

Digital Transformation and Information Security Challenges in Hospital Operations



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Information systems in practice are very often developed with the presence of information solutions as isolated islands

- **Challenges:** lack of flexibility, adaptation capacity, improvements
- **Final goal:** integrated approach with the **patient oriented health services** and the patient safety

Is it different with the Information Security ?



„Islands”



Vs.



Everything is connected!

Are we cyber secure enough?

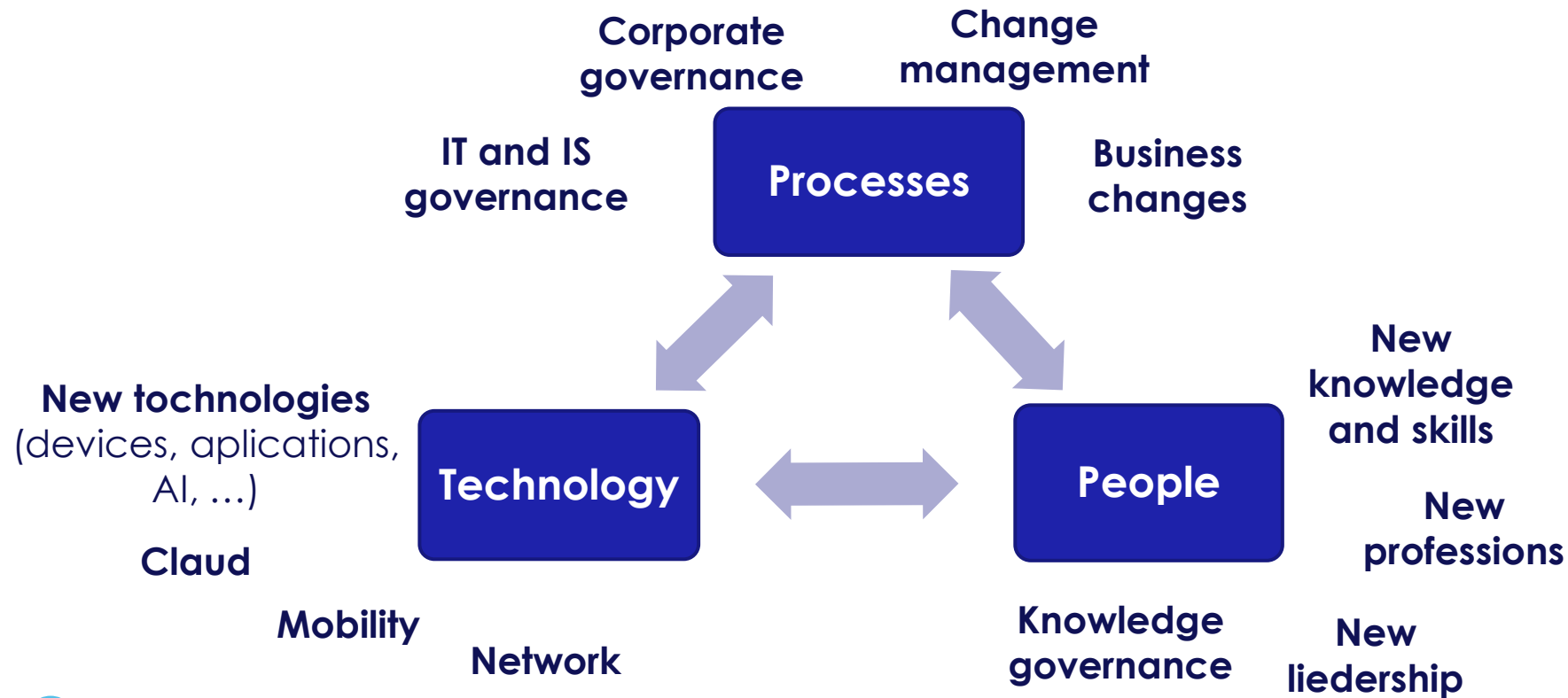
Digitalisation – as a beginning of the digital transformation

- process of **converting analog** content into a **digital** form
- data **stored** on electronic media **for further processing, distribution, and retention**



Digital transformation - as a journey through constant changes in business

- Intensive utilisation of digital technologies
- Today it is **no** longer a **matter of choice**, it has become **inevitable and necessary**



Digital transformation in Radiology - Big Data

- Digital diagnostic technology (devices) – Modalities
- X-ray, CT, MRI, Ultrasounds, ...
- Sources of imaging material in medicine

