



405(d) Program Pharmacy

The Health Industry Cybersecurity Practices: Managing Threats and Protecting Patients (HICP)

Rx#10011 0011

PATIENT: Healthcare Organizations & Healthcare Employees

USE HICP'S DATA PROTECTION & LOSS PREVENTION PRACTICES FOR RANSOMWARE ATTACKS, ATTACKS ON MEDICAL DEVICES OR INSIDER, ACCIDENTAL OR INTENTIONAL DATA LOSS

AS NEEDED UNTIL DESIRED PROTECTION IS REACHED

VULNERABILITY MANAGEMENT

QTY: 7 PRACTICES

PHYSICIAN: U.S. Department of Health & Human Services' 405(d) Program



PRESCRIPTION:

Vulnerability Management

Vulnerability management is the process used by organizations to detect technology flaws that hackers could exploit. This process uses a scanning capability, often provided by an EHR or IT support vendor, to proactively scan devices and systems in your organization.

Protect yourself and your patients by following the course of treatment below:

For Small Organizations:

- Schedule and conduct vulnerability scans on servers and systems under your control to proactively identify technology flaws.
- Conduct web application scanning of internet-facing webservers, such as web-based patient portals. Specialized vulnerability scanners can interrogate running web applications to identify vulnerabilities in the application design.
- Conduct routine patching of security flaws in servers, applications (including web applications), and third-party software. Maintain software at least monthly, implementing patches distributed by the vendor community, and always patch critical vulnerabilities within 14 days.

For Medium/Large Organizations:

In addition to instituting the tips for Small Organizations be sure to incorporate the following:

- Implement Host/Vulnerability Endpoints Scanning. In this model, vulnerability scanners are leveraged to identify weaknesses in OS or third-party applications that reside on endpoints and servers.
- Utilize strict configuration management and change management procedures. Also, a testing plan should be part of the change management process. It should include a vulnerability scan of new network connectivity (such as a firewall change) or a new system function or service.
- Establish a routine of penetration testing. These types of tests are sometimes called red teaming; the goal is to actively exploit your own environment before malicious actors do.

For more Vulnerability Management practices, please visit <u>www.405d.hhs.gov</u> to download a copy of the HICP technical volume for your organization. Check out the available resources 405(d) has to offer by visiting our social media pages @ask405d on Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram!