



Anatomy of Torture

testimonies on torture and ill-treatment by
medical personnel in Russian captivity

**Anatomy of Torture:
testimonies on torture and ill-treatment
by medical personnel in Russian captivity**

A. Maksymenko, O. Martynenko, M. Savva, N. Yashchuk
© Center for Civil Liberties, 2026

Executive summary

Testimonies from Ukrainian prisoners of war and unlawfully detained civilians reveal widespread violations of medical ethics and international humanitarian law in detention centers within the Russian Federation and in temporarily occupied areas. It is not only about failing to provide medical aid, but also involves medical professionals directly participating in torture, ill-treatment, and degrading treatment of detainees. Such actions violate the physician's Declaration of Geneva, International Code of Medical Ethics, Declaration of Tokyo of the World Medical Association, the Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, as well as the Russian Federation's own legislation regulating the provision of medical care to persons in detention facilities. Given the extensive and systematic nature of these violations, the international community must reinforce its efforts to document incidents, hold perpetrators accountable, and safeguard detainees. This can be achieved by establishing mixed medical commissions, enhancing international oversight, and ensuring that medical professionals involved are brought to justice.

Introduction

Since the beginning of the full-scale aggression by the Russian Federation against Ukraine, thousands of Ukrainian military and civilians have been detained in Russia and in temporarily occupied territories. Testimonies from released Ukrainians reveal widespread instances of torture, ill-treatment, and violations of fundamental human rights. The role of medical staff in such practices causes particular concern. Under international medical ethics standards, doctors are mandated to protect patients' lives and health, regardless of their status, political beliefs, or detention circumstances. However, many testimonies show the opposite: medical staff in detention facilities neglect medical needs, enable ill-treatment and torture, or even participate directly in them.

This position paper aims to:

- analyze victims' testimonies regarding the involvement of medical staff in Russian detention facilities
- compare these testimonies with international and national medical ethics norms;
- determine systemic violations;
- devise recommendations for international response mechanisms.

Analytical block

The World Medical Association (WMA) sets rigorous standards for medical aid to prisoners of war under the Geneva Convention III. WMA actively supports Ukrainian doctors, condemns Russia's invasion of Ukraine, and urges both Russian and Ukrainian medical staff to adhere to the principles guiding healthcare professionals during conflict.

Ukrainian war and humanitarian crime documenters report that many medical professionals in Russian detention facilities (FSB, Ministry of Defense, Federal Penitentiary Service) violate national and international laws regarding required medical care for Ukrainian prisoners of war and civilians.

Since the late 1990s, Russia, a WMA member, has had 16,800 medical professionals working within the facilities of the Federal Penitentiary Service (FPS). All of them are properly qualified, and multiple state institutions oversee the quality of their work.

This allows us to reasonably conclude that the failure to adhere to medical ethics and the various instances of ill-treatment by medical staff are driven by a deliberate state policy rather than solely by individual misconduct by doctors.

Russian statistics for 2022 show that only 193 medical professionals faced prosecution for improper performance of duty, representing 0.009% of over 2.1 million medical staff. The report A/HRC/60/5 from the Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights Situation in the Russian Federation highlights that, given the current trends—such as punitive measures and the expansion of repressive tools—the Russian government employs criminal prosecution, prolonged detention, torture, and ill-treatment. These practices have effectively reduced the observance of fundamental rights, including detainees' access to medical care. These trends occur amid the strengthening of legislative and administrative mechanisms that restrict civil freedoms, including limited access to proper healthcare during detention. <https://docs.un.org/en/A/HRC/60/59> – pp. 13–14, paras 103–108.

Responsibilities of healthcare professionals as outlined by international and national standards:

As a member of the medical profession: ...I will not permit considerations of age, disease or disability, creed, ethnic origin, gender, nationality, political affiliation, race, sexual orientation, social standing or any other factor to intervene between my duty and my patient; I will maintain the utmost respect for human life; I will not use my medical knowledge to violate human rights and civil liberties, even under threat.

WMA Declaration of Geneva

The primary duty of the physician is to promote the health and well-being of individual patients by providing competent, timely, and compassionate care in accordance with good medical practice and professionalism. The physician must provide care with the utmost respect for human life and dignity, and for the patient's autonomy and rights.

