

Intrinsically Secure, Open, and Safe Cyber-physically Enabled, Life-critical Essential Services (ISOSCELES)

AADL Committee Meeting
2017-06-07

Todd Carpenter, Chief Engineer, Adventium Labs

Dr. John Hatcliff, Kansas State University

Dr. Kevin Fu, University of Michigan

This material is based on research sponsored by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Science and Technology Directorate, Homeland Security Advanced Research Projects Agency (HSARPA), Cyber Security Division (DHS S&T/HSARPA/CDS) BAA HSHQDC-14-R-B0005, the Government of Israel and the National Cyber Bureau in the Government of Israel via contract number D16PC00057. The views and conclusions contained herein are those of the authors and should not be interpreted as necessarily representing the official policies or endorsements, either expressed or implied, of the Department of Homeland Security, the U.S. Government, the Government of Israel or the National Cyber Bureau in the Government of Israel.

Need:

- Inadequate security of many networked medical devices can lead to *unacceptable risk* to patients, clinics, and businesses.
- The lack of evidence of good security designs will delay FDA approval.

Approach:

- We are developing a partitioned safe and secure medical device platform.
- Medical device companies can build their medical application on this platform.
- ISOSCELES will produce open-source *education, requirements, model-based designs, and example HW & SW implementations*.

Benefits:

- Shorter time-to-market for safe and secure devices.
- Fewer security issues with fielded devices.
- Easier updates when patches are necessary.

Competition:

- Attempt to apply IT security to medical devices.
- Pay someone else to do it, with no way of determining quality of results.
- Rely on testing, check-lists, and compliance-based approaches.



ISOSCELES will spur safe and secure innovation.

US Department of Homeland Security Project, CPS Security Program, \$2.2million for 3 years

Adventium Labs

- Todd Carpenter (PI) – Safety and security critical systems including avionics, industrial control, medical devices, and weapons systems.
- Dr. Steve Harp – safety and security critical systems, architecture design.
- Jim Carciofini – safety critical system design and engineering, model based systems engineering.
- Steve Johnston – embedded systems development.
- John Gohde – software engineering, security.

Kansas State University:

Information and Telecommunications Technology Center

- Dr. John Hatcliff (PI) – Safety critical model-based medical device design.
- Dr. Eugene Vasserman – Medical device security.
- Brian Larson – PCA pump, model based systems engineering.

University of Michigan:

Security and Privacy Research Group

- Dr. Kevin Fu – Medical device security evaluation.

80% of device manufacturers have 50 or fewer employees.

<https://www.selectusa.gov/medical-technology-industry-united-states>

- Companies focus on therapy and diagnostic innovations.
- Start-ups rarely have the resources to build in security from scratch.

Small companies need tools and templates.

Large device manufacturers have demonstrated poor security implementations with their fielded devices.

- Devices depend on old, unpatched operating systems and libraries.
- FDA Safety Alerts have been issued for vulnerable networked devices.

Large companies need appropriate security solutions.



- Expert embedded systems security developers are rare and expensive.
- IT security experts often lack experience with:
 - Constrained embedded systems.
 - Safety, integrity, and availability.
 - Quality systems, including formal requirements and design.
- MedCo quality systems focus on safety.
 - Not set up for business risks.
 - Difficult for developers to motivate non-safety related security.

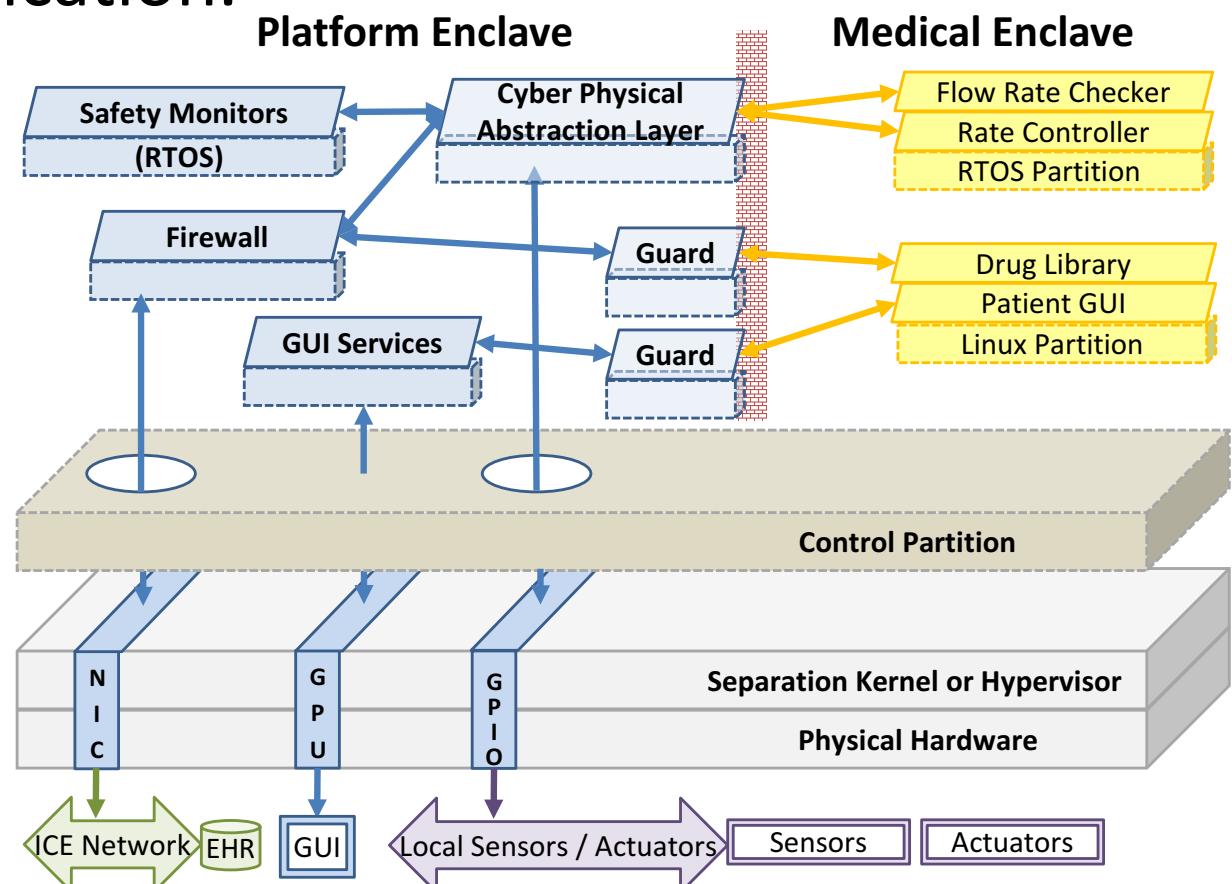
Most Top Computer Science Programs Skip Cybersecurity

