

Cybersecurity – Next Frontier of Risk Management

HACKED

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ASQ Orlando Section Meeting
January 23rd, 2020

“Broken Hearts”

(Episode 10, Season 2)



Showtime, Dec 2012

Dick Cheney Feared Assassination Via Medical Device Hacking: 'I Was Aware of the Danger'

By DAN KLOEFFLER AND ALEXIS SHAW Oct. 19, 2013

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WATCH | Former Vice President Cheney Reveals Fears of Pacemaker Hack

ABC News, Oct 2013



CYBERSECURITY TRIVIA

[Kahoot.it Link](https://kahoot.it)

Cyberattacks are Real



2nd Florida city in just a week to pay hackers big ransom for seized computer systems

CBS News
June 26, 2019

Ransomware Attack Hits 22 Texas Towns, Authorities Say

The state declined to say which towns were affected by the coordinated cyberattack. But one expert said it could signal more such attacks in the future.

New York Times
Aug 20, 2019

LATEST HEALTH DATA BREACHES NEWS

Hackers Demand \$1M in Grays Harbor Ransomware Attack

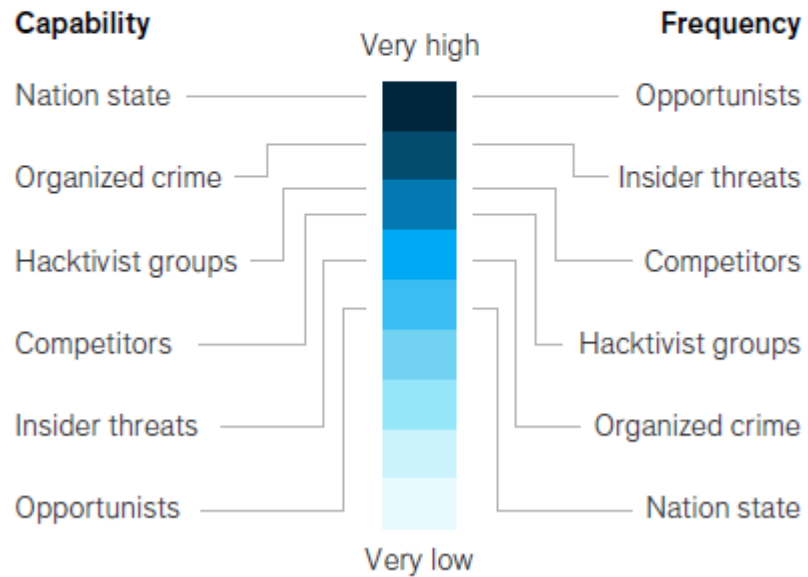
The Washington-based provider initiated EHR downtime in June, but remained mum on details; a report shows hackers demanded a \$1 million ransom to unlock patient files after a cyberattack.



Health IT Security
Aug 14, 2019

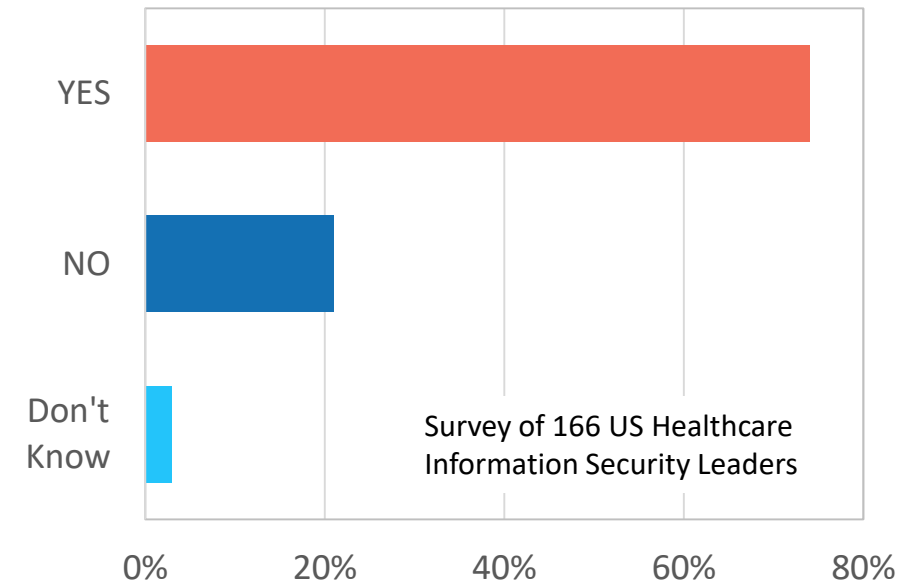
Cyberthreats are growing in severity and frequency.

