

L'ingegnere clinico e i dispositivi medici in una rete IT-Medicale

Ing. Maurizio Rizzetto



21st Century Health Sustainability of Medical Systems *Common international themes*

- da servizi basati sul volume a servizi basati sulla gestione della salute della popolazione
- tema dell'età e multimorbidità
- Successo nell'aumento della vita media non sempre con adeguata qualità della stessa
- Crescente complessità dei percorsi di cura e difficoltà nel fornire cure di qualità costante
- Mancanza di interoperabilità dei sistemi clinici e difficoltà nella condivisione dei dati
- Forza lavoro e burnout

Charles Alessi
Chief Clinical Officer HIMSS



Solutions

Interoperability and Precision Medicine

- Evidence based care customised to the individual. “For me”
- Encouraging active engagement and participation of patients own care
- Encourage use of digital technologies as “clinical extenders”
- Develop and use registries that assist Clinicians to reduce unwarranted variation
- Predictive approaches – Genomics and Biologics
- Insights – IOT
- Deployment of AI solutions at scale and pace

Charles Alessi
Chief Clinical Officer HIMSS



Global and local impact Systems and Device

- Volume of technology ↑
- Devices' embedded intelligence ↑
- Devices' integration ↑
- Locus of care expanding ↔

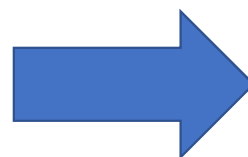


Rif. Yadin David BAC

Apparecchio per Anestesia ANS



Siemens Servo 900 c (anno 1981)



Dräger Perseus® A500

OGGI





Kardiaband

FDA-cleared and CE mark



Sfide organizzative

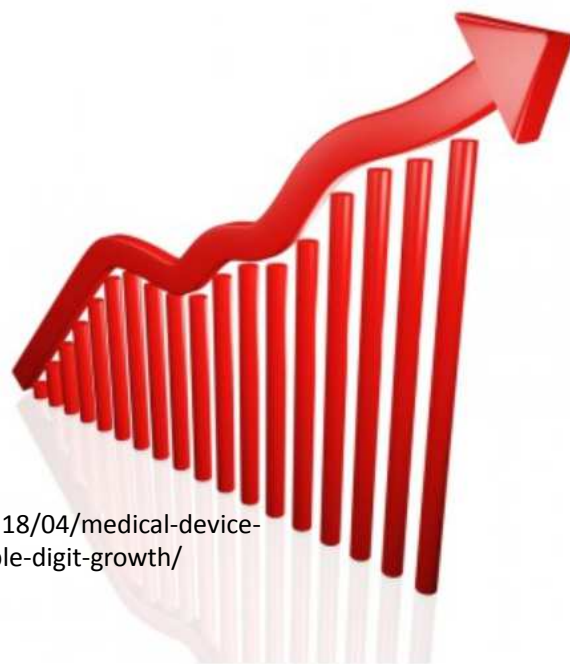
- La Crescita esponenziale della complessità delle tecnologie e loro necessità di connettività hanno prodotto “sistemi di sistemi” che richiedono organizzazioni a supporto molto diverse di quelle richieste per le precedenti generazioni di apparecchiature sanitarie.
- Le tecnologie sanitarie e quelle dell’informazione sono state fino a poco tempo fa supportate da diversi gruppi provenienti da diversi percorsi formativi e culturali.... Questi gruppi devono trovare un nuovo assetto al fine di garantire una corretta gestione delle nuove tecnologie nei nuovi contesti sanitari
- Le conoscenze, le abilità e le capacità necessarie per supportare i professionisti sanitari nel gestire le nuove tecnologie sanitarie non sono al passo con l'evoluzione esponenziale della tecnologia.
- I servizi a supporto nella gestione delle tecnologie sanitarie hanno spesso risorse limitate, in un numero insufficiente e con una combinazione inadeguata di responsabili, ingegneri e tecnici.



INDUSTRY NEWS

Medical Device Connectivity Market to See Double-Digit Growth

Published on April 27, 2018



<http://www.24x7mag.com/2018/04/medical-device-connectivity-market-see-double-digit-growth/>



The List for 2019

1. *Hackers Can Exploit Remote Access to Systems, Disrupting Healthcare Operations*
2. *“Clean” Mattresses Can Ooze Body Fluids onto Patients*
3. *Retained Sponges Persist as a Surgical Complication Despite Manual Counts*
4. *Improperly Set Ventilator Alarms Put Patients at Risk for Hypoxic Brain Injury or Death*
5. *Mishandling Flexible Endoscopes after Disinfection Can Lead to Patient Infections*
6. *Confusing Dose Rate with Flow Rate Can Lead to Infusion Pump Medication Errors*
7. *Improper Customization of Physiologic Monitor Alarm Settings May Result in Missed Alarms*
8. *Injury Risk from Overhead Patient Lift Systems*
9. *Cleaning Fluid Seeping into Electrical Components Can Lead to Equipment Damage and Fires*
10. *Flawed Battery Charging Systems and Practices Can Affect Device Operation*

ECRI Institute



2019 Top 10 Health Technology Hazards

A Report from Health Devices

www.ecri.org/2019hazards



SPECIAL REPORT

Top 10 Health Technology Hazards for 2020

Expert Insights from Health Devices

Executive Brief

ECRI Institute is providing this abridged version of its 2020 Top 10 list of health technology hazards as a free public service to inform healthcare facilities about important safety issues involving the use of medical devices and systems. The full report—including detailed problem descriptions and ECRI Institute’s step-by-step recommendations for addressing the hazards—is available to members of ECRI Institute programs through their membership web pages.

