Computer Fraud and Security
ISSN (online): 1873-7056

AI-Enabled Information Governance for Healthcare Productivity Systems: Addressing Limitations of Traditional Data Loss Prevention

Dinesh Kumar Krishnan
Independent Researcher, Bangalore, India

Abstract

Enterprise productivity platforms—including email, collaboration tools, and document repositories—are increasingly used within healthcare organizations to support clinical coordination and administrative communication. As protected health information (PHI) flows beyond traditional electronic health record (EHR) environments, conventional data loss prevention (DLP) systems based on static pattern matching and rules-based policies struggle to capture the contextual and semantic characteristics of healthcare communication. These limitations create governance gaps in environments where clinical information is embedded within free text, operational workflows, and cross-platform collaboration channels.

This study analyzes the limitations of traditional DLP approaches in healthcare productivity environments and proposes an AI-enabled information governance architecture designed to address contextual sensitivity and workflow variability. The framework integrates natural language processing for semantic classification of healthcare discourse, behavioral analytics for detecting anomalous access patterns, and contextual risk assessment based on role, workflow metadata, and communication context. By combining multi-platform data ingestion, semantic classification, adaptive policy orchestration, and immutable audit logging, the proposed architecture supports risk-adjusted enforcement while preserving clinical workflow continuity.

Drawing on empirical findings from prior research in clinical text de-identification, insider-threat detection, and healthcare data governance, the paper demonstrates how machine learning-based classification models outperform rule-based systems in detecting PHI and reducing false positives that disrupt operational workflows. The proposed governance framework provides a scalable model for protecting sensitive health information across heterogeneous productivity environments while maintaining regulatory compliance under frameworks such as HIPAA and GDPR. The findings contribute to the design of context-aware governance architectures capable of supporting the growing integration of AI-enabled productivity platforms in healthcare systems.

Keywords: Health Information Governance (HIG), Data Loss Prevention, Protected Health Information, Semantic Classification, Adaptive Policy Enforcement.

1. Introduction

Health information management has traditionally focused on the stewardship, privacy, and security of patient data within clinical information systems. In contemporary healthcare environments, however, information management responsibilities increasingly extend beyond electronic health record (EHR) platforms to include enterprise productivity systems such as email, collaboration platforms, document repositories, and workflow management tools. These systems play an important role in clinical coordination, administrative communication, and care documentation. As a result, they frequently process substantial volumes of protected health information (PHI) outside the traditional boundaries of clinical information governance.

1.1 Problem Statement

As healthcare organizations increasingly rely on enterprise productivity platforms for operational and clinical communication, governance of sensitive health information within these environments has become a critical component of the healthcare information lifecycle. However, governance mechanisms for these environments often remain limited or inconsistent across institutions. Protected health information embedded in free clinical text is inherently difficult to detect, particularly given the regulatory requirement to identify all 18 categories of HIPAA Safe Harbor identifiers in automated de-identification processes [1]. Studies examining existing de-identification systems show significant variability in identifier coverage. While all reviewed systems were capable of detecting person names, only 14 of 18 systems identified identifiers such as ages over 89, geographic locations, or healthcare organization names [1].

Conventional detection systems typically rely on rule-based pattern matching and regular expression libraries that may include up to fifty handcrafted rules per system, developed through months of domain-expert effort. These approaches often exhibit limited transferability across institutions and document types. Empirical evidence from the i2b2 de-identification challenge further demonstrates the limitations of rule-based approaches. Machine learning models significantly outperformed pattern-matching methods, achieving precision, recall, and F-measure scores above 96% across protected health information detection tasks. In contrast, rule-based approaches showed substantially weaker performance for certain identifier categories, with F-measure scores ranging from 68% to 78% for location detection, while date detection achieved near-perfect accuracy [1].

