



INFOKOMMUNIKÁCIÓS ÉS INFORMÁCIÓTECHNOLÓGIAI Nemzeti Laboratórium

9TH eHEALTH SECURITY CONFERENCE Medical (IoT) device vulnerabilities Péter Pál Orosz NCSC-HU



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Our research network



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- National Research, Development and Innovation Office → National Laboratories
- Infocommunications and Information Technology NL → our research base
- Special Service for National Security National Cyber Security Center → project owner





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Our research network

Key cooperative partners

Alverad Technology Focus Ltd. University of Debrecen

Key professional collaborators

Semmelweis University – Health Servises Management Training Centre

György Gottsegen National Cardiovascular Institute

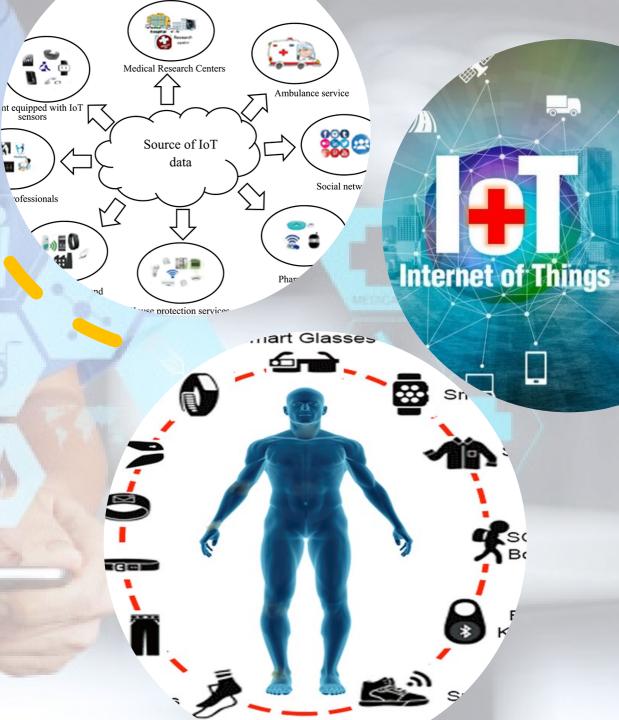
Hungarian Charity Service of the Order of Malta





Why we do research

- Heterogeneous environment in all respects
- Mass produced/used devices
- Safety is not the primary concern
 → cyber security challenge
- Definition of a typical IoT ecosystem, its components
- Creating an ecosystem catalog
- Drawing up a security situation
- IoT ecosystem security analysis method
- Examination, qualification, security recommendation of a selected IoT system (Telemedicine)



Our key focus – IoT devices/ecosystems security

- Classification,
- Security overview,
- Risk analysis / assessment,
- Selection of IoT eco.,
- Specific safety recommendations.



What we've done

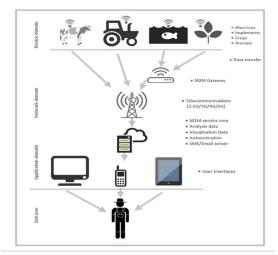
Classification – IoT ecosystems catalog (in general)

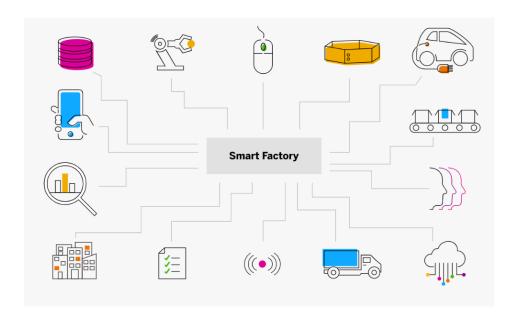
Identify similarities \rightarrow creating groups

Intelligent/smart homes – cities – public transportation – airports – electrical networks – vehicles – factories – agriculture – public administration –

hospitals/eHealth ecosystems





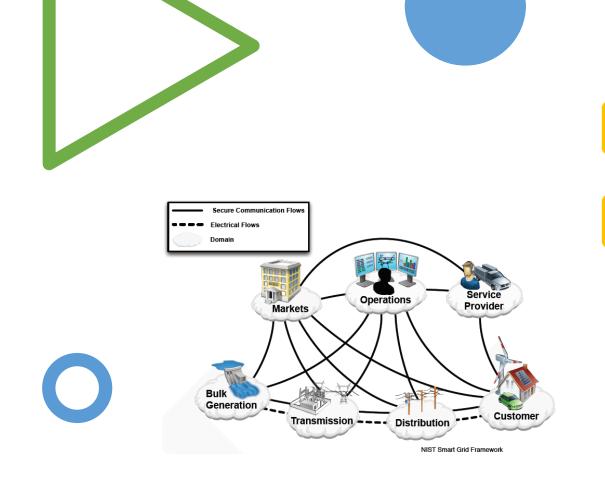


What we've done

IoT ecosystem – Security overview, risk/security analysis

Defining smart electrical networks's working modell

- applied technologies and communication protocols phisical boundaries
- wide range controll and monitoring
- integration of distributed and centralized solutions
- custormer side systems/devices
- security solutions and procedures





What we've done

Result of analysis – conclusions

Infrastructure / Operation / Data(management) protection

application of rules and regulations (inter)national level, standards (ITU, ETSI, 3GPP, etc.)

