



# MEDICAL STAFF FOR HUMAN RIGHTS AUSTRIA

PROTECTION AND PROMOTION

کادر درمان برای حقوق بشر

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## Report on the injured, doctors, and medical staff and hospitals following the merchants' strikes from 28 December 2025

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26.02.2026

On 28 December 2025, Tehran merchants went on strike in protest against the deteriorating economic situation and the sharp daily increase in the price of the US dollar.

The first report we received of injuries caused by pellet guns dates back to 30 December. The incident occurred inside a closed shopping passage, where demonstrators had entered and security forces fired at the heads and faces of the protesters.

The injured individual, fearing retaliation by government forces, did not permit us to share his name or the location of the shopping passage in Tehran with the SR mandate but only the case. At the time, he had sustained a head injury, sought hospital treatment, received appropriate medical care, and was discharged the same day after receiving multiple stitches.

### **Attacks by law enforcement forces and plain clothes on hospitals:**

It should be noted that the hospitals listed below are only those for which reports of attacks have either been publicly released or conveyed to us by patients, doctors, and medical staff from those hospitals. Given the wide geographic distribution of these hospitals, it can be stated that there is certainly the possibility that other hospitals, of which we are currently unaware, or couldn't find a witness have also been subjected to attacks.

### **Attack on Imam Khomeini Hospital (Ilam): 4 January 2026**

In at least one of the published videos, law enforcement forces are seen firing toward the hospital courtyard.

<https://www.dw.com/fa-ir/a-75456691>

### **Attack on Sina Hospital (Tehran): 6 January 2026**

During this attack, tear gas was fired into the hospital courtyard.

Source: <https://x.com/Vahid/status/2008519182355492940>

On the night of 8 January, there were 64 deaths reported at this hospital.

### **Attack on Arash Women's and Maternity Hospital (East Tehran): 8 January 2026**

The propaganda institutions of the Islamic Republic of Iran tried to make people believe that this attack was done by the "Terrorists" and there was a report on the many social media sites in Iran with this context showing the glasses everywhere. People present there gave the witness that there was shootings around the hospital and many injured went in the hospital on the 8<sup>th</sup> Jan. The day after (9<sup>th</sup>) the hospital denied this and many ambulances left the hospital. People stopped an Ambulance which was full of dead bodies. Here is a report on this:

Source: <https://www.instagram.com/reel/DUYMC6XIWJP/>

### **Attack on Shams Private Hospital (Tabriz): 10 January 2026**

The attack was carried out by the Intelligence Organization of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC).

Emergency physicians, were present in the treatment room attending to injured individuals when they were beaten in front of patients and nurses and subsequently arrested. In total, six doctors and nurses were detained for 24 hours. They were also subjected to physical assault while in detention. (The names are on file with us.)

The injured individuals who were being treated by the doctors were likewise arrested. In private hospitals in Iran, treatment is generally not provided until patients have paid the required fees. However, during this period, nearly all hospitals, including this one, were providing treatment to the injured without receiving payment, using available in-house resources.

### **Attack on Milad Hospital (Isfahan): 14 January 2026**

During this attack, four injured individuals were arrested from the hospital, and medical staff in the ophthalmology department was physically assaulted. An physician an ophthalmic surgeon, was arrested.

Additionally, 25 bodies of protesters were reportedly removed from the hospital without informing their families and were buried in Shahrekord without notification to relatives. (Shahrekord is in Chaharmahal Bakhtiyari province)

### **Attack on Takht-e Jamshid Private Hospital (Karaj): 12 January 2026**

At this hospital, injured individuals were receiving outpatient medical services, including wound dressing, necessary injections such as IV fluids, blood transfusions, pain medication, and related treatment.

Following the arrest of one injured individual in Jahanshahr, Karaj, who had been receiving treatment at this hospital, security forces attacked the facility. During this attack, one nurse was arrested.

### **Preparedness of Public Hospitals**

The **Baghiyatallah Al-Azam Specialized Hospital** is, in fact, a military hospital and is considered one of the best hospitals in Iran. On the nights of 8 and 9 January, this hospital was already prepared to treat injured law enforcement personnel, and at least one ordinary patient was reportedly not admitted due to this readiness.

According to a report by Aasoo, a nurse at **Qarchak Hospital** also stated that Qarchak Hospital was also on high alert.

Source: <https://www.aasoo.org/fa/articles/5280>

### **Arrested medical staff:**

Some doctors were arrested precisely because, while treating patients, security forces obstructed medical care, and these doctors stood against the security personnel. Several days later, they were detained. Example Dr. Nadali

The security situation in hospitals is such that some medical staff have expressed fear, asking when or if they will be arrested simply for being present during those nights.

