

ALEPPO CITY UNDER SIEGE

18 October 2016

Issued by Information Management Unit

MORE THAN
300,000

CIVILIANS ARE BESIEGED
IN ALEPPO CITY



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The Syrian Regime since the beginning of the crisis has deliberately applied a specific policy on all areas that went out of his control. This policy included besieging those areas aiming to subjugate its citizens by depriving them of basic living requirements.

Since the beginning of the month of May 2016, the Syrian regime forces accompanied with Russian Air Force (RuAF) have launched a massive bombardment operation targeting the road of Castello and the eastern and northern neighborhoods of Aleppo city. The regime aimed to cut the main supply route of Aleppo city and apply a total blockade on it. The relentless bombardment was accompanied with the advance of Syrian government forces on Castello, Bani Zaid and Al-Ashrafiyeh fronts. In the end, regime forces gained control over Bani Zaid and Al-Ashrafiyeh neighborhoods and several areas on Al-Mallah front and entirely cut off the Castello road on July 6, 2016.

On July 31, 2016, the armed opposition forces have launched a massive attack on the southwest front of Aleppo city ended up with controlling many locations of Syrian regime forces as the colleges of artillery, armament and aerial technical faculty in addition to parts of Ramuse Road. This battle ended with breaking the siege of the city on August 9, 2016.

Dozens of daily air raids were launched by the Regime and Russian air forces to reapply the siege on Aleppo city. The new road of the city that the opposition forces were able to open from the south was also heavily bombed. As well as, the bombardment targeted the southwestern neighborhoods of the city ending up with closing the road and applying the siege again on the out of the regime control part of Aleppo city on September 5, 2016.

The Syrian Regime had started a new phase after his forces managed to besiege out of regime's control Aleppo city. Regime's aim was to break the will of besieged citizens in Aleppo city by destroying it. Therefore, the regime had used all kinds of weapons to shell city's neighborhoods. Additionally, he used concrete-piercing rockets which penetrated reinforced concrete structures and left large holes on the ground and massive destruction. The average number of daily raids on those neighborhoods were 100 attacks.

Highly populated areas were targeted with shelling along with main streets, markets, service facilities and hospitals. Whereas, RuAF targeted Al-Quds hospital on April 28, 2016, killing 55 people including medical personnel and civilians and leading to the death of the only pediatrician in that part of the city at that time.

On August 24, 2016, RuAF targeted two hospitals namely Omar bin Abd Al-Aziz and Al-Zahraa with cluster and thermobaric missiles.

On September 3, 2016, RuAF targeted legitimate medical care center in the liberated part of Aleppo city resulting in its stop functioning.

On September 6, 2016, RuAF targeted the hospitals located in Al-Shaar neighborhood namely Al-Bayan, Al-Hakim, Al-Zahraa hospitals and blood bank in out of regime control city of Aleppo, resulting in the temporary halt of their work.

On September 29, 2016, Bab Al-Neirab water plant went out of service due to bombarding it by RuAF. Therefore several parts of Aleppo city were deprived of water.

On September 29, 2016, and for the third time Al-Zahraa hospital was targeted with bombing by RuAF using phosphorus and cluster bombs leading to its temporarily stop of functioning again.

On September 31, 2016, part of water institution in Suleiman Al-Halabi neighborhood was destroyed after being targeted with a Russian air raid. As well as, the electrical transformer that feeds water institution was bombed, on October 7, 2016, resulting in a complete cut off the water in the whole city out of regime control because the water institution provides water for the entire city. The water station resumed functioning but with low capacity providing water only for drinking, and not all neighborhoods get water due to weak pressure of water within pipes and due to breakdowns in water network.

On October 3, 2016, several civilians were killed after a Russian air raid targeted Al-Haidariyeh bakery which went out of service after the bombing.

Targeting the Civil Defense Teams in Aleppo City

The Syrian Regime usually intends to target areas which are out of his control several times aiming to kill the biggest number of civilians. After the end of bombing civilians and civil defense members gather to pull out the victims out of the rubble and relief the wounded, and even during this time the regime directs his bombs again during the rescue operation to kill more civilians. In this case, number of victims is bigger during the second targeting, however the brutality of Syrian regime and his Russian allies made the civil defense teams stronger and grittier to perform their humanitarian duties. Sadly, more men were falling dead or injured and the machinery and equipment was greatly damaged. All the previous circumstances in addition to fuel scarcity stood in front of the work of civil defense teams in Aleppo.

On April 9, 2016 Hanano civil defense team was targeted during rescuing the wounded with mortar shells by Syrian regime forces. On April 10, 2016 Hanano fire station was targeted with a barrel bomb leading to big damage in building and equipment. On June 4, 2016 Syrian regime forces targeted Sakhur fire station with mortar shells. On July 3, 2016 a regime's warplane shelled Hanano center with thermobaric missile. On August 12, 2016 an air raid bombed Bab Al-Nayrab center. On September 7, 2016 two civil defense men fell dead after targeting Bab Al-Nayrab center with barrel bombs. On September 23, 2016 three civil defense cars were completely destroyed in Al-Ansari center after targeting it with Concrete-Piercing rocket. On September 24, 2016 the whole team of Al-Ansari civil defense center was hurt during a rescue operation after targeting the team with cluster bombs. On September 25, 2016 Hanano civil defense center was shelled with a barrel bomb. On October 14, 2016 Aleppo city civil defense center was targeted directly leading to heavy damage in the equipment.

