

About Excelic

For some, the path to excellence is a steady march. For others, it unfolds through bursts of innovation. But for the best of the best, it's both, disciplined improvement initiatives, marked by powerful leaps and breakthroughs. As the world's largest professional services firm, we help organizations build value and excellence by uncovering insights that create new futures and doing the hard work to improve performance.

Excelic's Profile - Overview

Excelic – specialist risk and compliance firm with expertise in IT risk management

Flexible "On Demand" Governance and Risk Consulting Services, Satellite presence in Middle East, India, Europe



Ex Big 4 leadership with combined 250+ years of professional services experience.

Risk and compliance expertise across industries, risk consulting services & operations; serving more than 100 clients across the globe

15+ experts specialized in IT solutions with CISA, CISSP, ISO 27001, ISO 22301, OSCP certifications







15+

Professionals

10+

Seasoned Risk & Audit IT Risk Management **Professionals**

15 +

Cyber Security Professionals

IT RISK MANAGEMENT TEAM

- Techno functional team to conduct application reviews.
- Pool of CISA, CISSP, CISM, OSCP, CEH, ISO27001 LA, CRISC and other relevant certified professionals
- Team with a good mix of industry and consultancy background
- Team with technical expertise in networks and infrastructure reviews
- Methodology aligned to the ISO 27001/ COBIT / ISF framework
- Large repository of technology risk and controls database
- Audit methodology and documentation practices aligned to the standards of international accounting bodies and industry best practices

A Snapshot of Our IT Risk Management Services



- Cyber Risk Management
- Infra & App security assessments
- Enterprise security architecture review
- Secure SDLC review
- Identity & access management
- Cloud security and mobility security reviews



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IT Governance and Compliance

- IT security policy & process review
- IT GRC (tools) review
- HITRUST, HIPAA, NIST, ISO alignment
- Data Governance
- GDPR & CCPA, SOX, SSAE16, PCI requirments



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IT Risk Management

- ITRM framework design & rollout
- Third party InfoSec Reviews
- BCP & DR planning & implementation
- Software Asset Management



4

Forensic Investigation



5

Corporate fraud Prevention

- Evidence Acquisition
- Evidence Analysis
- Legal Documentation
- Forensic Data Reporting
- Legal Certification
- Court Depositions

- Know your Employees
- Company Data Protection Policy
- Review IT Security Policies
- Data Protection Process
- Data Governance
- Legal Framework

Critical Patient Health Data

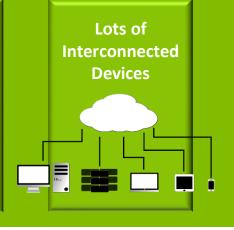
Personally identifiable information (PII) and protected health information (PHI) are handled by almost every department in a hospital, in one or more health information system. All healthcare providers (e.g., physicians, physician assistants, nurses, pharmacists, technicians, dietitians, physical therapists) use electronic health records (EHR), e-Prescribing software, remote patient monitoring, and/or laboratory information systems; the billing office works with insurance and financial information through medical billing software; scheduling and administration departments work with clinical data on scheduling software, and the list continues. PII in a hospital setting, the data is highly sensitive and valuable, yet almost all departments handle it at least in some manner. Cybersecurity measures aim to protect PII and PHI by securing devices, electronic systems, networks, and data from attacks.

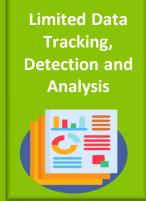
Cyber Attacks on Hospitals

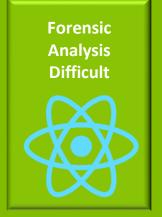
To manage cyber risks appropriately organizations must set risk appetite, and drive focus on what matters. Our Cyber Risk Management framework starts by understanding who might attack, why, and how.

