BACKGROUND

When patients seek medical care, one of the first actions providers take is ordering imaging procedures such as X-Rays or MRIs to help them determine next steps (e.g., determination of health condition, follow-on visits, patient care, etc.). Over the last 10 years, imaging technology has undergone significant changes. For instance, images once processed on film in dark rooms are now digital, and are easily uploaded, stored, and shared. PACS are typically found in image-intensive areas of healthcare such as radiology and often interact with electronic health records, hospital information system, regulatory registries, and multicenter government, academic, and commercial archives. These interactions enable users to easily access images on work or personal devices, giving them the ability to make a diagnosis in a fraction of the time it once required.

CHALLENGE

Common challenges that HDOs face when attempting to secure a PACS are:

- controlling/monitoring and auditing HDO user accounts, including identifying outliers in behavior
- controlling/monitoring and auditing access by users that are external to the HDO, including identifying outliers in behavior that are controlling/monitoring and auditing access and modification to images
- enforcing least privilege and separation-of-duties policies for internal and external users
- ensuring data integrity as imaging moves across the enterprise
- securing and monitoring connections to the HDO ecosystem
- securing and monitoring connections to and from systems external to the HDO
- providing security, data protection, and access management without impacting system performance or user productivity

GOALS

This project will identify the actors interacting with picture archiving and communications systems, define the interactions between the actors and the system, perform a risk assessment, identify applicable mitigating security technologies, and provide an example solution. This work will result in a NIST Cybersecurity Practice Guide, a freely available list of materials and instructions that enable organizations to implement the example solution in their environments.

BENEFITS

The potential business benefits of enacting stronger security controls to a PACS includes:

- reduces the likelihood of a breach
- reduces risk of significant data losses
- minimizes disruption(s) to a hospital or medical center’s systems
- enables timely access to imaging with information less vulnerable to being altered or misdirected
- helps protect patient privacy
HOW TO PARTICIPATE

As a private-public partnership, we are always seeking insights from businesses, the public, and technology vendors. If you are interested in contributing technology or expertise to this project, please send an email to HIT_nccoe@nist.gov.

HIGH-LEVEL ARCHITECTURE

TECHNOLOGY PARTNERS/COLLABORATORS

The technology vendors who participated in this project submitted their capabilities in response to a call in the Federal Register. Companies with relevant products were invited to sign a Cooperative Research and Development Agreement with NIST, allowing them to participate in a consortium to build this example solution. Technology collaborators on this project include:

Certain commercial entities, equipment, products, or materials may be identified in order to describe an experimental procedure or concept adequately. Such identification is not intended to imply recommendation or endorsement by NIST or NCCoE, nor is it intended to imply that the entities, equipment, products, or materials are necessarily the best available for the purpose.

DOWNLOAD THE PROJECT DESCRIPTION

For more information about this project, visit: https://nccoe.nist.gov/projects/use-cases/health-it/pacs.

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