

MEDICAL NEGLIGENCE

A SLOW MURDER



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Preface

Human Rights are not a luxury. It has been obvious that humanity is indivisible.

Human Rights that no one should waive and everybody must stand up for, such as: the right to life and the right to live in dignity, etc. are societies' guarantee of progress. They move societies from law of jungle towards law of justice, right and freedom.

Laws have been enacted to make human transactions organized, governed and under control to prevent chaos and demagogy. This is supposed to lead to happiness and pleasure for humanity, not to torture nor have revenge of it.

Penalties also were imposed and implemented to reform those who break the law and need therefore to be rehabilitated again to get back inside society. Imprisonment and detention punishments were imposed not to just imprison people and restrict their freedom, but to reform and rehabilitate that person who violated the law and harmed the rest of humanity.

That is why laws and regulations -governing restriction of freedom by imprisonment and detention- were imposed. Those regulations have included guarantees that ensure reform and rehabilitation of those who violated the law, moreover, some general standards were set to protect him as a human from getting his dignity injured or being beaten or humiliated.

Treaties and laws have governed the conditions of inmates and prisoners with serious medical conditions inside prisons and places of detention. Needless to say that punishment is punishment, but providing the punished with medical services is something completely different.

However, sometimes the wrong practices -of those responsible for medical services- are extremely bad and then harm the punished. That is why countries have imposed some strict laws in most of their constitutions; moreover, international treaties have explicitly stated those laws as a guarantee of human right to receive medical care even if he is imprisoned.

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Legally and regarding the special requirements for medical care inside prisons and places of detention, the situation in Egypt needs many amendments that ensure those requirements are fulfilled.

Egyptian constitution, Prison Law, its executive regulations and its amendments contained some provisions for that issue; nevertheless, its implementation in reality was not that successful.

In addition, prisoners should have the international right to “enjoy highest standards of medical levels”. That right was stated in many international agreements, such as: “African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights” and “International Pact of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights”, both of which Egypt has ratified.

Unquestionably, domestic laws as well as international legal rules have taken special care of medical issues and patients inside prisons and places of detention. When we talk about patient suffering inside prisons in Egypt, we should deal with legal texts in the Egyptian Constitution in addition to Prison Law no. 396 of 1956, its executive regulations and its various amendments. We should also present the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, adopted by the First United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and the Treatment of Offenders, held at Geneva in 1955, and approved by the Economic and Social Council by its resolutions 663 C (XXIV) of 31 July 1957 and 2076 (LXII) of 13 May 1977.

We shall also tackle the application of these laws and what happens in reality inside prisons and places of detention in Egypt. Moreover, we shall present some of the cases imprisoned and detained inside prisons in Egypt that need urgent interference and special medical care provision, in addition to our recommendations regarding dealing with this important humanitarian issue.

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FIRST: INTERNATIONAL LEGAL TEXTS THAT NECESSITATE PROVISION OF MEDICAL CARE AND TREATMENT APPROPRIATE FOR HUMAN AND RESPECT of HIS DIGNITY:

1- Texts of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on Medical Care Provision

Adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession by General Assembly of the United Nations resolution 2200A (XXI) of 16 December 1966, ratified by Egypt on 14/1/1982.

Article 12 states that:

1. The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health.
2. The steps to be taken by the States Parties to the present Covenant to achieve the full realization of this right shall include those necessary for:
 - (a)
 - (b) The improvement of all aspects of environmental and industrial hygiene;
 - (c) The prevention, treatment and control of epidemic, endemic, occupational and other diseases;
 - (d) The creation of conditions that would assure to all medical service and medical attention in the event of sickness.





2- African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights

Adopted by the Assembly of African Heads of State at its Eighteenth Ordinary Session held in Nairobi, Kenya, in June 1981, ratified by Egypt on 20/3/1984.

Article 4: Human beings are inviolable. Every human being shall be entitled to respect for his life and the integrity of his person. No one may be arbitrarily deprived of this right.

Article 5: Every individual shall have the right to the respect of the dignity inherent in a human being and to the recognition of his legal status. All forms of exploitation and degradation of man particularly slavery, slave trade, torture, cruel, inhuman or degrading punishment and treatment shall be prohibited.

Article 16:

1. Every individual shall have the right to enjoy the best attainable state of physical and mental health.
2. States parties to the present Charter shall take the necessary measures to protect the health of their people and to ensure that they receive medical attention when they are sick.

SECOND: TEXTS OF EGYPTIAN CONSTITUTION REGARDING TREATMENT PROVISION AND THOSE ARRESTED OR IMPRISONED:

Article (18) of the Egyptian Constitution states that:

Every citizen has the right to health and to comprehensive health care that complies with quality standards. The State shall maintain and support public health facilities that provide health services to the people, and shall enhance their efficiency and their equitable geographical distribution. The State shall allocate a percentage of government spending to health equivalent



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to at least 3% of Gross National Product (GNP), which shall gradually increase to comply with international standards. The State shall establish a comprehensive health insurance system covering all diseases for all Egyptians; and the Law shall regulate citizens' contribution to or exemption from its subscriptions based on their income rates. Refusing to provide any form of medical treatment to any human in emergency or life threatening situations is a crime. The State shall improve the conditions of physicians, nursing staff, and health sector workers. All health facilities as well as health-related products, materials and means of advertisement shall be subject to State control. The State shall encourage the participation of private and nongovernmental sectors in providing health care services according to the Law.

Article (55) of the Egyptian Constitution states that:

Every person who is either arrested, detained, or his freedom is restricted shall be treated in a manner that maintains his dignity. He/she may not be tortured, intimidated, coerced, or physically or morally harmed; and may not be seized or detained except in places designated for that purpose, which shall be adequate on human and health levels. The State shall cater for the needs of people with disability. Violating any of the aforementioned is a crime punished by Law.

Article (56) of the Egyptian Constitution states that:

“A prison is a place of correction and rehabilitation”. Prisons and places of detention shall be subject to judiciary supervision, where actions inconsistent with human dignity or which endanger human health shall be prohibited. The Law shall regulate the provisions of reform and rehabilitation of convicted persons and facilitating them decent lives after their release.

THIRD: INTERNATIONAL AND DOMESTIC TEXTS ON PROVISION OF MEDICAL AND HEALTH CARE NECESSARY FOR INMATES AND PRISONERS:

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Health Care for Prisoners

Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners

Medical services

Rule (22):

1. At every institution there shall be available the services of at least one qualified medical officer who should have some knowledge of psychiatry. The medical services should be organized in close relationship to the general health administration of the community or nation. They shall include a psychiatric service for the diagnosis and, in proper cases, the treatment of states of mental abnormality.
2. Sick prisoners who require specialist treatment shall be transferred to specialized institutions or to civil hospitals. Where hospital facilities are provided in an institution, their equipment, furnishings and pharmaceutical supplies shall be proper for the medical care and treatment of sick prisoners, and there shall be a staff of suitable trained officers.
3. The services of a qualified dental officer shall be available to every prisoner.

Rule (62):

The medical services of the institution shall seek to detect and shall treat any physical or mental illnesses or defects that may hamper a prisoner's rehabilitation. All necessary medical, surgical and psychiatric services shall be provided to that end.

Health Care for Prisoners in Egyptian Law

Article (33) of Egyptian Law No. 396 of 1956 on the Organization of Prisons states that:



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Every penitentiary or non-central prison shall have one or more physicians, one of them being a resident, entrusted with health work as indicated in the prison statute. A central prison shall have a physician; otherwise, a state physician shall be assigned the duties of the prison physician.