Standard de-identification techniques also fail to adequately protect against re-identification through combinations of quasi-identifiers. Research examining heuristic de-identification approaches demonstrated that identification databases could be reconstructed using publicly available registries, property records, and directories, with home postal codes matching 60% of records and birth dates matching 40% [2]. A stability analysis of forty-three possible quasi-identifier combinations showed that only a small subset achieved acceptable re-identification risk thresholds. Key attributes such as gender (100%), geographic region (93% and 65%), and year of birth (94% and 85%) remained highly identifiable [2]. Even when combined, gender and region still produced re-identification risks exceeding acceptable thresholds. The construction of such identification databases also revealed demographic variations: home postal codes appeared in 49% of women's medical records and 63% of men's records, while birth dates were present in 29% of women's records and 45% of men's records [2]. These findings highlight the limitations of traditional de-identification approaches and underscore the need for governance mechanisms capable of evaluating contextual information and re-identification risk within healthcare communication environments.

1.2 Context and Motivation

Existing data loss prevention (DLP) systems in healthcare environments rely primarily on rule-based detection mechanisms designed to identify protected health information through static identifiers and pattern matching. While these approaches can be effective within structured clinical systems such as electronic health records, they perform poorly in enterprise productivity environments where communication often occurs through semantically complex and context-dependent workflows. The increasing integration of collaborative enterprise platforms—including messaging applications, cloud-based document repositories, and cross-departmental workflow tools—into clinical operations has created governance challenges that traditional DLP architectures were not designed to address.

Healthcare productivity environments commonly experience heterogeneous user populations that change roles, particularly during emergency access scenarios, and may require cross-role collaboration. Research on healthcare information system access control policy adoption documented the lack of support for clinical workflows by static enforcement [5]. Audit data collected over a one-month period from eight hospitals showed that 54% of patients admitted during the month had their records accessed via emergency override functionality, sometimes referred to as "break the glass" [5]. Of the accesses made to patient records over the month, 17% were emergency override accesses as opposed to regular accesses, resulting in 300,000 audit log entries [5]. These findings suggest that static role-based access control models with contextual constraints are insufficient in dynamic clinical environments that require cross-departmental and cross-role collaboration.

The fragmentation of health-relevant information across platforms with different governance structures further illustrates the limitations of conventional DLP approaches. Real-world health information ecosystems consist of four classes of health-relevant information: healthcare system-generated data such as EHRs and laboratory results; consumer health and wellness industry data from wearables and health applications; digital exhaust generated by everyday activities including social media and location data; and demographic, social, economic, and lifestyle information [4]. Analysis of mobile health applications found that some apps shared user data with up to 70 advertising and profiled third-party services without user consent [4]. A cross-sectional study of 36 mobile health apps for depression and smoking cessation found that while 29 of the apps shared user data with major technology services, only 12 disclosed this practice clearly in their privacy policies [4]. This fragmentation creates governance gaps that rule-based detection systems, which typically rely on centralized data repositories with consistent sensitivity categorization, cannot adequately address.

1.3 Literature Gap

Prior research has examined automated de-identification techniques and insider threat detection independently, but relatively little work has explored governance architectures that integrate semantic classification, contextual access analysis, and behavioral anomaly detection for healthcare productivity platforms. Existing studies on clinical text de-identification have demonstrated that machine learning models outperform rule-based approaches for identifier detection [1], while research on insider threat detection has shown that behavioral analytics incorporating user role, workflow context, and temporal patterns can achieve detection accuracy exceeding 90% with false positive rates below 10% [6]. However, these capabilities have not been systematically integrated into governance frameworks designed specifically for healthcare productivity environments.

Studies on healthcare access control have documented the limitations of static enforcement models in clinical settings [5], and research on health data privacy has highlighted the re-identification risks associated with quasi-identifier combinations [2]. Natural language processing methods have proven valuable for interpreting and classifying clinical text, with Transformer encoder models achieving AUC-ROC scores exceeding 0.92 for clinical classification tasks [7]. Deep learning architectures including autoencoders, Generative Adversarial Networks, and recurrent neural networks have demonstrated effectiveness for medical anomaly detection [8]. Yet no comprehensive framework has been proposed that combines these capabilities—semantic classification, contextual risk evaluation, behavioral analytics, and adaptive policy enforcement—into a unified governance architecture for healthcare productivity systems.

