

DITTA Activities in Cybersecurity & Update on IMDRF Work Item on Cybersecurity

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DITTA GLOBAL PRESENCE



2018: DITTA as a recognized non state actor in official relations with WHO

2016: DITTA MoU with the World Bank

2015: DITTA was granted a NGO status with WHO

2014: DITTA has official liaison with AHWP





















GLOBAL DIAGNOSTIC IMAGING, HEALTHCARE IT & RADIATION THERAPY TRADE ASSOCIATION

DITTA: 9 WORKING GROUPS



























MEDICAL IMAGING





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1. Activities in IMDRF























1-1 Promotion of Digital Health and Cybersecurity

- 1. Support and promotion of IMDRF SaMD work item
 - DITTA has been proposing the convergence of digital health regulation.
 - DITTA submitted the New Work Item Proposal of SaMD for IMDRF in 2013.
 - DITTA has been supporting the IMDRF activities since then.
- IMDRF SaMD guidance document (IMDRF/SaMD WG/N12, SaMD: Possible Framework for Risk Categorization and Corresponding Considerations*) describes the importance of <u>information</u> <u>security with respect to safety considerations</u>.

^{*} http://www.imdrf.org/docs/imdrf/final/technical/imdrf-tech-140918-samd-framework-risk-categorization-141013.pdf























1-2 Need for the Global Convergence of Cybersecurity

- 1. Cybersecurity guidance of <u>US</u> (2014)
 - Content of Premarket Submissions for Management of Cybersecurity in Medical
- 2. **DITTA** held the 1st workshop on cybersecurity accompanying **IMDRF** meetings (Brasilia, 2016).
- 3. Cybersecurity guidance of <u>US</u> (2016)
 - Postmarket Management of Cybersecurity in Medical Devices
- 4. Cybersecurity guideline of China (2017)
 - Medical Device Network Security Registration on Technical Review Guidance Principle























1-3 Development of New Work Item Proposal of IMDRF

- 1. DITTA held the 2nd workshop on cybersecurity accompanying IMDRF meetings (Shanghai, March 2018).
 - Raising the cybersecurity awareness of both regulators and industries in the medical device field
 - New Work Item Proposal was suggested from regulators.
- 2. DITTA Developed the New Work Item Proposal (March May)
- 3. Submission of NWIP to IMDRF Management Committee (June)
- 4. Approval of NWIP by IMDRF MC (Beijing, September)























1-4 Contents of the New Work Item Proposal

Ihree important topics (NWIP)

Topic 1: Shared responsibility among stakeholders

Recognize that cybersecurity is a shared-responsibility among all stakeholders, including manufacturers, healthcare providers, regulators, patients, and others.























Ihree important topics (NWIP)

Topic 2: Information sharing

Promote broad information-sharing policies to have clearly established legal guardrails and create incentives for participation. Information-sharing requirements, if implemented, should also extend to owners/users of medical devices.

Topic 3: Definition

Define the terms and clarify the current understanding on medical device cybersecurity. Medical device cybersecurity should be based on the safety and performance of medical device. It is necessary to clarify and define that medical device cybersecurity is different from information security which maintains confidentiality, integrity and availability.























1-5 Activity of IMDRF Cybersecurity WG

- 1. WG Name: Medical Device Cybersecurity Guide WG
- 2. Leadership: USFDA and Health Canada (Co-chairs):
- 3. **Members**: Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, European Union, Japan, Russia, Singapore, South Korea, United States, **DITTA**, GMTA
- 4. Timeline:

Jan. 2019 Kick-off meeting

June In-person meeting for the proposed draft (Arlington)

July Submitting the draft to Management Committee

Sep. Review and approval by MC (Yekaterinburg)

Oct. - Nov. Public consultation on IMDRF website*

* http://www.imdrf.org/consultations/cons-ppmdc.asp























1-5 Activity of IMDRF Cybersecurity WG

5. **Goals**

- To facilitate international regulatory convergence on medical device cybersecurity with open discussion and sharing best practices that are understandable and feasible for all stakeholders.
- Specifically, the WG goal is to produce a document providing medical device cybersecurity guidance for all responsible stakeholders, including manufacturers, healthcare providers, regulators, and users across the entire device lifecycle.























1-5 Activity of IMDRF Cybersecurity WG

6. The process of drafting the guidance document

Conference calls every two weeks

- Jan. 2019, Kick-off meeting
- Feb., Drafting <u>table of contents</u>
 Assigning sections to members
- Mar., Drafting pre-market section
- Apr., Post-market section
- May, Document structure
 Internal consultation
- June, Meeting in Arlington

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35	2.0	Scope
36	3.0	Definitions
37	4.0	General Principles 9
38	4.1	Total Product Life Cycle
39	4.2	Shared Responsibility
40	4.3	Information Sharing 11
41	4.4	Ability to Identify, Protect, Detect, Respond, Recover
42	4.5	Global Harmonization 11
43	5.0	Pre-Market Considerations for Medical Device Manufacturers
44	5.1	Security Requirements and Architecture Design
45	5.2	Risk Management
46	5.3	Security Testing
47	5.4	Post-market Management Strategy
48	5.5	Labeling or Customer Security Documentation
49	5.6	Regulatory Submission Requirements