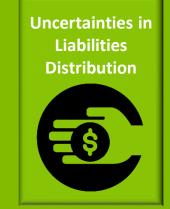




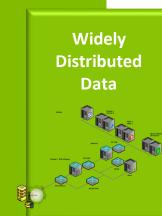






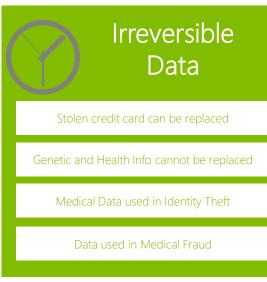






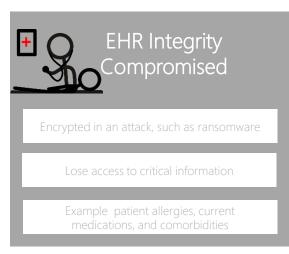
Impact of the Cyber Attacks

















Compliance in Healthcare

- ❖ In the United States (US), the Health Insurance Portability & Accountability Act (HIPAA) was passed in 1996; it enforced the protection of health information usage, disclosure, storage, and transmission
- * Health Information Technology for Economic and Clinical Health (HITECH) Act in 2009, which increased penalties for HIPAA violations, strengthened breach notification, and encouraged the meaningful use of electronic health records

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- ❖ In 2017, the FDA began mandating that medical device manufacturers show that their devices are able to have updates and security patches applied throughout their lifespan. As part of this same regulation, the FDA requires that a "bill of materials" be shared with buyers of a medical device.
- ❖ HDPSA applies to businesses that work with companies that create, receive, transmit, store, or maintain protected health information (HIPAA business associates and covered entities). ... To ensure that you are adequately safeguarding PHI.

- preventive security
- Infosec risk assessment
- management commitment

Disadvantages

- Controls are a checklist, what is the need for a control?
- Gives limited guidance on APT and detect capabilities (security analytics)

Missing from ISO compared to

- Data loss prevention
- · Brand protection

27001

- Network & system analytic
- User behavior analytics

Cybersecurity Framework

Focuses on

- Critical infrastructure within United States
- Disadvantages
- · Maturity levels are only defined at a high level

SANS 20 CRITICAL SECURITY CONTROLS

Focuses on

- FSI content pack
- Detailed maturity
- Scope encompasses at ISO 27001, NIST and SANS controls

· Updated each Quarter with the lates industry experience

Not an open mode

Cyber Risk Case Studies



Lukaskrankenhaus Neuss (Germany)

public hospital founded in 1911 in Neuss, Germany with 537 beds and 1400 employees

Who

Happened



Needed to postpone high-risk procedures.

The hospital reported that its backup system was kept up-to-date and only a few hours of data were lost, but a backlog of handwritten records from when the computer systems were offline need to be integrated with the remainder of the EHR eventually

In February 2016, employees encountered various error messages from a ransomware attack initiated through a social-engineering tactic. In response, the hospital took servers and computer systems offline to assess and cleanse infected systems. In the meantime, staff resorted to using pen, paper, and fax machines to continue their work.

While the hospital did not receive a direct demand for money, they were given an email address to contact for further instructions. No attempt was made to contact the attackers as recommended by local authorities

The hospital's spokesperson predicted it would take a few months before their workflow was back to the status quo. There was no evidence that patient data were breached.

Cyber Risk Case Studies



South-eastern Norway regional health authority (Norway)

a state-run organization of specialist hospitals and healthcare services created in 2002 alongside three other regional authorities Who



The vulnerability is thought to have come from the legacy system, Windows XP.

While the organization had begun security measures to reduce the risks brought on by Windows XP along with a plan to phase it out, the attack took place before they could implement the security measures.

In January 2018, South-East RHF announced that the PHI and records of nearly 2.9 million people (more than half of the population of



Norway) had been compromised. It is suspected that a sophisticated criminal group from a foreign spy or state agency led the attack targeting both patient health data and the health service's interaction with Norway's armed forces

While this attack did not seem to pose risks to patient safety or delays in hospital operations, the event raised concerns about future attacks on health data for the purpose of political gain and served as a wake-up call for GDPR. Under GDPR, the organization would have had to notify those affected within 72 h, which it did not do.

