Pacemakers and implantable cardiac defibrillators: Software radio attacks and zero-power defenses

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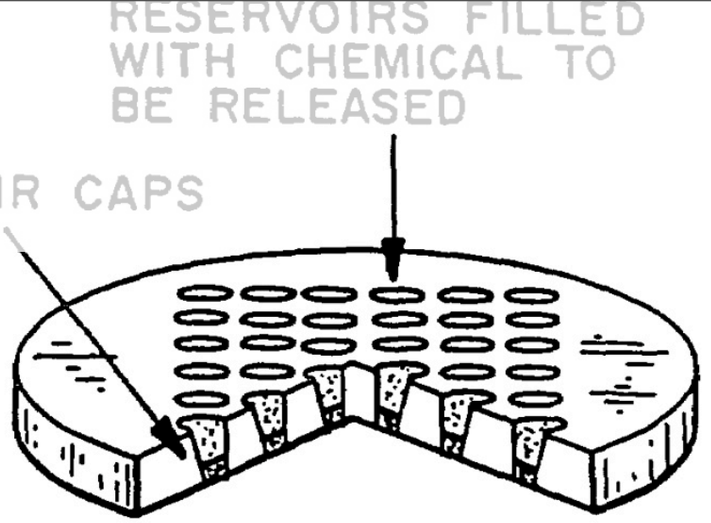
http://secure-medicine.org/



Pharmacy on a chip

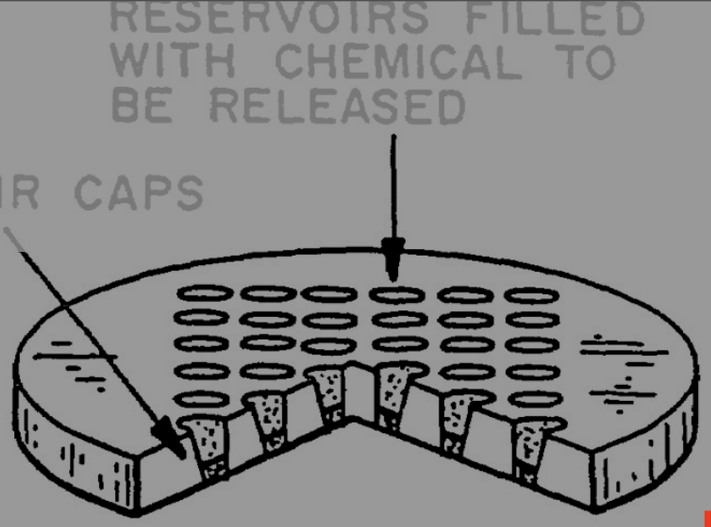
Neurostimulator

Cardiac Device

Drug pump

Prosthetic limb

Photos: Medtronic, Hearing Loss Assoc. of WA, St. Jude Medical, Otto Bock



Pharmacy on a chip

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Why Care About IMDs?

- Common devices
- Sophisticated devices with radios
- Perform vital functions inside people
- Are they secure?

Trends in Cardiac Devices

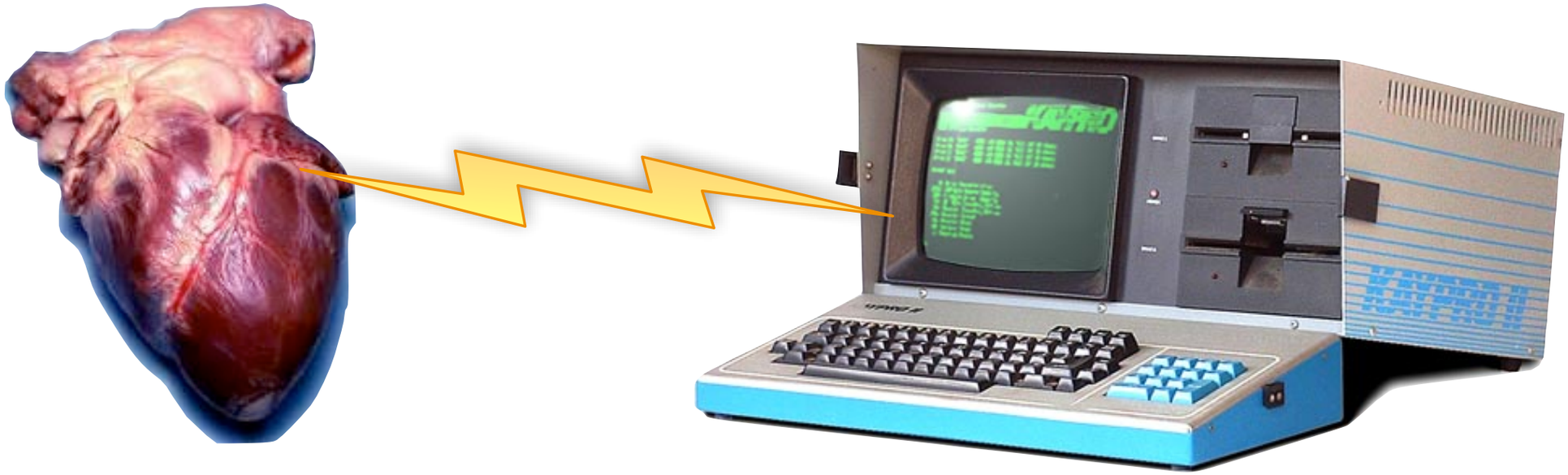
Implantable defibrillator, 2003

- Complex therapies
- Radio interfaces
- Monitoring over Internet
- Algorithms for problem detection
- More storage, better CPU, ...

An Implanted Computer

... which is wirelessly reprogrammable

... and contains personal data.



1990–2002: ~2.6 million (US) [JAMA 2006]

Contributions

- Study of a real implantable device
- Attacks with software radio
- Prototype energy harvesting defenses