The List for 2020

1. Misuse of Surgical Staplers
2. Adoption of Point-of-Care Ultrasound Is Outpacing Safeguards
3. Infection Risks from Sterile Processing Errors in Medical and Dental Offices
4. Hemodialysis Risks with Central Venous Catheters—Will the Home Dialysis Push Increase the Dangers?
5. Unproven Surgical Robotic Procedures May Put Patients at Risk
6. Alarm, Alert, and Notification Overload
7. Cybersecurity Risks in the Connected Home Healthcare Environment
8. Missing Implant Data Can Delay or Add Danger to MRI Scans
9. Medication Errors from Dose Timing Discrepancies in EHRs
10. Loose Nuts and Bolts Can Lead to Catastrophic Device Failures and Severe Injury



Cybersecurity Risks in the Connected Home Healthcare Environment

Remote patient monitoring technologies are increasingly being used for at-home monitoring to help clinicians identify deteriorating patients before they require hospitalization. As network-connected medical technologies such as these move into the home, cybersecurity policies and practices that address the unique challenges involved must be instituted as well.

As with any networked medical device, connected devices used in the home must be protected against threats that could interrupt the flow of data, alter or degrade the device’s performance, or expose protected health information. A cybersecurity issue that interrupts the transfer of data to the healthcare provider, for example, could lead to misdiagnosis or a delay in care.

Challenges include: the deployment may rely on the patient’s home network, which the provider doesn’t control; physical access to the device is limited, which can complicate troubleshooting and installing updates; and patient compliance can be difficult to sustain, particularly if the patient lacks proficiency using the device or has unwarranted fears about cybersecurity risks.

Recommendations include assessing system security during device procurement and addressing security considerations during installation, both at the patient’s home and on the provider’s network. The goal is not just to get the monitoring system to function, but to get it functioning securely.

Connected devices used in the home must be protected against threats that could interrupt the flow of data, alter or degrade the device’s performance, or expose protected health information.

SEVEN

7

Solutions and Challenges

The Hospital environments

- From departmental models to interdependencies. (Model of Odense Denmark)
- Increasing numbers of touch points for patients requiring a “single version of the truth” — Inter-operability and inter-dependence
- Ingestion of non biomedical data to drive personalised prevention
- Data and clinical governance – doing things the same way
- Clinical Engineers no longer “in the cupboard under the stairs”
- Laboratories at the vanguard of change – they have the insights
- Reaching out to the community – the hospitals without walls

Charles Alessi
Chief Clinical Officer HIMSS



ADVANCING
CYBERSECURITY
OF HEALTH
AND **DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES** MARCH 2019

COCIR SUSTAINABLE COMPETENCE IN ADVANCING HEALTHCARE

European Coordination Committee of the Radiological, Electromedical and Healthcare IT Industry



- Documento sviluppato da COCIR per garantire che VENDORS e USERS possano applicare correttamente i regolamenti e le norme tecniche vigenti nei paesi membri
- La sicurezza è una responsabilità condivisa
- Un prodotto/servizio deve rispondere a specifici requisiti di sicurezza e consentire il controllo della rispondenza nel tempo ai requisiti stessi secondo quanto previsto dalle normative





SECURITY BY DESIGN

A seguito di aumento del rischio cyber per apparecchiature interconnesse sia nelle strutture sanitarie che nelle applicazioni domiciliari

Figure 1: Overview of the framework for cybersecurity in Europe's health sector



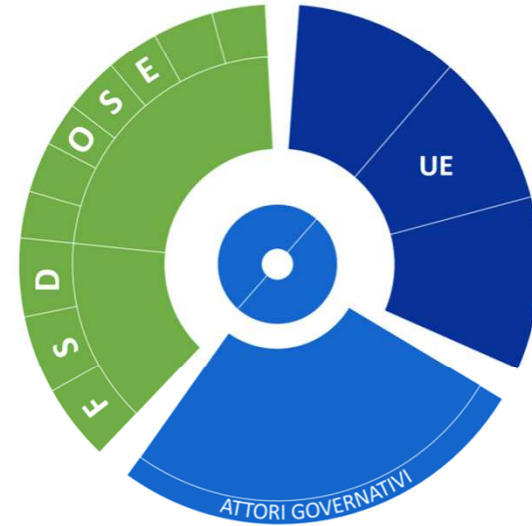
Le norme

- MDR regolamento dispositivi medici
- NIS Direttiva del 2016 ma recepita dagli stati membri nel 2018
 - Ogni stato membro ha individuato un CSIRT (computer security Incident Response Team) (CERT Computer Emergency Response Team)
 - La commissione europea e l'agenzia per la cybersicurezza ENISA coordinano
- GDPR in vigore da maggio 2018
- Cybersecurity ACT
 - Certificazione dei prodotti/servizi sicuri (ogni stato membro nomina un autorità)
- Standard internazionali





CSIRT *Italia*@



CHI SIAMO

COSA FACCIAMO

NOTIFICA INCIDENTE





COMPUTER EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM



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Ricerca:



CERT Nazionale Italia

La crescente esigenza di garantire capacità di prevenzione e reazione ad eventi cibernetici richiede lo sviluppo di CERT (Computer Emergency Response Team) quali soggetti erogatori di servizi di supporto, formazione, informazione, ricerca e sviluppo per i rispettivi utenti, pubblici o privati. Il CERT Nazionale supporta la costituzione di una community per la sicurezza nazionale.