International attitudes towards the siege on Aleppo City

The Syrian Opposition Forces have launched a massive attack to break the siege on Aleppo City on July, 31, 2016. The Russian air force was absent in the locations of where the opposition forces advanced, in spite of its strikes in other out of regime control Syrian territories. The Syrian opposition forces were able to break the siege of Aleppo City on August 9, 2016 so the RuAF was missing in the combat areas in Aleppo City for approximately 10 days.

After recent Russian statements to increase the number of its fighters in Syria and establish new military bases, the Russian air force supported again the Syrian regime to besiege Aleppo City. Number of Russian air raids reached 100 sometimes to support the regime in besieging Aleppo City and the city was put under blockade on September 5, 2016.

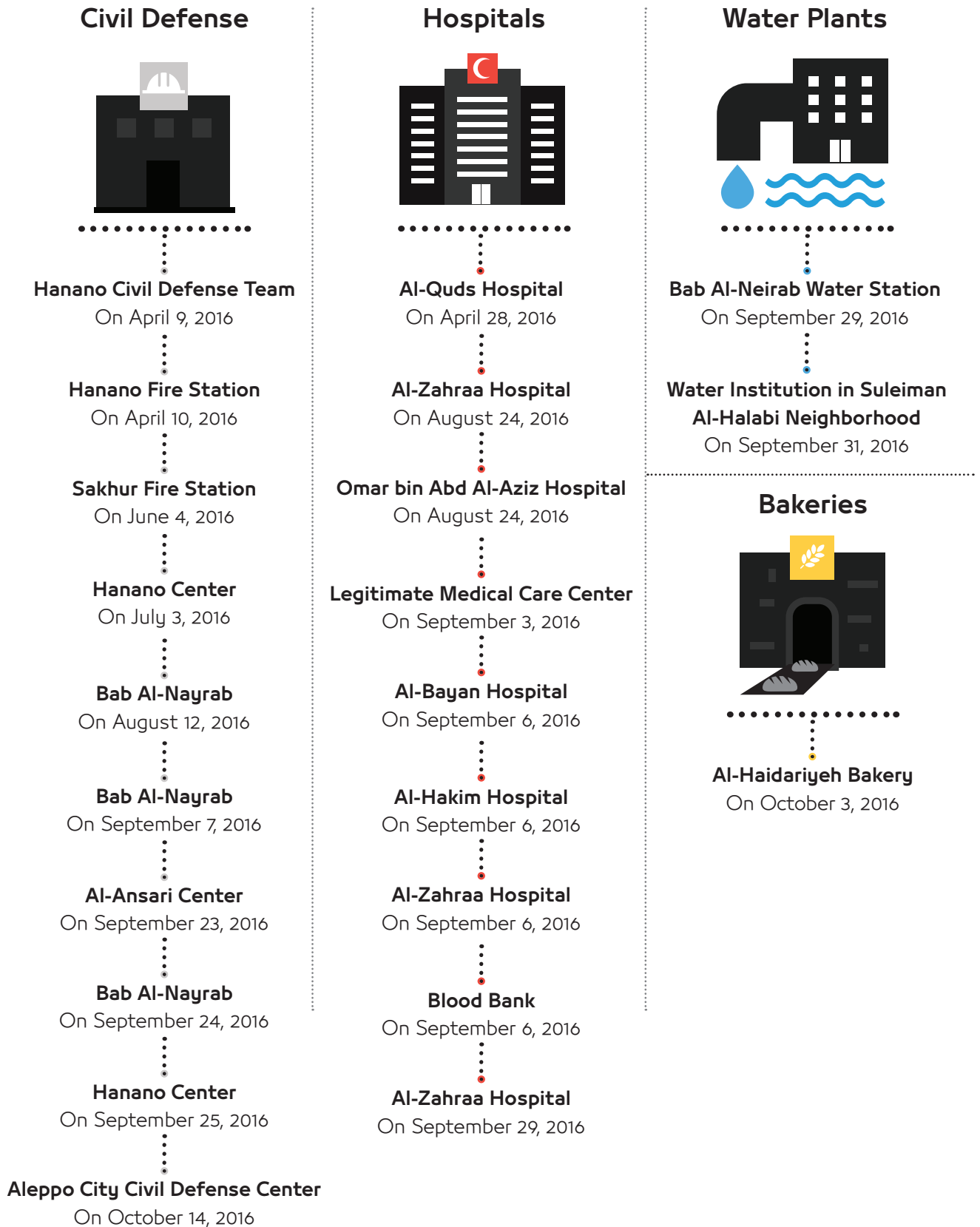
The Security Council held on October 8 an emergency session to discuss the repercussions of the siege of the city of Aleppo. Two proposals were presented, one Russian and the other French for voting within the Council.

The Russian proposal aims to support the regime in emptying Aleppo City of its residents and continuing the air raids against the besieged civilians. This proposal gained four votes only, nine countries voted against it and two countries abstained from voting, so Russia failed in passing its proposal.

