



JOHNS HOPKINS CENTER for HUMANITARIAN HEALTH

A PERMANENT CEASEFIRE COULD SAVE 74,100+ PALESTINIAN LIVES

Based on statistical projections by researchers from the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine and the Johns Hopkins Center for Humanitarian Health.







War in Gaza: Scenario-Based Excess Mortality Projections

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Conflict of Interest: The author has declared no conflict of interest.

About the project

War has multidimensional effects: mortality selected as the most downstream, ultimate indicator of health impact

Project excess deaths

Three scenarios:

- 1. Ceasefire
- 2. Status quo (15 October to 15 January)
- 3. Escalation

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Elements of the scenarios include:

- Intensity/typology of military activity
- Population movement
- Occurrence/ duration of any pauses/ceasefires
- Humanitarian space and operational adaptation

Ethical approval for project received from LSHTM & JHU





Methods: Cause-specific mortality modules

Modules	Diseases included in each module
Traumatic injuries	Immediate deaths, deaths due to wounds, unreported deaths, and mild, moderate and severe injuries
Infections: endemic	Airborne droplet transmission: Hib bacterial meningitis and pneumonia, Pneumococcal invasive disease and pneumonia, Respiratory syncytial virus disease, COVID-19, Influenza and para-influenza disease.
	Faecal-oral transmission: Rotavirus gastroenteritis, Other viral gastroenteritis, Bacterial gastroenteritis
Infections: epidemic	Diphtheria, Measles, Pertussis, Meningococcal meningitis, Polio, Hepatitis A, Hepatitis E, Cholera, Typhoid fever, Bacterial dysentery
Maternal, neonatal, stillbirths	Direct and indirect maternal deaths: antepartum & postpartum haemorrhage, hypertensive diseases of pregnancy, sepsis, obstructed labour, Neonatal: Birth asphyxia, prematurity, sepsis/pneumonia, congenital anomalies, diarrhoea, all other causes of death . Stillbirth
Non-communicable diseases (NCDs)	Ischemic heart disease, cancer haemorrhagic and ischaemic stroke, chronic kidney disease, diabetes type 1

- <u>Malnutrition</u> analysed as an underlying cause
- Important omissions: DM2, COPD, some CVD conditions, accidents, suicide...





Data sources/ Risk factors and health system disruptions

Data sources

- 1. Pre-war data (e.g. MoH, UNRWA, WHO)
- Data since start of crisis (e.g. OCHA, WFP, UNRWA, WHO)
- 3. Publicly available data & and peer-reviewed articles / reports from similar contexts
- Expert consultations

 (injuries) and structured
 expert elicitation (infections)
 to estimate key quantities
 for each scenario

Snapshot of some parameters and assumptions:

Parameter	Relevant to			Value by scenario		
	Infecti ons	MNH	NCD	Ceasefire	Status quo	Escalation
Epidemiological risk factors						
WASH						
Mean liters of	Х	Х		20-40	6-10	3-6
water/ person/ day						
Persons per toilet	Х	Х		130-350	450-800	580-1000
Shelter					· · · · ·	
%living in shelters or camps	Х			50-60%	70-80%	90-95%
Size of shelters/ camps	Х			5000 per shelter	7500 per shelter	8500 per shelter
Health system disruptions				•		
% w/ access to functional outpatient services (e.g. Ab. or ORS)	Х	Х		50-70%	20-40%	5-10%
% w/ access to functional inpatient services	Х		Х	20-70%	10-15%	5-10%





Overall projected excess deaths: 7 Feb-6 Aug 2024







Traumatic injuries: deaths by scenario, overall and due to wounds

- Estimated the reporting fraction to adjust for MoH under-reporting
- Estimated the proportion of injuries that lead to immediate death (1 – deaths due to wounds)
- Ceasefire scenario: deaths due to wounds sustained during the war, unexploded ordnance



Lighter : immediate traumatic injury deaths

Darker: deaths due to wounds among people who initially survived



Malnutrition: Projected acute malnutrition prevalence in children







Infectious diseases: Endemic infections

- Dynamic cohort model to track immunity to infection and disease (vaccine coverage, effectiveness, natural prewar exposure to infection)
- Structured Expert Elicitation to quantify probability of epidemic, transmissibility (basic reproduction number, R₀), casefatality ratio (CFR)
- Projected counterfactual, no crisis estimate of 191 (95% CI 156-237) deaths
- Multiplied baseline by RR of transmissibility, RR of casefatality