News

VULNERABILITÀ

Vulnerabilità di tipo DoS in ISC Bind 9

BIND

denial-of-service

22 novembre 2019

È stata riscontrata una vulnerabilità di media gravità in ISC BIND 9 che può causare condizioni di denial of service. [Leggi tutto](#)

Bollettini

Bollettino IT-CERT.190527.B01

Vulnerabilità critica in IBM WebSphere Application Server

Gravità (CVSS)	9,0
Prima emissione	27 maggio 2019
Ultima modifica	-





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- Threat and Risk Management
- Trainings for Cybersecurity Specialists
- Trust Services

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PRESS RELEASE ENISA draws Threat Landscape of 5G Networks

ENISA, the European Union Agency for Cybersecurity publishes a Threat Landscape for 5G Networks, assessing the threats related to the fifth generation of mobile telecommunications networks (5G).

Published on November 21, 2019. [Read more](#)

New Executive Board Member

Published on November 21, 2019

PRESS RELEASE ENISA draws Threat Landscape of 5G Networks

Published on November 21, 2019

PRESS RELEASE How to implement security by design for IoT

Published on November 19, 2019

29th Article 13a telecom security meeting in Belgrade

Published on November 18, 2019

GDPR & deploying pseudonymisation techniques

Published on November 15, 2019





COMPUTER EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM



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Ricerca:

[Home](#) » [News](#) » [Vulnerabilità in Philips IntelliVue MX40 Patient Worn Monitor \(WLAN\)](#)

VULNERABILITÀ

VULNERABILITÀ IN PHILIPS INTELLIVUE MX40 PATIENT WORN MONITOR (WLAN)

Philips

venerdì, 15 settembre 2017

ICS-CERT, il CERT americano dedicato ai sistemi di controllo industriali, ha recentemente pubblicato l'*advisory* [ICSMA-17-255-01](#) (in Inglese) riferito a vulnerabilità software relative al prodotto **Philips IntelliVue MX40 Patient Worn Monitor**, un monitor paziente indossabile che utilizza la rete locale *wireless* per scambiare i dati con la stazione centrale di monitoraggio, raccomandandone la diffusione presso gli utilizzatori vista la natura del dispositivo.

Le vulnerabilità in questione ([CVE-2017-9657](#) e [CVE-2017-9658](#)), sotto specifiche condizioni, potrebbero rendere possibile forzare un funzionamento anomalo del dispositivo.



Philips IntelliVue MX40



REGI

ISTITUTO
a CARATI

Burlo Garofolo di Trieste

BURLO



Security Advisory & Archive

Philips CT Imaging System Vulnerabilities (1-MAY-2018) ^

Publication Date: May 1, 2018

Update Date: May 1, 2018

Philips is a committed leader in medical device cybersecurity. As part of our global Product Security Policy, the company conducts extensive ongoing analysis of our products, often in collaboration with customers and researchers, to identify and address potential vulnerabilities.

As part of Philips' Responsible Disclosure Policy for the awareness and remediation of identified product security vulnerabilities, the company is proactively issuing an advisory concerning a potential, low-risk security vulnerability that may affect the following Philips Computed Tomography (CT) imaging systems:

- Brilliance 64 version 2.6.2 and below
- Brilliance iCT versions 4.1.6 and below
- Brilliance iCT SP versions 3.2.4 and below
- Brilliance CT Big Bore 2.3.5 and below

Philips has confirmed that the potential security vulnerability, if successfully exploited, may allow an attacker to gain unauthorized access to elevated privileges and/or restricted system resources and information. This vulnerability is not exploitable remotely and cannot be exploited without user interaction, and an attacker would need local access to the kiosk environment of the medical device to be able to implement the exploit.

At this time, Philips has received no reports of exploitation of this vulnerability or incidents from clinical use that have been associated with the vulnerability.



Italy	CERTBI	Financial	Not member	Accredited	Not member	cert.bancadital...
Italy	CERT-PA	Government	Not member	Accredited	Not member	cert-pa.it/
Italy	CERT-ENAV	CIIP	Not member	Accredited	Member	enav.it/sites/p...
Italy	CERT-Difesa	Military	Not member	Not listed	Not member	difesa.it/SMD...
Italy	CERT-RAFGV	Local Agencies	Not member	Not listed	Not member	cert-rafgv.regi...
Italy	YOROI-CSDC	Commercial Organisation	Not member	Accredited	Not member	yoroi.company/
Italy	D3Lab CERT Team	Commercial Organisation	Not member	Listed	Not member	d3lab.net/
Italy	GARR-CERT	NREN	Not member	Accredited	Not member	cert.garr.it
Italy	PI-CERT	Commercial Organisation, Financial, Government	Not member	Accredited	Member	picert.it
Italy	IT-CERT	Government, National	Member	Accredited	Not member	certnazionale.it/
Italy	CERTEGO-IRT	Commercial Organisation	Not member	Listed	Member	Public website not available
Italy	LDO-CERT	CIIP	Not member	Accredited	Not member	leonardocomp...
Italy	Enel CERT	Energy	Not member	Accredited	Member	enel.com/
Italy	SIA CERT	Financial	Not member	Listed	Not member	sia.eu/en/cert
Italy	TS-WAY CIOC	Service Provider Customer Base	Not member	Listed	Not member	Public website not available
Italy	TERNA-CERT	CIIP	Not member	Accredited	Not member	terna.it/en-gb/...
Italy	SOC-GSE	Government	Not member	Listed	Not member	Public website not available
Italy	YCERT	Commercial Organisation, Service Provider Customer Base	Not member	Listed	Member	yarix.com



SIEMENS



Search for...



Siemens ProductCERT and Siemens CERT



The central expert teams for immediate response to security threats and issues affecting Siemens products, solutions, services, or infrastructure.