- Only three of the top 50 university computer science programs in the United States require students to take a cybersecurity course.
- Many don't even offer a class on the subject.
- Graduates of computer science and engineering programs are not qualified to fill cybersecurity positions.
- 200,000 US cybersecurity job openings are unfilled

<http://theinstitute.ieee.org/career-and-education/education/most-top-computer-science-programs-skip-cybersecurity>

Developers need a foundation to build upon.

- Model-driven, configurable medical device platform.
- Separate networking, safety, and security functions from the medical application.
- Auto-generate device internal communications and processing directly from the models.



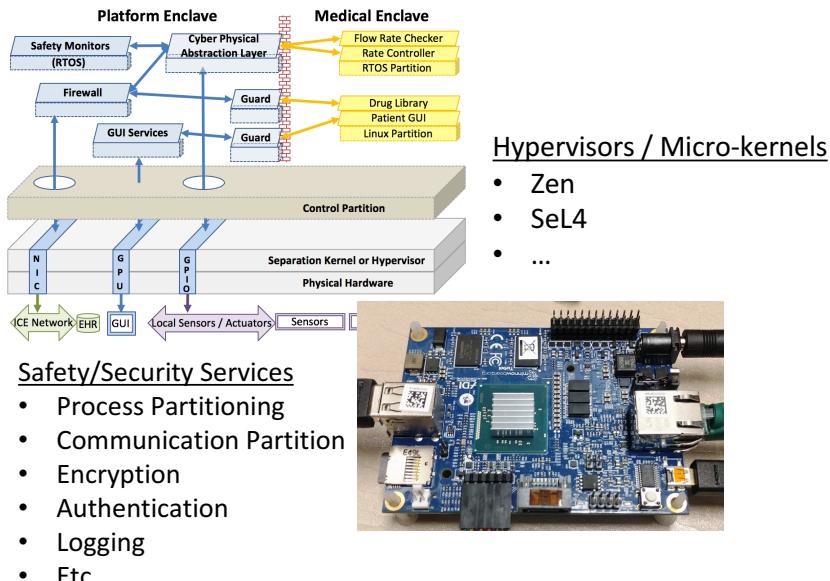
Architecture separates networking from safety functions.

ISOSCELES-based Medical Devices

(note: concept illustrated – pictured devices not built using ISOSCELES)

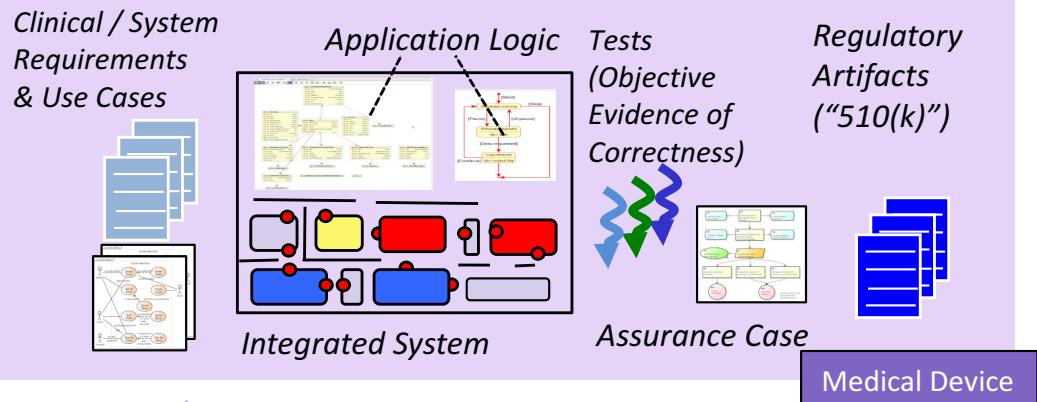


ISOSCELES platform assets are instantiated/configured to develop devices for specific care-giving functions