As healthcare organizations increasingly depend on collaborative enterprise systems for clinical coordination, governance models capable of interpreting contextual communication patterns and supporting graduated enforcement become essential. This study addresses this gap by proposing an AI-enabled governance architecture that integrates semantic classification, contextual risk evaluation, and adaptive policy enforcement for healthcare productivity environments.

1.4 Contributions of This Study

To address these challenges, this study proposes a governance architecture designed to improve the protection of protected health information in healthcare productivity systems. This study makes four primary contributions to the literature on healthcare information governance and secure enterprise systems.

First, the paper identifies structural limitations of traditional data loss prevention (DLP) systems when applied to modern healthcare productivity platforms. While conventional DLP approaches rely on static identifier detection and keyword-based classification, healthcare communication frequently embeds patient-related information within contextual and semantically complex narratives. The analysis demonstrates why rule-based detection approaches are insufficient for protecting PHI in collaborative environments such as messaging platforms, document repositories, and workflow systems.

Second, the paper proposes a conceptual architecture for AI-enabled information governance in healthcare productivity systems. The architecture integrates semantic classification using natural language processing, contextual risk evaluation based on workflow and user-role metadata, behavioral analytics for anomaly detection, and adaptive policy orchestration mechanisms that support graduated enforcement rather than binary blocking decisions.

Third, the study synthesizes empirical findings from prior research on clinical text de-identification, anomaly detection, and healthcare access control systems to demonstrate how machine learning models can significantly improve classification accuracy while reducing operational friction in clinical environments.

Fourth, the research presents a governance-oriented architectural framework that aligns security enforcement with clinical workflow continuity. By combining automated detection mechanisms with human oversight and immutable audit logging, the proposed model supports regulatory compliance while minimizing disruption to healthcare delivery processes.

2. Related work and methodology

AI-enabled information governance frameworks for health productivity systems build upon foundational work in areas such as automated de-identification, behavioral analytics, and adaptive access control.

The proposed architecture is derived from a synthesis of prior research on clinical text de-identification, behavioral anomaly detection, and healthcare access control systems**.**Automated de-identification systems display variation in

identifier coverage across existing systems, while AI frameworks leveraging pattern-matching methods are likely to be resource-intensive to develop, with limited transferability to documents from different institutions. Machine learning architectures such as Transformer encoders and convolutional neural networks have outperformed rule-based systems for clinical text classification and enabled the development of semantic representations for healthcare information.

The proposed governance framework combines a range of complementary components to address various aspects of information protection. Semantic classification makes use of natural language processing to differentiate patient information from non-patient-specific clinical commentary within productivity platform messaging. Contextual risk assessment includes user role, workflow context, destination properties, and historical use patterns to weigh the risk and allow risk-adjusted enforcement (instead of outright blocking). Continuous behavioral analytics of the access pattern enables detection of abnormal patterns indicative of a policy violation. Benefits include multi-platform data acquisition, on-demand policy orchestration, putting an immutable audit repository in place for regulatory compliance documentation purposes, and leveraging human oversight as a context and accountability mechanism for sensitive determinations while continuously classifying and monitoring enterprise productivity environments.

In contrast, customary DLP implementations use pattern matching to identify specific identifiers, keyword searching for classification, and binary enforcement. They do not use context, need-to-know role-based access, or longitudinal responsibility to achieve information governance. The basic architecture of customary DLP implementations is based on the assumption that sensitive information will always be in a predictable format and can therefore be detected with rules-based approaches. This does not consider the complexity of healthcare communications. .

