

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

Table 3b. Evidence Table of Health Services Research: <i>Tools</i>						
Author	Women Veteran Specific?	Sample characteristics	Sample size [N]	Design	Main Measures	Description
McIntyre, 1999 (105)	Yes	Convenience sample of women with an appointment in the Women's Health Center at the Durham VA from 9/15/97 through 10/31/97	127 women veterans	All Other Observational	The Trauma Questionnaire; results of clinician interview	Assessed the validity of the Trauma Questionnaire compared with clinician interview. There was good agreement in trauma history items between the questionnaire and the interview with sensitivities and specificities >0.8. There was increased reporting of desire for mental health referral at the clinician interview with sensitivities <0.5 and specificities >0.9.
Lang, 2003 (106)	Yes	Sample of all women seen in the VA San Diego Healthcare System primary care clinic in 1998	221 women veterans	All Other Observational	Demographic variables; traumatic exposure; PTSD symptomatology; health-related quality of life; PTSD interview	Evaluated the validity of using the PTSD Checklist – Civilian Version (PCL-C) as a screening instrument for PTSD in female veterans in primary care. The accuracy of the PCL-C was 0.89. Based on sensitivity and specificity analyses, the authors recommend a cutoff in the range of 28-30 (sensitivity=0.94, specificity=0.68), which is lower than normally used.
Dobie, 2002 (107)	Yes	Sample of all women who received care at the VA Puget Sound Health Care System between 10/1/96 and 1/1/99	282 women veterans	All Other Observational	PTSD checklist; clinician administered PTSD scale; demographic characteristics	Evaluated the validity of the self-administered PTSD checklist in screening for PTSD. The area under the ROC Was 0.86. A PCL score of 38 optimized the performance as a screening test with sensitivity of 0.79 and specificity of 0.79.

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Salgado, 2002 (108)	Yes	Stratified random samples of Veterans Health Administration employees from 2 large VA medical centers in the Northeast	Part 1: 374 employees (60% women, 40% men); Part 2: 307 employees (59% women, 41% men) Part 3: 114 employees (59% women, 41% men) Part 4: 147 employees (62% women, 38% men) Part 5: 481 employees (63% women, 37% men)	All Other Observational	Gender Awareness Inventory – demographic characteristics, employment information, sensitivity and ideology items; reliability estimates	Evaluated the psychometric properties of the “Gender Awareness Inventory – VA” which is intended to measure the ideology, sensitivity and knowledge of VA employees related to women veterans’ health care. Part 1 was designed to assess the correlations and reliability of questions. Part 2 involved sending out a revised version of the questionnaire to reassess reliability estimates and other scale and item properties. The internal consistency reliability estimate for ideology was 0.87, for sensitivity 0.83 and for knowledge 0.67. Part 3 evaluated the convergent and discriminant validity and Part 4 the criterion validity of the questionnaire. Both types of validity were established. Part 5 evaluated the factor structure and found preliminary evidence for its factor structure.

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Wolfe, 1993 (71)	Yes	Sample of women serving during Vietnam: theater veterans, era veterans and theater civilians, contacted in 1990	202 women: 147 Vietnam theater veterans; 32 era veterans; 23 theater civilians	All Other Observational	Wartime stressor scale; PTSD symptomatology; personality inventory; psychological symptoms	Evaluated the test characteristics of the Women's Wartime Stressor Scale (WWSS). Found that the WWSS had good discriminant qualities with significant differences among the three groups on various items in the scale, correlating with their exposures to wartime stress.
Bradley, 2003 (109)	Yes	Sample of women receiving care at the VA Puget Sound Health Care System between 10/1/96 and 1/1/99	393 women veterans	All Other Observational	Health questionnaire including alcohol screening (standard and sex-specific AUDIT screens), health status, mental health, eating habits, breast pain and physical activity; clinical interview	Evaluated the validity of the AUDIT alcohol screen in women veterans. 22.6% of the women met interview criteria for past-year hazardous drinking and/or active alcohol abuse or dependence. Standard and sex-specific AUDIT-Cs had a sensitivity of 0.81 and 0.84, respectively, and a specificity of 0.91 and 0.92, respectively.
Bush, 2003 (110)	Yes	Sample of women receiving care at the VA Puget Sound Health Care System between 10/1/96 and 1/1/99	393 women veterans	All Other Observational	Clinical interview about alcohol and associated mental health disorders; AUDIT screen; TWEAK Questionnaire	Evaluated the performance of the TWEAK, an alcohol screening instrument, in women veterans. After interview, 9.9% of women met criteria for active DSM-IV alcohol abuse or dependence and 22.7% for hazardous drinking and/or alcohol abuse or dependence. The TWEAK had low sensitivities in the range of 0.44. The AUDI-C had higher sensitivities than the TWEAK at most specificities.