

**Appendix 2: The included literature in this review, including the year of publication, authors' name, title, journal, main scope of the study and quality of the studies.**

No.	Year	Author	Title	Journal	Main scope	Quality
1	1989	Eckhardt	Civilian deaths in wartime. Of personnel casualties.	Bull Peace Propos	This article discusses about the fair war and whether a war is a just contest between different parts or it is a discriminating act.	M
2	1992	Kuhn	Ground forces battle casualty rate patterns. Uses in casualty estimation and simulation evaluation.	Logistics Management Institute	The paper reveals patterns of personnel battle casualty rates strongly associated with patterns of operation. Improved approach are described in both casualty estimation and to help validate simulation output	M
3	1994	Burkle, et al.	Emergency medicine in the Persian Gulf War-- Part 2: Triage methodology and lessons learned.	Ann Emerg Med	Conventional triage is a useful tool for war and conflict; it is experience dependent. Had the anticipated number of casualties actually occurred in this war, we conclude that the triage process would have benefitted from additional information, probably physiologic information, to improve the sensitivity and specificity of our findings.	M
4	1996	Mallonee, et al.	Physical injuries and fatalities resulting from the Oklahoma City bombing.	JAMA	The outcomes of Oklahoma City bombing, which shoed 4 times as many nonfatal injuries as fatalities. Disaster management plans should include the possibility of terrorist bombing, and medical preparedness should anticipate that most injuries will be nonfatal.	M
5	1998	Lerche	The Conflicts of Globalization.	Int J Peace Stud	Clarifying various aspects of globalization and its potential for generating social conflict and unrest.	M
6	2001	Krivosjejev	Rossija i SSSR v vojnakh 20 veka. – Poteri Vooryzjennykh Sil – Statističeskoje Isledovanije	Olma-Press, Moskva	Russian missions abroad and the results of internal conflicts in Russian. Also see Malek et al on the reference list.	W
7	2001	Oliker	Russia's Chechen Wars 1994–2000: Lessons from Urban Combat.	RAND Corporation	An examination of the difficulties faced by the Russian military in planning and carrying out urban operations in Chechnya. The study concludes that while the Russian military was able to significantly improve its ability to carry out a number of key tasks in the five-year interval between the wars, other important missions — particularly in the urban realm — were ignored, largely in the belief that the urban mission could be avoided. This conscious decision not to prepare for a most stressful battlefield met with devastating results, a lesson the United States would be well served to study.	M
8	2002	Eaton	The beauty of asymmetry: An examination of the context and practice of asymmetric and unconventional warfare from a western/centrist perspective.	Defence Studies	Asymmetric warfare is both a modern construct of the past decade and yet as old as warfare itself. The subject was acknowledged in the UK's Strategic Defence Review of 1998 when consideration was given to the possibility that 'our potential adversaries may choose to adopt alternative weapons and unconventional (or "asymmetric") strategies, perhaps attacking us through vulnerabilities in our open civil societies.	M
9	2004	Lind	Understanding Fourth Generation War.	Mil Rev	Discussing the Four Generations of Modern War. The Four Generations began with the Peace of Westphalia in 1648, the treaty that ended the Thirty Years' War. With that treaty, the state established a monopoly on war. Previously, many different entities had fought wars--families, tribes, religions, cities, business enterprises--using many different means, not just armies and navies. (Two of those means, bribery and assassination, are	M

					again in vogue.) Now, state militaries find it difficult to imagine war in any way other than fighting state armed forces similar to themselves."	