The Next 20 Minutes

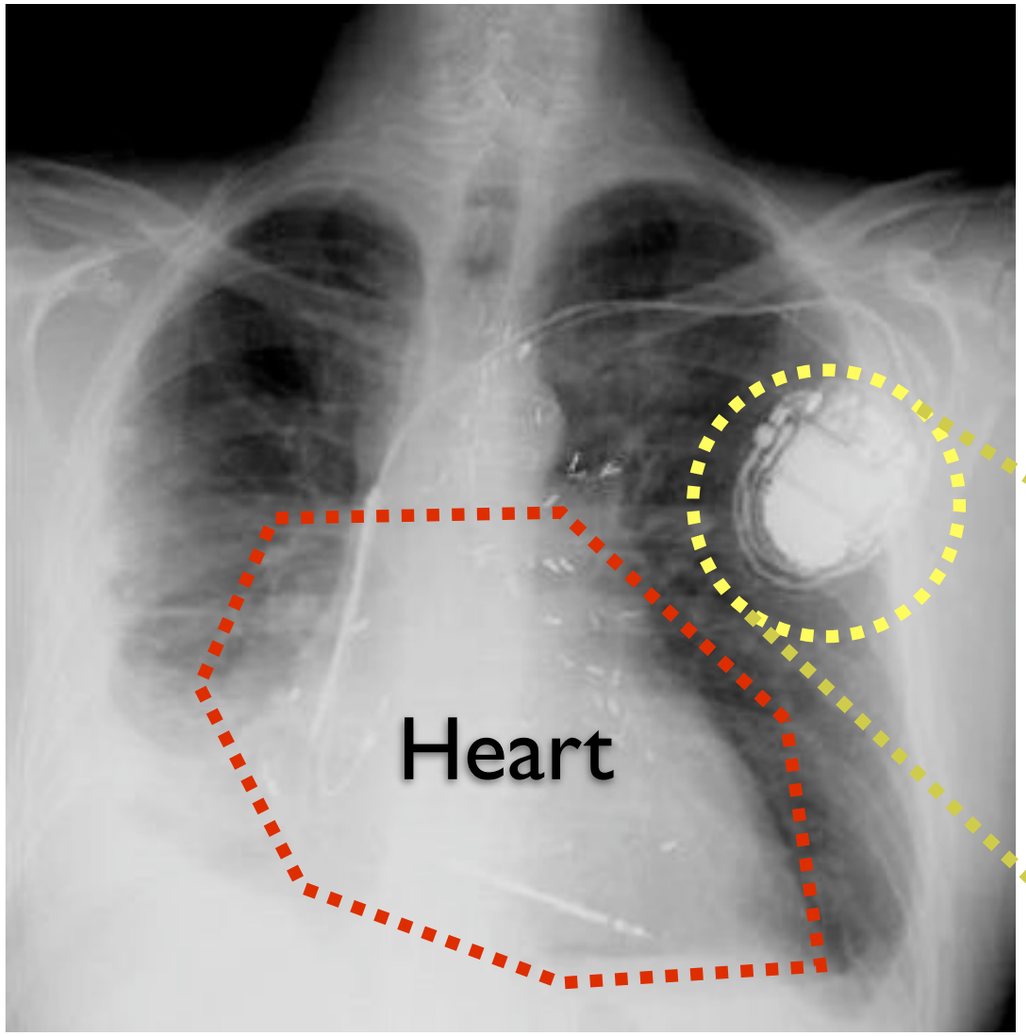
1. How secure is a real device?

2. Why is this non-trivial to get right?

3. Where should we go from here?

#1: Analysis of a Real Device

We analyzed an **ICD.**



- **I**mplantable
  Cardiac
  Defibrillator
- Related to pacemaker
- Large shock: resync heart
- Monitors heart waveforms

Implantation Scenario

1. Doctor sets patient info
2. Surgically implants
3. Tests defibrillation
4. Ongoing monitoring

Photos: Medtronic; Video: or-live.com

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Device Programmer

Photos: Medtronic; Video: or-live.com

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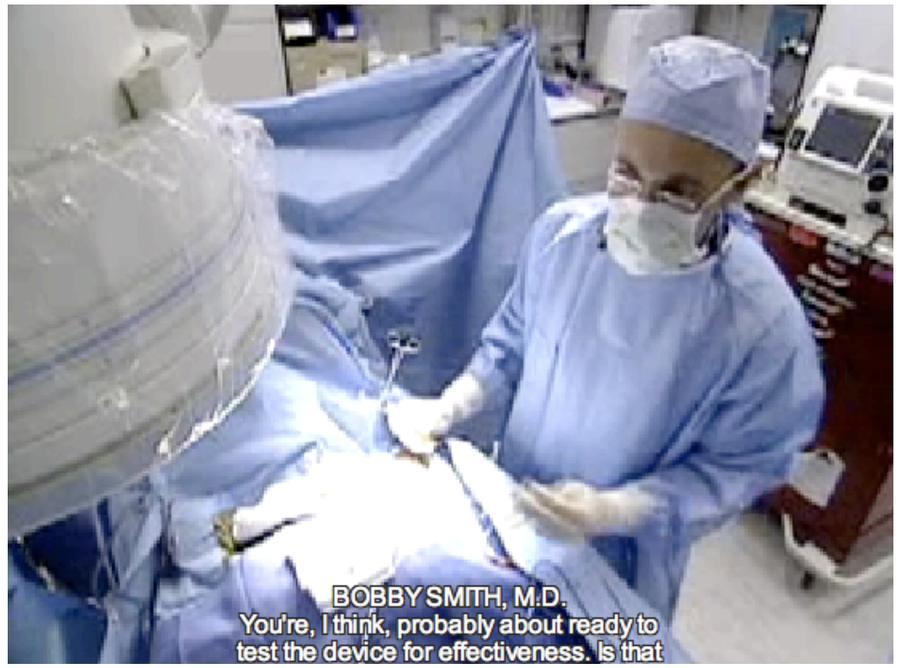

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Implantation Scenario

1. Doctor sets patient info
2. Surgically implants
3. Tests defibrillation
4. Ongoing monitoring

Home monitor

Photos: Medtronic; Video: or-live.com

Attack #1: Steal Device Programmer

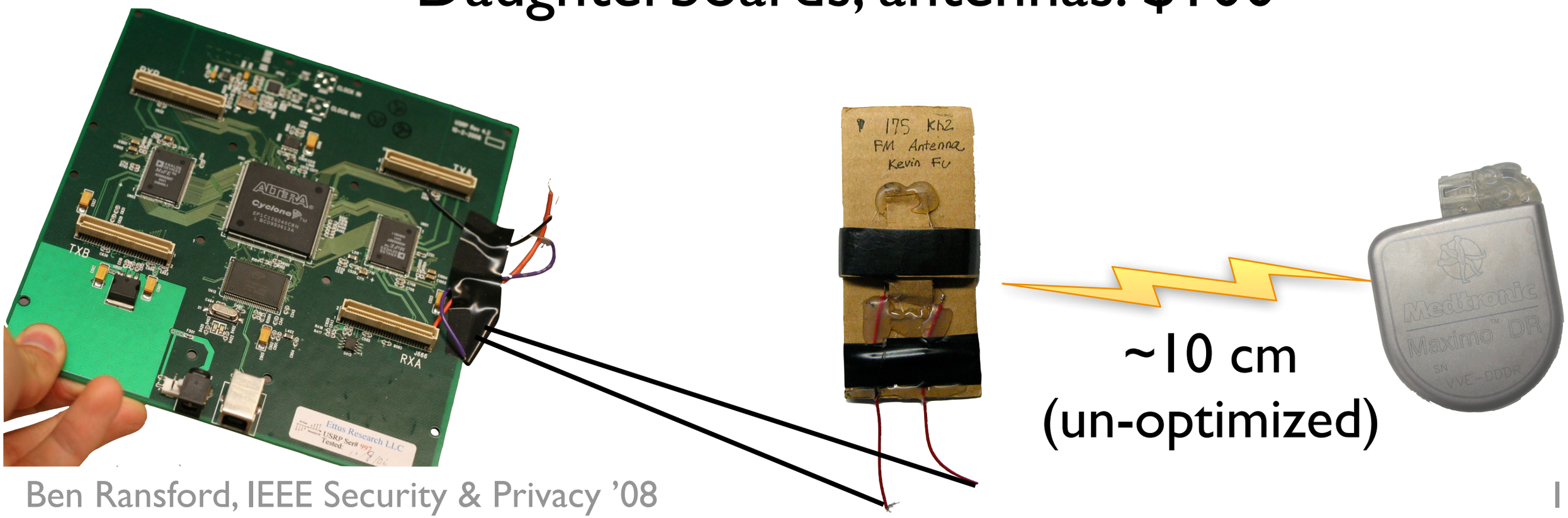
- **Insider attack**
- Thief can reverse engineer, modify...
- Risk: get "root" on many implants

Issue: ICD's trusted computing base is large.

