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13. ABSTRACT <i>(Maximum 200 words)</i> Introduction: Death rates among US veterans of the Persian Gulf War were lower than rates among non-deployed veterans and the US population at large, with the exception of injury deaths; returning veterans were at significantly greater risk of injury mortality. Similar patterns of excess injury mortality were documented among US and Australian veterans returning from Vietnam. In spite of these consistent findings little has been done to explain these associations and in particular to determine whether or not, and how, war related exposures influence injury risk among veterans returning home after deployments. Hypothesized pathways: Several potential pathways are proposed through which injury might be related to deployment. First, increases in injury mortality may be a consequence of depression, post-traumatic stress disorder, and symptoms of other psychiatric conditions developed after the war. Second, physical and psychological traumas experienced during the war may result in the postwar adoption of "coping" behaviors that also increase injury risk (for example, heavy drinking). Third, greater injury risk may be the indirect consequence of increased experiences of ill defined diseases and symptoms reported by many returning veterans. Fourth, veterans may experience poorer survivability for a given injury event resulting in greater mortality but not morbidity. Finally, the process that selects certain individuals for deployment may lead to a spurious association between deployment status and injury mortality by preferentially selecting individuals who are risk takers and/or exposed to greater hazards. Conclusions: More research and attention from policymakers is needed to clarify the link between deployment and postwar increased risk of injury.			
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Proposed explanations for excess injury among veterans of the Persian Gulf War and a call for greater attention from policymakers and researchers

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Abstract

Introduction—Death rates among US veterans of the Persian Gulf War were lower than rates among non-deployed veterans and the US population at large, with the exception of injury deaths; returning veterans were at significantly greater risk of injury mortality. Similar patterns of excess injury mortality were documented among US and Australian veterans returning from Vietnam. In spite of these consistent findings little has been done to explain these associations and in particular to determine whether or not, and how, war related exposures influence injury risk among veterans returning home after deployments.

Hypothesized pathways—Several potential pathways are proposed through which injury might be related to deployment. First, increases in injury mortality may be a consequence of depression, post-traumatic stress disorder, and symptoms of other psychiatric conditions developed after the war. Second, physical and psychological traumas experienced during the war may result in the postwar adoption of “coping” behaviors that also increase injury risk (for example, heavy drinking). Third, greater injury risk may be the indirect consequence of increased experiences of ill defined diseases and symptoms reported by many returning veterans. Fourth, veterans may experience poorer survivability for a given injury event resulting in greater mortality but not morbidity. Finally, the process that selects certain individuals for deployment may lead to a spurious association between deployment status and injury mortality by preferentially selecting individuals who are risk takers and/or exposed to greater hazards.

Conclusions—More research and attention from policymakers is needed to clarify the link between deployment and postwar increased risk of injury.

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Keywords: military personnel; veterans; wounds and injuries; Gulf War

In 1990, the US and her military partners initiated a combined force against Iraq during Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm (ODS/DS). Shortly after the war, participating soldiers began to report high rates of chronic, unexplained illnesses, which they believed might have been related to their service in the Gulf.¹⁻³ There has now been more than a decade of extensive public debate, congressional hearings, clinical evaluations, and research culminating in the expenditure of approximately one billion dollars (US) (LTC James R Riddle, US Air Force, Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense, Clinical and Program Policy, Pentagon, oral communication, 13 January 2000). In the aftermath of this impressive effort, however, non-battle injury remains the only documented cause of increased postwar mortality among the soldiers who fought in the Gulf.⁹⁻¹¹ Even during ODS/DS unintentional non-battle injuries were a more common cause of fatality than battle related injuries or illnesses.^{12,13} However, the etiology of this increased risk for injury fatality has not been evaluated; nor have effective intervention strategies been identified.