10	2004	Tomes	Relearning counterinsurgency warfare.	Parameters	Thirty years after the signing of the January 1973 Paris peace agreement ending the Vietnam War, the United States finds itself leading a broad coalition of military forces engaged in peacemaking, nation-building, and now counterinsurgency warfare in Iraq. A turning point appeared in mid-October 2003 when US Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld's memo on the future of Iraqi operations surfaced. His musings about whether US forces were ready for protracted guerrilla warfare sparked widespread debate about US planning for counterinsurgency operations.	S
11	2004	Cincotta	The Security Demographic: Population and Civil Conflict After the Cold War	Population Action International	High proportions of young adults, rapidly growing cities, scarcities of cropland and water, and HIV/AIDS prevalence may contribute significantly to the risk of deadly civil conflict. Sound population policies, centered around provision of reproductive health services for all who want them, can play an important role in advancing global security.	M
12	2005	de Ceballos, et al	11 March 2004: The terrorist bomb explosions in Madrid, Spain--an analysis of the logistics, injuries sustained and clinical management of casualties treated at the closest hospital.	Crit Care	The outcome of terrorist attack on Madrid civilian in one of the worst terror attacks in Europe, including shortcomings and pitfalls.	M
13	2005	Gondusky, et al	Protecting Military Convoys in Iraq: An Examination of Battle Injuries Sustained by a Mechanized Battalion during Operation Iraqi Freedom II,	Mil Med	Discussing the modality and the means of combats in Iraq. This study evaluated battle injuries sustained by a mechanized battalion operating against this threat.	M
14	2006	Turégano-Fuentes, et al	Medical Response to the 2005 terrorist bombings in London.	The Lancet	Analyzing the Royal London Hospital's experience of the bombings that took place in London, UK, on July 7, 2005.	W
15	2008	Johnson, et al.	In the middle of fight – An assessment of medium-armored forces in past military operations.	RAND Corporation	This monograph presents a qualitative assessment of the performance of medium-armored forces in 13 past conflicts that span the range of the US military operations. The authors conclude that it would be prudent for the U.S. Army to maintain a mix of heavy, medium-armored, and light forces that can be task organized and employed in conditions that best match their attributes. Medium-armored forces have much to offer in such a mix.	M
16	2008	Obermeyer	Fifty years Fifty years of violent war deaths from Vietnam to Bosnia: analysis of data from the world health survey programme	BMJ	Examines estimates of wartime fatalities from injuries for thirteen countries. Their analysis poses a major challenge to the battle-death estimating methodology widely used by conflict researchers, engages with the controversy over whether war deaths have been increasing or decreasing in recent decades, and takes the debate over different approaches to battle-death estimation to a new level. In making their assessments, the authors compare war death reports extracted from WHO with the battle-death estimates for the same countries from the International Peace Research Institute, Oslo (PRIO) and conclude that PRIO estimates are low by a factor of three.	M
17	2009	Spagat, et al.	Estimating war deaths: An Arena of contestation	J Conflict Resolut	Comments on Obermeyer, et al study above and believe that the analysis leading to these conclusions is not compelling. Thus, while the authors argue that the PRIO estimates are too low by a factor of three, their comparison fails to compare like with like. Their assertion that there is "no evidence" to support the PRIO finding that war deaths have	M

					recently declined also fails. They ignore war-trend data for the periods after 1994 and before 1955, base their time trends on extrapolations from a biased convenience sample of only thirteen countries, and rely on an estimated constant that is statistically insignificant.	
