Digital Security Threat in Hospital Systems

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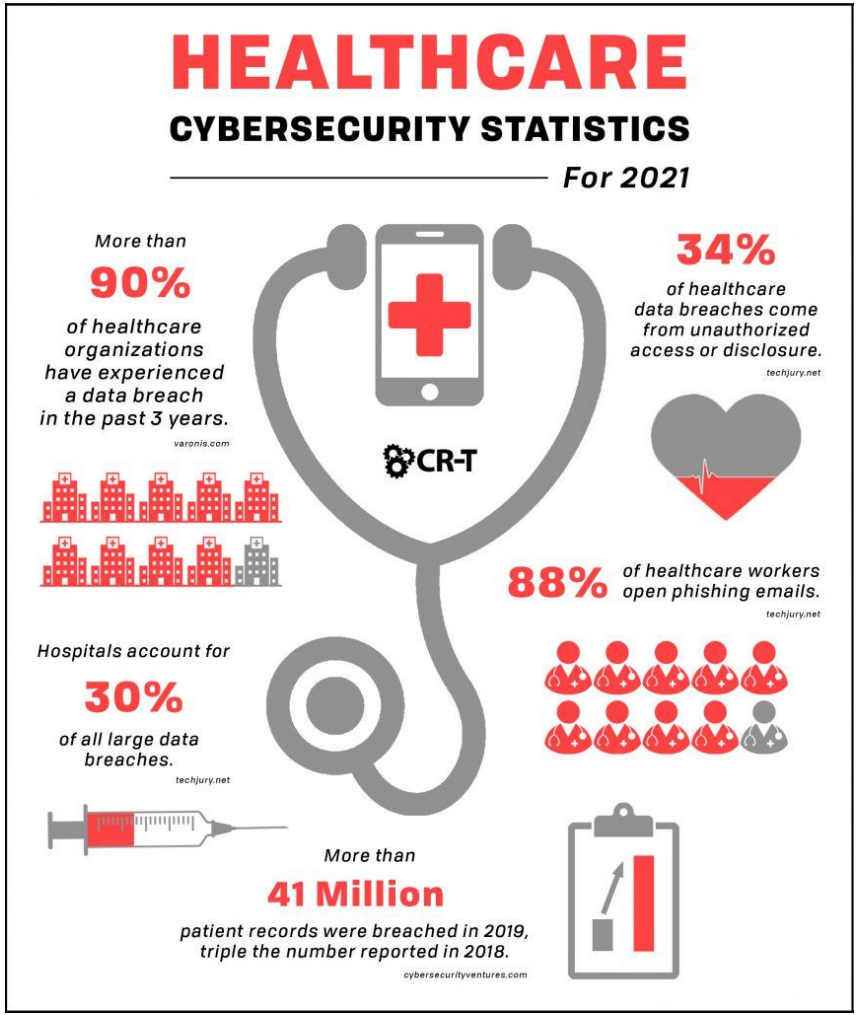
Introduction

As the digital world continues to grow, so do the volume, variety, and velocity of cyber threats and attacks. The world is awash in data, and there is always someone trying to turn it into their own virtual currency. Today malware and ransomware are hitting everything from our personal cell phones to mission-critical infrastructure and supply chains.

We have been hired by a large hospital system to do an analysis of the digital security threat that it may be facing.