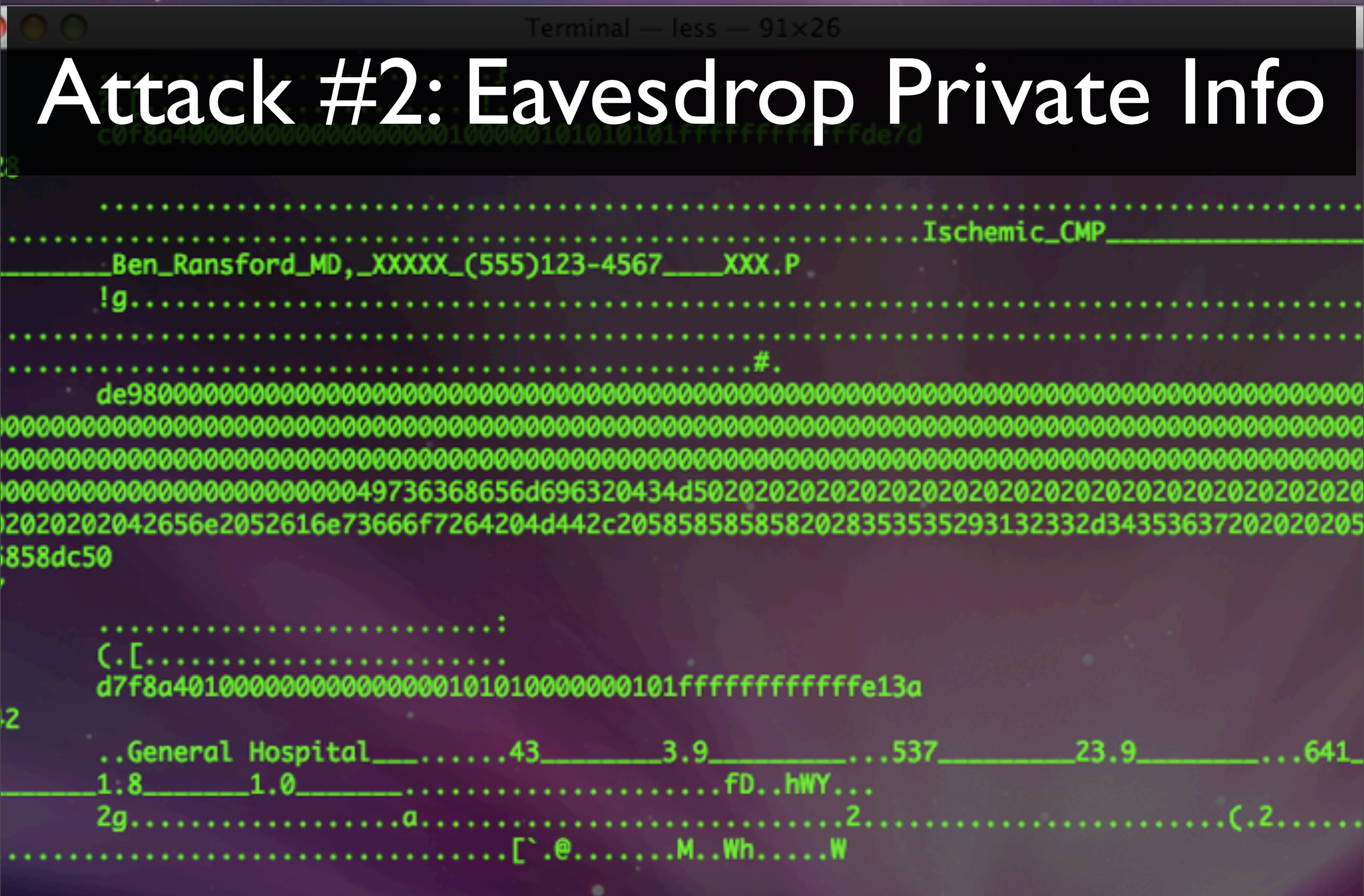
Photo: Medtronic

Why Steal When You Can Build?

- **Software radio**
- GNU Radio software, $0
- USRP board, $700
- Daughterboards, antennas: $100