On the other hand, the French proposal aims to stop bombing the City by Syrian and Russian air forces and allowing humanitarian aid entry for the besieged residents. Eleven members of the Security Council voted supporting the French proposal, China and Angola abstained from voting. Whereas, Venezuela joined Russia in voting against the French proposal, so Russia used VETO against the French project, to be the fifth time Russia uses VETO in Syrian case.

Killing Syrians continues along with the international silence, with Syrian regime providing concessions to Russia by allowing the permanent stay of Russian troops on Syrian lands in exchange for Russia's support of the regime in the Security Council and through air raids and lethal weapons.

Figure1: Targeted Service Facilities in Aleppo city



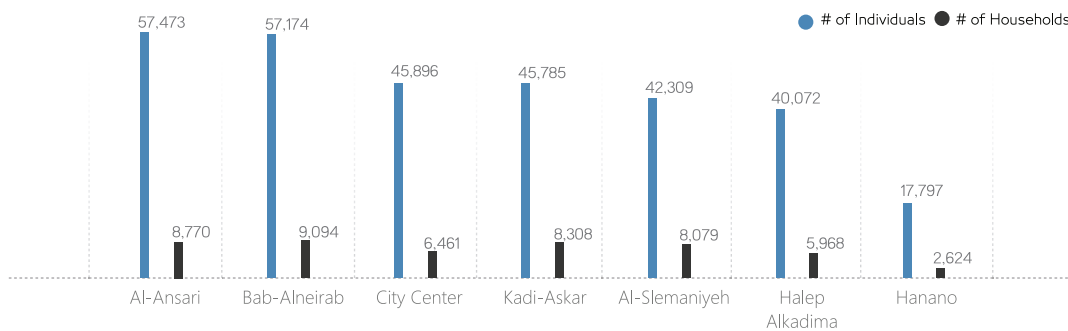
Population Demography in Aleppo City

Aleppo City was the first industrial city in Syria. According to Regime’s statistics, its population has reached to 2,565,794 at the end of 2011. The actual population was bigger than the recorded numbers by the government, whereas a big number of its residents are registered in other governorates but live and work in Aleppo. Therefore, the actual number of Aleppo population is about 4,500,000 people before the beginning of the conflict.

The Opposition Armed Groups had entered Aleppo City in 2012, so the Regime had started bombing the city with all kinds of weapons, explosive barrels, and aerial bombardment, which pushed many city residents to leave the city. After breaking the siege of Aleppo City on August 9, 2016, a big part of its population were displaced, and now around 49,304 families (equivalent to 306,506 individuals) live in the city of Aleppo in appalling humanitarian situation and endure the daily bombing with explosive barrels.

Aleppo city is divided into sectors, where each sector contains several neighborhoods. The figure below shows the population demography in Aleppo city by sectors.

Figure 2: Population in Aleppo City by Sector

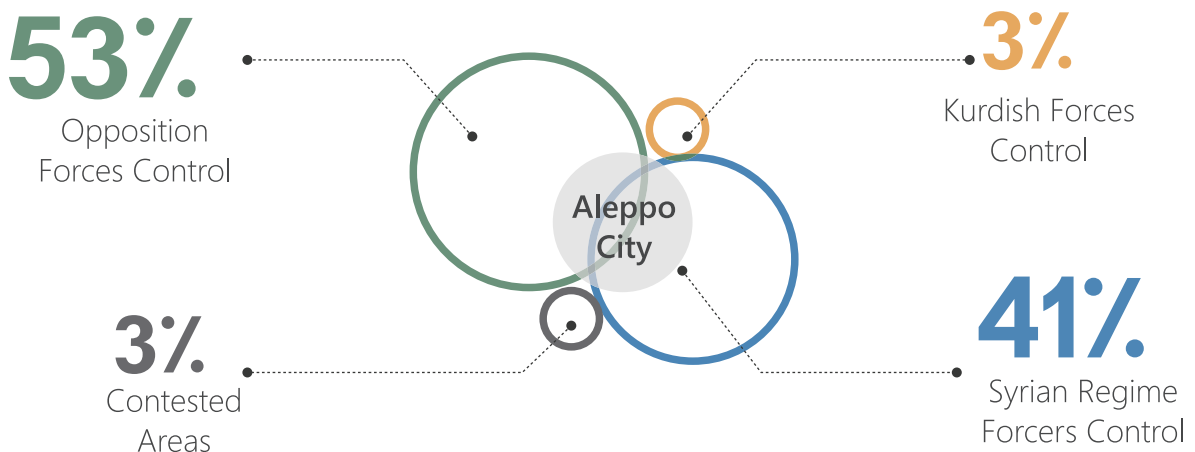


On 9 February 2016, the Information Management Unit of Assistance Coordination Unit has issued a situation report on the critical situation of Aleppo City which is out of regime control. The only road to this part of the city was still open. However any slight military update may result in its closing. The cutoff of this road threatens a full siege on Aleppo city like the applied siege on Madamiyet Elsham in Rural Damascus taking into consideration that the population in Aleppo city is ten folds the population in Madamiyet Elsham. The issued report contained an emergency plan that aimed to preserve the minimum living requirements to support the civilians for three months in case of besieging the city.

THE NECESSARY INTERVENTION DIDN'T TAKE PLACE AT THAT TIME, AND THE CITY IS BESIEGED NOW AND LACKS ALL DAILY LIVING REQUIREMENTS FOR ITS POPULATION.