Siemens ProductCERT is a dedicated team of seasoned security experts that manages the receipt, investigation, internal coordination, and public reporting of security issues related to Siemens products, solutions, or services. ProductCERT cultivates strong and credible relationships with partners and security researchers around the globe to advance Siemens product security, to enable and support development of industry best practices, and most importantly to help Siemens customers manage security risks.

The team acts as the central contact point for security researchers, industry groups, government organizations, and vendors to report potential Siemens product security vulnerabilities. This team will coordinate and maintain communication with all involved parties, internal and external, in order to appropriately respond to identified security issues. Security Advisories are released in order to inform customers about necessary steps to securely operate Siemens products and solutions.

Siemens CERT is a dedicated team of Security Engineers with the mission to secure the Siemens infrastructure. CERT monitors the current Cyber Threat Landscape for Siemens and assesses its potential impact to the enterprise. Based on that know-how and the latest

technological trends, it consults the Information Technology department in Siemens to improve the enterprise IT Security. The team is responsible for coordinating the response to Cyber Security Incidents within Siemens.

To achieve its mission, CERT leverages the relationships with various internal and external stakeholders world-wide, such as CSIRT networks, technical communities, and the security researcher communities. CERT is also recognized as a trusted research partner by academia and industry, with numerous projects and publications in its expert area.

Know the Issues. Know the Mitigations.



GE Healthcare Search Hint

PRODUCTS SPECIALTIES EDUCATION INSIGHTS NEWS CENTER SERVICES SUPPORT INITIATIVES United States Login/Register

SUPPORT SECURITY INFORMATION

NCCIC/ICS-CERT Medical Device Advisory re GE Medical Devices

National Cybersecurity and Communications Integration Center for Industrial Control Systems (NCCIC/ICS-CERT) has issued an advisory addressing use of default credentials in certain GE Healthcare products. This NCCIC/ICS-CERT advisory provides an update to a US-CERT bulletin released in August 2015, and all information on the default credentials was previously made public in the 2015 US-CERT bulletin.