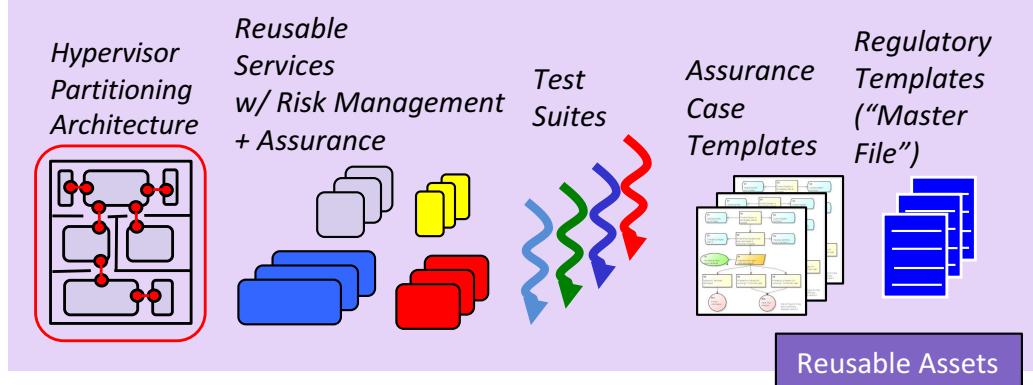


ISOSCELES Platform Assets

Application Engineering



Systems Engineering process for instantiating platform assets



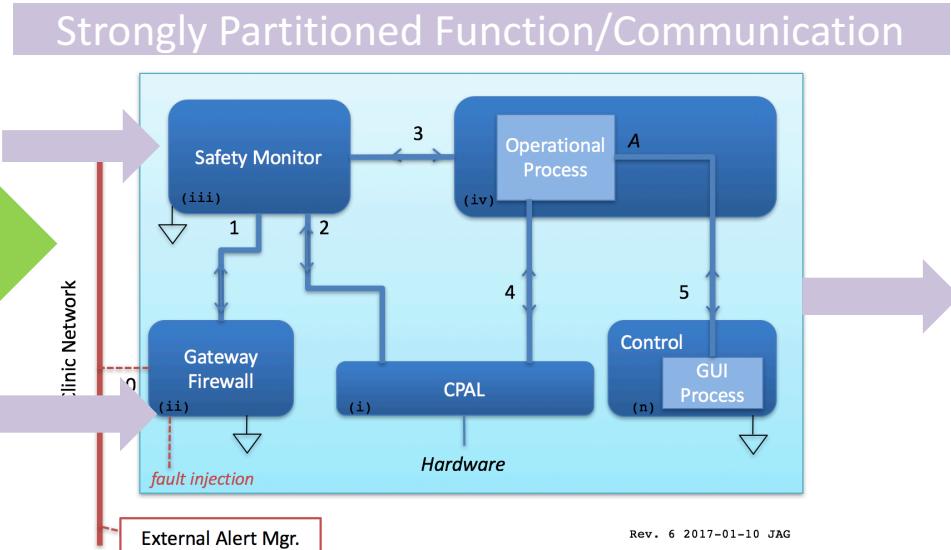
Domain/Platform Engineering



Benefits to Stakeholders

- Separate networking, safety, and security functions from the medical application
- Fault isolation
- Easier / better handling of updates (updating only relevant partitions) and reassurance
- Etc.

*Use of
ISOSCELES
model-driven
hypervisor
technology to
achieve
strong
partitioning
in runtime
architecture*





PCA Pump Background

- PCA Pump is used to pump an analgesic drug (opioids, pain-killers) into a patient's intravenous infusion (IV) line to provide pain relief
- The infusion is "patient controlled" because the patient presses a button to release a dose of the drug. The "burst of drug" released when the button is pressed is called a "bolus dose"

PCA Pump on ISOSCELES

- FDA created "Infusion Pump Improvement Initiative" due to safety concerns for pumps.
<https://www.fda.gov/MedicalDevices/ProductsandMedicalProcedures/GeneralHospitalDevicesandSupplies/InfusionPumps/ucm202501.htm>
- ISOSCELES will develop a prototype infusion pump using the ISOSCELES platform
- PCA Pump device selected because
 - KSU previously developed extensive pump artifacts w/ FDA engineers in **NSF FDA Scholar-in-Residence Program**
 - PCA example is widely used in current standards development for interoperable systems