18	2010	Roberts	Lives and Statistics: Are 90% of War Victims Civilians?	Survival	Questioning the common belief that recent conflicts contribute to a civilian casualty of 80 or 90% of war victims. There is persuasive evidence that certain wars have had civilian death tolls far lower than 90%. The proposition, intended to alert the world to the importance of protecting civilians, has probably had the unintended effect of reinforcing cynicism about efforts to limit the human costs of war.	M
19	2010	Vautravers	Military Operations in Urban Areas.	Int Rev Red Cross	Armies have traditionally avoided cities and siege operations. Fighting for and in cities is costly, slow, and often inconclusive. But sometimes they are unavoidable, either because they are located on main road or rail junctions or because of their value as political and/or economic prizes. Urban expansion in both north and south has made cities today the main theatres of military and humanitarian operations and with known consequences.	M
20	2011	Toal, et al	Bosnia Remade: Ethnic Cleansing and its Reversal	Oxford University Press	Discussing ethnic cleansing and civilian deaths during Balkan wars.	M
21	2011	Phelan	Fourth Generation Warfare and its Challenges for the Military and Society.	Defence Studies	This paper argues, primarily based on literature surveys, that warfare has changed fundamentally, and that the concept of Fourth Generation Warfare is an acceptable descriptor of the evolving potential of that change.	S
22	2012	Kaldor	New and Old Wars: Organised violence in Global era.	Wiley	Mary Kaldor's <i>New and Old Wars</i> has fundamentally changed the way both scholars and policy-makers understand contemporary war and conflict. In the context of globalization, this path-breaking book has shown that what we think of as war - that is to say, war between states in which the aim is to inflict maximum violence - is becoming an anachronism.	M
23	2013	Smith	The economic costs of military conflicts.	J Peace Res	This article uses four questions to structure a discussion of the calculation of conflict costs. The first concerns the purpose of the calculation: why is it being done? The second concerns the counterfactual: what comparison is being made? The third concerns the data: where do the numbers come from? The fourth concerns aggregation and valuation: how are the elements of costs (over outcomes, time and individuals) combined?	M
24	2013	Schoenfeld, et al	The nature and extent of war injuries sustained by combat specialty personnel killed and wounded in Afghanistan and Iraq, 2003-2011.	J Trauma Acute care Surg	The nature and extent of trauma sustained by combat-specific personnel seems to be different from that experienced by all soldiers deployed to a war zone.	M
25	2014	Friedman	Using Power Laws to Estimate Conflict Size	J Conflict Resolut	This article addresses that challenge by developing an estimation strategy based on the observation that violent events are generally distributed according to power laws, a pattern that structures expectations about what event data on armed conflict would look like if those data were complete.	M

26	2014	Gates, et al	The initial response to the Boston marathon bombing: lessons learned to prepare for the next disaster.	Ann Surg.	Adequate preparation, rapid logistical response, short transport times, immediate access to operating rooms, methodical multidisciplinary care delivery, and good fortune contributed to excellent outcomes.	M
27	2015	Hirsch, et al	The medical response to multisite terrorist attacks in Paris	The Lancet	The medical response to the terrorist attacks in Paris in 2015. The multisite characteristic of the attacks and the challenges during its management, including the significance of preparedness and resource capabilities.	M
28	2016	Dardagan, et al.	Casualty recording in and for the modern age: Why standards matter.	ICRC- Human Law Policy	In peacetime and wartime alike, it is not sufficient to ask “how many died,” but also “who died”. Casualty recording is a systematic process to record all individuals killed in armed violence. This paper discuss about the significant of standards in casualty reporting.	M
29	2016	Khorram-Manesh	Europe on fire; medical management of terror attacks – new era and new considerations.	Bull Emerg Trauma	The rise of terrorism and its impact on the civilian lives. Discussing the recent developments in Europe regarding terrorism, its new face, and the need for immediate involvement of healthcare, and all challenges that healthcare systems are faced both medically and organizationally, and globally.	M
30	2016	Marshall	From civil war to proxy war: past history and current dilemmas.	Small Wars & Insurgenc	The use of surrogate or ‘proxy’ actors within the context of ‘irregular’ or guerrilla conflict within or between states constitutes a phenomenon spanning nearly the whole of recorded human military history.	M