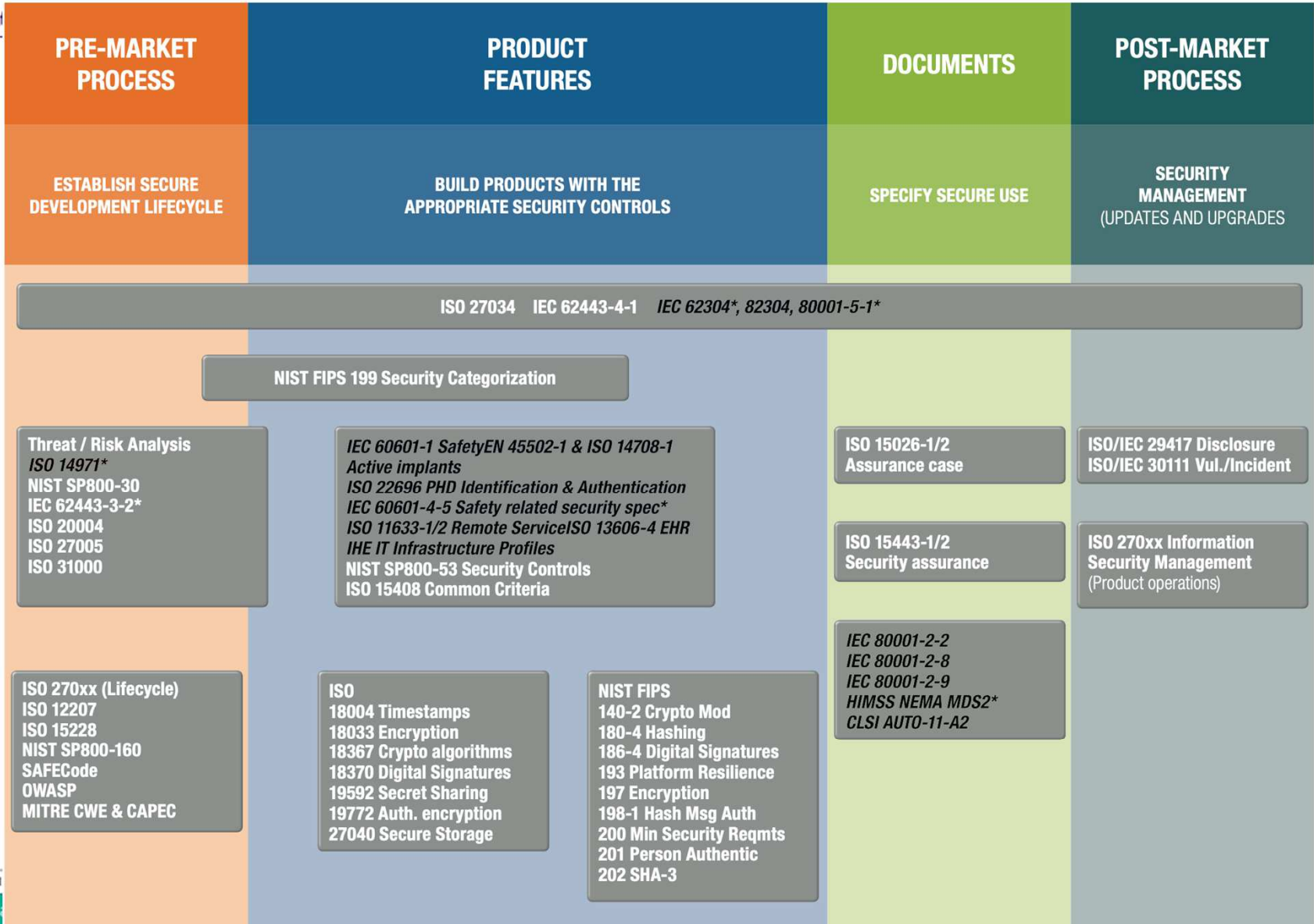
Background

In 2015, a researcher submitted information to ICS-CERT regarding the use of default and/or hard-coded passwords in certain GE Healthcare products. These passwords were given in Operator or Service Manuals that were made available within a GE Healthcare resource library accessible to customers via hardcopy and internet. This information was subsequently provided by the researcher to US-CERT and published in US-CERT Bulletin SB15-222, released 10 August 2015. The risk scores given in this bulletin were not reviewed with GE Healthcare prior to publication and did not reflect any technical product risk assessment. Upon investigation, GE Healthcare determined that most of the passwords were changeable based on existing product documentation, while some passwords did not have change processes within existing documentation. GE Healthcare recognizes that current industry best practices include restrictions and safeguards on the use of passwords and will continue to support customer requests for assistance to change these passwords.

GE Healthcare Risk Assessment Process

GE Healthcare has evaluated the password concern raised by the NCCIC/ICS-CERT advisory through an established risk management process addressing safety risks, as well as general security risks to confidentiality, integrity, and availability of device assets. GE Healthcare's risk assessment concluded that safety risk in these products is at an acceptable level. This conclusion is supported by our historical and ongoing surveillance of products in use, as well as safety risk assessments conducted during the product design process. All these products have been subject to ongoing medical device post market surveillance and GE Healthcare has no evidence of any adverse safety event or security event pertaining to the confidentiality, integrity, or availability of these devices caused by misuse of these passwords. The design of these products includes mitigations against potential safety risks associated with misuse of the passwords. GE Healthcare will continue to monitor our products for safety and security events and respond our customers' need for information related to the security of our devices.





Black italic = Healthcare specific
 * = New or being revised

**ANNEX 1.
SECURITY REQUIREMENTS IN MEDICAL DEVICE REGULATION**

ORGANIZATION: STATE OF THE ART INFORMATION SECURITY MANUFACTURING ANNEX I.17.2					
Device: ENVIRONMENT Annex I.14.2(d)	Device: REPEATABILITY Annex I.17.1	Device: RELIABILITY Annex I.17.1	Device: PERFORMANCE Annex I.17.1	Device: ACCESS CONTROL Annex I.17.4 Annex I.18.8	Labeling: SECURITY MEASURES & NETWORK CHARACTERISTICS Annex I.17.4 Annex I.23.4(ab)



Regolamento europeo Cybersecurity Act

7.6.2019 IT Gazzetta ufficiale dell'Unione europea L 151/15

REGOLAMENTO (UE) 2019/881 DEL PARLAMENTO EUROPEO E DEL CONSIGLIO

del 17 aprile 2019

relativo all'ENISA, l'Agenzia dell'Unione europea per la cibersicurezza, e alla certificazione della cibersicurezza per le tecnologie dell'informazione e della comunicazione, e che abroga il regolamento (UE) n. 526/2013 («regolamento sulla cibersicurezza»)

(Testo rilevante ai fini del SEE)

IL PARLAMENTO EUROPEO E IL CONSIGLIO DELL'UNIONE EUROPEA,
visto il trattato sul funzionamento dell'Unione europea, in particolare l'articolo 114,
vista la proposta della Commissione europea,
previa trasmissione del progetto di atto legislativo ai parlamenti nazionali,
visto il parere del Comitato economico e sociale europeo ⁽¹⁾,
visto il parere del Comitato delle regioni ⁽²⁾,
deliberando secondo la procedura legislativa ordinaria ⁽³⁾,
considerando quanto segue:

- (1) Le reti e i sistemi informativi e le reti e i servizi di comunicazione elettronica svolgono un ruolo essenziale nella società e sono diventati i pilastri della crescita economica. Le tecnologie dell'informazione e della comunicazione (TIC) sono alla base dei sistemi complessi su cui poggiano le attività quotidiane della società, fanno funzionare le nostre economie in settori essenziali quali la sanità, l'energia, la finanza e i trasporti e, in particolare, contribuiscono al funzionamento del mercato interno.
- (2) L'uso delle reti e dei sistemi informativi da parte di cittadini, organizzazioni e imprese di tutta l'Unione è attualmente molto diffuso. La digitalizzazione e la connettività stanno diventando caratteristiche fondamentali di un numero di prodotti e servizi in costante aumento, e con l'avvento dell'Internet degli oggetti (*Internet of Things* — IoT) nel prossimo decennio dovrebbero essere disponibile in tutta l'Unione un numero estremamente elevato di dispositivi digitali connessi. Sebbene un numero crescente di dispositivi sia connesso a Internet, la sicurezza e la resilienza non sono sufficientemente integrate nella progettazione, il che rende inadeguata la cibersicurezza. In tale contesto, l'uso limitato della certificazione fa sì che gli utenti individuali, nelle organizzazioni e nelle aziende dispongano di informazioni insufficienti sulle caratteristiche dei prodotti TIC, dei servizi TIC e dei processi TIC in termini di cibersicurezza, il che mina la fiducia nelle soluzioni digitali. La rete e i sistemi informativi sono in grado di aiutarci in tutti gli aspetti della vita e danno impulso alla crescita economica dell'Unione. Sono fondamentali per il raggiungimento del mercato unico digitale.

Il Regolamento è stato **pubblicato** in Gazzetta Ufficiale il 7 giugno 2019 ed è entrato in vigore il 27 giugno 2019



L'approccio dell'ingegnere clinico

É in pericolo la salute del paziente ?