Little information has been published regarding non-fatal injury among deployed veterans of ODS/DS. We do know that non-fatal unintentional injuries and musculoskeletal conditions (which are often related to “old” injuries) comprised the single greatest category of outpatient visits during the war, caused the largest number of days lost from duty, and was the most common reason for evacuation from the Gulf.^{13,14} A 1996 report found a slight, non-significant increase in risk of postwar injury hospitalization among deployed veterans as compared to non-deployed veterans.¹⁵ A more recent study that links active duty records to civilian and Veteran’s Administration data also suggests postdeployment excess injury morbidity risk.¹⁶ Given that deployed veterans are at greater risk of fatal injury it seems likely that injury morbidity will also be greater. But because there have been so few studies investigating injury morbidity among ODS/DS veterans, we do not know how the frequency or severity of injuries differ for deployed US

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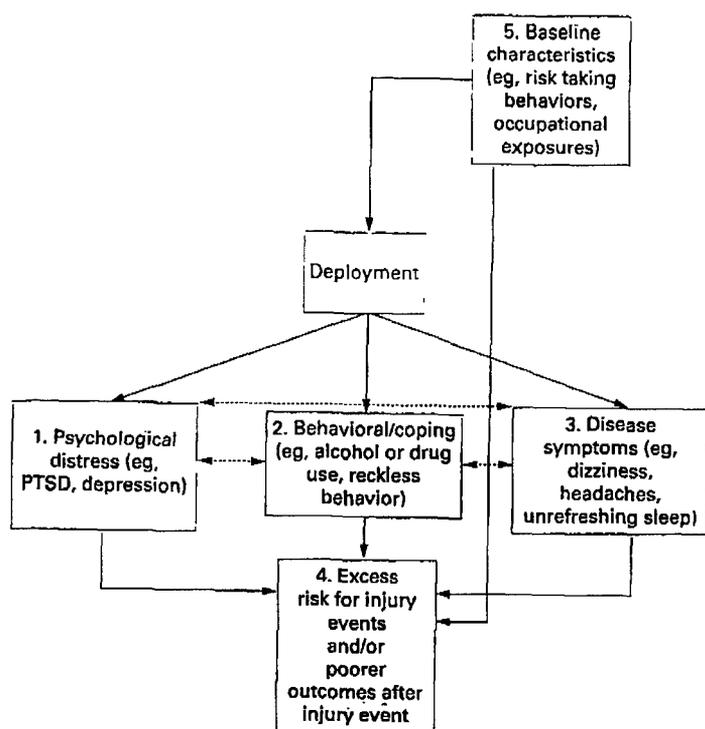


Figure 1 Potential explanations for the association between deployment and injuries (PTSD = post-traumatic stress disorder).

veterans. Even less is known about possible increases in injury morbidity among US military allied forces.

The link between deployment to war zones and subsequent increases in non-battle injuries is not unique to ODS/DS. Symptoms and health outcomes commonly reported by veterans of ODS/DS, including injuries, are similar to those reported by veterans of other conflicts.¹⁷ For example, US veterans of the Vietnam conflict also experienced greater risk for injuries resulting from motor vehicle crashes, poisonings, fires and burns, homicide, and suicide after returning home.¹⁶⁻²⁰ An Australian study found that injury accounted for 74% of the postwar mortality among their soldiers who served in Vietnam.²¹

As with ODS/DS, attention from the media, policymakers, and researchers on the problems of Vietnam veterans focused almost exclusively on health outcomes *other* than the observed increased risk of injury mortality. Indeed, many of the mortality studies among Vietnam veterans were initiated in response to concerns from veterans about a possible relationship between exposure to herbicides and increases in cancer risk, and found the excess risk of injury serendipitously.^{16-21 23 26}

Hypothesized explanations for excess injury

There are several ways in which deployment to a hostile environment may directly or indirectly increase risk of injury after redeployment. Figure 1 details five possible pathways, with references to known factors that support their theoretical basis.