31	2016	Gurcan	Ankara vs. the PKK: Old War, New Strategies.	Turk Policy Quarter	Analyzing the critical violence thresholds between the Turkish government and PKK, arguing that it may turn Turkey into a “trap of violence, implying a new wave of prolonged conflict, which would be difficult to resolve in years to come.	W
32	2016	Canyon, et al.	The 2016 World Humanitarian Summit Report Card: Both Failing Marks and Substantive Gains for an Increasingly Globalized Humanitarian Landscape.	PLoS Curr.	The paper discuss the outcomes of the World Humanitarian Summit and the UN's failure to commit to humanitarian principles and global disarray of the humanitarian system. It may be indicative for a need for extensive reform or a new global humanitarian body, which may employ a decentralized model to manage aid funds, assume coordination of international responses, resolve civil-military coordination, cater for people affected by both conflict and disasters, and professionalize the humanitarian career.	M
33	2016	Levy, et al.	Documenting the Effects of Armed Conflict on Population Health	Annual Review of Public Health	The impacts of wars and armed conflicts on population health and the needs for its documentation and informing the general public and policy makers about the consequences, providing services to meet the needs of affected populations, protecting human rights and document violations of international humanitarian law, and help to prevent future armed conflict.	M
34	2016	Bissonnette, et al.	The Definition of Civilians in Non-International Armed Conflicts. The Perspective of Armed Groups	J Int Human Legal Stud	This article analyzes the perceptions of armed groups regarding the concept of civilians in non-international armed conflicts, through their codes of conduct and other commitments.	M
35	2016	Krause	From armed conflict to political violence: Mapping & explaining conflict trends	Daedalus	Most contemporary lethal violence does not occur in conflict zones, the majority of states most affected by lethal violence are not at war, and the levels of lethal violence in many nonconflict settings are higher than in war zones. Much of this nonwar violence is organized, not random, and political in nature.	M

36	2017	Szayna, et al.	What are the trends in Armed Conflicts, and what do they mean for U.S. defense policy?	RAND Corporation	A decline in the incidence of armed conflict from a decades-long perspective. The war between states has become a rare event. However, the intrastate conflict, i.e., civil wars and related political violence have increased with an uptick in conflict sparked by the wars in Syria and Ukraine in 2014. Future scenarios are examined.	M
37	2017	Lasoen	Indications and warning in Belgium. Brussels is not Delphi.	J Strategic Studies.	The terrorist attacks in France and Belgium of 2015–2016 that occurred while these countries were in a heightened state of alert raise questions about indications and warning methodology as well as effectiveness of the blanket-protection deployment of security services assisted even by the military.	M
38	2017	Khorrmanesh, et al.	Non-medical aspects of civilian-military collaboration in management of major incidents.	Eur J Trauma Emerg Surg	Current social and political unrests and terror attacks worldwide necessitate civilian-military collaboration. Such collaboration, however, needs to be synchronized and adjusted to avoid preventable medical and non-medical consequences. Simulation exercises might be one important source to improve such collaboration.	M
39	2018	Burkle Jr	United Nations Charter, Chapter VII, Article 43: Now or Never	Disaster Med Public Health Preparedness.	The rapid growth of globalization and the capability of many nations to provide democratic protections to their populations are again threatened by superpower hegemony and the development of novel unconventional global threats. The survival of the United Nations requires many long overdue organizational structure and governance power reforms, including implementation of a robust United Nations Standing Task Force under Article 43.	M
40	2018	Beugelsdijk	Dimensions and Dynamics of National Culture: Synthesizing Hofstede with Inglehart.	J Cross-Cultural Psychol	Cross-national research on cultural differences across space and time intersects multiple disciplines but the prominence of concepts varies by academic fields. This article discusses the implications for cross-national cultural research.	M
41	2018	Cronin	The politics of collateral damage in western-armed conflicts.	Oxford University Press	This article explains the phenomenon of collateral damage in western-armed conflict. It argues that despite the efforts of Western military organizations to comply with the laws of armed conflict, the level of collateral damage produced by Western military operations is the inevitable outcome of the strategies and methods through which their military organizations fight wars.	M