International Code of Medical Ethics of the World Medical Association (Article 1)

Testimonies demonstrating violations of norms:

Olenivka, Volnovakha penal facility No. 120

Testimony:

"There was a dentist in the colony and a nurse (I am not sure if she was a paramedic or a nurse), and the laboratory worker. I don't know their skills or what they can do, but when we arrived (847 people), we were beaten severely. Many of our guys had been kept for 20 to 30 hours in prison trucks without enough air and fell out of them. My comrade, a captain in the National Guard's medical service, and I were carrying guys in our hands from the trucks, as there was no other help available at all. When this dentist came, he simply looked and then left. I'm not sure if this qualifies as torture on his part, but I believe it is a complete failure to provide medical care. It can't happen that a person who lost consciousness does not receive at least water, let alone some minimum help. Later, we found out that this dentist was the head of the medical unit at the penal facility. He is from the so-called Donetsk People's Republic, aged 40–45, and averted mobilization by working at a penal facility."

Testimony:

"It was very difficult in Olenivka with the medical care. The doctor asks, 'What is hurting?' I answer her. She just turns around and walks away. This was all the help I got."



Responsibilities of healthcare professionals as outlined by international and national standards:

The physician must... provide care based on the patient's health needs without bias or engaging in discriminatory conduct on the basis of age, disease or disability, creed, ethnic origin, gender, nationality, political affiliation, race, culture, sexual orientation, social standing, or any other factor.

International Code of Medical Ethics of the World Medical Association (Article 2)

The physician must practice with conscience, honesty, integrity, and accountability, while always exercising independent professional judgment and maintaining the highest standards of professional conduct.

International Code of Medical Ethics of the World Medical Association (Article 4)

In medical organizations, detained persons must receive all types of medical care in accordance with established procedures and medical aid standards (paragraph 4). Emergency, including specialized medical care, is provided promptly to persons deprived of their liberty, both within medical facilities and outside, ensuring adherence to established timing and requirements.

Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 1466, dated December 28, 2022 (amended on December 5, 2025) "On approving the Rules of providing persons under custody or serving a sentence of detention with medical care in healthcare facilities of the state and municipal healthcare system, as well as invitation to consultations for healthcare professionals of the said medical facilities concerning the impossibility to provide medical care in the facilities of the penal system and/or pre-trial detention center of the Federal Security Service (FSB) bodies" (paragraph 5).

Testimonies demonstrating violations of norms:

Republic of Mordovia, penal facility No. 10

Testimony:

"Almost daily, someone asked, 'Officer, please allow me to get medical aid,' only to be met with, 'Not today, fuck you!' The guard did not say this; it was said by a healthcare worker—such as a doctor, a nurse, or a paramedic."

Testimony:

"One of the prisoners of war in our cell was severely beaten upon admission. He fainted, and we held him in our arms, then asked for a doctor. Later, the doctor came. We heard wild screams in the hall as he beat everyone with a shocker and shouted, 'So they dared to call me? I'm gonna treat them all now.'"

Saryi Oskol, pre-trial detention center No. 2

Testimony:

"What concerns medical staff is that they are all evil there. They hated us and said various negative things. Healthcare professionals should not behave in that manner."

Kursk, pre-trial detention center No. 1

Testimony:

"During every inspection, we could refer to a doctor. They said there, 'Any questions for the medic?'. During the inspection, we stood stretched out in the so-called examination position. The young female medical professional, about 22–23 years old, was walking by and said she would pierce our feet or, 'I would kill them with my own hands. I would cut them. I hate them.' Although the medical staff changed frequently, no medical employee showed even a hint of humanity. Only pure hatred."

Responsibilities of healthcare professionals as outlined by international and national standards:

The physician must commit to the primacy of patient health and well-being and must offer care in the patient's best interests.

International Code of Medical Ethics of the World Medical Association (Article 14)



Testimonies demonstrating violations of norms:

Olenivka, Volnovakha penal facility No. 120

Testimony:

"Medical staff did not come even once. I learned about their existence already somewhere in August 2022. Before that, from April 2022, I hadn't seen them."

Republic of Mordovia, penal facility No. 10

Testimony:

"All the medical staff treated us poorly; when we tried to speak with them, they would just walk past. They don't want to waste their time listening to you complaining about your teeth falling out or aching, or that you don't sleep. They started paying attention only when everything was already bad. They paid attention when you yelled, 'Come here, he fell down!'"

Responsibilities of healthcare professionals as outlined by international and national standards:

Physicians' conscientious objection to providing lawful medical interventions may be exercised only if the individual patient is not harmed or discriminated against and if the patient's health is not endangered.