Attack #2: Eavesdrop Private Info



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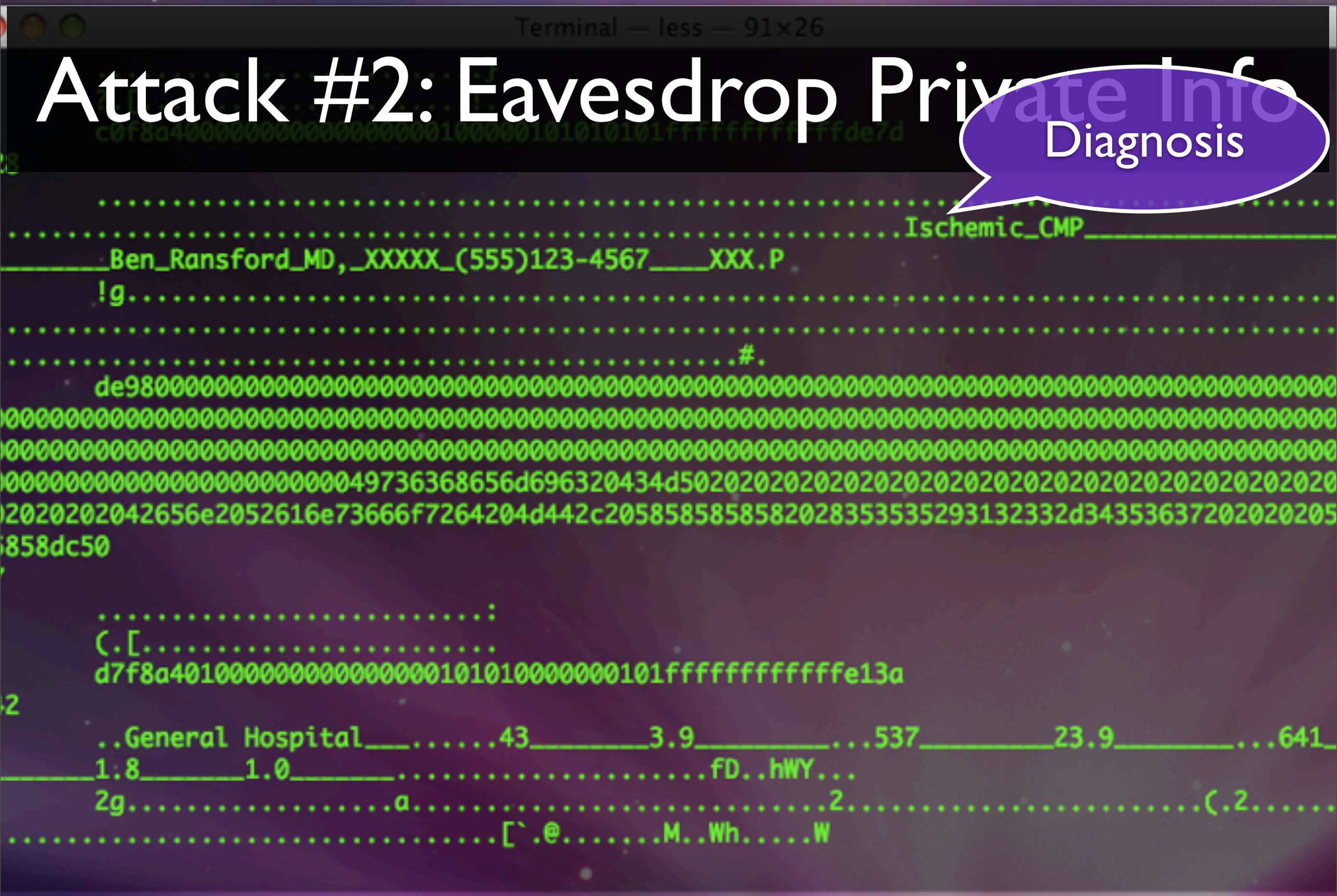


Attack #2: Eavesdrop Private Info

Diagnosis

Hospital

Attack #2: Eavesdrop Private Info

Implanting physician

Diagnosis

Hospital

Attack #2: Eavesdrop Private Info

Implanting physician

Diagnosis

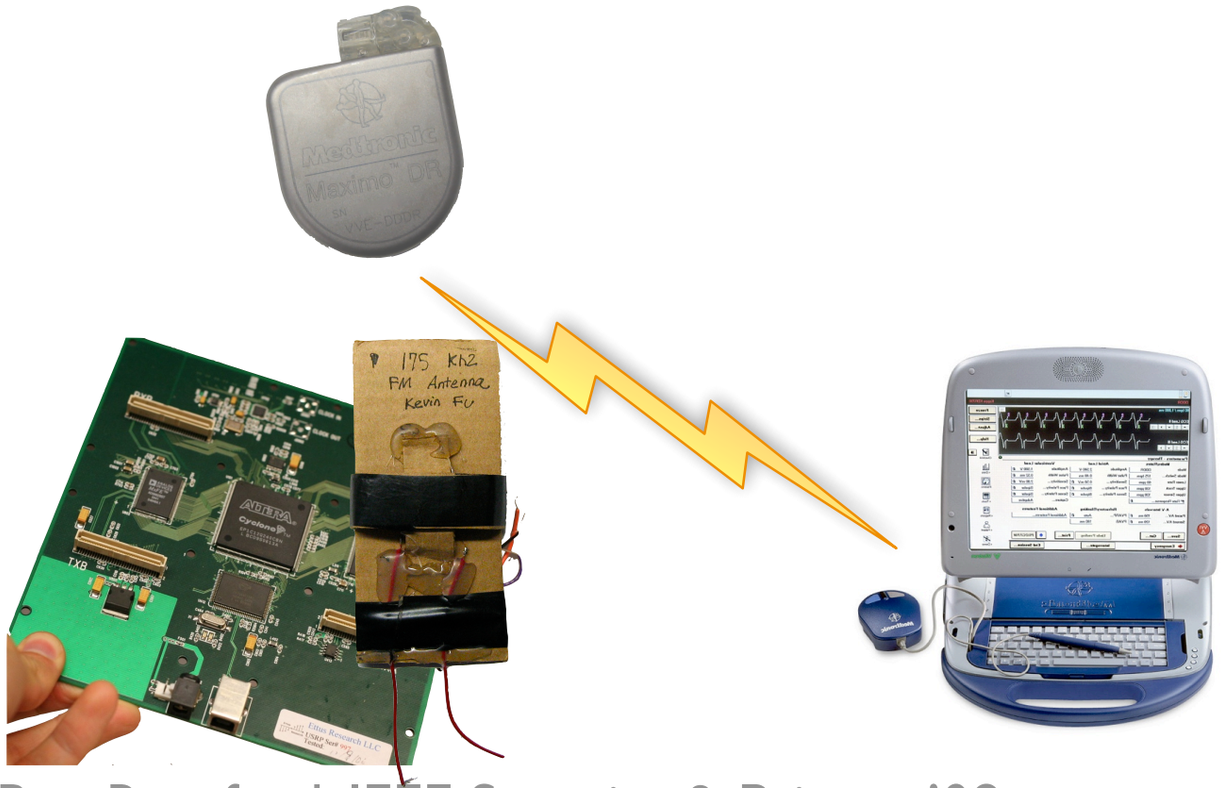
Hospital

Also:

- Device state
- Patient name
- Date of birth
- Make & model
- Serial no.
- ... and more