(1) Higher rates of injury mortality may be a consequence of increases in clinical depression, post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), or other psychiatric conditions subsequent to service in the Gulf.² Such conditions have been documented among US, British, and Danish veterans of the Gulf War.²²⁻²⁷ Studies have documented a link between conditions such as depression and PTSD, and subsequent risk for self-inflicted injury.²⁸⁻³¹ Suicide risk and PTSD were greatest among Vietnam veterans who had been wounded during battle and/or had experienced psychological trauma while in Vietnam.²⁴⁻²⁷ These states may also lead to increased risk for unintentional injuries. Depression, for example, may slow response time, and is associated with alcohol use. The association between alcohol use and injuries has been well documented in the literature. Comorbidities of depression and alcoholism are known to increase risk for suicide.^{42 43}

(2) The physical and psychological traumas experienced during war may result in the post-war adoption of potentially unhealthy "coping behaviors". Several studies have documented an association between exposures to emotional or physical trauma and increased use of alcohol or other substances.⁵²⁻⁵⁴ Indeed, the military may, on occasion, inadvertently support the use of alcohol for coping with stress. At a recent conference on operational stress, one commander related a story of how his unit was withdrawn from their deployment to a "neutral" location before returning to their families, and spoke frankly about the role the beer tent played as a tool for deployment related stress relief.²² Changes in behavior may occur independent of any diagnosed mental illness or condition, yet still be an indirect consequence of an experience occurring in the Persian Gulf. For example, perceived near-death experiences have been shown to result in profound changes in values, beliefs, and behaviors as they relate to living and dying.⁵⁶⁻⁵⁸ Such changes might result in more reckless behavior and less regard for personal safety.

(3) Increased risk of injury may be the indirect consequence of the ill defined diseases and symptoms reported by many veterans, including fibromyalgia, chronic fatigue syndrome, and symptoms such as dizziness, shakes or tremors, unrefreshing sleep, fatigue, muscle and joint pain, and confusion.^{2 3 55-60} Whether or not these conditions are a direct consequence of service in the Gulf they are frequently reported by veterans of ODS/DS and may result in reduced response time or an inability to safely negotiate out of a hazardous situation (for example, motor vehicle collision avoidance). Alternatively or concurrently, a veteran suffering from these conditions might be more likely to make decisions that may increase exposures to hazardous circumstances. For example, they may be more inclined to enter a quarrel, which could escalate to interpersonal violence. Thus far, the documented association between service in the Gulf and increased injury mortality has not been evaluated to determine if certain subgroups (for example, those suffering from

multisymptom illnesses) are responsible for the observed differences in injury risk.

(4) Kang and Bullman report only an excess of injury mortality.⁹ One recent study provides some information about non-fatal injuries suggesting that deployed veterans may be at increased risk for injury hospitalizations. However, the findings were not consistent across all types of hospital settings.¹⁶ Without an understanding of the prevalence of non-fatal injury among deployed and non-deployed Gulf War era veterans it is impossible to ascertain whether or not veterans are at increased risk for injury events or whether they are at increased risk for death (or poorer outcomes in general) once they experience a given type of injury (for example, motor vehicle crash related injury). Psychological distress, coping behavioral responses, and illness symptoms may act as modifiers of an injury event. A veteran of ODS/DS who incurs a postwar injury may be more likely to experience adverse sequelae than an injured veteran who was not deployed to the Gulf, due to the presence of war related comorbidities.

(5) A final possible explanation for excess injury morbidity lies in the potential for bias related to selecting individuals for deployment who are inherently at greater injury risk. This increased injury risk may stem from a number of baseline personality or occupational characteristics such as: belonging to an occupational group with documented hazards (for example, vehicle drivers), risk taking or other behaviors (for example, speeding, smoking, alcohol consumption). These factors could increase risk of experiencing an injury event and/or result in a poorer outcome after the event (for example, smokers are more likely to experience stress fractures, and take longer to heal than non-smokers).⁶⁷⁻⁶⁸

