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IVD Submissions Workshop: Cybersecurity: A Shared Responsibility

April 21, 2022

FDA'S REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS – WHAT YOU NEED TO INCLUDE IN YOUR PREMARKET SUBMISSIONS

Why is Cybersecurity Important?


Cybersecurity is a part of Safety and
Effectiveness



FDA has found 510(k) submissions to be “not substantially equivalent” (NSE) and Premarket Approval (PMA) devices to be “not approvable” based on cybersecurity concerns alone.

Cybersecurity Reviews



- “... software engineering is about *ensuring that certain things happen ...*, **security is about ensuring that they don’t**”¹
- What can the device do or be made to do versus what it was designed to do?
- Past Performance  Future Security
- “Who is ever going to do that?”



Cybersecurity Reviews



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- Past Performance \neq Future Security
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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 301-796-5550 or Office of Communication, Outreach and Development (CBER) at 1-800-835-4709 or 240-402-7800.



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 Schwartz, 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 240-402-8010 or ocod@fda.hhs.gov.



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Does Cybersecurity Apply?



- Device is software, contains software, and/or contains any of these interfaces
 - Wired: USB, ethernet, SD, CD, RGA, etc. or
 - Wireless: Wi-Fi, Bluetooth, RF, inductive, Cloud, etc.
- Cybersecurity considerations apply for entire system, not just end device. Examples include:
 - Software update infrastructure
 - Cloud applications
 - Commercial devices (phones, tablets, computers, etc.)
- Cybersecurity added to Refuse to Accept Policy for 510(k) applications

Cybersecurity Reviews Today



Risk Management



Plan for Continuing Support



Plan for Malware Free Shipping



Labeling



Testing

Identifying Risks and Mitigations

- Threat Modeling
- Assessment of Vulnerabilities from Third-Party Software
- Cybersecurity Risk Assessments
 - Assessment of impact of risk/vulnerability on safety and effectiveness of the medical device based on:
 - Severity of Patient Harm (if the vulnerability were to be exploited)
 - Exploitability (different assessment from probability of occurrence – non-deterministic)
 - Multi-Patient Risks



Plan for Continuing Support

- Details how a manufacturer will monitor and maintain cybersecurity once the device is marketed.
- Common Elements
 - Personnel Responsible
 - Sources for Identifying Vulnerabilities (Complaints, Researchers, NIST NVD, etc.)
 - Retesting and Regulatory Submission Criteria (can be leveraged from QS)
 - Patching Capability and Update Process
 - Frequency of Assessment



Malware Free Shipping

- Manufacturing controls to ensure malware is not introduced into software/device prior to shipment and/or update
- Software update/delivery mechanism and associated security controls to ensure the software cannot be compromised in delivery to device/system
 - USB updates
 - Remote updates (over-the-air)
 - Cloud software updates



Labeling

- Instructions to ensure the safe and effective use of the device
 - Interfaces (especially network interfaces) and functionality
 - Security controls user interacts with (e.g. password, software update mechanisms, etc.)
 - Manufacturer Disclosure Statement for Medical Device Security
 - Also called MDS2 or MDS² (if provided to customers)
 - Software Bill of Materials (SBOM) (if provided to customers)
 - Useful in verifying completeness of COTS/SOUP assessment
 - Logging capabilities and forensic log capture



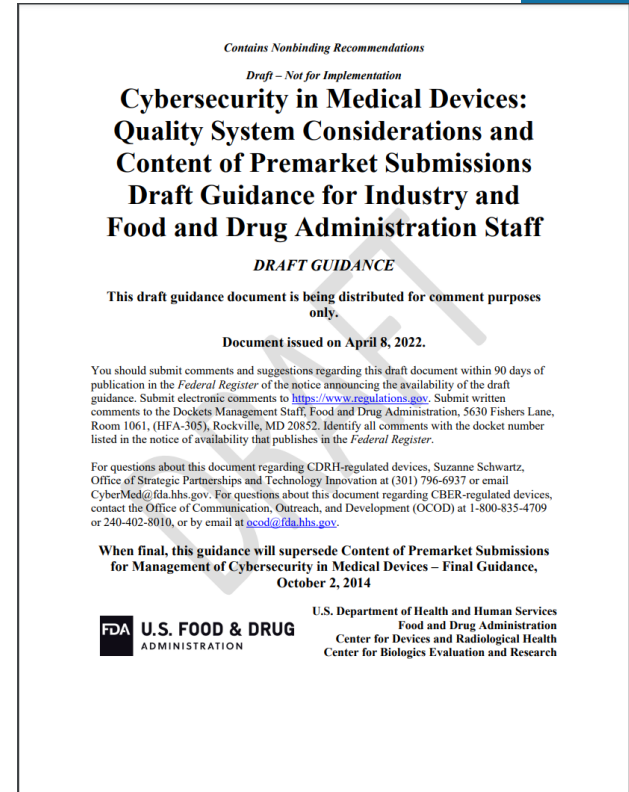
Testing

- Not explicitly addressed in 2014 Premarket Guidance but is needed to demonstrate effectiveness of controls in security environment
- Types of testing includes but not limited to:
 - Verification – requirements based
 - Network Testing (load, latency tolerance/response, network failure, etc.)
 - Static and Dynamic Code Analysis
 - Vulnerability Scanning
 - Fuzz Testing (Malformed input)
 - Penetration testing
- Third-Party Testing



Premarket Guidance: Draft 2022

- Currently available for comment (comment by July 7, 2022)
- Revisions based on comments received and additional learnings
- Secure Product Development Framework





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