

Cybersecurity and Successful Premarket Review

FDA Small Business Regulatory Education for Industry (REdI)

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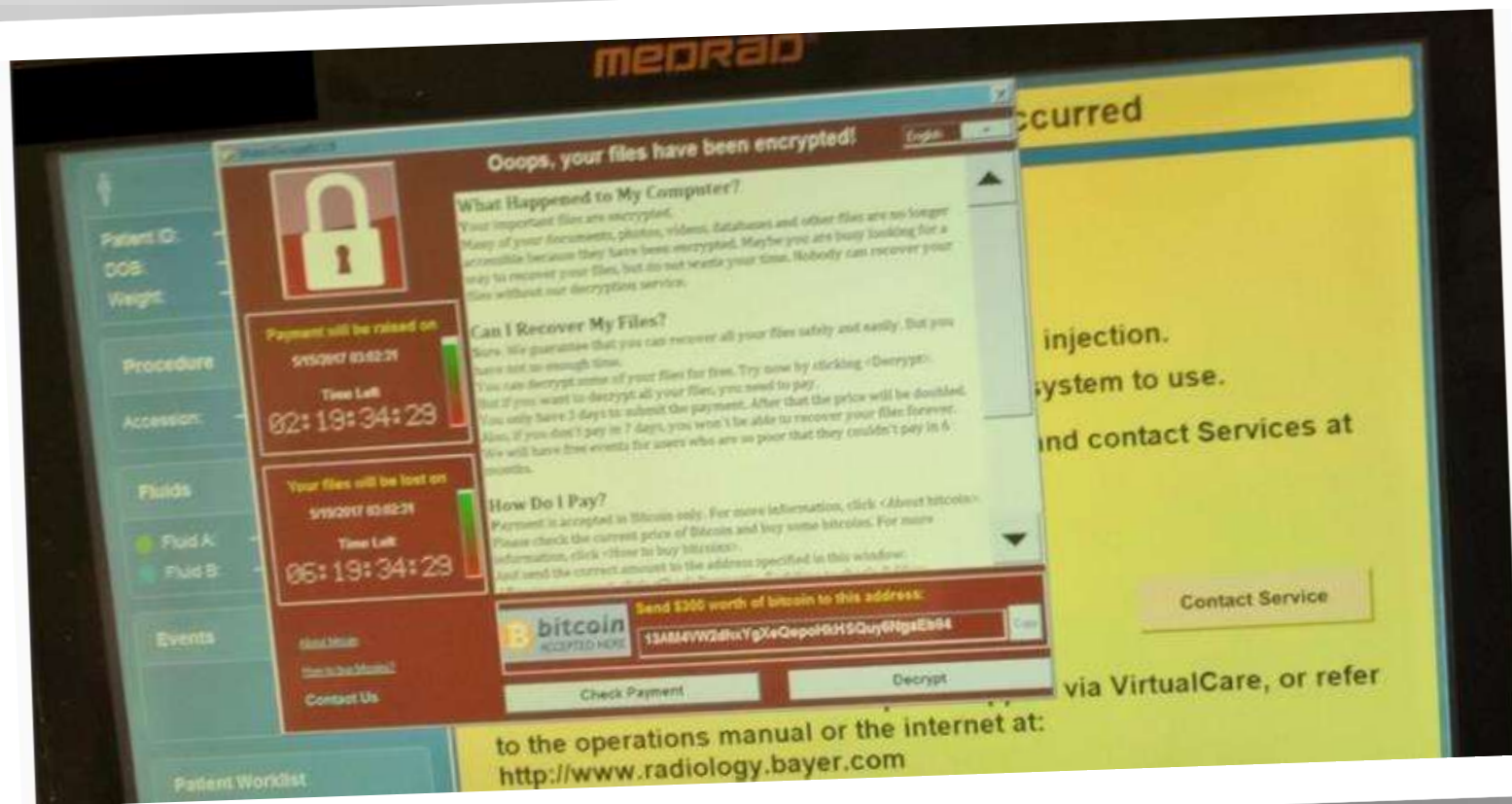
Cybersecurity Program Manager