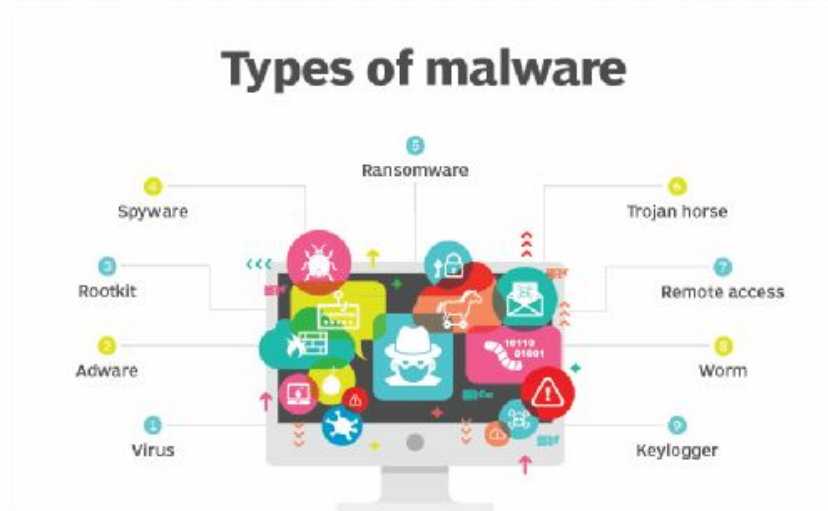
Background

- Increased interconnectivity raises digital security concerns
- Poses major risks to individuals, corporations, and civilizations
- Chronic cybercrime and hacking techniques that are always changing
- Data breaches, malware assaults, phishing scams, and ransomware exploits
- Can harm personal and organizational privacy, economics, and reputation.
- Understanding these dangers is critical for digital security.



Malware

- Malicious software intentionally created to harm a computer, network, or server.
- Trojan Horse
- Viruses
- Spyware

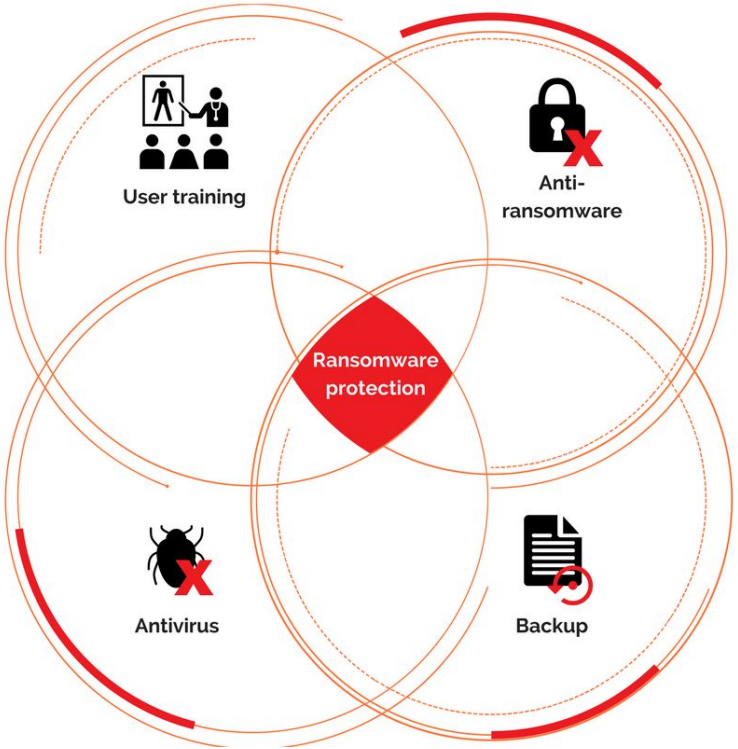


Ransomware

- Designed to deny a user or organization access to files on their system
- WannaCry
- Petya/NotPetya