Attack #2: Eavesdrop Private Info

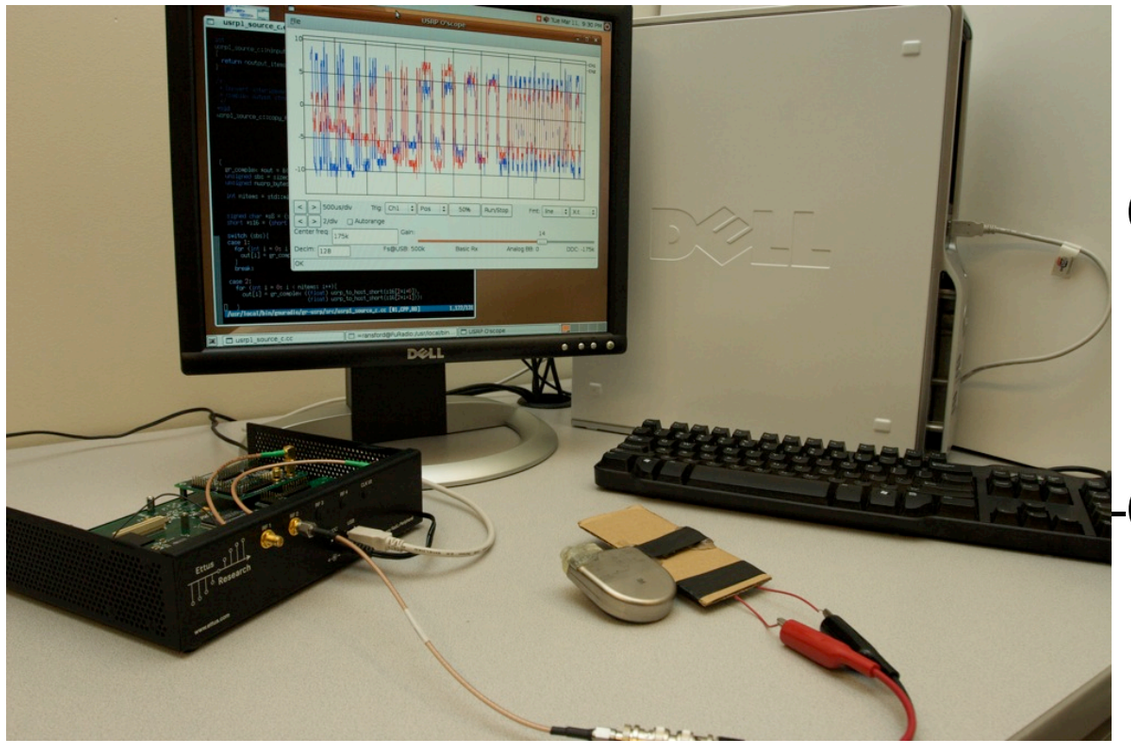
In the future:
Sophisticated devices may divulge **a lot more data**.



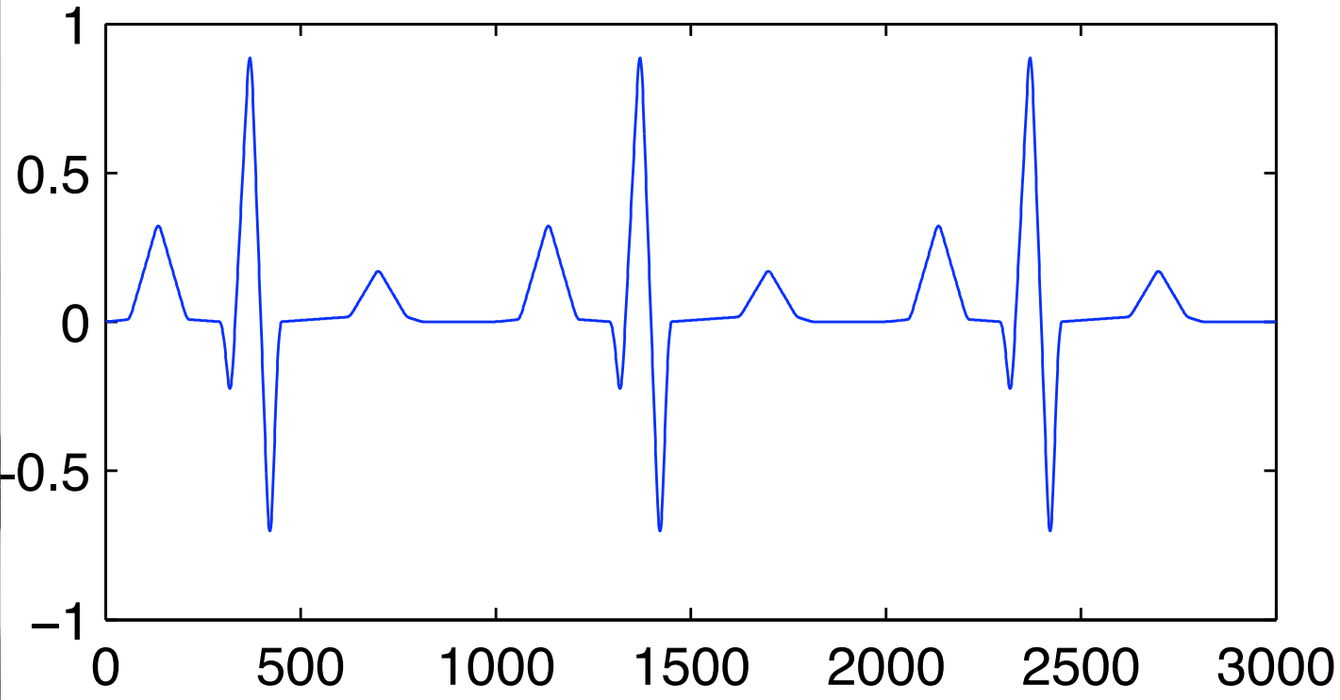
Challenge:
Can we add encryption?

Photo: Medtronic

Attack #3: Sniff Vital Signs



Eavesdropping setup

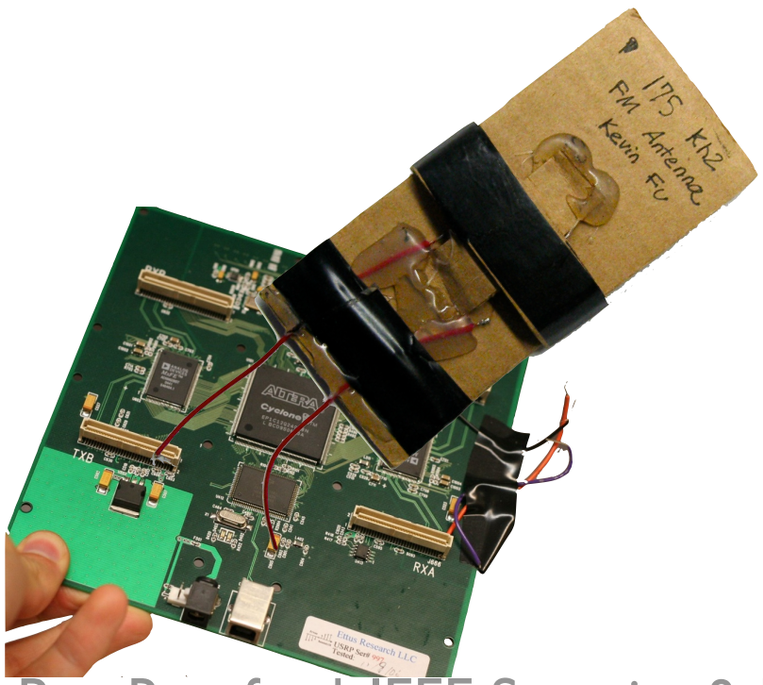


ICD emits *reconstructible* vital signs

Issue: Vital signs can say plenty.

Attack #4: Drain Energy

- Implant designed for **infrequent** radio use
- Radio decreases battery lifetime



"Are you sleeping?"

"No!"