Assistance Coordination Unit in cooperation with the local council of Aleppo governorate had stored 2,000 tons of wheat in the city of Aleppo within the activities of the Syrian Food Security Program.

Figure 3: Control Forces in Aleppo City to Date



1- Food Security

The main food requirements during crises are bread and its main ingredients, baby formula and food baskets.

Comparison between the prices of food items between September 2015 and September 2016.

Some food items are not available in the markets, therefore its price is indicated as 0 SYP in the graph below.



Bread

The minimum daily bread requirement per capita is two loaves which are equivalent to 0.22 kg of flour. Each ton of flour needs 10 kg of yeast, which means that the daily flour need is 76,431 tons and 764 kilograms of yeast. The constant power outages of the city create a need for fuel to run the bakeries' generators, where each ton of bread needs 110 liters of diesel.

Figure 4: Monthly Bread Production Requirements of Raw Materials for Aleppo City

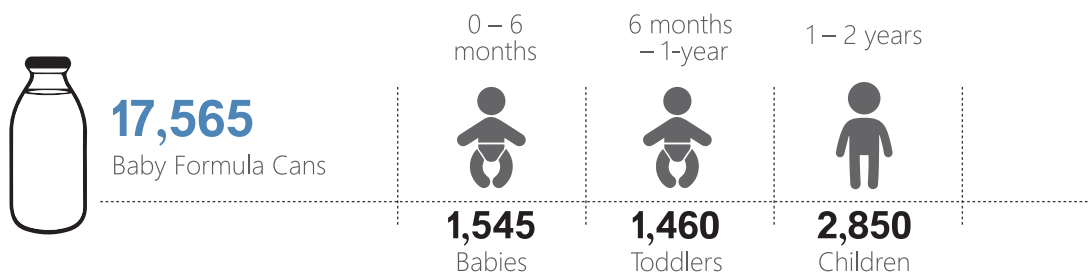


The high temperatures and the unavailability of appropriate storage places to store big amounts of flour in Aleppo City forced ACU to store wheat instead of flour. ACU bought 2,000 tons of flour and stored it in Aleppo City in the case of a possible blockade on the city. As well as, ACU is searching for partners who are capable of supporting the costs of milling wheat and providing bread for besieged civilians in the city with minimum costs taking into consideration that there is only one functioning mill in Aleppo City and there is no fuel for milling and baking. The wheat milling and distributing process on bakeries within besieged areas of Aleppo City have started according to needs assessment.

Baby Formula

Baby formula is available in Aleppo city in slight quantities, and the need for baby formula has increased during the applied blockade due to malnutrition that has affected babies and their mothers, therefore, it is necessary to provide appropriate amounts of this essential item according to the needs.

According to latest statistics, the number of children between (0 -2) years old in out of regime control areas of Aleppo city is 5,855 children. Therefore, the minimum requirement of baby formula for the one-month period is 17,565 cans.



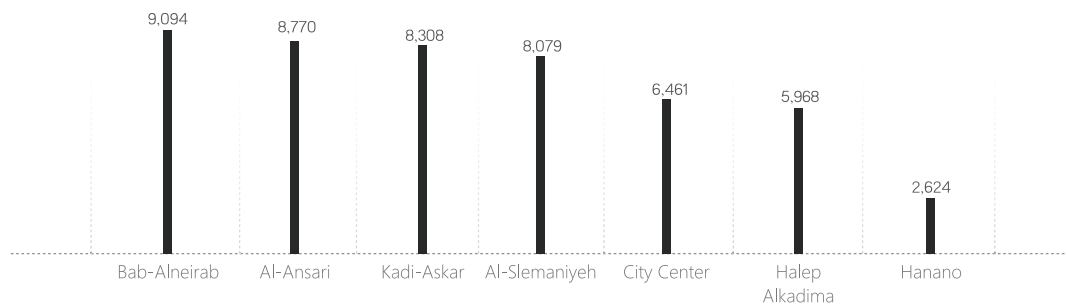
Food Baskets

Most of the residents of Aleppo city were depending on humanitarian assistance during the crisis, although Aleppo was the first industrial city in Syria before 2011. The intensified bombardment and terrible humanitarian conditions destroyed the industry even the simple handicrafts.

At the time of writing this report, there are 49,304 families in Aleppo city with an average of 5 – 8 family members. According to distribution plans of humanitarian organizations, each household that consists of 8 members should acquire two food baskets monthly. Therefore the city need of food baskets will reach to 61,301 monthly with a distribution plan by families in sectors.

One regular food basket should contain legumes, basic cooking elements, and oils with a study of calories that will compensate the lack of food diversity during the siege.