Healthcare messages often use clinical shorthand communication with context (e.g., terms and codes). These messages meet the HIPAA definition for protected health information even if they lack explicit identifiers that are amenable to automated or manual pattern matching. In studies of clinical text de-identification, the average number of SNOMED-CT concepts identified per document using automated methods was 456.6 across corpus versions (8794 distinct clinical concepts) [3]. Statistical testing on de-identified texts compared to source corpora showed a 0.47% to 1.63% reduction in the number of concepts based on the de-identification method [3]. Multiclass support vector machine (SVM) filters that added/used resynthesized identifiers or category-indicating tags showed no statistical difference from the source corpora at the 0.05 level, while all other methods showed a statistically important difference in the amount of extractable clinical information [3]. The interpretability scores for the documents generated by the five de-identification systems ranged between 92% and 99%. The performance score showing the ability of a de-identification system to retain clinical content (50 clinical data types were used) ranges from 39 to 48 in the above, indicating that the removal of identifiers may lead to the degradation of important clinical content required for downstream analysis tasks [3].

Many productivity platforms, whether clinical, administrative, or technical, are semantically heterogeneous artifacts that cannot be covered by static policy use. Real-world health information spaces consist of 4 classes of health-relevant information: (1) healthcare system-generated data (e.g., EHRs and lab results); (2) consumer health and wellness industry data (e.g., wearables and health apps); (3) digital exhaust generated by everyday life (e.g., social media, location, etc.); and (4) demographic, social, and economic data and lifestyle information (e.g., employment status, address) [4]. Analysis of mobile health apps found the app shared user data with up to 70 advertising and profiling third-party services without the user's consent [4]. A cross-sectional study of 36 mobile health apps for depression and smoking cessation found that while 29 of the apps shared user data with the top technology services, only 12 disclosed this clearly in their privacy policies [4]. The fragmentation of health-specific information across platforms with different governance structures illustrates the limitations of customary DLP approaches, which typically rely on centralized data repositories with consistent sensitivity categorization and predictable communication patterns.