42	2019	Burkle Jr	Revisiting the Battle of Solferino: The Worsening Plight of Civilian Casualties in War and Conflict.	DMPHP	An increasing number of civilian injuries and deaths due to the rise of religious and ethnic hatreds, the collapse of State structures, the battle for control of natural resources, the vast availability of weapons, the proliferation of acts of terrorism, and the spread of so-called asymmetric conflicts.	M
43	2019	Nkang, et al.	An appraisal of globalization and its history	Multidisciplin Res J	Globalization, its history and its impact in current policy-making, trade and war.	M
44	2019	Razma	A modern warfare paradigm: reconsideration of combat power concept.	J Secur Sustain	The concept of modern warfighting and the need for reconsidering the concept of combat power and the rise of holistic defense approach.	M

45	2019	Lozada, et al.	The Las Vegas mass shooting: An analysis of blood component administration and blood bank donations.	J Trauma Acute Care Surg.	Preparation for future mass shooting incidents should include training the community in hemorrhage control, encouraging routine blood donation, and avoiding public calls for blood donation unless approved by local blood suppliers.	M
46	2019	Konaev	The future of urban warfare in the age of megacities.	Focus Strategique	This study traces the drivers behind the rise in urban violence and warfare, assesses the complex challenges military forces face in cities, and analyzes the key demographic, technological, and political developments that have shaped military operations in cities in the 21 <sup>st</sup> century, and will likely characterize future urban conflicts.	M
47	2019	Friesendorf	British operations among the people and civilian risk.	Small wars & Insurgen	The findings of this study suggest that the chances for protection are better in operations where levels of violence are relatively low than in counterinsurgency where troops face ruthless and well-endowed enemies operating among civilians.	M
48	2019	Burkle Jr	Challenges of global public health emergencies: Development of a health-crisis management framework.	Tohoku J Exp Med	The 1930s "disaster cycle" concept describes a phase-related approach to meeting the strategic, operational, research, educational, and training components required of disasters; and, presents an opportunity for the structured development of a Health Crisis Management Framework to oversee the phase-related strategic and operational requirements for prevention, preparedness, response, recovery and rehabilitation challenges of major global public health crises. Whereas this approach mimics the manner in which practitioners at every level of society identify with in their daily practices, this approach deserves the support of every clinician, researcher, academic and ancillary health care provider. Interestingly, this was also the intent of the original 1930 disaster cycle concept.	M
49	2019	Nessen, et al	Combat casualty care statistics as outcome measures for treatment on the battlefield: A review and reconstruction of the data.	Current Trauma Report	Discussing the importance of collecting data and using a registry to attain opportunity for performance improvement and standardization of the combat casualty care.	M
50	2019	Ri, et al	Attacks on healthcare facilities as an indicator of violence against civilians in Syria: An exploratory analysis of open-source data.	PLoS One	Examining for associations between attacks on healthcare facilities and overall civilian casualties. The inclusion of other humanitarian indicators, such as attacks on hospitals, may add granularity to traditional indicators of violence (e.g. such as civilian casualties) to develop a more nuanced understanding of the warring tactics used and violence against civilians in the Syrian conflict.	M
51	2020	Pad'ourek, et al	The Threats of Russian Influence and Terrorism within National Security Strategies of the Visegrad Four.	The Journal of Slavic Military Studies	This article explores the differences in risk assessment of the V4 states of two politically different but sensitive security threats (Russian influence and terrorism). An appeal to coordinate risk assessment would be appropriate not only for the government, but also on the expert and academic levels.	M
52	2020	Khorrām-Manesh, et al.	The history of Swedish military healthcare system and its path toward civilian-military collaboration from a total defense perspective.	Mil Med	Recent global sociopolitical changes necessitate civilian-military healthcare collaboration. Although civilian-military healthcare partnerships in various medical fields have been reported earlier, the Swedish concept of total defense's healthcare system integration and collaboration may be a more fruitful approach. The collaboration within the total defense healthcare system will result in technical achievements, innovations, and medical advancements for the benefit of the whole nation.	M

53	2020	Khorrmanesh, et al.	Disasters and Public Health Emergencies— Current Perspectives in Preparedness and Response.	Sustainability.	Discussing emerging public health emergencies and disasters and the need for proper planning and a flexible surge capacity.	M