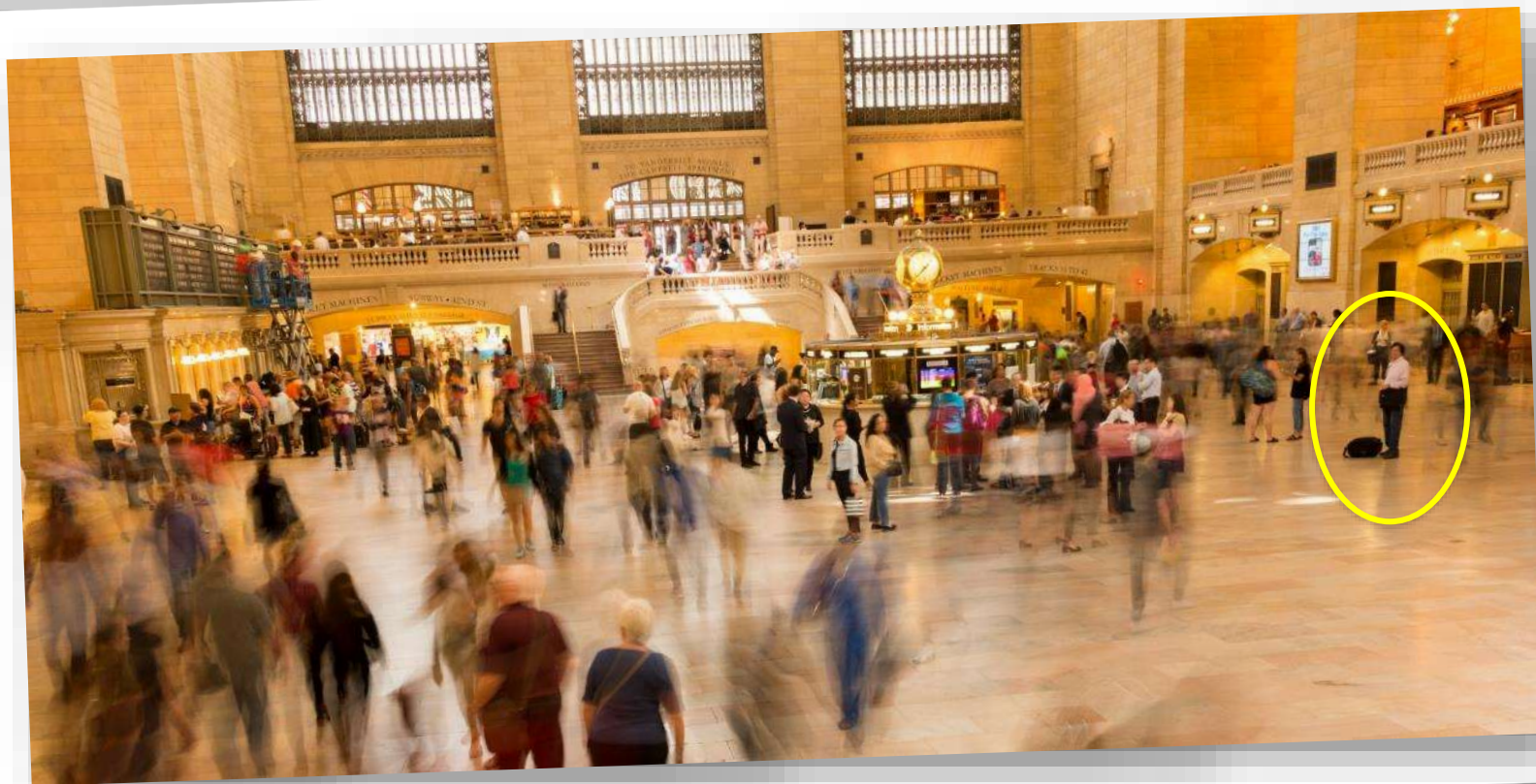
All Hazards Response and Cybersecurity

Office of Strategic Partnerships and Technology Innovation

Center for Devices and Radiological Health

U.S. Food and Drug Administration





What is the real use environment



Do you need to consider cybersecurity?

- ☐ Communicate with other devices?
- ☐ Current or potential future network connection?
- ☐ Wireless communication?
- ☐ USB port or physical media access?
- ☐ Remote software downloads (patching, upgrades)?
- ☐ Cloud storage or cloud services



Safety Risks vs. Cybersecurity Risks

Is the system doing the right thing? ...