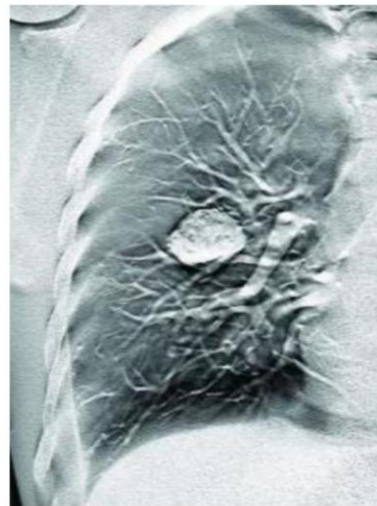


Analog



Standard X-ray
Image

Digital

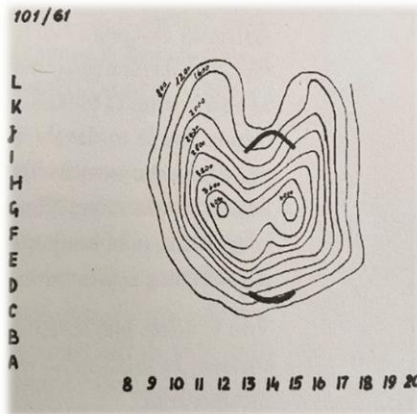


Digital 3D Image
CT (Computed Tomography)



Digital transformation in Nuclear medicine

Scintillation detector for external measurements

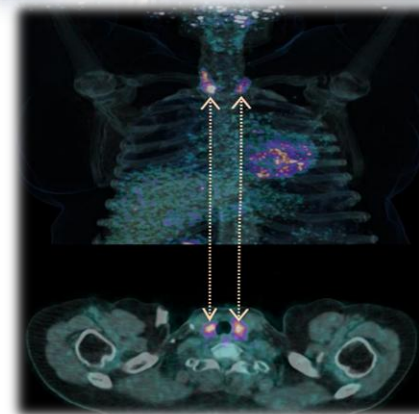


Manual thyroid scintigraphy
(1962. UHC Zagreb)

PET/CT diagnostic imaging system (Positron Emission Tomography / Computed Tomography)



Radiopharmaceutical:
glucose analogue (FDG)
+ fluorine (18F)
positron-emitting isotope



3D fused PET/CT imaging of the thyroid gland
(2012. UHC Zagreb)

Digital transformation in Radiotherapy

- **Radiotherapy in oncology**
 - ionizing radiation for treatment of malignant tumors
- **Oncology Information System (OIS)**
 - specialized, integrated software platform and database for treatment management
- The concept of “**radiology islands**” versus a **centralized integrated system**
 - one OIS for multiple devices

* https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cobalt_therapy



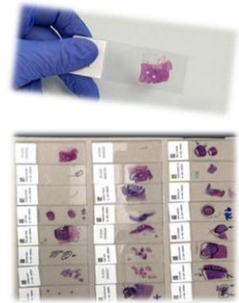
First Cobalt-60 beam machine, 1950-th



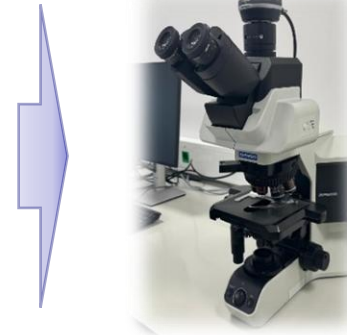
**Medical linear accelerator
70+ years after**

Digital transformation of medical laboratory operations

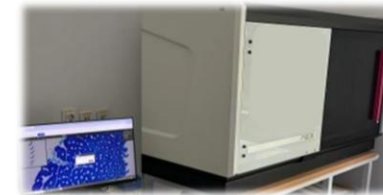
Medical Processes Automation



Microscop

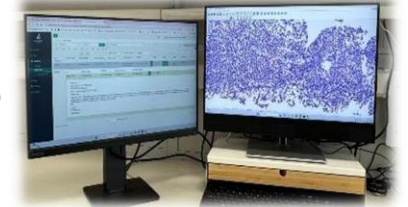


Analog



Digital

Computer



Avanteges:

- **Efficiency** - results in minutes vs. hours
- **Quality** - minimizing dependence on human interaction
- **Standardisation** - proceses and technology
- **Integration** - interoperability between aplications, devices and health data records

Digital transformation across different hospital operations

Robot-Assisted Surgery

- UHC Zagreb, first robot 2019., Urology

Hospital Pharmacy automation

- CPC, isolators, robotized unit-dose medication preparation, ...