Article (46) of Decree No. 79 of 1961 promulgating the Prison Regulation stipulates the rule of medical isolation:

When a prisoner is admitted to prison, he shall be put under health surveillance for a period of 10 days during which time he shall not mix with other prisoners, perform any work or receive any visitors. Afterwards, he shall be transferred to the section of the prison to which he is assigned, unless the physician decides otherwise. Prisoners transferred from general prisons and penitentiaries shall be exempted from this measure if they have already spent in them the health surveillance period.

Physician's Duties

Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners

Examination of Prisoners:

Rule (24)

The medical officer shall see and examine every prisoner as soon as possible after his admission and thereafter as necessary, with a view particularly to the discovery of physical or mental illness and the taking of all necessary measures; the segregation of prisoners suspected of infectious or contagious conditions; the noting of physical or mental defects which might hamper rehabilitation and the determination of the physical capacity of every prisoner for work.

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Doctor's Role in Prisoners Examination in accordance with Egyptian Prison Law

Article (27), Clause (1) of Ministry of Interior's Decree No. 79 of 1961 promulgating the Prison Regulations states that:

The prison's physician shall examine every prisoner immediately upon his admission to prison, but no later than the morning of the following day, and shall register his health condition and the type of work he is able to perform.

Article (30) of Ministry of Interior's Decree No. 79 of 1961 promulgating the Prison Regulation also states that:

The prison's physician shall vaccinate prisoners when admitted in prison against smallpox and typhoid, and vaccinate staff against smallpox from time to time.

Article (29) of Ministry of Interior's Decree No. 79 of 1961 promulgating the Prison Regulation also states that:

The prison's physician shall inform the prison's director or superintendent in writing of his request to isolate a prisoner who suffers or is suspected to suffer from a communicable disease. He shall take the necessary health and preventive precautions to prevent the spread of any disease among prisoners.

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Physical and Mental Health Care

Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners

Rule (25)

1. The medical officer shall have the care of the physical and mental health of the prisoners and should daily see all sick prisoners, all who complain of illness, and any prisoner to whom his attention is specially directed.
2. The medical officer shall report to the director whenever he considers that a prisoner's physical or mental health has been or will be injuriously affected by continued imprisonment or by any condition of imprisonment.

Principles of Medical Ethics relevant to the Role of Health Personnel, particularly Physicians, in the Protection of Prisoners and Detainees against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

Adopted by General Assembly resolution 37/194 of 18 December 1982

Principle (1)

Health personnel, particularly physicians, charged with the medical care of prisoners and detainees, have a duty to provide them with protection of their physical and mental health and treatment of disease of the same quality and standard as is afforded to those who are not imprisoned or detained.

Physicians' role in taking care of the physical and mental health of the prisoners in Egyptian Prison Law

1. Patients visits



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Article (27), Clause (2) of Ministry of Interior's Decree No. 79 of 1961 promulgating the Prison Regulation states that:

The prison's physician shall visit sick prisoners daily, visit every prisoner complaining of a disease and order the sick to be moved to the prison's hospital. He shall visit every prisoner in solitary confinement daily, and visit all other prisoners at least once a week to ascertain their condition as regards health and cleanliness.

Submitting reports about damages that affect prisoner's physical or mental health because of continued imprisonment or any condition of imprisonment:

2. Moving because of Disability

Article (34) of Egyptian Law No. 396 of 1956 on the Organization of Prisons states that:

If the penitentiary physician determines that a person sentenced to life imprisonment or aggravated imprisonment, is incapable of working in the penitentiary, his case shall be submitted to the director of the prisons' medical department to examine him with the participation of the Director General of the competent directorate of health affairs or the person he deputizes from among the physicians working in the directorate, in order to consider his transfer to a general prison. The transfer order shall be implemented after its confirmation by the Director General of Prisons and approval by the Public Prosecutor.

The prison to which the prisoner is transferred shall monitor his condition, and shall submit a medical report about him to the director of the medical department for prisons if it is realized that the health grounds for which he has been transferred no longer exist. In such a case, the director of the medical department together with the director general of the competent directorate of health affairs or the person he deputizes from among the physicians working in the directorate shall examine him to consider returning him to the penitentiary, and an order from the Public Prosecutor shall be issued for his return. The period spent by the convict in prison shall be deducted from his sentence at the penitentiary.

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3. Health Release:

Article (36) of the same law states that:

If the prison physician determines that a convict suffers from a disease that puts his life at risk or incapacitates him totally, his case shall be submitted to the director of the medical department for prisons for examination, with the participation of the medical examiner, to consider releasing him. The decision to release the convict shall be implemented after its confirmation by the Director General of Prisons and approval by the Public Prosecutor. The appropriate administration and prosecution shall be informed accordingly. The appropriate administration within the jurisdiction of which the released convict requests to reside shall refer him to the Ministry of Health physician for a medical examination once every 6 months, and shall submit a report on his condition to be sent to the Prisons Authority to ascertain his health condition in anticipation of a possible revocation of the decision to release him, if needed. The Director General of Prisons may entrust the director of the medical department for prisons and the medical examiner to examine the released convict to ascertain his condition, whenever he deems necessary. A prisoner released according to the above procedure shall be returned to prison to complete his sentence by order of the Public Prosecutor, if it is established through the re-examination conducted by the two above mentioned physicians that the health grounds for which he has been released no longer exist. He may also be returned by order of the Public Prosecutor if he changes his place of residence without informing the administration within the jurisdiction of which he resides. The period the released patient spends outside the prison shall be deducted from his sentence.

4. Risks of solitary confinement and work:

Article (31) of Ministry of Interior's Decree No. 79 of 1961 promulgating the Prison Regulation also states that:



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If the prison's physician determines that the health of a prisoner is at risk because of the period that he spends in solitary confinement or at work, or because of the very type of work he has been assigned to do,

he shall inform the prison's director or superintendent in writing of the means that, in his opinion, will eliminate this risk. The prison's director or superintendent shall implement the recommendations of the prison's physician.

Standards of Giving Advice to Administration

Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners

Rule (26)

1. The medical officer shall regularly inspect and advise the director upon:
 - (a) The quantity, quality, preparation and service of food;
 - (b) The hygiene and cleanliness of the institution and the prisoners;
 - (c) The sanitation, heating, lighting and ventilation of the institution;
 - (d) The suitability and cleanliness of the prisoners' clothing and bedding;
 - (e) The observance of the rules concerning physical education and sports, in cases where there is no technical personnel in charge of these activities.
2. The director shall take into consideration the reports and advice that the medical officer submits according to rules 25 (2) and 26 and, in case he concurs with the recommendations made, shall take immediate steps to give effect to those recommendations; if they are not within his competence or if he does not concur with them, he shall immediately submit his own report and the advice of the medical officer to higher authority.

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Rules of Egyptian Prison Law and its Regulations that oblige the Physician to give advice to Administration

The General Text of Article (24) of Ministry of Interior's Decree No. 79 of 1961 promulgating the Prison Regulation states that:

The prison's physician is responsible for health procedures necessary to guarantee the health safety of prisoners, and in particular, their protection from communicable diseases, the control of the adequacy and sufficiency of foods, clothes and furniture destined to prisoners and the supervision of the cleanliness of workshops, dormitories and all locations in the prison.

Standards governing the residence of medical officers

Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners

Rule (52)

1. In institutions, which are large enough to require the services of one or more full-time medical officers, at least one of them shall reside on the premises of the institution or in its immediate vicinity.
2. In other institutions, the medical officer shall visit daily and shall reside near enough to be able to attend without delay in cases of urgency.

Rules of Egyptian Prison Law and its Regulations on the residence of medical officers

Article (33) of Egyptian Law No. 396 of 1956 on the Organization of Prisons states that:

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Every penitentiary or non-central prison shall have one or more physicians, one of them being a resident, entrusted with health work as indicated in the prison statute. A central prison shall have a physician; otherwise, a state physician shall be assigned the duties of the prison physician.