International Code of Medical Ethics of the World Medical Association (Article 29)

When a person in custody or convicted reports visible signs of bodily injuries, traumas, or poisoning, or when they are identified by a healthcare professional or any other employee, after providing necessary treatment, the healthcare professional must document the findings of the medical examination for injuries (paragraph 14).

If a person in custody or a convicted individual is suspected of having a mental or behavioral disorder (hereinafter referred to as a mental disorder), they shall be examined by a psychiatrist. The psychiatrist reviews the patient's personal files and medical records to gather information about any existing mental disorders (paragraph 16).

When an individual in custody or convicted of a crime requests medical assistance from a healthcare professional during a cell tour or from an employee on duty at a pre-trial detention center, officials must ensure that the request is met (paragraph 28).

Order of the Ministry of Justice of the Russian Federation No. 285 "On approving the Procedure for arranging the provision of medical aid to a person in custody or serving a sentence of imprisonment," dated December 28, 2017 (as amended).

Testimonies demonstrating violations of norms:

Staryi Oskol, pre-trial detention center No. 2

Testimony:

"Our guy who was in Staryi Oskol suffered from a fungal infection, which started either on the leg or under his knee, and then spread to the face and neck. This is how big the infected area was. But during the 16–17 months I was there, not a single healthcare worker helped him at all. So, he was tortured by his disease for over a year. And this means constant itching and purulent skin diseases that become wet and continuously secrete toxins. It sticks to clothing and is associated with constantly dirty bedding. And it was not one doctor who did it, but the entire healthcare service at the pre-trial detention center."

Kursk, pre-trial detention center No. 1

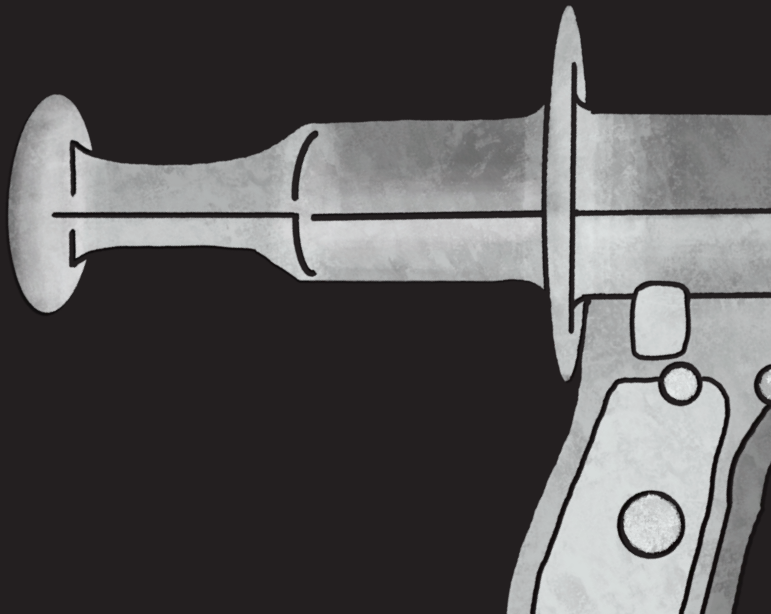
Testimony:

"No matter how many times I made an appointment, it was all in vain, totally in vain. My hands continued to fester, worsening by the day. The situation was critical. All of my bedding was covered in purulence."

Republic of Mordovia, penal facility No. 10

Testimony:

"There was a guy with epilepsy in my cell in Mordovia. I spent almost a year there, minus two days. Not even once did any medical professional provide medication."



Responsibilities of healthcare professionals as outlined by international and national standards:

Prisoners of war may not be prevented from presenting themselves to the medical authorities for examination.

Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War of 12 August 1949 (Article 30)



Testimonies demonstrating violations of norms:

Republic of Mordovia, penal facility No. 10

Testimony:

"It was common to ask for medical help when someone was feeling unwell in the cell, even though you risked being beaten for it. It happened that the entire cell would be removed, and while the person trying to see the doctor went to meet them, we would all be beaten. In other words, they made us realize what would happen if we asked them for something."

Responsibilities of healthcare professionals as outlined by international and national standards:

The physician must never participate in or facilitate acts of torture, or other cruel, inhuman, or degrading practices and punishments.

International Code of Medical Ethics of the World Medical Association (Article 10)

The physician shall not countenance, condone or participate in the practice of torture or other forms of cruel, inhuman or degrading procedures, whatever the offense of which the victim of such procedures is suspected, accused or guilty, and whatever the victim's beliefs or motives, and in all situations, including armed conflict and civil strife (Article 1).

