



## Discussion Points

- Health IT
- Security In Healthcare
- Ransomware
- Breach Risk Maturity
- Discussion



# Delivery of Care Has Transformed

## MORE TECHNOLOGY



## ENHANCED ACCESS



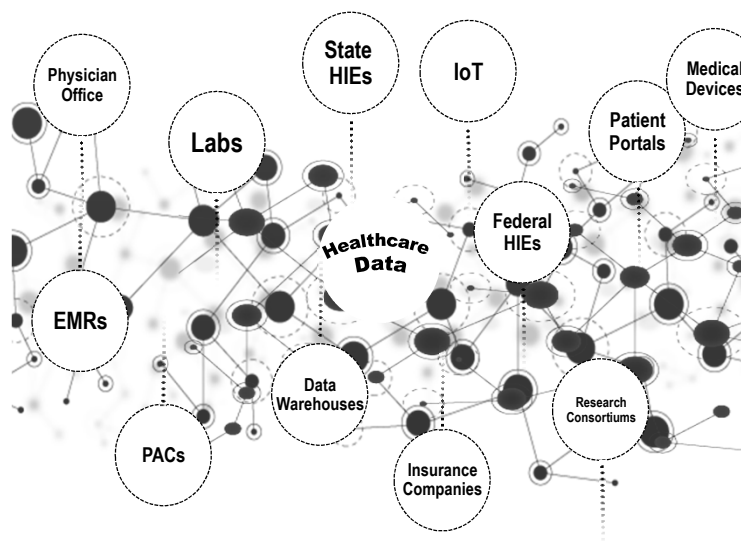
## HIGHER AVAILABILITY



**...YET HEALTHCARE IS STILL NOT SECURE**

## Provider / Patient Infrastructure

- Family physician / PCP / GP
- Specialist clinic
- Blood Lab
- X-Ray / Cat Scan provider
- Local hospital
- Rehab facility after hospital discharge
- Online patient portals
- Insurance company (payer)
- Health Information Exchanges
- EMR-to-like-EMR integration
- Data Warehouse(s)
- Data push to patients & other providers
- Push to the State, research consortiums
- Data push of lab results to providers
- Data pull from EMRs for visiting patients (Patient Portals)
- IoT
- Medical Devices

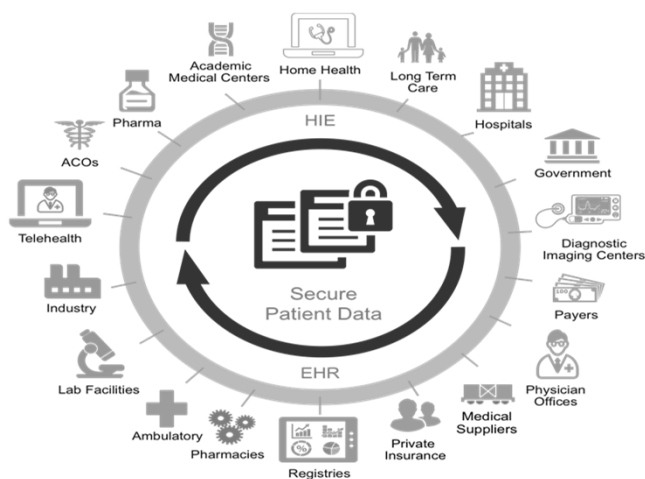


\* Doug Copley data from SecureWorld 2014

## Transformed Care is a Hotbed for CyberSecurity

- Digitizing patient record
- Sharing patient across HLS ecosystem
- Data-based collaborative care
- Analytics to enhance care
- Electronic registries for population health
- Personalized medicine

**DATA EXPLOSION**  
Unprecedented Security Risk

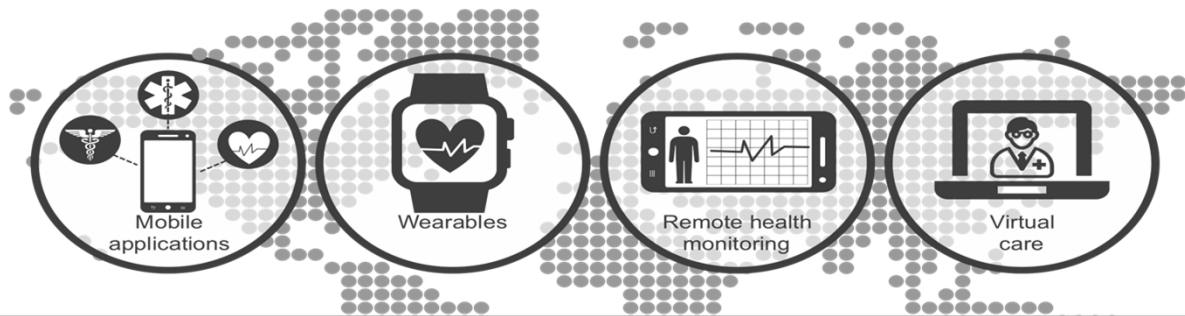


“

**WHAT THREAT VECTOR IS MOST CONCERNING TO YOU AND WHY.**

”