Case of prisoners' infection with communicable diseases

Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners

Rule (24)

The medical officer shall examine, segregate the prisoners suspected of infectious or contagious conditions, note physical or mental defects that might hamper rehabilitation and determine the physical capacity of every prisoner for work.

Case of prisoner's infection with a communicable disease in Egyptian Law

1- Health Measures:

Article (47) of the Regulations of Egyptian Prison Law states that:

The prison's director or superintendent shall notify the medical directorate in the Prisons Authority and the health inspector of the administrative district when a prisoner suffers, or is suspected to be suffering, from a contagious disease. If the prisoner is transferred from another prison, this should be mentioned in the notification. The medical directorate shall continue to be notified daily until the prisoner is cured.

Article (48) of the same Regulations also states that:

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Rooms in which a contagious disease has been contracted shall be decontaminated. Prisoners present in such rooms, persons mixing with them and persons coming from an infected area shall be quarantined for the duration of the medically recommended period.

Article (49) of the same Regulations also states that:

Prisoners suffering from contagious diseases shall be isolated from other prisoners. Distinctive marks shall be placed on all their utensils and furniture.

Article (29) of Ministry of Interior's Decree No. 79 of 1961 promulgating the Prison Regulation also states that:

The prison's physician shall inform the prison's director or superintendent in writing of his request to isolate a prisoner who suffers, or is suspected to suffer, from a communicable disease. He shall take the necessary health and preventive precautions to prevent the spread of disease among prisoners.

2- Preventive Measures regarding communicable diseases:

Article (30) of Ministry of Interior's Decree No. 79 of 1961 promulgating the Prison Regulation states that:

The prison's physician shall vaccinate prisoners when admitted in prison against smallpox and typhoid, and vaccinate staff against smallpox from time to time.

Article (26) of Ministry of Interior's Decree No. 1654 of 1971 promulgating the Statute of Central Prisons also states that:

The prison's physician shall vaccinate prisoners when admitted in prison against smallpox and typhoid.

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FOURTH: APPLICATIONS OF THE AFOREMENTIONED LAWS AND INTERNATIONAL PRINCIPLES ON THE PRISONERS' CURRENT CONDITIONS IN EGYPT PRISONS:

High mortality rates inside prisons, the complaints we receive and the reports of several Human Rights Organizations expressed deterioration of medical service conditions inside prisons. They also expressed that medical clinics are in meager supply of medical devices and equipment necessary for serious medical conditions and cases that need careful examination. Moreover, there is no pharmacy to get medical drugs. Prisoners often get their medical drugs from the outside through their families. Furthermore, medical drugs may often be banned from being delivered to prisoners according to the complaints received and documented.

Reports and complaints also expressed that -unfortunately- prison physicians -if found- do not carry out their medical duties nor follow any procedures that should be followed with medical conditions. That is what affects the huge number of patient suffering inside prisons, and may be that is why we used the expression “Medical Negligence, A Slow Murder” because there are medical conditions that do not receive any medical care, no law is implemented on them and are treated with extreme carelessness.

Needless to say that bad living conditions inside detention places is one of the most important factors that has significantly affected and still affects physical and mental health of those imprisoned therein. The most important features of those conditions were:

Cramped cells:

Regarding average cells' areas inside most Egyptian prisons, you will find out that it is 10 m² approximately and the average number of prisoners inside one single cell is around 20 persons. Therefore, the area allowed for each person inside a cell is about “two tiles” in slang language among prisoners. No doubt, prisoning that huge number of prisoners inside such a small area leads to the spread of many epidemic and chest diseases.

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Each cell inside most prisons has a small window for ventilation. Its area is 1m × 20cm that it does not allow air nor sun rays in. Moreover, water inside prisons is always unavailable for being continuously cut, and then it is available for only one hour every three days. Groundwater is used while it contains impurities that affect kidneys, lead to the spread of epidemic diseases and prevent prisoners from bathing for a long time. As for the conditions inside cells, nobody cares for its cleanliness where garbage is left inside prison blocks for a long time and it is only removed when one of the officers passes by.

Blankets and beddings are not available inside prisons. Prisoners sleep on the floor, which affects their health, especially the aged. In addition, there is a bathroom, which is nothing but a wall of 210cm height from the two sides without any ceiling nor door. Since there is no care for hygiene or cleanliness, the bathroom stinks and that causes the spread of diseases.

Malnutrition and negligence in healthy food system for the prisoners:

Negligence in food system leads always to the spread of diseases. Regarding food system inside Egyptian prisons, it is one of the worst food systems ever where it depends on beans, lentils, cheese, halvah, vegetables and rice. Sometimes meat or eggs are served once a week. Food is prepared by being boiled in water without any oil or salt and it is awfully prepared. Moreover, meat is dark colored and solid that it can hardly be chewed. Beans are full of small stones where prisoners clean it to remove the small stones. Generally, food is not clean nor enough which leads to many malnutrition, food poisoning and general weakness cases. All of that led the prisoners to depend on the food delivered to them in visits by their families; they also buy some foods from the canteen.

Poor health and medical care:

This includes unavailability of doctors in prisons especially those specialized. Medical care inside each prison is limited to a clinic with a GP that examines most of medical conditions.



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When recommending remedy, this doctor recommends only one type of analgesics and it is almost given to all medical cases. In serious cases, in the few times where the doctor decides that the specialist doctor shall examine the prisoner or the detainee, it never happens because specialist doctors rarely exist inside prison and most of them do not visit the prison but once every three months. Prisoners often fear asking to go to clinic because in case there were no severe obvious symptoms in the patient, he is accused of malingering and then sent to solitary. Furthermore, in the cases the prisoner was examined, appropriate medical drugs that suit his case was not given to him, which led the prisoners to depend on medical drugs brought to them by their families in case the Prison Staff did not deny access of medical drugs as usual. Prisoners also depend on some other prisoners of professional medical background to examine them and diagnose diseases.

The transfer of ill prisoners to hospitals takes long and complicated procedures and it is not done except when the patient condition comes to a stage where it is difficult to cure him.

Deterioration of conditions inside prison hospitals:

Complaints and medical reports we receive, show the spread of many diseases such as: (Cancerous tumors, Hepatitis C Virus, Diabetes, Blood pressure, Heart disease, Chest allergy, Fever, Rheumatism, Pulmonary tuberculosis, Splenomegaly and Spleen Fibrosis, Hepatomegaly and Cirrhosis, Ulcers, Disc protrusion, Bone and Vertebral pain, Osteoarthritis and degeneration of the intervertebral discs and myeloid tissues, Ear diseases and weakness of hearing, Eye diseases and vision disorders, Anemia, Typhoid and Contagious skin diseases; such as: Scabies and Smallpox). That reflects the deterioration of medical conditions in prisons and detention places. Prison Hospitals have not been supplied with necessary preparations and equipment. Moreover, the cure necessary for the patients is not available, most of the medical drugs given are analgesics, and Patients often go to the prison hospital without any benefit because patients are not taken care of. Some cases have been medically examined and diagnosed, and yet the patient has been given a cure which is completely inappropriate and does not treat the disease the patient suffers from.

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Prisoners' medical conditions have been deteriorated because of lack of medical care, unavailability of medical drugs and complicated procedures of moving patients to hospitals. When moving patient prisoners to hospitals, they were cuffed and chained to the hospital bed throughout the period they have been kept inside hospital, which worsened their health condition. After patient prisoners have been examined and a date is set for medical follow up, the follow up date is ignored and prisoners are not moved to hospital at that date. Some prisoners would rather stay inside their cells than go to hospital because they fear suffering inside prison hospitals.