Disease	Deried	Scenario			
Disease	renou	ceasefire	status quo	escalation	
	months 1 to 3	20 (2 to 61)	33 (3 to 84)	36 (3 to 86)	
bacterial gastroenteritis	months 4 to 6	18 (2 to 59)	31 (3 to 81)	39 (3 to 92)	
	total	38 (4 to 120)	64 (5 to 165)	75 (7 to 179)	
	months 1 to 3	405 (-24 to 1,531)	553 (-13 to 2,031)	680 (-5 to 2,549)	
COVID-19	months 4 to 6	177 (-10 to 688)	244 (-5 to 863)	349 (2 to 1,318)	
	total	582 (-34 to 2,219)	797 (-17 to 2,894)	1,029 (-3 to 3,866)	
hoomophilus influonzoo	months 1 to 3	0 (0 to 0)	0 (0 to 0)	0 (0 to 0)	
two b discaso	months 4 to 6	0 (0 to 0)	0 (0 to 0)	0 (0 to 0)	
type b disease	total	0 (0 to 0)	0 (0 to 0)	0 (0 to 0)	
	months 1 to 3	236 (-14 to 891)	323 (-7 to 1,186)	398 (-3 to 1,491)	
influenza, para-influenza	months 4 to 6	17 (-1 to 65)	23 (0 to 82)	33 (0 to 125)	
	total	252 (-15 to 956)	346 (-8 to 1,268)	431 (-3 to 1,616)	
viral gastrooptoritis	months 1 to 3	20 (2 to 61)	33 (3 to 84)	36 (3 to 86)	
(other than rotavirus)	months 4 to 6	18 (2 to 59)	31 (3 to 81)	39 (3 to 92)	
(other than rotavirus)	total	38 (4 to 120)	64 (5 to 165)	75 (7 to 179)	
	months 1 to 3	243 (-14 to 920)	333 (-8 to 1,222)	410 (-3 to 1,535)	
pneumococcal disease	months 4 to 6	242 (-14 to 944)	335 (-6 to 1,186)	479 (2 to 1,812)	
	total	486 (-28 to 1,864)	668 (-14 to 2,408)	889 (0 to 3,347)	
	months 1 to 3	10 (1 to 31)	16 (1 to 42)	18 (2 to 43)	
rotavirus	months 4 to 6	9 (1 to 29)	16 (1 to 41)	19 (2 to 46)	
	total	19 (2 to 60)	32 (3 to 82)	37 (3 to 89)	
	months 1 to 3	99 (-6 to 373)	135 (-3 to 497)	167 (-1 to 625)	
RSV	months 4 to 6	9 (-1 to 34)	12 (0 to 43)	18 (0 to 66)	
	total	107 (-6 to 407)	148 (-3 to 540)	185 (-1 to 692)	



Infectious diseases: Epidemic infections



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- Overall, we project 5,026 (95%CI 0 to 58,741) excess deaths in the ceasefire scenario, 8,463 (0-100,323) in status quo scenario and 11,457 (0 to 128,917) deaths in escalation scenario.
- High uncertainty
- Cholera: up to 120,000 deaths in escalation scenario (if introduced)
- Other threats:
 - Measles
 - Polio
 - Meningococcal meningitis

Maternal and neonatal: Reversion of MMR and NMR seen 10-20 years ago

Changed the service coverage and quality depending on the scenario

- Antenatal care
- Health facility childbirth care
- Breastfeeding
- WASH
- Food insecurity

<u>**Coloured:**</u> scenario specific excess mortality

Grey: pre-war mortality

Non-communicable disease: Interrupted access to healthcare

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Coloured:

scenario specific excess mortality

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Grey: pre-war mortality

Multiplied baseline mortality data by RRs representing changes in access to treatment, with relative survival quantified through literature review

Overall projected excess

	Total projection period					
Cause	(7 Feb to 6 Aug 2024)					
	ceasefire	status quo	escalation			
Troumotio injurioo	3,250	53,450	68,560			
Traumatic injunes	(2,900 to 3,640)	(46,090 to 61,830)	(59,950 to 78,730)			
Infectious diseases -	1,520	2,120	2,720			
endemic	(-70 to 5,750)	(-30 to 7,520)	(10 to 9,970)			
Infectious diseases -	5,030	8,470	11,460			
epidemic	(0 to 68,630)	(0 to 120,350)	(0 to 167,030)			
Maternal and neonatal	100	210	330			
health	(80 to 200)	(170 to 420)	(260 to 670)			
Non-communicable	1,680	2,480	2,680			
diseases	(1,300 to 2,160)	(1,980 to 3,060)	(2,130 to 3,290)			
Total <u>excluding</u>	6,550	58,260	74,290			
epidemics	(4,200 to 11,740)	(48,210 to 72,830)	(62,350 to 92,650)			
Total <u>including</u>	11,580	66,720	85,750			
epidemics	(4,200 to 80,370)	(48,210 to 193,180)	(62,350 to 259,680)			

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