Cyberthreat capacity and frequency today, threat actor



McKinsey & Company
[Risk Base Approach to Cybersecurity](#)

Significant Security Incidents in the Past 12 Months



Healthcare Information and Management Systems Society
[2019 HIMSS Cybersecurity Survey](#)

Recently Identified Vulnerabilities in Critical Medical Devices



11 vulnerabilities in IPnet, a TCP/IP stack used in a popular version of device operating systems

- 6 Critical – can allow remote code execution
- 5 can lead to denial of service



Unauthorized software update during download from a software distribution network (SDN)

- Loss of personal health information
- Alter programmer functionality or associated implanted devices



Unauthorized access through wireless RF communication

- Alter device settings
- Denial of service

Patient monitors, Infusion pumps, MRI machines



CareLink
Programmers

Insulin Pumps



Implantable Cardiac
Devices (ICDs)



Note: There are no reports of actual exploits, malfunctions or injuries

Source: [FDA Safety Communications](#)

Not “If”,
But
“When”




Topics for Today

- ❑ **What is Cybersecurity?**
- ❑ **NIST Framework for Cybersecurity**
 - Framework Core, Tiers and Profile
 - Information and Decision Flow
 - 7-step Implementation Model
- ❑ **Focus on Medical Devices**
 - Industry Trends
 - Medical Device Safety is a Rising Concern
 - Applicable Standards
- ❑ **Recommendations**
 - Join an ISAO – Information Sharing and Analytics Organizations
 - Utilize ISO 14971 Framework for Risk Management
 - Build Capabilities and Tools



cybersecurity noun

cy·ber·se·cu·ri·ty | \ 'sī-bər-si-,kyūr-ə-tē  \

Definition of *cybersecurity*

: measures taken to protect a computer or computer system (as on the Internet) against unauthorized access or attack



First known use in 1989



The White House

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

February 12, 2013

Executive Order -- Improving Critical Infrastructure Cybersecurity

EXECUTIVE ORDER
EO 13636



Critical Infrastructure

“systems and assets, whether physical or virtual, so vital to the United States that the incapacity or destruction of such systems and assets would have a debilitating impact on security, national economic security, national public health or safety, or any combination of those matters”



Framework Core

Set of activities to achieve specific cybersecurity *outcomes* with references for guidance



Framework Implementation Tiers

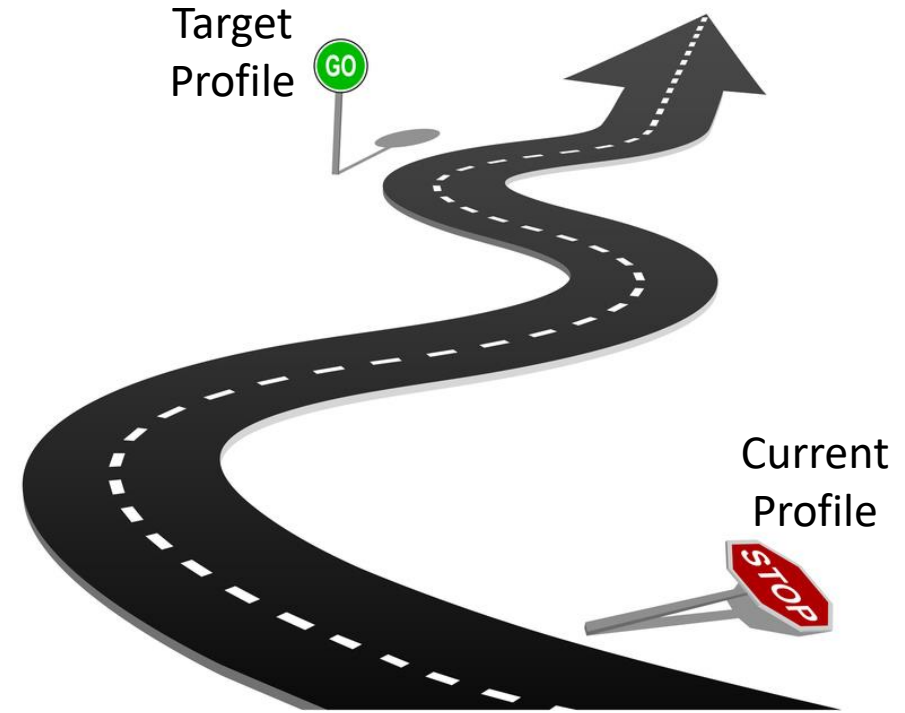
Context on how an organization views cybersecurity risk and processes to manage that risk