It is undisputable that it is difficult to count numbers of those who need medical care inside prisons and detention places, nevertheless, numbers are continuously increasing according to what we have mentioned before; lack and negligence of medical care. We receive tens of complaints from relatives of detainees which express that detainees face a cruel medical condition and that they have been exposed to a slow murder as a result of their illness and lack of medical care

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FIFTH: SOME MEDICAL CASES INSIDE PRISONS AND PLACES OF DETENTION THAT NEED URGENT INTERFERENCE IN ORDER TO PROVIDE MEDICAL CARE NEEDED FOR THEM:

NO.	Name	Details and Medical Condition	Photo
1	Yasser Moussa	Yasser is 45 year old, from Suez Governorate. He has been detained since 30/7/2015 and sentenced to 10 years being accused in a military case. He has been moved among three prisons. He is a cardiac patient that has performed a Stenting surgery and suffered from many chronic diseases, Tumor of paranasal sinuses, Congenital anomaly of lumber vertebrae, Bleeding hemorrhoids and Chronic ulcerative bowel inflammation. Furthermore, he is a diabetic hypertensive patient. In addition, he suffered from Angina pectoris according to the diagnosis of the prison's hospital.	
2	Mohamed Ali Al-Adawy	Mohamed is 22 year old, from Dakahlia Governorate. He has been detained since 4/3/2014 and sentenced to Death. After his detention, he suffered from Hernia & urinary fistula that led to urine retention and pains all over his body. That is because of detention conditions. He needs to have several surgeries as soon as possible according to the recommendations of the prison's physician.	



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3	Nady Fathi Jahin	<p>Nady is from Itay al-Barood, al-Beheira Governorate. He is sentenced to 15 years in prison by a military judgement in case no. 233 of 2014 (military felonies/ Alexandria).</p> <p>He suffered from Rectal malignant tumor with secondary pulmonary metastasis. Furthermore, he has felt pain and suffered from fits of coma in his cell after chemotherapy because of his weakness and bad general condition.</p> <p>His condition has gone worse and he have had a Colostomy operation. The malignant tumor has been extracted. He needs more scanning to make sure that there is no secondaries or metastasis. Prisons Authority and Burj al-Arab Prison staff refuse to let him out to make required laboratory investigations and scanning. The tumor spreads and he suffers secondary pulmonary metastasis.</p>	 <p>إهمال طبي نادي فتحي جاهين</p>
4	Ahmed Zidan	<p>Ahmed is 17 year old, from Manshiyat al-Nasr, Kafr al-Dawar city, Beheira Governorate. He was arbitrarily detained on 14/11/2017. He is imprisoned at Kafr al-Dawar Security Forces Administration.</p> <p>He suffers from facial nerve injury. After detention, he has been examined at Kafr al-Dawar Comprehensive Hospital and Scanning and Electroencephalography (EEG) were required but all his requests to get out of the prison were denied under the claim that the hospital is not prepared for such Scanning.</p>	 <p>إهمال طبي بحق طالب ثانوي "حدث" معتقل بقوات أمن كفر الدوار</p>

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5	Mohamed Abdul-Kader Al-Naggar	<p>Mohamed is 37 year old. He was arbitrarily detained from his house on 21/5/2015 and has been drawn in front of his children. He was accused and sentenced to 7 years in prison. He is imprisoned in Tora Prison.</p> <p>He is crippled that he cannot move except by using a wheelchair. Now, he is kept at the prison's hospital because of his bad general condition.</p>	 <p>إهمال طبي محمد عبدالقادر النجار</p>
6	Al-Sayed Abdul-Rahman Gabr	<p>Al-Sayed is from Abu Hommos, Beheira Governorate. He is sentenced to 3 years in prison and imprisoned in Burj al-Arab Prison. He suffers from Cholecystitis that needs an urgent surgery to extract. Moreover, he suffers from idiopathic bleeding per rectum.</p>	 <p>إهمال طبي السيد عبدالرحمن جبر</p>
7	Al-Sayed Mohamed Ali Al-Nagoly	<p>Al-Sayed is 54 year old, from Al-Rahmaniya City, Giza Governorate. He was arbitrarily detained on 9/6/2014 and sentenced to 5 years in prison. He is imprisoned in al-Ab'adiya Prison. He suffers from Hepatitis C Virus and Splenomegaly.</p>	 <p>إهمال طبي السيد محمد علي النجولي</p>
8	Fathi Mahgoub Ali Al-Farran	<p>Fathi is from Kafr al-Dawar, Beheira Governorate. He was arbitrarily detained on 21/7/2015 and sentenced to 3 years in prison. He is imprisoned in Burj al-Arab Prison. He suffers from Bronchial asthma that causes Respiratory distress. He can sleep only by using a certain mechanical ventilator. Furthermore, he suffers from Hypertension and Diabetes. His life is in danger every hour of sleep because of Dyspnea and frequent asthma attacks. He suffers from left foot thrombosis as well.</p>	 <p>إهمال طبي فتحي محجوب علي الفران</p>

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9	<p>Haitham Abdul-Meneim Soliman</p>	<p>Haitham is 32 year old. He is imprisoned in Asyut Public Prison. He was sent to the prison's hospital many times. He suffers from acute severe back pain because of a surgery he had had on his 4th & 5th lumber vertebrae many years ago.</p> <p>Over 10 months of insufficient treatment, he has been primarily examined by the Orthopedic doctor of the hospital to find out that the cartilage issue is still there and difficulty of movement has increased and got worse in addition to lack of movement especially that of the left foot. After an Orthopedic specialist has been called, he assured that he suffers from Disc Protrusion in his 4th & 5th lumber vertebrae in addition to loss of normal Vertebral Convexity.</p>	
10	<p>Abdullah Samir Mohamed Attiya Abo Hadia</p>	<p>Abdullah is 26 year old, from Suez Governorate. He was detained on 27/12/2014. He is imprisoned in Tora Liman.</p> <p>He suffers from a disease called “Marfan syndrome”. Marfan syndrome is a genetic disorder that affects the body’s connective tissues responsible for strength of bones and blood vessels and holding them together. He needs regular treatment and doctor examination.</p> <p>Since 2014, he has suffers from many complications of the disease, such as: vision ability disorders, back and neck pains and Disc protrusion (herniation) between 3rd & 4th lumber vertebrae.</p> <p>Doctors have recommended to move him to el-Manial University Hospital to have a heart surgery and make required scanning or else his life would be in danger.</p>	



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11	Khaled Mostafa Al-Saghir	<p>Khaled is sentenced to life imprisonment in military case no. 174. He is imprisoned in Scorpion Prison. He has fallen to the ground more than once because of lack of vision ability. He is likely to suffer some fractures because of those frequent falls. He has been examined by a Prison Physician that assured that Khaled has suffered from a hard hit in his head that caused him Cataract. Moreover, the Physician assured that Khaled's case requires a surgery to remove that Cataract.</p>	
12	Fahim Hamed Fahim	<p>Fahim is 46 year old, from Bahnaya, Derb Negm City, Al-Sharqia Governorate. He works as English Teacher at Bahnaya Secondary School. He was arbitrarily detained on 26/11/2016. He is imprisoned in Derb Negm Police Station. He suffers from disability and does not move except by using two crutches or a wheelchair. He was accused of demonstration and show of strength!</p>	
13	Yasser Ibrahim Arafat	<p>Yasser is a retired Colonel. He is imprisoned in Scorpion Prison pending further investigations in the case of assassinating the former Prosecutor General (Hesham Barakat). He suffers from medical issues as he suffers from Renal stone. Moreover, he is a Hepatic patient.</p>	
14	Ahmed Nasr Obaid	<p>Ahmed is from Abu-al-Matamir, Beheira Governorate. He has been detained since 7/5/2015 pending further investigations in case no. (908 of 2015 administrative, Wadi el-Natrun). He suffers from septic wounds in his foot and hand because of lack of medical bandages change. He had his below knee, right thumb and index fingers amputated. He suffers from 20 per cent second-degree burns in his face, hands, right thigh and left</p>	