The physician shall not provide any premises, instruments, substances or knowledge to facilitate the practice of torture or other forms of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or to diminish the ability of the victim to resist such treatment (Article 2).

The physician shall not be present during any procedure during which torture or any other forms of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment is used or threatened (Article 4).

Declaration of Tokyo

A physician must report any breach of the Geneva Conventions to the relevant authorities.

Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War of 12 August 1949 (Article 3)

Testimonies demonstrating violations of norms:

Republic of Mordovia, penal facility No. 10

Testimony:

"There was 'Doctor Evil' in Mordovia, and it was complete horror. The individual who tortured more than other prison staff, and was the only one armed with a taser, aimed to cause the greatest harm. Several people have already told stories about him, and there have been multiple journalistic investigations.

An officer in my cell had coxarthrosis, a hip joint disease. He could not stand upright for long. He needed to support himself somehow because his leg couldn't hold him. He would come out with us for a morning check-up, and the medical staff would apply the taser to the same joint that was hurting, helping him 'forget' the pain quickly."

Testimony

"Or, as Doctor Evil liked to do. The cell opens, and he hits the person addressing him and the person on duty in the cell. And he would start talking like this, 'Patient, what's wrong with you? Patient, come here, give me your hand.' Your eyes are closed, your head is tilted down, and you can't see anything.

You give him your hand, and he hits you in the hand with a taser. First, he hits you with a taser, and then he gives you a pill.

I recall he was on shift when he was called to see a guy in cell 14 who had his teeth knocked out during the admission. [Ed. Note: "Admission" is a procedure involving torture and psychological pressure in Russian prisons, when newly arrived prisoners are forced to walk through a line of guards who beat them with their feet, batons, and stun guns.] The cell door opens, and he asks, 'So whose tooth is aching? Okay, come out.' The guy came out, and they began beating him. The doctor then shocked him with a taser so strongly that he lost consciousness. They didn't administer ammonia; instead, they simply woke him up by resuming beating him with a taser. And that's it. Then, he crawled into the cell, and Doctor Evil asked, 'Well, who else has a toothache?'"

Testimony:

"It was somewhere in spring 2024, when Doctor Evil showed himself to the fullest. He would beat people with a taser, and those complaining of illnesses were quickly subjected to electric shock 'treatment', known as 'electrophoresis.' In his presence, we were constantly beaten to the point that we couldn't even stand. Meanwhile, you have

to stand for 16 hours a day. The doctor observes all of this as he issues and completes the medical card. Doctor Evil took an active part in the admission. He liked helping guards at admissions with a taser and his fists. He beat everyone at least two or three times, using either a taser or his hands and feet. Prison staff held plastic pipes or batons, while he was armed with a taser."

Testimony:

"Then, I came to Doctor Evil; he was there that day. He spoke to me calmly despite the ongoing shouting caused by our people being beaten. The entire floor was covered in blood there. And then he wrote down everything and said to the special forces, 'Here, take this client, I am giving him to you.' After that, I went to the office, where the investigation took place. I was beaten there. And Doctor Evil was standing there too. Maksym (name changed), from my battalion, mentioned that Doctor Evil was also present during his interrogation and ensured the person stayed alive. And he also participated in these affairs (torture)."

Testimony:

"He (Doctor Evil) treated me, too, even though guys told me, 'This jerk is on a shift today.' And my leg was swollen. Well, I went to him, and he 'treated' me with a taser. He said, 'Does it hurt? Does it still hurt?' 'Yes,' I say. 'Here, look.' And he beat me with a taser again. 'So, what's up with your leg? Is it okay? Is it treated now?' I said, 'No.' He hit again. What was I supposed to tell him? If I said it hadn't healed yet, he would hit again. He could hit me on the buttocks or on the genitalia. He hit wherever he wanted. He could hit me on the back with a taser. And he wouldn't give me medicine. He enjoyed it."

Testimony:

"In Mordovia, during another admission, we arrived, were separated, photographed, beaten, and stretched out. Our doctor is standing there when you run in for an X-ray, and he shocks you with an electric shocker. And you needed to shout 'Glory to Russian medicine!' before the doctor hit you with a taser again."

Testimony:

"This is the worst place I have ever been to. This is the only place where, in front of a medical representative, they beat you so badly that you couldn't get up."

