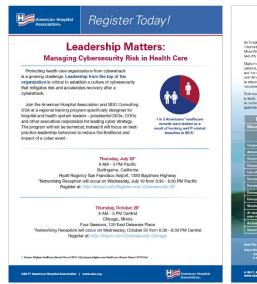




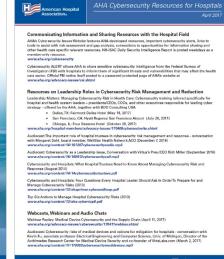
Medical Devices and Cyber Issues

JANUARY 23, 2018

AHA and Cybersecurity







Cybersecurity ALERT

Friday, May 12, 2017

Ransomware Attack Affects Dozens of Nations, Including U.K. Health System

Hospitals and Health Systems Abould Remain on Alert

The United Kingdom's National Health Systems Should Remain on Alert

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The United Kingdom's National Health System's Description to the state of the Association Systems with the ransomaries of the Association Systems and Health States' and urges hospitals to Continue to exercise cyber society before provided an update that will patch the subscription in Association Systems of the Associat

- Member education
- Coordination with federal government
- Policy







Policy Approaches











Medical devices are a key vulnerability

Fraud and abuse laws stand in the way

Better balance of information sharing and security Interaction with HIPAA

Workforce and resource challenges





Role of the FDA

FDA Guidance and Roles

- Pre-market
- Post-market
- Assistance during attack

Recent AHA Recommendations

"The FDA must provide greater oversight of medical device manufacturers with respect to the security of their products. Manufacturers must be held accountable to proactively minimize risk and continue updating and patching devices as new intelligence and threats emerge.

"We recommend that the FDA proactive set clear, measurable expectations for manufacturers before incidents and play a more active role during cybersecurity attacks. This active role could include, for example, issuing guidance to manufacturers outlining the expectations for supporting their customers to secure their products."



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December 7, 2017

Dockets Management Staff (HFA-305) Food and Drug Administration 5630 Fishers Lane, Rm. 1061 Rockville, MD 20852

RE: Docket Number FDA-2017-N-5093, Review of Existing General Regulatory and Information Collection Requirements of the Food and Drug Administration; Proposed Rule (Vol. 82, No. 42566) September 8, 2017.

To the Dockets Management Staff:

On behalf of our nearly 5,000 member hospitals, health systems and other health care organizations, and our clinician partners – including more than 270,000 affiliated physicians, 2 million nurses and other caregivers – and the 43,000 health care leaders who belong to our professional membership groups, the American Hospital Association (AHA) appreciates the opportunity to respond to the Food and Drug Administration's (FDA) request for information on regulatory flexibilities and efficiencies.

The regulatory burden faced by hospitals is substantial and unsustainable. While some regulation is clearly necessary to ensure safe and accountable care to patients, close to 24,000 pages of hospital-related federal regulations were published in 2016 alone. Providers are constantly challenged to interpret and implement new or revised regulations while maintaining their core mission to provide high-quality patient care.



Laura Hars



Senior Manager, Cyber BDO Advisory Services





Overview

- Introduction to medical device risk
- What can go wrong?
- Compliance



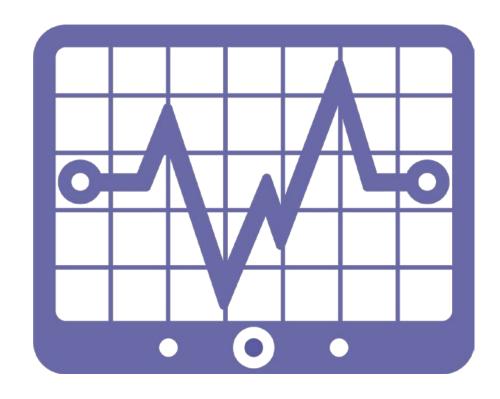




Overview

Medical Devices

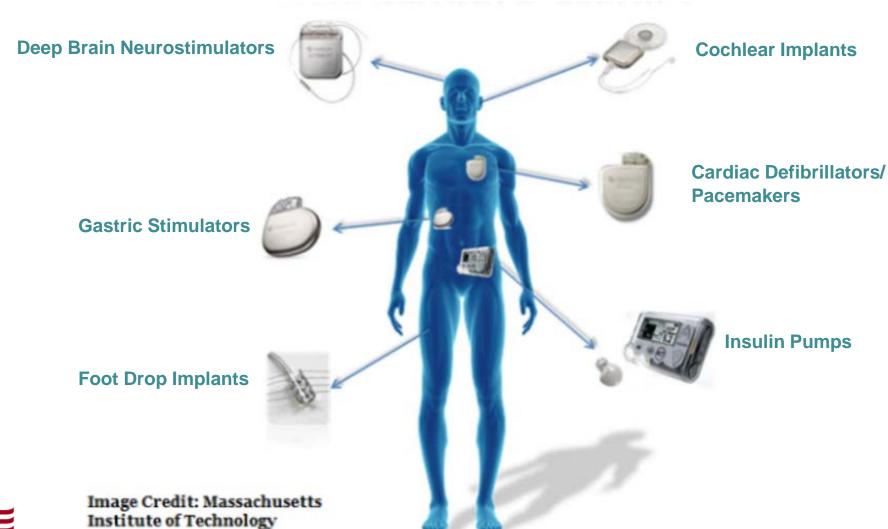
- What Are They?
- What Types?