ISOSCELES Development – Primary Elements

Medical Device Requirements

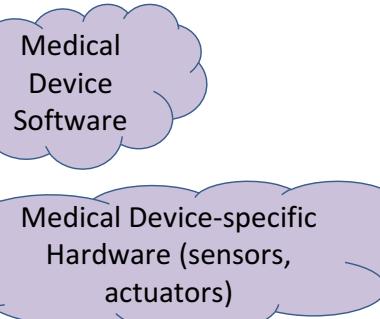
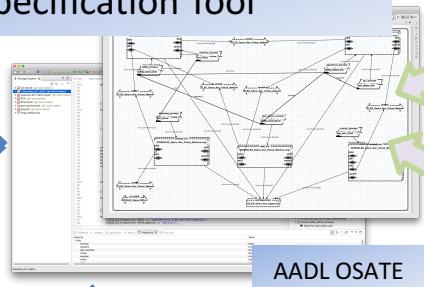


Risk Management (Safety, Security Analysis)

Assurance Cases V & V Evidence

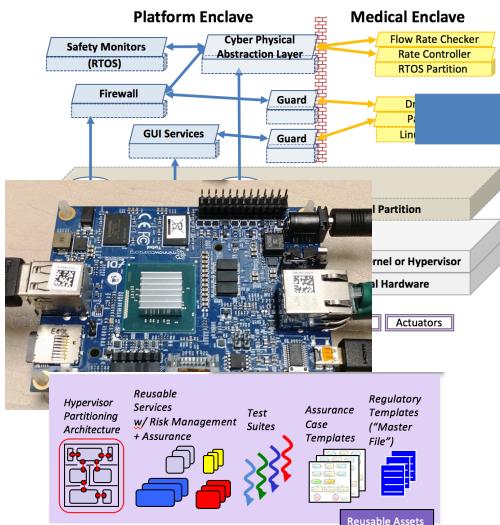
Regulatory Artifacts

ISOSCELES Architecture Specification Tool



ISOSCELES platform configuration and device development is organized in a **model-centric** development process.

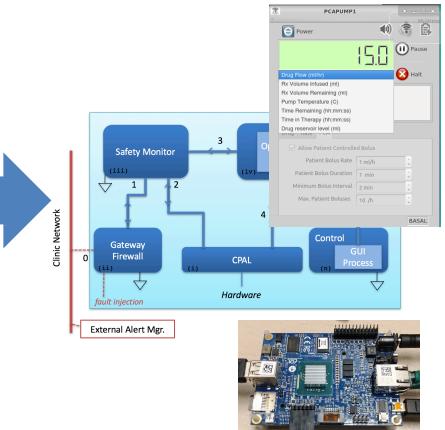
ISOSCELES Platform Assets



ISOSCELES Platform Configuration (XML)

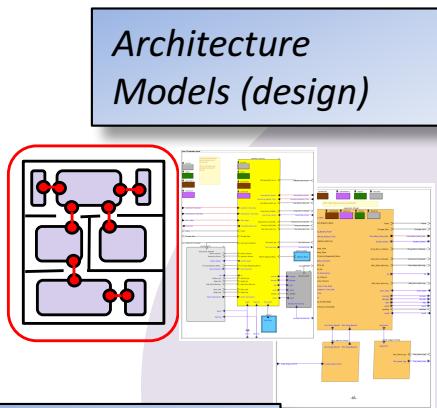
```
<network name="xenbr4" type="internal">
<uuid>67dc47b9-dec4-4595-888e-8007e3151926</uuid>
<ipv4 address="10.4.0.1" netmask="255.255.255.0"/>
<iface name="eth1" node="cpal" address="10.4.0.2"
      mac="6A:06:3E:01:04:01"/>
<iface name="eth1" node="ops" address="10.4.0.3"
      mac="6A:06:3E:04:04:01"/>
</network>
```

ISOSCELES Platform Deployment & Configuration Framework

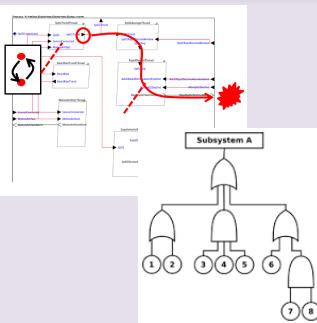


ISOSCELES Platform Run-Time Environment

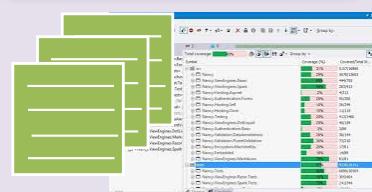
ISOSCELES focuses not only on software/hardware, but also addresses **artifacts** necessary to help manufacturers integrate ISOSCELES into their development context, align with relevant standards, and support regulatory submissions.