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		thigh and leg. He suffers from severe pain because of his below knee, right thumb and index fingers amputation, which makes his right side almost useless. That led to his need for somebody to help him with his daily needs; standing up, sitting down, eating and going to the toilet.	
15	Mohamed Ali 'Amer	Mohamed is 24 year old. . He was arbitrarily detained on 29/5/2015. He has been forcibly disappeared for a whole month in which he has been tortured in one of the Security Service headquarters, which has significantly affected his health. He is imprisoned in Burj al-Arab Prison. He suffers from tuberculosis, marked loss of weight and bad general condition.	
16	Abdul-Azim Al-Sharkawy	Abdul-Azim was born on 16/4/1950, in Ashmant Village, Nasser City, Beni Suef Governorate. He has got his Bachelor of Agriculture in 1973 from Ain Shams University, and his Bachelor of Fundamentals of Religion, Hadith Division in 1997. He has worked as an Engineer at Control Administration in Fayum Governorate, then he worked at Fertilizers Administration, he then worked as the Head of Animal Production Administration at Nasser City, then he worked as the Head of Agricultural Services Administration at the Agriculture Administration until he retired. He is a formed Representative of Nasser City, Beni Suef Governorate and now he is imprisoned in Scorpion Prison. On 23/11/2016, he suffered from a stroke while he is imprisoned. He suffers from semi-comatose. His medical condition is extremely bad and it gets worse day after day.	

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17	Abdul-Aziz Mamdouh Abdul-Aziz	Abdul-Aziz is 19 year old. He is a first-grade-student of Faculty of Islamic Studies, al-Azhar University. He was arbitrarily detained on 13/1/2016. He is imprisoned in Tora Prison. He undergoes resection of half of a lung when he was a child and suffers from fibrosis of the rest of lung. Furthermore, he significantly depends on mechanical ventilators and needs special medical care.	
18	Mostafa Rezk Al-Khouly	Mostafa is a retired Engineer, from Damanhour City, Beheira Governorate. He is imprisoned in al-Ab'adiya Prison in Damanhour. He suffers from frequent medical issues, heart issues, hypertension and diabetes. Moreover, he needs an urgent heart surgery.	
19	Mostafa Sha'ban	Mostafa is a student at Faculty of Arts, Damanhour University. He was detained on 16/7/2015 and accused in two military cases in which he has been sentenced to 30 years in prison. He is imprisoned in al-Ab'adiya Prison in Damanhour City, Beheira Governorate. He needs to have a surgery to remove his right and left feet nails because of their severe inflammation that led to feet edema; in addition, he is almost unable to move.	
20	Dr. Mohamed Ali Beshr	Dr. Mohamed is 66 year old. He is the Minister of Local Development in the government headed by Dr. Hesham Qandil. He was detained two years and four months ago in a case in which he has spent its maximum period of preventive detention, which is two years, and then he has been accused in a case of which its facts had occurred while he was detained. He suffers from Hepatitis C Virus, Cirrhosis,	



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		Splenomegaly, Esophageal Varices, Prostatic Hypertrophy and right and left Inguinal Hernia. After Strangulation of Hernia, he has been moved to Liman Tora Hospital that has sent him to el-Manial University Hospital and then he has had the surgery in an extremely bad health condition.	
21	Ahmed Masoud Badawy	Ahmed is 19 year old, from Bassarta Village, Damietta Governorate. He suffers from frequent fits of coma in prison and some symptoms of illness appear on him. Now he moves on a wheelchair because he has suffered from Hemiplegia.	
22	'Ashour Yusuf Moawad	'Ashour is 61 year old, from al-Qanater al-Khairiya City, Qalyubia Governorate. He was detained since 15/8/2016 because of being accused of spreading pessimistic morality. He is imprisoned in Burj al-Arab Prison. He suffers from many diseases and foot edema. Furthermore, his medical drugs have been banned from being delivered to him.	
23	Amr Mohamed Soliman	Amr is a 36-year-old vet, from Koum Hamada City, Beheira Governorate. He is imprisoned in al-Ab'adiya Prison pending further investigations in case no. 30484 of 2016. He has suffered from severe knee pains that led to difficulty in movement, pains that prevent him from sleep and inability to move.	
24	al-Sayed Ahmed Mostafa Al-Ghazaly	Al-Sayed is 46 year old. He was arbitrarily detained on 25/1/2014 from Mansoura City. He is imprisoned in Burj al-Arab Prison and sentenced to ten years in prison. He suffers from Atrophy of the limbs, Hypertension, Hyperglycemia, Coronary insufficiency. He has	

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		suffered from Angina Pectoris in prison and he has had an Angiography operation. He needs special medical care.	
25	Ali Mohamed Rashed Khalifa	<p>Ali is 18 year old. He is a secondary school student. He was arbitrarily detained from his house in Ismailiyah City on 29/10/2014. He is imprisoned in Port said Prison.</p> <p>He suffers from acute pains because of being infected with Lung and Spinal Cancer. His medical condition has deteriorated until his life became in danger. He has had a surgery on his inner ear and was kept in Public Hospital Prison in al-Ismailiyah City for four months with no sufficient medical care.</p>	
26	Hani Al-Sayed Abdul-Salam Abo Shosha	<p>Hani is 33 year old, from Beer al-‘Asal Village, al-Dalangat City, Beheira Governorate. He was arbitrarily detained on 7/6/2015 and has been sentenced to life imprisonment. He is imprisoned in al-Ab’adiya Prison in Damanhour City.</p> <p>He has suffered from Malignant Lymphoma and has never received any medical treatment. He has begun a hunger strike that led to Renal shut down of one kidney and has fallen into a coma because of the strike. He has suffered from seizures since Thursday 30/3/2017.</p>	
27	Sheikh. Abdul-Razek Ali Ismael	<p>Sheikh. Abdul-Razek is from Beheira Governorate. He was detained on 27/9/2016. He is imprisoned in room no. 17, block no. 7, al-Ab’adiya Prison in Damanhour City, Beheira Governorate.</p> <p>He has been exposed to deliberate medical negligence by the Prison Staff, which makes him more likely to suffer blindness.</p> <p>He has had a surgery on Thyroid glands on 14/6/2014, typically 7 months before being arrested.</p>	

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		<p>As a result of Thyroid glands issues, he has suffered from bulging eyes which led to diplopia. In case this bulging eyes issues continue, Abdul-Razek may completely lose his vision.</p>	
28	<p>Mohamed Saad Mohamed Awad Zeqeilah</p>	<p>Mohamed is an 18-year-old secondary student, Mathematical Science Division, from Kafr al-Dawwar City, Beheira Governorate. He was arbitrarily detained on 9/11/2016 and has been forcibly disappeared for 18 days before he appeared detained pending further investigations in case no. 10530 of 2016 Bab Sharq, Alex. Administrative. His preventive detention periods are being regularly renewed. He is imprisoned in Burj al-Arab Prison. A strange insect has beaten him below his chin and caused him many symptoms that the Prison Hospital was unable to treat. Mohamed has no longer been able to stand on his feet, speak nor breathe properly. The sting caused formation of abscess below his chin and face edema in addition to suffering from vomiting, severe colic and falling into coma.</p>	
29	<p>Mostafa Gamal Awad</p>	<p>Mostafa is 23 year old. He is imprisoned in Tora Istiqbal (Reception) Prison pending further investigations in case no. 5 of 2016. He suffers from Diabetes, Blood Pressure and bleeding. A medical fault was committed when Mostafa has been injected a faulty venous injection after which he suffered from hypotension and hyperglycemia (470) and has fallen into a coma. He currently suffers from a severe hepatic-splenomegaly, backpressure on the left kidney and bladder wall hypertrophy. The bladder wall hypertrophy maybe a result of infection with</p>	

