



Cyber security challenges



Security in « medical world »?

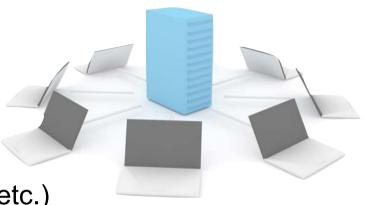
• A (too) complex system!





- Patient data (personal, treatment, images, etc.)
- Electronic patient records
- Medical devices
- Cloud? Mobile?

Laws and privacy regulations





What about security of the information systems?

Switzerland: threats and « trends »

[Source] : MELANI reports (Melde- und Analysestelle Informationssicherung)



- Phishing
- Social engineering (attacks exploit user vulnerabilities)
- Cyber extortions
 - Ransom on data theft
 - Ransomware (e.g. crypto lockers)
 - Ransom on availability (e.g. denial of services)
 - Sex-torsion
- Targeted attacks (for instance RUAG)
- Governments involved in attacks (Stuxnet, PRISM, etc.)



Mardi 16 Février 2016 19:18

Des hackers paralysent un hôpital

Etats-Unis Des pirates informatiques exigent une rançon en bitcoins pour rendre l'accès au système informatique de l'établissement.

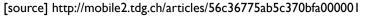


Un hôpital californien tente de s'organiser après que des hackers ont pris le contrôle et bloqué l'accès au système informatique de l'établissement au début du mois, exigeant une rançon pour le «rendre» au personnel.

D'après le magazine *Newsweek*, le personnel du Hollywood Presbyterian Medical Center est actuellement dans l'obligation de communiquer, à l'interne comme avec les patients, par lettres manuscrites et par faxes



L'hôpital a décrété un «état d'urgence» interne après avoir été victime d'un piratage informatique. (Photo: Google Maps/Street View)



Locky, cyptolocker, and others





Cyber extortion



- First advantage:
 - No need to target systems with money
 - Any system or data is appropriate (owner is ready to pay)
- Any form: data/files, systems, network, etc.
- Money laundry is easier; virtual currencies (e.g. Bitcoin)
- Mass attacks: huge gains (325 M\$ for cryptowall, 2015)
- Vicious circle: victims pay, **criminals improve**, ...
- Customer service (chat online, etc.)

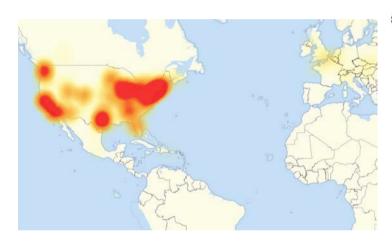
CNN (21 October 2016)



Unavailable services

Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS)

October 2016:



Services affected by the attack included:

- Airbnb^[12]
- Amazon.com^[9]
- Ancestry.com^{[13][14]}
- The A.V. Club^[15]
- BBC[14]
- The Boston Globe [12]
- Box[16]
- Business Insider^[14]
- · CNN[14]
- Comcast[17]
- CrunchBase[14]
- DirecTV^[14]
- The Elder Scrolls
 Online[14][18]
- Electronic Arts^[17]
- Etsy[12][19]
- FiveThirtyEight^[14]
- Fox News^[20]

Amazon

GitHub

PlayStation Network Spotify

The Wall Street Journal etc.

- Netflix[14][20]
- The New York Times[12][17]
- Overstock.com^[14]
- PayPal^[19]
- Pinterest^{[17][19]}
- PixIr[14]
- PlayStation Network^[17]

- · SoundCloud[12][19]
- Squarespace^[14]
- Spotify^{[13][17][19]}
- Starbucks^{[13][23]}
- Storify^[16]
- Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency^[28]

- Swedish Government^[28]
- Tumblr^{[13][17]}
- Twilio^{[13][14]}
- Twitter[12][13][17][19]
- Verizon Communications^[17]
- Visa^[29]
- Vox Media^[30]
- Walgreens[14]
- The Wall Street Journal [20]
- Wikia^[13]
- Wired^[16]
- Wix.com^[31]
- WWE Network^[32]
- Xbox Live^[33]
- Yammer^[24]
- Yelp^[14]
- Zillow^[14]

1.2 Tbps

(equivalent to 261 DVD/s, DVD=4.7GB)

Cause?