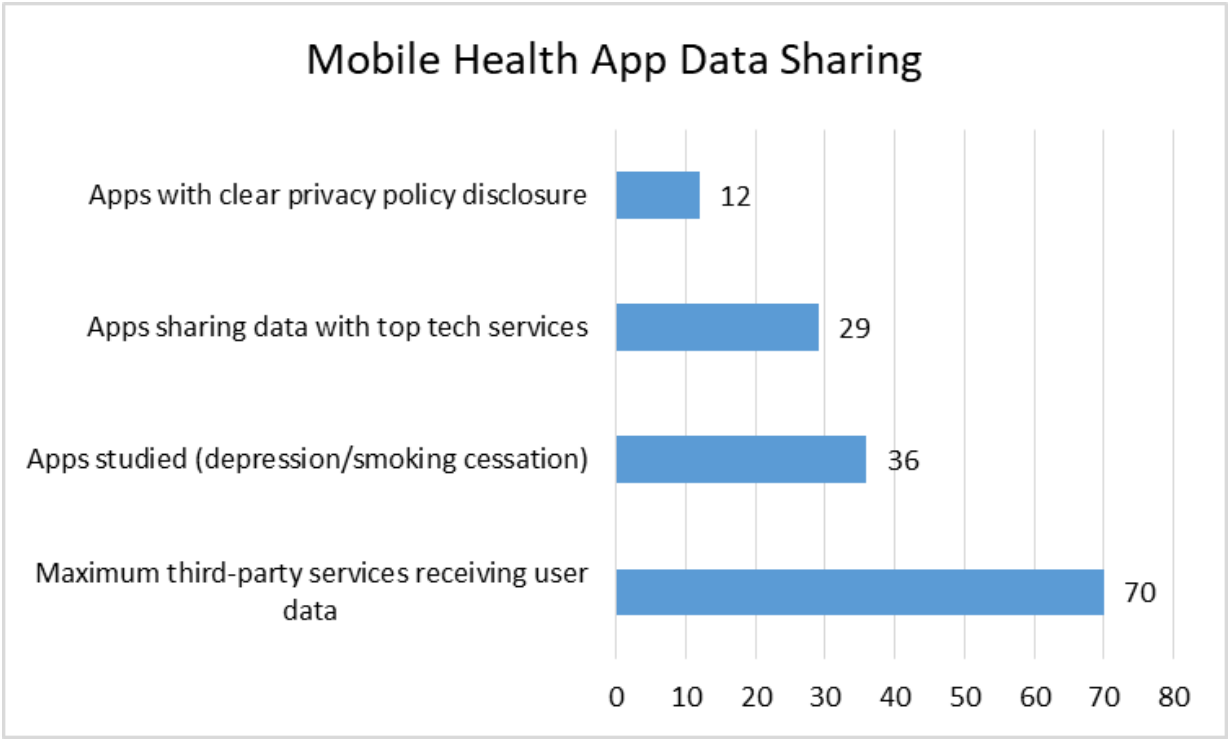

Figure 1: Mobile Health App Data Sharing [4]

4. Information Stewardship and Workflow Continuity: The Interoperability Challenge

False positives and process friction weaken confidence in governance measures, causing users to create ad hoc workarounds that disconnect the information lifecycle and increase the risk of inadvertent disclosure. Standard Data Loss Prevention solutions examine content in isolation from the context in which that content is being accessed or shared, with insufficient behavior signals to determine acceptable or policy-violating usage patterns, leading to poorly-tailored enforcement measures.

Healthcare productivity environments commonly experience more heterogeneous user populations that change roles, especially during emergency access scenarios, and may require cross-role collaboration. Research on healthcare information system access control policy adoption documented the lack of support for clinical workflows by static enforcement [5]. Audit data over the one-month period, collected from the eight hospitals, show that 54% of patients admitted during the month had their record accessed via the emergency override functionality (sometimes referred to as "break the glass") [5]. Of the accesses made to individuals' records over the month, 17% were emergency override accesses as opposed to regular accesses, resulting in 300,000 audit log entries. [5] The study found no evidence of automated audit analysis tools being in use in these hospital environments and found that it was not operationally feasible to review access patterns retrospectively at the scale they generated due to the physical overriding of access control. Their findings suggested that static role-based access control models with contextual constraints (e.g., location) are insufficient in a dynamic clinical environment such as hospitals that cross departments and roles.

For example, classifying user activity to detect insider threats can be improved with behavioral context such that the accuracy of governance tasks is improved with minimal overhead on legitimate activities [6]. Using a deep learning method such as Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) autoencoders, an anomalous behavior detection system was able to achieve 90.60% accuracy when predicting whether a user was normal or anomalous. The system also achieved a 97% precision ratio and a 94% F1-score on a dataset of 1000 synthetic users [6]. The detection algorithm processed 32,770,220 logs with logon, logoff, user role, functional unit, department, and time of day data [6]. The behavioral context-aware approach performed better than the other machine learning algorithms like LSTM-CNN, LSTM-RNN, One-Class SVM, Multi-State LSTM with CNN, and Isolation Forest in regard to accuracy results, with a 9% false positive rate [6]. The findings show that 90% of organizations are vulnerable to insider threats. 60% of organizations suffered one or more insider threat-related incidents in one year. Implementations of attack defense at the perimeter, which make no allowance for behavioral context, are completely inadequate [6]. A governance model which considers

temporal profiles, role-specific behavioral baselines, and activity events in context can achieve considerably improved detection accuracy, without imposing a detrimental effect on legitimate clinical activity that would otherwise trigger false positive enforcement actions with rule-based systems.

Parameter	Value	Detection Metric	Performance Score
Patients with Emergency Override Access	54%	Accuracy	90.60%
Access Events Using Override	17%	Precision	97%
Audit Log Entries Generated	300,000	F1-Score	94%
Total Log Entries Processed	32,770,220	False Positive Rate	9%
Synthetic Users in Dataset	1,000	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Table 1: Emergency Access Mechanisms and Deep Learning-Based Anomaly Detection Metrics [5, 6].