Staryi Oskol, pre-trial detention center No. 2

Testimony

"There was a female doctor or paramedic in Oskol. We nicknamed her 'aunt in pink' because she usually wore pink outfits, as if celebrating a holiday. She said, 'Give a shock to this one, do electrophoresis on his knee for the other, so it heals faster.' In other words, she commanded the anti-riot squad that executed her instructions. She called the shock given to the painful area 'electrophoresis.' If you had a headache, they would beat you on the buttocks or genitals because it hurts more there. In the next cell, a guy was complaining that his teeth hurt and that he was being hit in the neck with a taser.

Testimony:

"After March 2023, I caught a cold. I had a fever and asked for a doctor. She was very surprised and asked, 'Do you have a fever thermometer? Where did you hide it? Let's look for it.' The medical worker pointed with her finger where to look — at the buttocks and genitals. And the guards looked there. They used a taser to search, targeting the nerve endings in the lower back and buttocks. It is very painful. And for her, it was just a funny joke."

Responsibilities of healthcare professionals as outlined by international and national standards:

The physician must never engage in abusive, exploitative, or other inappropriate relationships or behavior with a patient.

International Code of Medical Ethics of the World Medical Association (Article 27)



Testimonies demonstrating violations of norms:

Republic of Mordovia, penal facility No. 10

Testimony

"Taking medicines started with the order, 'On the knees!'. If you didn't kneel, you couldn't get the medicine. If you stood or opened your mouth improperly, and he didn't throw the pills into your mouth as if you were a dog, then you did not receive any medicines."

Testimony:

"Doctor Evil said, 'To the Russian medicine...' and we would shout, 'Hooray, hooray, hooray!'. And it continued all the time. He was exactly like a maniac; he was definitely not alright. He is a sick person, simply lacking in adequacy."

Testimony:

"The way people addressed the doctor was as follows: those needing to speak had to stand near the door in a bent down pose, while others stood in the same pose in line. When a door opens, the person who requested help stands in the F-pose by the door, waits with eyes closed, head down, and hand extended, palm up, expecting to receive pills. After receiving the medicines, you needed to raise your hand with your eyes closed, pour water into a cup beforehand, drink it, and then show that you swallowed the pills and did not keep them. After that, you have to shout, 'Glory to the Russian medicine!' If it were Doctor Evil, he would say, 'Hand,' and when you offer your hand, he would taser you and ask, 'Is it better now?' And you have to answer, 'Yes.' Otherwise, he will increase his power and hit again. Later, he calls the cell duty guard, and the one who will be on duty the next day says, 'Hand,' then hits the hand with the taser and warns against referring to the doctor.

Conclusions

The testimonies we collected allow us to conclude the following:

Ukrainian prisoners of war and civilians held in detention facilities are systematically denied medical aid by the Russian authorities.

In many instances, medical personnel are directly involved in acts of torture and ill-treatment.

Medical staff are used as tools to support the violence within detention facilities.

Such acts are a severe violation of:

- **international medical ethics,**
- **international humanitarian law, and**
- **even Russian domestic laws.**

Existing data suggest that violations are more systemic rather than isolated incidents.

Recommendations

Advocating for the establishment of a mixed medical commission in accordance with the Geneva Conventions to evaluate the health status of prisoners of war and determine grounds for their repatriation from Russian territory and temporarily occupied territories (TOT).

Enhancing international oversight of facilities where prisoners of war are held, including through:

- The International Committee of the Red Cross,
- UN special procedures,
- independent international healthcare organizations.

Documenting healthcare professionals' involvement in torture to support their prosecution in international criminal proceedings.

Ensuring that affiliated healthcare professionals are held accountable, including through:

- universal jurisdiction mechanisms,
- professional disciplinary procedures of international medical associations.
- Increase international pressure on Russia to guarantee independent medical experts' access to facilities housing Ukrainian prisoners of war. This can include imposing individual sanctions on medical personnel and penitentiary officials who violate detention conditions or breach medical ethics.

In 2015, [Schemes project journalists](#) identified a doctor at colony No. 10 in the Republic of Mordovia, Russia, who systematically engaged in torturing Ukrainian prisoners of war and failed to provide proper medical care. It was Illia Sorokin, 34 years old, who has been working at the medical unit of colony No. 10 since at least 2018. In late 2024, he joined the army and was given the call sign Doctor. Ukrainian prisoners of war referred to Sorokin as 'Doctor Evil' among themselves.