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		Cancer.	
30	Ahmed Abdul-Wahab Al-Khatib	<p>Ahmed is a 22-year-old student, third grade at Faculty of Biological Technology at Misr University for Science and Technology (MUST). He was detained on 24/10/2014, then he was tried and sentenced to 10 years in prison on 26/3/2016, after that he was moved to Wadi el-Natrun Prison.</p> <p>He suffers from a rare dangerous disease that can be deadly if not appropriately treated at once, that disease is called "leishmaniasis".</p>	
31	Anas Al-Sayed Ibrahim Mousa	<p>Anas is 23 year old. He was detained two years ago and accused in many cases. He has been sentenced to 5 years in prison. He is imprisoned in Zagazig Second Police Station.</p> <p>He was injured on 6/10/2013; security forces have shot a bullet at his eye which was settled inside his eye. This bullet has caused him an upper jaw complete fracture and a below eye plate fixation has been installed for support. Nevertheless, he suffered from wound inflammation with osteitis because of bad detention conditions. Physicians have highly recommended to perform a surgery as soon as possible otherwise the inflammation would reach the brain which in danger Anas's life.</p>	
32	Dr. Reda Ahmed Ali Al-Mohammady	<p>Dr. Reda is 41 year old. He is a professor of Arabic at al-Azhar University who is imprisoned in Tora Prison.</p> <p>He suffered from a heart attack that made the prison physician recommend moving him immediately to any intensive care at any hospital. An ambulance prepared for critical cases has moved him to Qasr El Eyni Hospital. After he had been examined and an ECG – electrocardiography had been carried out, the doctor recommended performing an immediate</p>	



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		<p>coronary angiography but the Catheterization device was not working at Qasr El Eyni Hospital, El Manial Hospital nor French Qasr El Eyni Hospital. So the doctor recommended moving him to Sherif Mokhtar cardiac unit. The patient has been moved to the unit but it has been refused to receive him because there was no place in the intensive care section, then the patient was moved to Ahmed Maher Hospital where he was examined and doctors decided that his condition is serious and he cannot be received because preparations were not available.</p>	
33	Ismael Ibrahim Mostafa Moussa	<p>Ismael is 58 year old. He works as a director of a school for the deaf and dumb. He was arbitrarily detained on 17/1/2017 after a widespread campaign of arrests from citizens' houses in el-Qareen City. He is imprisoned in 10th of Ramadan Security Forces Headquarters.</p> <p>He is a hepatic diabetic patient that needs a special medical care. His health condition deteriorates when there is no medical care.</p>	
34	Eid Mohamed Ismael Dahroug	<p>Eid is 67 year old. He was detained on 14/5/2014 and was sentenced to life imprisonment in the case known by media as " Hamas espionage ". Eid is imprisoned inside Scorpion Prison.</p> <p>He suffers from renal failure that led to prostatic hypertrophy, eye fly and peripheral neuropathy. He needs an urgent "nephrectomy of left kidney" surgery after its efficiency reached to less than 8%.</p> <p>He appeared to be suffering from extreme sickness and great loss of weight, unable to carry things by his hand, unable to stand on his feet and in deteriorating health condition as if he is a dead.</p>	

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<p>35</p>	<p>Mohamed Ibrahim Mohamed Agha</p>	<p>Mohamed is from Koum Hamada Village, Beheira Governorate. He is detained pending further investigations in case no. 233 of 2014 military felonies/ Alex. He is imprisoned in New Menya Prison after being moved from Burj al-Arab Prison. He suffers from excessive brain activity that leads to seizures, fits of coma and epileptic fits. He needs to carry out Electroencephalography & brain CT. Moreover, he has been on Depakine treatment throughout three and a half years ago which is his detention period and yet he has not been examined by a psychiatric nor carried out Electroencephalography & brain CT to diagnose his medical case accurately and identify how his treatment is going. On 6/12/2016, he suffered from consequent fits. Physician said he needed to carry out Electroencephalography & brain CT and to be examined by a psychiatric.</p>	
<p>36</p>	<p>Mahmoud Mahmoud Mohamed Ibada</p>	<p>Mahmoud is 56 year old, lives in Damanhour City, Beheira Governorate. He was detained from his house on 11/9/2013. He has been accused in 3 cases, sentenced for two of them and sentenced to 15 years in prison by military judgements in the case of burning Beheira Governorate Administrative Headquarters no. 233 of 2014 (military felonies/ Alexandria). First Circuit of Damanhour Criminal Court sentenced him on 5/7/2013 to 5 years in prison in the case of al-Hedaya Mosque events in Damanhour (Case no. 91 of 2014 middle of Damanhour Plenary Criminal Court). He is imprisoned in Liman Tora Prison Hospital. He suffers from Acute Lymphocytic Leukemia (Multiple Myeloma), Splenic Fibrosis and Incomplete Hepatic Fibrosis.</p>	



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<p>37</p> <p>Serag Al-Deen Ali Awad</p>	<p>Serag is an 18-year-old student at Azhary secondary stage who used to live in Shobra al-Kheima City. He was detained at the beginning of 2015 and he is currently imprisoned in Benha Prison. He suffers from extreme weakness of vision ability and needs some medical examinations to keep his vision ability.</p>	
<p>38</p> <p>Yasser Mostafa Al- Mansy</p>	<p>Yasser is 16 year old. He is imprisoned in Derb Negm Prison, Sharqia Governorate. He suffers from fits of coma and high-grade fever because of the overcrowded cells and lack of ventilation, which caused him significant health deterioration.</p>	
<p>39</p> <p>Mostafa 'Amer</p>	<p>Mostafa is a journalist from Alexandria who was detained on 12/10/2016. He is imprisoned in Burj al-Arab Prison. He suffers from fits of coma and neuropathy of hands & right eye.</p>	
<p>40</p> <p>Mohamed Ahmed Mahmoud Ali</p>	<p>Mohamed is a student at the Faculty of Arabic Language, Islamic Studies Division, Azhar University. He is imprisoned in Beni Suef Prison. He suffers from coronary insufficiency, which makes him suffer from attacks of apnea and disability to move for several hours.</p>	
<p>41</p> <p>Abdullah Mohamed Ibrahim</p>	<p>Abdullah is a 45-year-old Sharia Sciences teacher. He is from Shenbara Village, Abu Hammad City and imprisoned in Abu Hammad Police Station. He suffers from Diabetes and has regular physiotherapy sessions for both of his lower limbs because an accident caused him some fractions that led to having some surgeries and plate & screws fixation. He has been extremely suffering because physiotherapy sessions has stopped.</p>	



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42	Amir Abdul-Rahman	Amir is imprisoned in 10 th of Ramadan Second Police Station. He suffers from some medical issues many Respiratory distresses that need special medical care.	
43	Ahmed Shebl	Ahmed is 21 year old. He was detained since two years ago and sentenced to 5 years in prison. He is imprisoned in Burj al-Arab Prison. He has been suffering from pains in his arm along time ago. His medical condition has deteriorated until he had thrombus.	
44	Ali Abdullah Mabrouk al-Feqy	Ali is 29 year old, from Kafr al-Zaiyat City, Gharbia Governorate. He was arbitrarily detained from Cairo Airport on 28/6/2016. He has been forcibly disappeared for months before he was accused in the case of Deputy Prosecutor General Assassination Attempt. He is imprisoned in Tora 2 Super-max Security Prison. He suffers from Tuberculosis because of the bad detention conditions, overcrowded cells and the mix of those infected with diseases with the healthy in prison. He is pale-colored and extremely weak that he is unable to stand on his feet.	
45	Farag Amin	Farag is from Ashmoun City, Monufia Governorate. He is imprisoned in Shebin al-Koum Prison and has suffered from fissure fracture of foot a few weeks ago. Prison Staff refused to let him out to the hospital for treatment.	
46	Ali Mohamed Ismael	Ali is imprisoned in Benha Prison. He suffers from hemorrhoids and acute hemorrhage. His life is in danger because of acute bleeding.	
47	Khaled Farouk	Khaled is imprisoned in Benha Prison. He suffers from Fever, continuous high temperature and general weakness. He was thought to be dead more	

