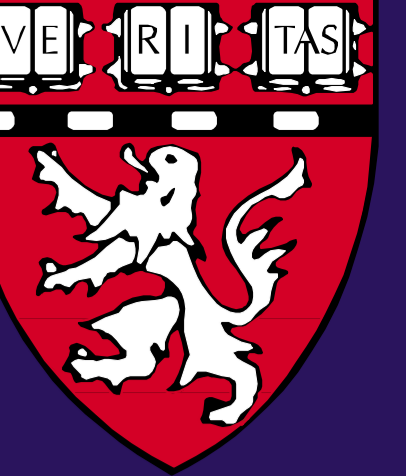




Terror Attacks in Latin America from 1970 through 2020; A Counter-Terrorism Medicine Perspective



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Background

- Terrorism has placed an enormous burden on several developing countries, including Latin America.
- Forced displacement of victims of terrorism has created social and economic challenges for the displaced home countries, transit countries, and their country of destination.

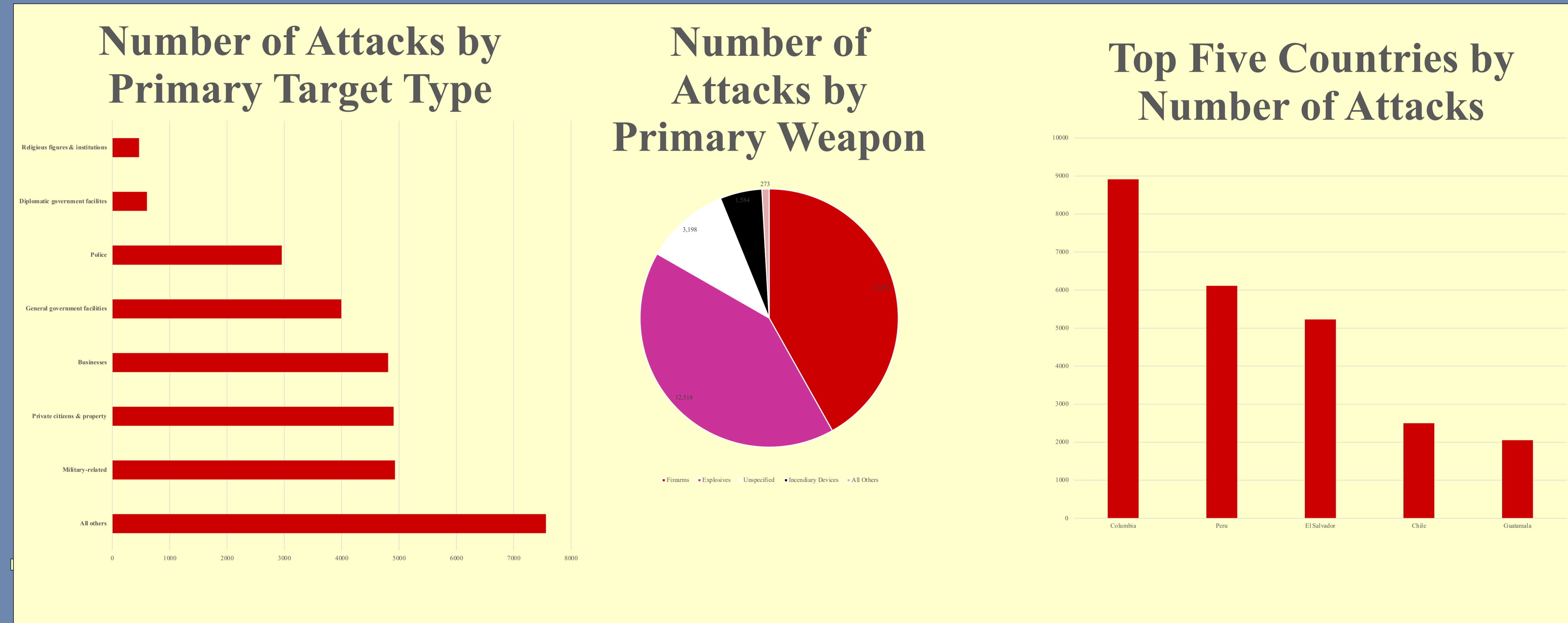
Methods

- A retrospective analysis of the GTD was performed from 17 Latin America Countries from 1970 through 2020.
- Number of attacks, deaths, and injuries, as well as primary weapon types, country where attacks occurred, and primary target types, were collated and analyzed.

Results

- A total 30,224 attacks were recorded, resulting in 60,163 deaths and 26,576 injuries.
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- Military-related targets (4,929) were the most frequently targeted entities, followed by private citizens and property (4,906), businesses (4,810), general government facilities (3,994), police (2,955), diplomatic government facilities (604), and religious figures/institutions (464).

Figures 1, 2, 3: Results from Data



Latin America

Conclusion

- Most deaths from terrorism in Latin America are the result of firearm attacks and explosions. Columbia has had the largest number of attacks (8,915) since 1970, and the most people killed (22,382) and injured (10,903)
- The health implications of terrorist attacks are often compounded by violence and pose unique challenges to governments, populations, and aid organizations. This study demonstrates the pervasive threat terrorism poses to the countries, communities, and the citizens of Latin America
- Understanding the impact of terrorism on healthcare throughout the region can help inform CTM strategies to improve outcomes, identify vulnerabilities, mitigate risk, and lessen the impact of these deadly events.