


4. Rinier, K. (2016) Exploring the Adapted Use of Evidence-Based Models to Assess and Treat Trauma Symptomology of an Elderly Combat Veteran Living in a Residential Treatment Facility: A Case Study


Following deployment, soldiers are at increased risk for suicide and may struggle to cope with the aftermath of combat service. Therefore, connection to mental health services is vital. Research examining deployment history, mental health outcomes and service use has been equivocal, with some studies finding a link, others not. Few studies have examined these factors prospectively. This study examined the effects of military deployment on mental health and service utilization in a sample of 1,566 Army recruiters using a longitudinal design. Deployment history, mental health visits and outcomes, including suicide-related symptoms, were assessed at baseline and 18-months follow-up. Deployment history was positively associated with mental health visits, major depressive episodes, and acquired capability for suicide at baseline. No significant relationships between deployment and other mental health-related outcomes emerged at baseline or follow-up. Findings suggest attrition or disconnection from services over time. Clinical implications for military service members are discussed.


Above and beyond the stressors associated with military life (e.g., deployment), having a parent who is an ill or injured military member can also impact children’s health and well-being. Programs that help foster resilience can provide military families the necessary coping skills to face these stressors. The purpose of this study was to examine the experiences and care involved for children and families of ill and injured Canadian Armed Forces members through the perspective of parents and service providers. A total of 14 parents from 11 bases participated in interviews. In addition, 28 service providers from Military Family
Resource Centres, which provide resilience-based programs to families, participated in focus groups, an interview, or filled out a questionnaire. This study provides two unique perspectives of children of ill and injured members, with potential use for future studies and educational programs provided by military family services.


   Understanding the contribution of specific combat experiences to post deployment post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) may inform preventive and therapeutic interventions. This study investigated the associations of combat experiences with PTSD among Canadian military personnel after return from deployment to Afghanistan. Most experiences had positive associations with PTSD, but shooting, calling in fire, and clearing buildings had negative associations. The items most strongly associated with PTSD were those that were uncommonly experienced, might not be expected, and involved some measure of interpretation or violation of one's morality. These are potential targets for pre- and post-trauma interventions with military personnel.


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Objectives: Using data from a prospective cohort study of U.S. service members who joined after September 11, 2001 to determine incidence rates and comorbidities of mental and behavioral disorders. Methods: Calculated age and sex adjusted incidence rates of mental and behavioral conditions determined by validated instruments and electronic medical records. Results: Of 10,671 service members, 3,379 (32%) deployed between baseline and follow-up, of whom 49% reported combat experience. Combat deployers had highest incidence rates of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) (25 cases/1,000 person-years [PY]), panic/anxiety (21/1,000 PY), and any mental disorder (34/1,000 PY). Nondeployers had substantial rates of mental conditions (11, 13, and 18 cases/1,000 PY). Among combat deployers, 12% screened positive for mental disorder, 59% binge drinking, 16% alcohol problem, 19% cigarette smoking, and 20% smokeless tobacco at follow-up. Of those with recent PTSD, 73% concurrently developed >1 incident mental or behavioral conditions. Of those screening positive for PTSD, 11% had electronic medical record diagnosis. Conclusions: U.S. service members joining during recent conflicts experienced high rates of mental and behavioral disorders. Highest rates were among combat deployers. Most cases were not represented in medical codes, suggesting targeted interventions are needed to address the burden of mental disorders among service members and Veterans.


15. Andrew T Cox,


   Drawing upon data from the Deployment Life Study, this article examines whether female military spouses (SPs) are disadvantaged relative to matched civilian peers in terms of hours worked and earnings, paying particular attention to gaps among the highest educated women. Female SPs do earn less than comparable civilian peers in terms of raw dollars and percentage earnings. Moreover, military wives who are part of the labor force work as many hours as their civilian counterparts, but still earn significantly less for that work. Contrary to predictions, the most educated SPs are not disproportionately affected compared to spouses with less education. These results suggest that SPs at all education levels could benefit from employment assistance; in particular, women already participating in the labor force may benefit from support in finding higher paying jobs.


   This study examines partnerships between the military and local communities by exploring communication channels of the U.S. military and civilian agencies that provide services to transitioning military members. This article reports on a study conducted in 2013 in the Hampton Roads, Virginia area, designed to determine the degree to which the military enters into partnerships with civilian service providers. We find that navy agencies in Hampton Roads do work with community partners, but the military is more directive than one might imagine in a true partnership, leading to “uneasy” partnerships. Additionally, there are important structural and organizational barriers that prevent true partnerships from developing between navy agencies and the community providers.


   An estimated 70,000 personnel are annually released at the prime of life from the Indian armed forces to maintain a youthful service profile. The migration of veterans in search of a second career to civil society involves managing crucial socioeconomic needs. This article examines the resettlement needs of veterans using survey research which measured resettlement needs of air force veterans in two distinct districts (regions) in India (N = 400).
The analysis reveals that the educational needs of dependent children are on top of the agenda followed by the need to find civilian employment. This study also develops a socioeconomic need continuum and a motivation model of resettlement.


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