54	2020	Cannon, et al.	Comprehensive analysis of combat casualty outcomes in US service members from the beginning of World War II to the end of Operation Enduring Freedom	J Trauma Acute Care Surg	Analyzing the combat casualty outcomes in US service members and discussing several trends, which all together will reveal further opportunities to improve combat casualty outcomes in the future.	M
55	2020	Burkle Jr	Declining public health protections within Autocratic Regimes: Impact on global health security, infectious disease outbreaks, epidemics and pandemics.	Prehosp Disaster Med	The impact of leadership and governance on the outcome of public health emergencies and disasters. Autocratic leaders have a direct impact on health security, a direct negative impact on health, and create adverse political and economic conditions that only complicate the crisis further.	M
56	2020	Williamson, et al.	Animus toward Muslims and its association with public support for punitive counter-terrorism policies: did the Christchurch terrorist attack mitigate this association?	J Exp Criminol	The role of society and the way it can implement counter-terrorism measures successfully even in cultural, and religious sensitive areas/issue.	M
57	2020	Mazuchowski	Mortality review of US special operations command battle-injured fatalities.	J Trauma Acute Care Surg	Comprehensive mortality reviews of battlefield fatalities can identify OFI (Opportunity for improvement) in combat casualty care and prevention. Standardized lexicon is essential for translation to civilian trauma systems.	M
58	2020	Grant, et al.	The battle of Aleppo: external patrons and the victimization of civilians in civil war.	Small Wars & Insurgenc	While regime-initiated conflict events appear to be the primary determinant of civilian fatalities, this study finds that conflict events initiated by the opposition forces during periods of rebel offensive gains are associated with fewer civilian casualties, while pro-government external intervention during rebel offensives is associated with elevated civilian fatalities.	M
59	2020	Posen	Command of the Commons: The Military Foundation of U.S. Hegemony.	Int Secur 2003; 28: 1	The inability of the United States to establish command in contested zones suggests that, in the near to medium term, Washington may have greater success in meeting its foreign policy goals by adopting instead a strategy of selective engagement.	M
60	2020	Khorrmanesh	Facilitators and constrainers of civilian-military collaboration: the Swedish perspectives.	Eur J Trauma Emerg Surg	The current global and domestic security threats and challenges, make CMC critical and inevitable. However, there is a need for careful analysis of its consequences, impact, possibilities, and limitations to differentiate between our expectations and the current reality.	M
61	2020	Srimal	One year since Easter attacks in Sri Lanka.	Centre for Security and Strategy Studies.	Discussing the outcomes of Easter terrorist attack in Sri Lanka.	M
62	2020	Khorrmanesh	Flexible Surge Capacity-public health, public education, and disaster management.	Health Promot Prospect	FSC is a novel concept based on international guidelines. It refers to the extra and adjustable human and material resources that can be mobilized by activating nonprofessional but educated staff and different but accepted facilities in a fast, smooth, and productive way. Public health and public education play an essential role in obtaining such flexibility.	M

63	2020	Hägerdahl	Starvation as Siege Tactics: Urban warfare in Syria.	Stud Conflict Terror	Famine is on the rise across conflict zones worldwide. Yet in Syria – unlike other contemporary wars – the phenomenon is concentrated in urban areas, and intensified significantly after 2015. To explain these outcomes, the nature of urban warfare is discussed.	M
64	2020	Arakelian, et al.	Prohibited means and methods of armed conflicts	AMAZONIA INVESTIGA	Analyzing the prohibited means and methods of armed conflicts under the International Humanitarian Law (IHL).	S
65	2021	Khorrmanesh, et al	Review of Military Casualties in Modern Conflicts-The Re-emergence of Casualties From Armored Warfare.	Mil Med	Because of the limited availability of reliable data or military trauma registries, up-to-date military casualty estimation remains a recognized knowledge gap, which needs to be addressed by armed forces worldwide. The future management of modern war casualties requires professional and well-trained staff in all levels, indicating a need for educational initiatives to provide both nurses and medics a greater proportion of medical care and management capabilities and responsibilities than in past conflicts.	S
66	2021	Semercioglu	The New Balance of Power in the Southern Caucasus in the Context of the Nagorno Karabakh Conflict in 2020.	R&S -Res Stud Anatolia J	Discussing the recent conflict in the Nagorno-Karabakh between Azerbaijan and Armenia in 2020.	W