Malware Mirai (camera vulnerability)















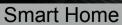






Industrial automatization







E-health



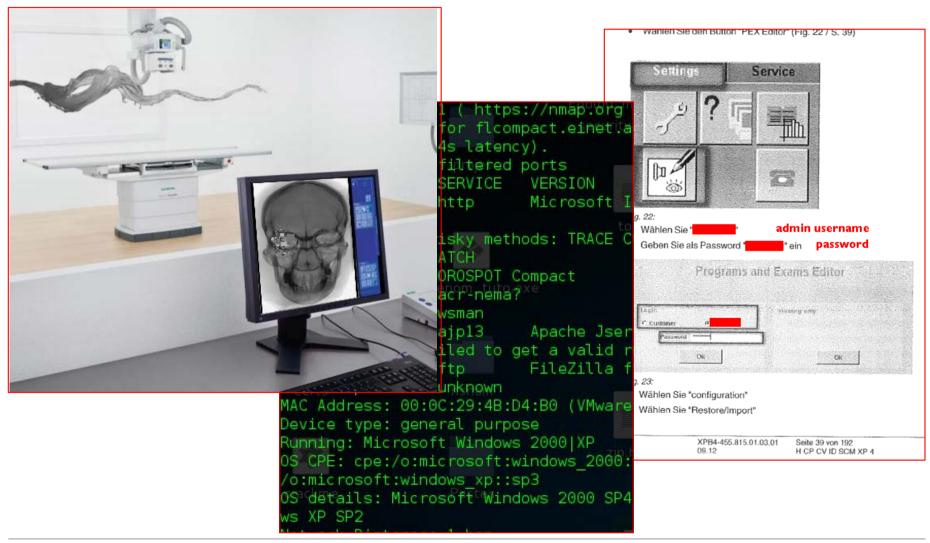
Smart Cities



What about security of medical devices?

MedicAl SCAnneR POwNagE (MASCARPONE)

Project @ HEIG-VD



Pacemakers: Hacking risk (August 2017)

Recall of 500,000 due to patient death fears

- « lax cybersecurity »
- « run the batteries down »
- « even alter the patient's heartbeat »



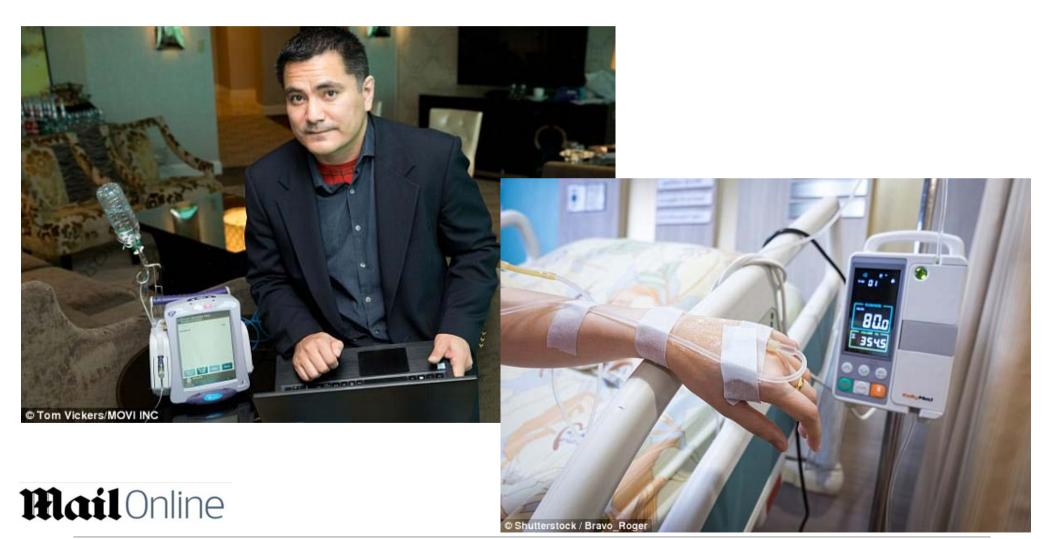
- « the recall won't see the pacemakers removed »
- « issued a firmware update »





Perfect murder? (July 2017)

Hackers can hijack DRUG PUMPS to kill hospital patients



eHealth security trends

- Context:
 - Increasing technologies
 - Increasing connectivity in all medical devices, everything is connected!
 - Relatively easy or unattended physical access
 - **Legacy** software and technologies (Windows XP is born in 2001...)
- Privacy vs. availability
- Interoperability, security for new vs. legacy systems
- Costs pressure / business survival
 - functionalities are the priorities, security is not a concern
- Security awareness is a priority (at all levels)
 - doctors, operators, managements, admin, developers, etc.

Security engineers from HEIG-VD

- Bachelor degree: « information security engineers »
 - 3 years full-time
 - 180 ECTS credits
 40+ fully dedicated to infosec, e.g. 1 year
 - To date, unique such degree in Switzerland
- History
 - First student registrations in 2009-2010
 - First degrees awarded in 2013 (40 graduated since 2013)
 - Currently 60 students in formation

HEE: a multi-disciplinary research group





HEE platform fosters sustainable partnership to address unmet needs





HANK POU FOR POUR ATTENTION



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