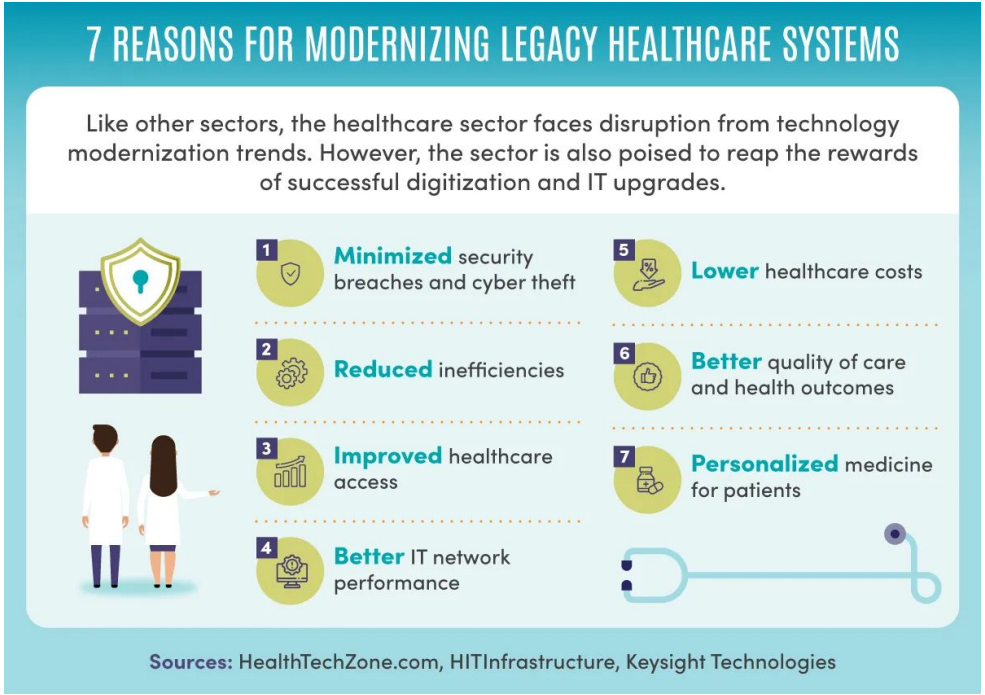
Common Protection Strategies

- Use Reliable Security Software
- Regular Updates
- Backup Data
- Educate Users
- Network Segmentation
- Incident Response Plan



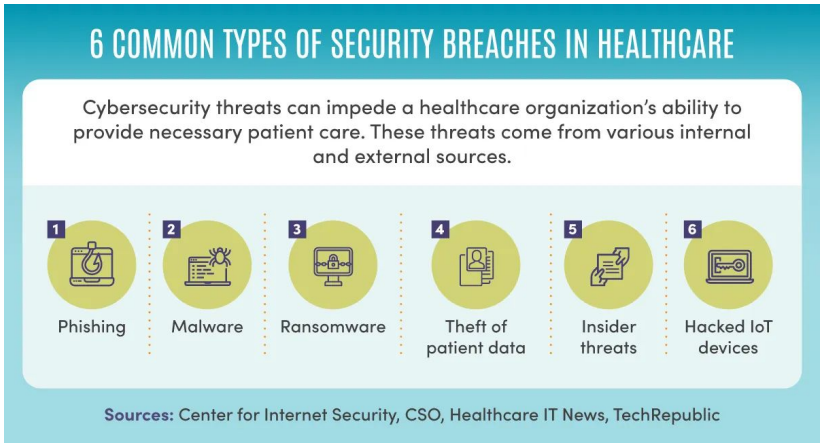
Hospital Information Systems

- Manages administrative, financial, and clinical needs
- Electronic Health Records (EHRs)
- Health tracking devices
- Medical equipment
- Software used for healthcare delivery and management



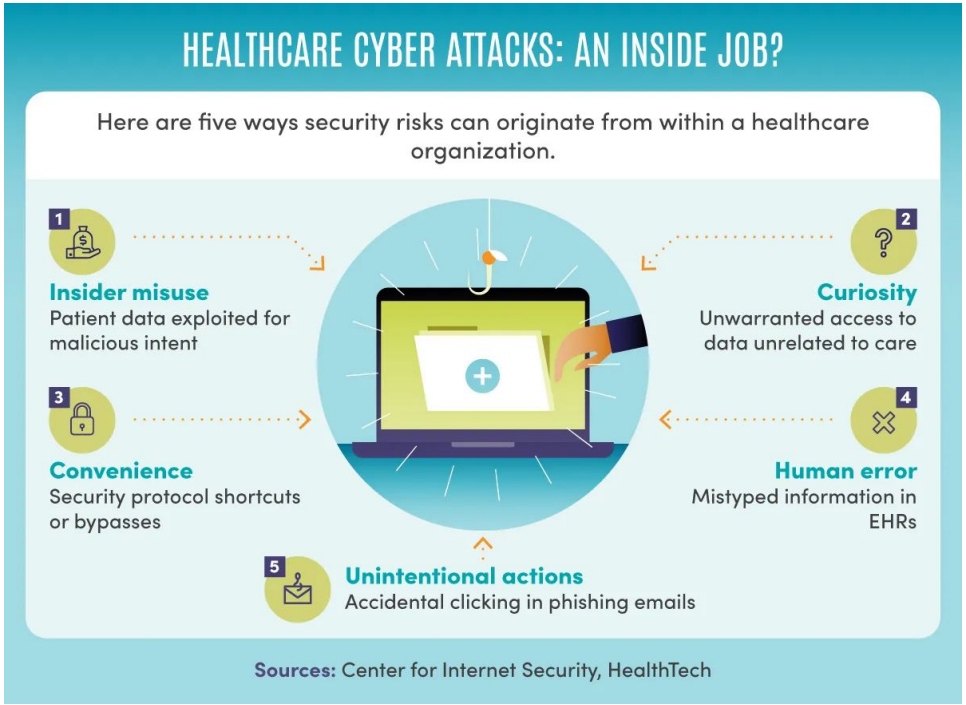
Hospital Security Threats

- External with local or remote actors
- Internal though deliberate or inadvertent acts
- Motives: Financial gains, terrorism
- The cybersecurity firm Emsisoft reports that the U.S. had more than 560 cyber attacks against healthcare facilities in 2020



