

MEDICAL DEVICES SECURITY

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Common Targets

Several common medical devices are of interest to an attacker



Electronic Health Records



Imaging Machines



Infusion Pumps



Implantable Medical Devices

94%

Of medical organizations have reported a cyberattack

88%

Of all ransomware attacks are targeted at hospitals

155 M

(Million) Americans had their Electronic Health Records exposed since 2009

17,000

American health record breaches per day on average (Jul 2015)

Welcome to North York General Hospital

We are committed to serve patients with the best possible care, funded by York University's tuition fees. We give you the best, you pay for your classes, YorkU takes most of it and then we take the rest.

PATIENT SIGN UP



Phishing and Malware attacks

Hospital employees are susceptible to being victims of giving away credentials through malicious emails, and also to using malware, typically in the form of a Trojan Horse.

In February 2016, Wyoming Medical Center experienced a **phishing attack** that left 3,200 patients vulnerable.

In December 2016, Three UK hospitals shut down operations for two days after a **malware attack**.

Ransomware

Sometimes the malware which the Hospital falls victim to is in the form of 'ransomware'!

In February 2016, Hollywood Presbyterian Medical Center in California had no choice but to pay \$16,900 USD in bitcoins after its Electronic Health Records **were held ransom**.



Table 3-8: Acquisition Passwords

Account User Name	Default Password
root	root.genie
service	service.
insite	insite.genieacq (Do not change this password!)
admin	admin.genie
reboot	reboot
shutdown	shutdown

Default Passwords

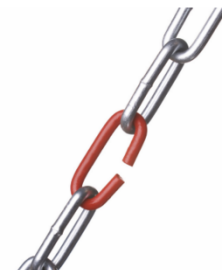
Hospitals use some medical devices which specify the user to never change default passwords for remote technical support.

An example of this is the **GE Millennium MG and NC Nuclear Imaging**.

Insufficient Security

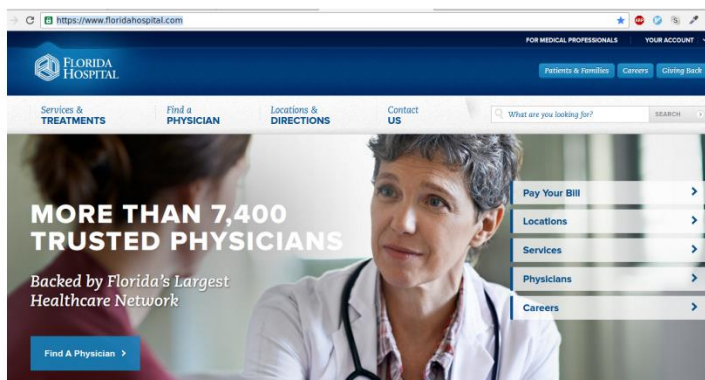
Sometimes the devices lack sufficient security or an endpoint on the Hospital's external and/or public (visitor) network is poorly protected.

The Hospira LifeCare PCA Infusion System before 7.0 Uses unauthorized Telnet sessions, which **allow for an attacker to modify its settings, such as drug dosage**.



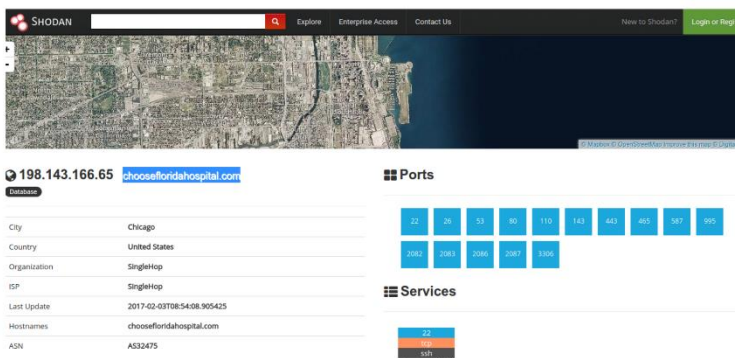
Internet Exposure

Why you should leave your internal infrastructure separate from your external.



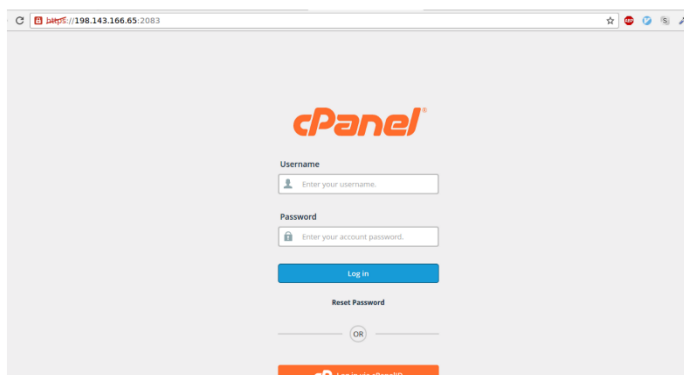
Florida Hospital

Is a legitimate hospital site, but it has an associated site with many of its ports open.