La salute del paziente e
la sua sicurezza hanno la priorità !



I dispositivi medici in un tipico ospedale

- Un ospedale di 500 pl ha circa 7000 apparecchiature medicali (con presenza di alcune migliaia di modelli e centinaia se non migliaia di diversi fornitori/fabbricanti)
- Classificazione in due categorie: apparecchiature diagnostiche e terapeutiche



Conseguenze di una compromissione Cyber

- Errata diagnosi e conseguente errato trattamento sanitario
- Ritardo nella diagnosi e conseguente ritardo nel trattamento
- Possibile perdita diffusione di dati personali/sensibili del paziente
- Danno all'apparecchiatura medica e conseguente sua indisponibilità



Criticità cyber per i DM

- Caso di compromissione di molte apparecchiature dello stesso tipo (pompe infusionali, ecc.)
- Caso di gruppi più piccoli o singole apparecchiature che però possono avere elevato impatto sulla salute e sulla vita del paziente. (DM life support)



Dispositivi connessi in rete ed interoperabili

- Ogni dispositivo medico connesso in rete e interoperabile con altri sistemi può essere causa di vulnerabilità cyber sull'intero sistema. Può in altri termini costituire un *single point of failure* (SPoF),
- L'introduzione di innovazioni quali machine learning (ML) and artificial intelligence (AI) richiedono una forte integrazione dei dati e portano ad una modifica dei processi di cura e a nuovi rischi in caso di indisponibilità degli stessi.



Dimensioni esposizione MD

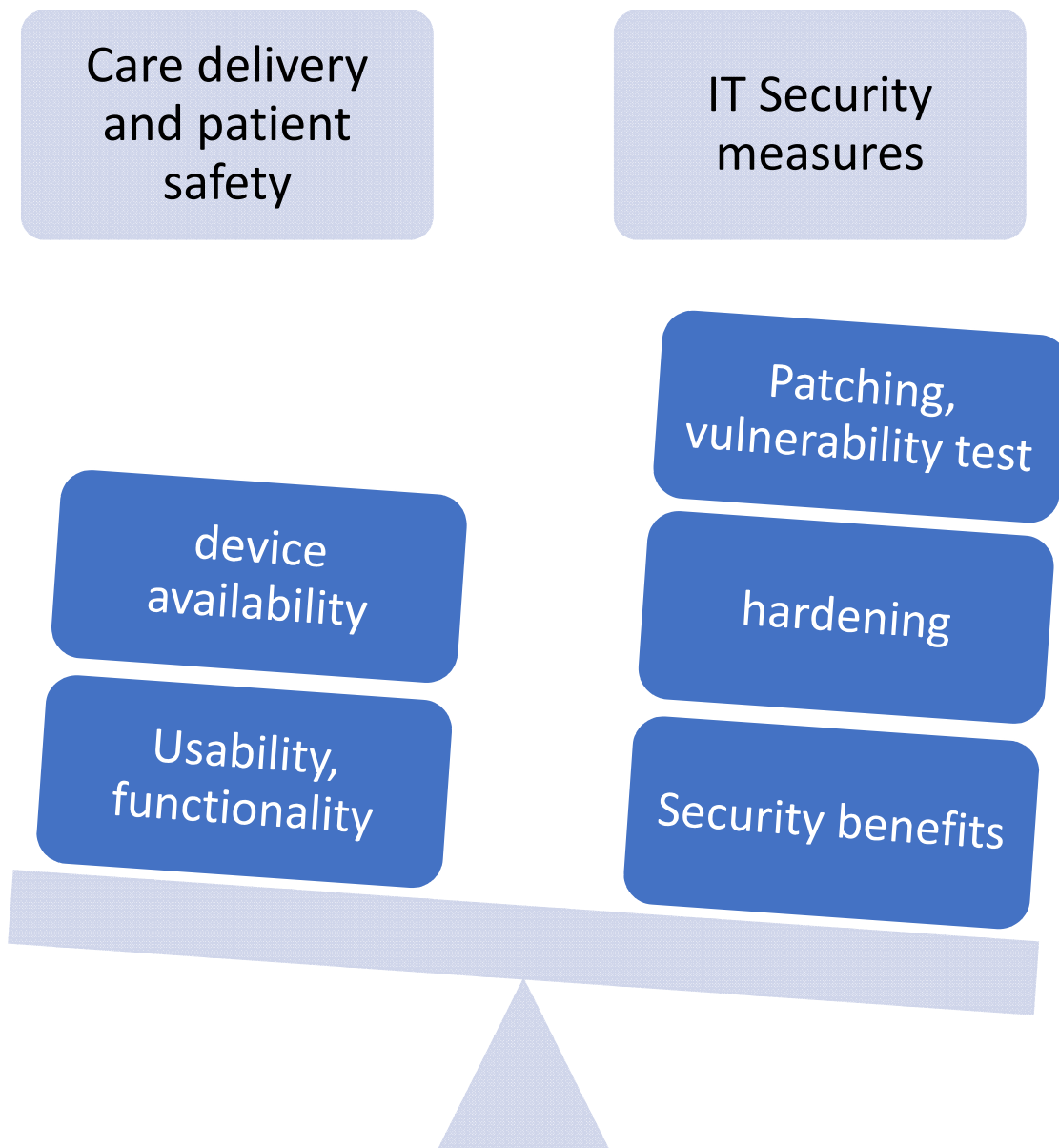
- 10-15 M Dispositivi Medici MD in USA
- 25-40% of MD sono collegate in rete
- 2,5-6 M of MD a rischio di attacchi Cyber



MD da a apparecchi fissi a dispositivi mobili interoperabili

In passato i dispositivi medici si trovavano fissi in ambulatorio o specifici ambienti sanitari specificamente progettati. Oggi grazie alla miniaturizzazione ed allo sviluppo delle reti è possibile spostare il DM in stanza di degenza, in un ambulatorio remoto o a casa del paziente. Questo rappresenta un aumento dell'esposizione a rischi Cyber





Contains Nonbinding Recommendations

Postmarket Management of Cybersecurity in Medical Devices

Guidance for Industry and Food and Drug Administration Staff

Document issued on December 28, 2016.