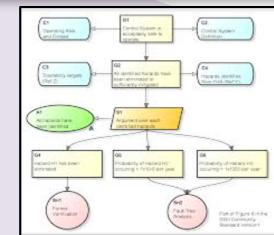
**Risk Management
(Safety/Security
Hazard Analysis)**



**V & V artifacts
(test suites/
reports)**



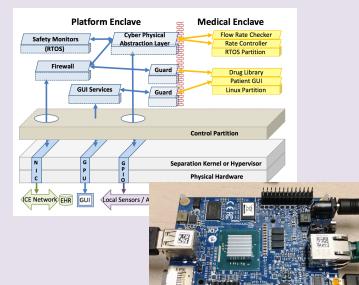
Assurance Cases



**Standards
Compliance**



Requirements

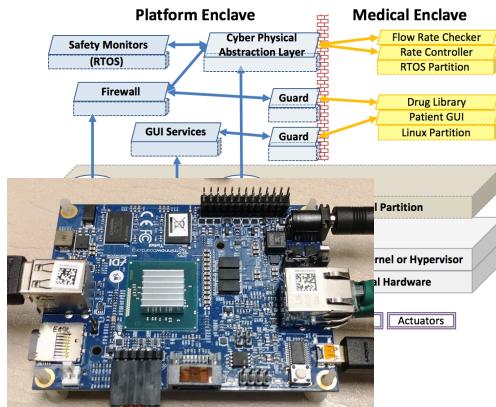
**Hardware &
Software**

Constellation of artifacts
necessary for using
software/hardware assets in
regulated industry context

**Regulatory
Submission Artifacts**



ISOSCELES Platform Assets



Hypervisor Building Blocks

Partitions / Virtual Machines



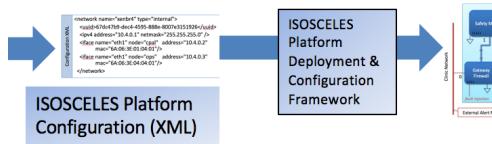
Virtual Networks



Hypervisor Building Blocks Properties

- General
 - UUID, etc.
- VM
 - OS
 - Memory
- Networking
 - IP Address
 - IP Network Mask
 - MAC Address
- Logical Communication
 - Protocols
 - QoS

Reminder: Tool Chain Pipeline



When the ISOSCELES deployment and configuration framework encounters instances of these modeling building blocks in the XML-based configuration info, it will do the appropriate instantiation/implementation in the "build" of the platform instance.

ISOSCELES Safety/Security Services

- Firewall
- Network Guards
- Authentication
- Encryption
- Logging
- ...

Medical Device Domain Building Blocks

- Medical Domain Information Schema
- Physiological Data Representations
- GUI Services
- Sensor/Actuator Driver wrappers
- ...

- Capture separation design in AADL.
- Analyze the models to provide evidence, e.g., of separation, performance.
- This reduces test burden.
- ISOSCELES will then automatically configure the platform:
 - Partition configuration.
 - Network connectivity, separation, firewall rules.
 - Safety monitors.
 - Module APIs.

connections

```
cpal_status_1: port cpal_server_process.cpal_status_pub ->
    operations_process.cpal_status_sub {
    Actual_Connection_Binding => (reference (xenbr4)); };

cpal_status_2: port cpal_server_process.cpal_status_pub ->
    safety_process.cpal_status_sub {
    Actual_Connection_Binding => (reference (xenbr2)); };
```

AADL

```
<pubsub_channel name="cpal_status">
    <port name="CPAL_PUBPORT" protocol="TCP">5001</port>
    <publisher node="cpal" process="cpal-server" address="*"/>
    <subscriber node="ops" process="operations"
address="10.4.0.3"/>
    <subscriber node="safety" process="safety"
address="10.2.0.7"/> </pubsub_channel>
```

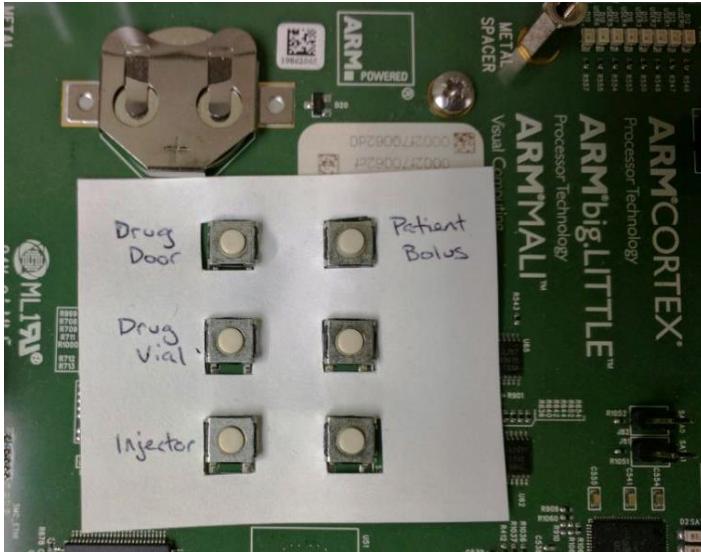
Configuration XML

AADL models will drive system configuration.

- Open source Xen hypervisor provides separation in initial prototype.
- Software demonstration runs on AMD G-series SoC, Intel Atom prototyping boards, and PCs.
- We will select and mature one separation approach in 2017.
 - Balance provable separation, cost, and features.
 - Mature embedded systems support is an issue.
- We want platform flexibility; one size does not fit all.
- We will extract information from AADL into an intermediate form that we can target to different separation layers.