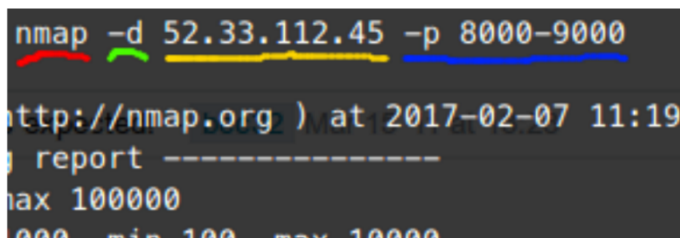
Shodan

Shodan is a database of public IP's which displays open ports and their type of service.



Exploring an open port

One of the ports turns out to be a **CPanel login**.



Using Nmap

We can simulate a similar probe to Shodan using nmap on this site

Nmap Command

Try to see filtered ports (ports which avoid being probed)

IP of server

Ports to scan

Nonexistent Security

Telnet????



Hospira LifeCare PCA Infusion System

Hospira Lifecare PCA infusion pump running "SW ver 412" does not require authentication for Telnet sessions, which allows remote attackers to gain root privileges via TCP port 23.

[Link to CVE](#)

Insufficient Security in Medical Devices

Why the medical device industry needs to step up their security game.

3.3.1 User Names and Default Passwords

Table 3-5 lists the user names and passwords for accounts installed on every Acquisition computer. You will use several of these accounts during configuration by keying in the user name and password. (Section 3.3.2 explains how to change the passwords).

Important

The user names and passwords are case-sensitive. Enter the words exactly as shown.

Table 3-5: Acquisition Passwords

Account User Name	Default Password
root	root.genie
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shutdown	shutdown

GE Healthcare Millennium MG, NC, and MyoSIGHT

Imaging machines have default passwords which are not supposed to be changed (for remote support).

[Link to manual](#)



Using medical devices as pivot points

Hackers have an increased ability to move across a hospital network if they gain access to devices on that network: These devices are used as key pivot points.

[Source](#)

Bruteforcing using wordlists

Using patator

```
x yon@yon-Q330 ~$ patator http_fuzz url=http://10.0.0.1/pma/index.php method=POST body='pma_username=root&pma_password=FILE0&server=1&target=index.php&lang=en&tpken=' 0=combos.txt before_urls=http://10.0.0.1/pma/index.php accept_cookie=1 follow=1 -x ignore:fgrep='Cannot log in to the MySQL server' -l /tmp/qsdf
```

Patator

Patator command

Service to bruteforce over

Server + Endpoint

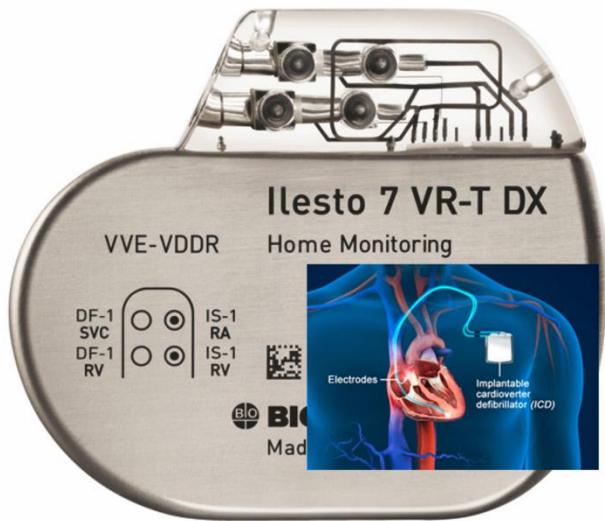
Username + Password combination

Password file

Failed login message to look for in HTTP response

Implantable Medical Devices

Cyborg cybersecurity?



Implantable Medical Devices

1. IMDs are used to treat physiological conditions with the body: Pacemakers, Cardiac Defibrillators and Insulin Pumps.
2. Over 25 Million U.S citizens currently rely on IMDs
3. The newest generation of cardiac defibrillators can wirelessly communicate within 5 meters

Source



Security and Privacy goals of IMDs

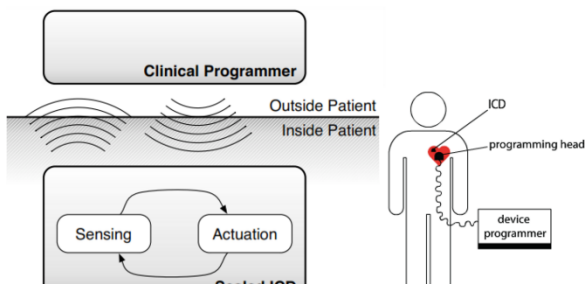
1. Authorization
 1. Personal authorization
 2. Role based authorization
 3. IMD selection
2. Availability
3. Device software and Settings
4. Device-existence privacy
5. Bearer privacy
6. Data Integrity