The draft of this document was issued on January 22, 2016.



The 5 current threats identified in healthcare



1. Email Phishing Attacks
2. Ransomware Attacks
3. Loss or Theft of Equipment or Data Internal, Accidental or Intentional Data Loss
4. Attacks Against Connected
5. Medical Devices That May Affect Patient Safety



phishing

- in media solo il 4% degli individui farà clic su una mail infetta:
ma chi sono quei 4%?
- 32% dei breaches è legato al phishing
- Necessità di fare prevenzione attraverso la formazione



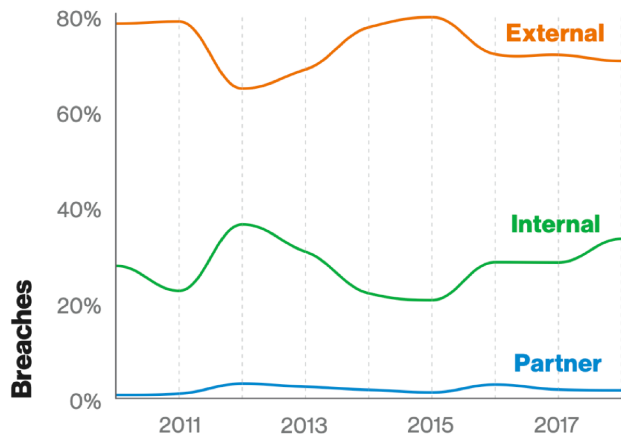


Figure 6. Threat actors in breaches over time

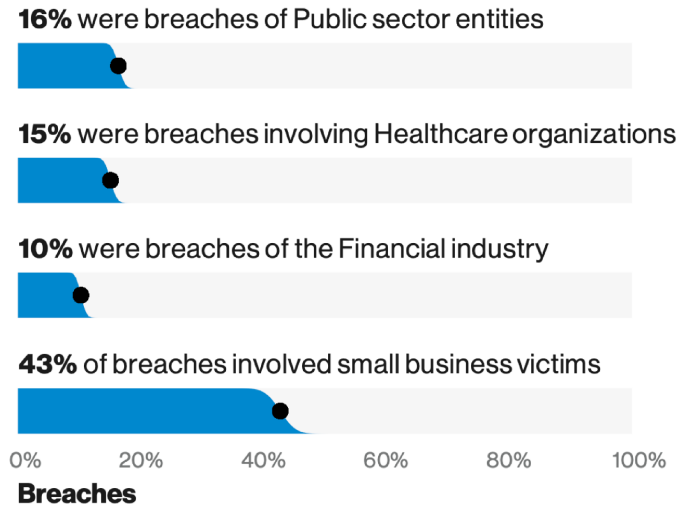


Figure 2. Who are the victims?

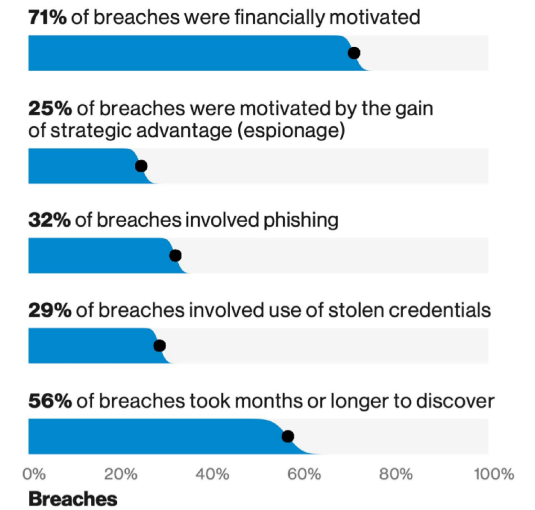


Figure 5. What are other commonalities?

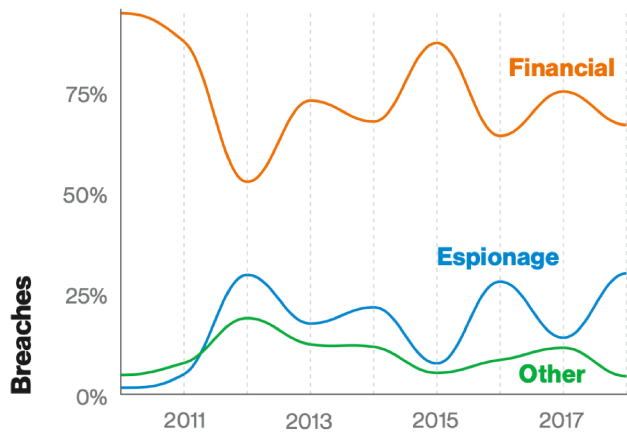


Figure 7. Threat actor motives in breaches over time



Verizon 2019 Data Breach Investigations Report (DBIR)

IL CASO URGENT/11



FDA NEWS RELEASE

FDA informs patients, providers and manufacturers about potential cybersecurity vulnerabilities for connected medical devices and health care networks that use certain communication software

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Press Announcements

For Immediate Release: October 01, 2019

Today, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration is **informing** patients, health care professionals, IT staff in health care facilities and manufacturers of a set of cybersecurity vulnerabilities, referred to as “URGENT/11,” that—if exploited by a remote attacker—may introduce risks for medical devices and hospital networks. URGENT/11 affects several operating systems that may then impact certain medical devices connected to a communications network, such as wi-fi and public or home Internet, as well as other connected equipment such as routers, connected phones and other critical infrastructure equipment. These cybersecurity vulnerabilities may allow a remote user to take control of a medical device and change its function, cause denial of service, or cause information leaks or logical flaws, which may prevent a device from functioning properly or at all.