Framework Profile

Alignment of the framework core with business requirements, risk tolerance and resources of the organization

Framework Profile



- Profiles support business/mission requirements
- Identify and prioritize framework core category/sub-category outcomes
- Help communicate risk management priorities within and between organizations
- Help identify gaps in current and target profiles, prioritization of action plans

NIST Cybersecurity Framework, version 1.1, April 16, 2018

Framework Tiers



	1	2	3	4
	Partial	Risk informed	Repeatable	Adaptive
Risk Management Process	Informal <i>ad hoc</i> Reactive	Management involved Business objectives Prioritization	Policy Regular updates Change responsive	Predictive models Lessons learned Continuous Improvement
Integrated Risk Management Program	Limited Awareness Case-by-Case Lacks Processes	Broad Awareness Informal Inconsistent	Defined Approach Formal, Consistent Skills & Knowledge Communication	Proactive Approach Risk Culture Resilience
External Participation	Undefined Role Lacks Information Unaware of Supply-Chain (SC) Risks	Limited Role Definition Some Information Aware of SC risks	Clear Role Definition Full Collaboration Responsive to SC Risks	Clear Role Understanding Community Contribution Proactive Communication

- Tiers do not represent maturity level
- Meant to support strategy, decision making and prioritization
- Consider cost-benefit for progression to higher tier
- Tier selection and approval sets the tone for cybersecurity risk management