Vulnerabilities

- Electronic Patient Record (ERP) Systems focus on functionality over cybersecurity
- Nature of the work makes it extremely sensitive to any disruption in its services
- Humans are the weakest link in cybersecurity

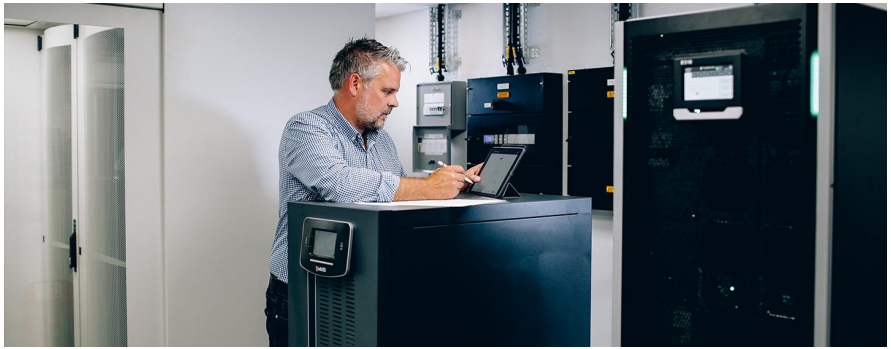


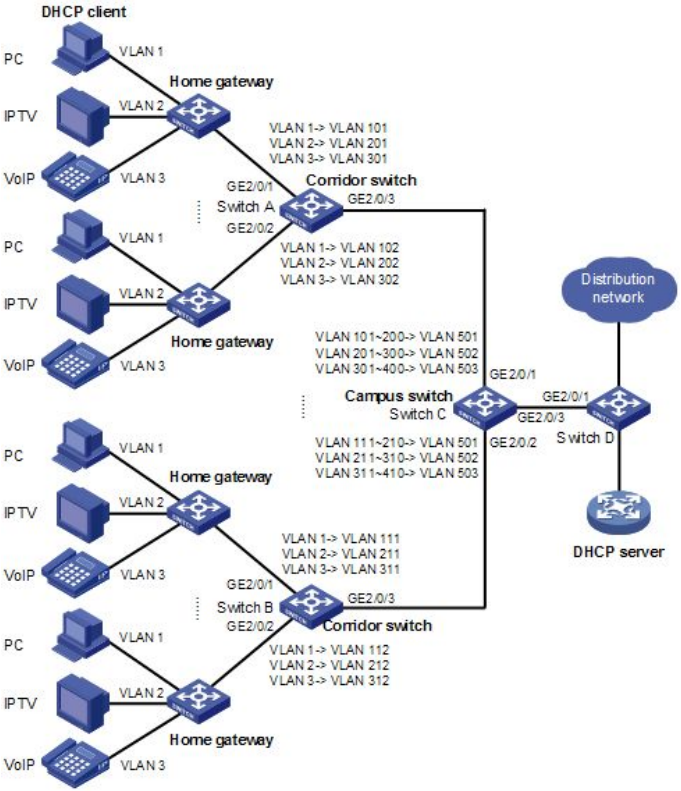
Current Actions taken by Hospitals: Personal

- User training
- Practice phishing emails
- Authorizations
- Multi Factor Authorization (MFA)
- Secrecy
- Familiarity

Current Actions taken by Hospitals: Network

- Multiple Networks
- Backups
- Disaster planning
- Collaboration with cyber security experts





Current Actions taken by Hospitals: Hardware

- Keeping systems up to date
- Encryption
- Anti-virus software

Conclusion

- Malware and ransomware are major security threats
- Hospital systems store health and patient information
- Critical steps include improving security procedures, raising staff awareness, revising contingency actions, and incorporating ongoing assessment in real time

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