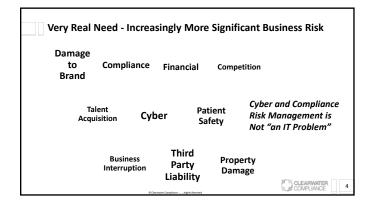
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offine	
CLEARWATER	
Clean the house: Cyber-hygiene to safeguard patient	
information and ensure patient safety	
October 31, 2017	
Bob Chaput, MA, CISSP, HCISPP, CRISC, CIPP/US Sheetal Sood, CHC, CIPP, CISA, CRISC, CISSP, GIAC, GSEC	
CEO Senior Executive Corporate Compliance Officer	-
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Discussion Flow	
1. Connecting the Dots	
2. Beyond Traditional IT Assets	
3. Bona Fide Risk Analysis and Risk	
Management	
CLEARWATER 2	
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First Healthcare Risk Manager	1000
"First, Do No Harm."	
- Hippocrates, 4 <sup>th</sup> Century, B.C.E. - OR	1
- Auguste François Chomel (1788–1858) Parisian pathologist and clinician - OR	V
- ???	
Digitization in Healthcare is Cu	41

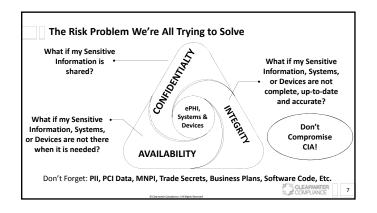
Digitization in Healthcare is Great AND We Can Now Create Harm from New Threat Sources

CLEARWATER 3

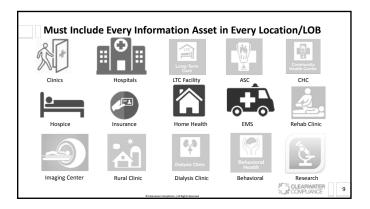




# Fears of hackers targeting hospitals, medical devices | ABC News | June 29, 2017 https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pU3NO3Gkc\_0



# Discussion Flow 1. Connecting the Dots 2. Beyond Traditional IT Assets 3. Bona Fide Risk Analysis and Risk Management



### Traditional Assets - IT Systems and Applications



- Electronic Health Record Applications
  Clinical Information Applications
  Lab And / Or Medical Specialty Applications
  Medical Billing/Claims Processing Applications
  Email Applications
  Company Intranet Websites
  HR Management Applications
  Network File Sharing Applications
  EDI Applications
  Fax Applications
  Payment Processing Applications
  Farnacial Management/Reporting Applications

- Financial Management/Reporting Applications
  Any Other Software Used To Manage Sensitive
  Electronic Information



# Biomedical Assets - Pumps, PACS, etc.



- Patient monitoring devices, monitors and smart rooms

   Smart medical devices, infusion pumps, ventilators, incubators, telemetry, smart stethoscopes and medical
- imaging
   Electrocardiogram (ECG), heart rate, pulse oximetry, Electrocardiogram (ECG), heart rate, pulse oximetry, ventilators, capnography monitors, depth of consciousness monitors, regional oximetry, biopatch technology and respiratory rate . Smart beds, hand hygiene and fall detection . Remote ICU telemetry, Tele-ology (any medical science done remotely— for example, tele-neurology or tele-dermatology). Remote wellness and chronic disease management . Pacemakers, defibrillators and neuro-stimulators . Wearable wristbands, bio-patches, smartwatches and ear buds . Remote clinical monitor spirometer, pulse oximeter, ECG, glucometer and fall detection.



## IoT Assets - Facilities, Infrastructure, etc.



- Facilities Security, Building Management

  Video surveillance, door locks and entry systems, and fire alarms

  Power monitoring, power distribution, energy

- Power monitoring, power distribution, energy consumption and management, and elevators
   HVAC, lighting, room control, water quality, humidity monitoring, and tissue and blood refrigerators
   Real-time location services (RTLS) for Assets, Employees, Patients and Visitors
   Wheelchairs, infusion pumps, smart cabinets, medication carts, par-level management and rental management

- medication carts, par-ievel management and re management

  Physicians, nursing staff and ancillary staff

  Infant abduction and wandering systems

  Wayfinding and digital signage

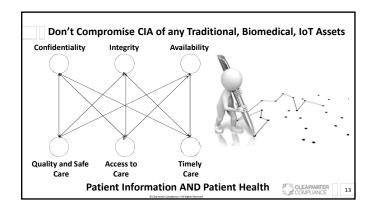
  Networking Hardware, Software, Security, Services