1-5 Activity of IMDRF Cybersecurity WG

- 7. Public consultation
- IMDRF Website: http://www.imdrf.org/consultations/cons-ppmdc.asp
 - Draft guidance documents in PDF and Docx.
 - Comment sheet
- Document title: Principles and Practices for Medical Device Cybersecurity
- Activity update material in Yekaterinburg meeting
 - IMDRF Website: http://www.imdrf.org/docs/imdrf/final/meetings/imdrf-meet-190916-russia-yekaterinburg-32.pdf























1-5 Activity of IMDRF Cybersecurity WG

7. Public consultation

Please send your comments to aftin.ross@fda.hhs.gov (official)

or

keiichiro.ozawa@fujifilm.com (my address)

















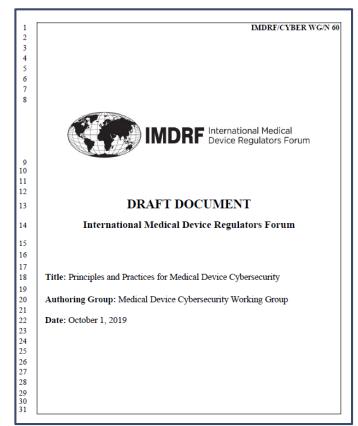






1-6 Contents of IMDRF Cybersecurity Guidance Draft

- Document structure is 4 main components:
- Definitions
- General Principles
- Pre -market Considerations
- Post -market Considerations
- All definitions add to N47 terms/definitions,
 Generally align with internationally recognized standards, and include key terms such as:
 'cybersecurity', 'compensating control', 'legacy device', 'patch' and 'privacy'

























1-6 Contents of IMDRF Cybersecurity Guidance Draft

- General Principles section covers:
 - Requirement for total product life cycle approach (TPLC)
 - Concept of shared responsibility among stakeholders
 - Global harmonization and concept of information sharing
- Pre-market section covers:
 - Recommendations for manufacturers only
 - Recommendations include: good design, risk management, security testing, labelling, and regulatory submission requirements























1-6 Contents of IMDRF Cybersecurity Guidance Draft

- Post -market section covers:
 - Recommendations for all stakeholders including manufacturers, healthcare providers and patients (users), regulators, and security researchers
 - Includes 'best practices' for healthcare
 - Provides guidance on information sharing and vulnerability disclosure along with remediation and incident response
 - Proposes level of regulatory oversight required for different categories of software maintenance
 - Recommends best practices for Legacy devices (devices that cannot be reasonably protected against current cybersecurity threats)























1-7 DITTA Perspective on the IMDRF Cybersecurity Activity

- 1. DITTA has been and will be supporting the IMDRF activity
 - DITTA organizes mirror groups and supports the activities in IMDRF!

2. Scope and definition

• The scope is well described in the Guidance Document. But it is still somewhat unclear about the difference between "medical device cybersecurity" and "information security" and whether the latter is included in the scope or not.























1-7 DITTA Perspective on the IMDRF Cybersecurity Activity

3. Feasibility of the Guidance Document

 Currently the <u>implementation of IMDRF all work items attracts much</u> <u>attention from stakeholders</u>. The key is the feasibility of the guidance document in each work item. The development of guidance documents should consider member jurisdictions' regulatory systems, background of the regulation and so on. DITTA would suggest the members' discussion.

4. Cybersecurity requirements of N47, Essential Principles

• DITTA concerns about the newly added security requirements in Essential Principles, N47, such as ones in section 5.8. DITTA would recommend to present <u>practical resolution for them on the assumption that it could be included in the pre-market submission</u>.























1-8 Next Steps

Nov.-Dec. Closing public consultation and consolidating comments

Jan. 2020 In-person meeting of WG for comment resolution

(Eysins, Switzerland)

Feb. Submitting the final document to Management Committee

Mar. Document review by MC in IMDRF meetings (Singapore)

Mar. **DITTA plans the 3rd workshop on cybersecurity**

accompanying IMDRF meetings. (Singapore)

Apr. Publishing official guidance document























2. Publishing Whitepapers



















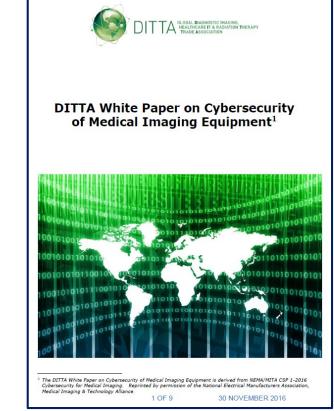




2-1 DITTA White Paper on Cybersecurity of Medical Imaging Equipment

- Issued in November, 2016
- Based on NEMA/MITA Cybersecurity for Medical Imaging
- Detailed cybersecurity best practices for manufacturers, suppliers and healthcare providers

http://www.globalditta.org/fileadmin/user_upload/Level_home/Press_releases/2016/DITTA_Cybersecurity_paper_29_Nov._2016_final_clean.pdf

























2-1 DITTA White Paper on Cybersecurity of Medical Imaging Equipment

- Manufactures should manage security risk by illustrating various ports, protocols and services with data flow diagrams...
- Manufacturers should plan to continually monitor device vulnerability to identify and provide patches and updates...
- Manufacturers' field service representatives should be aware of their customers' specific security requirements...