Some of those detained among medical staff and doctors, including medical students, were arrested for participating in protests or helping the injured in the streets.

Others were detained for protesting the unbearable situation of shootings against civilians, attacks on hospitals, and the occupation of hospitals by security forces, such as Dr. Yaser Rahmani Rad.

### **Order to Disclose Information on Injured Individuals from Hospitals**

Following you can see the photo of the order issued by the Deputy for Security and Law Enforcement of the Ministry of Interior to the heads of medical universities'

hospitals, instructing them to provide information on injured individuals. Subsequently, a referral letter was sent by the Deputy of Treatment of the Medical University to clinics, hospitals, medical centers, and their technical deputies, on 22.1.2026

بسمه تعالی



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موضوع: مدارک بالینی مصدومین اغتشاشات افبر

سلام علیکم

با احترام و تحیت، ضمن سپاس و قدردانی از تلاش مجاهدانه همه عزیزان و کارکنان جامعه بهداشت و درمان در ارائه خدمات درمانی به مصدومین اغتشاشات اخیر، به استحضار می رساند با امعان نظر به بند (۲) از بخش (ب) شیوه نامه جامع «جبران و ترمیم خسارات ناشی از بحران های امنیتی» مصوب مورخ ۱۴۰۳/۰۴/۱۹ شورای امنیت کشور و همچنین صورتجلسه مورخ ۱۴۰۴/۱۰/۱۹ کمیته امنیتی شورای تأمین استان، برای بررسی و جبران خسارات جانی وارده به مردم و یا احراز جانبازی افراد بیگناه و رهگذر نیاز به مدارک بالینی آنان بوده لذا خواهشمند است دستور فرمائید بیمارستان ها و مراکز درمانی تحت مدیریت آن دانشگاه در ارائه تصویر مدارک بالینی (برابر اصل شده) مجروحین و مصدومین اغتشاشات اخیر همکاری و مساعدت لازم را بعمل آورند.

  
مرتضی شوری  
معاون امنیتی و انتظامی  
و دبیر شورای تأمین شهرستان تهران

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- فرمانده محترم سپاه حضرت محمد رسول الله (ص) تهران بزرگ برای استحضار.
- رئیس محترم اداره امنیتی و انتظامی برای اطلاع.



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نشانی: خیابان شهید مطهری، خیابان میرعماد، نبش کوچه چهارم، فرمانداری تهران

## Use of New Tear Gas Agents

So far, no reports of the use of toxic gases have been received. According to the reports we have obtained, the situation on Thursday (8 January 2026) in Tehran and Friday (8 January 2026) in Golshahr, Karaj, was significantly worse.

A recurring pattern reported by multiple sources indicated that the air was heavily contaminated with tear gas. The doses used were extremely high, reportedly even used to impair the vision of protesters. After the intensive use of tear gas, specialized vehicles carrying armed personnel arrived and fired at protesters from the streets.

Under these conditions, several protesters reported severe skin symptoms. In two cases, skin tests were conducted on patients showing severe dermatological symptoms, and no signs of commonly known toxic or chemical gases were detected on their skin. It appears that, in the two cities and times reported, the tear gas was deployed at doses far higher than those normally used merely for dispersing protesters. Two independent sources described tear gas canisters that exploded in the air, affecting a much larger area. Previously, during the “Women, Life, Freedom” movement, tear gas canisters were deployed on the ground.

According to one physician, even if the type of gas used was not chemically different, the extremely high doses could cause a wide range of skin or respiratory sensitivity reactions.

## Response to Some General Questions

So far, it has not been possible to determine why some bodies in body bags remain connected to respiratory tubes or urinary catheters or other hospital instruments. During the unrest and extremely difficult hospital conditions on the nights of 8 and 9 January, many incidents occurred that still require investigation.

To date, there is no reported case in which any eyewitness has observed an injured patient’s artificial heart or respiratory device being tampered with by security forces or security-affiliated medical staff, nor any instance of a body on a hospital bed showing signs of a coup de grâce.

The arrest of injured individuals while receiving treatment has been reported, as well as arrests after hospital discharge. Discharge of patients following major surgeries has been reported in some cases due to the risk of arrest, carried out with the agreement of the treating physician and the patient’s family.

Security teams have entered hospitals and threatened doctors and medical staff. Occasionally, one physician has accompanied these security teams.

It should be noted, according to one surgeon, that when pellet gun projectiles are fired from a close distance (less than 6 meters), they act like military-grade buckshot. In one case, the firing distance was so short that the initial plastic casing containing the pellets also entered the protester’s body.

Dr. Schahin Honarwasch

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In Zusammenarbeit mit 


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