Cyber Risk Case Studies



Hancock regional hospital (United States)

a small (71 beds) nonprofit hospital in Greenfield, Indiana founded in 1951.

Who



It was discovered that the hackers had permanently corrupted components of the backup files from many systems, except the EMR backup files.

Attack was conducted using Microsoft's Remote Desktop Protocol as an entry point into the server and the hackers had compromised a hardware vendor's administrative account to initiate the attack.

On January 11, 2018, Hancock Regional faced a ransomware attack by the malware SamSam [21]. The attack targeted a server in their emergency IT backup-system and spread through the electronic connection Happened between the backup site, located miles from the main campus, and the server farm at the hospital.

Hospital's IT team shut down all network and desktop systems. Hospital operations continued within the confines of their downtime procedures. Patients were not diverted, and the hospital did not shut down. The hackers demanded four Bitcoins (55,000 USD) for the ransom, and the hospital paid. IT staff then spent the next three-and-a-half days decrypting files and trying to get the system to run normally. They found no evidence that patient data had been compromised.

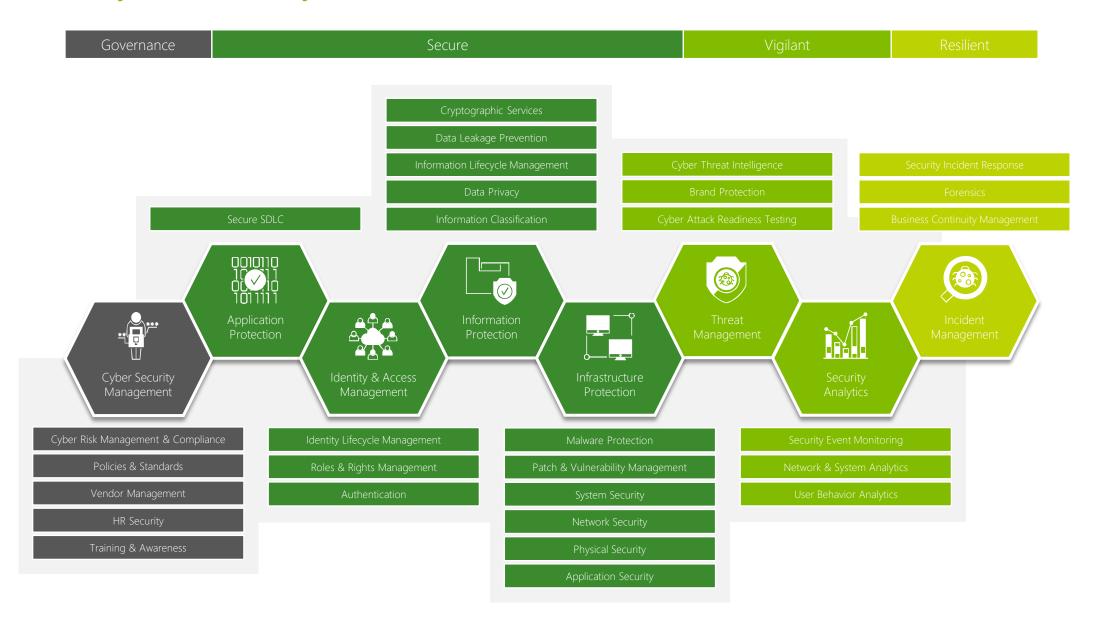
Excelic Solutions for Cyber Safe Hospitals



- End users, from clinicians to billing and scheduling staff, as well as patients and caregivers who connect their personal devices with the hospital network, can unintentionally threaten the cybersecurity of the health facility
- Relevant and effective trainings,
- Data Leak Protection Solutions
- Defined Policies or SOPs
- Legal Binding with NDA
- Random Forensic
- Endpoint Protection

- Audit against a checklist
- Collaborating with the Management and IT
- Evidence Gathering and Documentation
- Policy Documentation if available
- Process Documentation if available

Excelic's Cyber Security Framework & Services



Corporate & Government Ties























































BANDRA | FORT





















Thank You