Figure 5: Number of Food Baskets by Sectors

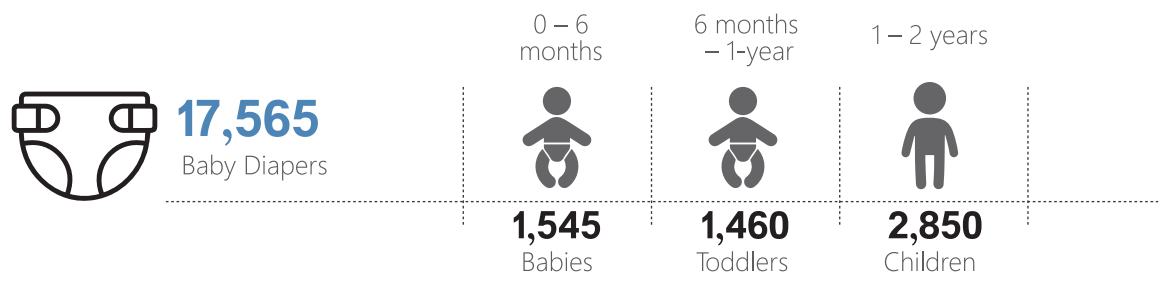


2-Non-Food Items

Several diseases were spread in Aleppo during recent events because of garbage accumulation in the city, which is caused by intensified bombing, and massive destruction that may cut the roads off and prevent the movement of garbage trucks.

The liberated areas of Aleppo need around 61,301 hygiene kits monthly that contain personal hygiene materials and baby diapers.

The city includes 5,855 children below the age of two years, so every child needs three bags of baby diapers each month where each bag contains 40 diapers, therefore the total need of baby diapers for one-month 17,565 bags.



3- Medical Requirements

Aleppo city contains an integrated medical system that was established due to daily massacres in the city and big number of injured people, this system consists of:

- Central Aleppo blood bank that was established at the beginning of 2014 and supplies the hospitals with blood.
- Oxygen generation station with a production capacity of 15 oxygen containers daily.
- Ambulance system that was established at the beginning of 2014 contains 12 ambulances and serves hospitals and medical centers.
- Medical warehouses, the city contains several warehouses which are distributed across the city neighborhoods to reduce the danger of bombing. Still, several medical warehouses were subjected to bombing during the past few days of blockade.
- Several hospitals and medical centers, the functioning hospitals are operating with minimum capacity due to being constantly targeted by regime's warplanes. The majority of these hospitals were targeted with airstrikes during the past few days.

Only two hospitals are operating now in Aleppo City. All other hospitals and medical centers have completely stopped functioning due to continuous bombardment by the regime and Russian air force, and they operate now as centers of first only.

Medical Materials



There is an annex at the end of this report that contains the detailed needs of medical materials and medicine

Medicine



This health care system will stop functioning completely in case of fuel unavailability where all hospitals depend on generators to continue operating, as well as ambulances need fuel to transfer the injured.

4- Civil Defense

The Civil defense sector is one of the vital sectors in Aleppo city. Tens of victims and injured people are evacuated from the rubble on a daily basis, with the exposure of machines to bombing and the regime targets with bombs civil defense teams during recovery of dead.

This sector will stop functioning in case of fuel absence. Therefore, it is highly necessary to store fuel in civil defense warehouses, provide spare parts for machine maintenance.

Figure6: Fuel Requirements for Civil Defense Machinery



5- Services

Aleppo city lacks the basic living requirements and services like the availability of drinking water, water for other uses and garbage removal mechanism to prevent its accumulation in the streets to stop any epidemic that may spread among the population.

WASH sector requires the provision of big amounts of chlorine for water sterilization for three months in addition to providing fuel for operating sterilization and pumping devices.

Table: Diesel Requirements

Item	No	Hour Consumption (liter)	Daily Working Hours	Daily Need (liter)	Monthly Need	Need for Months 3
Wells	63	1	12	756	22,680	68,040
Artesian Wells	6	5	12	360	10,800	32,400
Sterilization Stations	6	4	12	288	8,640	25,920
				126,360	42,120	1,404