Speech to text

- Clinical Findings

Personalised medicine

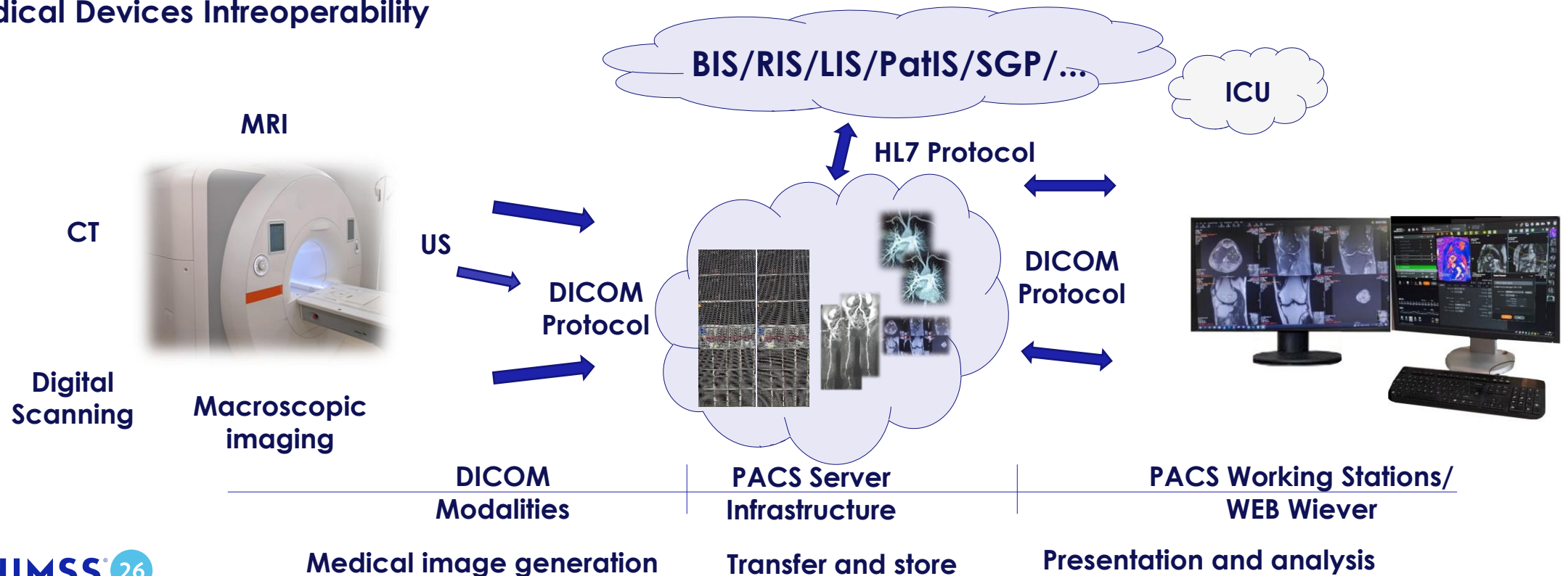
- UHC Zagreb 2024.,
- New Clinical Department
- New laboratory (NGS)
- New HIS functionalities