NIST Cybersecurity Framework, version 1.1, April 16, 2018

Framework Core



ID IDENTIFY

6 Categories

e.g. Business Environment, Governance, Risk Management Strategy

29 Sub-Categories

PR PROTECT

6 Categories

e.g. Identity Management, Access Control, Training, Data Security, Maintenance

39 Sub-Categories

DE DETECT

3 Categories

e.g. Anomalies and Events, Monitoring, Detection Processes

18 Sub-Categories

RS RESPOND

5 Categories

e.g. Response Planning, Analysis, Communications, Mitigation, Improvement

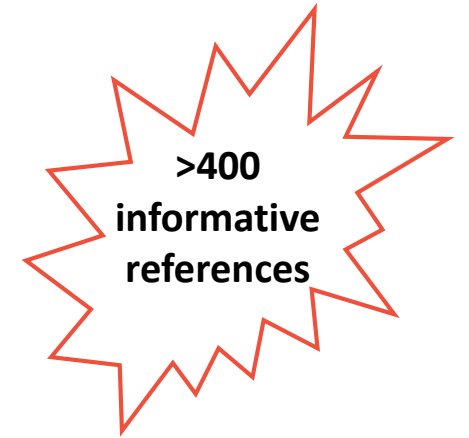
16 Sub-Categories

RC RECOVER

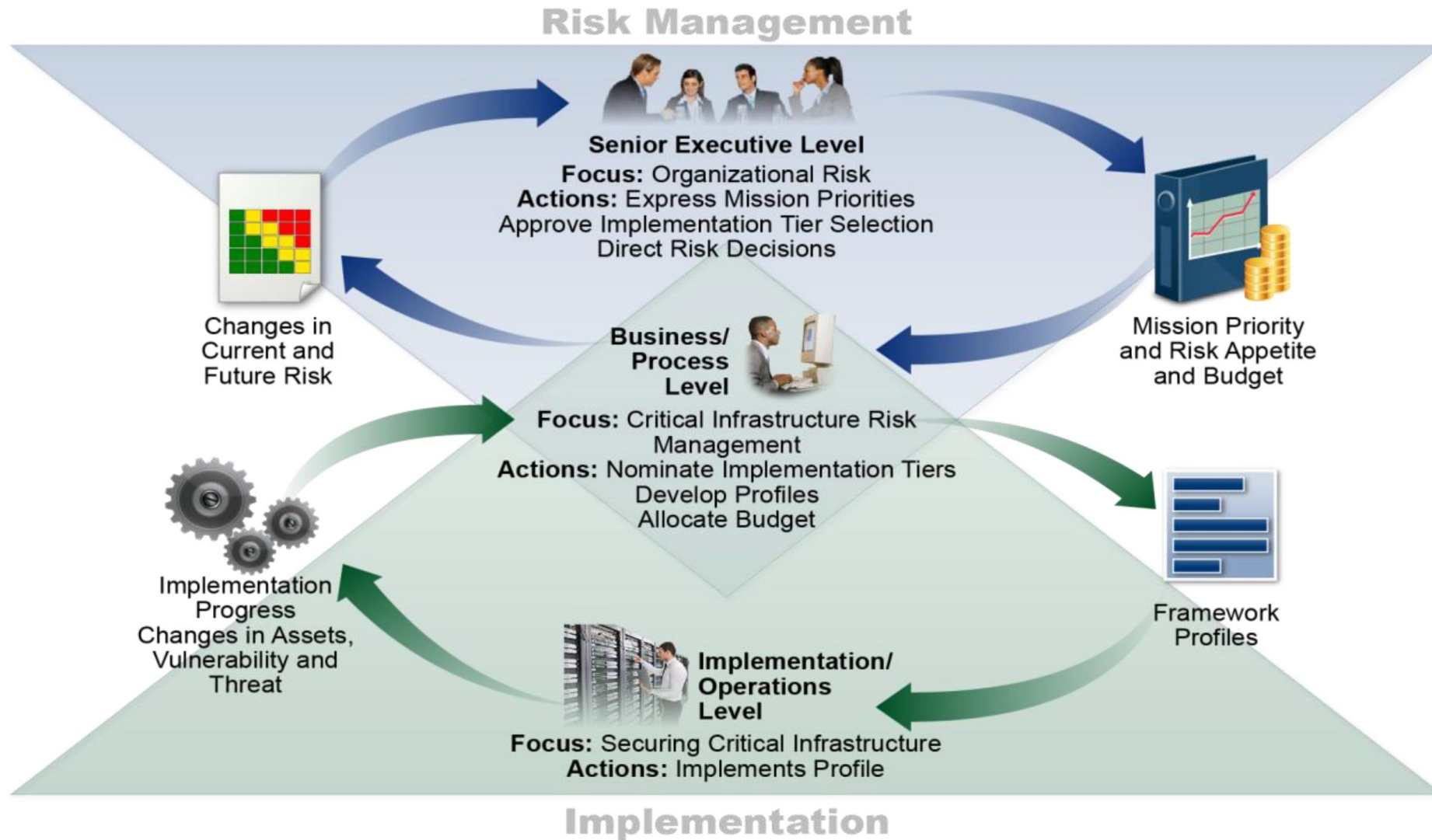
3 Categories

e.g. Recovery Planning, Improvements, Communications

6 Sub-Categories



Information and Decision Flow Model



NIST Cybersecurity Framework, version 1.1, April 16, 2018

7-Step Implementation Model



1 Define Scope

- ✓ Vision, mission, priorities
- ✓ Cybersecurity program scope
- ✓ Business line or process
- ✓ Risk tolerance



2 Orient Systems

- ✓ Systems and assets
- ✓ Regulatory requirements
- ✓ Overall risk approach
- ✓ Threats and vulnerabilities



3 Create Current Profile

- ✓ Category outcomes
- ✓ Sub-category outcomes
- ✓ Level of achievement
- ✓ Applicable references



4 Assess Risks

- ✓ Risk management process
- ✓ Operational environment
- ✓ Likelihood and impact
- ✓ Risk evaluation



5 Establish Target Profile

- ✓ Stakeholder expectations
- ✓ Target implementation tier
- ✓ Desired cybersecurity outcomes
- ✓ Additional categories or sub-categories



6 Develop Plan

- ✓ Gap assessment
- ✓ Cost-benefit analysis
- ✓ Targeted improvement
- ✓ Timing and resources



7 Implement

- ✓ Prioritized specific actions
- ✓ Adjust current practices
- ✓ Competency development
- ✓ Standards and best practices