  Routers, Switches, LAN cards, Wireless routers

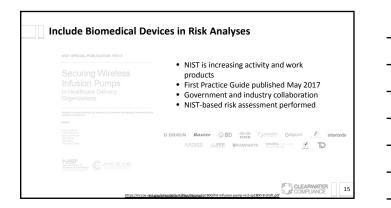
  Operation partners, Mathyork, Servichs and Services

  Operation partners, Mathyork, Servichs and Services
- Routers, Switches, ...
   Operating systems, Ne

etwork	Security	and	Ser	vices	
20	CLEAR	WATI	ER		1



# Medical Device Security: An Industry Under Attack and Unprepared to Defend • 67% of medical device manufacturers believe one of their devices will be attacked in the next 12 months • Two-thirds of healthcare organizations are unaware of adverse effects to patients due to an insecure medical device • Only 17% of medical device makers are taking significant steps to prevent attacks | Medical Device Security: An Industry Under Attack and Unprepared to Defend | Sepontered by Synopays | Synopays | Sepontered by Synopay



# **Discussion Flow**

- 1. Connecting the Dots
- 2. Beyond Traditional IT Assets
- 3. Bona Fide Risk Analysis and Risk Management



CLEARWATER 16

NIST Risk Management Process

ASSESS

Information and Communications Final RESPOND

FRAME

AND RESPOND

FRAME

Interpretation and Communications Final RESPOND

FRAME

ASSESS

Communication Final RESPOND

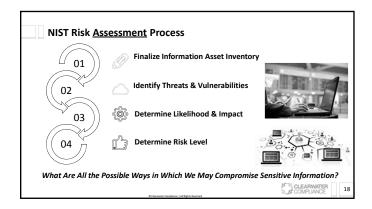
FRAME

ASSESS

Communication Final RESPOND

FRAME

17



Asset	Threat Source / Action	Vulnerability	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Level
Server	Hacker exfiltrates data	No DB encryption	Med (3)	High (5)	15
Server	Hacker exfiltrates data	Weak passwords	High (5)	High (5)	25
Server	Malware encrypts data	Unpatched OpSys	Med (3)	Med (3)	9
Server	Careless IT changes data	Integrity checks	Low (1)	Medium (3)	3
Server	Hardware head crash	No data backup	Med (3)	High (5)	15
Server	Hacker DDOS	Insufficient capacity	Low (1)	High (5)	5
etc					

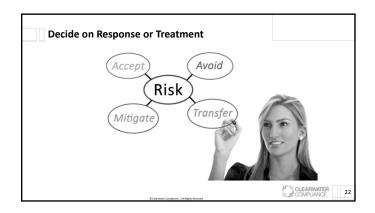
## **Risk Assessment Fundamentals**

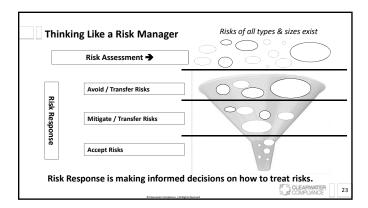
- Must be possible to have loss or harm
- Must have asset-threat-vulnerability to have risk
- Risk is a likelihood issue
- Risk is an impact issue
- Risk is a derived value (like speed is a derived value = distance / time)
- Fundamental nature of Risk is universal
- Risk assessment informs all other steps
- Not "once and done"
- Critical Output: Risk Register

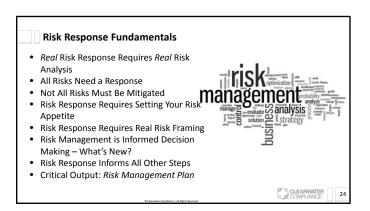




# NIST Risk <u>Response</u> Process **Identify Risk Responses** 01 **Evaluate Alternatives** 02 Make Risk Response Decision 03 Implement Risk Response 04 What decisions do we need we need to make to treat or manage risks? CLEARWATER 21