AI in practice

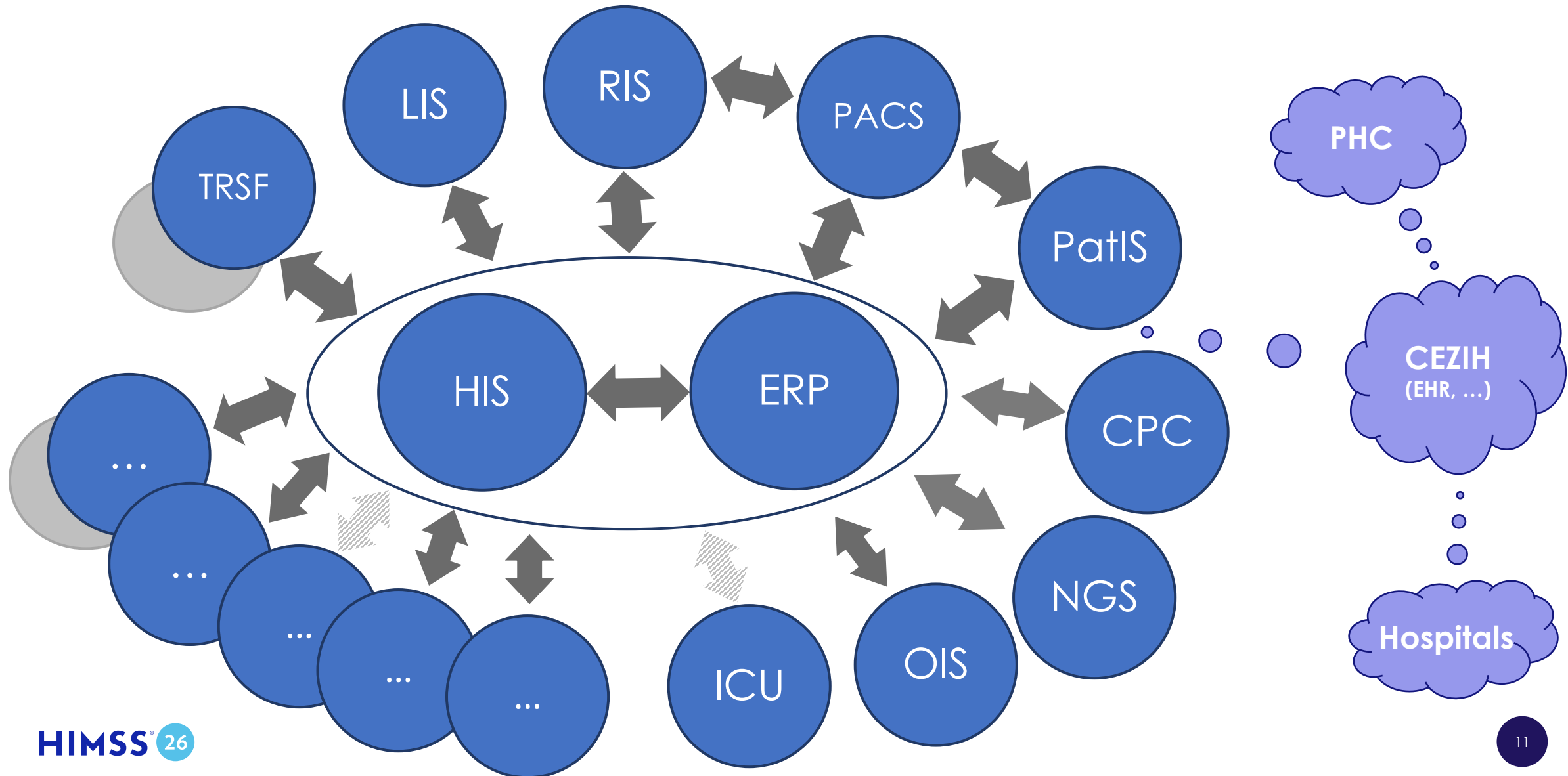
- Great potential expected
- New challenges in implementation and security

Standardisation, integration, interaction – open vs. closed standards

- **HL7 - FHIR protocol** (Health Level Seven International - Fast Healthcare Interoperability Resources) – Medical Data Interoperability
- **DICOM protocol** (Digital Imaging and Communications in Medicine) – Medical Images Interoperability
- **SDC protocol** (Service Oriented Device Connectivity - IEEE 11073 SDC) – Medical Devices Interoperability



UHC Zagreb - digital transformation of the business operations



UHC Zagreb - Complexity of Business Environment ↑

- **The largest National Hospital in Republic of Croatia**
 - Hosting **103 Reference Centers** of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Croatia ↑
 - **30 Clinics** and Clinical Departments ↑
 - **Employees: 6.000+** ↑
 - **Annual costs: 550+ mil. EUR (2023.)** ↑
- **Complex ICT Infrastructure with a variety of Healthcare Systems, Digital Idintiies, Supply Chain, ect.** ↑



Cybersecurity Incident – Not IF, but WHEN it happens

Incident occurrence: Thursday 27 June 2024 in the **first hour after midnight**

- **Emergency Department claimed functionality problems**
- **IT service desk - 24/7** (on site support, incident verification)
- **Incident escalation** (Management, Contracting Vendors, Government Agencies)
- **Containment of incident** (immediate isolation of network segment, devices, services)

By the morning hours, all teams had been notified, gathered and service recovery activities were initiated



Cybersecurity Incident – What to do when it happens?

Working teams continuously committed to the recovery:

- **Internal ICT team**
- **Vendors for critical ICT services and IS**
- **CSIRT** – Cybersecurity Incident Response Team (NCSC)
- **Ministry of the Interior** of the Republic of Croatia
- **Hospital Directorate** (crisis communications)
- **Internal Incident Response Team** (recovery coordination)
- **Vendors for varieties of Hospital Devices and Information Systems**



Cybersecurity Incident – Incident Recovery

- **Successive recovery of individual servers** and application **services** within the **new network segment**
- **Cyber Forensics**
 - Identification of the **attack vector**
 - Detection of **commonly used attacker tools**
 - Detection of **encrypted servers, application services, databases**
 - **Acquisition of digital forensic artefacts** for further analysis