Applicable Standards and Controls – NIST Framework

Standard	Title	Link
CIS CSC	CIS Critical Security Controls for Effective Cyber Defense	https://www.cisecurity.org/controls/cis-controls-list/
COBIT 5	Control Objectives for Information Related Technology (COBIT)	https://www.isa.org/templates/one-column.aspx?pageid=111294&productId=116731
ISA 62443-2-1:2009	Security for Industrial Automation and Control Systems: Establishing an Industrial Automation and Control Systems Security Program	https://www.isa.org/templates/one-column.aspx?pageid=111294&productId=116785
ISA 62443-3-3:2013	Security for industrial automation and control systems Part 3-3: System security requirements and security levels	https://www.iso.org/standard/54534.html
ISO/IEC 27001:2013	Information Technology -- Security Techniques -- Information Security Management Systems -- Requirements	https://nvlpubs.nist.gov/nistpubs/SpecialPublications/NIST.SP.800-53r4.pdf
NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4	Security and Privacy Controls for Federal Information Systems and Organizations	https://www.isa.org/templates/one-column.aspx?pageid=111294&productId=116731

Focus on Medical Devices

Internet of Medical Things (IoMT)

Connected infrastructure of medical devices, software applications, health systems and services



Connected Medical Device Segment

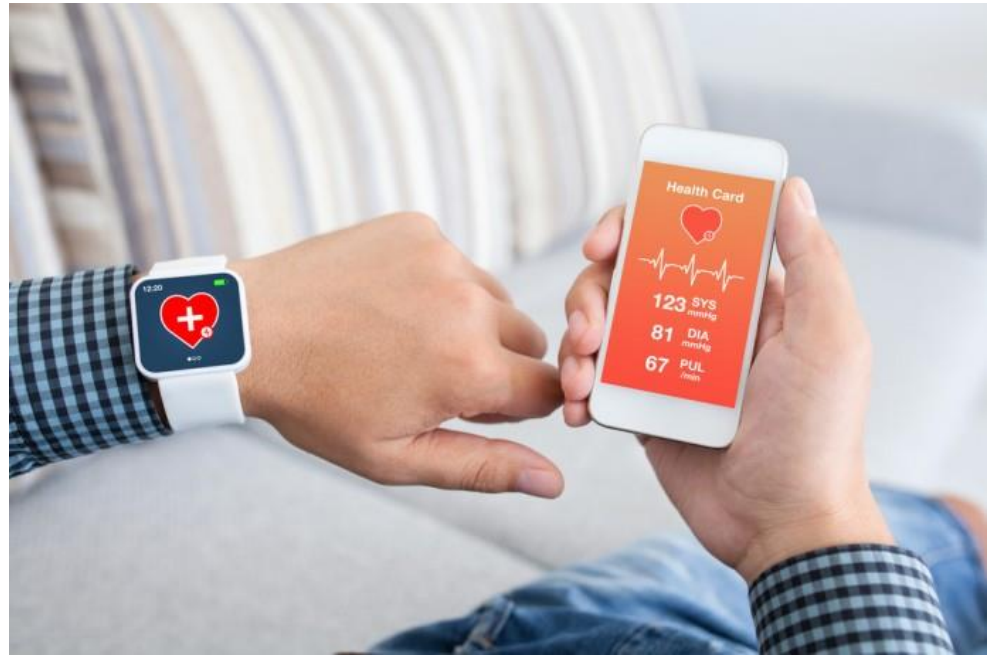
**From \$14.9 B in 2017
To \$52.2 B by 2022**



Device makers who believe an attack on one or more of their devices is likely



Device makers who are taking steps to prevent attacks



Effective Risk Management Now More Critical Than Ever

Increasing Public Awareness

AP

More than **1.7 million injuries** and nearly **83,000 deaths** suspected of being linked to medical devices have been reported to the FDA (2008-2017).



Changing FDA Position



Safer Technology Program (STeP)

*"We will consider how we could apply Breakthrough principles and features to products intended to treat or diagnose non-life-threatening diseases or conditions, but which **offer substantial safety innovations** that either reduce the occurrence of a serious adverse event or other safety issue; address a known device failure mode or common user error; or provide for significant safety advantages for users."*

- FDA Commissioner Statement, Dec 2018

Source: <https://www.exeedqm.com/new-blog/fda-wants-you-to-take-a-step-in-the-right-direction>