Wireless Implantable Medical Devices







Medical Devices & Compliance

Cybersecurity & Medical Devices

Medical device manufacturers must comply with federal regulations. Part of those regulations, called quality system regulations (QSRs), requires that medical device manufacturers address all risks, including cybersecurity risk. The pre- and post-market cybersecurity guidance provide recommendations for meeting QSRs.



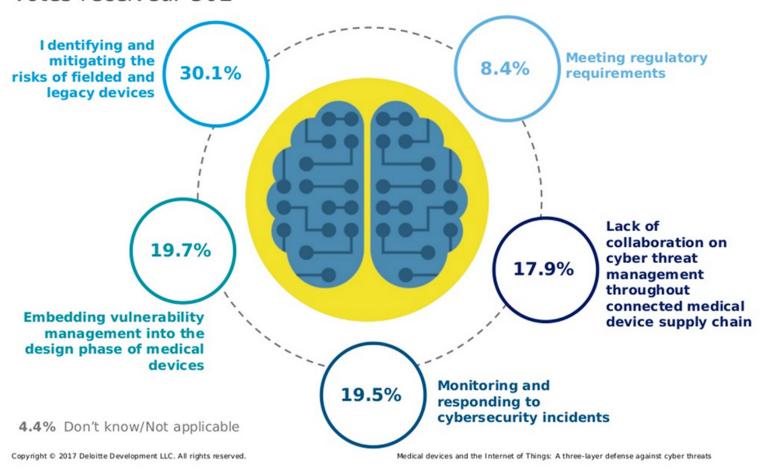




Biggest Challenges of Securing Medical Devices

What do you think is the biggest challenge facing the medical device industry with regards to cybersecurity?

Votes received: 502







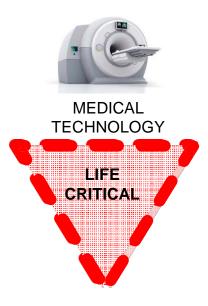
Medical Devices & Systems: How do they differ?

Differences in Impact of Failure



Security (i.e., data confidentiality, integrity or availability) compromise can

- √ have serious financial impact
- √ have serious operational impact
- √ have serious reputation & legal impact



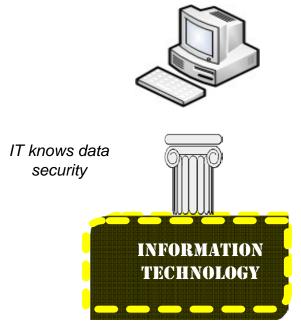
Security compromise of Medical Devices can result in death or serious injury



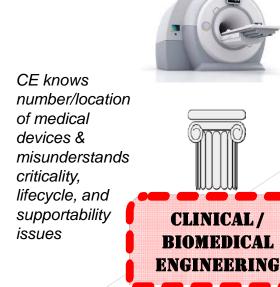


Medical Devices & Systems: Who Has Responsibility?

Information Technology vs Clinical/Biomedical Engineering



BUT ...
IT generally has limited knowledge of type, number and vulnerabilities associated with medical devices



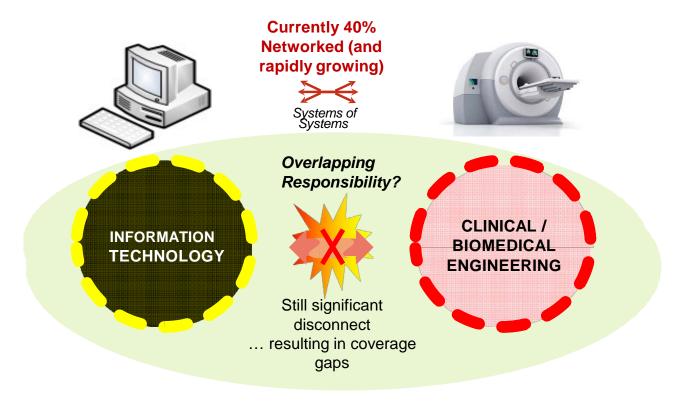
BUT ...
CE generally
has
limited
knowledge
of data
security
issues