5. AI-Enabled Semantic Classification and Contextual Assessment

NLP methods are proving valuable for interpreting, distinguishing, and managing information artifacts in productivity systems, such as distinguishing patient-specific information from general discussion of clinical issues and managing the lifecycle of healthcare information artifacts. These methods are challenged by the linguistic complexity of clinical information, however. Many variations exist between deep learning models for classification of clinical notes, as performance varies based on model architecture and data. In one comparison of 7 deep learning models for 1,237 discharge summaries with a disease prevalence of 5% to 73%, several Transformer encoder models outperformed others in AUC-ROC on 13 of 16 classification datasets, peaking at 0.926 for diabetes detection [7]. The Transformer encoder achieved the highest AUC-PR across 14 of the 36 datasets (max value = 0.954). It also yielded the highest F1 across 15 datasets (max value = 0.905) and the highest balanced accuracy across 14 datasets (max value = 0.939) [7]. Convolutional neural networks performed competitively on more balanced datasets and achieved an AUC-ROC score of 0.882 for coronary artery disease, an F1 score of 0.822, and 91.3%/94.7% less training time than transformer encoders/BERT-base [7]. Discharge summaries had an average of 1170 words (557 after preprocessing), with the longest having 4280 (2098 cleaned) [7]. Class imbalance also negatively influenced prediction performance. When disease prevalence levels were at or below 20%, the training sets had fewer than 62 samples of the minority class; this led to some classifiers predicting zero true positives [7].

Based on users' roles, workflow context, destination metadata, and prior behavior patterns, AI-enabled systems can support compliance with graduated enforcement actions, e.g., logging, conditional sharing, or escalation. Deep learning methods for medical anomaly detection include architectural models such as autoencoders, Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs), and recurrent neural networks (RNNs), which can model temporal access behavior [8]. Using a fusion of T1-weighted MRI and myelin water imaging modality, a study found MRI anomaly detection accuracy of 87.9% ± 8.4% versus 70.1% ± 13.6% and 83.8% ± 11.0% with either modality, respectively, showing the multimodal contextual integration. The study also used the neural memory network architecture in the brain tumor detection task, achieving 97%. 52% accuracy using the external memory to extract the dataset information [8]. Five-fold cross-validation was used on 3064 samples of MRI brain scans. On sequential data analysis for behavioral pattern recognition, Long Short-Term Memory networks had 99.28% sensitivity on anomaly detection problems and Gated Recurrent Unit architectures had 98.82% accuracy on temporal pattern classification problems. [8] Likewise, by using ensemble classifiers combined with majority voting, a precision of 94% and a recall of 93% are obtained when classifying medical images of 416 subjects [8]. These numbers show that the combination of multimodal data and behavioral signals for contextual risk assessment improves the sensitivity of the detection methods while still not violating the principles of clinical workflow.

