The Palestinian Covid Conflict

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Background and Overview

The outbreak of the SARS-CoV-2 infection was catastrophic for the people in Palestine. Palestinians were in amidst a cloudy political climate with the people of Israel. The Israeli-Palestinian conflict not only became the reason for the increased cases per day, this conflict expanded SARS-CoV-2 geographically as well as exponentially across the nations. The objective of this analysis was to assess the differences in SARS-CoV-2 data from settlements of Israel in contrast to settlements of Palestine regarding the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. This was done by My findings concluded that ... This is a report on SARS-CoV-2, including some variant analysis (Koyama et al., 2020). From a historical perspective, the ethnic cleansing of Palestinians further legitimize the existence of a colonial framework. It was horrific to see and hear the depictions of Palestinians being forced to leave at gunpoint. To the Palestinians, most did not feel to be at war, and were oppressed in various forms. The portrayal of Deir yassin, from family relatives and the documentary, made me understand the significance of persecution that Paletinans faced in the era. I found it odd to how scholars debated on whether ethnic cleansing was the root of these atrocious crimes. In like manner, the images of the Trail of Tears solidified the idea of mass colonization in this region. To not acknowledge this, is to to not acknowledge the obvious, which is the evidence of the forced removal of an indegenous people form their homeland. Knowing this, is there really any more reason to doubt the existence of an aprteid state because of the logistics behind the term: settler colonialism.

Methods

See the set of tutorials on the vcfR package website.

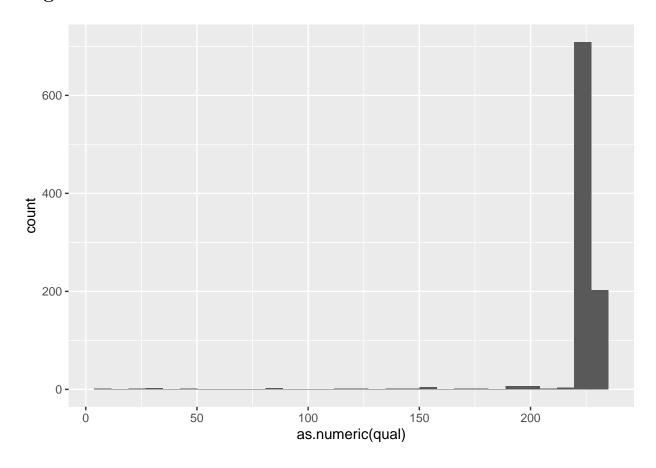
You may also want to use any of a range of different COVID data packages and data sources:

- https://kjhealy.github.io/covdata/
- https://github.com/como-ph/oxcovid19
- $\bullet \ \ https://ropensci.org/blog/2020/10/20/searching-medrxivr-and-biorxiv-preprint-data/$
- https://covidtracking.com/data/api
 - readr::read_csv("https://api.covidtracking.com/v1/states/daily.csv")