2-2 DITTA Whitepaper on Cybersecurity: Best Practices in the Medical Technology Manufacturing Environment

- Issued in February, 2019
- Based on NEMA CPSP 2-2018 Cyber Hygiene Best Practices
- A set of industry best practices and guidelines within the medical technology manufacturing facility and engineering processes

https://www.globalditta.org/uploads/media/DITTA_White_paper_on_ Cybersecurity - Feb. 2019 - Final.



DITTA White Paper on Cybersecurity:

Best Practices in the Medical Technology Manufacturing Environment

8 February 2019

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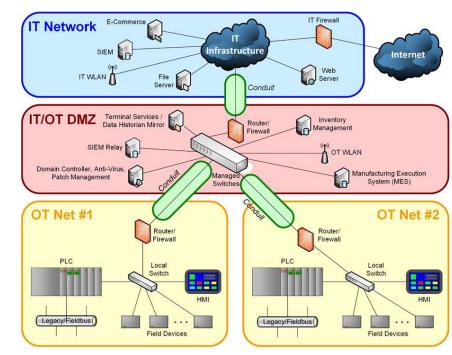






Seven fundamental principles for manufacturing facility and engineering process

- 1. Segmenting Networks
- 2. Understanding Data Types and Flows
- 3. Hardening Devices
- 4. Monitoring Devices and Systems
- 5. User Management
- 6. Updating Devices
- 7. Providing a recovery plan/escalation process



Segmenting networks























3. Activities in Member Associations























3. ACTIVITIES IN MEMBER ASSOCIATIONS

3-1 MDS2: MITA (DITTA member association, USA)

- Manufacturer Disclosure Statement for Medical Device Security
 - Official release of revision in Oct. 2019 (previous version in 2013)
 https://www.medicalimaging.org/2019/10/09/mita-releases-national-standard-for-medical-device-security/
- Four categories have been newly added
- 1. RMOT: Remote Service and Administration
- 2. SBOM: Software Bill of Materials
- 3. CONN: Connectivity Capabilities
- 4. MPII: Management of Personally Identifiable Information

























3. ACTIVITIES IN MEMBER ASSOCIATIONS

3-2 MDS: JIRA (DITTA member association, Japan)

- Manufacturer Disclosure Statement
- A Check list of the device security following the concept of MDS2
- The list items are quite different from MDS2 based on the information security regulation of Japan.

以造業者 :	作成日 :				
製品名称 :	:				
医療機関における情報セキュリティマネジメントシステムの	D字群 (6.2)				
1 扱う情報のリストを提示してあるか? (6.2.C1)	はい	いいえ	対象外	備考	
勿理的安全対策(6.4)					
2 覗き見防止の機能があるか? (8.4.C5)	はい	いいえ	対象外	備考	
支術的安全対策(6.5)					
3 離廃時の不正入力防止の機能があるか? (6.5.C4)		はい	いいえ	対象外	備考
4 アクセス管理の機能があるか? (6.5.C1)		はい	いいえ	対象外	備考
4. 1 アクセス管理の認証方式は? (6.5.Cl)					
・記憶(ID・パスワード等)		はい	いいえ	対象外	備考
・生体認証(指紋等)		はい	いいえ	対象外	備考
・物理媒体(ICカード等)		はい	いいえ	対象外	備考
・その他(具体的な方法を備考に記入してく	ださい)	はい	いいえ	対象外	備考
・上記のうちの二要素を組み合わせた認証		はい	いいえ	対象外	備考
4.1.1 パスワードを利用者認識手段として	利用している場合、パス	ワード管理に	は可能か?		
(6.5.C11(1)~6.5.C11(3))		はい	いいえ	対象外	備考
4. 1. 2 セキュリティ・デバイスを用いる場	合に破損等で本人の識別	青報が利用で	できない際の	代替機能がある	5か? (6.5.0
		はい	いいオ	対象外	備考























4. DITTA Perspective on Cybersecurity























4. DITTA PERSPECTIVE ON CYBERSECURITY

As an international trade association we can contribute to medical device cybersecurity in terms of manufacturers by

- 1. Continuing development of **best practice documents** which are practical, feasible and promising quick effect
- 2. Recognizing significant international standards
- 3. Encouraging **information sharing** between manufacturers and healthcare providers by MDS2























THANK YOU!

Keiichiro Ozawa

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