Simple Replay Attacks

- **Ours: "Deaf" (transmit-only) attacks**
- Caveats: Close range; only one ICD model tested; attacks not optimized; takes many seconds

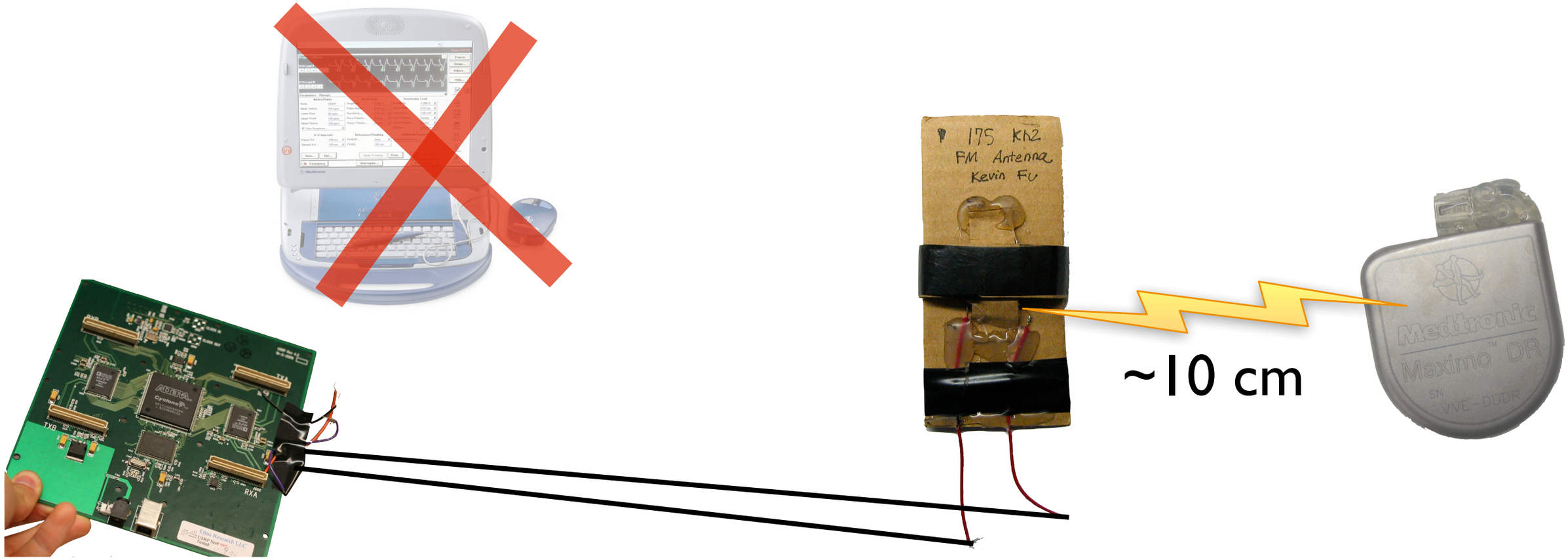


Photo: Medtronic

Attack #5: Turn Off Therapies

Rx1	Rx2	Rx3	Rx4	Rx5	Rx6
Off	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off
35 J	35 J	35 J	35 J	35 J	35 J
AX>B*	AX>B*	AX>B*	B>AX*	AX>B*	B>AX*

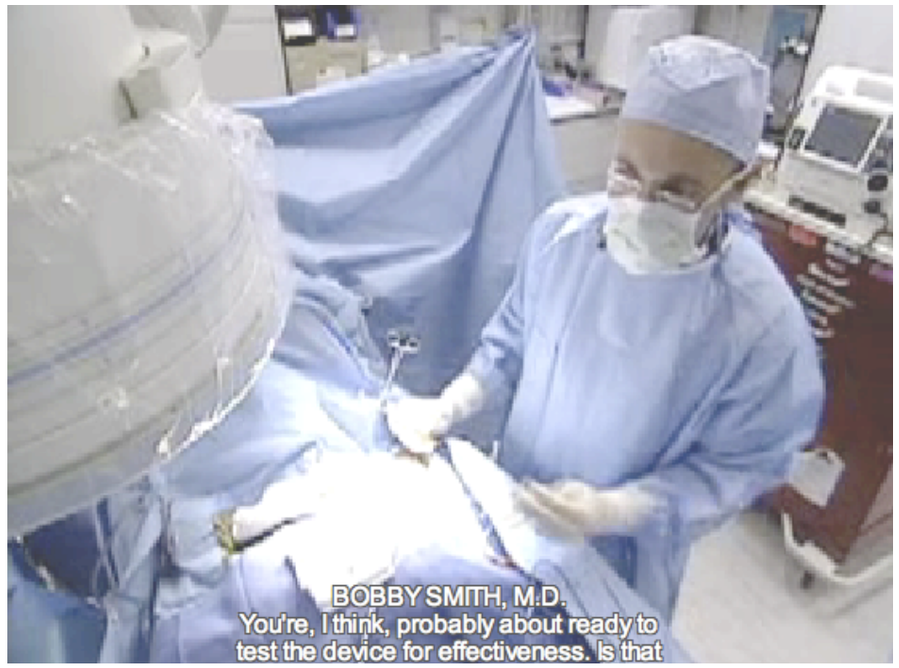
* Active Can Off

- "Stop detecting fibrillation."
- Device programmer would **warn** here

Issue: Can quietly change device state.

Attack #6: Affect Patient's Physiology

- **Induce fibrillation** which implant ignores
- Again, at close range
- In other kinds of implant:
  - Flood patient with drugs
  - Overstimulate nerves, ...



Issue: Puts patient safety at risk.

#2: Fundamental Challenges

Conventional Solutions?

How about...	**Non-trivial problem**
Authenticate device programmers?	Key management is hard. Revocation?
Encrypt all transmissions?	Under what key? Must fail open!