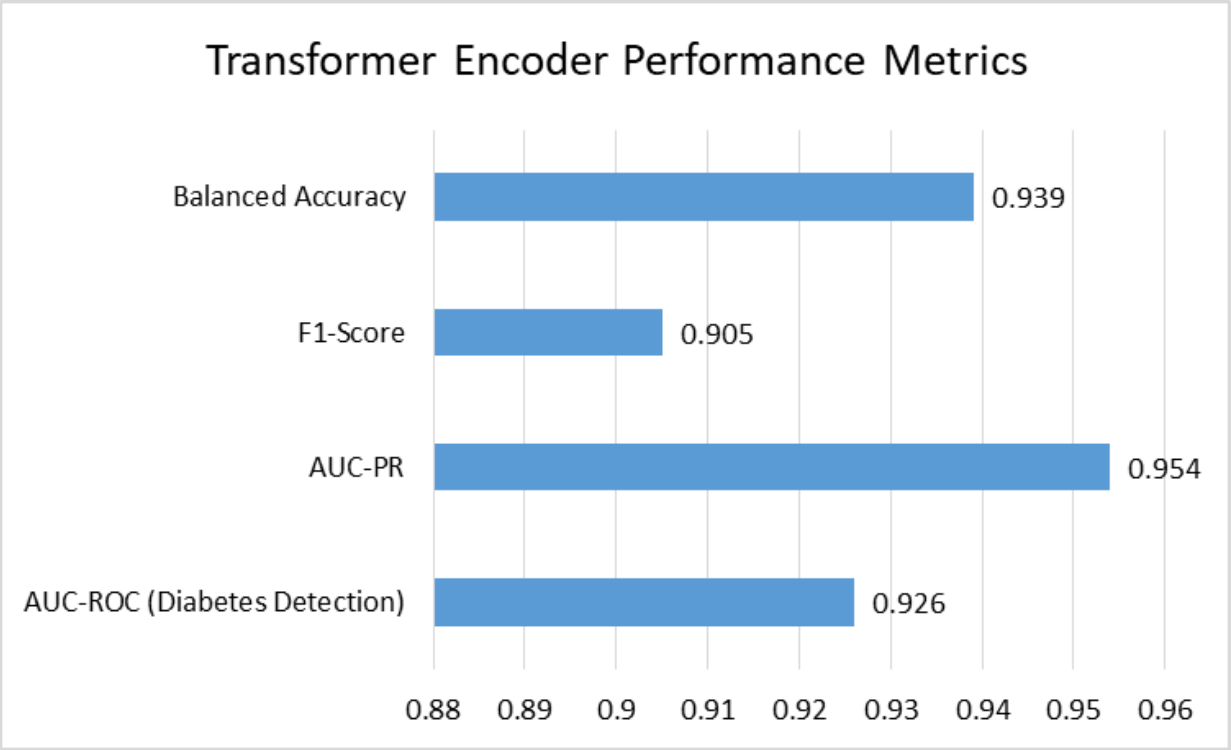

Figure 2: Transformer Encoder Performance Metrics [7, 8].

6. Reference Architecture and Governance Safeguards

An AI-based Data Loss Prevention architecture and workflows would govern AI and multi-platform data ingestion, AI-based semantic classification and contextualization using role and workflow metadata, and adaptive policy orchestration and records-assured immutable audit repositories while supporting documentation, auditability, and regulatory reporting. This architecture addresses the requirements for healthcare information governance compliance.

Laws, regulations, and standards that govern the use of health information continue to evolve. For example, the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) states that even pseudonymized data should be treated as though it is personal data, and organizations must implement safeguards while using protected health information with identifiers removed [9]. Research into re-identification risk has shown that combinations of a five-digit postal code, date of birth, and gender identify 87% of individuals in population databases. This suggests that simple de-identification methods do not protect privacy. To gain consent for biomedical research, the Guidelines follow customary international standards of the "circumstances of use in keeping with recognized ethical standards," and research without explicit consent must be justified by public interest [9]. In addition, AI governance systems must provide a clear audit trail showing all access to data, all decisions made for data processing, and policies applied to meet regulatory audits and enforce accountability under the law. As pseudonymized data is considered personal data under the regulations, healthcare organizations must implement governance controls on all productivity platforms that may process pseudonymized data, whether or not such messages contain explicit patient identifiers [9].

When developing and deploying AI systems, governance boundaries should be established. AI systems should never independently delete health records or communications through emergency channels. Research into AI risk management approaches shows that the governance systems that support manual review, reactive response, and compliance checking cannot manage the complexity and scale of modern digital systems [10]. AI governance architectures can have 4 functional layers: a data ingestion layer to collect structured and unstructured data, a data processing and normalization layer, an analytics layer using machine learning and natural language processing, and a decision intelligence layer for risk scoring and compliance automation [10]. A combined governance model delegates recurrent executions of data-driven tasks to automated processing but foresees that humans continue to provide context, make value judgments, and assume responsibility [10]. Information governance frameworks and architectures need to specify how operational aspects

(model drift, algorithmic bias, lack of explainability, data and model validation, and escalation orders) are recorded, monitored, and managed to ensure compliance and continued functionality over time [10].