## The Next Battleground



### THE NEXT THREAT

Forrester Research 2016 Cybersecurity Report – #1 prediction will be ransomware for medical devices or wearables

## CHANGING HEALTHCARE LANDSCAPE

**646** MILLION  
IoT DEVICES  
TO BE USED IN  
HEALTHCARE BY  
2020

**90%**  
ORGANIZATIONS  
USE AT LEAST ONE  
TYPE OF MOBILE  
DEVICE TO ENGAGE  
PATIENTS

**\$9.5** BILLION  
HEALTHCARE  
CLOUD COMPUTING  
MARKET IS  
EXPECTED TO  
REACH BY 2020

### M&A / DIVESTITURES

**#4**

2016  
M&A ACTIVITY WITH MORE THAN  
\$298B IN DEAL VALUE

**80%**



PROVIDER  
ORGANIZATIONS  
ADMITTED A RECENT  
"SIGNIFICANT SECURITY  
INCIDENT"

“

HAVE WE BEEN HACKED?

”

## SECURITY INCIDENTS AND BREACHES

**329 2016 & 51 2017 REPORTED BREACHES  
OF 500 OR MORE AFFECTED**

**16.6MM INDIVIDUALS AFFECTED  
425K INDIVIDUALS AFFECTED**






**OVER \$20MM IN FINES IN 2016**

**OVER \$11MM IN FINES IN 2017**






Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services  
Office for Civil Rights Breach Portal  
[https://ocrportal.hhs.gov/ocr/breach/breach\\_report.jsf](https://ocrportal.hhs.gov/ocr/breach/breach_report.jsf)

BREACH TYPE	AFFECTED ENTITIES	
	2016	2017
HACKING/ IT INCIDENT	113	14
IMPROPER DISPOSAL	7	2
LOST	16	4
THEFT	62	10
UNAUTHORIZED ACCESS/DISCLOSURE	130	21
TYPE NOT DISCLOSED	1	
TOTAL	329	51
BA	20	3
HEALTH PLAN	51	8
HEALTHCARE PROVIDER	256	40
NOT SPECIFIED	2	0
TOTAL	329	51

## Notable Breaches in 2016

									
REPORTED	AFFECTED INDIVIDUALS	REPORTED	AFFECTED INDIVIDUALS	REPORTED	AFFECTED INDIVIDUALS	REPORTED	AFFECTED INDIVIDUALS	REPORTED	AFFECTED INDIVIDUALS
8/3/16	3,620,000	8/9/16	3,466,120	3/4/16	2,213,597	8/12/16	882,590	12/16/16	749,017
CAUSE	HACKING/IT INCIDENT	CAUSE	HACKING/IT INCIDENT	CAUSE	HACKING/IT INCIDENT	CAUSE	HACKING/IT INCIDENT	CAUSE	HACKING/IT INCIDENT