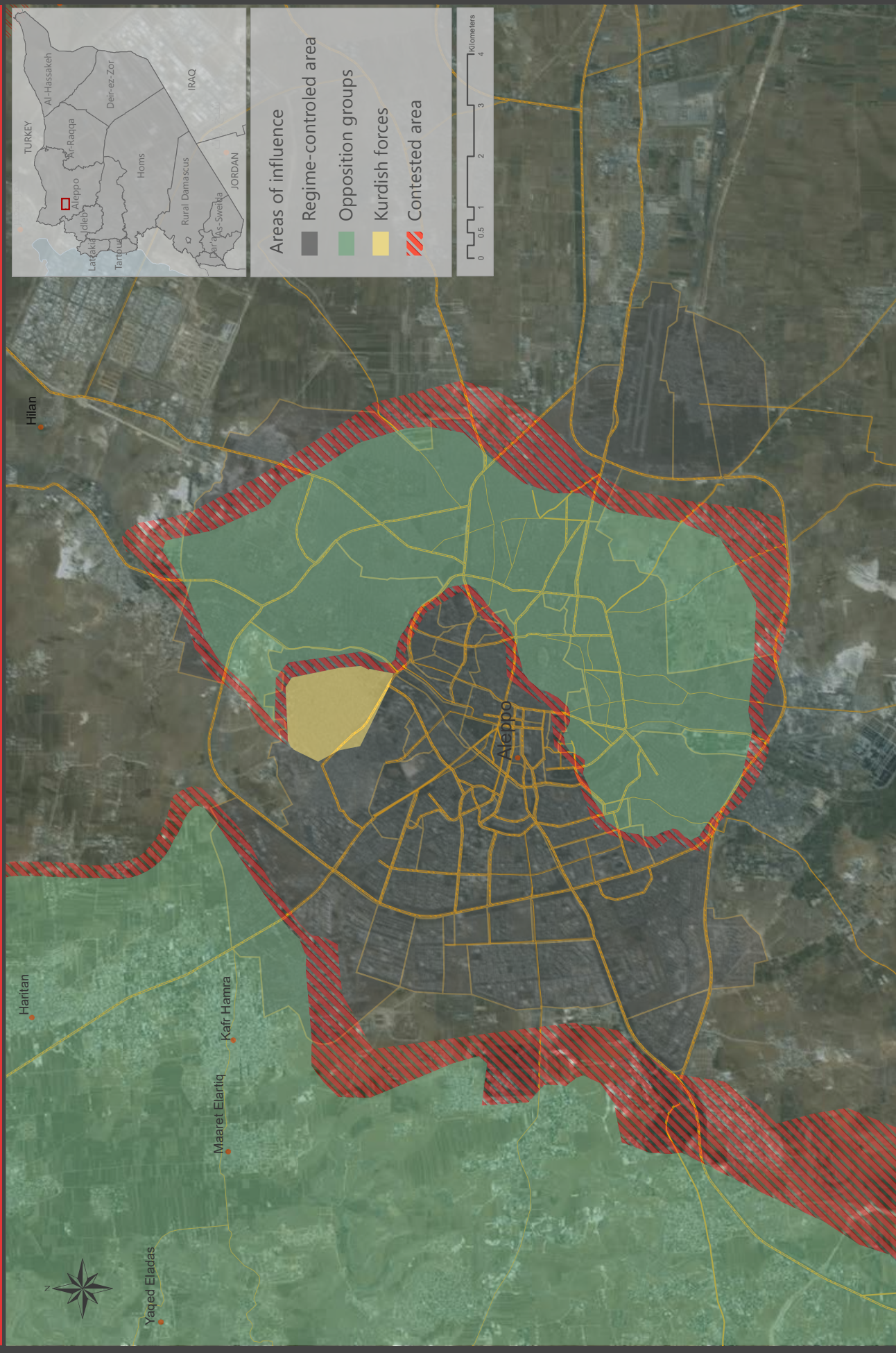
Table: Chlorine Requirements

Item	No	Daily Individual Consumption (kg)	Daily Need (kg)	Monthly Need (kg)	Need for Months 3
Wells	63	1	63	1,890	5,670
Artesian Wells	6	3	18	540	1,620
Sterilization Stations	6	2	12	360	1,080
			93	2,790	8,370

The monthly need of engine oil is 1,512 kg and 4,536 kg for three months. WASH sector requires daily garbage removal outside the city using garbage tracks.

Conclusion

Assistance Coordination Unit calls the international community to make all efforts to stop bombing Aleppo City and open safe humanitarian passages for food and medical aid entry. Considering that no humanitarian aid was entered for five consecutive months and its besieged population is deprived of the main living requirements.



Annex 1: List of Needs for Intensive Care Kits

#	Description	PH.Form	Doses	Quantity
1	venlafaxine	tab	75,37.5	200
2	doluxitine	tab	30,60	150
3	paroxitine	tab	20	250
4	amytriptiline	tab	10,25	750
5	trazodone	tab	50	250
6	mirtazapine	tab	15,30	150
7	lorazepam	tab	0.5,1,2	500
8	clonazepam	tab	2	250
9	biogabaline	tab	50,75,100,150	500
10	risperidone	tab	1,2,4	200
11	olanzapine	tab	5,10,20	150
12	phenoparital	amp	130	400
13	metformine	tab	1000 ,850 ,500 mg	5000
14	gliclazide	tab	30 ,80	800
15	methimazole	tab	5 mg	200
16	prednisolone	tab	20 ,5	500
17	prednisolone	amp	25	500
18	methylprednisolone	vial	1000 ,500 mg	200
19	dexamethazone	amp	8	5000
20	ceftazidime	vial	1000	250
21	cefepime	vial	1000	500
22	imepenem	vial	500	250
23	meopenem	vial	500	200
24	targocid	vial	400	75
25	linzolide	vial	200	150
26	clindamycine	tab	300	500
27	clindamycine	amp	300	500
28	piperacillin/tazobactam	vial	4.5 g	500
29	acyclovir	vial	1000	75
30	nitroglicirine	amp	25	1000
31	dopamine	amp	200	200
32	factor IX recombinant	vial	2000-1000 IU	75
33	factor VIII recombinant	vial	2000 -750 IU	75
34	streptokinase	vial	1500000 IU	50
35	surfactant (beractant)	susp	25 mg\ml	50
36	nimodipine	syr	60 mg\20ml	500
37	norepinephrine	amp	8 mg	250
38	nitroprusside sodium	amp	25 mg\ml	250
39	sodium chloride	amp	%20	250
40	hydralazine	amp	20 mg\ml	150
41	labetalol	amp	5mg\ml	500
42	dobutamine	amp	250 mg	250
43	enoxaparine	amp	40,60,80,100	250
44	fentanil	amp	100,400	500
45	remifentanil	amp	1,2,5	250
46	atracorium	amp	100	1500
47	medazolam	amp	5	750
48	propofol	amp	200	2500
49	colchicine	tab	5	250
50	ferrous	amp	100	2000
51	alendronate	tab	75	150
52	calcium carbonate	tab	500	1000
53	deferoxamine	vial	2000 ,500 mg	250
54	azathioprine	tab	50 mg	150
55	methotrexate	tab	2.5 mg	150
56	hydroxy chloroquine	tab	200 mg	40
57	vitamine B12	amp	1000 mcg	150
58	calcitriol	tab	0.5 mcg	75
59	mannitol	amp	20	400
60	albumine	amp	20	200
61	fludrocortisone	tab	0.1	25

Annex 1: list of medicine and medical needs.