Governance Parameter	Value/Component	Architectural Layer	Function
Re-identification Risk (3 data elements)	87% of individuals	Data Ingestion Layer	Structured and unstructured data collection
Total Architectural Layers	4 distinct layers	Decision Intelligence Layer	Risk scoring and compliance automation
Data Elements for Re-identification	3 elements (postal code, birth date, gender)	Governance Control Layer	Policy management and audit logging

Table 2: Governance Architecture Components and Organizational Threat Vulnerability [9, 10]

Conclusion

With this advancement, the move from static data loss prevention technology to AI-enabled information governance represents a model shift in protecting privacy and compliance. Rule-based data loss prevention (DLP) and pattern-matching techniques alone are insufficient to protect the semantic and context-sensitive nature of communications in healthcare productivity systems. However, enterprise platforms for clinical, administrative, and operational data may require governance techniques capable of interpreting implicit clinical references, legitimate workflow exceptions, and the distinction between legitimate data sharing and policy violations. Deep learning architectures and natural language processing have substantially improved classification performance and diminished false positive rates that erode user trust and motivate informal circumvention. Behavioral analytics that includes user role, workflow, and access history data enables graduated enforcement strategies that more closely match clinical workflow than binary access decisions. Governance solutions include automation with appropriate human review and allow for context to inform complex decisions and support accountability. Architectural constructs such as semantic classification, contextual risk assessment, and adaptive policy orchestration within immutable audit repositories can inform healthcare information governance programs that are responsive to changing regulatory requirements and support operational resilience for care delivery.

References

[1] Stephane M. Meystre et al., "Automatic de-identification of textual documents in the electronic health record: a review of recent research," BMC Medical Research Methodology 2010. [Online]. Available: https://link.springer.com/content/pdf/10.1186/1471-2288-10-70.pdf

[2] Khaled El Emam et al., "Evaluating Common De-Identification Heuristics for Personal Health Information," JMIR Publications, 2006. [Online]. Available: https://www.jmir.org/2006/4/e28

[3] Stéphane M. Meystre et al., "Text de-identification for privacy protection: A study of its impact on clinical text information content," Journal of Biomedical Informatics, 2014. [Online]. Available: https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1532046414000136

[4] Deven McGraw and Kenneth D. Mandl, "Privacy protections to encourage use of health-relevant digital data in a learning health system," NPJ Digital Medicine, 2021. [Online]. Available: https://www.nature.com/articles/s41746-020-00362-8.pdf

[5] Lillian RØSTADa and Øystein NYTRØa et al., "Towards Dynamic Access Control for Healthcare Information Systems," eHealth Beyond the Horizon – Get IT There, 2008. [Online]. available: https://web.archive.org/web/20200709145418id_/https://person.hst.aau.dk/ska/MIE2008/ParalleSessions/PapersForDownloads/09.P&S/SHTI136-0703.pdf

[6] RIDA NASIR et al., "Behavioral Based Insider Threat Detection Using Deep Learning," IEEE Access, 2021. [Online]. Available: https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/stamp/stamp.jsp?arnumber=9559986

[7] Hongxia Lu et al., "A comparative study on deep learning models for text classification of unstructured medical notes with various levels of class imbalance," BMC Medical Research Methodology, 2022. [Online]. Available: https://link.springer.com/content/pdf/10.1186/s12874-022-01665-y.pdf

[8] THARINDU FERNANDO et al., "Deep Learning for Medical Anomaly Detection – A Survey," ACM Computing Surveys, 2022. [Online]. Available: https://dl.acm.org/doi/pdf/10.1145/3464423

[9] John Mark Michael Rumbold et al., "The Effect of the General Data Protection Regulation on Medical Research," Journal of Medical Internet Research, 2017. [Online]. Available: https://www.jmir.org/2017/2/e47/PDF

[10] Eniola Akinola Odedina, "Redefining Governance, Risk, and Compliance (GRC) in the Digital Age: Integrating AI-Driven Risk Management Frameworks," World Journal of Advanced Engineering Technology and Sciences, 2023. [Online]. Available: https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Eniola-Odedina/publication/392194337