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Prisoners and Detained pending further case investigations at Scorpion Prison, who suffer from medical issues and need an urgent interference:

48	Abdul-Rahman Ahmed Yusuf	He needs to have an urgent open-heart surgery because he suffers from double valve stenosis and regurgitation of another valve. His medical condition is complicated and procedures are deliberately slow since more than 8 months.
49	Hussein Mohamed Abdul-Aziz	He needs to carry out a brain scan. His medical condition is getting worse since more than 44 months. He increasingly suffers from attacks of convulsions & coma.
50	Mohamed Mohamed Al-Beheiry	He needs to have a surgery on thyroiditis because of inflammations. His medical condition is complicated and procedures are deliberately slow since more than 8 months. There is no medical care nor treatment.
51	'Alaa Mohamed Saber	He needs to have a surgery because of renal stones since more than 33 months while procedures are deliberately slow.
52	Osama Ahmed Abbas	He needs continuous medical care because of suffering from excessive brain activity and increase of epileptic fits throughout 2 years. There is no care for his medical condition. He needs to be moved immediately to hospital.
53	Mahmoud Megahed	He needs intensive medical care and needs to be moved immediately to hospital to carry out echocardiography and other cardiac investigations as his condition has been complicated because of lack of medical care since more than one year and a half.
54	Hassan Al-Beheiry	He needs to be examined by physicians at the National Cancer Institute and to have piles surgery since more than 7 months.
55	Ahmed Abdul-'Al Al-Tahawy	He needs to have piles surgery since more than 44 months.
56	Ayman Sayed Tawfik	He needs to have piles surgery since more than 44 months.
57	Ahmed Ahmed Amin Soliman	He needs to have a surgery to remove a broken part of a tooth within gums. He suffers from severe pains since more than 9 months ago

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		and there is not any medical care.
58	Omar Montasser	He needs to have a surgery to remove 14 sebaceous cysts spread in his body since more than 55 months ago.
59	Ahmed Mohamed Ismael	He needs testicular Doppler scan since more than 4 months because of issues and complications caused by a herniorrhaphy surgery that he had had before.
60	Mohamed Abdul-Rahman Abdul-Tawwab	He needs to carry out echocardiography & ECG "electrocardiography" since more than 2 months ago.
61	Khaled Sahloub	He needs to have endoscopy of the gut & stomach since more than 7 months ago because he had a bleeding that complicated his medical condition. Moreover, he needs to have piles surgery and Physiotherapy since more than one year and a half.
62	Ahmed Mohamed Ahmed Abo Zaid	Ahmed is 64 year old. He suffers from many chronic diseases, such as heart disease, blood pressure issues and diabetes. He needs continuous medical care and needs to be moved to hospital to follow up his case.
63	Ramadan Mohamed Ali	He needs to have a delicate surgery on the eye since more than 7 months. Unfortunately, he is about to lose his vision ability.
64	Mohamed Gamal Abdo Al-Kashef	Mohamed is 54 year old. He needs surgical treatment of varicose veins in right foot since more than one year in addition to medical care and physiotherapy for the vertebrae.
65	Tarek Taha Abo Al-Azm	He suffers from cervical disc herniation and needs to have a surgery and physiotherapy.
66	Mahmoud Yusuf Ghorab	He needs to have an anal fistula since more than 4 months.
67	Ahmed Bashar Ibrahim	He suffers from chest pains since November 2015. He suffers from some medical issues such as pulmonary fibrosis and inflammation and asthmatic chest.

Detained women that have medical issues while they are imprisoned:

68	Rabab Abdul Mohsen	Rabab was imprisoned since 4 months. She suffers from blood cancer, hepatitis C virus, bleeding and coma fits.
69	Basma Refaat	Basma was imprisoned since 10 months. She is sick and suffers from



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		valvular disturbances and allergic dermatitis.
70	Sherin Bekhit	Sherin was imprisoned since 4 months. She suffers from some back and kidney pains. Before being arrested, she was receiving treatment for Blood Pressure, Acro-neuropathy and Anemia.
71	'Ola Hussein	'Ola was imprisoned since 1 month. She is a three months pregnant and banned from being visited.

After we have presented the cases that need urgent interference and special medical care, we say that Egyptian Authorities have unfortunately been stripped off their humanity while dealing with those inside prisons and detention places.

Carelessness has been the main feature while dealing with patients inside prisons and detention places. Suffering of prisoners because of the bad life conditions inside prisons has not been enough for the Egyptian Authorities, moreover, they have prevented them from receiving treatment or medical care. We have unfortunately received more than one complaint that assure that that prevention is deliberate and in the words of some officers and unfortunately some physicians, some patients were told: (We want to kill you).

SIXTH: STATISTICS TO SHOW MEDICAL NEGLIGENCE CASES DISTRIBUTED AMONG PRISONS:

The sum equals 828 medical negligence cases inside detention places in Egypt:

- 77 cases in Tora Super-max Prison.
- 107 cases in Tora Istiqbal (Reception)/ Liman Tora Prison.
- 113 cases in Wadi el-Natrun Prison.
- 34 cases in Wadi el-Natrun Desert Prison.



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- 8 cases in New Valley Prison.
- 30 cases in Minya Super-Max Prison.
- 104 cases in Burj al-Arab Prison.
- 46 cases in al-Ab'adiya Prison.
- 12 cases in el-Qanater Prison (for men).
- 27 cases in Gamasa Super-Max Prison.
- 90 cases in Police Stations and Departments.
- 180 cases distributed among the rest of prisons in Egypt.

** Internal diseases have reached the highest ratio of diseases throughout prisons in Egypt (31%).

** About 22% of the sum of the cases are inside the complex of Tora Prisons only.

SEVENTH: SAMPLE COPIES OF MEDICAL REPORTS OF THE PRISONERS INSIDE PRISONS:

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**Kasr Al-Aini Center... Nephrology-
Dialysis- Transplantation
KAC-NDT**

Name: Eid Mohamed Ismail Dahroog

Age: 67

Referral: KAC

Date: 24/09/2014

**--- REAL TIME ABDOMINAL
ULTRASOUND---**

Thanks for referral

Liver: average sized, homogenous texture and uniform bright echo pattern, average hepatic veins. Portal vein is not dilated, Normal IHBR.

GALL BLADDER: normal size, average wall thickness, no stones, CBD is not dilated.

SPLEEN: average 112 mm at its long axis, normal echo pattern of the parenchyma.

KIDNEYS:

Right kidney: average size 138 mm × 58 mm with average echogenicity, no cysts, no calculi or backpressure changes, preserved cortico-medullary differentiation.

Left kidney: average size 110 mm × 40 mm with GII_III echogenicity, no cysts, large stag horn stone, no backpressure changes, preserved cortico-medullary differentiation.

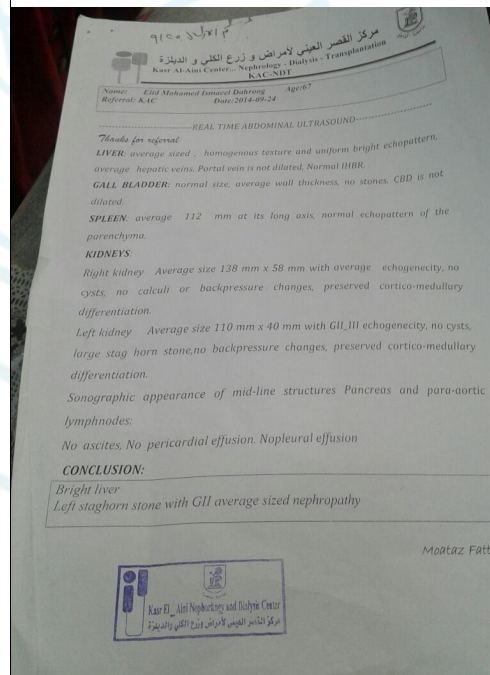
Sonographic appearance of mid-line structures Pancreas and para-aortic lymph nodes.