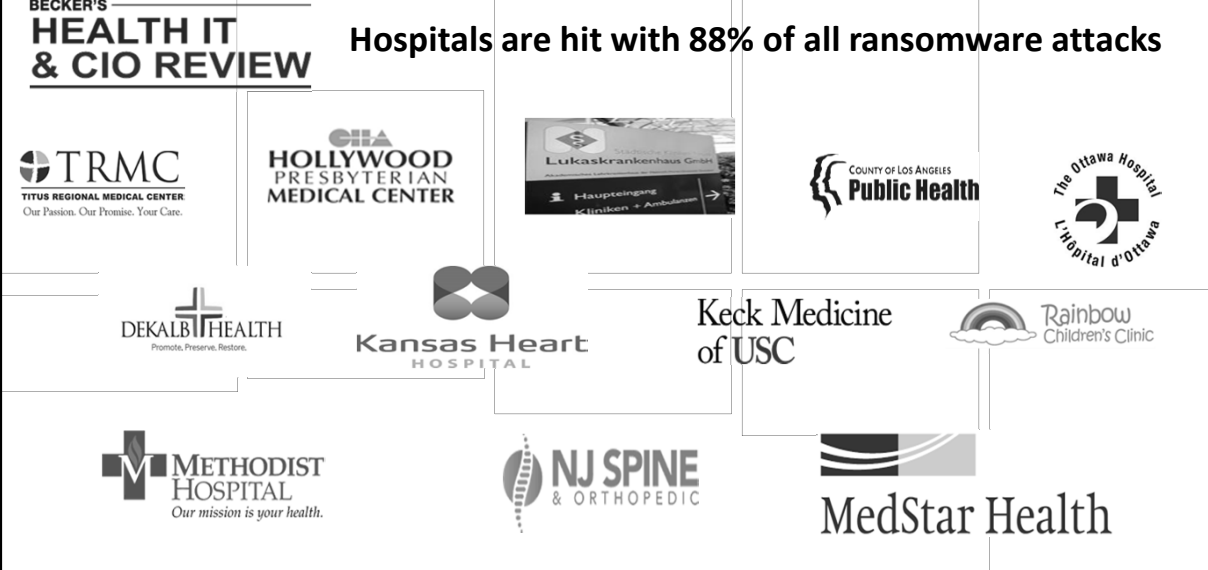
  

									
REPORTED	AFFECTED INDIVIDUALS	REPORTED	AFFECTED INDIVIDUALS	REPORTED	AFFECTED INDIVIDUALS	REPORTED	AFFECTED INDIVIDUALS	REPORTED	AFFECTED INDIVIDUALS
8/12/16	651,971	11/18/16	531,000	2/12/16	483,063	5/15/16	400,000	12/21/16	381,504
CAUSE	UNAUTHORIZED ACCESS/DISCLOSURE	CAUSE	HACKING/IT INCIDENT	CAUSE	LOSS	CAUSE	THEFT	CAUSE	HACKING/IT INCIDENT

## 14 Ransomware Incidents

**BECKER'S HEALTH IT & CIO REVIEW**

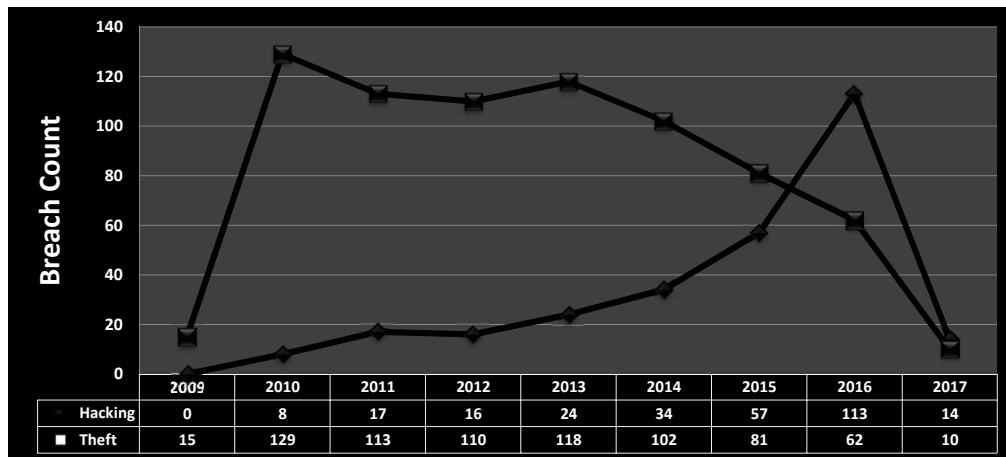
**Hospitals are hit with 88% of all ransomware attacks**



Logos of hospitals and health systems affected by ransomware incidents:

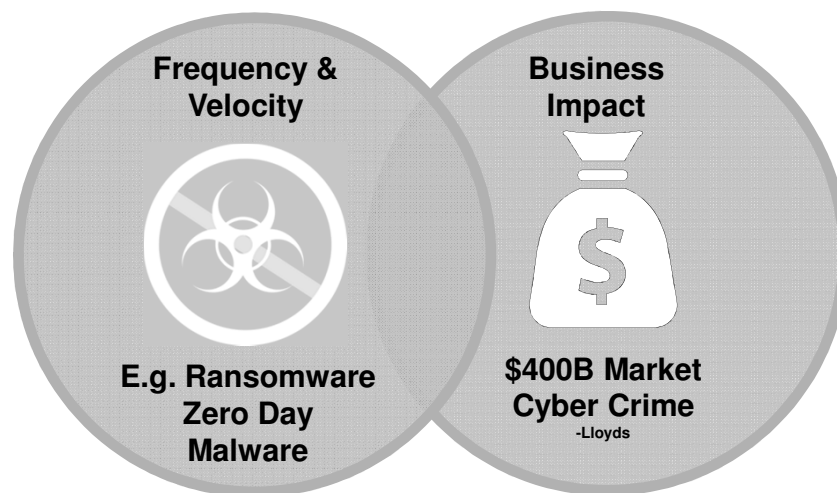
- TRMC (Titus Regional Medical Center)
- Hollywood Presbyterian Medical Center
- Lukaskrankenhaus Gießen
- County of Los Angeles Public Health
- The Ottawa Hospital
- DeKalb Health
- Kansas Heart Hospital
- Keck Medicine of USC
- Rainbow Children's Clinic
- Methodist Hospital
- NJ Spine & Orthopedic
- MedStar Health