Source



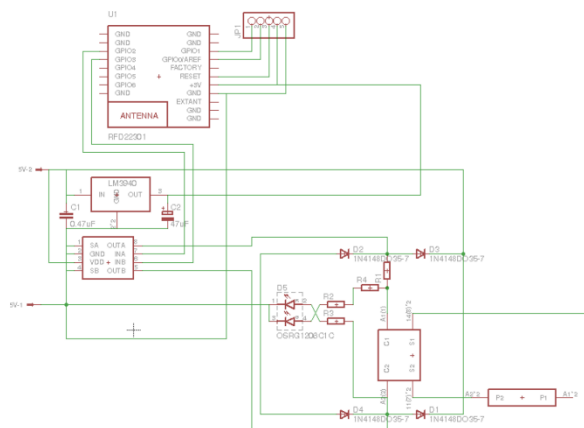
Types of Adversaries

1. Passive Adversaries
2. Active Adversaries
3. Insiders



Threat Modeling: ICDs

1. Implantable Cardiac Defibrillators (ICDs)
2. Wireless signal interception using Software-radio tools (wave listener)
3. Compromising the lifetime of the ICD



IMD Design Principles

1. Consider security in early design phases
2. Encrypt sensitive traffic where possible
3. Authenticate third party devices where possible
4. Don't rely on security through obscurity
5. Develop a realistic threat model and defend the most attractive target first

Hitting the jackpot

Electronic Health Records Rule Everything Around Me



Using our acquired credentials

Using our acquired credentials we can access confidential records

The Future of Medical Cybersecurity

A summary of the current state and predictions for the future

Breach Report Results						
Name of Covered Entity	State	Covered Entity Type	Individuals Affected	Breach Submission Date	Type of Breach	Location of Breached Information
Vertiv Co. Health & Welfare Plan	OH	Health Plan	955	01/31/2017	Unauthorized Access/Disclosure	Paper/Films
WellCare Health Plans, Inc.	FL	Health Plan	24809	01/27/2017	Hacking/IT Incident	Network Server
Business Associate Present: No						
Web Description:						
Shiel Sexton	IN	Health Plan	710	01/27/2017	Unauthorized Access/Disclosure	Other
Princeton Pain Management	NJ	Healthcare Provider	4668	01/27/2017	Hacking/IT Incident	Desktop Computers, Electronic Medical Record

Electronic Health Records

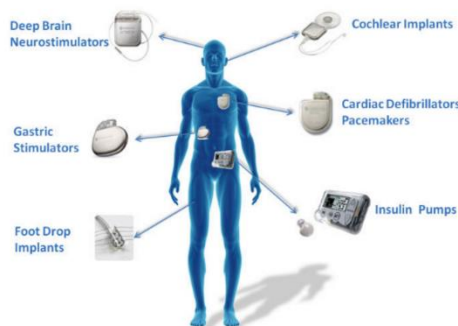
Remain valuable and are often breached



Network-connected Medical Devices

Often designed or executed by the industry in an insecure fashion

WIRELESS IMPLANTABLE MEDICAL DEVICES

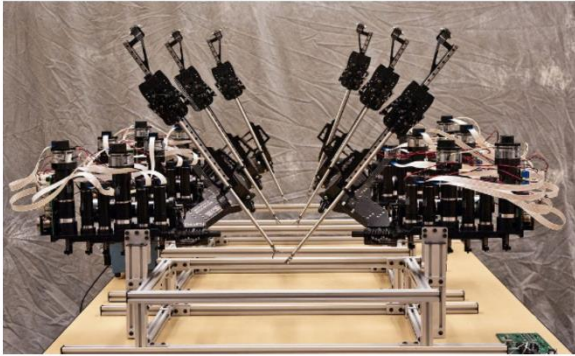


Implantable Medical Devices

Are increasingly common yet poorly secured. A reflection of the current state of medical cybersecurity.

Are we ready for the future?

A preview of what is to come



Wi-Fi & Teleoperated Surgical Robots

Have non-private networks often used to operate these machines in emergency/remote locations.



The future of Electronic Health Records

The task force calls for EHR vendors to use APIs that will enable EHRs to become more open to innovators, researchers and patients. The public APIs and data standards should be consensus based, transparent, well documented, and openly available in a fair and non-discriminatory way, it writes.

[The American Medical Informatics Association] calls for promoting the integration of EHRs into the full social context of care, moving beyond acute care and clinic settings to include all areas of care: home health, specialist care, laboratory, pharmacy, population health, long-term care, and physical and behavioral therapies.

Source

Questions:

When is the best time for an attacker to issue an attack against an implantable cardiac defibrillator (ICD)?

- A) While the ICD is in active mode
- B) While the ICD is in sleep mode
- C) While the ICD is communicating with device programmer
- D) While the ICD is taking measurements

What is the name of the teleoperated medical device that was hacked in a demonstration by University of Washington?

- A) Pigeon 88
- B) Raven II
- C) Wireless Medical 9000 Overclocked
- D) Samsung Note 7

Why are Medical Devices connected to a network of interest of an Attacker, even if the ultimate goal of the Attacker is not associated directly with a Medical Device?

- A) The Attacker can hold an Infusion Pump ransom
- B) The Attacker can gain experience from hacking these devices
- C) The Attacker can use these devices as pivot points to traverse the network
- D) None of the above

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