... Is this system **NOT** doing the **WRONG** thing?

Past Performance  Future Security

But, but, but ... “Who is ever going to do that?”

Some Level-Setting

- A vulnerability is a weakness
- A threat is a circumstance/event that can adversely impact the device
 - Threats exercise vulnerabilities
 - Exploitability is the feasibility or ease by which a vulnerability can be exploited by a threat
- Method to reduce risk: risk control measures or risk mitigations
- Cybersecurity controls “control” cybersecurity risk

Learning Objectives

- Explain the focus of FDA's updated guidance
- Describe major objectives of a cybersecurity premarket review
- List testing that can demonstrate cybersecurity controls are effective
- List common issues that can prevent a successful premarket submission outcome

The Focus of FDA's Updated Guidance

FDA Cybersecurity Guidance


**Content of Premarket Submissions for
Management of Cybersecurity in
Medical Devices**

**Guidance for Industry and Food and
Drug Administration Staff**

Document issued on: October 2, 2014

The draft of this document was issued on June 14, 2013.

For questions regarding this document contact the Office of Device Evaluation at 301-796-3550 or
Office of Communication, Outreach and Development (CBER) at 1-800-835-4709 or 240-402-7000.



U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Food and Drug Administration
Center for Devices and Radiological Health
Office of Device Evaluation
Office of In Vitro Diagnostics and Radiological Health
Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research

Contains Nonbinding Recommendations


**Postmarket Management of
Cybersecurity in Medical Devices**

**Guidance for Industry and Food and
Drug Administration Staff**

Document issued on December 28, 2016.

The draft of this document was issued on January 22, 2016.

For questions regarding this document, contact Suzanne Schmitt, Center for Devices and
Radiological Health, Food and Drug Administration, 10903 New Hampshire Ave., Bldg. 66,
rm. 5434, Silver Spring, MD 20993-0002, 301-796-6937. For questions regarding this
document as applied to devices regulated by CBER, contact the Office of Communication,
Outreach and Development in CBER at 1-800-835-4709 or 240-402-8039 or
ocod@fda.hhs.gov.



U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Food and Drug Administration
Center for Devices and Radiological Health
Office of the Center Director
Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research

Cybersecurity Reviews Components



Risk Management



FDA



Plan for Continuing Support



Plan for Malware Free Shipping



Labeling



Interoperability



Pain Points with 2014 Guidance

- Risks throughout product lifecycle not considered
- Missing information about software
- Insufficient security built into design
- Insufficient testing of security controls
- Insufficient information to users to manage risks
- Insufficient infrastructure to rapidly address security concerns

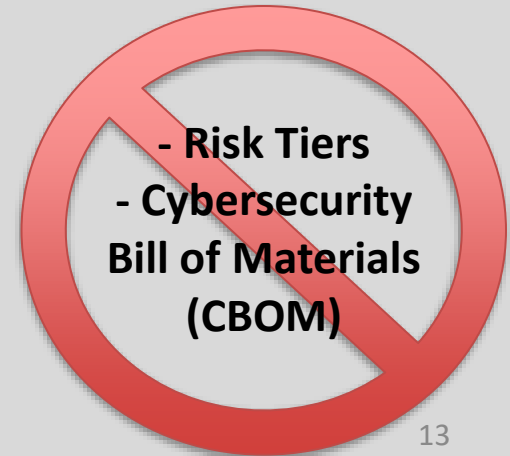
Premarket Guidance: Draft 2018

- Security is safety
- Security relies on the entire system
- Secure design = resilient devices
- Better aligns with a Secure Product Development Framework (SPDF); e.g.,
 - Medical Device and Health IT Joint Security Plan (JSP)
 - ANSI/ISA 62443-4-1 Security for industrial automation and control systems