Cybersecurity Incident – Incident Recovery

- **Hospital Information System** - available and **operational** next day after incident
- **All clinics continuing to deliver health services**, some segments **with less capacity**
- **All Vendors cooperate in recovery processes**
- **Back to the history of a paper work!**
 - **Patients have been** diagnostically processed **at the clinics**
 - **Doctors wrote the findings by hand**

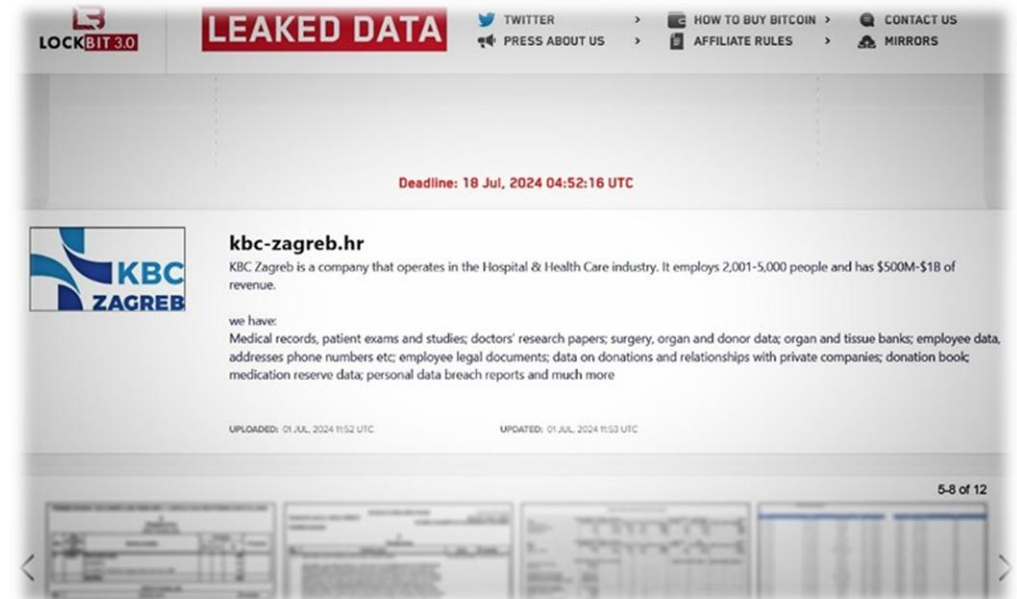


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* <https://dnevnik.hr/vijesti/hrvatska/strucnjak-za-sigurnost-za-novu-tv-je-komentirao-kiberneticki-napad-na-kbc-zagreb---856332.html>

Cybersecurity Incident – Incident Recovery

- **Announcement about the cyber attack** - 4th day after the incident
 - Platform: X
 - Profile: HackManac
 - Cybercriminal organization: **LockBit3.0**
- **Ransomware attack** – A ransom is regularly demanded for data recovery
- **Deadline:** 18 July 2024
- **Croatian Government - No negotiation** with cyber attackers
- **All resources dedicated to the recovery** of hospital services



Key Takeaways ?

- **UHC Zagreb** had **not been permanently disabled** in **providing patients care**
- **Patients care** was **carried out continuously but** at the beginning **with somewhat delay**
- **Initial attacker access** was achieved through the execution of the „**identity theft**” threat
- **Proactive approach**, monitoring, early **threat detection** and **prevention** (SIEM/SOC, etc.)
- **Multi-layered cybersecurity (Defense in Depth)**
- **Strengthening cybersecurity** resilience by **optimal engagement** of **internal and external resources** (supply chain management)
- **Committed and reliable Vendors** (SLA, NDA, DPIA, built-in cybersecurity, right to audit, etc.)
- **A systematic approach to protecting national cyberspace**
- **We will never be 100% cyber safe**, but we should be able to **reasonably protect** our **employees, patients** and our **business from cyber threats**

A systematic approach to protecting national cyberspace

- Croatia is among the first EU member states to transpose the NIS2 Directive into its national legislation:
 - **Cybersecurity Act** (February 2024)
 - **Regulation on Cybersecurity** (November 2024)
- **The application of the law and** imlementation of the **measures**, among other things, **basilally** include:
 - **categorization** of obligated entities
 - mandatory **incident reporting**
 - **risk management** (13 measures and 109 sub-measures)
 - **supply chain security**
- Primarily **aiming at strengthening** cyber resilience, **not punishment**
- **Compliance** should be **just the result of implemented** cybersecurity management **measures**

Challenges of the Information Security

Information security concerns of everyone in the organisation
(it is not someone else problem)

**Information security must be integrated in Corporate governance
and Culture of an organisation**

**Investing in Information security is not a Cost,
it is an Investment**

A hope is not the Strategy

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Thank you