One of the most high-profile cases suggesting that medical staff may have been involved in the ill-treatment of Ukrainian prisoners of war was investigated by Ukrainian journalists from the Schemes project (Svoboda radio). They identified Russian surgeons reportedly linked to the [burning of the 'Glory to Russia' inscription on the body of a former Ukrainian prisoner of war](#). The victim stated that after the surgery, he overheard the medical staff's conversation, which led him to believe that the Russian doctor performed the procedure. Subsequently, scars resembling this inscription appeared on his abdomen. A Ukrainian doctor, who currently treats and removes scars, observes that the nature of some injuries may suggest they were intentionally inflicted during the medical procedure, referring to them as a 'present from the surgeon.' This case has become an example of the possible use of medical procedures as a tool for humiliating and ill-treating prisoners of war.

Regulatory sources:

International Code of Medical Ethics of the World Medical Association. Adopted by the 3rd General Assembly of the World Medical Association, London, England, October 1949. Revised by the 22nd World Medical Assembly, Sydney, Australia, August 1968; the 35th World Medical Assembly, Venice, Italy, October 1983; the 57th WMA General Assembly, Pilanesberg, South Africa, October 2006; and the 73rd WMA General Assembly, Berlin, Germany, October 2022.

Declaration of Tokyo. Recommendations concerning doctors' roles in relation to torture, punishment, and other forms of inhuman or degrading treatment associated with arrest or detention in detention facilities. Adopted by the 29th World Medical Assembly, Tokyo, Japan, October 1975. Editorially revised at the 170th session of the WMA Council, Divonne-les-Bains, France, May 2005; and at the 173rd session of the WMA Council, Divonne-les-Bains, France, May 2006; and revised at the 67th WMA General Assembly, Taipei, Taiwan, October 2016.

WMA Declaration of Geneva. Adopted by the 2nd General Assembly of the World Medical Association, Geneva, Switzerland, September 1948. Revised by the 22nd World Medical Assembly, Sydney, Australia, August 1968; and the 35th World Medical Assembly, Venice, Italy, October 1983; and the 42nd World Medical Assembly, Stockholm, Sweden, September 1994; and revised editorially by the 170th Session of the WMA Council, Divonne-les-Bains, France, May 2005; and the 173rd Session of the WMA Council, Divonne-les-Bains, France, May 2006.

Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War of 12 August 1949

Order of the Ministry of Justice of the Russian Federation No. 285 "On approving the Procedure for arranging the provision of medical aid to a person in custody or serving a sentence of imprisonment," dated December 28, 2017 (as amended).

Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 1466, dated December 28, 2022 (amended on December 5, 2025) "On approving the Rules of providing persons under custody or serving a sentence of detention with medical care in healthcare facilities of the state and municipal healthcare system, as well as invitation to consultations for healthcare professionals of the said medical facilities concerning the impossibility to provide medical care in the facilities of the penal system and/or pre-trial detention center of the Federal Security Service (FSB) bodies."



Center for Civil Liberties

— is a human rights organization founded in 2007. In 2022, it received the Nobel Peace Prize. It promotes reforms in the field of the rule of law, aligning national legislation in accordance with human rights standards, documenting war crimes during the Russian armed aggression, conducting training on human rights and democracy, monitoring the activities of the police, courts and local self-government authorities. The organization actively participates in international networks and solidarity actions for the protection of human rights in the OSCE region.



Military Medics of Ukraine

— is a non-governmental organization that unites the families of military medics whose loved ones were captured while fulfilling their duty to treat and assist the wounded. The organization's mission is to advocate for the release of all military medics from Russian captivity and to draw the world's attention to Russia's violations of international humanitarian law.

Anatomy of Torture: testimonies on torture and ill-treatment by medical personnel in Russian captivity

Authors:

Alona Maksymenko, Manager at the Center for Civil Liberties
Oleg Martynenko, Resident Expert at the Center for Civil Liberties
Mykhailo Savva, Resident Expert at the Center for Civil Liberties
Nataliia Yashchuk, Senior Manager at the Center for Civil Liberties

Illustrations: Alina Khmil

Layout and design: Anna Biezhnan



This publication has been produced by the Center for Civil Liberties under the framework of the Advocacy Initiative for the Rights of Ukrainian Civilian Detainees Held by Russia. The project is supported by the UK Government. The content of this publication is the sole responsibility of Center for Civil Liberties and does not necessarily reflect the views of the Project and/or the UK government's official policy.

Author and publisher: Center for Civil Liberties

Publications languages: English

Link to the website: <https://ccl.org.ua>

Email: office@ccl.org.ua

Published materials may be used as long as a link to the original source is included.

Recommended citation: Anatomy of Torture: testimonies on torture and ill-treatment by medical personnel in Russian captivity. Center for Civil Liberties. 2026. 36 p.