## THEFT VS HACKING TREND



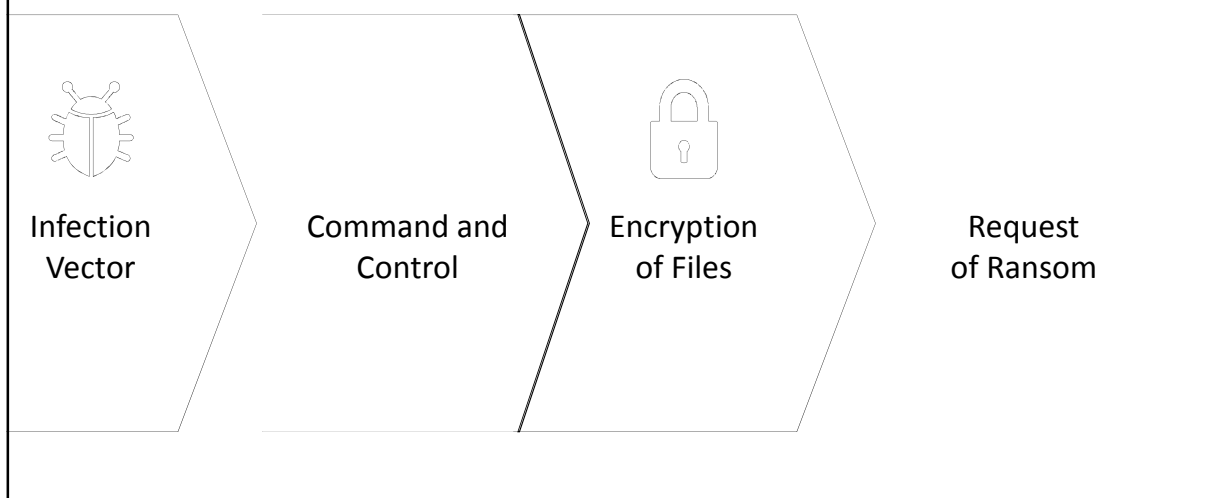
Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services  
Office for Civil Rights Breach Portal  
[https://ocrportal.hhs.gov/ocr/breach/breach\\_report.jsf](https://ocrportal.hhs.gov/ocr/breach/breach_report.jsf)

## Healthcare Industry: Challenges – Cyber Threats



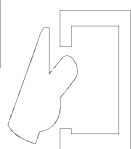
## Typical Ransomware Infection

Ransomware is malware for data kidnapping, an exploit in which the attacker encrypts the victim's data and demands payment for the decryption key. Ransomware spreads through e-mail attachments, infected programs and compromised websites.