#	Description	Quantity for 1 kit	Quantity for 15 kit for all hospitals for 3 months
1	IV cannula, 16Gx2", w/wing, port, disp, sterile, bx/50.	6	90
2	IV cannula, 18Gx1 3/4", (w/wing, w/o injection port), bx/50, disp, sterile, colour code: green.	6	90
3	IV cannula, 20Gx1 1/4", (w/wing, w/o injection port), disp, bx/50, sterile, colour code: pink.	6	90
4	Spinal needle, 20Gx3 1/2", sterile, disp, bx/25.	2	30
5	Spinal needle, 24Gx3 1/2", sterile, disp, bx/25.	2	30
7	Elastic bandage 12cmx1,5m, Lastotel, white, bx/20 rolls.	15	225
8	Elastic bandage 8cmx1,5m, Lastotel, white, bx/20 rolls.	15	225
9	Gauze bandage, 10cmx5m, 100% cotton, 19x15, 13-threads, bx/12, non-sterile.	84	1260
10	Gauze bandage, 10cmx15m, 17-threads, 100% cotton, EPC, bx/100, individually packed.	5	75
11	Gauze bandage, 10cmx20m, 17-threads, 100% cotton, EPC, bx/50, individually packed.	10	150
12	Plaster of Paris, 10cmx2.7m.	167	2505
13	Plaster of Paris, 15cmx2.7m.	167	2505
14	Plaster of Paris, 20cmx2.7m.	167	2505
16	Intubation insert, infant, 4 years to adult.	1	15
17	Face mask, size 2 for children, transparent, original Ambu, w/selfinflating buttoned-on cuff.	1	15
18	Adhesive plaster, 5cmx5m, zinc-oxide on plastic spool.	200	3000
19	Adhesive plaster, 10cmx5m, zinc-oxide on plastic spool.	200	3000
20	Gauze swab, 40x45cm, sterile, 4-ply, 17-threads, 100% cotton, EPC, individually packed.	20	300
21	Gauze swab, 10x20cm, sterile, 8-ply, 13-threads, cass/80 pads, 100% cotton, EPC, individually packed.	50	750
22	Cotton wool, 500g, BP, 100% cotton, interleaved roll.	100	1500
23	Operation glove, latex, size 8, sterile, bx/50 pairs.	10	150
24	Operation glove, latex, size 7.5, sterile, bx/50 pairs.	10	150
25	Tubular tourniquet, natural rubber, 2cm width, 70cm length, bx/25.	2	30
26	Tubular vest, for under plaster, arm & childrens leg size 15mx6cm, elastic viscose-cotton.	2	30
27	Tubular bandage, for under plaster, for leg/foot/shoulder, 8cmx15m, elastic viscose-cotton.	2	30
28	Tubular bandage, for leg/head/shoulder, 10cmx15m, for under plaster or fixation. Elastic viscosecotton.	2	30
30	Mattress, air, anti-decubitus, perforated, w/electr pump, 220V/50Hz.	1	15
32	Elastic net, leg baby size, nr. 4, 25 meter.	4	60
33	Elastic net, hand/arm size, nr. 2, 25 meter.	4	60
34	Elastic net, leg/foot size, nr. 3, 25 meter.	4	60
35	Elastic net, thorach size, nr. 5, 25 meter.	2	30
36	Aneroid sphygmomanometer, 300mm Hg, 54cm velcro cuff.	2	30