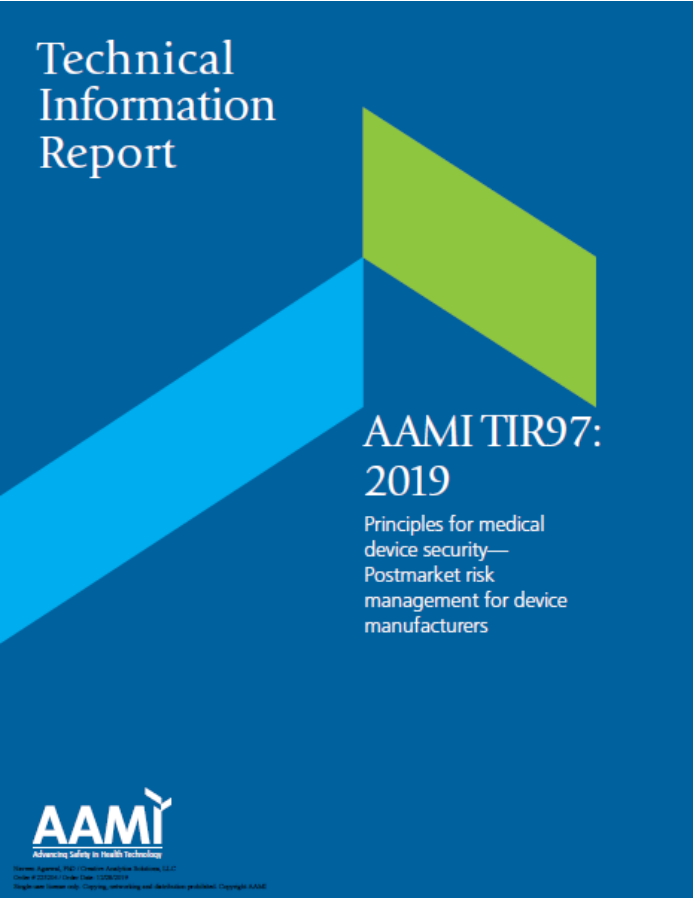
Applicable Standards for Medical Devices

Guidance for Industry



Standard	Title
ISO/IEC:27032:2012	Information Technology – Security Techniques – Guidelines for Cybersecurity
ANSI/AAMI/ISO 14971:2007	Medical Devices – Applications of Risk Management to Medical Devices (currently being revised in 2019)
ISO/IEC 30111:2013	Information Technology – Security Techniques – Vulnerability Handling Processes
ISO/IEC 29147:2014	Information Technology – Security Techniques – Vulnerability Disclosure
CLSI, AUTO11-A	IT Security of In-Vitro Diagnostic Instruments and Software System
IEC TR 80001-2-2 Edition 1.0 2012-7 AAMI/ANSI/IEC, TIR 80001-2-2:2012	Application of risk management for IT Networks incorporating medical devices - Part 2-2: Guidance for the disclosure and communication of medical device security needs, risks and controls
IEC, /TS 62443-1-1 Edition 1.0 2009-07	Industrial communication networks - Network and system security - Part 1-1: Terminology, concepts and models
IEC, 62443-2-1 Edition 1.0 2010-11	Industrial communication networks - Network and system security - Part 2-1: Establishing an industrial automation and control system security program
IEC, /TR 62443-3-1 Edition 1.0 2009-07	Industrial communication networks - Network and system security - Part 3-1: Security technologies for industrial automation and control systems

Other Useful Resources for Medical Devices



Why Join an ISAO?

Information Sharing and Analysis Organization

The screenshot shows the ISAO website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for ABOUT, EVENTS, RESOURCES, INFO SHARING GROUPS, SUPPORT, FAQ, and CONTACT. Below the navigation bar, there are three main filter sections: AREA OF INTEREST, LOCATION, and TYPE OF ORGANIZATION. The AREA OF INTEREST section is currently set to 'Healthcare and Public Health (4)'. The LOCATION section is set to 'Alabama (1)'. The TYPE OF ORGANIZATION section is set to 'Geographic (15)'. The main content area displays search results for 'Healthcare Ready', 'HITRUST', 'Medical Device ISAO', and 'National Health ISAC'. Each result includes a brief description and a logo. A note at the bottom left states: 'Note: This page uses cookies to save your search settings for future use.'