Key Elements of Risk Action Plan	
Control Gap Recommendation What is Affected? (assets, ePHI, etc.) Responsibility for Implementation Priority Due Date Actual Completion Date Current Status Documentation	
S Chresh's Conglates   All Signs Reserved SULFE CARRY PLANNED	
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Risk Assessment In Practice: Bio-medical equipment	
<ul> <li>Scenario: A mid-size hospital system with one ambulatory care unit and a small long-term care unit wants to start an audit of their bio- medical devices. Such an audit has never been performed before.</li> </ul>	
Challenge: Where to begin? How do I assess risk?	
CLEARWAYER 26	
	1
Risk Assessment In Practice: Bio-medical equipment	
Issues Resultant Risks	
Inaccurate Inventory     Sope and Universe of assets not known, No baseline information, no view of what assets need protection     Improper Data Management     Inadequate Security controls     Insufficient Physical Controls	
Lack of System Hardening	

### Risk Assessment In Practice: Bio-medical equipment

### Audit methodology

- <u>Inventory</u>: Accurate, Current, Prioritized assets list
- <u>Data</u>: Nature, Quantity, Storage State
- Security Capabilities of Device: Access control, Logs, role-based access
- Physical controls: Locks, Secure spaces
- System Controls: Patches, updates, system hardening
- Insecure Transmission: Removable drive or solid-state drive, peripheral, printing, network connection

- Final Outcome: \* Risk Chart with Assets Prioritized by Risk \* Short-term and Long-term Mitigation Plans



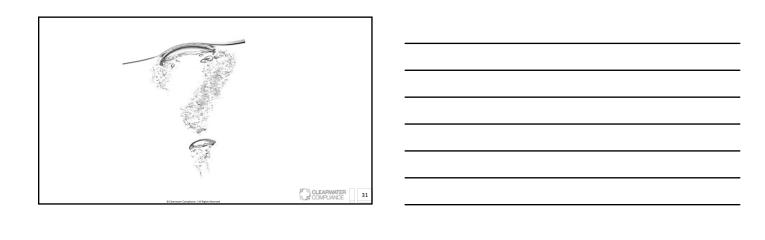


## **Four Critical Points**

- 1. eHealth brings opportunities and new risks
- 2. It's about safeguarding ePHI AND assuring Patient Safety
- 3. Information Risk Management Language is Business Risk Management Language
- 4. Information Risk Management Must Become a Team Sport



CLEARWATER COMPLIANCE



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Backup slides	-
PTS CLEARWATER 6 Convents Conductor   Militail Instruct	32

Compromise of Confidentiality on Patien	nt Satisfaction
How Does It Happen?	Ramifications
Careless User  Discussing treatment in an open environment  Calling the wrong family about a patient's status  Emailing or faxing patient information to an unauthorized person Improperly disposing of paper records	Identity Theft     Reputational Damage
Snooping     Accessing records of a friend on behalf of a colleague     Accessing records of an ex-spouse new partner     Accessing records of an eighbor our of curiosity     Accessing records of a neighbor our of curiosity	Relationship Damage     Employment Damage     Financial Damage     Anxiety
Malicious  • Selling medical records of famous people for personal gain  • Using medical information for medical fraud  • Posting medical information on social media as revenge  • Using medical records to provide insurance to friends or family	• Depression
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How Does It Happen?	Ramifications
Errors or Omissions  Patient identification errors  Use of temporary names  Input errors  Inadequate reporting of test results	Incorrect Diagnosis     Incorrect Treatment
Inadequate Information "Hand Off"  Poor coordination of care between primary and specialist care Poor care coordination with next level of care if not automated	Incorrect Prescriptions     Incorrect Billing Charges
Inadequate Administrative Controls     Inadequate role-based security on EMR system     Unsecured maintenance networks linked to the infrastructure network	Contaminated Clinical Trial     Identity Theft
Inadequate Technology Controls  Vulnerable networked medical devices  Use of robotics supporting telemedicine/telehealth	Reputational Damage     Death

How Does It Happen?	Ramifications
Incomplete or untested remediation plans  - Disaster Recovery Plans  - Business Interruption Plans  - Business Continuity Plans  Inadequate Processes  - Untimely or incomplete back-up procedures  - Disconnected Systems  - Unpatched applications	Delayed Admittance     Delayed Diagnosis     Delayed Surgery     Delayed Prescriptions     Delayed Discharge
Inadequate Security Controls  Back-up connected to infrastructure network  Untrained workforce members on social engineering tactics	Diagnosis Errors     Treatment Errors     Death