#	Description	Quantity for 1 kit	Quantity for 15 kit for all hospitals for 3 months
37	Cuff for sphygmomanometer, 4.5x26cm, child, w/inflation system.	2	30
38	Syringe, hypodermic, 10ml, w/needle 22Gx1 1/4", 2 part, disp, bx/100.	15	225
39	Syringe, hypodermic, 2ml, w/needle 21Gx1 1/2", 2 part, disp, bx/100.	15	225
40	Syringe, hypodermic, 5ml, w/needle 21Gx1 1/2", 2 part, disp, bx/100.	15	225
41	Urethral catheter, Nelaton, CH8, 40cm, funnel adaptor,bx/100, 2-eyes, disp.	3	45
42	Urethral catheter, Nelaton, CH12, 40cm, funnel adaptor,bx/100, 2-eyes, disp.	3	45
43	Urethral catheter, Nelaton, CH16, 40cm, funnel adaptor,bx/100, 2-eyes, disp.	3	45
44	Urethral catheter, Nelaton, CH18, 40cm, funnel adaptor,bx/100, 2-eyes, disp.	3	45
48	Stethoscope Binaural. 2	2	30
49	Clinical thermometer, oral/rectal, prism 35-42 C and 95-108 F, in plastic case.	20	300
50	Vicryl suture, size 4/0, 75cm, with 20mm 3/8 round. Needle, bx/12	36	540
51	Vicryl suture, size 3/0, 75cm, with 25mm 3/8 round. Needle, bx/12	36	540
52	Vicryl suture, size 2/0, 75cm, with 35mm 3/8 round. Needle, bx/12	72	1080
53	Vicryl suture, size 0, 75cm, with 35mm 3/8 round. Needle, bx/12	72	1080
54	Vicryl suture, size 1, 75cm, with 45mm 3/8 round. Needle, bx/12	36	540
55	Suture proline, size 2/0, 75cm, w/30mm 1/2cr.rb. Round Needle, bx/12	18	270
56	Suture proline, size 2/0, 75cm, w/30mm 1/2cr.rb. circle cut Needle, bx/12	18	270
57	Suture proline, size 3/0, 75cm, w/30mm 1/2cr.rb.round Needle, bx/12	18	270
58	Suture proline, size 3/0, 75cm, w/30mm 1/2cr.rb.circle cut Needle, bx/12	18	270
59	Suture proline, size 6/0, 75cm, w/30mm 1/2cr.rb.Duble Needle, bx/12 (Eticon)	2	30
60	Suture proline, size 0, 75cm, w/30mm 1/2cr.rb. round Needle, bx/12	6	90
61	Suture proline, size 1, 75cm, w/30mm 1/2cr.rb. round Needle, bx/12	6	90
62	Thora-Cath, Silastic Chest Drainage Catheter 28 French, bx/10	1	15
63	water seal drainage	10	150
64	Basic surgery set. (As per attached item list)	1	15
65	Disposable sterile surgeon gown	600	9000
66	latex examination gloves,powder free,size medium/large, bx/100 pcs	20	300
67	external fixation device.	30	450
68	Endotracheal tube. No 3, disposable,bx/10 pcs	2	30
69	Endotracheal tube, No 4, disposable,bx/10 pcs	3	45
70	Endotracheal tube cuffed, No 8, disposable,bx/10 pcs	7	105

Annex 3: List of Needs for Medicine

#	Description:	Quantity for 1 kit	Pack size:	Quantity for 15 kit - for all hospitals for 3 months
1	Acetylsalicylic acid 500mg .	1000	tab	15000
2	Hydrogen peroxide solution 30% w/w imco 5.	10	1 L	150
3	Metronidazole 500mg/50ml.	600	vls	9000
4	Water for injection 5ml .	1000	amp	15000
5	Bupivacaine 0.5% 20ml .	10	vls	150
6	Ketamine 50mg/ml, 10ml .	50	vls	750
7	Diazepam 5mg/ml, 2ml amp .	200	amp	3000
8	Digoxin 0.25mg/ml, 2ml amp .	100	amp	1500
9	Dopamine inj. 40 mg amp in 5ml	100	amp	1500
10	Sodium chloride 0.9% 500 ml bag + infusion set	700	btl	10500
11	Furosemide 10mg/ml, 2ml	2100	amp	31500
12	Dextrose 5% in water 500ml.	700	btl	10500
13	Hydrocortisone 100mg (as sodium succinate)	2100	vls	31500
14	Pvp iodine 10% solution	50	ML.	750
15	Lidocaine hcl 2% 50ml	100	vls	1500
16	Mannitol 20% solution 500ml	100	bags	1500
17	Cefazoline 1gr dry powder for inj.	300	vls	4500
18	Gentamicin 40mg/ml, 2ml	2000	amp	30000
19	Gentamicin 0.3% eye-drops 5ml	50	btl	750
20	Pentazocine 30mg/ml, 1ml (pt	300	amp	4500
21	Salbutamol inhalation oral 0,1mg/dos 200doses .	20	pce	300
22	Calcium gluconate 100mg/ ml,10ml (2.23mmol/10ml)	200	amps	3000
23	Potassium chloride 100mg/ml, 10ml	200	amps	3000
24	Silver sulphadiazine 1% cream .	8	400 GR	120
25	Dexamethasone 4 mg/ml, 1 ml	50	amps	750
26	Naloxone 0.4 mg/ml, 1 ml	10	amps	150
27	Adrenaline 1 mg/ml, 1 ml	100	amps	1500
28	Atropine sulphate 1 ml/ml, 1 ml	200	amps	3000
29	Ephedrine 50 mg/ml, 5 ml	100	amps	1500
30	Oxytocin 10 IU/ml, 1 ml	10	amps	150
31	Morphine	40	amps	600
32	Fentanyl Citrate 0.05 mg/ml, 2 ml	40	amps	600
33	Neostigmine 0.5 mg/ml, 1 ml	20	vials	300
35	Thiopentone 500 mg	20	vials	300
36	Sodium bicarbonate 0.4%, 10 ml	10	amps	150
37	Suxamethonium chloride 50 mg/ml, 10	10	vials	150
38	Lignocaine 5% spinal heavy (in 7.5% destrose), 2 ml	50	amps	750
39	Cistracurium besylate 2mg/1ml,5ml,	50	amps	750
40	Modified gelatine 4%, 500 ml	10	bottles	150
41	Ringer's Lactate 500 ml	20	bags	300
48	Stethoscope Binaural. 2	2	30	-
49	Clinical thermometer, oral/rectal, prism 35-42 C and 95-108 F, in plastic case.	20	300	-

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