(known) threats, attacks

physical and environmental level

communication level, network level, logical/cyber level

Privacy threats

Study on Healthcare IoT Ecosystem Security Analysis

Modern challenges and achievements in healthcare:

- expensive devices, high costs of operation and maintenance
- privacy and security concerns personal data, medical information
- private healthcare services modern high-tech, but expensive too
 Need for significant development → IT systems and modern healthcare devices

Widespread distribution and use of IoMT devices

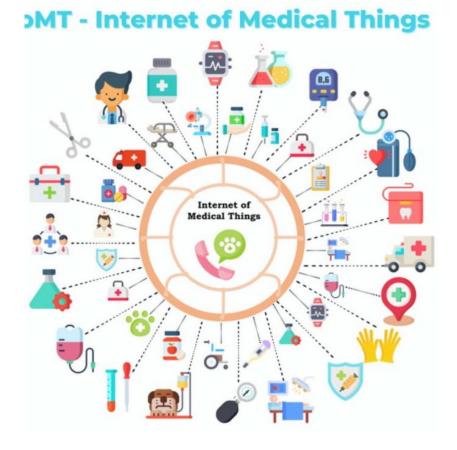
Cyber security threats

Application of IoMT devices

• ENISA 2004: definition of smart-Hospitals

...aims to improve existing patient care procedures and introduce new capabilities.

- **IoMT ecosystem's structure, 3 domains:** sensors, network(s), applications
- **Participants:** patients, healthcare service providers, telecom service providers, manufacturers, distributors, backoffice/support, regulatory authorities, research organizations



Telecom standards and protocols

- ITU X.509
- ETSI/3GPP cellular 4G/5G
- SIG Bluetooth, 6LoWPAN
- IEEE 802.1X WiFi
- ZigBee



Rules and Standards

- HL7 (Health Level 7)
- FHIR (Fast Healthcare Interoperability Resources)
- DICOM (Digital Imaging and Communications in Medicine)
- ISO/IEC 80001
- AAMI TIR57

National and international regulations

- 1997. XLVII law (Eüak.);
- 1997. CLIV. law (Eütv.);
- 62/1997. (XII.21.) NM decree;
- 1997. LXXXIII. law;
- 39/2016.(XII. 21.) EMMI decree;
- 2013. V. law (Ptk.)
- 1996 évi XX. law;
- 1992. XXXIII. law (Kjt.),
- 2012. I. law (Mt.).
- 516/2020. (XI. 25.) government decree
- 2023. XXIII. law: Cybersecurity Certification and Cybersecurity Supervision
- 910/2014/EU, (EU) 2018/1972, NIS2, etc.



Security of Medical IoT

NISTIR 8259 Foundational Cybersecurity Activities for IoT Device Manufacturers

- Measure 1.: determining the most likely use cases, identification of expected users and determination of expected ways of use
- Measure 2.: determining customer cybersecurity needs and goals
- Measure 3.: customer needs and goals must be assessed and determined
- Measure 4.: designing support according to the needs and goals of the customers
- Measure 5.: all actions taken by the manufacturer with the IoT device after the sale
- Measure 6.: method of communication with customers and its content

Security analysis of IoMT device networks

Threat modelling methods: DREAD, OCTAVE, PASTA, **STRIDE**

- Device level threats
- Network threats
- User level threats
- Failure Mode and Effects Analysis





IoMT Ecosystem Security Recommendation

- In accordance with the NIST Cybersecurity for the Internet of Things (IoT) and NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 5 Security and Privacy Controls for Information Systems and Organizations
- IoMT logical protection: device configuration, data protection, access management, software update, security supervision, device security, regulation, documentation, manufacturer device monitoring and information distribution, training and awareness



SSNS aspects, utilization

- A "complete" picture of the current situation of IoT devices with a focus on security,
- In general: ecosystem catalog, security situation picture, test methodology,
- NL utilization: in cooperation with SZTFH, EÜ IoT system certification

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AZ NKFI ALAPBÓL Megvalósuló Projekt

Thank you for your attention!

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