## Ransomware: Underground Market Place

1

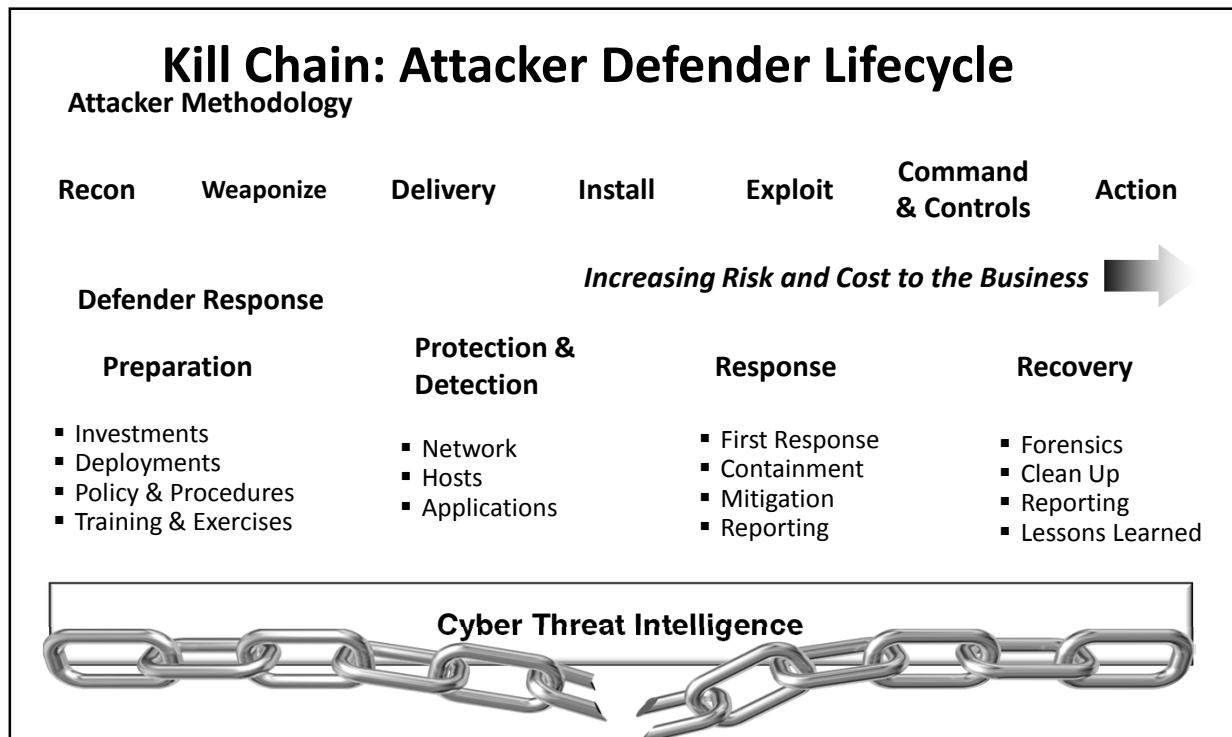
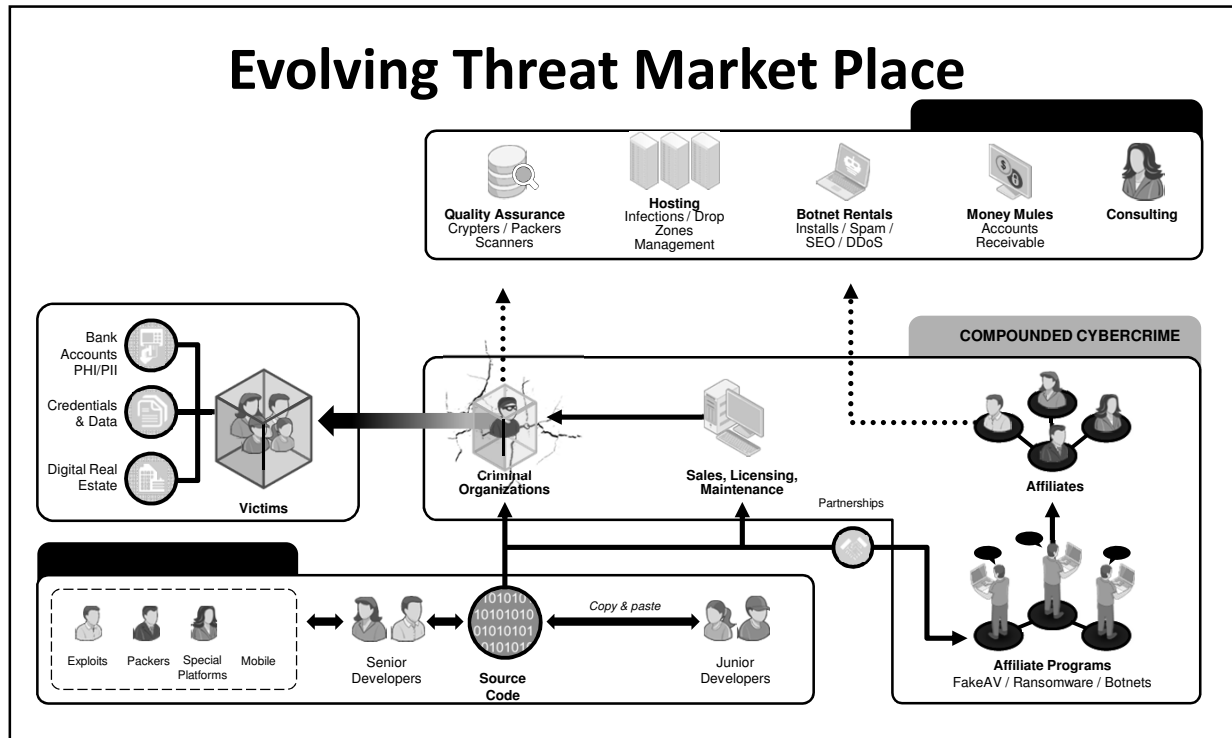


**\$39 Only**  
**Lifetime**  
**License**

2







“

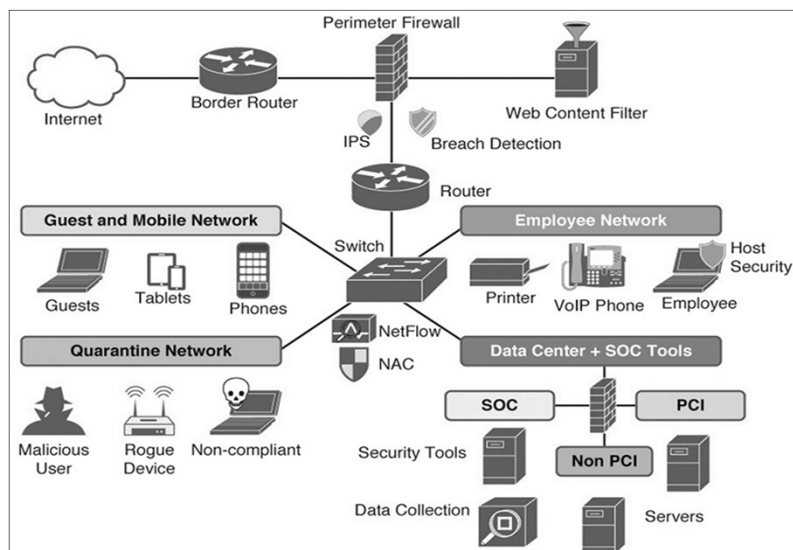
**DISCUSS SOME OF THE WAYS YOU CAN  
BREAK THE KILL CHAIN AND DEFEND  
AGAINST MULTI-VECTOR ATTACKS.**

”