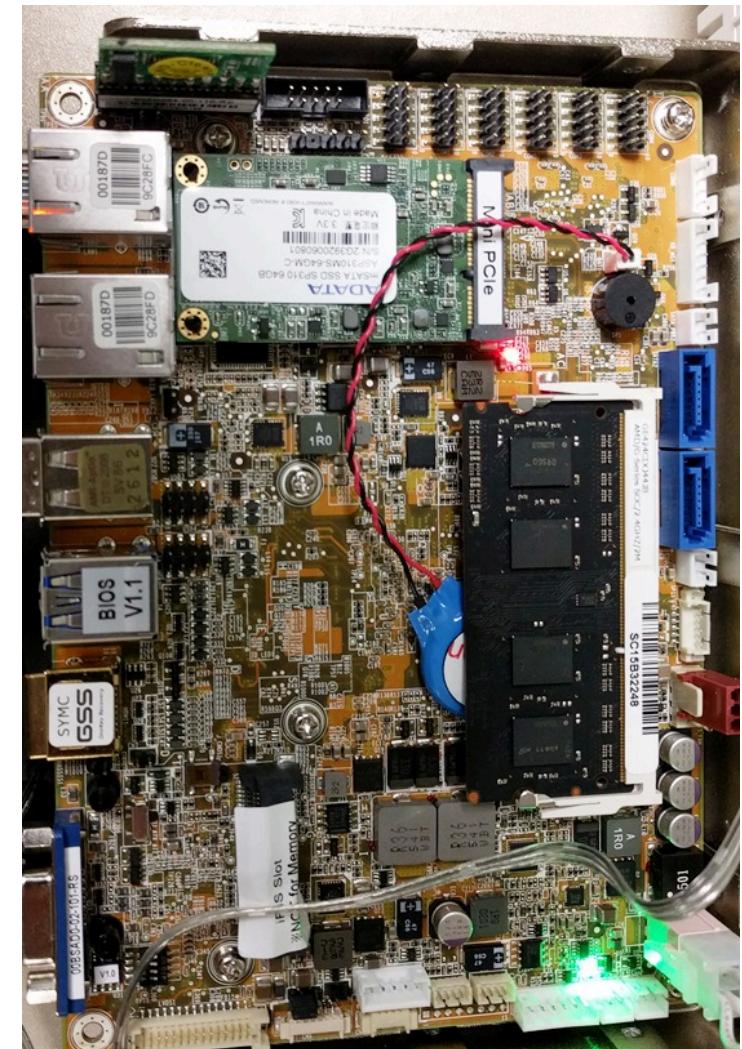
Current focus is on the Xen hypervisor and SeL4.

Prototype Hardware



Current boards:

- ARM v7 Arndale, Tegra TK1 (seL4)
- ARM v8 Juno (Linux)
- AMD x64 iEi G-series (Xen)
- Intel ATOM Minnowboard (Xen)



Multiple targets and environments will reduce adoption costs.

- Demo Goals:
 - Illustrate our initial use of hypervisor technology (from point of view of both platform manufacturer and device manufacturer)
 - Illustrate model-based development methodology and workflow
- Next Steps
 - Further vetting demo concept with device industry partners and FDA collaborators
 - Investigating additional hypervisors/micro-kernels in the context of end-to-end development
 - Adding realism and greater configurability to both the platform and PCA device elements

EXTRA SLIDES

Argevide produces the **NOR-STA assurance case tool** used in a number of safety-critical domains by industrial clients throughout Europe.

Argevide NOR-STA
Effective conformance management

[DEMO](#)
[FREE TRIAL](#)
[ORDER](#)



Standards targeted by NOR-STA with built-in support.

 Medical Standards ISO 27001 ISO 27001 Information Security Management	 ISO 9001 Quality management systems IEC 62443 IEC 62443 Security for industrial automation and control systems
 PN-N 18001 / OHSAS 18001 / ISO 18001 Occupational Health and Safety Management	 ISO 18001 ISO 26262 ISO 26262 Road vehicles – Functional safety
 ISO 14001 Environmental Management Systems	 EN/IEC 61511: Functional safety – Safety instrumented systems for the process industry sector
 ISO/IEC 15408 Common Criteria for Information Security Evaluation	 ISO 17065 ISO/IEC 17065 Conformity assessment — Requirements for bodies certifying products, processes and services
 HACCP Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points	 CAF Common Assessment Framework CAF 2006 and CAF 2013

- KSU worked with Argevide to get FDA funding to develop an assurance case template to be used in regulatory submissions to FDA.
- Now working with Argevide and FDA to develop templates and examples for safety/security assurance cases for interoperable medical devices – aligned with assurance structures used in AAMI/UL 2800

<https://www.argevide.com>

Preliminary version of ISOSCELES PCA Pump Assurance Case in NOR-STA tools

(DEMO: walk-through NOR-STA web-interface for pump assurance case)