Medical Devices & Systems: Shared Responsibility

Degree of Integrated Support







Case Study – Medical Device Concerns at a Large Healthcare Provider Network

During a cybersecurity assessment the following concerns were noted:

- The IT department estimated the number of devices on the network to be approximately 61,000 based on the current asset inventory
- A scan of the network revealed slightly over 98,000 devices
- Through interviews with clinical personnel and examinations of manual inventories, it was determined that approximately 35,000 of the 98,000 devices were medical devices (infusion pumps, pacemakers etc.)
- The Clinical Engineering department maintained an inventory of device manufacturers and serial numbers of the devices but not their network address
- Although the IT department had to be contacted to enable the connectivity of the device on the hospital network, they also did not keep any inventory or notation of the devices network address

Solution:

The issue of tracking medical devices was solved by creating a business process that involved both departments using the IT Service Desk tool to track and record the purchase and registration of the devices on the network





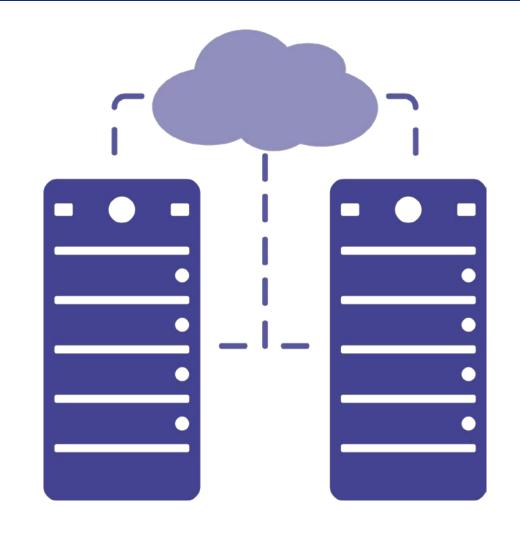
FDA Guidance on Responsibility – Manufacturers vs Providers

Cyber Risk

The FDA does not conduct premarket testing for medical products. Testing is the responsibility of the medical product manufacturer.

The medical device manufacturer is responsible for the validation of all software design changes, including computer software changes to address cybersecurity vulnerabilities.

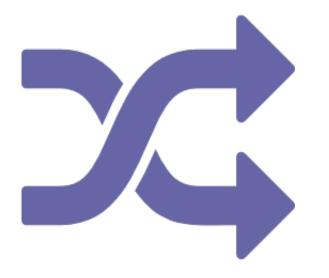
"Cybersecurity routine updates and patches," are generally considered to be a type of device enhancement for which the FDA does not require advance notification or reporting under 21 CFR part 806.







Managing the Risk of Medical Devices Through Process and Planning



Change Management Process Must Include Risk Assessment

Medical device manufacturers can always update a medical device for cybersecurity. In fact, the FDA does not typically need to review changes made to medical devices solely to strengthen cybersecurity.

The FDA recognizes that Health care Delivery Organizations (HDOs) are responsible for implementing devices on their networks and may need to patch or change devices and/or supporting infrastructure to reduce security risks. Recognizing that changes require risk assessment, the FDA recommends working closely with medical device manufacturers to communicate changes that are necessary.





Controlled Versus Uncontrolled Risk



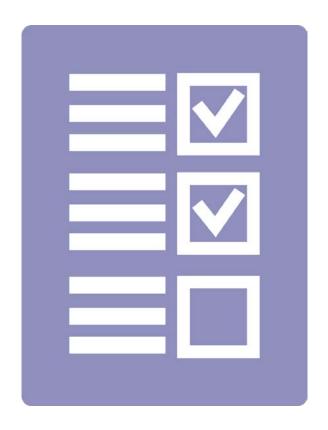


Threat x Vulnerability x Consequence = Risk





Steps to Cybersecurity for Internet of Things - Medical Devices



- 1. Categorize existing devices based on risk
- 2. Implement a clinical risk management framework
- 3. Ensure your organization follows basic security hygiene
- 4. Include security requirements in new device contracts or requests for proposals
- 5. Apply a zero trust networking architecture









Questions?





Webinar Series

Tuesday, Dec. 12, 2017 3-4 pm ET	Responding in Times of Crisis: Incident Response and Cyber Threat Intelligence
Tuesday, Jan 9, 2018 3-4 pm ET	Risk Management: Assessing Your Cybersecurity Program and Promoting a Culture of Cybersecurity
Tuesday, Jan 23, 2018 3-4 pm ET	Medical Devices and Cyber Issues
Tuesday, Feb 6, 2018 3-4 pm ET	Cyber Incident Exercise: The Roles of Hospital Leaders
Tuesday, Feb 20, 2018 3-4 pm ET	Bringing it All Together: Key Take-Aways

Register at: www.aha.org/cybersecurity







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