Premarket Guidance Update

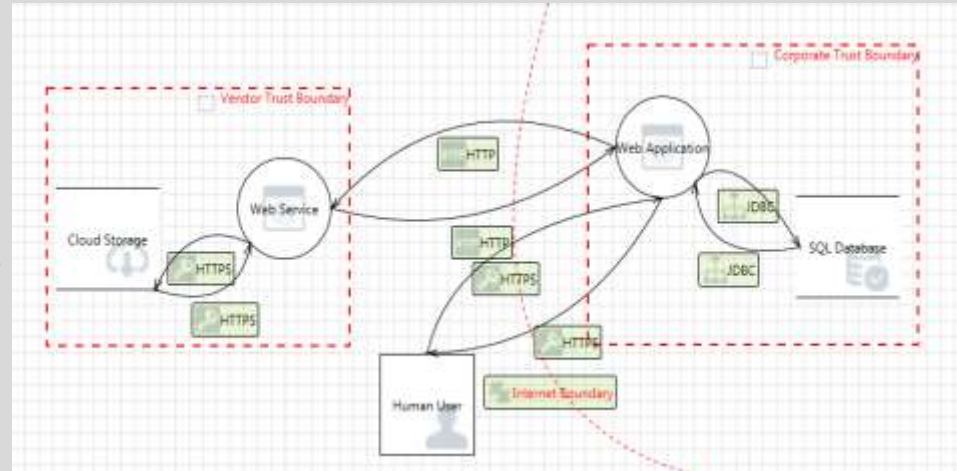
- Risk Management throughout the lifecycle
- Security Architecture Documentation
- Security Testing
- Transparency
- Qsub for feedback on proposed implementations



Cybersecurity Premarket Review

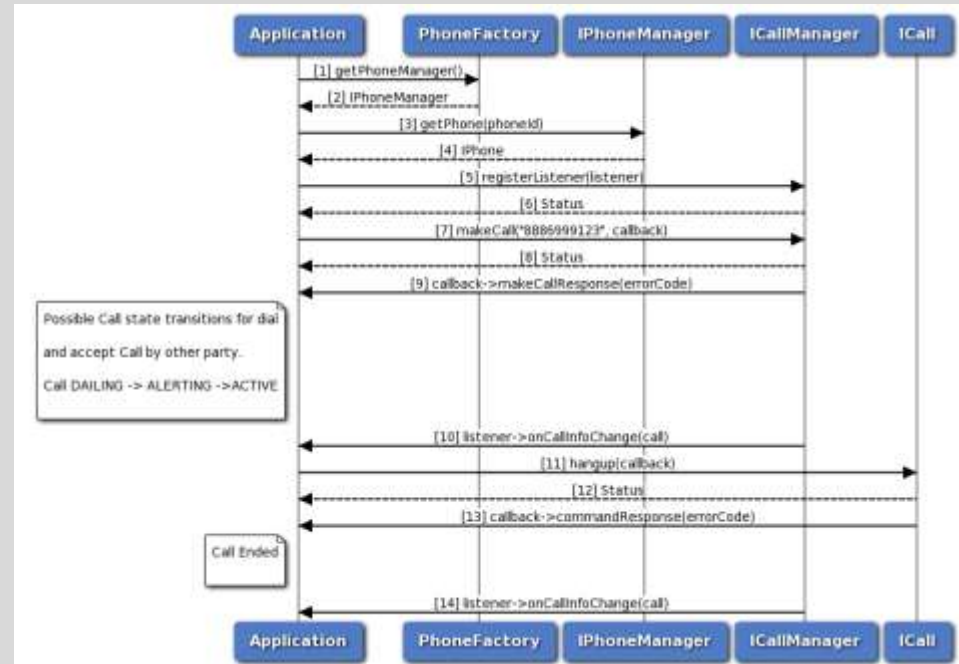
Risk Management

- Threat Modeling: identifying threats and defining countermeasures
- Include risks in supply chain, manufacturing, release, maintenance, etc.
- Consider larger system



Threat Modeling

- Various Methodologies
 - STRIDE, Kill Chain, MITRE ATT&CK, Attack Trees, etc.
- Outputs
 - Vulnerabilities and Controls



Assessing Cybersecurity Risks

Assess impact of vulnerability on safety and essential performance of the medical device based on:

Severity of Patient Harm: If vulnerability were exploited

Exploitability:

Different from likelihood, non-deterministic assessment

CVSS: framework of characteristics and severity of software vulnerabilities



Assessing Cybersecurity Risks

Tie together security and safety risk assessments

Some security risk assessments may fill both functions

Security Risk Process

Recommended Security Risk Process



Safety Risk Process

ISO 14971:2007 Safety Risk Process



AAMI TIR 57: 2016 Principles for medical device security – Risk management



Software Bill of Materials (SBOM)

- Manufacturer-developed and third-party
- SBOM aids management of cybersecurity risks
- Assess risks using vulnerability database
 - example: NIST National Vulnerability Database

See FDA's Guidance: [OTS Networked Cybersecurity Guidance](#),
[OTS Software in Medical Devices](#)



Scope of Documentation

- Addresses larger system context
- Describes end-to-end connections/communications
- Risk tables show end-to-end how mitigations address risks

Show us your Defense in Depth!