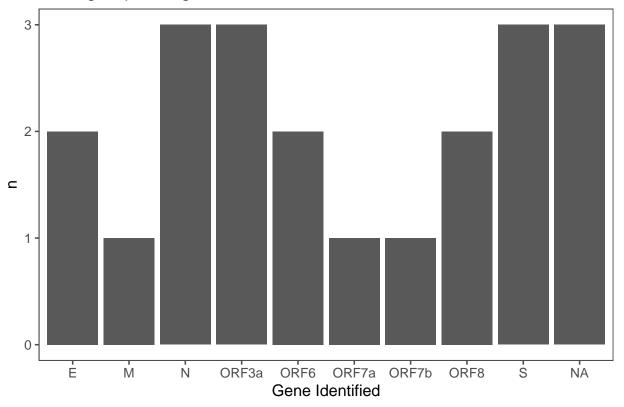
Subsections are ok too

Results and Discussion

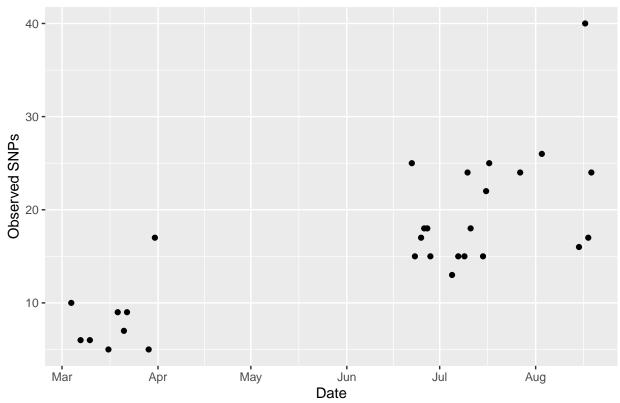
Figures



Average Spot length Within Each Gene



SARS-Cov-2 SNP Changes in Palestine



Gene	Position	Reference	Variation	city1	city2	n
N	28881	A	G	Jerusalem	Jerusalem	15
N	28881	A	G	Ramallah	Ramallah	5
N	28881	A	G	Jericho	Jericho	4
N	28881	A	G	Nablus	Der Hatab	4
N	28882	A	G	Jerusalem	Jerusalem	15
N	28882	A	G	Ramallah	Ramallah	5
N	28883	\mathbf{C}	G	Jerusalem	Jerusalem	15
N	28883	\mathbf{C}	G	Ramallah	Ramallah	5
N	29179	${ m T}$	G	Jerusalem	Jerusalem	5
N	29260	T	G	${\it Jerusalem}$	Jerusalem	11

Figure 1: N and S genes have more unique SNPs in the set of samples analyzed.

Tables

Collection Date	Release Date	Gene	SNP	Position
2020-03-04	2020-10-26	T	NA	241
2020-03-04	2020-10-26	T	NA	3037
2020-03-04	2020-10-26	T	NA	14408
2020-03-04	2020-10-26	T	NA	15324
2020-03-04	2020-10-26	G	\mathbf{S}	23403
2020-03-04	2020-10-26	T	NA	1059
2020-03-04	2020-10-26	T	NA	14805
2020-03-04	2020-10-26	\mathbf{C}	NA	20755
2020-03-04	2020-10-26	T	ORF3a	25563
2020-03-04	2020-10-26	ACAAAACGTAAG	ORF6	27301
2020-03-07	2020-10-26	T	NA	241
2020-03-07	2020-10-26	T	NA	3037
2020-03-07	2020-10-26	T	NA	14408
2020-03-07	2020-10-26	T	NA	15324
2020-03-07	2020-10-26	G	\mathbf{S}	23403
2020-03-07	2020-10-26	T	ORF7a	27661
2020-03-10	2020-10-26	T	NA	241
2020-03-10	2020-10-26	A	NA	1685
2020-03-10	2020-10-26	T	NA	3037
2020-03-10	2020-10-26	T	NA	14408
2020-03-10	2020-10-26	T	NA	15324
2020-03-10	2020-10-26	G	\mathbf{S}	23403
2020-03-16	2020-10-26	${ m T}$	NA	241
2020-03-16	2020-10-26	${ m T}$	NA	3037
2020-03-16	2020-10-26	${ m T}$	NA	14408
2020-03-16	2020-10-26	${ m T}$	NA	15324
2020-03-16	2020-10-26	G	\mathbf{S}	23403
2020-03-19	2020-10-26	T	NA	241
2020-03-19	2020-10-26	T	NA	3037
2020-03-19	2020-10-26	Т	NA	14408

Gene	Position	Reference	Variation	Occurrences
ORF3a	25455	Т	G	1
ORF3a	25526	${ m T}$	G	1
ORF3a	25563	${ m T}$	G	9
ORF3a	25572	${ m T}$	\mathbf{C}	1
ORF3a	25617	${ m T}$	G	3
ORF3a	25665	${ m T}$	\mathbf{C}	2
ORF3a	25785	${ m T}$	G	50
ORF3a	25844	${ m T}$	\mathbf{C}	3
ORF3a	26144	Τ	G	2

Table 1: Gene names, locations, and lengths in the SARS-CoV-2 genome. Higher SNP counts in the S and N genes may be related to the larger size of these genes.

Sources Cited

Koyama, T. et al. (2020) Variant analysis of sars-cov-2 genomes. Bulletin of the World Health Organization, 98, 495.