Cannot **fail closed**

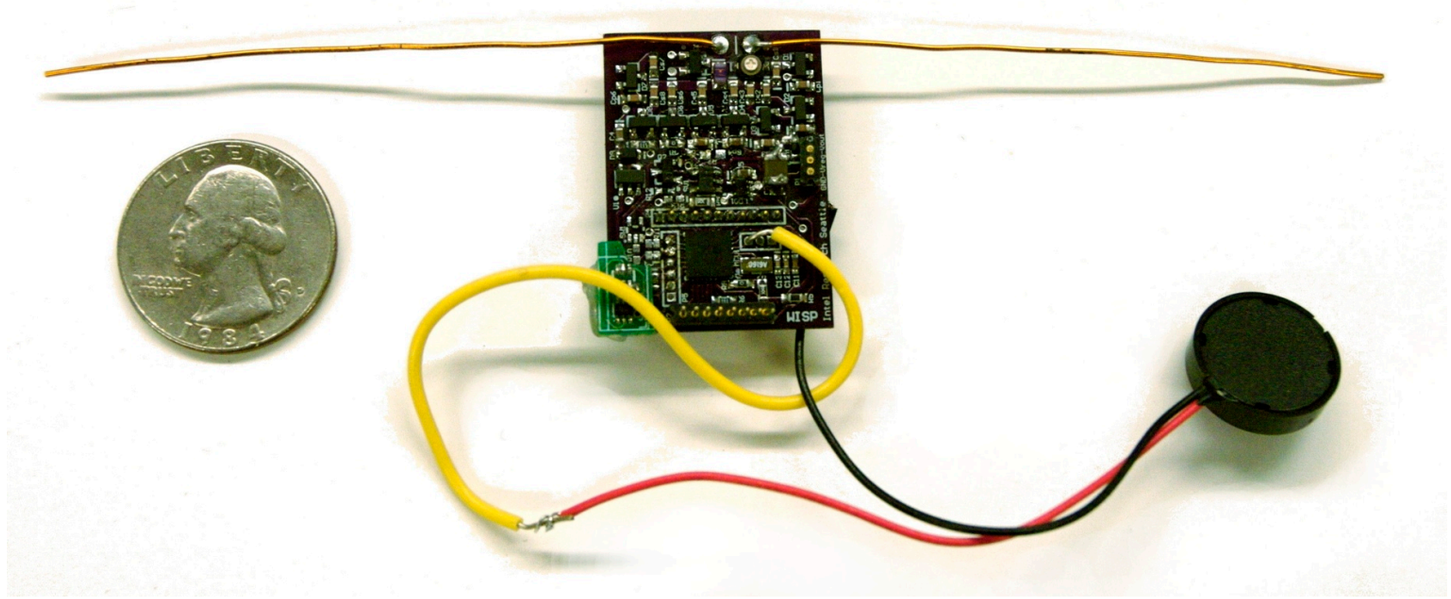
- Closed: Don't know the password? No admission!
- Medical personnel need emergency access.
- Challenge: design to **fail open**.

Security vs. Safety?

- Tensions discussed in [IEEE Pervasive '08]
- Patient's health is the top priority
- We seek the **sweet spots**

3. Defensive Directions

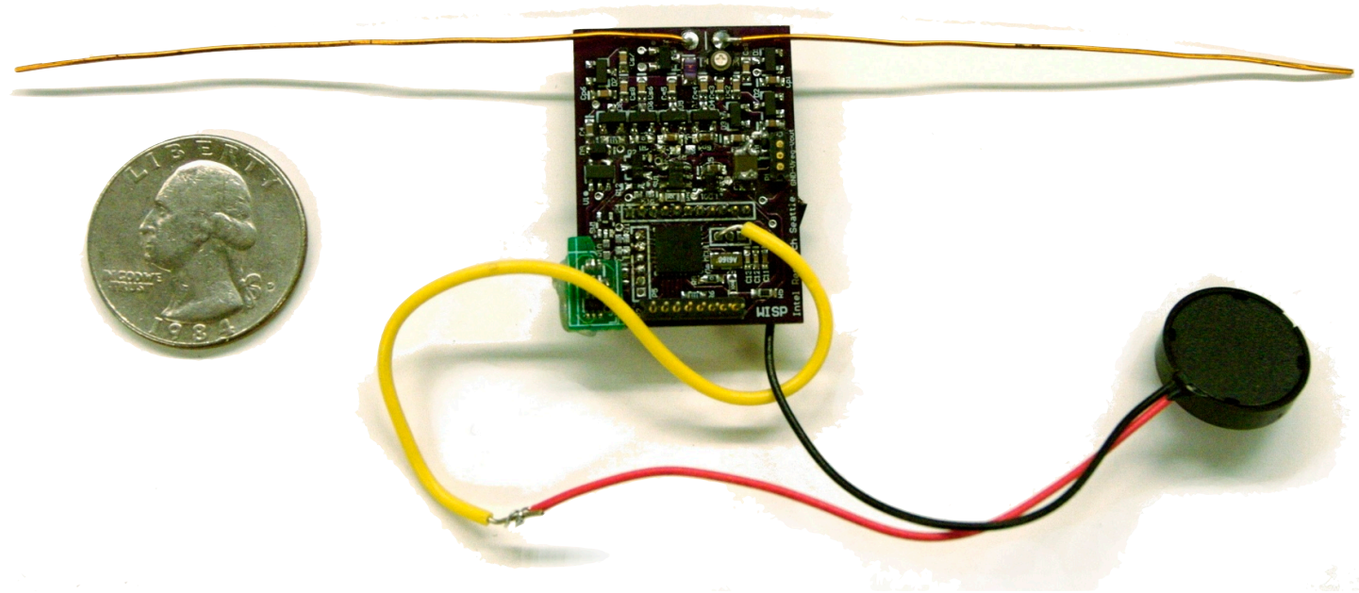
Prototype defenses against **some** of the attacks.



Main idea: defend without using battery.

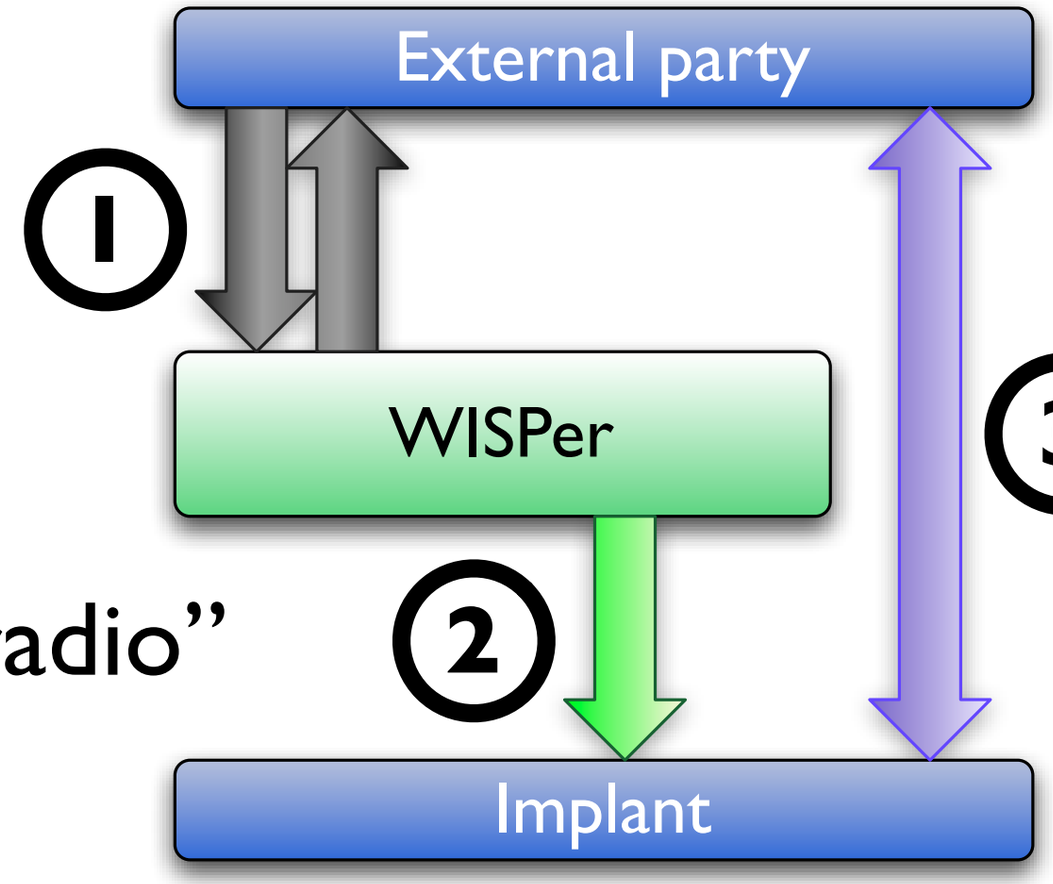
B.Y.O.P.