**Decrypting a Ransomware Strategy**  
**SECURE NETWORK THREAT DETECTION & ANALYSIS**

## Sample Secure Network Topology



## Segmentation: Not all assets are equal

### LIFE CRITICAL:

No Internet -> Connection to Internal; APPS and DC only  
Highly Segmented from the rest of the network

### SEGMENTED NETWORK

### HIGH PHI/PII/PCI:

Strong Encryption, 2 Factor Authentication, Whitelist (signed) Apps, DNS Firewalling, Endpoint Protection, Server Side Protection, Proxied Internet Access, MicroSegmentation, App Sandboxing, Email Security, Content Filtering/Inspection

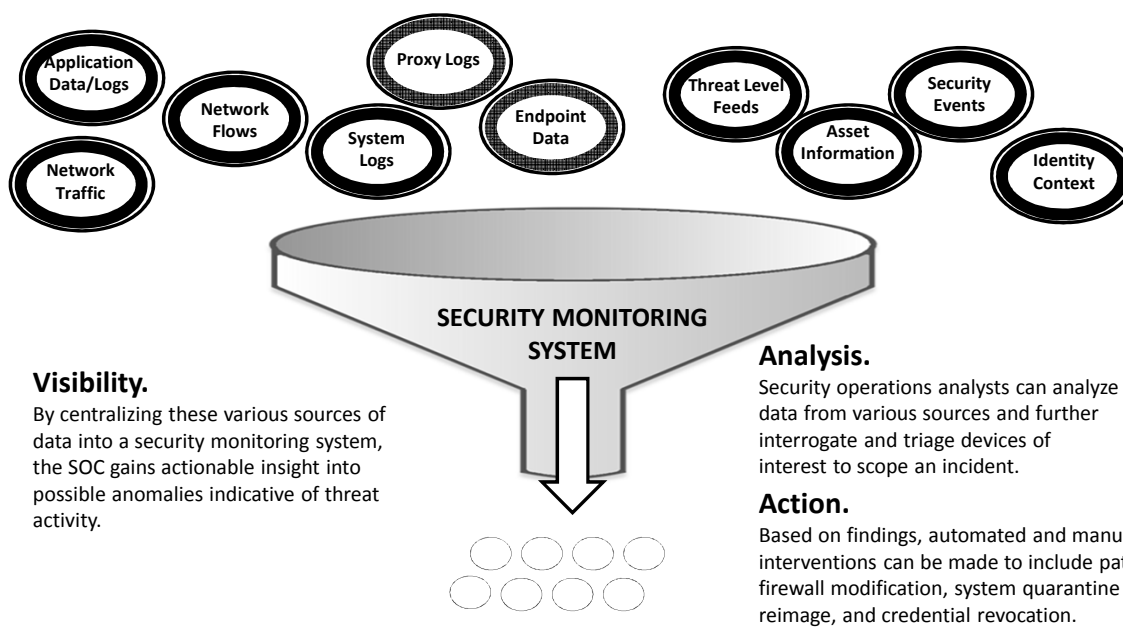
### Low/Medium:

DNS Firewalling, Endpoint Protection, Server side Protection, Proxied Internet Access, Content Filtering/Inspection.

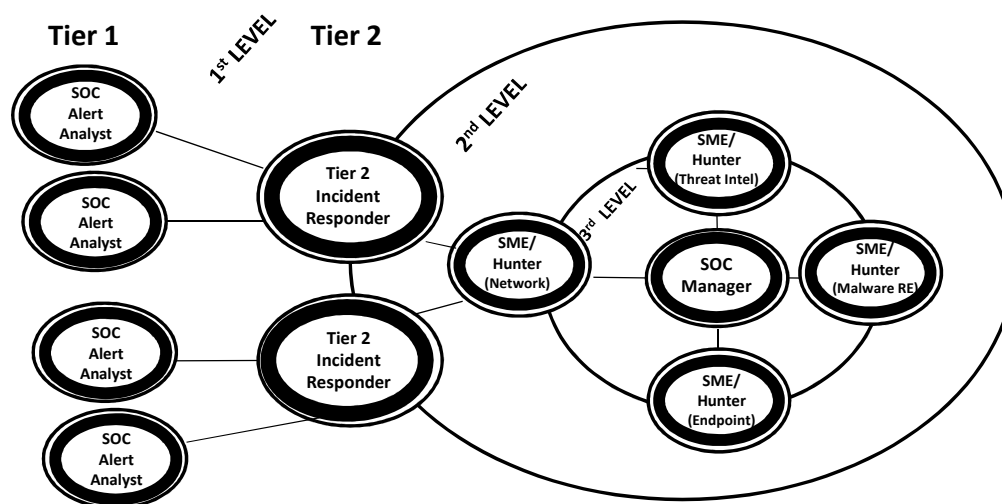
# Security Operations Center



## SOC: Data Aggregation for Improved Incident Handling



## Tiered Security Operations



## Threat Management

- Consolidate functions of incident monitoring, detection, response, coordination, and computer network defense tool engineering, operation, and maintenance under one organization: the Cyber Security Operations Center (CSOC.)
- Achieve balance between size and visibility/agility, so that the CSOC can execute its mission effectively.
- Give the CSOC the authority to do its job through effective organizational placement and appropriate policies and procedures.
- Focus on a few activities that the CSOC practices well and avoid the ones it cannot or should not do.
- Favor staff quality over quantity, employing professionals who are passionate about their jobs, provide a balance of soft and hard skills, and pursue opportunities for growth.
- Realize the full potential of each technology through careful investment and keen awareness of—and compensation for—each tool's limitations.

