

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

Table 3c. Evidence Table of Health Services Research: <i>Medical Treatment</i>						
Author	Women Veteran Specific?	Sample characteristics	Sample size [N]	Design	Main measures	Description
Hynes, 2004 (111)	Yes	National sample of breast cancer operations 1991-1997	1333 operations	Observ. Study- Assess risk or prognosis	30-day morbidity rates; 1-year hospital readmission rates; mortality; postoperative length of stay; income; age; operation times; functional status; annual volume of procedures	Evaluated trends and outcomes for breast cancer surgery performed at the VA. 30-day morbidity rates, 1-year hospital readmission rates and mortality were low. Average LOS was 6.8 days. Lower income, longer operation times and older age increased the odds of 30-day morbidity. Lower functional status, older age, longer operation time and lower average annual volume of procedures increased postoperative LOS.
Roumie, 2004 (112)	Yes	Women veterans age 50-79 with a hormone replacement therapy prescription filled at the VA Tennessee Valley Healthcare System between 1/1/02 and 7/1/02	91 women veterans	All Other Observational	Rates of discontinuation of HRT; demographic variables; comorbid medical conditions; provider characteristics	Evaluated the impact of an educational intervention aimed at patients and providers on continued use of hormone replacement therapy. The rate of discontinuation of combined HRT in 2002 was 70.3% with 43% occurring after the initiation of the intervention. The discontinuation rate per day was 4.9 times higher after the intervention than after the media release regarding the dangers of HRT.

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Weaver, 2001 (113)	Yes	All women who had hysterectomies in VA from 10/91 through 9/97	1722 women with hysterectomies	Descriptive Study	Demographic characteristics; indications for surgery; surgical characteristics; complications; length of stay	Describes the indications and surgical morbidity for women veterans undergoing hysterectomies in VA. 74% of operations were abdominal, 22% vaginal and 4% laparoscopic. The most common indications were leiomyomas, bleeding and endometriosis. Length of stay was about 2 days longer for abdominal surgeries. The overall complication rate within 30 days was 9%.
Ross, 1998 (114)	Yes	National sample of all women diagnosed with alcohol dependence in VA during FY 1993	854 women veterans	Observ. Study- Assess risk or prognosis	Sociodemographic characteristics; treatment patterns; comorbid conditions	Evaluated association of demographic characteristics with treatment for alcohol dependence. Only 47% of women received treatment for alcohol dependence. Compared with women <30, women 60 and older were significantly less likely to receive direct alcohol services, to enter formal treatment and to complete treatment after entry. Native-American women were 4 times more likely to receive direct alcohol services. The number of mental health diagnoses was a predictor of receipt of direct alcohol services, of entering formal treatment and of completing formal treatment.