

**The State of Women Veterans' Health Research: Results of a Systematic Literature Review
Evidence Tables**

Table 2d. Evidence Table of Health and Performance of Military/VA Women: <i>Miscellaneous</i>						
Author	Women Veteran Specific?	Sample characteristics	Sample size [N]	Design	Main measures	Description
Kirstein, 1978 (74)	Yes	All female active duty psychiatric inpatients at hospital at Travis AFB from 1975-1976 with male matched controls; random sample of active duty women from dining halls with male controls - Jan and Feb 1977	34 female inpatients with matched male controls; 30 dining hall women with male matched controls	Descriptive Study	Chart review of inpatients for demographics, clinical and outcome (return to duty vs. medical separation) variables; survey of volunteers on reasons for joining the Air Force, job satisfaction and outside interests.	Evaluates how successfully female soldiers and psychiatric patients are adjusting to military life. Inpatient women were more likely to report depression while there was no difference in diagnosis, medications, length of stay or outcome. Male and female soldiers had similar reasons for joining the Air Force, similar job satisfaction and work attitude.
David, 2004 (96)	Yes	Sample of female outpatient veterans with physical or sexual assault histories receiving mental health services at a VA hospital in the northwestern US	67 women veterans	Descriptive Study	Feelings of vulnerability, agoraphobic behaviors, desire for personal safety/self defense training	Evaluated perceptions of vulnerability and desire for self-defense training among traumatized women veterans. All subjects had been victims of physical or sexual attack and 86.6% had been assaulted while on active duty. More than ¾ of the sample were concerned about future assaults and 85% believed that formal training in personal safety/self defense would be moderately or very helpful in increasing their feeling of safety.

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Gilhooly, 2001 (21)	Yes	Sample of northeastern US Persian Gulf women veterans with and without symptoms of Chronic Fatigue Syndrome	22 health subjects and 26 with CFS	Observ. Study- Assess risk or prognosis	Sexual function; genitourinary symptomatology	Evaluates association of sexual dysfunction with chronic fatigue syndrome. Female sexual dysfunction was significantly more likely in women with fatiguing symptoms, as was decreased libido. Vaginal irritation was also more likely in fatigued veterans.