## Common Vocabulary

- **Attack method** : The manner or technique and means an adversary may use in an assault on information or an information system.
- **Exfiltration**: The unauthorized transfer of information from an information system.
- **Attack Vector**
- **Indicator of Compromise**
- **C2**– command and control
- **DPP (Deep Packet Processing)** -Deep Packet Processing delivers the ability to inspect, forward, drop, clone, or even modify network traffic, at line rates. With Deep Packet Processing and combinations of policies and/or programming, the lag time from inspection to action drops from minutes or hours or worse, days, to milliseconds.
- **EPP (endpoint protection)**: Including host-based features like firewall, anti-malware, whitelisting and disk encryption
- **EVC** – Endpoint Visibility and Control
- **ETDR** – endpoint threat detection and response
- **Tactical Threat Intelligence** – often referred to as tactics, techniques and procedures (TTPs) and is information about how threat actors are conducting attacks
- **TTPs** – Tools, Techniques and Processes

## Threat Intelligence

- **Cyber Intel Collection and Analysis** : Collection, consumption, and analysis of cyber intelligence reports, cyber intrusion reports, and news related to information security, covering new threats, vulnerabilities, products, and research.
- **Cyber Intel Distribution**: Synthesis, summarization, and redistribution of cyber intelligence reports, cyber intrusion reports, and news related to information security to members of the constituency on either a routine basis (such as a weekly or monthly cyber newsletter) or a non-routine basis (such as an emergency patch notice or phishing campaign alert).
- **Cyber Intel Creation**: Primary authorship of new cyber intelligence reporting, such as threat notices or highlights, based on primary research performed by the SOC. For example, analysis of a new threat or vulnerability not previously seen elsewhere. This is usually driven by the SOC's own incidents, forensic analysis, malware analysis, and adversary engagements.
- **Cyber Intel Fusion**: Extracting data from cyber intel and synthesizing it into new signatures, content, and understanding of adversary TTPs, thereby evolving monitoring operations (e.g., new signatures or SIEM content).
- **Trending**: Long-term analysis of event feeds, collected malware, and incident data for evidence of malicious or anomalous activity or to better understand the constituency or adversary TTPs (Tools, Techniques and Processes. This may include unstructured, open-ended, deep-dive analysis on various data feeds, trending and correlation over weeks or months of log data, "low and slow" data analysis, and esoteric anomaly detection methods.
- **Threat Assessment**: Holistic estimation of threats posed by various actors against the constituency, its enclaves, or lines of business, *within the cyber realm*. This will include leveraging existing resources such as cyber intel feeds and trending, along with the enterprise's architecture and vulnerability status. Often performed in coordination with other cybersecurity stakeholders.

# Security Outreach

- **Product Assessment**

Testing the security features of point products being acquired by constituency members. Analogous to miniature vulnerability assessments of one or a few hosts, this testing allows in-depth analysis of a particular product's strengths and weaknesses from a security perspective. This may involve "in-house" testing of products rather than remote assessment of production or preproduction systems.

- **Security Consulting**

Providing cybersecurity advice to constituents outside the scope of CND; supporting new system design, business continuity, and disaster recovery planning; cybersecurity policy; secure configuration guides; and other efforts.

- **Training and Awareness Building**

Proactive outreach to constituents supporting general user training, bulletins, and other educational materials that help them understand various cybersecurity issues. The main goals are to help constituents protect themselves from common threats such as phishing/pharming schemes, better secure end systems, raise awareness of the SOC's services, and help constituents correctly report incidents.

- **Situational Awareness**

Regular, repeatable repackaging and redistribution of the SOC's knowledge of constituency assets, networks, threats, incidents, and vulnerabilities to constituents. This capability goes beyond cyber intel distribution, enhancing constituents' understanding of the cybersecurity posture of the constituency and portions thereof, driving effective decision making at all levels. This information can be delivered automatically through a SOC website, Web portal, or email distribution list.

- **Redistribution of TTPs (Tools, Techniques and Processes)**

Sustained sharing of SOC internal products to other consumers such as partner or subordinate SOC's, in a more formal, polished, or structured format. This can include almost anything the SOC develops on its own (e.g., tools, cyber intel, signatures, incident reports, and other raw observables). The principle of quid pro quo often applies: information flow between SOC's is bidirectional.