Interoperability

- Align interoperability/cybersecurity concerns
- Explore all externally-facing Electronic Interfaces (EIs)
 - Active?
 - What's it used for?
 - Hazardous situations explored?
 - Testing adequate based on risk assessment?
 - Information in Labeling?



Transparency

- Continuing Support
 - Plan shows how you will monitor and maintain cybersecurity
 - Malware free shipping
 - Labeling



Labeling

Instructions to ensure the safe use of the device

- Interfaces
- Security controls for user interactions
- Network interface instructions
- Logging capabilities and debugging support
- **Manufacturer Disclosure Statement for Medical Device Security (MDS2 or MDS²)**
- **Software Bill of Materials (if provided to customers)**

Testing To Demonstrate Effective Cybersecurity Controls

Testing Goals

- Demonstrate effectiveness of controls
- Scope/content - covers appropriate functionality
- How identified issues are addressed
- Leverage existing standards/guidance, recognizing limitations

UL 2900 series
IEC 80001 series
ANSI/ISA 62443-4 series
Joint Security Plan (JSP)



Types of Testing

- Select broad testing methods
 - Requirements-based verification
 - “Hardening”/removing unnecessary software/functionality
 - Network Testing
 - Static and Dynamic Code Analysis
 - Vulnerability Scanning
 - Fuzz Testing (Malformed input)
 - Penetration testing

Types of Testing

- Select broad testing methods
 - Comprehensive and detailed penetration testing can be good indicator of the device security
- Requirements-based verification
 - “Hardening”/removing unnecessary software/functionality
 - Network Testing
 - Static and Dynamic Code Analysis
 - Vulnerability Scanning
 - Fuzz Testing (Malformed input)
 - **Penetration testing**



Third Party Testing

- Information to include:
 - Original third party report
 - Scope of third party engagement
 - Manufacturer's report assessing findings
 - how you addressed
- May also include OTSS vulnerability assessment
- Date of assessment should reflect rapid evolution of cybersecurity risks (reconsider beyond 6 months)



Common Issues Impacting a Successful Premarket Submission

Common Issues

- Missing test documentation
- Missing secure update process
- Update process that is known to be vulnerable
- Cybersecurity controls not linked to risks

Common Issues

- Many issues associated with OTS Software
 - Out of date OTS versions
 - Unsupported OS versions (e.g., Windows XP/7)
 - Not considering security risks associated with OTS
- Unused ports not disabled
- Configurable Security Controls not ON

Common Issues

- Using Bluetooth for safety critical functions
- Use cyclic redundancy checks (CRC) as security controls
- Don't disclose residual risks to inform user's own risk management
 - this is shared responsibility
- Involving cybersecurity expertise too late

Knowledge Check

Which is not part of a cybersecurity review?

1. Risk Management
2. Labeling
3. Social media survey
4. Interoperability

Knowledge Check

Cybersecurity risks are unrelated to safety-related risks

1. True
2. False
3. It depends

Summary

- Cybersecurity is a critical aspect in all phases of device's lifecycle
- Cybersecurity documentation is end-to-end
- Effective testing is challenging but vital

Resources



| Slide Number | Cited Resource | URL |
|--------------|---|--|
| 9 | Cybersecurity Postmarket Guidance | www.fda.gov/media/95862/download |
| 9 | Cybersecurity Premarket Guidance (2014) | www.fda.gov/media/86174/download |
| 12 | Cybersecurity Premarket Guidance draft (2018) | www.fda.gov/media/119933/download |
| 17 | CVSS Common Vulnerability Scoring System | www.first.org/cvss/specification-document |
| 19 | OTS Networked Cybersecurity Guidance | www.fda.gov/media/72154/download |
| 19 | OTS Software in Medical Devices | www.fda.gov/media/71794/download |
| 21 | Interoperable Medical Devices | www.fda.gov/media/95636/download |

Questions



