

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

Table 4c. Evidence Table of Psychiatric: <i>Services and Use</i>						
Author	Women Veteran Specific?	Sample characteristics	Sample size [N]	Design	Main measures	Description
Schuler, 1986 (122)	Yes	Survey of Chiefs of Psychology at VA medical centers	91 Chiefs of Psychology	Observ. Study- Asses risk or prognosis	Types of female-oriented psychological services that are offered; VAMC classifying characteristics	The number of female-oriented services offered routinely was related to the state population of female veterans, the income of veterans, the total number of psychologists on staff and the annual number of clients.
Hoff, 1998 (133)	Yes	National sample of veterans as part of the National Survey of Veterans, 1992	305 women; 7004 men	All Other Observational	Sociodemographic variables; military service variables; physical health and disability; health services utilization	Compared utilization of VA care by female and male veterans in 1992. Overall, women veterans were less likely to use VA health services primarily because of lower utilization of outpatient services, specifically for women with mental health disorders. Use of inpatient services was similar for men and women. Women with physical conditions did not differ from men with similar conditions in their outpatient utilization There were no differences in reasons for choosing VA or non-VA facilities for care.
Cradock-O'Leary, 2002 (127)	No	Sample of patients who received outpatient treatment and medical centers or clinics in VISN 22, FY 2000	9,019 women; 166,634 men	Observ. Study- Assess risk and prognosis	Demographic variables; global assessment of functioning scale; service-connection; psychiatric diagnoses; co-morbid medical diagnoses; visits to primary or specialty care clinics	Evaluated medical service use by veterans in VISN 22. Those with mental health diagnoses, particularly severe mental illness, had fewer medical visits than those without mental health diagnoses. Female had fewer visits and older patients had more visits. Those with comorbid diagnoses of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, hypertension or diabetes also had more visits.