No ascites, No pericardial effusion. No pleural effusion.

CONCLUSION:

Bright liver

Left staghorn stone with GII average sized nephropathy.



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THE GENERAL ORGANIZATION FOR TEACHING HOSPITALS AND INSTITUTES DAMANHOUR MEDICAL NATIONAL INSTITUTE

Medical statement

The cardio clinic at Damanhour Medical National Institute states that:

After medical examination of Mostafa Rezk Ismail al-Khouly- holder of National ID no. 25601301801511

After reviewing reports and scans attached.

The patient needs to have coronary angioplasty & stenting surgery.

That has been stated after carrying out medical examination on him at the outpatient clinic (clinic ticket no. 2929) and under its responsibility (receipt no. 0306468)

This is to be presented to: Egyptian Syndicate of Engineers.

Dated: 10/05/2016.





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**AIN SHAMS UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL
CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL
CHEST CLINIC**

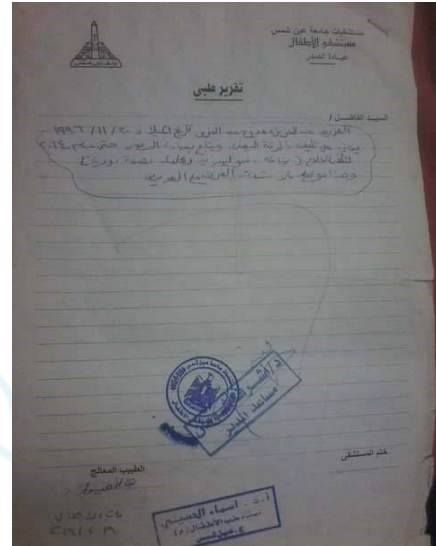
Medical Report

Mr. Abdul-Aziz Mamdouh Abdul-Aziz, born on 20/11/1996. He suffers from right pulmonary fibrosis and has been following up at the Chest Clinic until 2014.

He receives treatment (solupred spray) and makes periodic analysis.

This is clear from the scans brought with the patient.

Dated: 6/2/2016.



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الشهاب لحقوق الإنسان

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CAIRO UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL
CLINICAL PATHOLOGY
DEPARTMENT

Medical Report

Patient/ Ahmed Abdul-Wahab al-Khatib suffers from hyperthermia, hepatosplenomegaly, loss of weight and pancytopenia. After the patient has come to the laboratory, he carried out bone marrow aspiration in addition to all investigations needed for case diagnosis. After the examination of the bone marrow sample, it appeared that he is infected with leishmania parasite that is transferred through bites of sandflies. Kindly take the procedures needed for receiving treatment quickly because any delay can cause fatal complications that may lead to death. Please carry out medical scanning for the region to prevent the spread of infection.

Best regards,

Dated: 18/03/2017.



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Professor Doctor
Hesham Ali Ibrahim
Professor of Ophthalmology
Alexandria University, Egypt
MD-Liverpool, FRCS-Ed, CCST
Consultant Ophthalmic Surgeon
Fellow of Jules Stein Eye Institute

Name: Abdul-Razek Ali Ismail
Date: 30/11/2015

The patient suffers from thyrotoxicosis (of the Thyroid gland close to the eye) which leads to eye proptosis and diplopia. He needs to have an orbital surgical fracture to capacitate the eye globe.

Professor Doctor
Hesham Ali Ibrahim
Professor of Ophthalmology
Alexandria University, Egypt
MD-Liverpool, FRCS-Ed, CCST
Consultant Ophthalmic Surgeon
Fellow of Jules Stein Eye Institute

الأستاذ الدكتور
هشام علي ابراهيم
أستاذ بكلية طب الإسكندرية
استشاري جراحة العيون بإنجلترا
دكتوراه جامعة ليفربول
زميل كلية الجراحين الملكية البريطانية
زميل معهد جولستين للعيون - كاليفورنيا

Name: عبد الرزق علي اسماعيل الإسم:
Date: 30 / 11 / 2015 التاريخ:

المريض يعاني من تورم الغدة
الكرقية على العين مما يؤدي
الى جحوظ العين وازدياد نزوحه
وتحتاج الى اجراء عليه تكبير نظام
ساحول العين حتى يتسع لمقلة
العين



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**Al-Azhar University
Damietta Azhar University Hospital
Patient Affairs Department**

Medical Report

Name: al-Sayed Ahmed Mostafa

Age: 45 year old

Address: Gamasa

Reception no. 41606, entrance no. 7774

Section: Cardio

Date of entrance: 29/07/2014

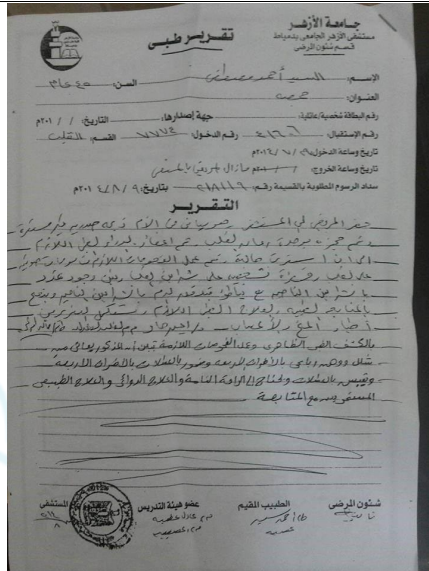
Date of departure: the patient is still in the hospital.

Fees were paid by receipt no. 218119, on 9/8/2014

The Report

The patient has arrived to hospital while was suffering from pains of unstable angina, then he was kept at the cardio care unit CCU. He has received the required medical drugs until his case has stabilized. All needed investigations, echocardiography and coronary angiography have been carried out. We found out that he suffers from coronary aneurysm and blood stasis. It is highly recommended to follow up and receive the medical treatment required. The report is to be completed by neurologists.

After apparent medical examination and carrying out the investigations required, it has been obvious that the patient suffers from quadriplegia, muscle atrophy and muscle stiffness. He needs complete bed rest, medical drugs and physiotherapy





continuously with the follow up.

After the presentation of the abovementioned, El Shehab for Human Rights demands the following:

- 1- Represented in the Prosecutor General, Ministry of Interior and Prisons Authority, we demand from Egyptian Authorities to come to their senses, apply the law, care for the human nature of prisoners and to release immediately the patients that need special medical care which is unavailable inside prison hospitals, those patients whose lives are in danger inside prisons or hospitals.
- 2- To save their lives, we demand an urgent and immediate facilitation for all procedures required to offer necessary medical care fast for any prisoner or detainee who is infected with a certain disease.
- 3- We demand from all international Human Rights organizations, United Nations, and African, European and American Human Rights Committees to exercise pressure on the Egyptian Regime to respect domestic law application, which includes some provisions that keep medical rights for prisoners and detainees in addition to the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners issued by the United Nations.
- 4- We demand setting up international fact-finding committees to investigate what occurs inside prisons and detention places in Egypt, especially 'Medical Negligence' file, and to advance anyone responsible for any violation or negligence to trial.



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Finally, those crimes committed against prisoners and detainees, especially the patients, are imprescriptible and maybe deemed as 'Crimes against Humanity'.

LONDON

ON 20/4/2017

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