs_mel_thy 0 | * pfs_mel_visceral_comp 0 |

Thank you

Doing now what patients need next