To date, the FDA has not received any adverse event reports associated with these vulnerabilities. The public was first informed of these vulnerabilities in a July 2019 **advisory** sent by the Department of Homeland Security. Today, the FDA is providing additional information regarding the source of these vulnerabilities and recommendations for reducing or avoiding risks the vulnerabilities may pose to certain medical devices.

“While advanced devices can offer safer, more convenient and timely health care delivery, a medical device connected to a communications network could have cybersecurity vulnerabilities that could be exploited resulting in patient harm,” said Amy Abernethy,

Content current as of: 10/01/2019

Regulated Product(s)
Medical Devices

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Urgent11, le 11 vulnerabilità gravi di 200 milioni di dispositivi connessi



Firewall, router, centralini VoIP, ma anche stampanti di rete e dispositivi di controllo di processi industriali: sono queste le possibili vittime delle vulnerabilità. Le falle presenti in VxWorks, l'RTOS di Wind River presente su oltre 2 miliardi di dispositivi

di [Andrea Bai](#) pubblicata il 30 Luglio 2019, alle 14:22 nel canale [SECURITY](#)



Armis, società di sicurezza informatica focalizzata sul mondo Internet of Things, ha [oggi rivelato i dettagli di 11 vulnerabilità](#) battezzate, complessivamente, "**Urgent11**", che possono avere impatto su un'ampia gamma di dispositivi: da router a sistemi medicali, passando per stampanti e macchinari industriali. Nello specifico le vulnerabilità affliggono [VxWorks](#), un RTOS (real-time operating system) di Wind River.

Gli RTOS sono semplici sistemi operativi con funzionalità di base che vengono utilizzati per quei dispositivi che hanno accesso ad un numero limitato di risorse, come i chipset dei **dispositivi IoT** dove è necessario gestire solamente operazioni di input/output con poca elaborazione di dati e senza la necessità di un'interfaccia grafica o visuale. VxWorks, in particolare, è un RTOS molto popolare in quanto si trova su oltre due miliardi di dispositivi, secondo quanto dichiarato dalla stessa Wind River.

Come dicevamo le falle sono state rese oggi di pubblico dominio (e verranno presentate approfonditamente in occasione della Black Hat Security Conference di Las Vegas il prossimo 8 agosto), ma **Armis e Wind River hanno collaborato a stretto contatto per risolvere il problema**, con il [rilascio delle patch correttive già durante le scorse settimane](#). Wind River ha inoltre sottolineato che il problema non è ascrivibile esclusivamente al suo RTOS: "Lo stack IPnet è parte di Wind River tramite l'acquisizione di Interpeak nel 2006, in precedenza era usato in licenza da svariati produttori di ROTS".

Le 11 vulnerabilità Urgent11

<https://youtu.be/tpSXR4XhQwM>



Affected Devices

As mentioned above, The URGENT/11 vulnerabilities affect all VxWorks versions since version 6.5, excluding versions of the product designed for certification, such as VxWorks 653 and VxWorks Cert Edition. New updates have been provided and more information can be found in the [Wind River Security Alert](#) posted on the company's [Security Center](#).

A partial list of devices impacted include:

- SCADA devices
- Industrial controllers
- Patient monitors
- MRI machines
- Firewalls
- VOIP phones
- Printers





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Partial list of companies or devices using VxWorks versions impacted by URGENT/11 (links to company's advisories have been included, if available):

- [ABACO Systems](#)
- [Alcatel-Lucent](#)
- [ABB](#)
- [Avaya](#)
- [BD](#)
- [Belden Industrial Devices](#)
- [BR Automation](#)
- [Dräger](#)
- [Extreme Networks](#)
- [GE Healthcare](#)
- [Honeywell](#)
- [NetApp](#)
- [Opto22](#)
- [Philips](#)
- [Rockwell Automation](#)
- [Schneider Electric](#)
- [Siemens](#)



GE Healthcare Guidance on Cyber

Device	1. Flow Sensor Scenario	2. Alarm Silence Scenario	3. Clock Scenario	4. Weight and Age Scenario
Aespire 7100 / 100 / Protiva / Carestation	Yes ^a , Software Version 1.x	Yes	No	No
Aestiva 7100	Yes ^b , Software Version 1.x	Yes	No	No
Aestiva 7900	Yes ^c , Software Versions 1.x, 2.x, 3.x	Yes	No	No
Aestiva MRI	Yes ^d , Software Version 3.x	Yes	No	No
Aespire 7900	No	Yes	No	No
Aespire View	No	Yes	No	No
Aisys, Aisys CS ² , Avance, Amingo, Avance CS ²	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Carestation 620/650/650c	No	Yes	Yes	Yes

^a Devices manufactured prior to October 2010.
^b Devices manufactured prior to February 2014.
^c Devices manufactured prior to March 2004.
^d Devices manufactured prior to July 2014.

Datex Ohmeda Aespire 7900 Anaesthesia machine



FINE