Project View Reports Help Project: Open PCA Pump Assurance Case PCA Viewer

i Subject of Assurance Case: PCA Pump

- Requirements: Draft 0.11**
- Background Information**
- 'Major' Level of Concern**
- External Infusion Pumps are FDA Class II Devices**
- Claim 0: PCA pump is effective in its medical function and is acceptably safe**
 - Strategy 0: Argue for safety and effectiveness separately, but coordinated**
 - Rationale 0: No medical device can be completely safety; its benefit must justify its risk**
 - Claim 1: PCA pump is effective**
 - Strategy 1: PCA pump performs intended function which has been clinically verified**
 - Claim 2: PCA pump is acceptably safe**
 - Strategy 2: Residue risk of potential hazards after mitigations is acceptable considering the therapeutic value of its intended function**
 - Therapeutic value justifies risk**
 - Subjective argument about the value of pain relief**
 - Used properly by trained clinicians**
 - Claim 2.1: All hazards have been identified**
 - Strategy 2.1: Diligent searching by competent professionals for all possible hazards**
 - Claim 2.2: All identified hazards have been mitigated**
 - Strategy 2.2: Induction over all identified hazards, by class of hazard**
 - Rationale 2.2: Mitigation of each hazard adds confidence of safety**
 - Claim 2.2.A: Operational hazards have been mitigated**
 - Claim 2.2.B: Environmental hazards have been mitigated**
 - Claim 2.2.C: Electrical hazards have been mitigated**
 - Claim 2.2.D: Hardware hazards have been mitigated**
 - Claim 2.2.E: Software hazards have been mitigated**
 - Claim 2.2.F: Mechanical hazards have been mitigated**
 - Claim 2.2.G: Biological and chemical hazards have been mitigated**
 - Claim 2.2.H: Use hazards have been mitigated**
 - Device Hazard Analysis Guidance By FDA**

Details

i Information

Name:	PCA Pump
Label:	Subject of Assurance Case
Tags:	

The scope of this Open PCA Pump Assurance Case is a hypothetical patient-controlled analgesia pump, its requirements developed according to FAA's Requirements Engineering Management Handbook, and its architectural model in the Architecture Analysis and Design Language.

Links

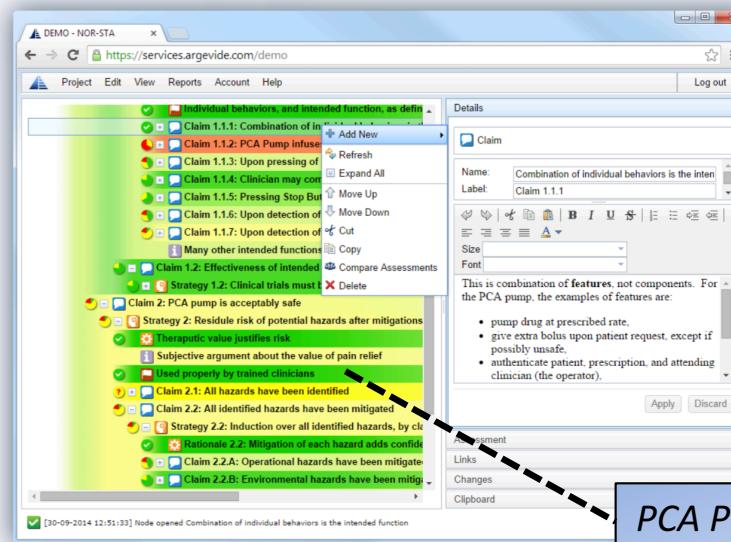
Changes

PCA Pump Assurance case originally developed under NSF FDA Scholar-in-Residence funding and now being extended on ISOSCELES is used by NOR-STA as one of the canonical examples in their training material



- ▶ You can **develop** and **manage** large and complex argument structures.
- ▶ Tree view in NOR-STA facilitates **browsing large arguments**.
- ▶ You can easily **copy and paste** fragments of the argument.
- ▶ You may use various options of **report generation**.
- ▶ NOR-STA is compliant with **ISO/IEC 15026** requirements.
- ▶ You can use OMG **ARM/SACM** import and export functions. Any ARM/SACM project can be easily imported to NOR-STA.
- ▶ When needed NOR-STA can generate **GSN** diagrams for your reports.

Argevide NOR-STA features



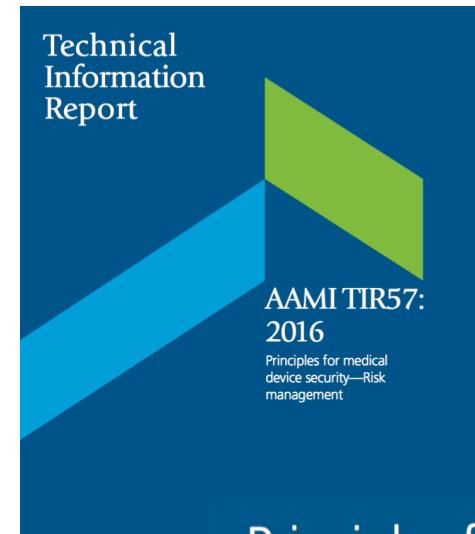
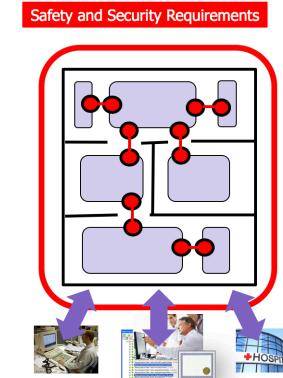
The screenshot shows the Argevide NOR-STA application interface. On the left, a tree view displays a hierarchy of assurance artifacts, including claims like "Combination of individual behaviors is the intended function" and "PCA Pump is acceptably safe". On the right, a detailed view of a specific claim is shown. The claim is titled "Combination of individual behaviors is the intended function" (Claim 1.1.1). The details panel shows the name, label, and a rich text editor. Below the editor, a note states: "This is in combination of features, not components. For the PCA pump, the examples of features are:" followed by a bulleted list: "• pump drug at prescribed rate.", "• give extra bolus upon patient request, except if possibly unsafe.", and "• authenticate patient, prescription, and attending clinician (the operator)".