There is little baseline information available that would allow exploration of prewar and postwar risk taking habits and injury predisposition among Gulf War era veterans. It is plausible, however, that the same factors that make a soldier a likely candidate for deployment may also be associated with greater risk of injury independent of the war. Soldiers who are sensation seekers or risk takers may be more inclined to self select to serve in the Gulf or to be employed in occupational specialties with a higher likelihood of deployment (for example, Infantry, Airborne, Rangers, and Special Forces). Our investigation demonstrates that soldiers who received special hazardous duty pay for activities such as parachuting or exposure to enemy fire in the period well before the start of ODS/DS were the same ones most likely to be deployed to the Persian Gulf, even after controlling for occupation.⁶⁹ Bricknell *et al* have also documented increased injuries among Army infantry who collect hazardous-duty pay as compared to infantry who do not collect this special pay.⁷⁰

Increased injury frequency or severity may stem from any one of these five proposed explanations, some combination of them, or some other yet undiscovered pathway. In any case, injuries need to be further studied. This

requires more support and attention from policymakers and researchers alike.

Barriers to the study of deployment related injuries

Despite evidence for the association between military deployment and excess injury, most research has focused on the search for a unifying case definition of "Gulf War illnesses," and a search for an etiologic pathway, or several pathways, to explain the myriad of symptoms and conditions reported by veterans of ODS/DS. While the importance of these chronic multisymptom illnesses and the disability and suffering experienced by veterans must not be trivialized, the lack of attention paid to the risk factors that contribute to raised injury mortality, and to designing and implementing interventions to reduce injury in this group of veterans, is puzzling.

One of our top research priorities should be the examination of the plausible hypothesis that excess rates of postwar injuries are the direct result of experiences, or the indirect result of exposures, that occurred during deployment. Other researchers and agencies have also expressed this sentiment.⁷¹⁻⁷³ To date, however, with the exception of the five studies that describe the excess risk for non-battle injury mortality,³⁻¹⁴ discussion and review of injury among Gulf War veterans has been limited to studies describing battle related injuries and/or their psychological sequelae.⁷⁴⁻⁷⁵ Few resources have been devoted to this issue: of the 159 million dollars spent between 1994-99 on research related to ODS/DS veterans' health, only a small proportion has gone to the study of excess injury.⁷⁷ Though one study is currently being conducted to evaluate motor vehicle injuries in this population,⁵³ we are not aware of any projects underway at this time that will clarify the specific etiologic pathways leading to increased injury mortality among deployed veterans. While there has been some effort to increase the study of injury etiology and prevention in the military at large, ironically the relationship between deployment to war and peacekeeping missions, and the non-battle injuries that occur during and after deployments, are not receiving appropriate emphasis.^{13 52 50}

A thorough examination of the relationship between deployment and injuries is undoubtedly hampered by the misperception that injuries are the end result of random, uncontrollable events. This is in spite of the extensive list of studies that have demonstrated time and again how well designed interventions have reduced injury rates in both civilian and military settings.^{51 52} The Navy, for example, has succeeded in reducing class A aviation crashes from 55:100 000 flying hours to only 3:100 000 flying hours over the past 50 years.⁵³ This impressive decline in loss of life and property has been accomplished through engineering changes (for example, the angling of aircraft carrier decks) and persistent systematic application of training and safety initiatives.⁵³

A related explanation for the relative lack of attention to injury mortality is that veterans who suffer from ill defined conditions and symptoms have lobbied for research devoted to finding a cure or improved treatment for ailing veterans. By contrast, families of veterans killed in motor vehicle crashes or other injury events, veterans' advocacy groups, or even injured veterans themselves may not lobby for increased research into injury prevention if they too subscribe to the misconception that injuries are the end result of random events. Likewise, self inflicted injuries may appear to have no external cause at all, as blame is often mistakenly placed solely on the individual.

The link between deployment and injury may also not be readily identified in part due to the way injury is usually treated. In a clinical setting, acute trauma is managed almost entirely in emergency departments and acute care clinics where there may be little continuity of care and therefore no discovery or cause for investigation of a potential common pathway. Physicians treating victims of acute trauma need to broaden their understanding of the risk factors that might predispose a patient to injury to include deployment related conditions.