- **Media Relations**

Direct communication with the news media. The SOC is responsible for disclosing information without impacting the reputation of the constituency or ongoing response



## Decrypting a Ransomware Strategy BREACH SECURITY ASSESSMENT

## Healthcare Breach Security Assessment Program

- Created by Intel and VMware
- The assessment is free of Cost
- Confidential
- Contact:

Chris Logan  
Sr. Healthcare Strategist  
VMware Healthcare  
clogan@vmware.com



## Breach Security Assessment How it Works

- One (1) hour assessment
- By conference call or in person
- Priority across 8 breach types
- Presence of 42 breach security capabilities from the maturity model
- Org type, country, size for future comparison with similar peers
- Post assessment and quarterly reports
- Maturity score, priorities and capabilities benchmarked against industry
- Spreadsheet used to gather assessment input
- No personally identifiable information or patient information collected





## Breach Types Assessed

1. Cybercrime Hacking
2. Ransomware
3. Loss or Theft of Mobile Device or Media
4. Insider Accidents or Workarounds
5. Business Associates
6. Malicious Insiders or Fraud
7. Insider Snooping
8. Improper Disposal



## Breach Security Capabilities Maturity Model

### Baseline

- + Policy
- + Risk assessment
- + Audit and compliance
- + User training
- + Endpoint device encryption
- + Mobile device management
- + Data Loss Prevention (discovery)
- + Anti-malware
- + IAM, Single factor access control
- + Firewall
- + Email gateway
- + Web gateway
- + Vulnerability management, patching
- + Security incident response plan
- + Secure Disposal
- + Backup and Restore

### Enhanced

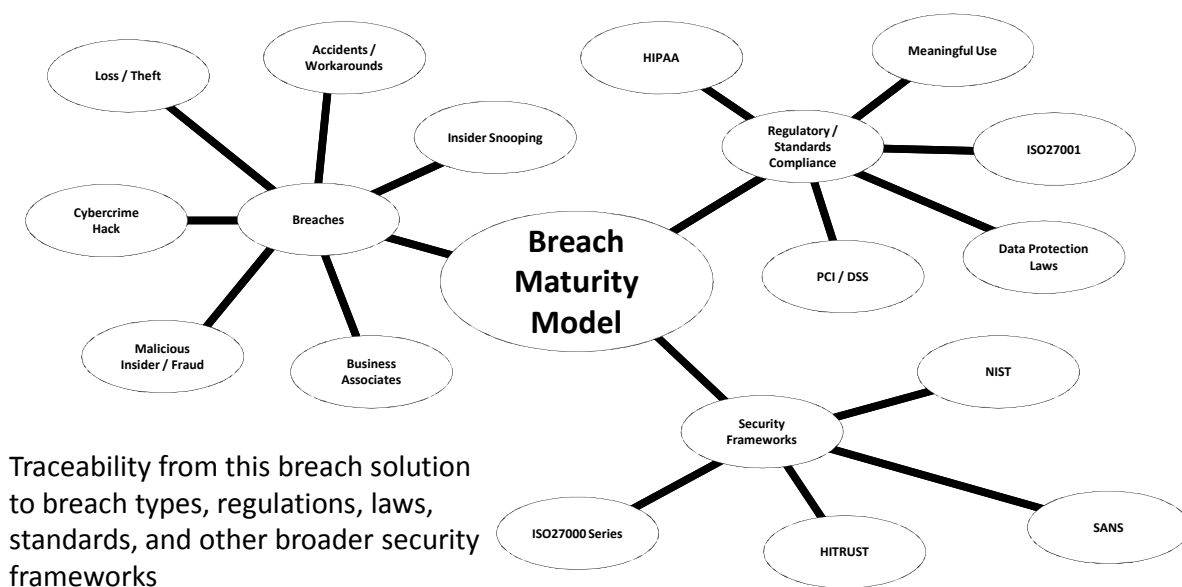
- + Device control
- + Penetration testing / vulnerability scan
- + Client Solid State Drive (encrypted)
- + Endpoint Data Loss Prevention
- + Network Data Loss Prevention (monitoring, capture)
- + Anti-theft: remote locate, lock, wipe
- + Multi-factor authentication w timeout
- + Secure remote administration
- + Policy based encryption for files and folders
- + Server / database / backup encryption
- + Network segmentation
- + Network Intrusion Prevention System
- + Business associate agreements
- + Virtualization

### Advanced

- + Server Solid State Drive (encrypted)
- + Network Data Loss Prevention (prevention)
- + Database activity monitoring
- + Digital forensics
- + Security Information and Event Management
- + Threat intelligence
- + Multi-factor authentication with walk-away lock
- + Client Application Whitelisting
- + Server Application Whitelisting
- + De-identification / anonymization
- + Tokenization
- + Business Continuity and Disaster Recovery

Improved Breach Security, Usability, Cost, IT Operations

## Improve Breach Security as well as Compliance



## Strategic Approach

**ADOPT** A FRAMEWORK

**PERFORM** FOCUSED RISK ASSESSMENTS

**DEVELOP** A STRATEGIC PLAN: 3 YEARS OR MORE

**FOCUS** ON INCIDENT RESPONSE