- WISP = RFID + computation [Ubicomp '06]
- **WISPer** = WISP + our code
- "Maximalist" crypto [RFIDSEC '07]
- Prototype: 913 MHz RFID band



Goal: External party pays for power.

WISPer as Gatekeeper

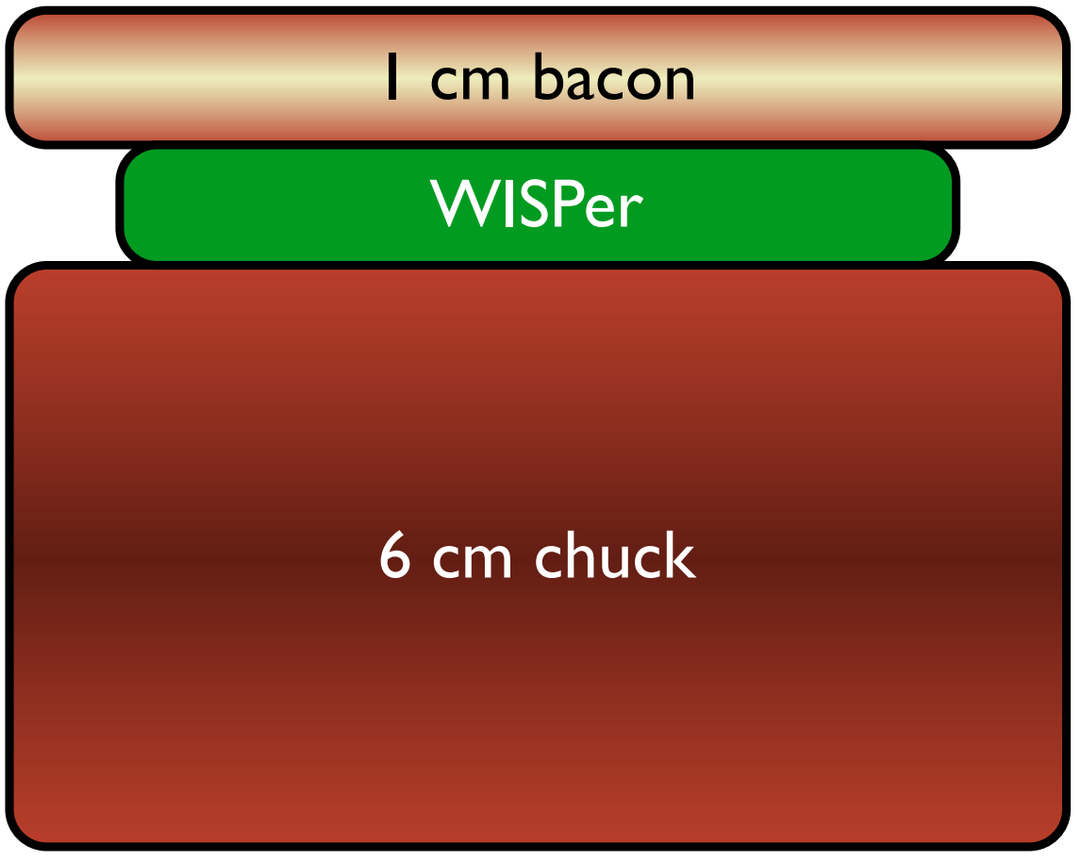


- Authenticate against WISPer
- WISPer to ICD: "OK to use radio"
- Acoustic patient notification
- How to deter enemies? (Open question!)

How WISPer Could Work

- Auxiliary device (possibly integrated)
- Audible or tactile patient alert
- Patient detects activity: *am I in a clinic?*
- Fail open: **sensible**, tactile key exchange

Testing WISPer: Simulated Torso



Energy harvesting through tissue is possible.

Medical Devices Need Continued Attention!

Medical Device Trends

- Further computerization of care
- Longer-range communication
- Cooperation among devices

Issue: All of these bring risks.

Related Work

- [IEEE Pervasive '08] D. Halperin, T. S. Heydt-Benjamin, K. Fu, T. Kohno, and W. H. Maisel: *Security and privacy for implantable medical devices*. (January 2008)

- [JAMA '06] W. H. Maisel, M. Moynahan, B. D. Zuckerman, T. P. Gross, O. H. Tovar, D.-B. Tillman, and D. B. Schultz: *Pacemaker and ICD generator malfunctions: Analysis of Food and Drug Administration annual reports*. (JAMA 295(16))

- [Ubicomp '06] J. R. Smith, A. P. Sample, P. S. Powledge, S. Roy, and A. Mamishev: *A wirelessly-powered platform for sensing and computation*.

- [RFIDSEC '07] H.-J. Chae, D. J. Yeager, J. R. Smith, and K. Fu: *Maximalist cryptography and computation on the WISP UHF RFID tag*.

- More in paper

Conclusions

- Analysis of wirelessly controlled IMD
- Methodologies & defensive directions
  - Software radio
  - Energy harvesting gatekeeper
  - Patient notification (deterrence)
- Many open problems

http://secure-medicine.org/

Conclusions

- **Many open problems:**
  - Balance safety & security
  - Key management
  - Attacks can be improved
  - Defenses can be improved

http://secure-medicine.org/

Non-Technical Challenges

- Manufacturers beholden only to regulators
- No security regulation
- Safety & effectiveness are FDA's mandate
- No major interface between FDA & FCC

To make a security point, hackers tweak an implantable pacemaker - sacbee.com

http://www.sacbee.com/health/v-print/story/945750.html

Google

sacbee.com

The Web Site of The Sacramento Bee

This story is taken from Sacbee / Health, Fitness & Medical News.

To make a security point, hackers tweak an implantable pacemaker

By Carrie Peyton Dahlberg - cpeytondahlberg@sacbee.com
Published 12:00 am PDT Saturday, May 17, 2008

It's not something your doctors want you to worry about. Really.

Yet some remarkable changes are on the horizon, said Dr. Larry Wolff, a UC Davis Medical School professor who specializes in implanting defibrillators. **"I believe over time we could make programming changes on the telephone,"** he said, although that's not possible now.

Sacramento Bee, May 17, 2008


Dan Dan, M.D.
Electrophysiologist, Piedmont Hospital