Recommendations for future studies

The US military has made significant progress in recent years in recognizing the extent and severity of the injury problem across all branches of the armed forces. There is now a large corps of researchers who are studying costs and the impact injuries have on the mission and readiness of the military. Three important publications have emerged in the past few years documenting the epidemiologic evidence that has come to light as a result of these efforts.²⁴ These efforts are laudable, and demonstrate that the military is moving in the right direction by recognizing and documenting the extent of the problem, and putting programs in place that will likely reduce injury. However, what is lacking is a comprehensive research program to explore the causes and prevention alternatives for the specific deployment related injury excesses that have been consistently identified. A concerted effort is essential if we are to determine the etiology of increased injury risk among this special subgroup of deployed soldiers, whose risks are unlikely to be identified through the existing efforts and who will very likely require specially tailored intervention efforts.

Those interested in exploring the link between deployment and non-battle injuries, and in designing prevention programs, need better information about the reasons for the observed increased injury risk among veterans. The following appear to be important steps in this effort: document the incidence of non-fatal injury among deployed and non-deployed veterans both in the US and abroad; explore the role of risk taking behaviors before and after deployment; determine whether there are sub-populations at unique or particular risk for behavior changes; identify potential modifying factors that protect individuals from injury or

Key points

- Death rates among US veterans were lower than rates among non-deployed veterans and the US population at large, with the exception of injury deaths; deployed veterans were at significantly greater risk of injury mortality after the war.
- We propose several pathways through which risk of injury might be related to deployment:
 - (1) Increases in postwar injury mortality may be a consequence of depression, PTSD, and symptoms of other psychiatric conditions developed after the war.
 - (2) Physical and psychological traumas experienced during the war may result in the postwar adoption of "coping" behaviors that also increase injury risk (for example, heavy drinking).
 - (3) Greater injury risk may be the indirect consequence of ill defined diseases and symptoms (for example, fatigue, concentration difficulties) reported by many deployed veterans.
 - (4) Veterans may experience poorer survivability for a given injury event resulting in greater mortality but not morbidity.
 - (5) The process that selects certain individuals for deployment may lead to a spurious association between deployment status and injury mortality by preferentially selecting individuals who are risk takers and/or exposed to greater hazards.
- A similar pattern of increased postwar injury mortality was observed after the Vietnam War. More research and attention from policy makers is needed to clarify the link between deployment and postwar increased risk of injury.

from suffering poor outcomes after injury; identify associations between postdeployment mental health and injury; and evaluate the association between injuries and the symptom based conditions historically experienced by ODS/DS veterans. Longitudinal data sources that include measures of behavior before and after ODS/DS, though hard to come by, would be particularly useful. Focus groups or similar qualitative assessment tools may also provide important insights into risk taking habits and changes in safety related behaviors among redeploying service members.

Since injuries are more easily identified and measured than multisymptom illnesses, research into risk factors and effect modifiers may be quite cost effective and result in more immediate health improvements for veterans of the Gulf War as well as those deployed in future conflicts and peacekeeping missions. These efforts are also likely to result in significant cost savings to the federal government. There are currently more than 2.2 million people receiving disability compensation from the Veteran's Administration, about a third of whom have

musculoskeletal system disabilities and receive direct payments of well over four billion dollars per year.⁹⁵ The vast majority of disability discharges due to musculoskeletal conditions are the end result of injuries that occurred while in the military.⁹⁶

Before successful interventions can be planned we need well designed studies to clarify the etiology of excess injury. This will not happen with a restrictive focus on chronic multisymptom illnesses to the exclusion of injuries. Non-battle injury must be seen as a condition potentially related to deployment. There must be high level support for injury research in this population, a re-evaluation of the current research agenda, and a reprioritization of related activities.

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