“It is strongly recommended that manufacturers participate in an ISAO”

- FDA Guidance, Postmarket Management of Cybersecurity in Medical Devices

- ✓ Information sharing about vulnerabilities and threats impacting medical devices
- ✓ Awareness of best practices in cybersecurity risk management
- ✓ Availability of shared service resources
- ✓ Reduced reporting burden under 21 Part 806 for certain uncontrolled risks if active participant in an ISAO

<https://www.isao.org/information-sharing-groups/>

Key Concept– Risk is a Combination of Severity and Probability

ISO 14971: Each stakeholder *perception* of risk can vary greatly

ICH Q9: achieving a shared understanding of the application of risk management among diverse *stakeholders* is difficult

- ❑ How do we establish a common scale for risk assessment?
- ❑ How do we treat safety risks vs. product quality risks?
- ❑ How do we develop appropriate risk-acceptability criteria?
- ❑ How do we establish a suitable data and analytics infrastructure?
- ❑ How do we evolve our risk analysis and evaluation methods?

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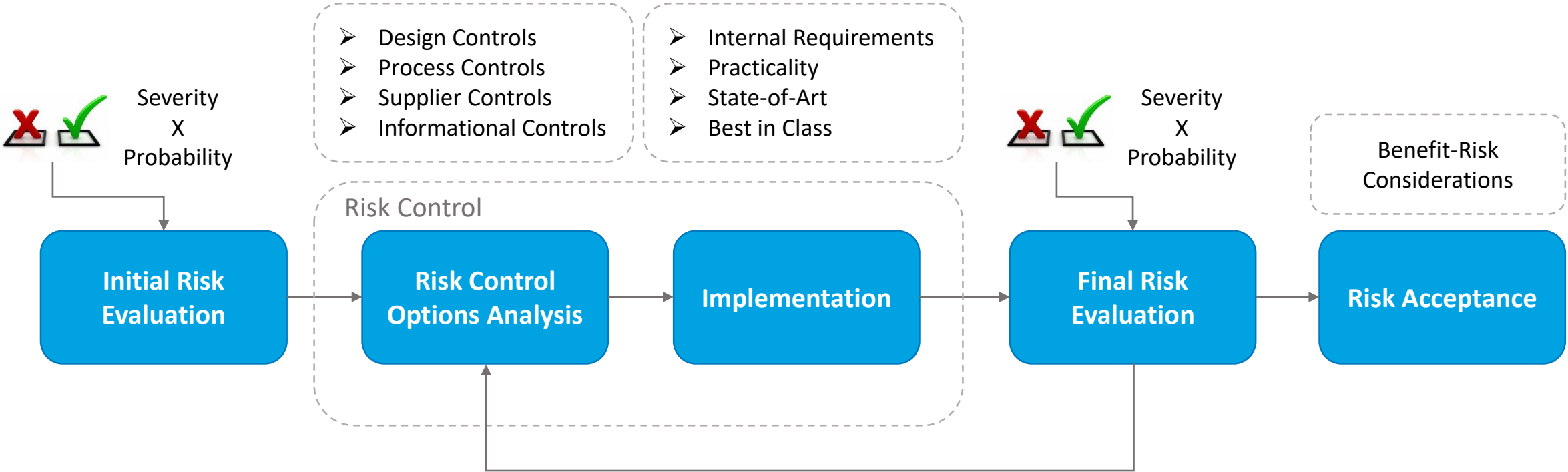
P₃ R₁ O₁ B₃ A₁ B₃ I₁ L₁ I₁ T₁ Y₄



Risk Control is a Process of Making Decisions

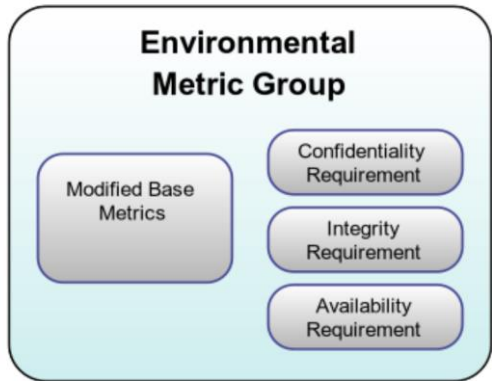
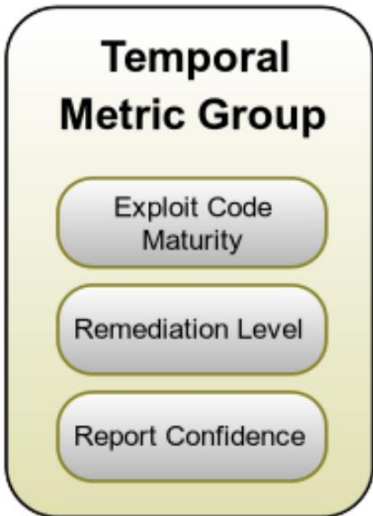
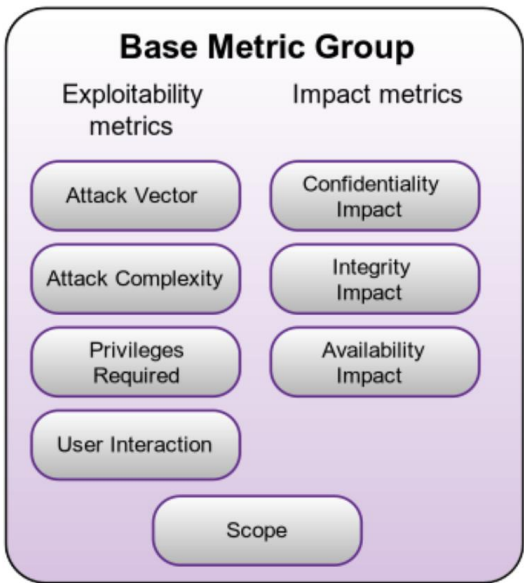
ISO 14971: Risk control is a process in which decisions are made and measures implemented by which risks are reduced to, or maintained within, specified levels

