

### Supplementary Material 3. Full Text Articles Included in Review

#	Year	First Author	Title	Journal	Themes <sup>1</sup>
1	2018	RJ Haar	Determining the scope of attacks on health in four governorates of Syria in 2016: Results of a field surveillance program	PLOS Medicine	1
2	2018	SJ Phillips	The Ongoing Syrian Arab Republic Health Care Crisis	Disaster Medicine and Public Health Preparedness	1
3	2017	FM Fouad	Health workers and the weaponisation of health care in Syria: a preliminary inquiry for The Lancet-American University of Beirut Commission on Syria	The Lancet	1, 2
4	2017	M Elamein	Attacks against health care in Syria, 2015–16: results from a real-time reporting tool	The Lancet	1
5	2017	P Patel	Documenting attacks on health workers and facilities in armed conflicts	Bulletin of the World Health Organization	1
6	2016	J Zarocostas	Syrian crisis: aid delivery becoming increasingly difficult	The Lancet	1
7	2015	S Cousins	Syrian crisis: health experts say more can be done	The Lancet	1, 5
8	2015	ZB Taleb	Syria: health in a country undergoing tragic transition	International Journal of Public Health	1, 3, 5
9	2014	O Dewachi	Changing therapeutic geographies of the Iraqi and Syrian wars	The Lancet	1, 4
10	2014	Author unknown	The war on Syrian civilians	The Lancet	1, 3
11	2014	SL Sharara	War and Infectious Diseases: Challenges of the Syrian Civil War	PLOS Pathogens	1, 3
12	2013	P Shetty	Protecting health-care workers in the firing line	The Lancet	1, 4
13	2013	GH Brundtland	Open letter: let us treat patients in Syria	The Lancet	1
14	2013	A Coutts	The emerging Syrian health crisis	The Lancet	3
15	2012	A Gulland	Red Cross tries to negotiate a ceasefire in Syria	British Medical Journal	1
16	2012	D Kevat	The growing threat to medical independence in conflict zones	The Lancet	1, 5
17	2012	S Barmania	Undercover medicine: treating Syria's wounded	The Lancet	1
18	2011	S Arie	Injured Syrian protestors are removed from beds as forces target hospitals	British Medical Journal	1

<sup>1</sup> 1: Targeting of ambulances, 2: Double-tap attacks, 3: Delays to care and/or lack of access, 4: Obstruction and non-physical forms of violence, 5: Short and long-term consequences