PCA Pump Assurance Case develop by KSU used in NOR-STA training

<https://www.argevide.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/Argevide-NOR-STA-assurance-case.pdf>

Cross-fertilization and deep integration with medical device safety/security standards that ISOSCELES team members and their close associates are involved in

- AAMI/UL 2800 family of safety/security standards for interoperable medical systems
 - Architecture, life-cycle processes, risk management (somewhat analogous to ISO 26262)
 - emphasis on ***platform-based engineering***
 - ISOSCELES team member Hatcliff is co-chair of primary working group; Vasserman leads security subgroup
 - ***Primary working example in 2800 support material is PCA Pump use case***
- AAMI TIR 57: Principles for medical device security – Risk Management
 - AAMI Security Group co-chair by Ken Hoyme from Boston Scientific (formally ISOSCELES PI from Adventium Labs)
- NIST Security Standards



Principles for medical device security—Risk management

The following indicates some of the support material posted on course/project web page to provide background information to students/researchers

PCA Pump in nutshell

- Patient Controlled Analgesia (PCA) Pumps: The Basics

PCA Clinical Tutorials from Columbia Gorge Community College

- PCA Introduction (<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RAI5sPOAxqU>)
- PCA Setup I (<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RtWjHQN-wu8>)
- PCA Setup II (<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kXaMW754HK4>)
- PCA Initiation (http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GDIoo_tkg)
- PCA Manage I (<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gMbYHvgfYZU>)
- PCA Manage II (<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eYPrbxHG5e8>)

Baxter PCA Pump Tutorial

- <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KqGCOLIglqE>

PCA Clinical Guidelines

- Patient-Controlled Analgesia: Making it Safer for Patients , Cohen et al. (.pdf)
- Patient-Controlled Analgesia: Guidelines of Care, San Diego Patient Safety Taskforce (.pdf)
- Acute Post operative Analgesia Guidelines: Patient Controlled Analgesia, Royal Cornwall Hospitals, UK (.pdf)
- Patient Controlled Analgesia (PCA) Policy for Adult and Paediatric Patients, West Hertfordshire, UK (.pdf)

PCA Pump Prescription Forms and Drug Dosage

- Physician's Order Form -- New Hanover Regional Medical Center (.pdf)
- Physician's Order Form -- Overlake Hospital Medical Center (.pdf)
- Physician's Order Form -- St. Luke's Hospital (Chesterfield, MO) (.pdf)
- Morphine Dosage

PCA Pump Prescription Auto-Programming

- From Smart Pumps to Intelligent Infusion Systems – The Promise of Interoperability, Patient Safety and Quality Health Care, May/June 2014. (.pdf)

PCA Pump Product Spec Sheets and Marketing Materials

- ambBIT ambulatory pump from Summit Medical Products, Inc. (marketing spec sheet, product web site)
- Alaris SE Pump ([user manual](#), [technical service manual](#))
- CADD-Prizm Ambulatory Infusion Pump (general description, clinician information, technical manual)

PCA Pump Problems

- Mary E. Burkhardt's keynote presentation at the conference "Improving Medication Safety Through Effective Communication and Teamwork." (<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wY3YyyQjvtQ>)
- Paolo Masci's presentation on user interface oddities and problems in infusion pumps. (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=T0QmUe0bwL8>)

Improving Pump Safety via Monitoring of Respiratory Health

- A story about a loss of life and motivation for dedicated monitoring for PCA pumps using capnography (<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gNZbvs3aByc>)
- Medical Device Plug-n-Play Project's overview of using the Integrated Clinical Environment (ICE) to implement a safety-interlock for a PCA pump based on capnography and pulse oximetry monitoring. (http://www.mdnpn.org/MD_PnP_Program_Clinical_S.html) (see the videos under Scenario #1)
- Clinical study on PCA monitoring -- Maddox et al. "Continuous Respiratory Monitoring and a 'Smart' Infusion System Improve Safety of Patient-Controlled Analgesia in the Postoperative Period." (.pdf)
- Clinical study on PCA monitoring -- Maddox et al. "Clinical Experience with Capnography Monitoring for PCA Patients." (.pdf)
- Clinical study on PCA monitoring -- Overdyk et al. "Improving Outcomes in Med-Surg Patients with Opioid-Induced Respiratory Depression." (.pdf)

Training videos for prep'ing and operating PCA Pump in a clinical context

Industry/Clinical safety guidelines for PCA management

Physician Order Forms for PCA Infusion

Example PCA Pump product operating and service manuals

Clinical studies on PCA safety issues

<http://openpcapump.santoslab.org/node/1>