ICH Q9: Risk control includes decision making to reduce and/or accept risks.



Note: Control of failure modes is not the same as control of risks

Common Vulnerability Scoring System



Base characteristics

Constant over time and user environments

- **Exploitability:** how easy to exploit
- **Impact:** consequences of a successful exploit

Time-dependent characteristics

May change over time and but not across user environments

User environment dependent characteristics

Relevant and unique to user environments

- CVSS measures severity, not risk
- Base score ranges from 0 – 10
- Temporal and environmental group scoring can “fine tune” the base score
- Key players – vulnerability bulletin analysts, security product vendors, application vendors

<https://www.first.org/cvss/>

CVSS Scoring Example – Certain Older Models of Insulin Pumps



Common Vulnerability Scoring System Version 3.1 Calculator

Hover over metric group names, metric names and metric values for a summary of the information in the official CVSS v3.1 Specification Document. The Specification is available in the list of links on the left, along with a User Guide providing additional scoring guidance, an Examples document of scored vulnerabilities, and notes on using this calculator (including its design and an XML representation for CVSS v3.1).



Vulnerability Overview

Wireless communication with other devices such as glucose meters and sensor transmitters does not properly implement authentication or authorization

7.1
(High)

Base Score

Attack Vector (AV) Network (N) Adjacent (A) Local (L) Physical (P)	Scope (S) Unchanged (U) Changed (C)
Attack Complexity (AC) Low (L) High (H)	Confidentiality (C) None (N) Low (L) High (H)
Privileges Required (PR) None (N) Low (L) High (H)	Integrity (I) None (N) Low (L) High (H)
User Interaction (UI) None (N) Required (R)	Availability (A) None (N) Low (L) High (H)

Vector string: AV:A/AC:H/PR:N/UI:N/S:U/C:L/I:H/A:H

FDA Safety Communication and DHS ICS Medical Advisory (ICSMA-19-187-01), June 2019

In Closing....

- ❑ Cyberattacks on the rise – the question is not “if”, but “when”
- ❑ Cybersecurity considerations now a critical aspect of risk management
- ❑ Internet of Medical Things (IoMT) expected to drive medical device innovation
- ❑ Regulatory scrutiny and expectations on the rise
- ❑ Existing risk management framework can be used for cybersecurity (e.g. ISO 14971 for medical devices)



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JANUARY 2019
Meditech Quality Journal

2019 is here, and is already beginning to fly by. I invite you to check out the latest industry news in less than 15 minutes. Please let me know if there are future topics you would like discussed by [contacting me here](#).



- Naveen Agarwal, Ph.D

FEATURE ARTICLE
When Compliance Leaves the Customer Stranded



A paper form that needs to be completed before the plane can leave the gate triggers a sequence of events leading to the flight cancellation.

The Question: Are you stuck with procedures that don't make sense?
[Read More...](#)

REGULATORY NEWS
FDA Wants You to Take a STeP in the Right Direction

The STeP program offers MedTech companies a clear incentive to focus their innovation efforts on improving patient safety. If their devices can claim better safety outcomes, not only do they get faster approval, they can also gain a significant competitive advantage in the market.

The question: Innovating to improve Product Safety can help you gain competitive advantage.

